# This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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### Federal Government Water Mandates and Federal Water Efficiency Resources

WaterSmart Innovations Conference October 7, 2015 Kate McMordie Stoughton Pacific Northwest National Laboratory



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### **Federal Water Efficiency Mandates**

#### **Executive Order (EO) 13423**

Potable water use intensity (WUI) reduction through FY 2015

#### **Energy Independence and Security Act 2007**

Comprehensive water evaluations

#### EO 13514

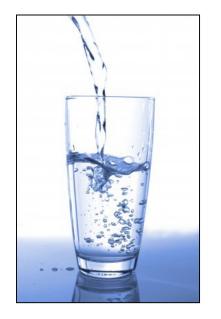
 Extends potable WUI through FY 2020, adds new water use reduction for ILA\* water use

#### EO 13693

 Supersedes EO 13514 and EO 13423, extends reduction requirements to FY 2025

\*ILA = industrial, landscaping, and agricultural

### **Federal Water Categories**



**Potable water:** Sufficient quality and permitted for human consumption



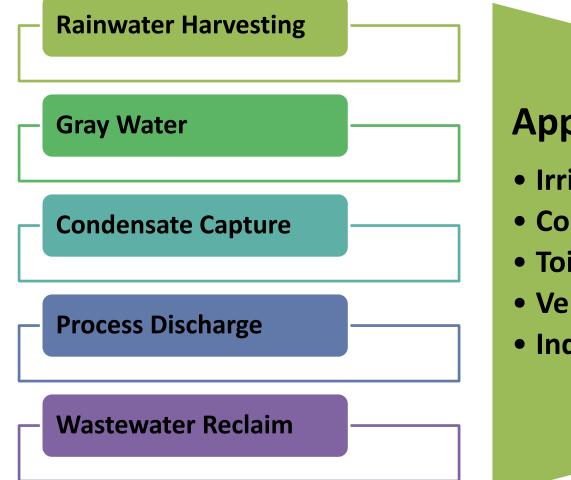
# ILA water: *non-potable from freshwater*

sources used in industrial, landscaping and agricultural applications



Alternative water: nonpotable water *NOT supplied from freshwater* 

### **Alternative Water**



### **Applications**

- Irrigation
- Cooling Tower Make-up
- Toilet/Urinal Flushing
- Vehicle Wash
- Industrial Applications

### **EO 13693 Water Provisions**

### **Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade**

# REDUCE

- Reduce potable WUI 2% per year through FY25 from FY07 baseline
- Reduce ILA water use by 2% per year through FY25 from FY10 baseline

### **Potable Water Use Intensity Reduction**

WUI reduction: gallons per square feet of facility space
 2% per year from FY07 through FY25

Water Use Intensity gal/sqft FY 08 FY 09 FY 10 FY 12 FY 14 FY 15 FY 16 FY 18 FY 19 FY 07 FY 13 FY 17 FY 20 FY 22 FY 24 FY 25 FY 11 FY 21 FY 23

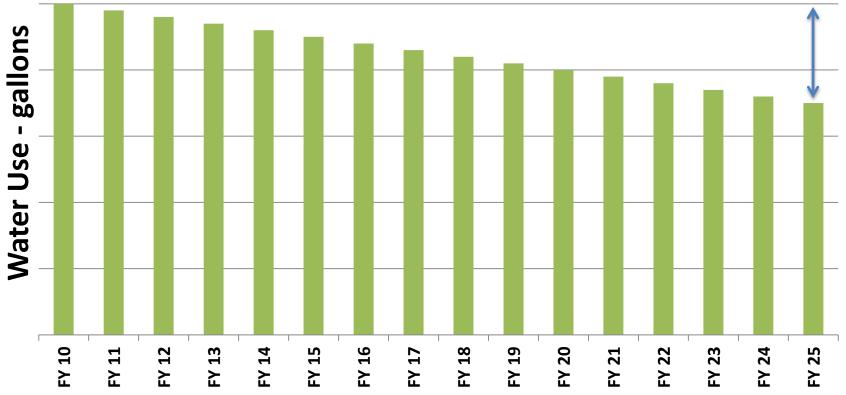
**36% reduction** 

### **ILA Water Reduction**

ILA volumetric reduction: gallons

### 2% per year from FY10 through FY25

**30% reduction** 



### **Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade**

# METER

- Install water meters
  - Large water processes > 1,000 gallons per day
  - Irrigated areas > 25,000 square feet
  - All buildings > 1,000 gallons per day

