



Attachment 1

GREEN RESERVE – ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 requires that at least 20% of each state's allotment for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs be used for "green" projects.

Entire projects may be considered for inclusion, or the "green" components of larger projects may be eligible. Whatever projects or project components are proposed, they must meet the criteria and advance the objectives in the specific categories outlined below.

I. Water Efficiency

Water efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water.

Eligible Projects

- Installation of water meters or automated meter reading systems.
- Installation or retrofit of water efficient devices, including fixtures, fittings, equipment, or appliances. This can include customer incentive programs such as rebates.
- Efficient landscape or irrigation equipment
- Reclamation, recycling, and reuse of existing rainwater, condensate, degraded water, stormwater, and/or wastewater streams.
- Sewer collection system leak detection equipment.
- Water distribution system leak detection equipment.
- Replacement or rehabilitation of water distribution lines (*must document water savings*).

II. Energy Efficiency

Energy efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to reduce the energy consumption of drinking water and water quality projects.

Eligible Projects

- Energy efficient retrofits and upgrades to pumps and treatment processes (*must document energy savings*).
- Producing clean power for treatment facilities on site (wind, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, biogas powered combined heat and power)

III. Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure includes a wide array of practices that manage and treat stormwater and that maintain and restore natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring, and capturing and using stormwater. On a regional scale, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as forests, floodplains, and wetlands, coupled with policies such as infill and redevelopment that reduce overall

imperviousness in a watershed. On the local scale, green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices, such as bioretention, trees, green roofs, porous pavement, and cisterns.

Eligible Projects

- Implementation of green streets (combinations of green infrastructure practices in transportation rights-of-way), for new development, redevelopment, or retrofits.
- Implementation of wet weather management systems for buildings and parking areas. (*Only the water quality components of the projects are eligible, including the incremental cost of porous pavement.*)
- Hydromodification to establish or restore riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands, and other natural features.
- Downspout disconnection to remove stormwater from combined sewers and storm sewers.
- Comprehensive retrofit programs designed to keep wet weather out of all types of sewer systems using green infrastructure technologies and approaches. (*Sewer relining or replacement alone is not eligible.*)
- Implementation of comprehensive street tree or urban forestry programs, including expansion of tree box sizes to manage additional stormwater and enhance tree health.

IV. Environmentally Innovative Projects

Projects or programs that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to delivering service or managing water resources in a more sustainable way could be eligible. This includes those that achieve pollution prevention, pollutant removal, or public health protection at the least life-cycle costs.

Eligible Projects

- Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing onsite systems
- Water reuse projects that reduce energy consumption, recharge aquifers, or reduce water withdrawals and treatment costs
- Projects that use water balance approaches (water budgets) at the project, local, or state level that preserve site, local, or regional hydrology. Such an effort could showcase efforts to plan and manage in a concerted manner surface and groundwater withdrawals, stream flow (aquatic species protection), wetland and floodplain storage, groundwater recharge, and regional or local reuse and harvesting strategies using a quantified methodology.
- Projects that facilitate adaptation of clean water programs and practices to climate change.
- Projects that incorporate differential uses of water based on the level of treatment to reduce the costs of treating all water to potable water standards.
- Projects that identify and quantify the benefits of using integrated water resources management approaches.