

For ARRA, green benefits must be a substantial part of project basis, more than incidental benefit

- To count as “green,” need clear, documented business case for investment in the project
 - includes clear, identifiable and substantial benefits
 - requires the presence and some basic analysis of substantive components
 - a simple, quantitative “bright line” not sufficient to determine that a business case has been made
 - For example, having more than a certain % of water loss from leaky pipes in a Drinking Water distribution system is not an automatic qualification

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How do you make a “business case” to qualify as a GPR project?

- Two Components:
 - Technical and Financial
- Technical component:

Using information from maintenance or operations records, engineering studies, project plans, etc.

 - that identify problems (including any data on water and/or energy inefficiencies) in existing facility
 - that clarify the technical benefits from project in water and/or energy efficiency terms

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How do you make a “business case” to qualify as a GPR project?

- Financial component:
 - Some estimate of cost and water savings from project based on technical analysis of benefits
 - Assessment within total project cost that these savings comprise a substantial part of financial justification for project

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Examples of Projects that Qualify as a GPR project Categorically

- Water meters
 - Clean Water and Drinking Water
- Rain Gardens and Green Roofs
 - Clean Water for watershed, Drinking Water for the water system facility
- Water Conserving Fixture Retrofit
 - Clean Water (publicly owned 212 or privately owned 320)
 - Drinking Water (eligible public water system)
- Solar Panels for POTW or Public Water System

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