### **EO 13693 Water Provisions**

### **Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade**

# BALANCE

• Use water balance data to improve water management



### EO 13693 Water Provisions

# Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade INSTALL

• Install EPA WaterSense products

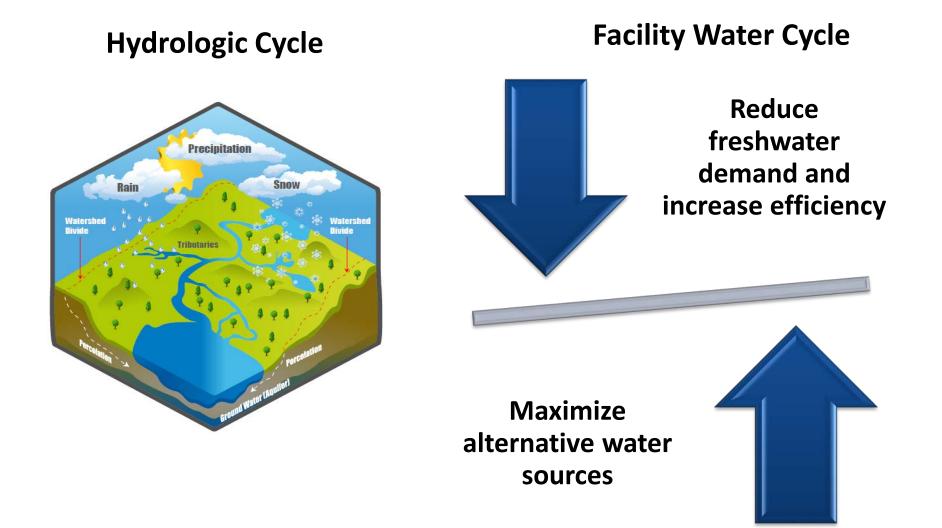


# Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade CONSTRUCT

• Construct and renovate net zero water buildings

**EO 13693 Definition:** Net zero water building means a building that is designed, constructed, or renovated and operated to greatly reduce total water consumption, use non-potable sources as much as possible, and recycle and reuse water in order to return the equivalent amount of water as was withdrawn from all sources, including municipal supply, without compromising groundwater and surface water quantity or quality.

### **Net Zero Water Building**



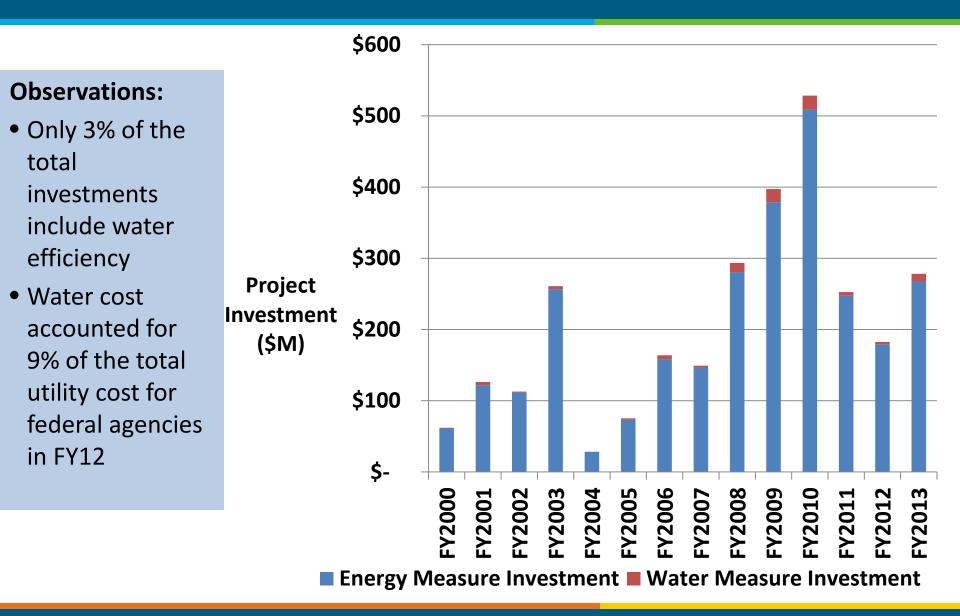
## Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) Research

