

# This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

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# M&V Guidelines, Water Retrofits, & NextGeneration PPPs for Public Sector WaterSmart Innovations 2017

Jorge Figueroa, Western Resource Advocates



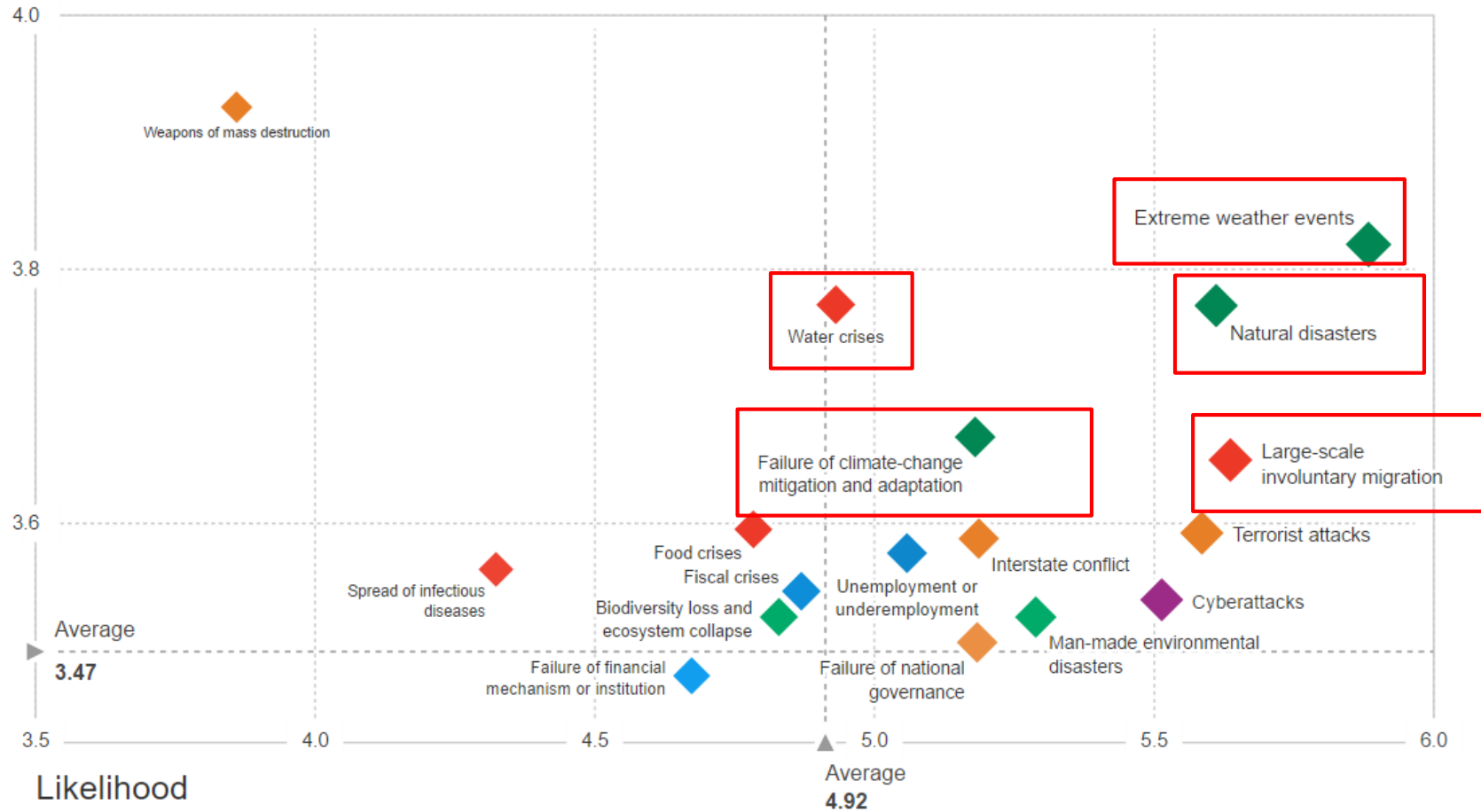
# The Big Picture: Framing the Challenge

The Global Risks Landscape 2017

What is the impact and likelihood of global risks?



