

This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

watersmartinnovations.com





NYC's Large Meter Replacement Program

Improving Revenues and Lowering Costs

Kenneth Molli, Veolia North America
Warren C. Liebold, New York City DEP



New York City Department of Environmental Protection

- *Serves 9 million people*
- *Annual revenue: ~\$3.7 billion*
- *Annual operational expense: ~\$1.35 billion*

- *Supplies 1 billion gallons of water per day*
- *19 storage reservoirs, 3 controlled lakes*
- *295 miles of aqueduct and tunnels, 7,000 miles of water mains, 109,000 hydrants*

- *Treats 1.3 billion gallons of wastewater per day*
- *14 In-city treatment plants; 8 upstate plants*
- *7,500 miles of sewers*
- *96 pump stations*
- *148,000 catch basins*

Innovative contract to blend the talents of public & private sectors to improve quality, reduce costs and stabilize rates. Incorporate best practices without outsourcing or privatization.

Phase 1 (6 months)
Nov 2011 – May 2012

Phase 2 (4 years)
Jul 2012 – Jun 2016

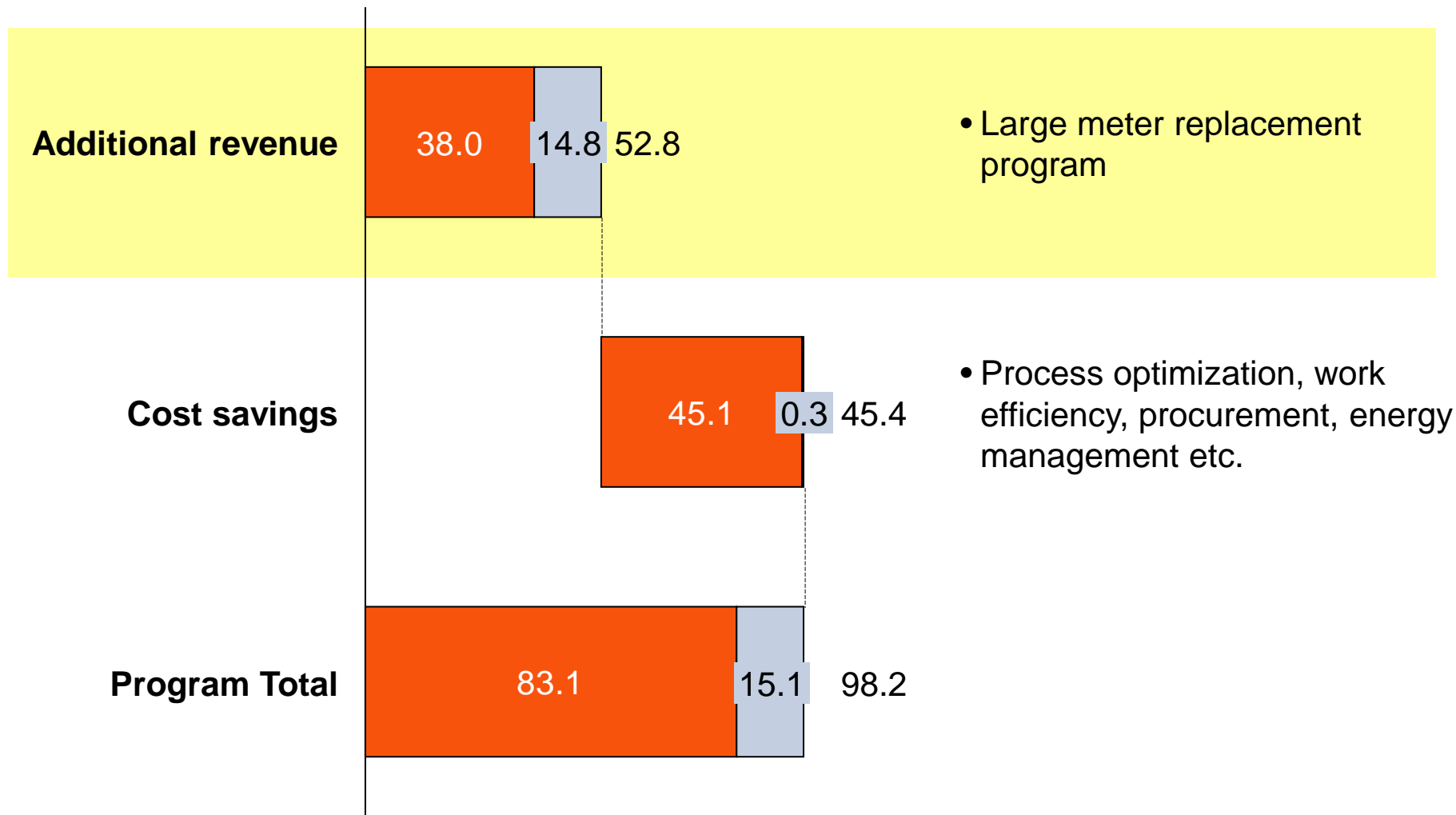
- **Operational diagnostic** across DEP's facilities and back-office
- Identification of >100 potential savings initiative
- Implementation of **quick-wins**
- **Implementation** of ~80 initiatives across the entire agency
- Efficiency savings and revenue generation
- **Performance-based contract** between DEP and Veolia – stake in outcomes



The OpX program has achieved annual savings and additional revenue worth \$83.1 million per year

Implemented
Planned

Impact (\$ millions p.a.)

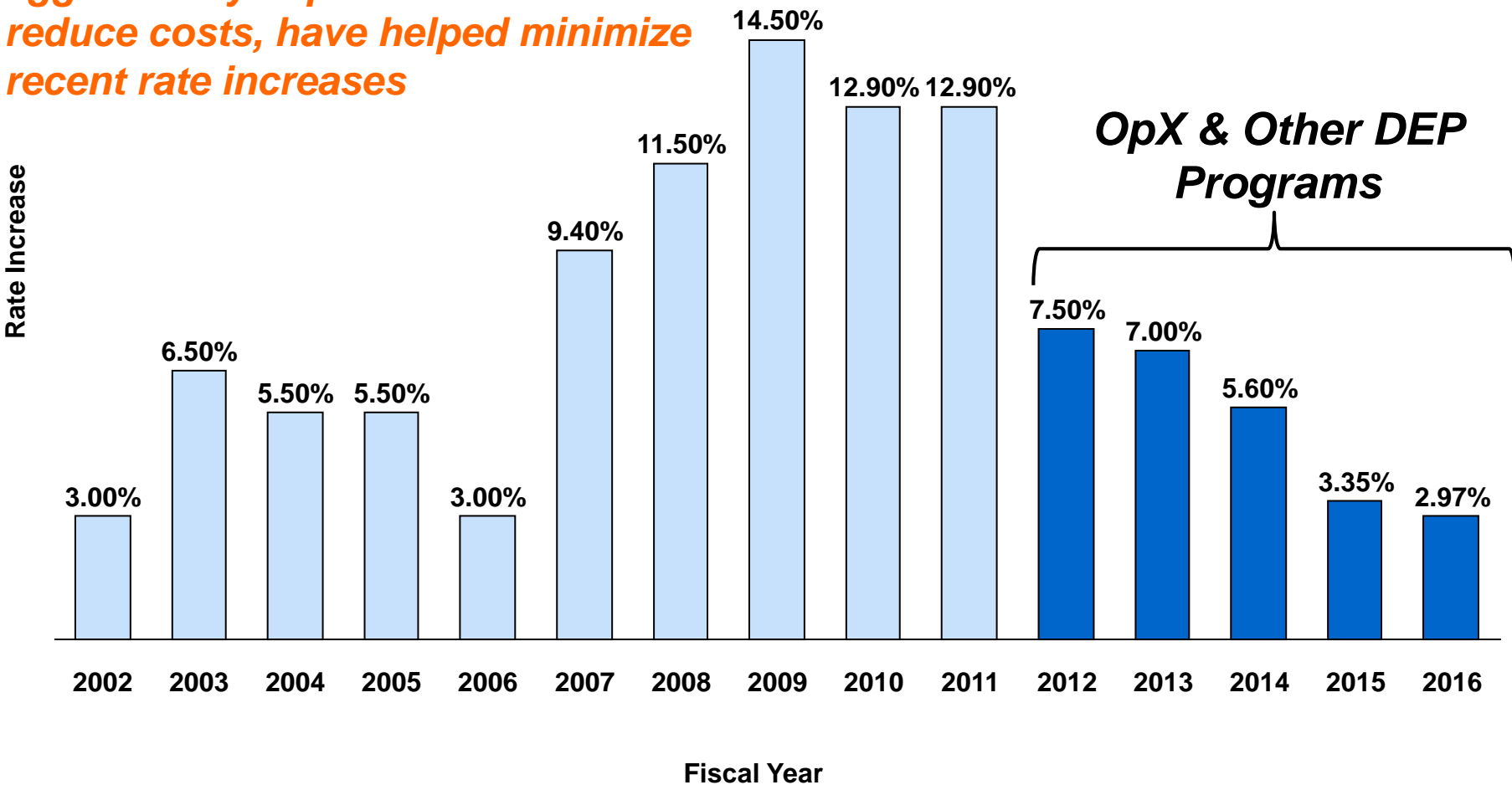


10/8/2015

NYC Department of Environmental Protection has enacted the lowest water rate increase in 15 years

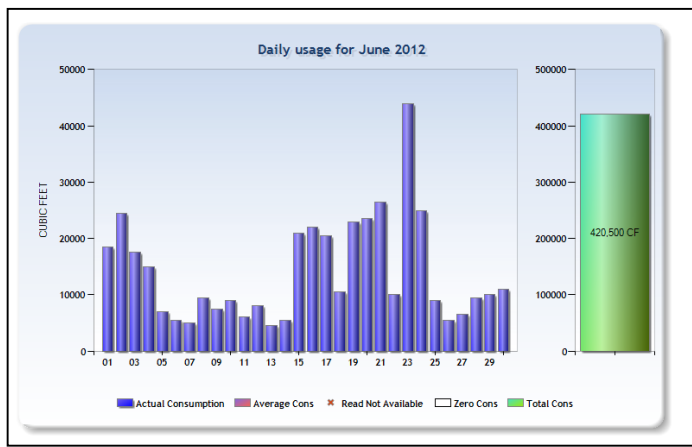


The OpX program and other DEP initiatives, which aim to aggressively improve cash flow and reduce costs, have helped minimize recent rate increases



