

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Green Project Reserve  
Quick Reference Guide Examples Summary

<b>Eligible Green Projects</b>		<b>Non-eligible/Non-Green Types of Projects</b>	<b>Reference Source for Further Information</b>
<b>Categorical – No “Business Case” Required</b>	<b>Requires “Business Case” Justification</b>		
<p><u>Green Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of green streets &amp; other practices designed to mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness. Includes capital equipment necessary to maintain projects. (see 1.2-1, page 5)</li> <li>• Green wet weather management systems for parking areas. Includes capital equipment necessary to maintain projects. (see 1.2-2, page 5)</li> <li>• Implementation of comprehensive street tree or urban forestry programs (including larger tree boxes). (see 1.2-3, page 5)</li> <li>• Stormwater harvesting and reuse projects such as cisterns. (see 1.2-4, page 5)</li> <li>• Downspout disconnection projects that manage runoff onsite. (see 1.2-5, page 5)</li> <li>• Comprehensive wet weather retrofit programs using green</li> </ul>	<p><u>Green Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fencing to keep livestock out of streams and stream buffers. (see 1.5-1, page 7)</li> </ul> <p>Design criteria for Green Infrastructure business cases can be found in Section 1.4, pages 6 &amp; 7.</p> <p>Example business cases are available at <a href="http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/">http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/</a></p>	<p><u>Green Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stormwater controls that have impervious or semi-pervious liners and provide no evapotranspirative or harvesting function. (see 1.3-1, page 6)</li> <li>• Stormwater ponds that only provide extended detention including dirt lined detention basins. (see 1.3-2, page 6)</li> <li>• In-line and end-of-pipe stormwater filtration and detention systems. (see 1.3-3, page 6)</li> <li>• Underground stormwater control and treatment devices. (see 1.3-4, page 6)</li> <li>• Stormwater conveyance systems that are not soil/vegetation based such as pipes and concrete channels. Certain exceptions can possibly be justified as “Environmentally Innovative.” (see 1.3-5,</li> </ul>	<p>Attachment 2 to FY 2010 SRF Guidance – 2010 Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 20% Green Project Reserve: Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility dated April 21, 2010, Part A</p>

**Note:** Green Project Reserve (GPR) projects must meet the definition of one of the four GPR categories. The individual GPR categories do not create new eligibility for the CWSRF. The projects that count toward GRP must otherwise be eligible for CWSRF funding.

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<p>technology approaches. (see 1.2-6, page 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment or restoration of natural riparian features. (see 1.2-7, page 5-6)</li> <li>• Wetland management projects that improve water quality. (see 1.2-8, page 6)</li> <li>• Water quality portion of sustainable landscaping and site design projects. (see 1.2-9, page 6)</li> <li>• Fee simple purchase of land or easements that have direct benefit to water quality. (see 1.2-10, page 6)</li> </ul>		<p>page 6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hardening, channelizing, or straightening streams and/or stream banks. (see 1.3-6, page 6)</li> <li>• Capital expenditures for maintenance equipment that does not support green infrastructure projects. (see 1.3-7, page 6)</li> </ul>	
<p><u>Water Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installing or retrofitting water efficient devices such as plumbing fixtures and appliances. Includes rebate incentive programs. (see 2.2-1, page 7)</li> <li>• Installation of water meters (any type) in a previously unmetred area. (see 2.2-2, page 7)</li> <li>• Replacement of existing broken/malfunctioning water meters, or upgrading existing meters. (see 2.2-3, page 7)</li> <li>• Retrofitting/adding automatic meter reading capabilities or</li> </ul>	<p><u>Water Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water meter replacement with traditional water meters. (see 2.5-1, page 8)</li> <li>• Projects resulting from a water audit or water conservation plan. (see 2.5-2, page 8)</li> <li>• Storage tank replacement/rehabilitation to reduce loss of reclaimed water. (see 2.5-3, page 8)</li> <li>• New water efficient landscape irrigation systems. (see 2.5-4, page 8)</li> <li>• New water efficient</li> </ul>	<p><u>Water Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural flood irrigation. (see 2.3-1, page 8)</li> <li>• Lining of canals to reduce water loss. (see 2.3-2, page 8)</li> <li>• Drinking water distribution line pipe replacement. Could potentially be GPR eligible under the DWSRF program. (see 2.3-3, page 8)</li> <li>• Leak detection equipment for drinking water distribution system unless used for reuse distribution</li> </ul>	<p>Attachment 2 to FY 2010 SRF Guidance – 2010 Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 20% Green Project Reserve: Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility dated April 21, 2010, Part A</p>

