

NAVIGANT

ENERGY

Water-Energy Cost Effectiveness Tools

Public Workshop Presentation

February 11, 2015

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Content of Report

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- 1 Overview of Study Goals
- 2 Overview of Methodology
- 3 The Water-Energy Calculator

The goal of our research effort is to develop a method of valuing the monetary benefits of water savings via CPUC cost effectiveness tests.

- » CPUC decision 12-05-01 stated it is “*not prudent to spend significant amounts of [energy] ratepayer funds on expanded water-energy nexus programs until the cost-effectiveness of these programs, and particularly the net benefits that accrue to energy utility ratepayers, are better understood.*”
- » This analysis asks: what future costs associated with water and energy infrastructure can be avoided as a result of water conservation?

California energy IOUs can already rebate high efficiency clothes washers ...



... does it benefit energy ratepayers for IOUs to rebate high efficiency toilets?



Objective: develop tools that can be used to augment existing Cost Effectiveness (CE) frameworks to include consideration of water.

- » Existing cost effectiveness frameworks value “Site Energy” savings using the avoided cost (AC) of electricity and natural gas.

$$\textit{Benefit Cost Ratio} = \frac{\textit{Site Energy AC}}{\textit{Equipment Cost} + \textit{Program Cost}}$$

Where:

$$\textit{Site Energy AC} = \textit{Site Energy Savings} \times \textit{Avoided Cost of Energy}$$

- » Modifications to the benefits portion of the equation are needed to account for water savings.

Benefit Cost Ratio =

$$\frac{\textit{Site Energy AC} + \textit{Embedded Energy AC} + \textit{Water Capacity AC} + \textit{Environmental Benefits}}{\textit{Equipment Cost} + \textit{Program Cost}}$$

Scope of the study: examine three benefits of water efficiency not previously considered by the CPUC cost-effectiveness framework.

- » Three added benefits
 - **Avoided Cost of Embedded IOU Energy in Water.** The economic value (in dollars) from embedded energy savings.
 - **Avoided Costs of Water Capacity.** The economic value (in dollars) from the avoided investment and fixed operating cost in constructing and operating new capacity in water supply and treatment infrastructure.
 - **Environmental Benefits of Reduced Water Use.** The economic value (in dollars) of environmental services from water that is left in the environment to serve other purposes (e.g., wildlife habitats, instream flows, etc.).
- » The scope our study did not include the avoided commodity cost of water
- » Scoped with:
 - Developing a set of models and calculators to enable the estimation of these three additional benefits.
 - Populating these models and calculators with reasonable default assumptions based on available secondary data and interviews with experts.

The tools developed in this study should be used to primarily inform energy utility efficiency programs.

» Intended uses:

- Estimate the IOU and non-IOU embedded energy savings that result from joint water-energy programs
- Assess the benefits that accrue to energy utilities and to water utilities from programs and measures that save both energy and water
- Determine if incentivizing measures and programs that save both energy and water is a cost effective use of IOU energy utility funds

» This study does:

- **not** require publicly owned utilities or municipal utilities to use these tools
- **not** require water utilities to change their water supply planning decisions
- **not** require water utilities to fund water efficiency programs
- **not** require energy utilities to fund water efficiency programs (requirements would come from a CPUC decision)
- **not** require water utilities to report their energy use
- **not** dictate any goal or mandate for the level of funding, water savings, or energy savings for joint water energy programs from either energy or water utilities
- **not** consider avoided commodity cost of water

The CPUC currently maintains two core tools to assist the energy utilities in determining the cost effectiveness of energy efficiency programs.

- » CPUC Demand Side Avoided Cost Calculator (based on proxy plants)
 - Determines the avoided costs of supplying electricity and natural gas on a per unit basis (\$/kWh and \$/Therm)
 - Maintains a common set of assumptions about the cost and operation parameters of the proxy resources
 - Outputs avoided costs, these avoided costs serve as inputs to the cost effectiveness calculator
- » Cost Effectiveness Calculator
 - Incorporates all costs and benefits to estimate cost effectiveness
 - Users input details about the efficiency measures (savings, cost, lifetime, etc.)
 - Calculator values energy savings using the avoided costs
- » These existing tools do not consider the benefits of water savings