10/8/2015

AMR transmitter



My DEP Account

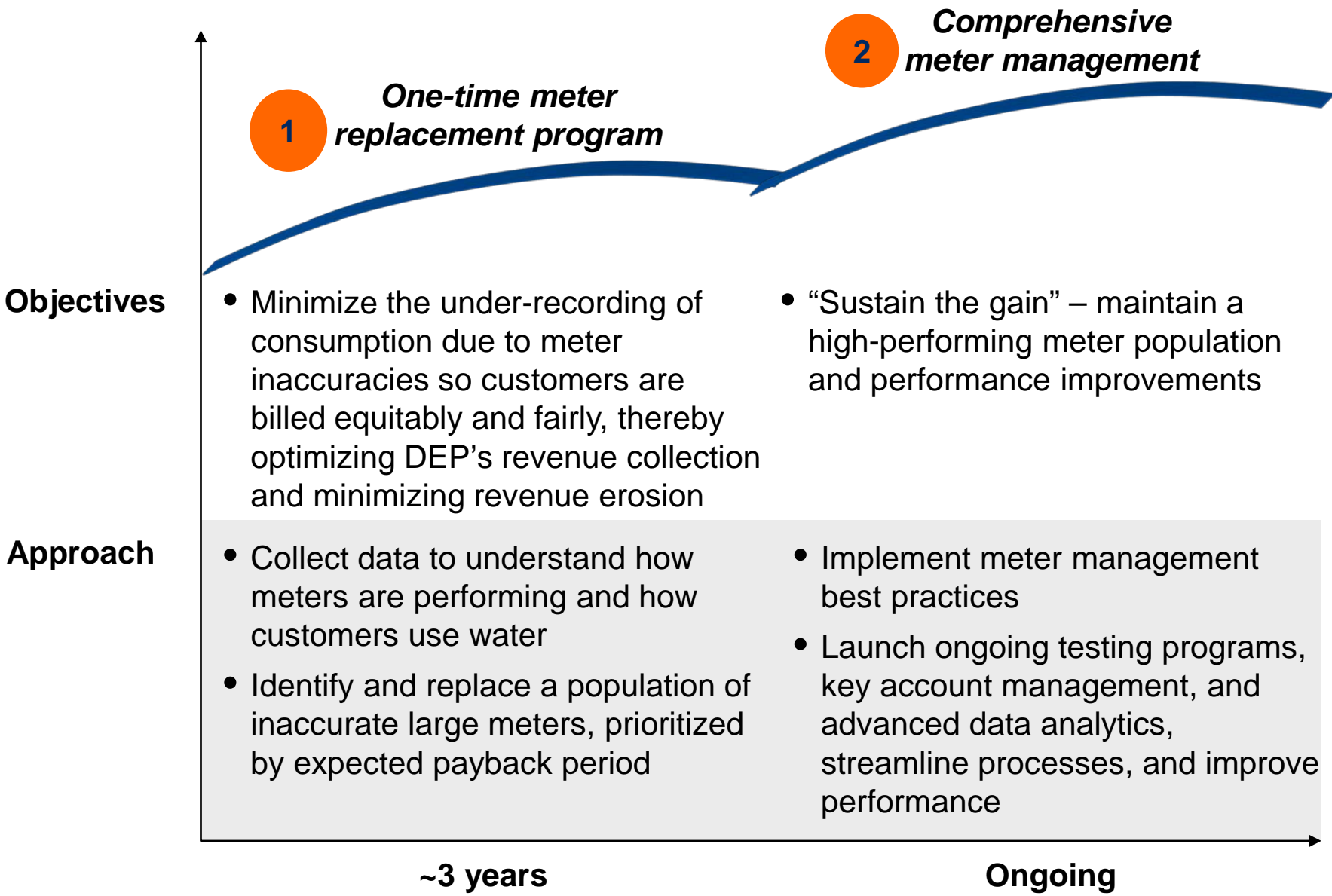
New York City Department of Environmental Protection – Bureau of Customer Services

- 835,000 customers
- Revenue of ~\$3.7 billion per year
- ~70,000 “large” meters (2” and larger)

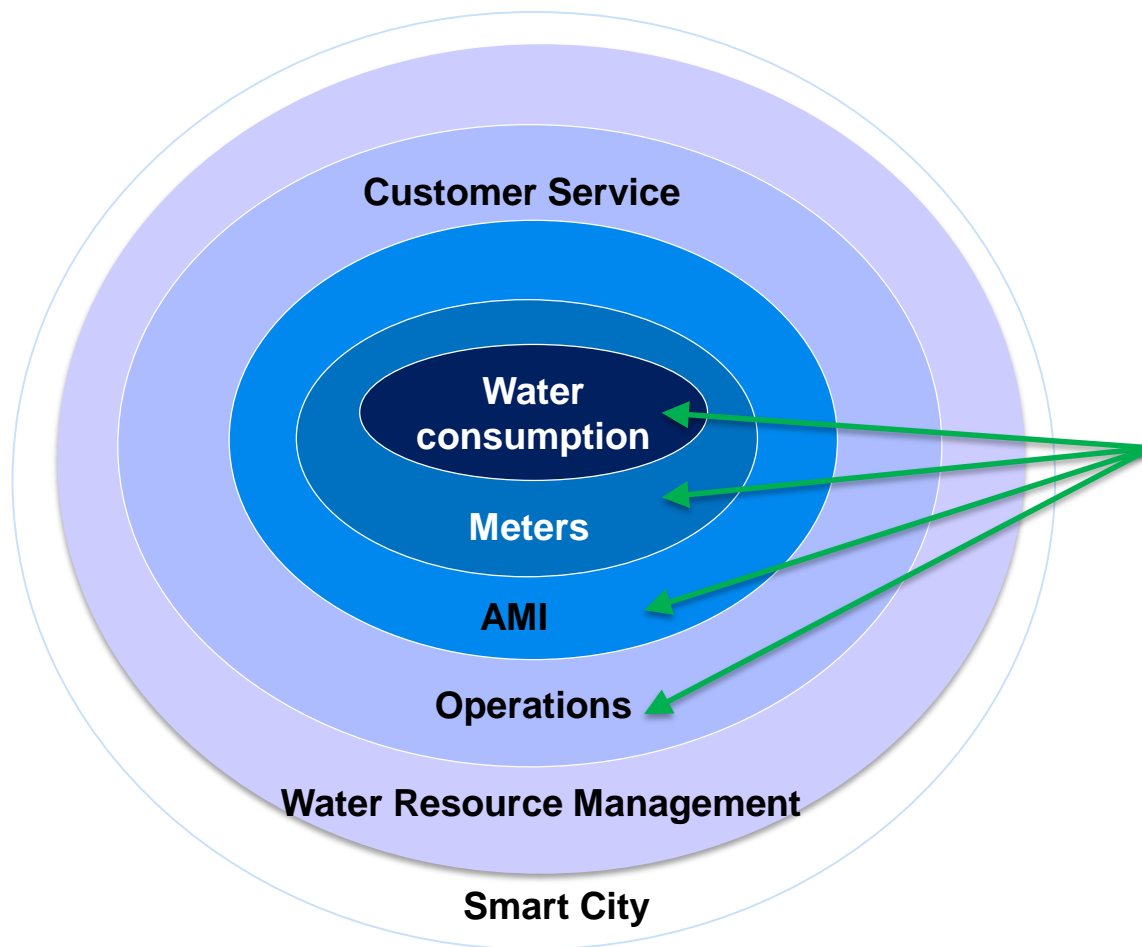
- >97% of meters connected to AMI
- AMI rolled out in NYC since 2009
- Number of estimated bills has dropped by over 82%

10/8/2015

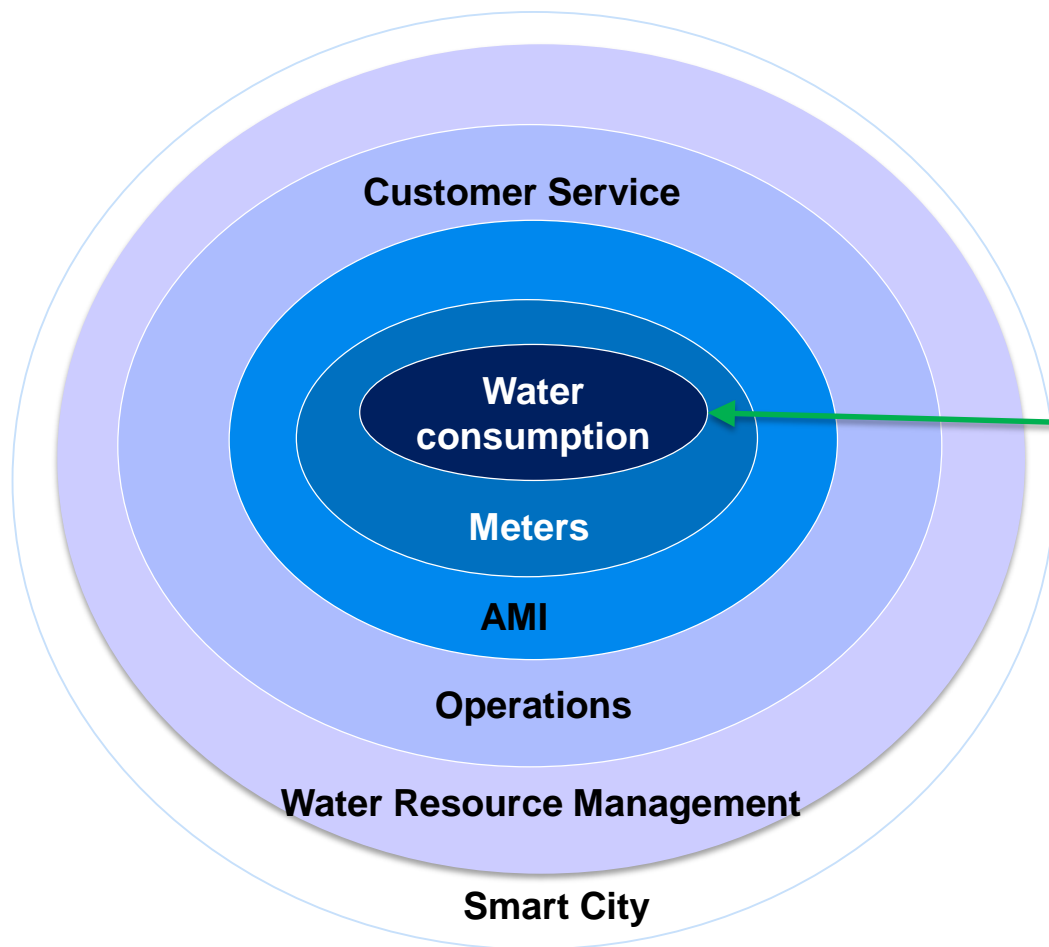
The objective of the OpX Large Meter Initiative is to sustainably improve DEP's Bureau of Customer Service revenue collection



