

ATTACHMENT 2 GREEN PROJECT RESERVE State Revolving



GUIDANCE FOR DETERMINING PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

NOTE: Examples of eligible and ineligible projects are shown below for each of the four categories of Green Projects, Green Infrastructure, Energy Conservation, Water Conservation and Environmentally Innovative. State CWSRF staff shall have final say on whether a project qualifies as Green. All green projects must otherwise be eligible for CWSRF funding. All green projects must further the goals of the Clean Water Act. Generally, projects are considered green if they result in the utility maintaining the same level of service while using less resources.

CATEGORY ONE – GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI)

Definition: projects that restore the natural hydrology of a site and reduce the volume of stormwater leaving the site. includes stormwater management systems that mimic nature by promoting infiltration, evapotranspiration or harvesting of rainwater.

| Eligible Projects: | Ineligible Projects: |
|---|---|
| Green streets | Stormwater controls with impervious or |
| Permeable pavement | semi-impervious liners with no evapotranspiration or |
| Bioretention | harvesting functions |
| o Trees | Stormwater ponds with extended detention |
| Green roofs | and/or filtration |
| Constructed wetlands | Dirt-lined detention basins |
| Other practices that mimic natural | In-line or end-of-pipe treatment systems |
| hydrology to prevent wet weather | that only filter or detain stormwater |
| flows | Underground stormwater control |
| Equipment to maintain green streets | Swirl concentrators |
| Vactor trucks | Hydrodynamic separators |
| Other equipment | Baffle systems for grit |
| Street tree/urban forestry | Trash/floatables removal |
| Expansion of tree boxes | Oil and grease |
| Stormwater harvesting/reuse | Inflatable booms |
| o Cisterns | Dams for in-line underground storage |
| Distribution pipes | o and flow diversion |
| Downspout disconnection | Stormwater conveyance systems that are |
| Riparian buffers | soil/vegetation-based |
| Floodplains | Pipes and concrete channels |
| Wetlands | Hardening, channelizing or straightening streams and/or |
| Bioengineered streambank | stream banks |
| Stream daylighting | Street sweepers, sewer cleaners and vactor trucks (unless |
| Sustainable landscaping and site design | they support green infrastructure projects) |
| Fee Simple Land Purchase or Easement | |

ATTACHMENT 2 GREEN PROJECT RESERVE FACT SHEET

CATEGORY TWO – ENERGY CONSERVATION

Definition: projects that deliver equal or better utility service using less energy including the use of renewable energy

| Eligible Projects: | Ineligible Projects: |
|---|--|
| Renewable energy source for a POTW | Privately owned renewable energy generation |
| Wind | The portion of a publicly owned renewable energy |
| Solar | facility that does not provide power to a POTW |
| Geothermal | Simply replacing a piece of equipment that is at |
| Micro-hydroelectric | the end of its useful life with something of |
| Biogas combined heat and power (CHP) | average efficiency |
| Projects that achieve 20% reduction in energy | Facultative lagoons |
| consumption | Hydroelectric facilities |
| Collection system I/I detection equipment | |
| POTW energy management planning (expected to | |
| result in a capital project) | |
| Energy assessments | |
| Energy audits | |
| Optimization studies | |
| Sub-metering individual processes | |
| POTW projects or unit process projects that | |
| achieve less than a 20% energy efficiency | |
| improvement | |
| (Non-categorical) projects implementing | |
| recommendations from an energy audit | |
| Projects that cost effectively eliminate pumps or | |
| pumping stations | |
| Infiltration/inflow correction projects that save | |
| energy | |
| I/I correction projects where excessive | |
| groundwater infiltration is requiring unnecessary | |
| treatment processes | |
| Replacing pre-Energy Policy Act of 1992 motors | |
| with NEMA premium efficiency motors | |
| Upgrade of POTW lighting to energy efficient | |
| sources | |
| Metal halide pulse start technologies | |
| Compact fluorescent | |
| Light emitting diode (LED) | |
| SCADA systems | |
| Variable Frequency Drives | |

ATTACHMENT 2 GREEN PROJECT RESERVE FACT SHEET

CATEGORY THREE – WATER CONSERVATION

Definition: projects that deliver equal or better utility service using less water.

| 1 3 | |
|---|---|
| Eligible Projects: | Ineligible Projects: |
| Publicly Owned: | |
| Install or retrofit water efficient devices | Replacing drinking water distribution lines |
| Plumbing fixtures | Leak detection equipment for drinking water |
| Appliances | distribution systems (except reuse) |
| Water conservation incentive programs | |
| o Rebates | |
| • Install water meters in previously unmetered areas | |
| (if rate structure is based on metered use) | |
| Backflow prevention devices (installed in | |
| conjunction with meter replacement) | |
| Replace broken water meters or upgrade existing | |
| meters with: | |
| Automatic meter reading systems | |
| Advanced metering infrastructure | |
| Smart meters | |
| Meters with built-in leak detection | |
| Backflow prevention devices (installed in | |
| conjunction with meter replacement) | |
| Retrofit existing meters to add AMR capability or | |
| leak detection equipment | |
| Water audit and water conservation plans | |
| Recycling and water reuse projects that replace | |
| potable sources with non-potable | |
| Gray water/condensate/wastewater | |
| effluent reuse systems | |
| Extra treatment costs and distribution | |
| pipes associated with water reuse | |
| Retrofit or replace landscape irrigation systems | |
| with more efficient systems | |
| Moisture and rain sensing controllers | |
| Water meter replacement with traditional water | |
| meters | |
| Projects that result from a water audit | |
| Storage tank replacement/rehabilitation | |
| New water efficient landscape irrigation | |

ATTACHMENT 2 GREEN PROJECT RESERVE FACT SHEET

CATEGORY FOUR - ENVIRONMENTALLY INNOVATIVE

Definition: projects that deliver utility service in a more sustainable way

| Definition. projects that deriver define service in a more sustainable way | | |
|---|---|--|
| Eligible Projects: | Ineligible Projects: | |
| Publicly Owned: Total/integrated water resources management planning likely to result in a capital project Utility Sustainability Plan (= FSP) Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory or mitigation plan POTW planning activities to adapt to long-term effects of climate change and/or extreme weather (= CAP) Construction of LEED certified buildings or renovation of an existing building on POTW facilities Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions Individual onsite systems Constructed wetlands projects used for municipal wastewater treatment, polishing, and/or effluent disposal Projects or project components resulting from total/integrated water resource management planning Projects that facilitate POTW adaptation to climate change identified by a carbon footprint analysis or climate adaptation study POTW upgrades or retrofits that remove phosphorus for biofuel production Projects that significantly reduce or eliminate the use of chemicals in wastewater treatment Treatment technologies or approaches that significantly reduce the volume of residuals or lower chemical volume in residuals Educational activities and demonstration projects for water or energy efficiency Projects that achieve the goals of utility asset management plans Sub-surface land application of effluent and other means for ground water recharge such as spray irrigation and overland flow | Air scrubbers to prevent nonpoint source deposition Facultative lagoons Surface discharging decentralized wastewater systems Higher seawalls to protect POTWs from rising sea levels Reflective roofs at POTW | |

For more detailed information on funding for Green Projects please reference our 2012 CWSRF 10% Green Project Reserve – Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility at https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html.