Is the Department of Energy's ESPCs effective at implementing innovative water efficiency projects?

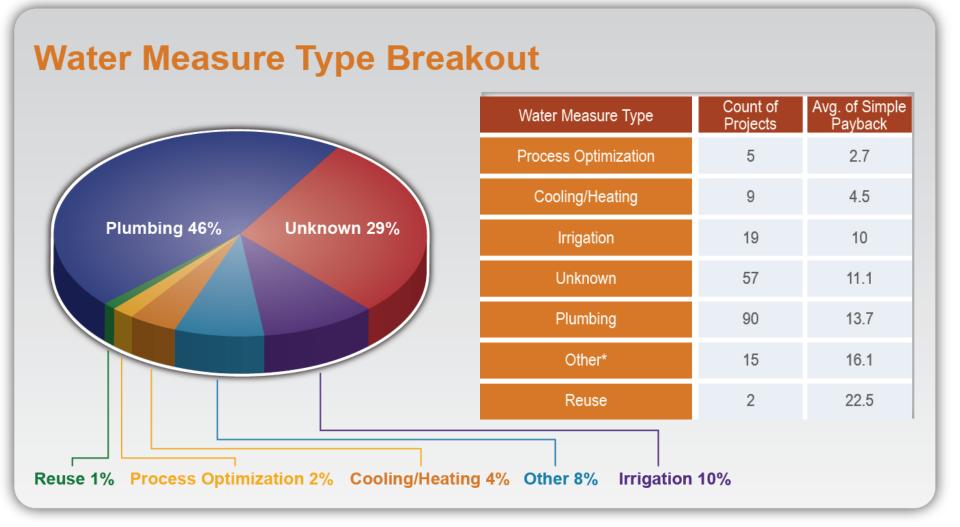
Project scope:

- What is currently being done?
- Where are the gaps?
- What can be done to improve the process?

### How Effective are ESPCs at Water Efficiency?



## What Technologies Are Being Implemented Through ESPCs?



### Where Are the Missed Opportunities in ESPCs?

## Project Planning

Gap:

No support in water is provided to agencies

#### Impact:

Opportunities for water measures are missed up front

## Negotiation and Award

#### Gap:

Water balance is not required in investment grade audit

#### Impact:

Largest water users are not identified and opportunities are missed

## Contractor Selection

Gap: No water expertise is required

#### Impact:

Lack of water expertise leads to <u>missed</u> opportunities

### What Were the Key Findings?

- The customer drives innovation!
- ESCOs are risk adverse
- Agencies need help understanding water efficiency and little support is provided
- Contracts do not require water expertise

Simply put: You get what you ask for

### **Expand Water Efficiency in Financed Projects**

#### Screen

• What is the potential for water efficiency?

### **Require Expertise**

• Is the contractor qualified?

### **Conduct a Water Balance**

• What are the primary water uses?

### **Specify Technologies**

• Are you choosing the right technologies?