10/8/2015



- The **first step** towards improving revenue management is a **targeted meter replacement** that corrects and prevents revenue erosion, i.e. focus on the middle and expand outwards
- By combining data collected from each element, smart and predictive analytics can be used to execute a comprehensive targeted meter replacement plan and verify impact



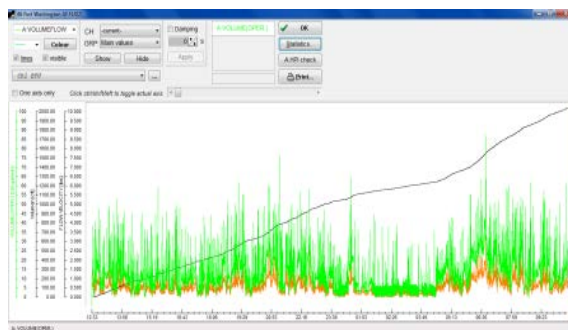
Data logging measures the rates of flow through a particular meter or pipe over a certain time period

Pulse loggers



- In-situ flow rate logging at **10-second intervals**
- Meter accuracy issues
- Electro-mechanical interference

Ultrasonic data loggers



- In-situ flow rate logging at **10-second intervals**
- Results independent of meter performance
- Set before or after meter – sufficient straight pipe & no pipe wrappings

Innov8 register heads



- In-situ flow rate logging at **1-minute intervals**
- Register head with built-in logging capability
- New meters to avoid accuracy issues
- Remote collection of logging data to limit customer disturbance

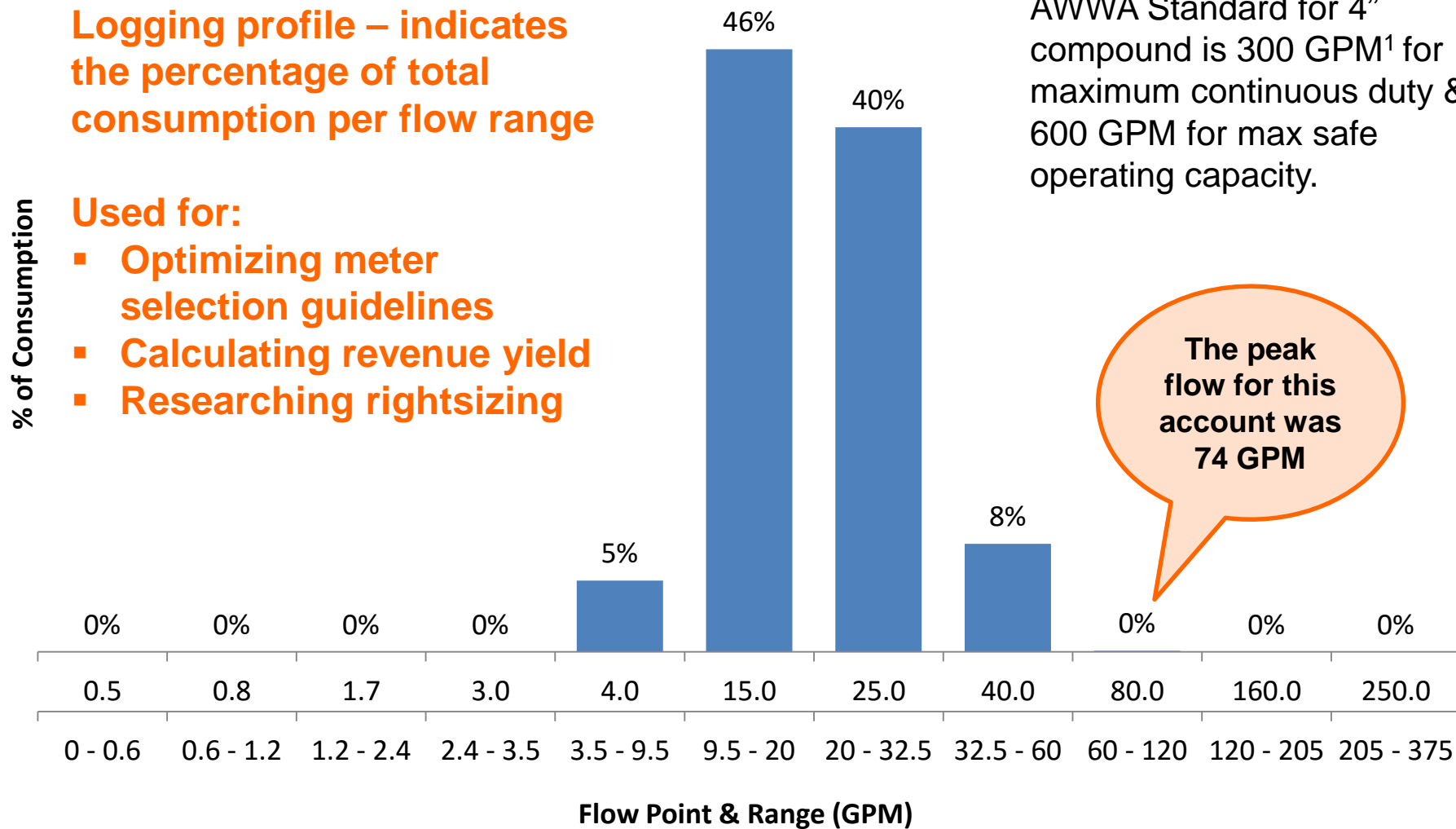
4" Compound Meter Residential Logging Profile Example

Logging profile – indicates the percentage of total consumption per flow range

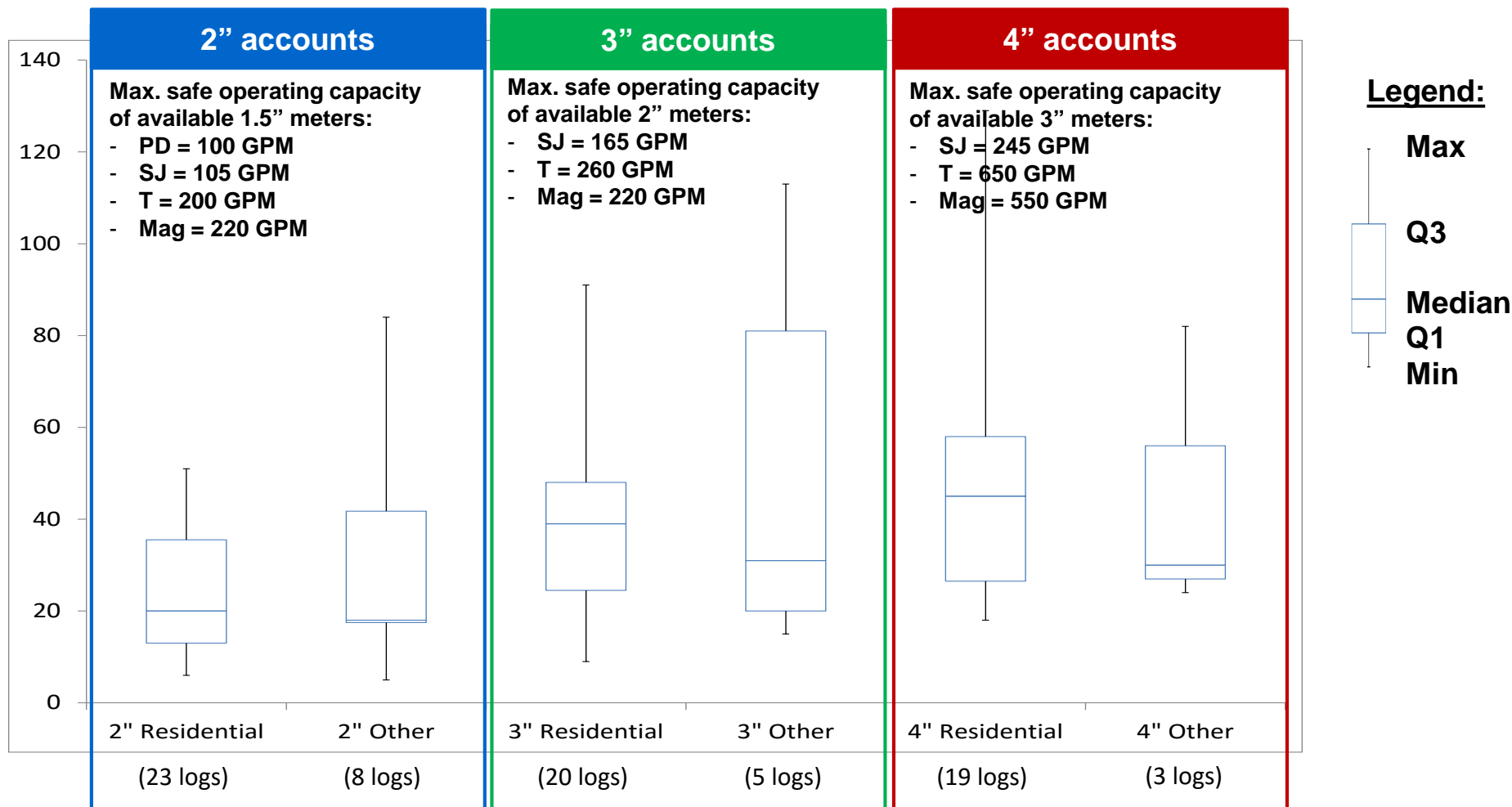
Used for:

- Optimizing meter selection guidelines
- Calculating revenue yield
- Researching rightsizing

AWWA Standard for 4" compound is 300 GPM¹ for maximum continuous duty & 600 GPM for max safe operating capacity.