Next 10 years

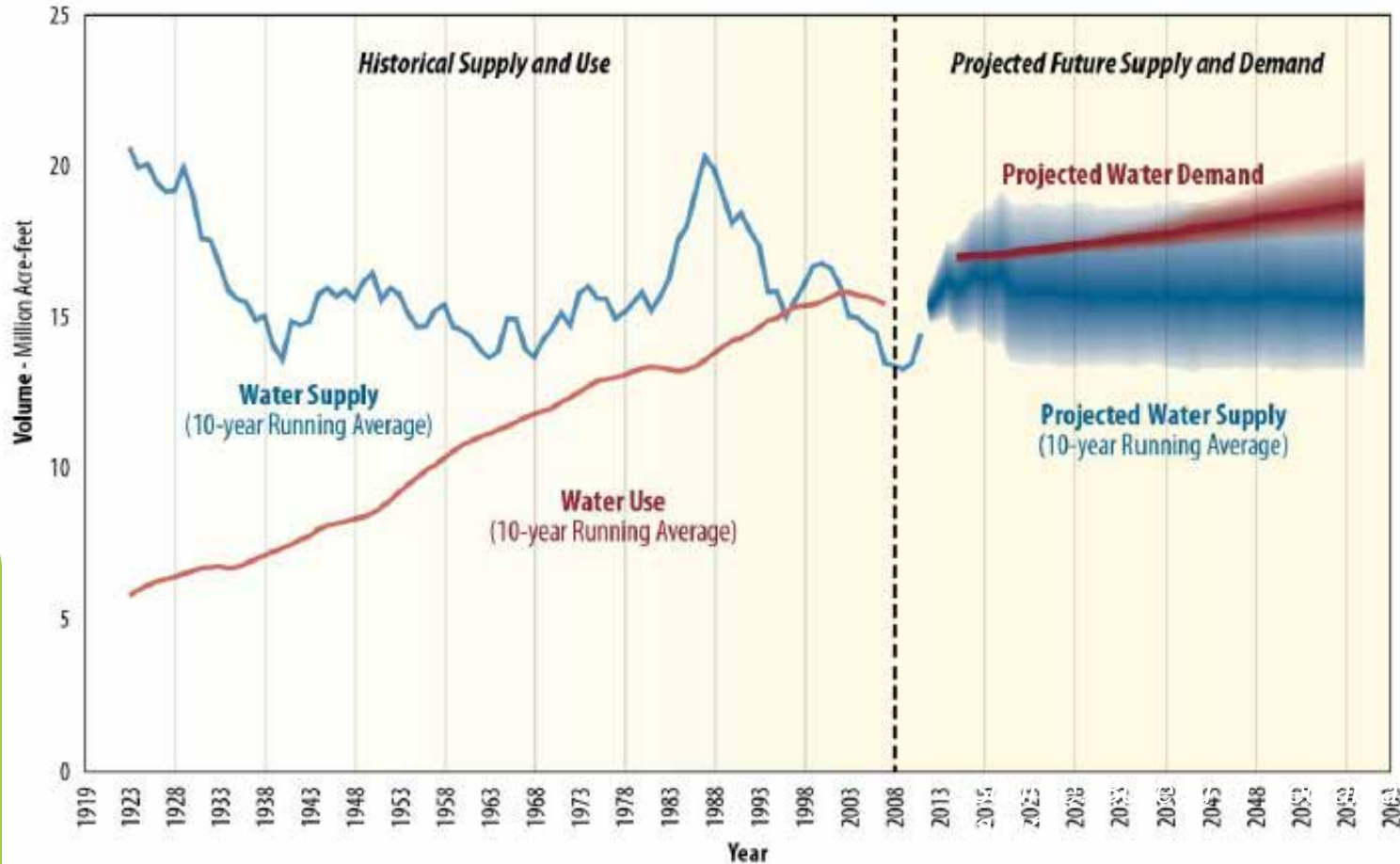


*Risks that can cause Significant negative impact to countries and industries (likelihood v. impact)*

Source: World Economic Forum, 2017

# The Perfect Storm: Water Scarcity and the Great and Growing Cities of the West

*Projected Colorado River Supply-Demand Imbalance: greater than 3.2 million acre-feet by 2060*