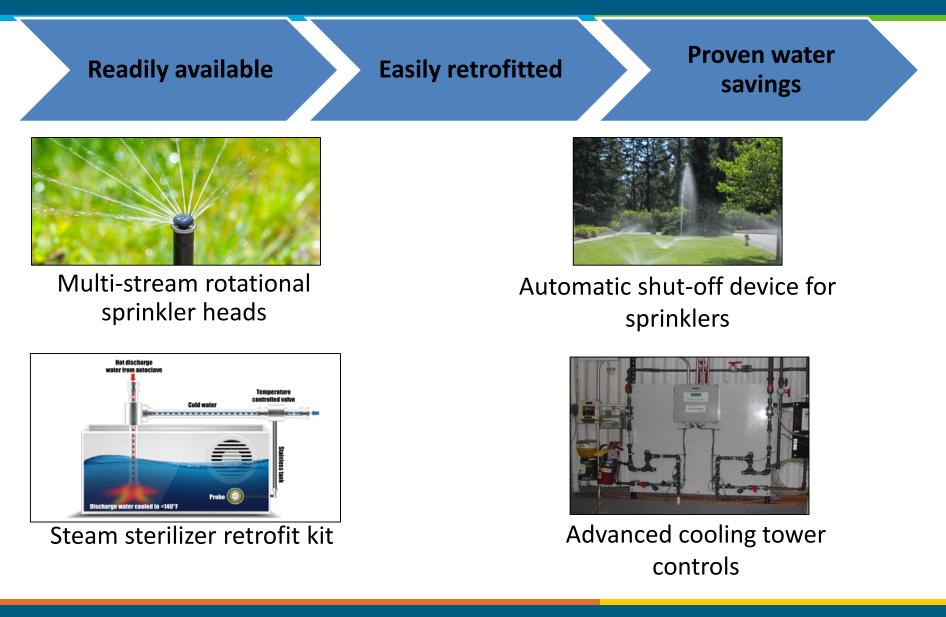
### FEMP Water Project Screening Tool – Input Example

FEMP: Federal Energy Management Program Water Project Screening Tool					
Site Level Data					
1. What is the total facility square footage?					
2. Are the majority of your buildings older than 1994? (Y/N)					
3. What is the estimated percent of each building type by floor area? 100% remaining					
Hospital/healthcare	Barracks	Prison			
Dining/commercial kitchen	Gym/pool	Other			
4. Does the site operate and maintain the water distribution system? (Y/N)					
Next					
	ty square footage? our buildings older than 1994? (Y, percent of each building type by Hospital/healthcare Dining/commercial kitchen	ty square footage? ur buildings older than 1994? (Y/N) percent of each building type by floor area? Hospital/healthcare Barracks Dining/commercial kitchen Gym/pool and maintain the water distribution system? (Y/N)			

### **FEMP Water Project Screening Tool – Output Example**

	EQUIPMENT	PROJECT POTENTIAL SCORE	WHAT YOUR SCORE MEANS	TECHNOLOGY OPTIONS
		Resources: FEMP BMP #6 - Toilets and Ur FEMP BMP #7 - Faucets and SI EPA WaterSense		Install high efficiency toilets, urinals, faucets, and showerheads. Ensure the contractor has specific expertise in water-efficient plumbing systems.
COOLING TOWERS	ALTERNA PROJECT		Cooling towers are a significant water user that offers large potential water savings.	Maximize cycles of concentration. Consider installing real-time controllers to control blowdown and chemical feed. Contract with a company that has specific expertise in this area.
		ALTERNATIVE WATER PROJECT POTENTIAL	The site does not currently use alternative water for cooling tower makeup. Alternative water can significantly offset the use of freshwater.	Consider switching to alternative water sources for cooling tower makeup, such as harvested rainwater, captured condensate, or reclaimed wastewater.
		Resources: FEMP BMP #10 - Cooling Towe EPA WaterSense	er Management	