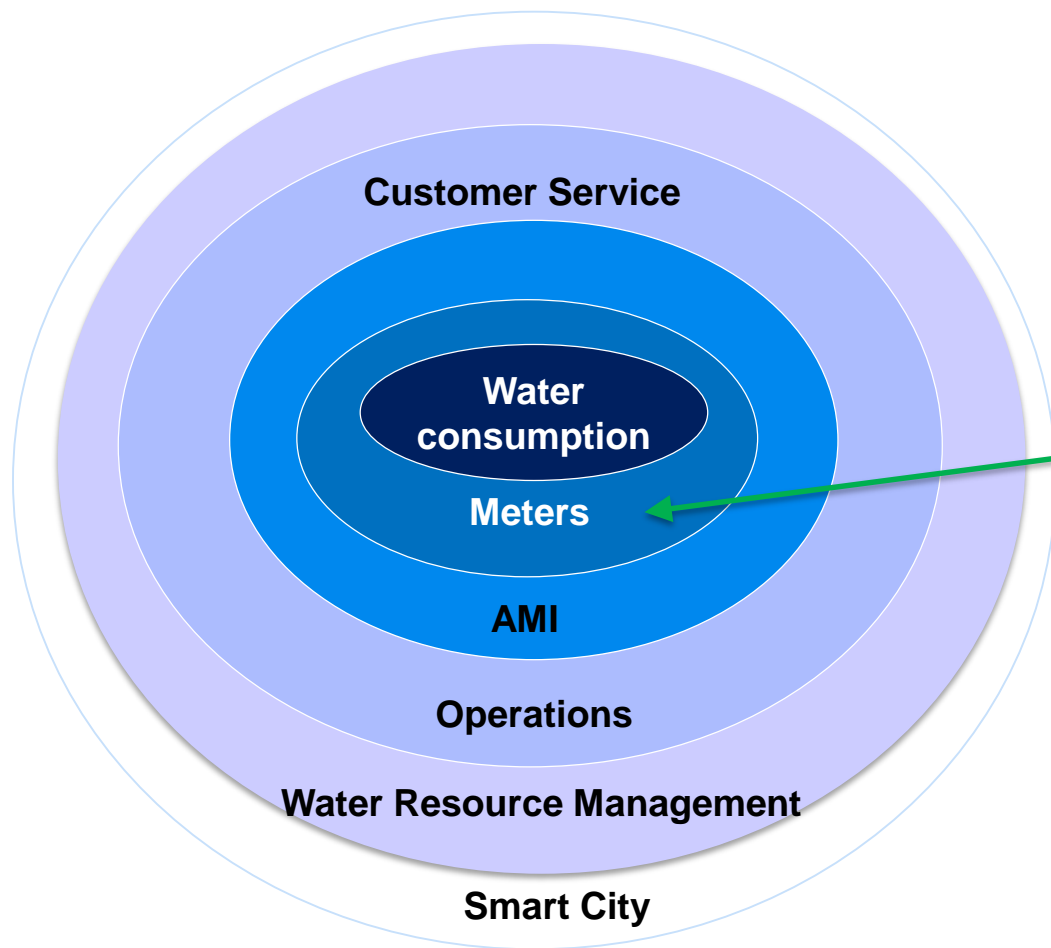


We analyzed results for observed peak flow rates (the worst case for pressure loss)



Key findings:

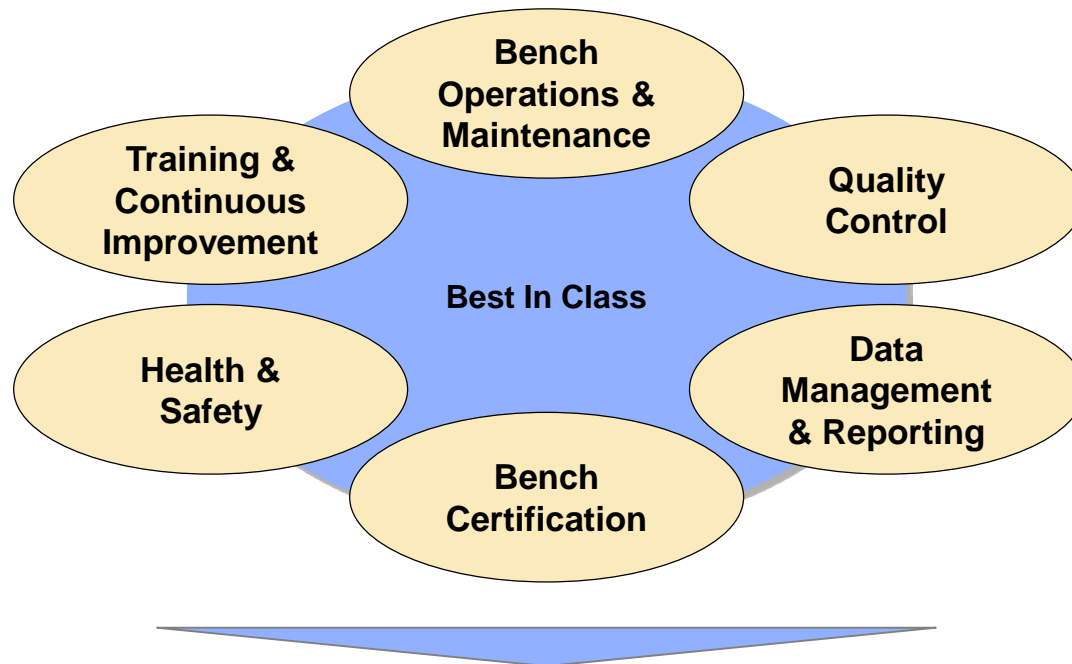
- Many existing meters are oversized for the actual peak flow demands placed on them.
- Average usage rates tend to be at flows much less than the peak flow. Such average flow rates occur at levels that have minimal pressure loss.
- Pressure relationships in real world settings such as buildings with old plumbing can complicate issues further



- **Meter accuracy tests** were conducted to determine the performance of various characteristics of meters
- Optimal method for testing meters is to use a “**best in class**” meter testing facility

Vision for DEP’s meter test facility

- Be the best at what we do and **set the standard for meter testing** in the US
- Inspire **trust and confidence** of all customers and other stakeholders
- Produce **accurate and repeatable** test results that stand up to outside scrutiny
- Operate with a **high level of consistency** based on robust processes and bullet-proof SOPs



Immediate Priorities

- Testing protocols and bench setups for all meter types & sizes
- Quality control checklists and processes
- Improved IT setup and better lifting equipment

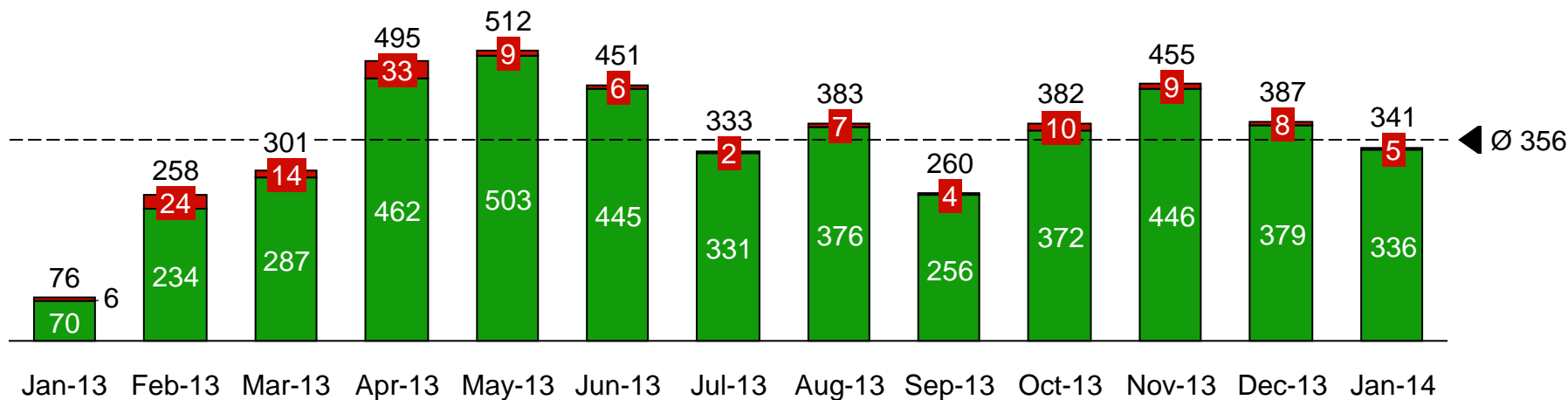
Longer term topics

- Recurring bench calibration and bench validation
- Data management, data storage, and standard data analysis
- Inventory management and optimal test planning

