



**Division of Water
State Revolving Fund Program**

Green Project Reserve

Project Information:

Municipality			
Project Name		Loan #	

The Green Project Reserve (GPR) is a percentage of funds from a State Revolving Fund (SRF) capitalization grant intended to fund *green* projects in one of four categories: green infrastructure, water efficiency, energy efficiency, or other environmentally innovative activities. The GPR was first required as a provision of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 for both Clean Water (CW) and Drinking Water (DW) SRF projects.

The GPR continues as a requirement for the Alaska CWSRF; however, the GPR is no longer required for DWSRF projects. The Alaska SRF program continues to seek qualified DWSRF GPR projects each fiscal year along with the required CWSRF GPR projects and will continue to do so as long as sustainable green infrastructure projects are still a priority of EPA.

Please mark, from the categories below, all the GPR components that are proposed for the project. The Alaska SRF Program may accept components and technologies other than those listed below upon SRF Program staff review and approval. Applicants are encouraged to introduce additional innovative green technologies into the proposed projects.

WATER EFFICIENCY PROJECTS

DEFINITION

The use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water. Water efficiency encompasses conservation and reuse efforts, as well as water loss reduction and prevention, to protect water resources for the future.

CATEGORIES (CHECK ALL THAT MAY APPLY):

Installing or retrofitting water efficient devices.

Installing water meters in unmetered areas.

Replacing existing broken/malfunctioning water meters, or upgrading existing meters, with (check all that may apply):

Automatic meter reading (AMR) systems.

Meters with built in leak detection.

Back-flow prevention devices installed in conjunction with water meter replacement.

Retrofitting/adding AMR capabilities or leak detection equipment to existing meters (not replacing the meter itself).

Water audit and water conservation plans, which are reasonably expected to result in a capital project.

Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources.

Retrofit or replacement of existing landscape irrigation systems with more efficient landscape irrigation systems, including moisture and rain sensing equipment.

Retrofit or replacement of existing agricultural irrigation system with more efficient agricultural irrigation systems.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST SAVINGS PER YEAR DUE TO WATER EFFICIENCY

ESTIMATED ANNUAL WATER SAVINGS PER YEAR

\$ _____ per year

_____ gallons / year

PROVIDE A SUMMARY STATEMENT ABOUT THE WATER EFFICIENCY ASPECTS OF THIS PROJECT AND HOW COST SAVING AND WATER SAVINGS WERE ESTIMATED

ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS

DEFINITION

The use of improved technologies and practices to reduce energy consumption, use energy in a more efficient way, and/or produce/ utilize renewable energy.

CATEGORIES (CHECK ALL THAT MAY APPLY):

Renewable energy projects such as wind, solar, geothermal, micro-hydroelectric, and biogas combined head and power systems that provide power to a public water system or publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

Achieving a 20 percent reduction in energy consumption.

Collection system infiltration and inflow (I/I) detection equipment.

Utility energy management planning, including energy assessments, energy audits, optimization studies, and sub-metering of individual processes to determine high energy use areas, which are reasonably expected to result in a capital project.

PROVIDE A SUMMARY STATEMENT ABOUT THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY ASPECT OF THIS PROJECT AND HOW THE COST AND ENERGY SAVINGS WERE ESTIMATED

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST SAVINGS PER YEAR

\$ per year

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ENERGY SAVINGS PER YEAR

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

DEFINITION

Green stormwater infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and maintains and restores natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and harvesting 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, permeable pavements, and cisterns.

CATEGORIES (CHECK ALL THAT MAY APPLY):

Green streets.

Restoration of permanent natural features.

Wet weather management systems for parking areas.

Wetland management.

Street tree or urban forestry program.

Preservation of hydrologic processes.

Roof downspout disconnection from sewer.

Acquisition of land/easements benefitting water quality.

Retrofit program to keep wet weather out of sewers.

PROVIDE A SUMMARY STATEMENT ABOUT THE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ASPECTS OF THIS PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTALLY INNOVATIVE PROJECTS

DEFINITION

Environmentally innovative projects include those that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to delivering services or managing water resources in a more sustainable way. The use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water.

CATEGORIES (CHECK ALL THAT MAY APPLY):

Adaptation to the long-term effects of climate change and/or extreme weather.

Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing onsite wastewater systems.

Construction of US Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified buildings or renovation of an existing building on POTW or drinking water facilities.

Greenhouse gas inventory or mitigation plan and submission to a registry (such as Climate Leaders or Climate Registry).

PROVIDE A SUMMARY STATEMENT ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTALLY INNOVATIVE ASPECTS OF THIS PROJECT.

Provide a cost estimate for the total project costs and the total green component costs.

COST CATEGORIES	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	TOTAL GREEN COMPONENT COSTS
Administration		
Legal		
Preliminary Studies/Reports		
Engineering Design		
Survey/Inspections/Construction Management		
Construction		
Equipment		
Contingencies		
Other:		
TOTAL		

Certification Statement:

I certify that the information provided is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Municipality Authorized Representative Name & Title			
Municipality Authorized Representative Signature		Date	

Consult GPR Eligibility Guidance documents to identify green projects or green project components. Include anticipated water and/or energy savings or water loss reduction for water and energy efficiency projects.

- The most recent EPA DWSRF GPR Eligibility Guidance can be found in Appendix B of the “Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook.” This handbook can be found on EPA’s website at <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf/dwsrf-eligibility-handbook>.
- The most recent EPA CWSRF GPR Eligibility Guidance can be found in the “GPR Project Eligibility Guidance” on EPA’s website at <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/green-project-reserve-guidance-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf>. Please note that while this guidance is helpful in identifying projects that count towards GPR, the EPA (and hence, the State) no longer distinguishes between “categorical projects” and “business cases.”

The Alaska SRF Program must approve all potential GPR projects/project components as qualified to count toward the GPR. In cases where an SRF project could qualify for the GPR, but GPR justification has not been submitted, the SRF Program may evaluate the project and identify the project or project components as GPR eligible.