# The Perfect Storm: Colorado River Water Supply and Demand Imbalance

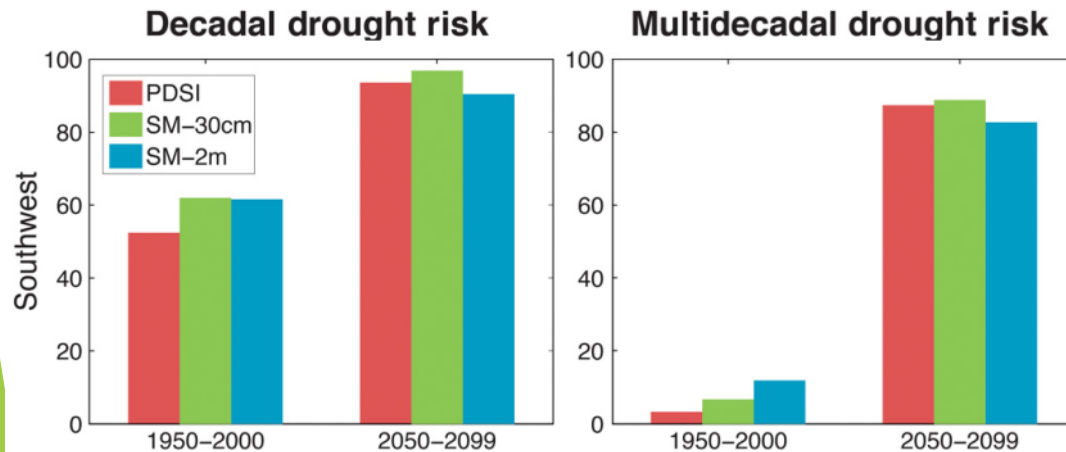
| STATE        | POPULATION (JULY 2008) | POPULATION GROWTH (2000-2008) | RANK | PRECIPITATION (INCHES) | RANK |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| Nevada       | 2,600,167              | 30%                           | 1    | 9.5                    | 50   |
| Arizona      | 6,500,180              | 27%                           | 2    | 13.1                   | 48   |
| Utah         | 2,736,424              | 23%                           | 3    | 11.9                   | 49   |
| Colorado     | 4,939,456              | 15%                           | 7    | 15.5                   | 45   |
| New Mexico   | 1,984,356              | 9%                            | 17   | 13.9                   | 46   |
| U.S. Average |                        | 8%                            |      | 34.3                   |      |

Source: Western Resource Advocates, 2009

## Water Security

"The availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods, ecosystems and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks to people, environments and economies."

Source: Grey and Sadoff, 2007



2050 and beyond

NASA: "Unprecedented Drought Risk in the American Southwest"

Source: Cook et al., 2015

# Historical Trends

## Long-term data reveals:

- Prices for water and sewer maintenance continue to rise at rate much higher than overall rate of inflation (CPI)
- Recent price trends for electricity generally tracking overall rate of inflation
- Recent price trends for natural gas fallen below the overall rate of inflation

### Source:

Janice Beecher, Michigan State University,  
*Trends in Consumer Prices (CPI) for Utilities*