As a result, testing productivity increases and testing quality improves

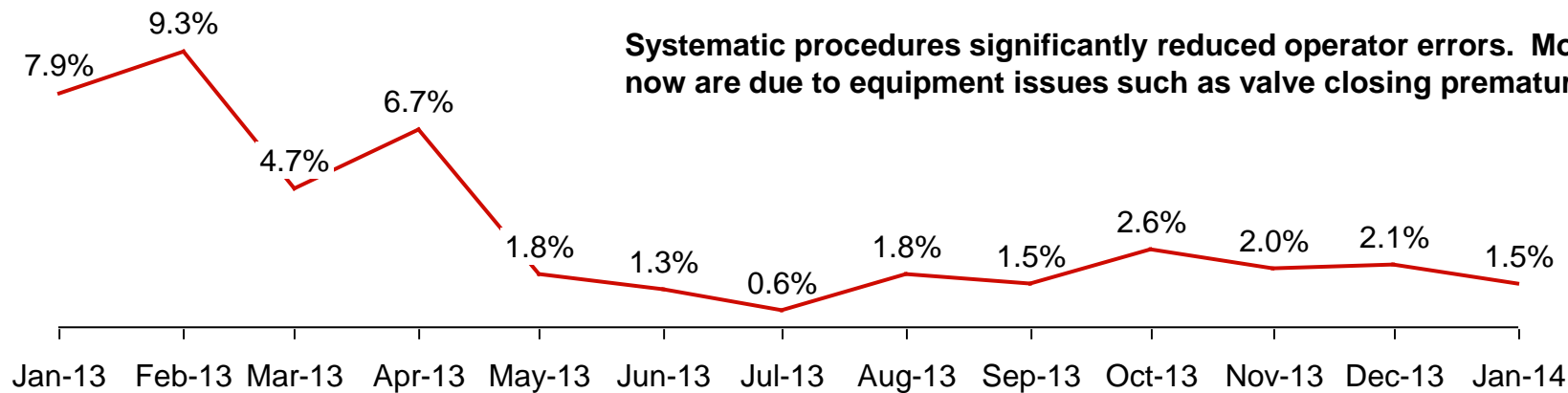
Invalid Test
Valid Test

Number of tests per month

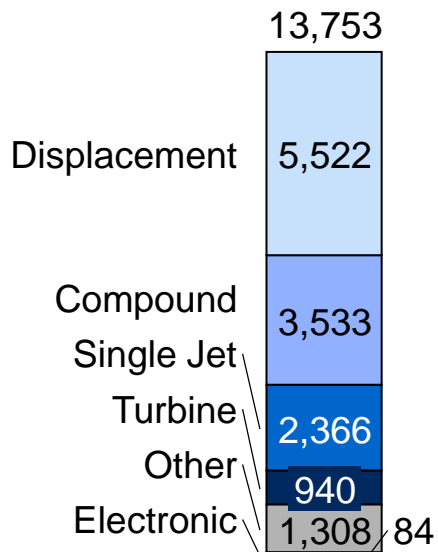


Percentage of invalid tests

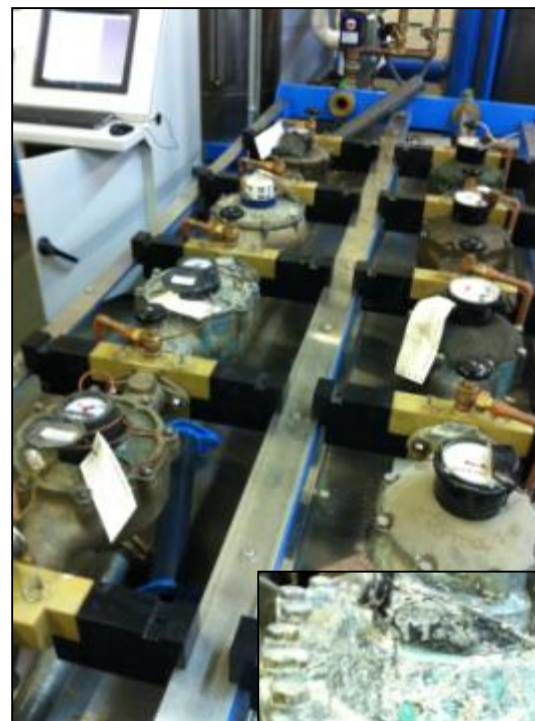
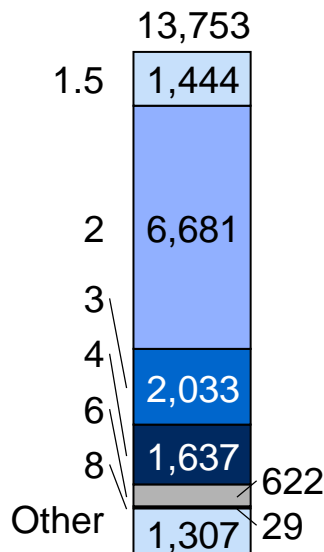
Systematic procedures significantly reduced operator errors. Most errors now are due to equipment issues such as valve closing prematurely.



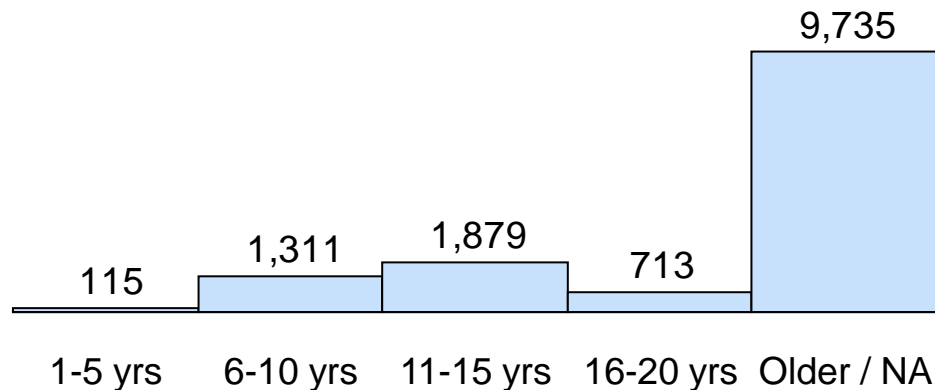
Tests by type



Tests by size



Tests by age



10/8/2015

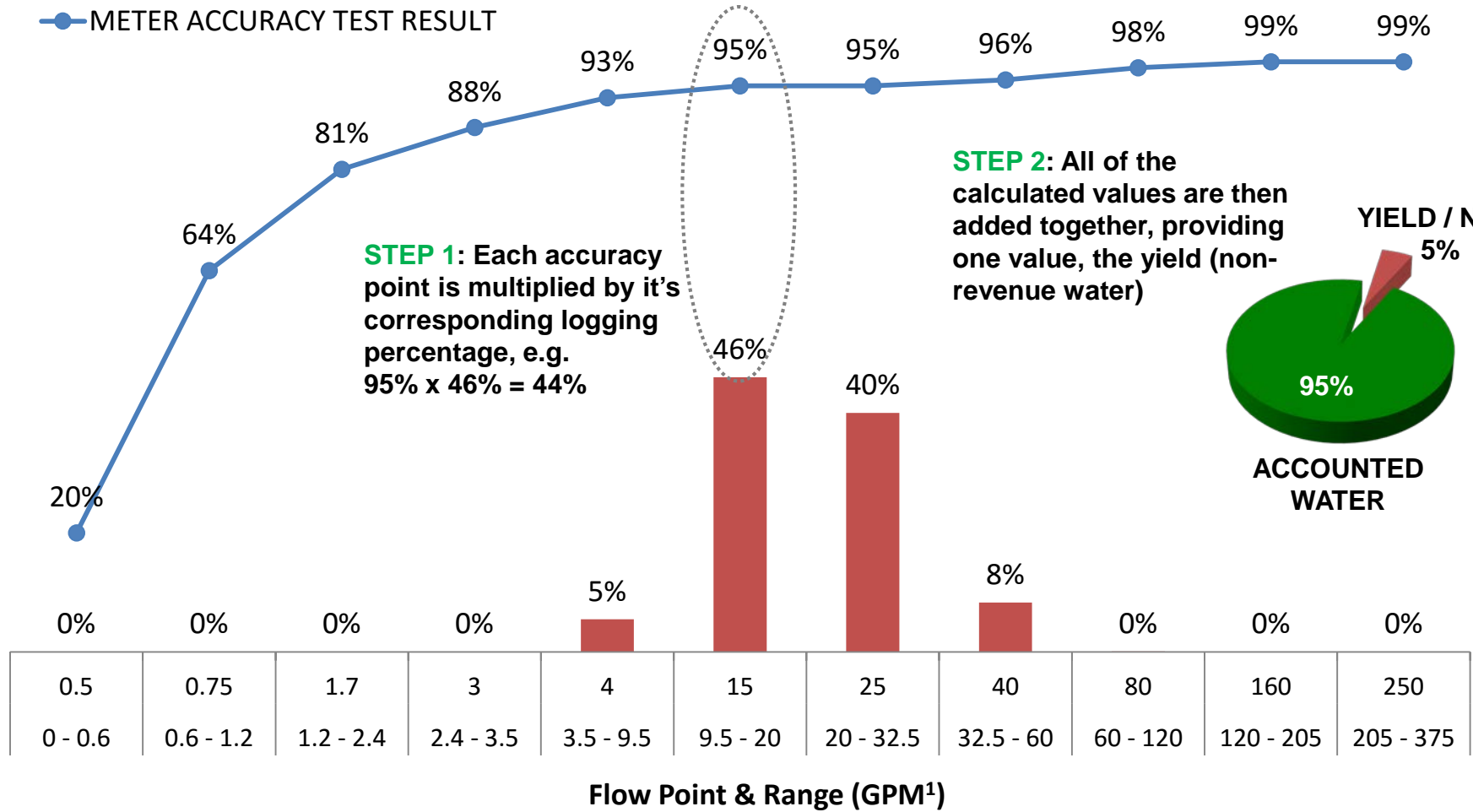
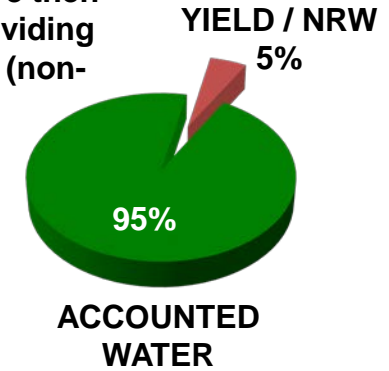
Calculating yield requires two steps