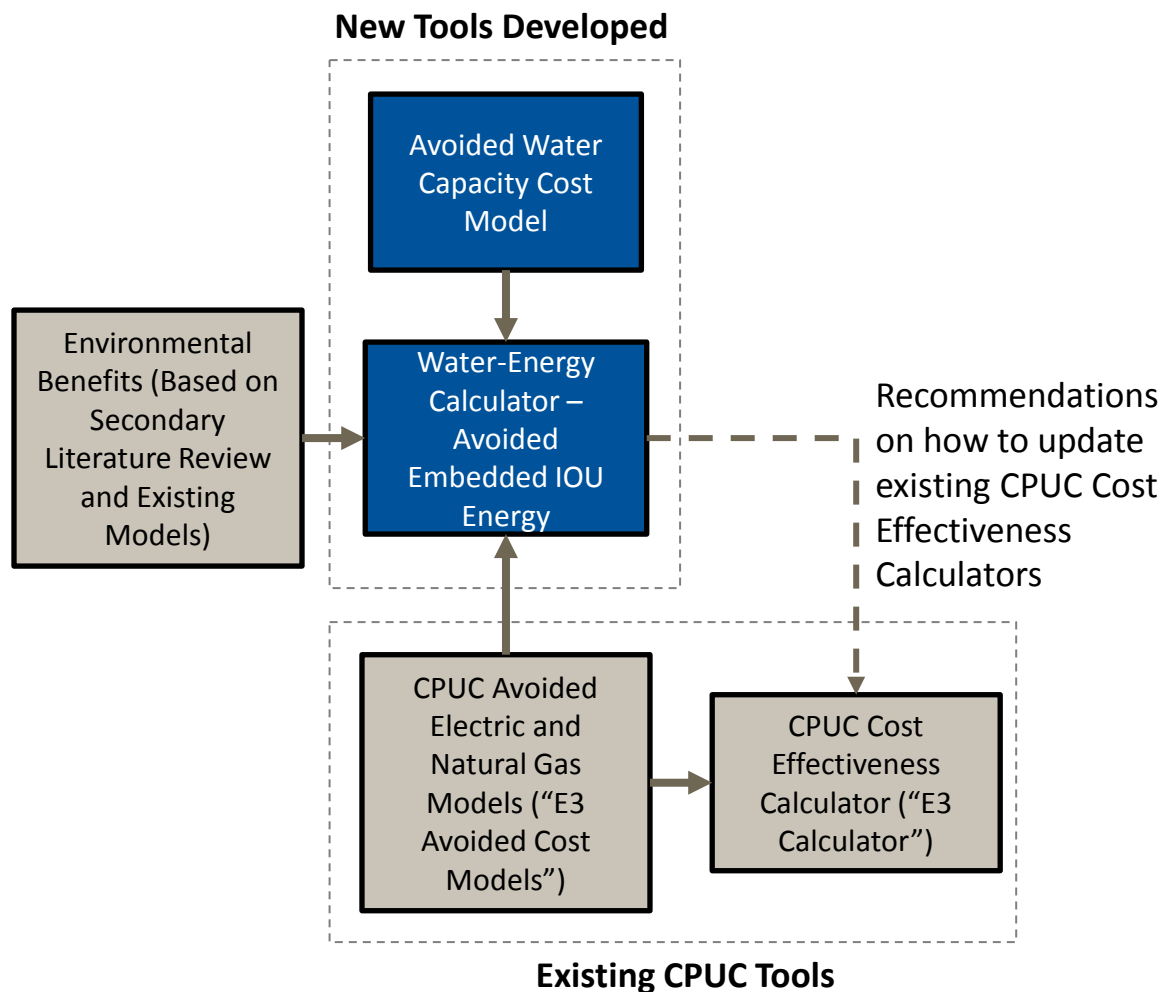
The CPUC is considering a multi-part cost-benefit test that is “viewed from multiple perspectives.”

Component	TRC Perspective			
	Energy	Water	Combined	Societal
Administrative costs to energy utility	Cost		Cost	Cost
Administrative costs to water agency		Cost	Cost	Cost
Avoided costs of supplying electricity and natural gas	Benefit		Benefit	Benefit
Avoided costs of water capacity*		Benefit	Benefit	Benefit
Avoided embedded IOU energy in water*	Benefit	Benefit	Benefit	Benefit
Environmental benefits of reduced water use*				Benefit
Capital (measure) costs to participant	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost
Capital (measure) costs to energy utility	Cost		Cost	Cost
Capital (measure) costs to water utility		Cost	Cost	Cost
Increased supply costs	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost
Tax credits	Benefit	Benefit	Benefit	

* New benefits being addressed by this study.