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<p>leak detection to existing meters (not replacing meters). (see 2.2-4, page 7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water audit and water conservation plans that are reasonably expected to result in a water capital project. (see 2.2-5, page 7)</li> <li>Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources. (see 2.2-6, page 7)</li> <li>More efficient landscape irrigation systems, either through retrofit or replacement. (see 2.2-7, page 7)</li> <li>More efficient agricultural irrigation systems, either through retrofit or replacement. (see 2.2-8, page 8)</li> </ul>	<p>agricultural irrigation systems. (see 2.5-4, page 8)</p> <p>Design criteria for Water Efficiency business cases can be found in Section 2.4, page 8.</p> <p>Example business cases are available at <a href="http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/">http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/</a></p>	<p>pipng. (see 2.3-4, page 8)</p>	
<p><u>Energy Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy projects (wind, solar, geothermal, micro-hydroelectric, and biogas) that provide power to a POTW. (see 3.2-1, page 8)</li> <li>Projects that achieve a 20% or more reduction in energy consumption. (see 3.2-2, page 9)</li> <li>Collection system Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) detection equipment. (see 3.2-3, page 9)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Energy Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>POTW projects or unit process projects that achieve <u>less than 20%</u> in energy savings. (see 3.5-1, page 10)</li> <li>Projects implementing energy audit recommendations that are not otherwise designated as categorical. (see 3.5-2, page 10)</li> <li>Projects that cost effectively eliminate pumps or pumping stations. (see 3.5-3, page 10)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Energy Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy generation that isn't used by a POTW or is privately owned. (see 3.3-1, page 9)</li> <li>General pump or other equipment replacement (due to O&amp;M or end of useful life) that is of average efficiency. (see 3.3-2, page 9)</li> <li>Facultative lagoons, even if integral to an innovative</li> </ul>	<p>Attachment 2 to FY 2010 SRF Guidance – 2010 Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 20% Green Project Reserve: Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility dated April 21, 2010, Part A</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>POTW energy management planning projects such as energy assessments, energy audits, etc. (see 3.2-4, page 9)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) correction projects that save energy from pumping and reduced treatment costs. (see 3.5-4, page 10)</li> <li>I/I correction projects where excessive groundwater infiltration is requiring otherwise unnecessary treatment processes. (see 3.5-5, page 10)</li> <li>Replacement of pre-Energy Policy Act of 1992 motors with NEMA premium efficiency motors. (see 3.5-6, page 10)</li> <li>Upgrade of POTW lighting to energy efficient sources. (see 3.5-7, page 10)</li> <li>Installation of SCADA systems for energy efficiency. (see 3.5-8, page 10)</li> <li>Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) based upon an energy savings. (see 3.5-9, page 10)</li> </ul> <p>Design criteria for Energy Efficiency business cases can be found in Section 3.4, pages 9 &amp; 10.</p> <p>Example business cases are available at <a href="http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/">http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/</a></p>	<p>treatment process. (see 3.3-3, page 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hydroelectric facilities except for micro-hydroelectric projects capturing energy from pipe flow. (see 3.3-4, page 9)</li> </ul>	

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<p><u>Environmentally Innovative:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total/integrated water resources management planning likely to result in a capital project. (see 4.2-1, page 10)</li> <li>• Utility Sustainability Plan consistent with EPA’s SRF sustainability policy. (see 4.2-2, page 10)</li> <li>• Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory or mitigation plan and submission of a GHG inventory. (see 4.2-3, page 10)</li> <li>• POTW planning activities to prepare for long-term effects of climate change and/or extreme weather. (see 4.2-4, page 10)</li> <li>• Construction of LEED certified buildings or renovation of an existing building on POTW facilities. (see 4.2-5, page 10)</li> <li>• Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing onsite wastewater systems. (see 4.2-6, page 11)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Environmentally Innovative:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constructed wetlands used for wastewater treatment, polishing, and/or effluent disposal. (see 4.5-1, page 12)</li> <li>• CWSRF eligible projects resulting from total/integrated water resource management planning. (see 4.5-2, page 12)</li> <li>• Projects that facilitate adaptation of POTWs to climate change. (see 4.5-3, page 12)</li> <li>• POTW upgrades or retrofits that remove phosphorus for beneficial use. (see 4.5-4, page 12)</li> <li>• Application of innovative treatment technologies or systems that improve environmental conditions. (see 4.5-5, page 12)</li> <li>• Educational activities and demonstration projects for water or energy efficiency. (see 4.5-6, page 12)</li> <li>• Projects that achieve the goals/objectives of utility asset management plans.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Environmentally Innovative:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air scrubbers to prevent non-point source deposition. (see 4.3-1, page 12)</li> <li>• Facultative lagoons, even if integral to an innovative treatment process. (see 4.3-2, page 12)</li> <li>• Surface discharging decentralized wastewater systems where there are cost effective soil-based alternatives. (see 4.3-3, page 12)</li> <li>• Higher sea walls to protect POTW from sea level rise. (see 4.3-4, page 12)</li> <li>• Reflective roofs at POTW to combat heat island effect. (see 4.3-5, page 12)</li> </ul>	<p>Attachment 2 to FY 2010 SRF Guidance – 2010 Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 20% Green Project Reserve: Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility dated April 21, 2010, Part A</p>

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	<p>(see 4.5-7, page 13)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-surface land application of effluent and other means for groundwater recharge such as spray irrigation and overland flow. (see 4.5-8, page 13)</li> </ul> <p>Design criteria for Environmentally Innovative business cases can be found in Section 4.4, page 12.</p> <p>Example business cases are available at <a href="http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/">http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/</a></p>		

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