LOGGING

METER ACCURACY TEST RESULT

STEP 1: Each accuracy point is multiplied by it's corresponding logging percentage, e.g. $95\% \times 46\% = 44\%$

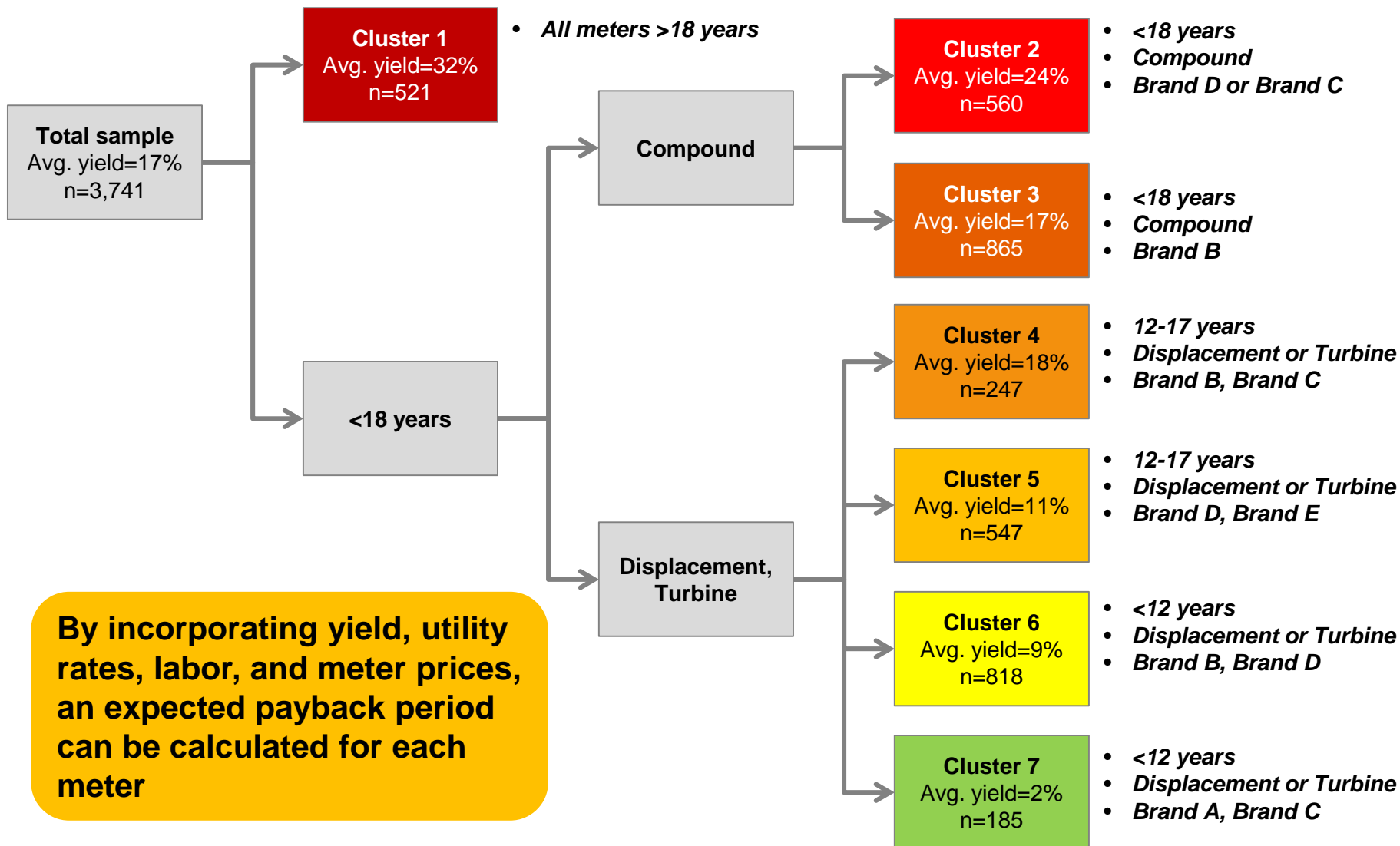
STEP 2: All of the calculated values are then added together, providing one value, the yield (non-revenue water)

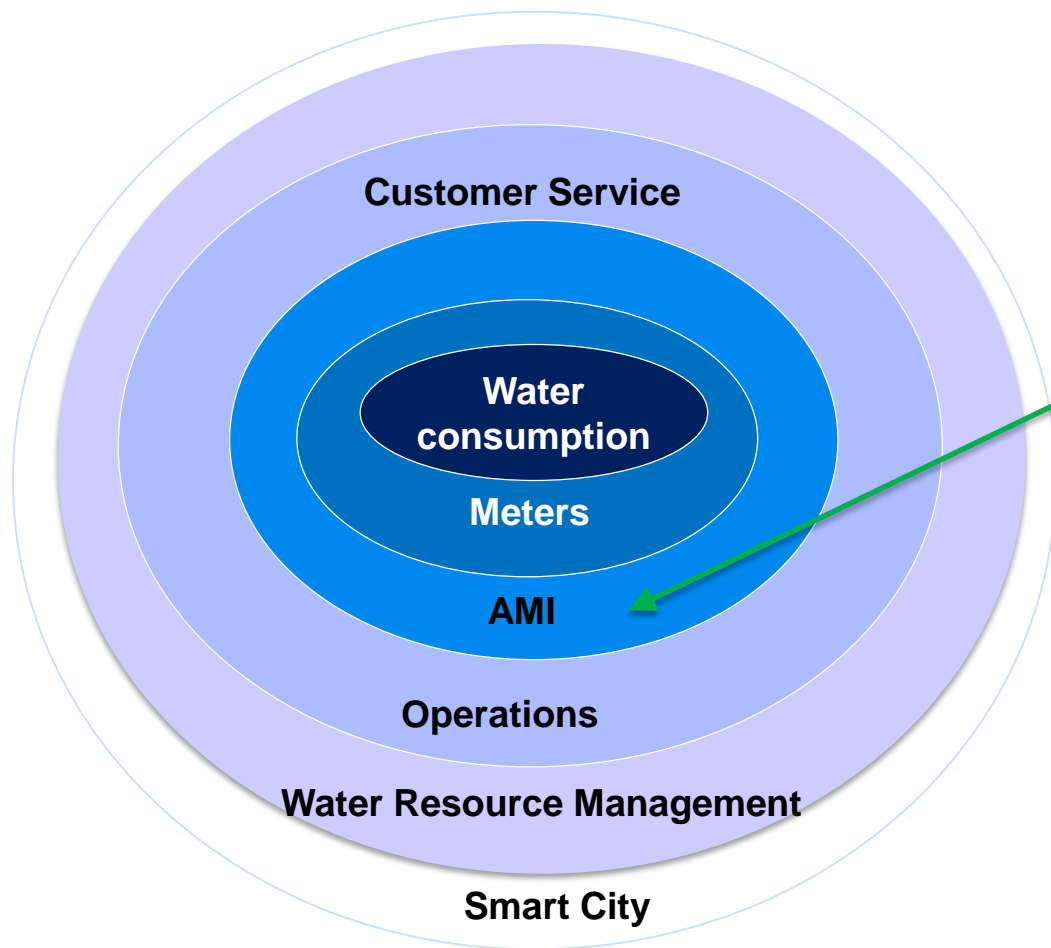


10/8/2015

The yield from each meter is analyzed to determine clusters of poor performing meters

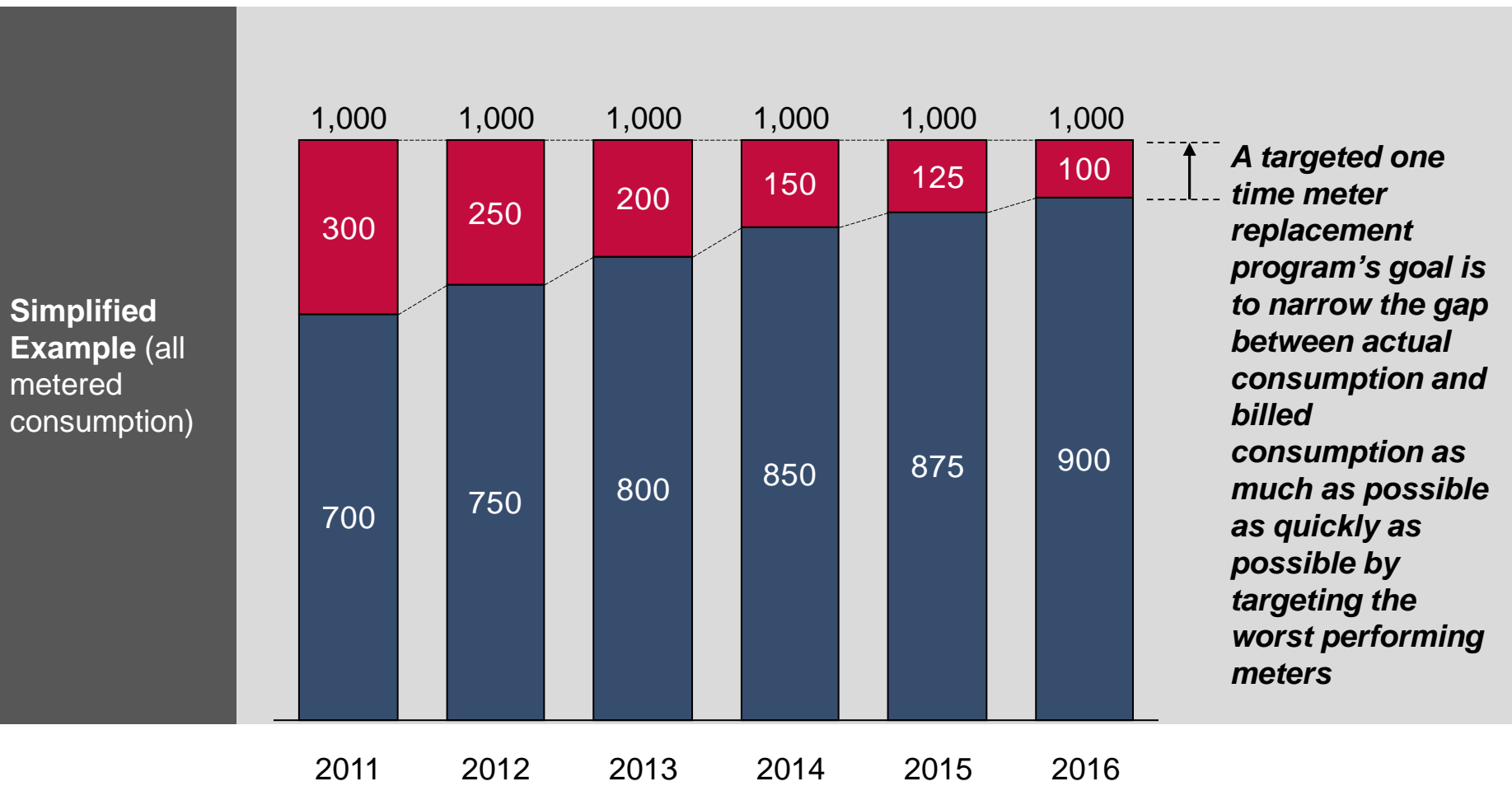
An algorithm is used to develop the most statistically relevant groupings based on various characteristics