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All three water related benefits are combined into one tool that can be used for analyzing the water-related benefits of water efficiency measures: the Water Energy Calculator.



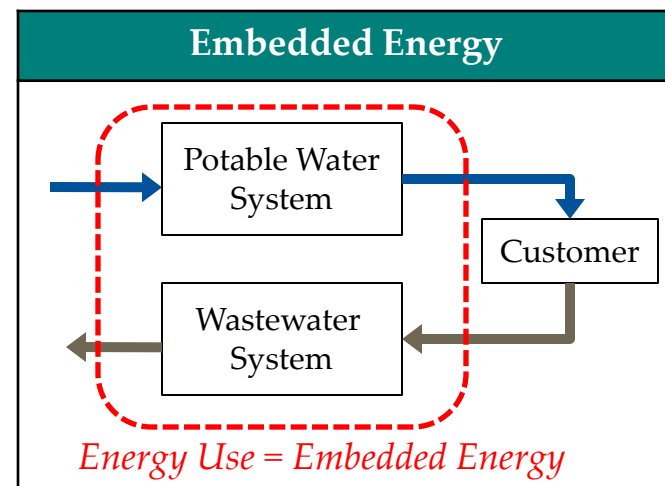
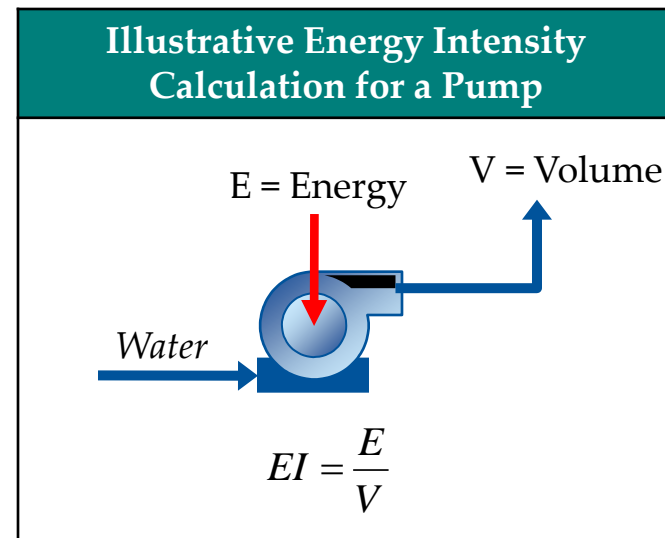
Energy Intensity and Embedded Energy are two terms that are key to understanding the Water-Energy nexus

» Energy Intensity (EI)

