

Green Project Reserve (GPR) Differences Quick Chart

CWSRF Differences Between ARRA & April 2010 GPR Guidance

Topic	ARRA Guidance	April 2010 GPR Guidance *
	General	
Prohibitions	<p>Projects that benefit golf courses, aquariums, zoos, swimming pools, or casinos were not eligible.</p> <p>Land purchase was not eligible because there was no direct link to job creation.</p>	<p>There is no exclusion of projects that benefit golf courses, aquariums, zoos, swimming pools, or casinos.</p> <p>Land purchase for water quality protection is eligible.</p>
Principles	No decision-making principles were provided.	Decision-making principles are provided to help states identify the minimum criteria for GPR eligibility.
Wetlands Changed Categories	Wetlands restoration and constructed wetlands projects were categorically eligible under the Environmentally Innovative category.	Wetlands protection or restoration, constructed wetlands, and wetlands mitigation banks are categorically eligible under the green infrastructure category (see Part A sect. 1.2-8). Constructed wetlands for wastewater treatment remain eligible under the innovative category with a business case (see Part A sect. 4.5-1).
	Energy Efficiency	
Infiltration/Inflow (I/I)	I/I repair or replacement projects were not eligible except in the most extreme circumstances.	I/I repair or replacement projects that save energy & are cost effective, and I/I projects that eliminate additional treatment due to contaminated influent are eligible with a business case (see Part A sects. 3.5-4 & 3.5-5).
Hydroelectric Energy	Micro-hydroelectric & hydroelectric energy were categorically eligible.	Hydroelectric energy is now ineligible. Micro-hydroelectric energy is categorically eligible (see Part A sect. 3.3-4).
	Environmentally Innovative	
LEED Buildings	Not addressed.	LEED Certified buildings on the property of a POTW are categorically eligible (see Part A sect. 4.2-5).
	Water Efficiency	
Land Application	Land application of effluent was eligible in every case.	Land application of effluent is not eligible if it is common practice or the only practical method.

* References to Part A or B and Section number are referring to the April 2010 *GPR Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility*.

DWSRF Differences Between ARRA & April 2010 GPR Guidance

Topic	ARRA Guidance	April 2010 GPR Guidance *
Water Efficiency		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Replacing broken/malfunctioning meters with AMR or leak detection 2) Upgrading existing meters with AMR or leak detection 3) Water use efficiency baseline studies, leak detection studies, conservation plans 4) Projects that result from water audits, leak detection, conservation plans 5) Automatic flushing systems 6) Pressure reducing valves 7) Recycling & water reuse projects 8) Internal plant water reuse 9) Retrofitting or replacing landscape irrigation with efficient irrigation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Business case required 2) Business case required 3) Not specifically addressed, therefore business case required 4) Not specifically addressed, therefore business case required 5) Not specifically addressed, therefore business case required 6) Not specifically addressed, therefore business case required 7) Not specifically addressed, therefore business case required 8) Not specifically addressed, therefore business case required 9) Not specifically addressed, therefore business case required 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Categorical (see Part B sect. 2.2-3) 2) Categorical (see Part B sect. 2.2-4) 3) Categorical (see Part B sect. 2.2-5) 4) Categorical (see Part B sect. 2.2-9) 5) Categorical (see Part B sect. 2.2-11) 6) Categorical (see Part B sect. 2.2-12) 7) Categorical (see Part B sect. 2.2-7) 8) Categorical (see Part B sect. 2.2-13) 9) Categorical (see Part B sect. 2.2-8)
Energy Efficiency		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) 2) Pumping Systems 3) NEMA Motors 4) Energy Assessments, optimization studies, sub-metering of individual processes 5) Hydroelectric 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Categorical 2) 20% efficiency improvement categorical 3) Not specifically addressed, therefore business case required 4) Not specifically addressed, therefore business case required 5) Categorical 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Business case required (see Part B sect. 3.5-1) 2) No 20% threshold; Business case required (see Part B sects 3.5-1 & 3.5-2) 3) Categorical (see Part B sect. 3.2-3) 4) Categorical (see Part B sect. 3.2-2) 5) Not eligible (except micro-hydroelectric) (see Part B sect. 3.3-2)
Environmentally Innovative		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GHG inventory or mitigation plan & submission to a registry 2) Total/integrated water resources mgmt. planning (incl. climate change, source water protection) 3) LEED Certified buildings or renovation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Business case required 2) Business case required 3) Not specifically addressed; therefore business case required 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Categorical (see Part B sect. 4.2-3) 2) Categorical (see Part B sect. 4.2-1) 3) Categorical (see Part B sect. 4.2-5)

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Differences between CW and DW GPR Guidance

Topic	CW Position	DW Position
	Energy Efficiency	
Energy Efficiency Threshold	Energy efficiency improvements that demonstrate 20% or greater energy savings for a POTW system (unit process) are categorically eligible and do not need a business case. Energy efficiency projects with less than 20% energy savings (such as specific components) are eligible with a business case.	There is no categorical threshold value. All energy efficiency projects or components of projects (which are not listed as categorical) require a business case.
Cost Effectiveness Principle	For energy efficiency projects which require a business case, the project must be cost-effective.	There is no similar principle for DW.
	Water Efficiency	
Projects that Result from a Water Audit	A water efficiency project that results from a water audit requires a business case.	Projects that result from a water efficiency related assessment (including water audits) are categorical as long as the assessment adhered to standard industry practices.
Leak Detection	Leak detection studies and equipment are only eligible for reclaimed water systems.	Leak detection studies and equipment are categorically eligible.