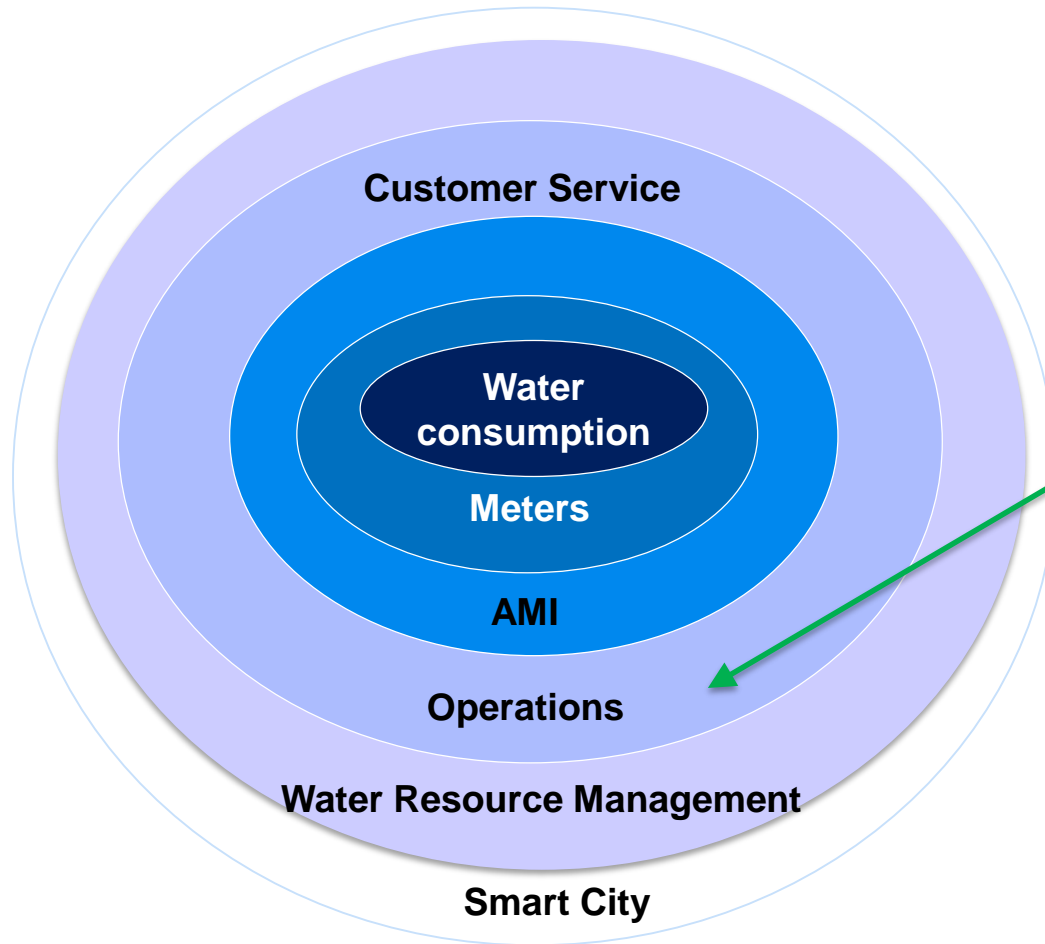




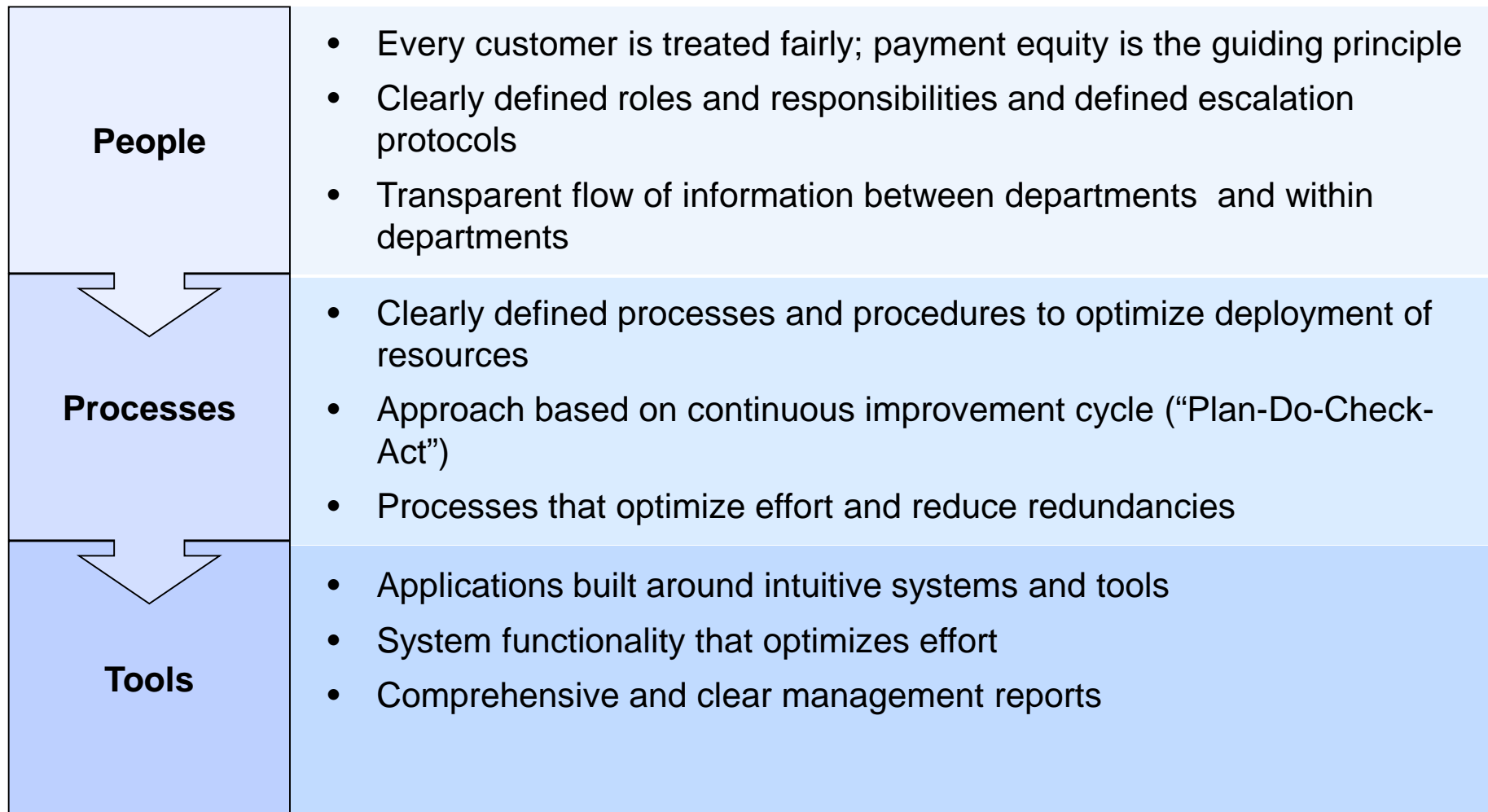
Analyzing **AMI/AMR data** allows us to quantify the impact of program and identify potential issues