### Water-Efficient Technology Opportunities



# Association of Energy Engineers Certified Water Efficiency Professional



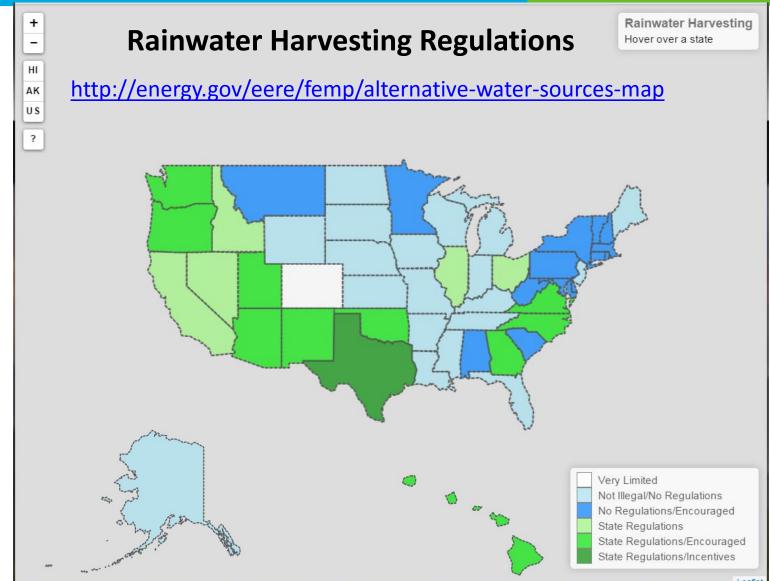
- Comprehensive two-day training
- Exam
- Commercial and institutional focus

http://www.aeecenter.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageID=4454

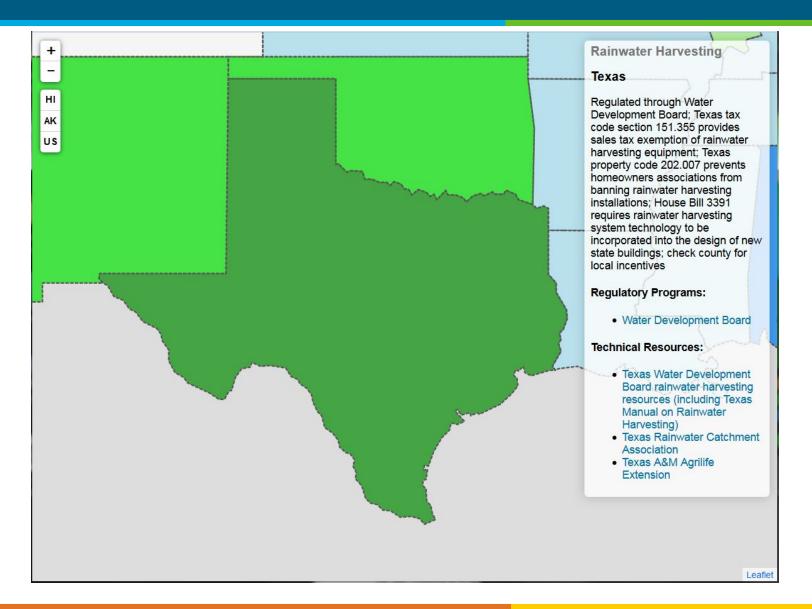
### **Other Improvements to ESPCs**

- Revised Notice of Opportunity template
- Revised measurement and verification (M&V) protocols to include water measures
- Developed training that focuses on M&V protocols for irrigation projects