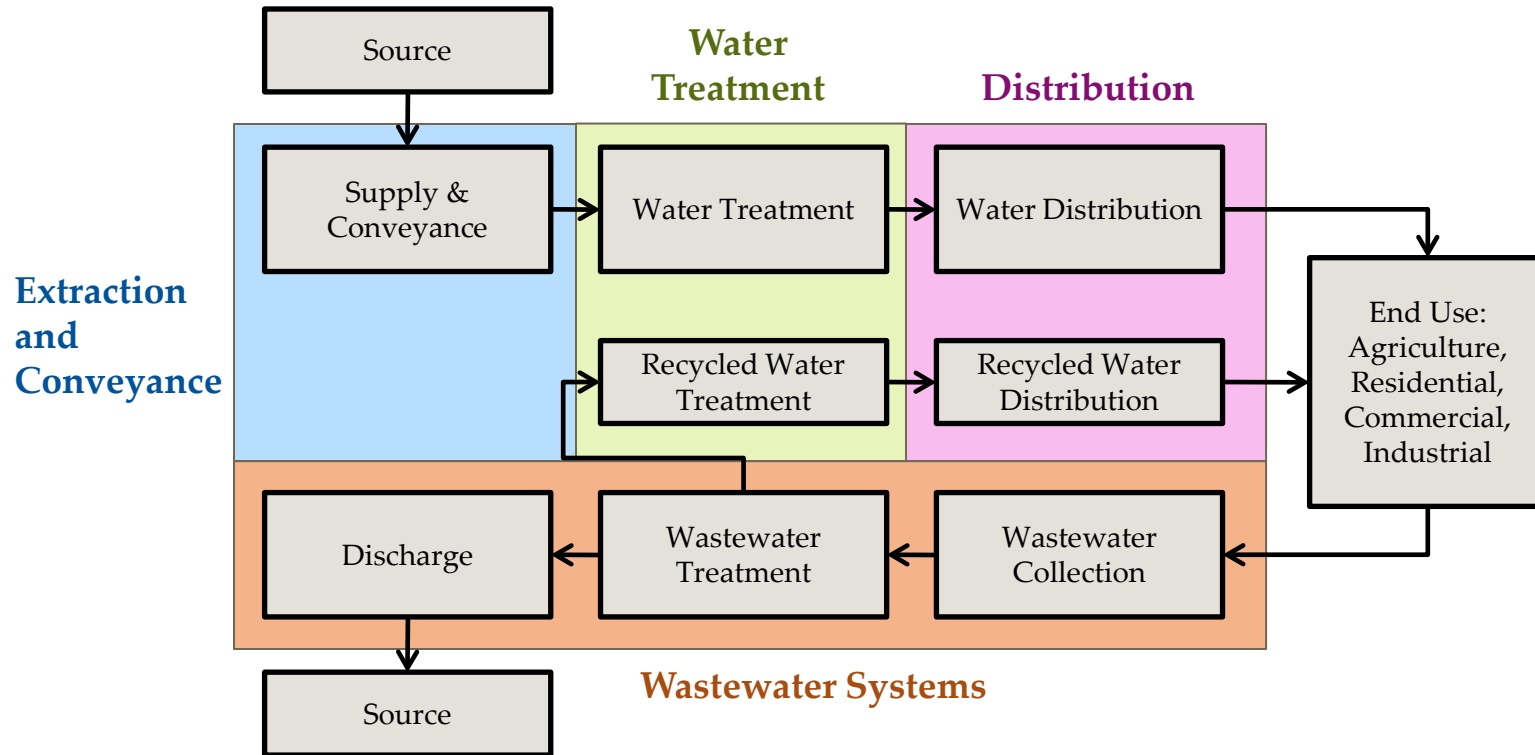
- The average amount of energy needed to transport or treat water or wastewater on a per unit basis (kilowatt hours per acre-foot of water [kWh/AF] or therms/AF)
- Associated with a particular facility
- EIs of successive facilities are additive

» Energy Embedded in Water

- Captures the entire energy picture both upstream and downstream of an end use customer
- Embedded energy is not associated with a particular facility but with the water itself
- Calculated by multiplying energy intensity by a volume of water
- Embedded energy savings = EI x Water Savings



Nomenclature for System Components



Average vs. Marginal Energy Intensity

» Marginal Energy Intensity

- Energy intensity is the energy intensity of the selected marginal supply (plus appropriate treatment, distribution and wastewater EI)
- Used to value the avoided embedded energy cost
- Represents the energy use of the supply a region is avoiding developing