Unrecorded Consumption
Billed Consumption



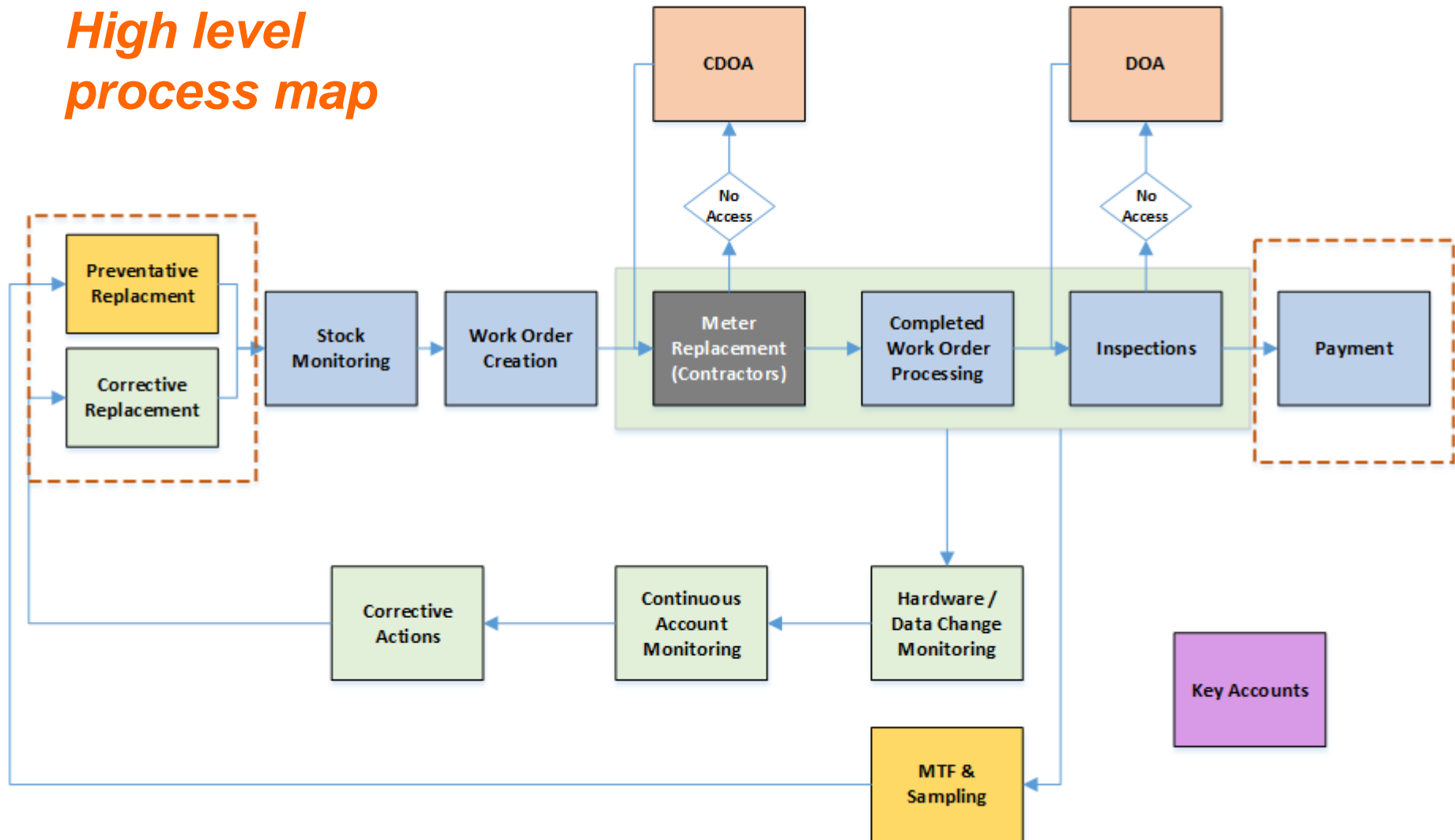


- **Operations data** was reviewed to identify areas for improvement
- **Operations** includes everything from people to tools



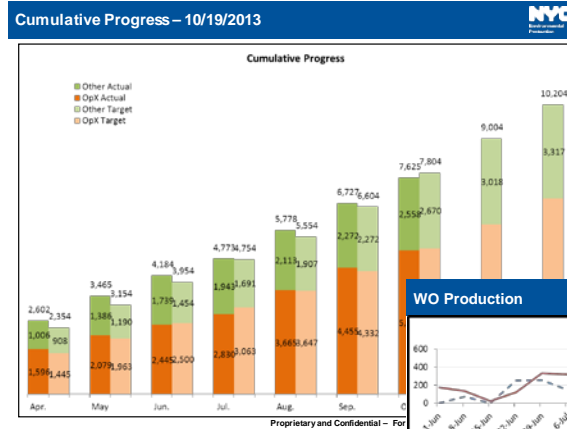


High level process map



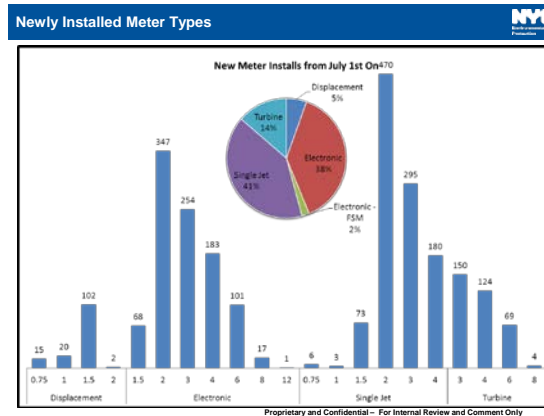
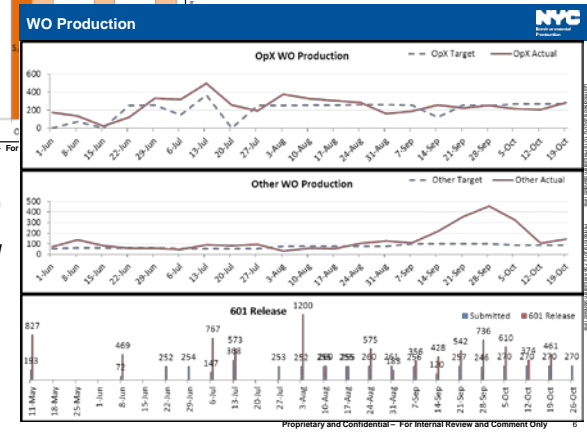
Tools / Data / Dashboards

- Ambitious **monthly** ramp-up and production **plan**
- **Weekly tracking** system and management dashboards
- **Production forecasts** for contractor and inventory management and for financial reporting
- **Work order database** management system



Tracking against monthly targets

Weekly WO tracking



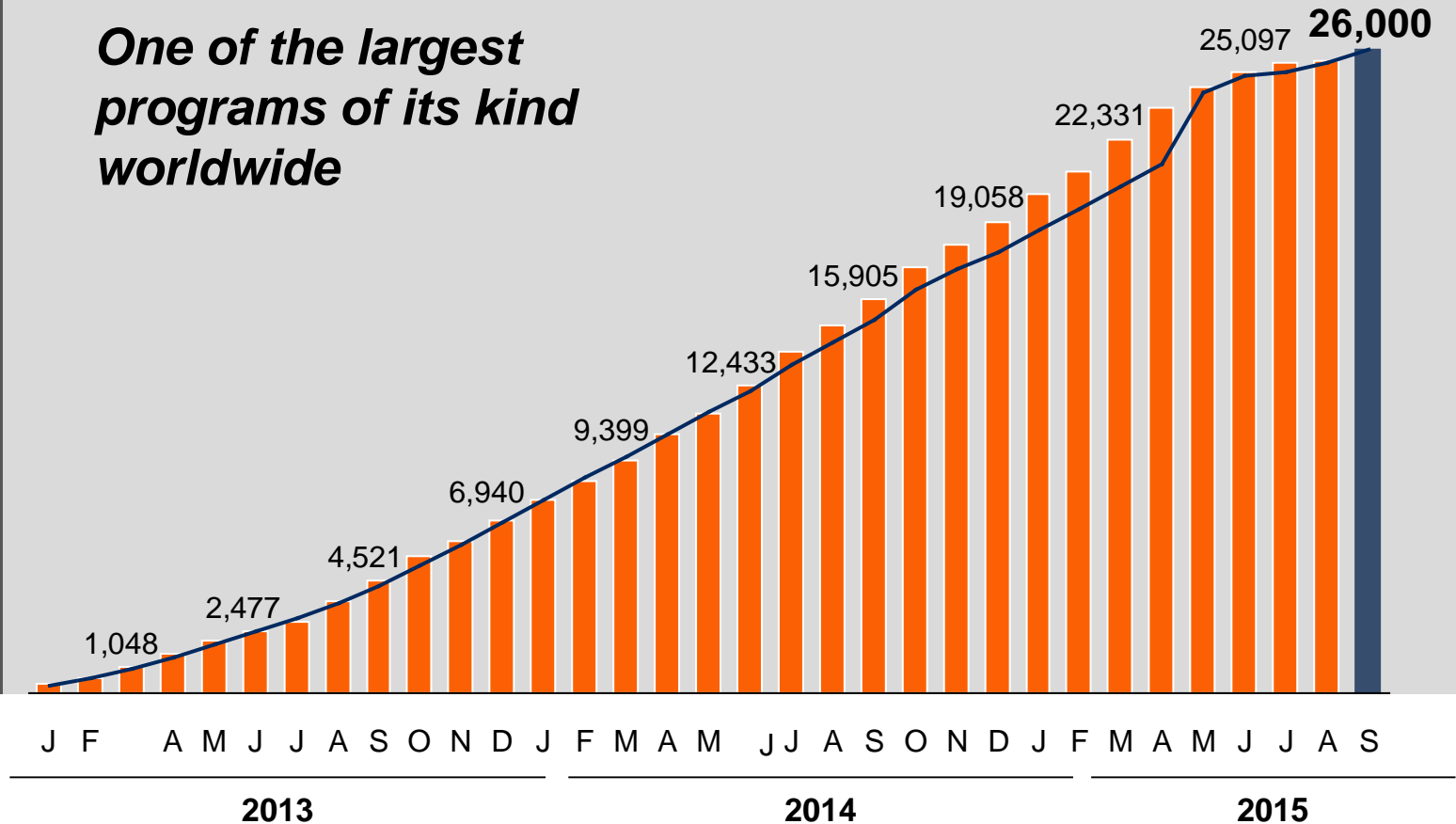
Tracking contractor compliance with meter selection guidelines

Putting it all together, the Large Meter replacement program is scheduled to replace 26,000 large meters in under 3 years

Actuals (as of August)
Target

One of the largest programs of its kind worldwide

Number of replacements (cumulative)





NYC's Large Meter Replacement Program

Improving Revenues and Lowering Costs

Contact Information

Kenneth Molli, Veolia North America

Ken.molli@veolia.com

312.316.7020

Warren C. Liebold, New York City DEP

wliebold@dep.nyc.gov