

The Impacts of Water Conservation On Water Works System Expansion Capital Expenditures (Less Water Demand = More Money)

Drinking Water 1-2-3 July 23, 2019

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Presentation Overview



Background Information



Water Works System (WWS) Planning Overview

WWS Sustainable Master Plan Results



Water Conservation Impacts



Implementation Realities

🛃 Q&A



- ♦ CMAP Coordinated Stakeholder Driven Process → 35 Delegates From NE IL
- Water Supply & Demand Analysis For 11 County NE IL Region
- Mission Statement:

/EARS

To consider the future water supply needs of northeastern Illinois and develop plans and programs to guide future use that provide adequate and affordable water for all users, including support for economic development, agriculture, and the protection of our natural ecosystems

 Recommended Water Demand Management To Stretch Capacity of Existing NE IL Water Supply Resources





Background Information

Water 2050 Water-Use Conservation Best Management Practices

- Water Conservation Coordinator
- Water Survey For Residential Customers
- Residential Plumbing Retrofit
- Residential High Efficiency Toilet Replacement Program
- High-Efficiency Clothes Washing Machine Replacement Program
- System Water Audits, Leak Detection and Repair
- Metering With Commodity Rates
- Water Waste Prohibition For Residential & Non-residential Customers
- Efficient Water Use Landscaping For Large Landscape Areas
- Conservation Programs For Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Accounts
- Public Information Programs
- Retail Conservation Pricing
- School Education Programs



Deferred Capacity Increases Due To Water Use Reduction Hypothetical Community





Supply



♦ Treatment



♦ Storage



Distribution





- Average Day Demand (ADD) Total water use throughout the year divided by # of days in year
- Maximum Day Demand (MDD)
 Maximum daily demand within a year
- Maximum Hour Demand (MHD) Maximum hour of demand throughout year
- MDD:ADD Ratio Ratio of MDD to ADD





Population Projection
 Develop population
 projection for planning
 period

YEARS

Current Trends (CT) Water Use Projection Review historical water use patterns and then develop "business as usual" water use projection for planning period





Water Conservation BMP Evaluation

Evaluate water conservation best management practices applicable to your community

Quantify achievable water use reduction with heightened focus on water conservation





Table No. 3-11: Potential Estimated Water SavingsFrom Water Conservation and Efficiency

City of Batavia, Kane Co., IL

Category		Water Saved (MGD)	% Of Total (%)
Outdoor	All Customers	0.085	2.3%
	New Landscape	0.008	0.2%
Utility Water - System Losses		0.186	5.0%
Indoor Residential	High Efficiency Toilets (HET)	0.133	3.6%
	High Efficiency Washing Machines (HEWM)	0.077	2.1%
	Retrofits	0.132	3.5%
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Customers		0.084	2.3%
	Total Estimated Savings =	0.706	19%



Outdoor Water Use Reduction

Assume 50% of water use is wasted and 50% of the wasted amount can be saved

Utility Water System Losses Reduction

Assume water loss reduced by 50% or consistent with Non-Revenue Water Reduction Plan

 High Efficiency Toilets, Washing Machines & Fixture Retrofits

Assume 90% of households built pre-1994 convert

Commercial, Industrial & Institutional Water Use Reduction Assume 15% of CII water use is non-process and 50% of that water use amount would be reduced

 Less Resource Intensive (LRI) Water Use Projection

YEARS

Utilize predicted water use reduction calculation to define LRI water use projection for planning period





Needs Assessment Calculation

Determine supply, treatment, storage and distribution needs for CT and LRI water use projections

Cost Estimates
 Develop cost estimates
 for CT and LRI
 improvements

Quantify cost savings for LRI commitment



WWS Sustainable Master Plan Results

Village of Algonquin

Population

YEARS

- 2010: 30,046
- 2040: 51,656
- Water Supply System: Wells With Iron Removal WTPs
- Water Use
 - Current MDD:ADD: 1.75
 - CT: 95 gpcd
 - LRI: 81 gpcd (15% Reduction)