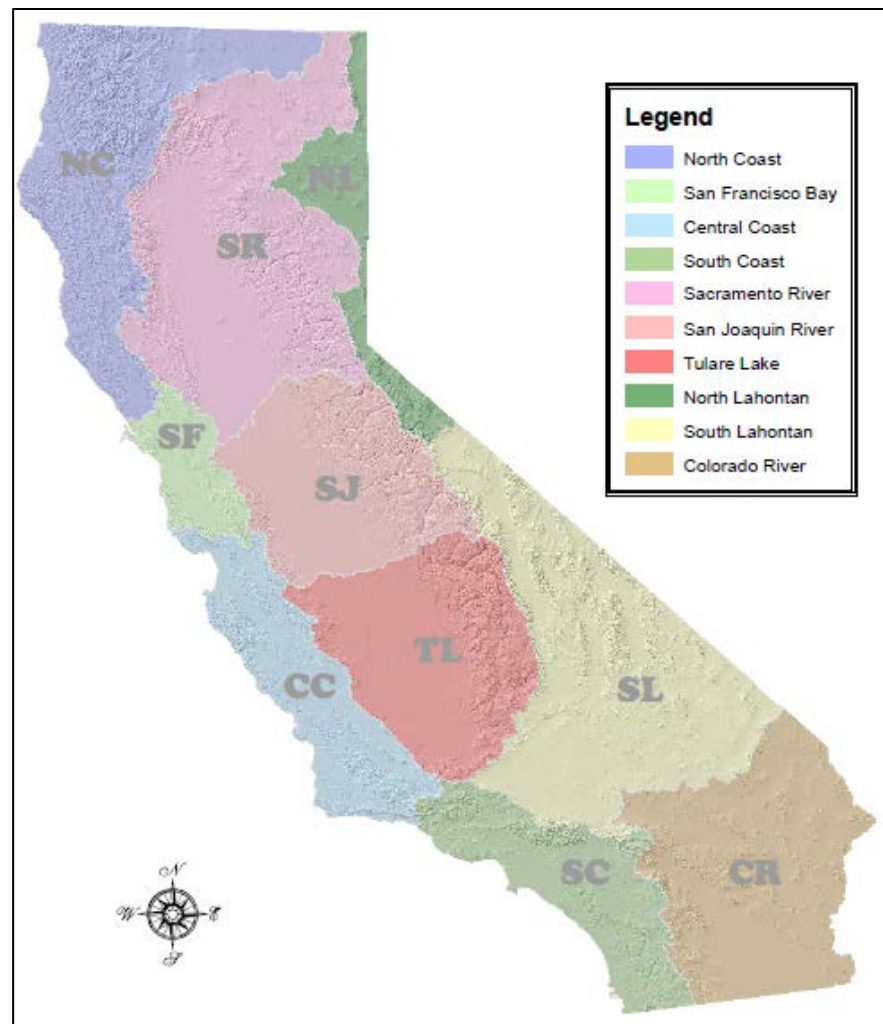
» Average Energy Intensity

- Weighted average of the energy intensity of existing supplies within a region (plus appropriate treatment, distribution and wastewater EI)
- Used to estimate, measure, and evaluate embedded energy savings (kWh or therms)
- Better represents the actual energy savings that will occur
- Analogous to estimating greenhouse gas savings from energy efficiency using an average carbon intensity of the electricity grid

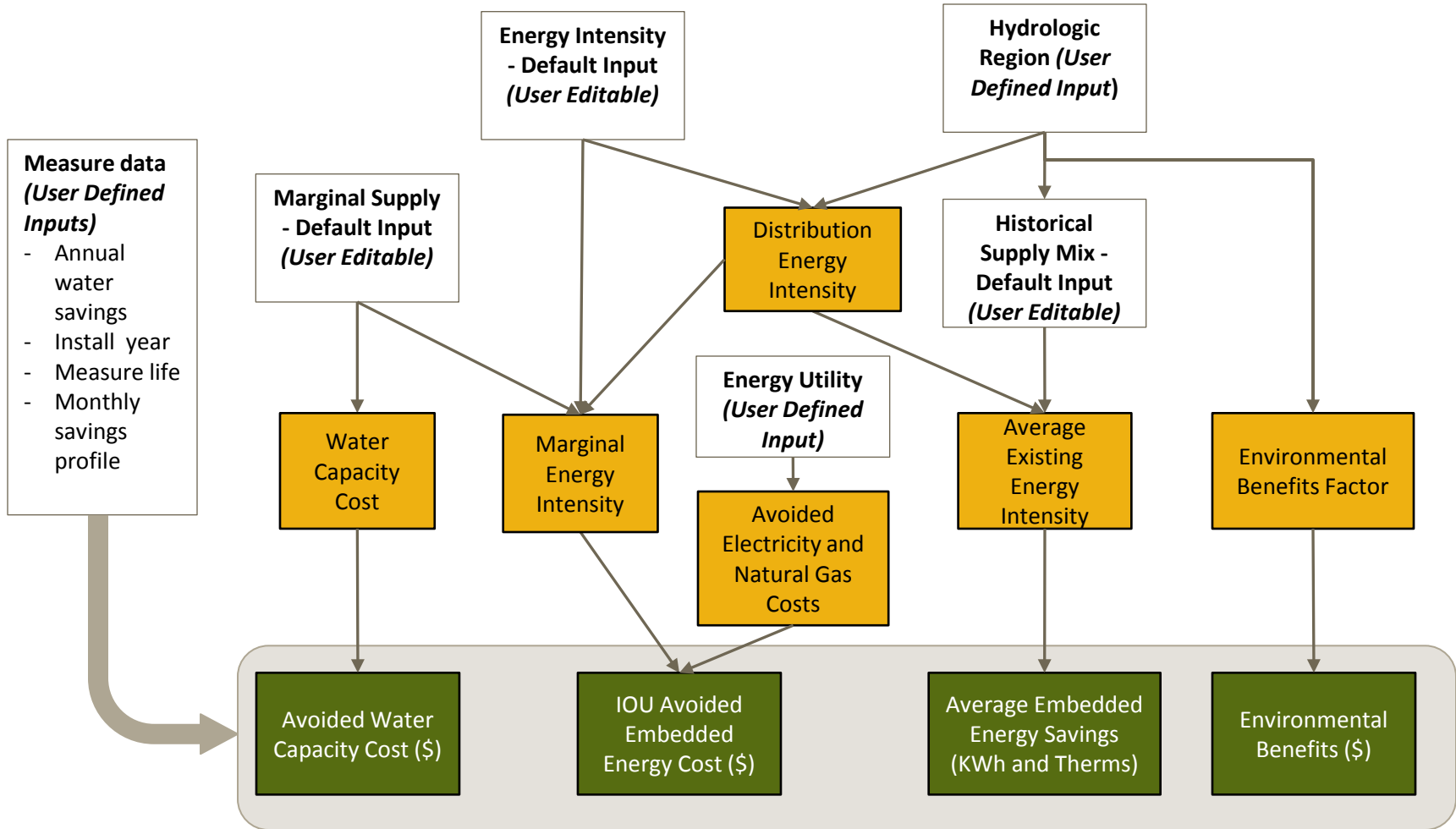
» *The model further breaks down both of these into IOU and non-IOU components.*