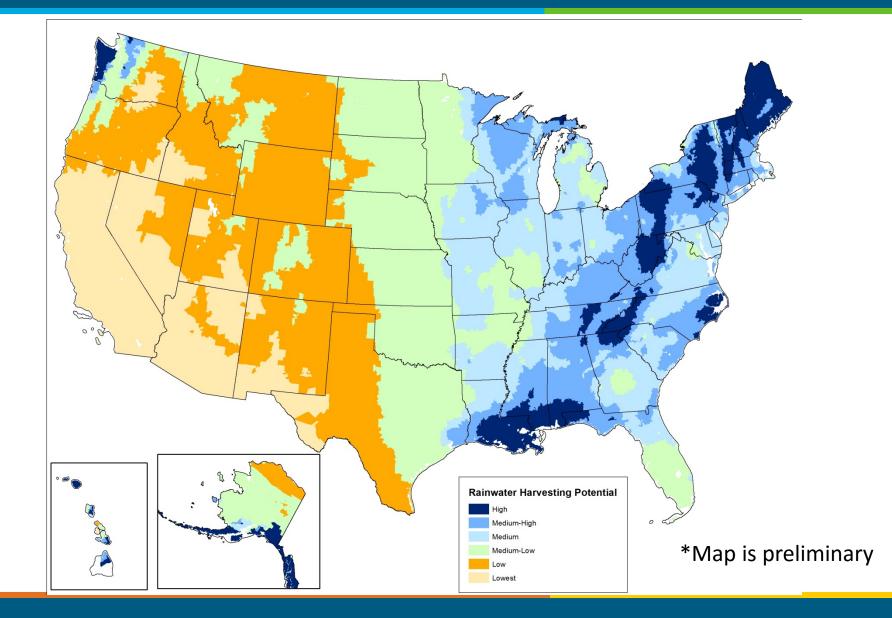
### **FEMP Resources: Alternative Water Maps**



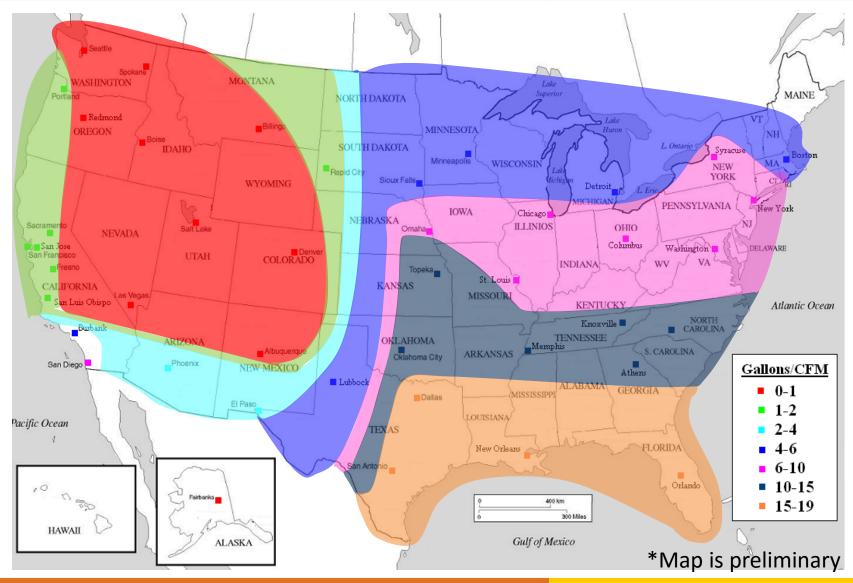
### **Rainwater Harvesting Regulations – State Level**



### **Future Map – Rainwater Harvesting Potential for Irrigation\***



## Future Map – Air Handling Condensate Capture Potential\*



### **FEMP Water Management Training**

### **Managing Water Assessments**

https://www4.eere.energy.gov/femp/training/training/managingwater-assessment-federal-facilities

### Leftraining

Managing Water Assessments in Federal Facilities



3.5 HRS \_4 FEMP CEUs

### **Best Practices for Comprehensive** Water Management

<u>https://www4.eere.energy.gov/femp/training/training/best-</u> practices-comprehensive-water-management-federal-facilities

\*\* Free

**\*\* Self-paced** 

**\*\* CEU credits** 



### Thank you!

• FEMP Water Reduction Website:

http://energy.gov/eere/femp/water-use-reduction

- Contact Information:
  - Kate McMordie Stoughton, CWEP
  - <u>kate.mcmordie@pnnl.gov</u>