Needs Assessment

- CT: Four (4) Wells & 2.5 MG Storage
- LRI: Two (2) Wells & 1.5 MG Storage
- Computed Capital Cost Savings: \$6.4M



Potential Estimated Water Savings From Water Conservation and Efficiency Village of Algonguin, IL

Category		Water Saved (gallons per day)	% Of Total (%)
Outdoor	All Customers	69,809	1.5%
	New Landscape	6,981	0.1%
Utility Water - System Losses		234,771	5.0%
Indoor Residential	High Efficiency Toilets (HET)	163,459	3.5%
	High Efficiency Washing Machines (HEWM)	61,529	1.3%
	Retrofits	105,874	2.3%
Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional Customers		66,558	1.4%
	Total Estimated Savings =	708,981	15%

WWS Sustainable Master Plan Results

City of Elgin

Population

YEARS

- 2010: 108,000
- 2040: 202,500
- Water Supply System: Fox River Intake, Wells & 2 – Lime Softening WTPs

Water Use

- Current MDD:ADD: 1.41
- CT: 115 gpcd
- LRI: 95 gpcd (17% Reduction)

Needs Assessment

- CT: Five (5) Wells & 2.0 MG Storage
- LRI: Three (3) Wells & 0 MG Storage
- Computed Capital Cost Savings: \$16.0M



Capital Cost Savings With LRI Water Use Commitment

City of Elgin, IL

Water Works System	Present Worth Capital Cost		
Component	СТ	LRI	Savings
Supply	\$22,100,000	\$15,264,000	(\$6,836,000)
Treatment	\$12,600,000	\$12,600,000	\$0
Storage	\$6,933,000	\$2,727,000	(\$4,206,000)
Distribution	\$25,707,000 +	\$20,787,000 +	(\$4,920,000) -
TOTAL:	\$67,340,000 +	\$51,378,000 +	(\$15,962,000) -

WWS Sustainable Master Plan Results

Village of Huntley

Population

YEARS

- 2010: 24,291
- 2040: 58,997
- Water Supply System: Wells with Cation Exchange WTPs
- Water Use
 - Current MDD:ADD: 2.16
 - CT: 90 gpcd
 - LRI: 77 gpcd (15% Reduction)

Needs Assessment

- CT: Eight (8) Wells/WTPs & 4.3 MG Storage
- LRI: Four (4) Wells/WTPs & 2.0 MG Storage
- Computed Capital Cost Savings: \$32.8M









City of Aurora Water Conservation Ordinance (WCO)

Section 48-31 of Code

- Even/Odd Water Restriction Based on Home Address
- Watering Permitted 6:00 AM 9:00
 AM & 6:00 PM 9:00 PM On Day
- Permanently Installed Systems
 Follow Same Times
- Sod Installation Prohibited In July and August (Special Sod Watering Permit Allowed Rest of Year)
- Watering Not Permitted On July 31st and August 31st





Water Conservation Impacts



Summer Water Use Reduced By 20 gpcd (4.0 MGD) \rightarrow \$7.5M Capital Cost Savings





 Planned Water Use Reduction Per
 Demand
 Management
 Strategy



Unplanned Water Use Reduction Trend



Implementation Realities

Exhibit 4-3: Historical Billed Water Use by Fiscal Year With Trend Line (GPCPD) (2001-2017)

Village of Montgomery, Kane & Kendall Cos., Illinois





Implementation Realities

Historic and Projected Billed Water Use





Implementation Realities

The Great Conundrum

- Demand Management Success
 - Long Term Capital Savings
 - Short Term Revenue Reduction
- Items to Consider
 - Be Prepared to Adjust Rates
 - Education







Resources

Water Conservation Programs – A Planning Manual (M52) (<u>https://store.awwa.org/store/productdetail.asp</u> x?productid=61841578)

Alliance for Water Efficiency (<u>http://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/</u>)

IEPA Water Sense (<u>https://www.epa.gov/watersense</u>)

Water Research Foundation (<u>http://www.waterrf.org/Pages/Index3.aspx</u>)

Northwest Water Planning Alliance (<u>www.nwpa.us</u>)





ALLIANCE





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