The models are set up to conduct analysis at the CA Department of Water Resources (DWR) Hydrologic Region level.

- » Selecting DWR Hydrologic Regions allowed the model to be populated with the best publically available data as default values
- » Many existing studies and reports already document water supplies and their energy intensities at the hydrologic region
- » Users can still change default values



Relationship of Key Inputs, Calculations, and Outputs



- 1 Overview of Study Goals
- 2 Overview of Methodology
- 3 The Water-Energy Calculator**

Having established a methodology for tools, the Navigant team sought out estimates of default data to populate the tools.

- » The Navigant team's scope was to primarily develop tools and methodology
- » Inputs serve as reasonable default values based on available secondary data
- » Many inputs can be edited by users to conduct custom analysis

- » Key energy intensity data sources include:
 - CPUC Embedded Energy in Water Study 1 and Study 2
 - DWR Draft Water Plan
 - Water-Energy Simulator (WESim) Model
- » Key avoided water capacity cost data sources include:
 - Integrated Regional Water Management Plans (IRWMP)
 - Capital Improvement Plans (CIPs)
 - California Department of Water Resources (DWR)
 - State and Local Agency Engineering Reports
 - Investor Owned Water Utility reports filed to the CPUC
- » Environmental benefits data was sourced completely from the CUWCC's Environmental Benefits Model

The Water-Energy Calculator is designed to be simple to use.

- » Users have the option to customize the analysis.
- » A users guide is contained in the appendix of our final report.
- » **Note: Excel Macros must be enabled**

Users can navigate the tool by clicking through various Excel tabs

The screenshot displays the title page of the 'Water-Energy Calculator' tool. At the top left is the California Public Utilities Commission logo. To its right are the logos for Navigant and GEI (Consulting Engineers and Scientists). The main title 'Water-Energy Calculator' is centered, followed by 'DRAFT: Version 1.0' and the release date 'Released October 7, 2014'. Below this is a 'Tool Overview' section with a text box explaining the tool's purpose: to help users estimate the avoided cost of embedded energy associated with water savings. A 'Uses and Limitations' section follows, stating that outputs are estimates based on regional data for California. At the bottom, a navigation bar contains tabs for 'Information', 'Inputs', 'Glossary', 'Summary Outputs', 'Avg Embedded Electric Svgs', and 'Avg'. A blue arrow points from the 'Information' tab to the text box on the left.






Basic instructions and a legend can be found on the “Information” tab by scrolling down.

Instructions


1. Proceed to the "Inputs" tab.
2. Fill in measure information.
3. Click "Run" button on "Inputs" tab to see results.

Legend

Tab Colors

	User Guidance and Inputs
	Model Outputs
	Internal Calculations
	Data and Default Assumptions
	Reference Material

Cell Formatting

Value	Source Data and Default Assumptions
Value	Calculated Values
	User Input or Override
<u>Text</u>	Link to Another Tab

Cell formatting indicates where users can edit data



“Inputs” tab: Section 1 contains basic inputs for the utility service territory being analyzed.