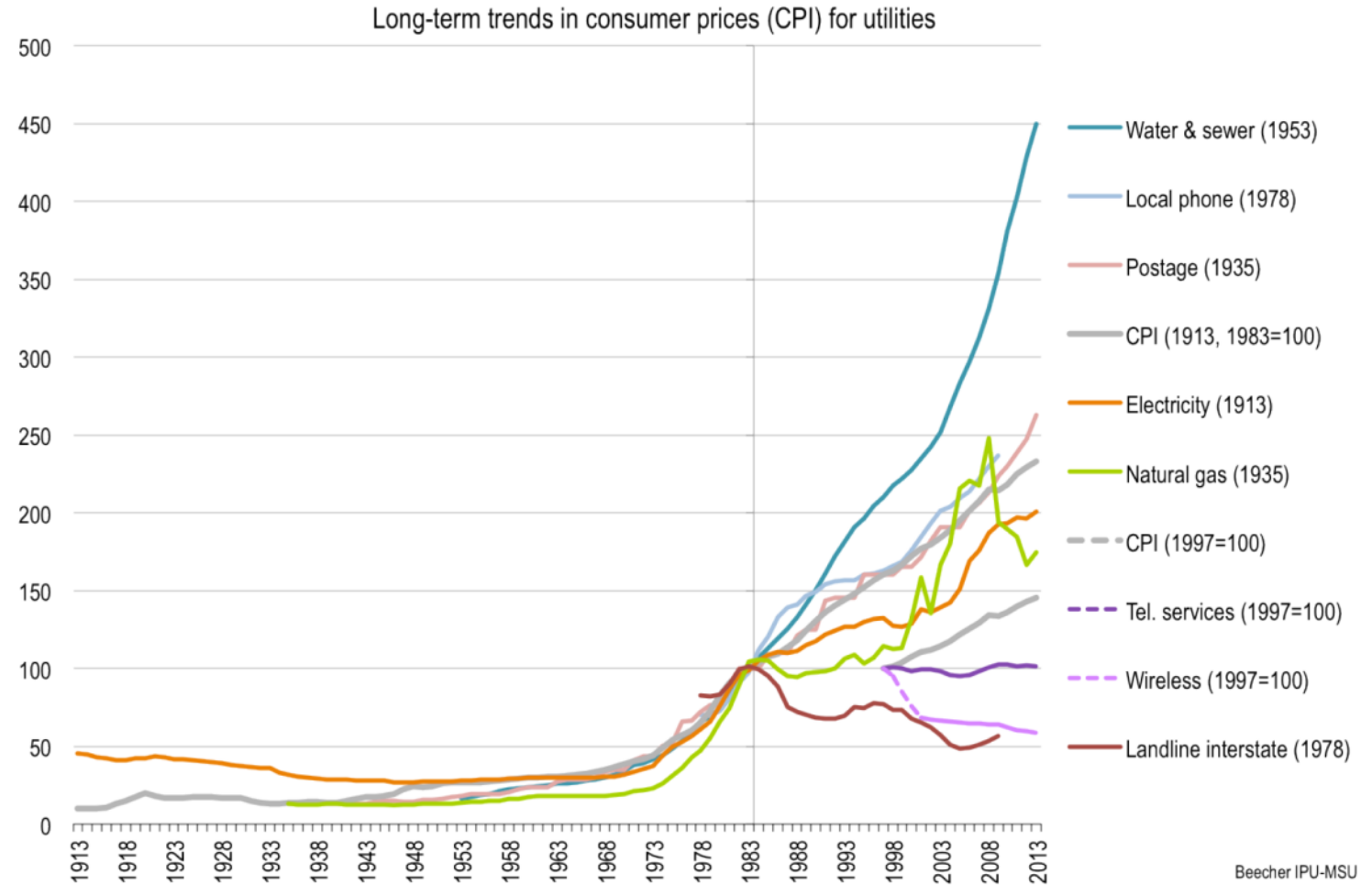


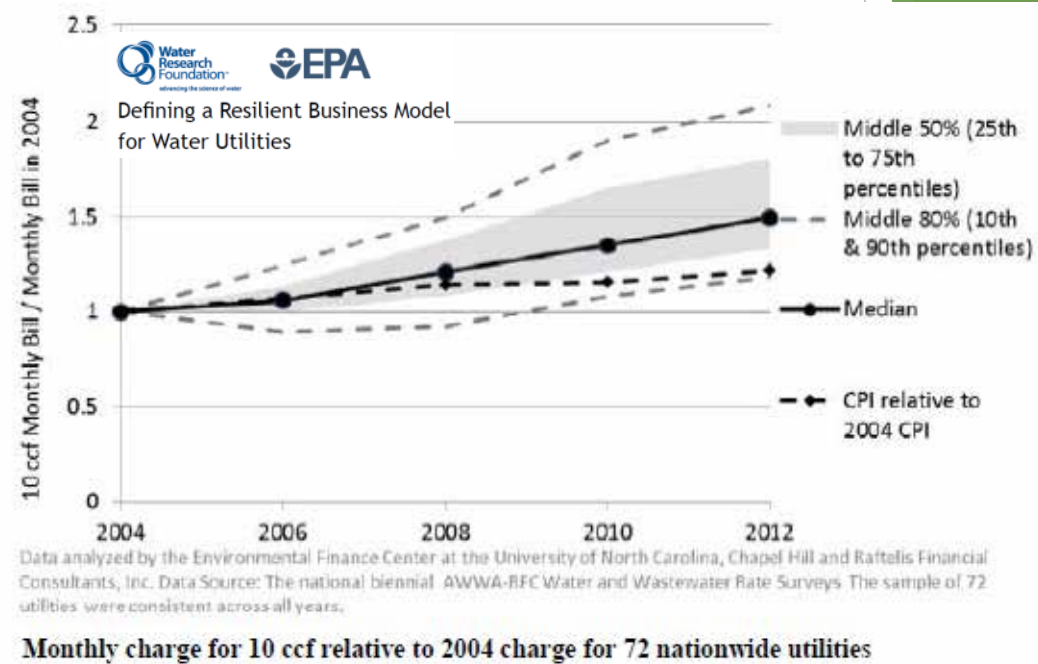
Exhibit 1. Long-term trends in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for utilities (1913-2013). The index is set to 100 for 1982-1984 except for telephone and wireless services, where the index is set to 100 for 1997. Year (\*) indicates start of series.

# Current and Future Municipal Water Market Trends

## Recent Trends

Water Research Foundation, 2014

Median increase in nominal monthly bills 2004-2012 was 50%, compared to cumulative increase in CPI of 22% in same period



## Next 25 Years

American Water Works Association, 2012

Buried No Longer Report's Key Findings,

1. Nationally, investment needs for water infrastructure **more than \$1 trillion** over next 25 years.
2. Water bills will go up

**BURIED NO LONGER:**  
Confronting America's Water Infrastructure Challenge

# Water and Energy EPC Market Study Results

## Potential Savings via Market-Based Solutions in the Colorado River Basin States\*

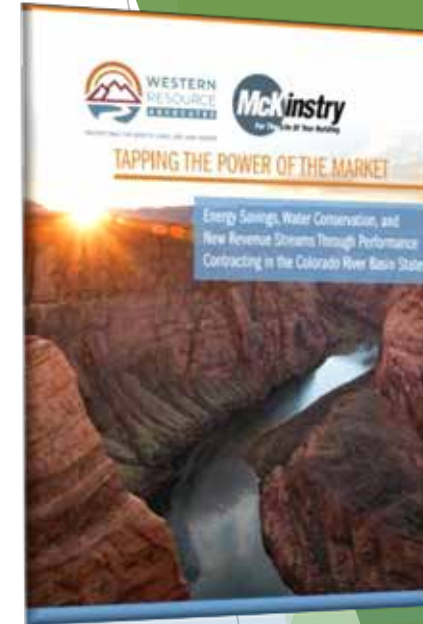
| Savings Type | Total Savings Potential |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Electricity  | 6,400,000 MWh           |
| Natural Gas  | 4,200 MCu. Ft           |
| Water        | 104,000 AFY             |
| \$\$\$       | \$975,000,000           |

