

**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Green Project Reserve Examples**  
**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><b><u>Green Infrastructure:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pervious or porous pavement done at a utility-owned facility or as part of a DWSRF eligible water infrastructure project. (see 1.2-1, page 15)</li> <li>• Bio-retention done at a utility-owned facility or as part of a DWSRF eligible water infrastructure project. (see 1.2-2, page 15)</li> <li>• Green roofs done at a utility-owned facility or as part of a DWSRF eligible water infrastructure project. (see 1.2-3, page 16)</li> <li>• Rainwater harvesting/cisterns done at a utility-owned facility or as part of a DWSRF eligible water infrastructure project. (see 1.2-4, page 16)</li> <li>• Use of gray water at a utility-owned facility or as part of a DWSRF eligible water infrastructure project. (see 1.2-5, page 16)</li> <li>• Xeriscaping done at a utility-owned facility or as part of a DWSRF eligible water</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Green Infrastructure:</u></b></p> <p>Design criteria for Green Infrastructure business cases can be found in Section 1.4, page 16.</p> <p>Example business cases are available at <a href="http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/">http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/</a></p>	<p><b><u>Green Infrastructure:</u></b></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 16)</li> <li>• Stormwater ponds that only provide extended detention including dirt lined detention basins. (see 1.3-2, page 16)</li> <li>• In-line and end-of-pipe stormwater filtration and detention systems. (see 1.3-3, page 16)</li> <li>• Underground stormwater control and treatment devices. (see 1.3-4, page 16)</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 B</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 DWSRF. The projects that count toward GRP must otherwise be eligible for DWSRF funding.

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<p>infrastructure project. (see 1.2-6, page 16)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape conversion programs at a utility-owned facility or as part of a DWSRF eligible water infrastructure project. (see 1.2-7, page 16)</li> <li>• Moisture and rain sensing irrigation equipment projects done at a utility-owned facility or as part of a DWSRF eligible water infrastructure project. (see 1.2-8, page 16)</li> </ul>		page 16)	
<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 16)</li> <li>• Installation of water meters (any type) in a previously unmetred area. (see 2.2-2, page 17)</li> <li>• Replacement of existing broken/malfunctioning water meters. (see 2.2-3, page 17)</li> <li>• Retrofitting/adding automatic meter reading capabilities or leak detection to existing meters (not replacing meters). (see 2.2-4, page 17)</li> <li>• Water audits, leak detection</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 18)</li> <li>• Distribution pipe replacement or rehabilitation to reduce water loss and prevent water main breaks. (see 2.5-2, page 18)</li> <li>• Storage tank replacement/rehabilitation to reduce water loss. (see 2.5-3, page 18)</li> <li>• New water efficient landscape irrigation systems. (see 2.5-4, page 18)</li> </ul> <p>Design criteria for Water Efficiency business cases can be found in</p>	<p><u>Water Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covering open finished water reservoirs since this is already federally mandated. (see 2.3-1, page 18)</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 B</p>

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<p>studies, and water use efficiency baseline studies that are reasonably expected to result in a water capital project. Can involve use of DWSRF set-asides. (see 2.2-5, page 17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation plans/programs that are reasonably expected to result in a water capital project. Can involve use of DWSRF set-asides. (see 2.2-6, page 17)</li> <li>• Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources. (see 2.2-7, page 17)</li> <li>• More efficient landscape irrigation systems, retrofit or replacement. (see 2.2-8, page 17)</li> <li>• Projects resulting from water efficiency related assessments. (see 2.2-9, page 17)</li> <li>• Distribution system leak detection equipment, portable or permanent. (see 2.2-10, page 17)</li> <li>• Automatic flushing systems, portable or permanent. (see 2.2-11, page 18)</li> <li>• Pressure reducing valves (PRVs). (see 2.2-12, page 18)</li> <li>• Internal plant water reuse such as backwash water recycling. (see 2.2-13, page 18)</li> </ul>	<p>Section 2.4, page 18.</p> <p>Example business cases are available at <a href="http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/">http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/</a></p>		

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<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 utility. (see 3.2-1, page 18-19)</li> <li>• Utility energy management planning projects such as energy assessments, energy audits, etc. Can involve use of DWSRF set-asides. (see 3.2-2, page 19)</li> <li>• NEMA premium efficiency motors. (see 3.2-3, page 19)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Energy Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy efficient retrofits, upgrades, or new pumping systems and treatment processes including VFDs. (see 3.5-1, page 20)</li> <li>• Pump refurbishment to optimize pump efficiency. (see 3.5-2, page 20)</li> <li>• Projects implementing energy audit recommendations that are not otherwise designated as categorical. (see 3.5-3, page 20)</li> <li>• Projects that effectively eliminate pumps or pumping stations. (see 3.5-4, page 20)</li> <li>• Projects that achieve the remaining increments of energy efficiency in a system that is already very efficient. (see 3.5-5, page 20)</li> <li>• Upgrade of lighting to energy efficient sources. (see 3.5-6, page 20)</li> <li>• Installation of SCADA systems for energy efficiency. (see 3.5-7, page 20)</li> </ul> <p>Design criteria for Energy Efficiency business cases can be found in Section 3.4, page 19.</p>	<p><u>Energy Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General pump or other equipment replacement (due to O&amp;M or end of useful life) that is of average efficiency. (see 3.3-1, page 19)</li> <li>• Hydroelectric facilities except for micro-hydroelectric projects capturing energy from pipe flow. (see 3.3-2, page 19)</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 B</p>

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<p><u>Environmentally Innovative:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total/integrated water resources management planning. Can involve use of DWSRF set-asides. (see 4.2-1, page 20)</li> <li>• Utility Sustainability Plan consistent with EPA’s SRF sustainability policy. (see 4.2-2, page 20)</li> <li>• Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory or mitigation plan and submission of a GHG inventory. (see 4.2-3, page 21)</li> <li>• Source water protection implementation projects. (see 4.2-4, page 21)</li> <li>• Construction of LEED certified buildings or renovation of an existing building owned by the utility. (see 4.2-5, page 21)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Environmentally Innovative:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DWSRF eligible projects resulting from total/integrated water resource management planning. (see 4.5-1, page 21)</li> <li>• Application of innovative treatment technologies or systems that improve environmental conditions. (see 4.5-2, page 21-22)</li> <li>• Educational activities and demonstration projects for water or energy efficiency. (see 4.5-3, page 22)</li> <li>• Projects that achieve the goals/objectives of utility asset management plans. (see 4.5-4, page 22)</li> </ul> <p>Design criteria for Environmentally Innovative business cases can be found in Section 4.4, page 21.</p> <p>Example business cases are available at <a href="http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/">http://www.srfbusinesscases.net/</a></p>	<p><u>Environmentally Innovative:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher sea walls to protect water infrastructure facilities from sea level rise. (see 4.3-1, page 21)</li> <li>• Reflective roofs at water infrastructure facilities to combat heat island effect. (see 4.3-2, page 21)</li> </ul>	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 B

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