- » Energy IOU selection determines which electric and natural gas avoided costs to use in the analysis
- » Water utility type selection impacts the assumptions about the cost of capital

1 Water-Energy System Inputs

Select your IOU: Electric: Gas: Water Utility:

Select the energy utility service territory you are in

Select the type of water utility (IOU or non-IOU)

“Inputs” tab: Section 2 contains water efficiency measure details.

- » Up to 20 measures can be analyzed at once. Key measure inputs include:
 - Annual Water Savings
 - Measure Life
 - Installation Year
 - Monthly Savings Profile (Customizable)
 - Hydrologic Region
 - Sector (Urban vs. Agriculture)
 - Water Use (Indoor vs. Outdoor)
 - Rebate
 - Costs (Installation, Incremental Equipment, Program Administration)

2 Measure-Specific Inputs

Note: all metrics are on a per unit basis (Example: per low-flow shower head)

Measure ID#	Measure Name	Annual Water Savings (gallons)	Measure Life (years)	Installation Year	<u>Savings Profile</u>	Hydrologic Region	Sector	Water Use	Rebate (\$)	Installation Cost (\$)	Incremental Equipment Cost (\$)	Program Administration Cost (\$)
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												

Water savings profile can be customized on the “Water Svgs Profiles” tab

Water Savings Profiles			Click to Return to Inputs tab		
Month	Constant	Irrigation	Cooling Tower	Custom 1	Custom 2
January	8.3%	3.2%	3.0%		
February	8.3%	2.5%	3.1%		
March	8.3%	4.2%	3.8%		
April	8.3%	8.7%	8.2%		
May	8.3%	12.0%	12.1%		
June	8.3%	13.4%	11.9%		
July	8.3%	14.5%	10.8%		
August	8.3%	12.8%	13.1%		
September	8.3%	11.5%	13.8%		
October	8.3%	8.9%	10.0%		
November	8.3%	6.6%	7.1%		
December	8.3%	1.8%	3.0%		
<i>Source: CSA (2012)</i>					
Total Check				ERROR: Values must add up to 100%	ERROR: Values must add up to 100%

Once basic inputs in Section 1 and 2 are completed, the model can be run with its default assumptions; outputs can be viewed on the “Summary Outputs” tab.

3 Click this button to calculate results:

1 **Average Embedded Energy and Avoided Cost of Marginal Embedded Energy**

Note: all metrics are on a per unit basis (Example: per low-flow shower head)

Measure ID#	Measure Name	Average Annual Embedded IOU Electric Energy (kWh)	Average Annual Embedded Non-IOU Electric Energy (kWh)	Average Annual Embedded Gas Energy (therms)	Avoided IOU Electric Energy Cost (2014\$)	Avoided Gas Energy Cost (2014\$)
1		-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -
2		-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -
3		-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -
4		-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -

Uses can also further customize the model, departing from the default inputs...

“Inputs” tab: Section 4 displays all default assumptions and allows the user to edit default inputs and settings.

- » Marginal Water Supply
- » Fraction of energy provided by energy IOUs
- » Energy Intensity
 - Extraction and Conveyance
 - Treatment
 - Distribution
 - Wastewater Systems
- » Historical (Average) Water Supply Mix

- » Default values are displayed in the tool and can be overwritten by users.
- » Default values can be restored by clicking on “Reset” buttons
- » The sources and justification for selection of all default values can be found in the Draft Final Report (dated October 7, 2014)

Marginal Supply Override

- » The default marginal water supply is selected to be Tertiary Treated Recycled Water

4 Optional Override Opportunities:

You may overwrite any value in a highlighted cell in this section. Values originally displayed are the defaults in the model. Leaving a cell blank that originally displayed a default will result in the model using the default value.

Marginal supply for each hydrologic region:

Reset Marginal Supply Overrides

Region	Supply Type
NC	Recycled Water
SF	Recycled Water
CC	Recycled Water
SC	Recycled Water
SR	Recycled Water
SJ	Recycled Water
TL	Recycled Water
NL	Recycled Water
SL	Recycled Water
CR	Recycled Water

What % of

- Seawater Desal
- Brackish Desal
- Recycled Water
- Groundwater
- Local Deliveries
- CRA
- SWP

in IOU?