Public Facilities

Public Water Systems

Public Wastewater Systems

\*Calculations from Western Resource Advocates and McKinstry, Inc. 2015, and subsequent ground-truthing verifying the study's data and assumptions.



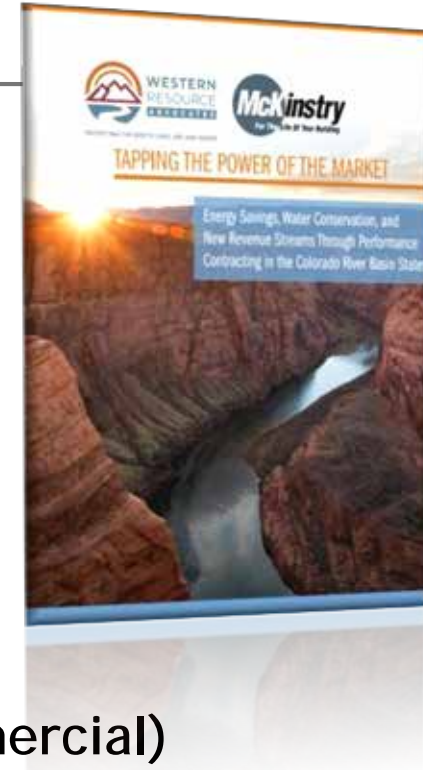


# Justification

## Potential savings in public buildings via water efficient retrofits\*

| State        | Acre-feet/yr  | \$/yr               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Colorado     | 6,840         | \$8,400,000         |
| Nevada       | 4,680         | \$7,800,000         |
| New Mexico   | 2,280         | \$2,800,000         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>13,800</b> | <b>\$19,000,000</b> |

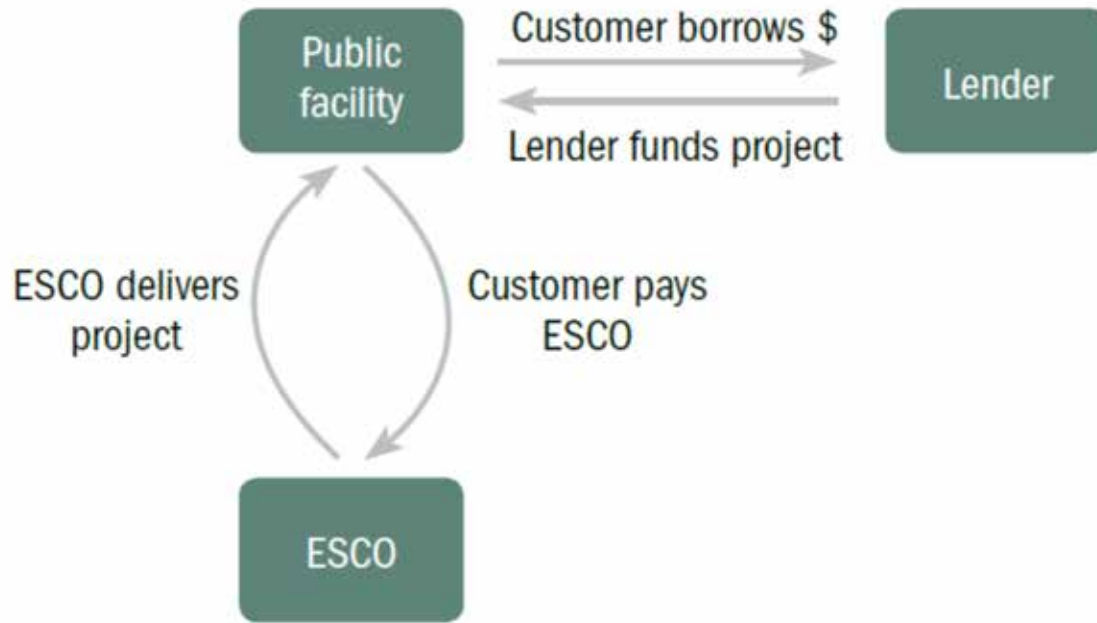
\*Calculations from the *Tapping the Power of the Market* study, and subsequent ground-truthing verifying the study's data and assumptions



## Potential savings in Colorado via turf replacement (residential), cooling towers (commercial), and irrigation audits and upgrades (commercial)

| Measure  | Penetration Level                      | Potential Savings (AFY) |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| Turf Replacement                                   | 25% of single family homes, ≤ 60% turf | 125,800 to 211,700      |
| Cooling Towers--increased cycle concentration      | 50% by 2030                            | 3,100 to 24,500         |
| Commercial landscape audits w/ irrigation upgrades | 25% commercial irrigators              | 1,500 to 5,800          |

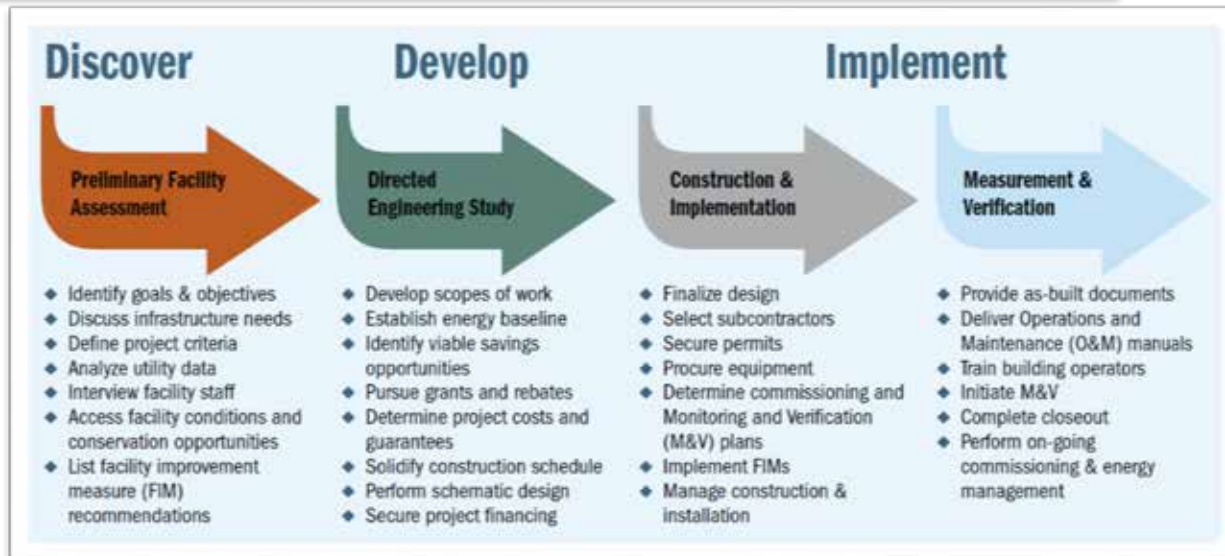
## Savings over term of financing pay debt service



# Financing and Paying

## Performance Contracting Projects

## Major Steps



# Water Measurement and Verification (M&V) Project

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## Drivers

- Lack of M&V guidelines for consumptive use reduction measures
- Lack of water efficiency investments through state EPC programs
- Questionable quality of data currently reported on water savings that limits the ability for states to compare savings across projects

# Water Measurement and Verification (M&V) Project

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## Vision

Bring uniformity to the way states, utilities, performance contractors, and water efficiency engineering consultants calculate water savings

## Goals

- Ø Provide clear, accessible, step-by-step methods to determine water savings
- Ø Create consistency and enhance transparency in how water savings are calculated that allows for comparison of savings across similar efficiency programs and measures
- Ø Strengthen the credibility of water efficiency savings and reduce M&V costs
- Ø Model and reference for future protocols in analogous water efficiency markets, e.g.  
Property Assessed Clean Energy Programs (PACE M&V),  
Water Utility Demand Management Programs (EM&V)

# Water Measurement and Verification (M&V) Project *Process*

- q Engaging performance contracting industry stakeholders and key subject matter experts is essential to the process
  
- q Develop a usable product within less than a year
  
- q Adopted by
  - o State EPC programs
  - o Steering Committee member organizations
  - o Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) participants

# Water, State EPCs, and M&V Project (2017) | Steering Committee

## State Officials

- Harold Trujillo, New Mexico Energy Technology and Engineering Bureau Chief, New Mexico EPC Program
- Kelly Thomas, Energy Program Manager, Nevada Governor's Office of Energy, Nevada EPC Program
- Taylor Lewis, Program Engineer, Colorado Energy Office Colorado EPC Program

## Utilities

- Patrick Watson, Conservation Services Administrator, Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA)
- Carlos Bustos, Water Conservation Program Manager, Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority
- Frank Kinder, Senior Conservation Specialist, Colorado Springs Utilities

## Stakeholder-Based Organizations

- Donald Gilligan, President, NAESCO
- Mary Ann Dickinson, President and CEO, Alliance for Water Efficiency
- William D. Taylor, Private Sector Co-Chair, ESC Nevada Chapter
- Oscar Rangel, Private Sector Co-Chair, ESC Nevada Chapter
- Scott Griffith, Private Sector Co-Chair, ESC Mexico Chapter

## Federal Officials

- Paul Matuska, Water Accounting and Verification Group Manager, US Bureau of Reclamation

## Performance Contracting Consultants

- John Canfield, President, Trident Energy Services
- Chris Halpin, President, Celtic Energy

# Project Organization

## Purpose and Objective

Transparency, feedback on draft protocols, buy-in

Feedback on process and work plan; high-level review; education and buy-in

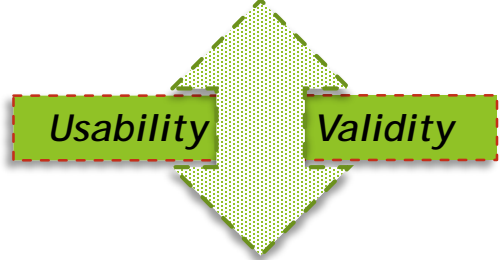
Protocol Development

Usability, validity, consensus

Stakeholder Review Process (Energy Service Coalition)

Steering Committee

Measure Protocols



TAG 1: Outdoor      TAG 2: Turf Conversion      TAG 3: Cooling Towers  
Technical Advisory Groups

Co-Leads and Facilitators  
WRA  
Colorado EPC Program

Technical Lead  
PNNL  
TAG Facilitator  
WRA

Senior Advisors of Project  
NREL  
9Kft Strategies in Energy





## M&V Protocols:

- (1) Outdoor Irrigation
- (2) Turf Conversion
- (3) Cooling Tower (Evaporative Cooling System) Retrofits

## Objective

- ∅ Designate a *performance-based* protocol that specifies direct measurement of water use



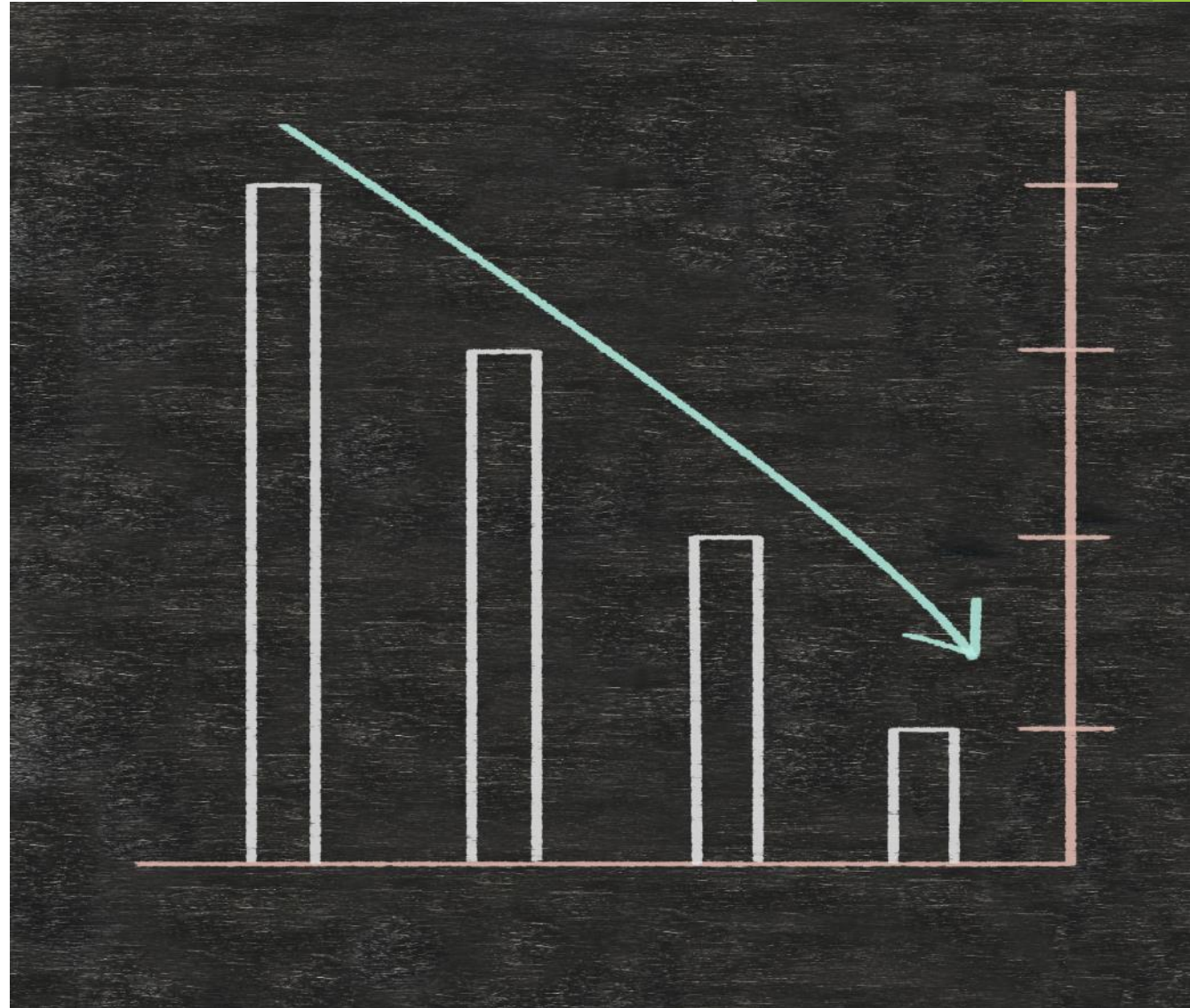
# Structure of M&V Protocols

Ø M&V Plan Elements

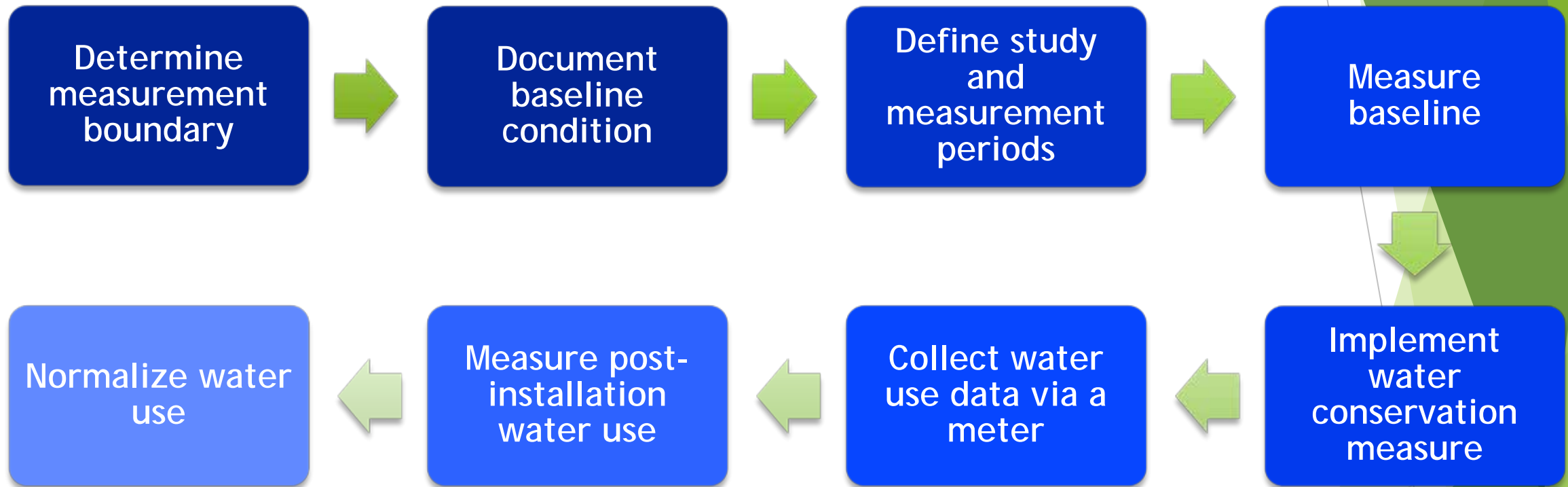
Ø Baseline and Post Installation  
Water Use Determination

Ø Data (Weather) Normalization

Ø Commissioning Protocol



# M&V Process



# Water Use Estimate and Normalization

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## Water Use Determination

Preferred method: Continuous measurement with dedicated meter

Acceptable method: Short term measurement with temporary meter

## Normalization

Develop a ratio of historic weather conditions to current conditions

E.g.,  $\text{Historic Net ET} / \text{Current Net ET}$

Adjust water use by multiplying by this ratio

# M&V Protocols



## RESULTS

- Ø Create consistency and enhance transparency in how water savings are calculated
- Ø Increase confidence in water efficiency investments for public sector clients, lenders, performance contractors, state EPC programs, and water utilities



# Thank You!

For questions and/or copies of protocols:

Jorge Figueroa  
Western Resource Advocates  
[jorge.figueroa@westernresources.org](mailto:jorge.figueroa@westernresources.org)

Kate McMordie Stoughton  
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory  
[Katherine.McMordieStoughton@pnnl.gov](mailto:Katherine.McMordieStoughton@pnnl.gov)