Drop down boxes allow alternate selections for each HR

Percent IOU Energy Override

- » Not all water systems are powered by an IOU; thus, the energy IOUs may not be able claim credit for all embedded energy savings.

What % of your system's electricity comes from an IOU?

Reset % IOU Overrides

		% IOU
Extraction and Conveyance	Seawater Desal	94%
	Brackish Desal	94%
	Recycled Water	97%
	Groundwater	59%
	Local Deliveries	27%
Treatment		94%
Distribution		95%
Wastewater Systems		97%

Users can simply type in a new value in any of these highlighted cells

Please Note:

Where override values may be entered for different supply types, Local Imported Deliveries, CRA, CVP and Other Federal Deliveries, and SWP have not been included because these supplies represent specific systems. Navigant Team researched these systems and this model uses their known values.

Important note: State Water Project, Central Valley Project, and Colorado River Aqueduct are not powered by IOU Energy

Extraction and Conveyance Energy Intensity Override

- » Not all water systems are powered by an IOU; thus, the energy IOUs may not be able claim credit for all embedded energy savings.

The denominator for energy intensity values provided should be the total system throughput, not just the throughput for the electric or gas portion of the system.

Extraction and Conveyance

Reset Extraction and Conveyance Energy Intensity Overrides

Region	Electric Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)					Gas Energy Intensity (Th/AF)				
	Seawater Desal	Brackish Desal	Recycled Water	Groundwater	Local Deliveries	Seawater Desal	Brackish Desal	Recycled Water	Groundwater	Local Deliveries
NC	342	168	0	178	10					
SF	342	342	0	352	10					
CC	342	461	0	471	10					
SC	342	566	0	576	10					
SR	342	181	0	191	10					
SJ	342	231	0	241	10					
TL	342	389	0	399	10					
NL	342	167	0	177	10					
SL	342	352	0	362	10					
CR	342	466	0	476	10					

Default assumes no gas use, limited data was publically available to determine default values.

Treatment Energy Intensity Override

Treatment

Reset Treatment Energy Intensity Overrides

Treatment	Electric Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)	Gas Energy Intensity (Th/AF)
Conventional Treatment	443	
Chlorination	3	
Membrane Treatment	1303	
Conventional Tertiary Treatment	521	
Brackish Desal	2715	
Ocean Desal	4546	

Which technology do you use for Recycled Water?

Conventional
Tertiary
Treatment

Reset Recycled Water Treatment
Technology Override

Distribution and Wastewater System Energy Intensity Overrides

Distribution

Reset Distribution Energy Intensity Overrides

Region	Electric Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)	Gas Energy Intensity (Th/AF)
NC	501	
SF	977	
CC	501	
SC	501	
SR	54	
SJ	54	
TL	54	
NL	54	
SL	501	
CR	54	

Default assumes no gas use, limited data was publically available to determine default values.

Wastewater Systems

Reset Wastewater Systems Energy Intensity

Technology	Electric Energy Intensity (kWh/AF)	Gas Energy Intensity (Th/AF)
"Primary + Secondary"	1055	
"Primary + Secondary + Tertiary"	2808.5	
Wastewater Collection Pumps	228.5	

Determines if wastewater treatment energy use is considered when analyzing outdoor water savings

Does urban runoff enter your sewer system?

No

Reset Urban Runoff Override

Historical (Average) Supply Mix Overrides

- » Used to estimate, measure, and evaluate embedded energy savings (kWh or therms)
- » Better represents the actual energy savings that will occur today
- » Must sum to 100%

Historical Supply Mix										Reset Historical Supply Mix Override
Region	Seawater Desal	Brackish Desal	Recycled Water	Groundwater	Local Deliveries	Local Imported Deliveries	CRA	CVP and Other Federal Deliveries	SWP	Check that Values Add to 100%
NC	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	28.8%	27.7%	1.5%	0.0%	21.5%	0.0%	100%
SF	0.1%	0.3%	3.2%	19.1%	14.9%	38.0%	0.0%	12.2%	12.2%	100%
CC	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	79.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	2.7%	100%
SC	0.0%	1.7%	10.0%	31.0%	3.7%	5.1%	21.1%	0.2%	27.2%	100%
SR	0.0%	0.0%	20.2%	19.8%	31.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	0.2%	100%
SJ	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	31.0%	29.1%	0.1%	0.0%	16.4%	0.2%	100%
TL	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	49.6%	16.2%	0.1%	0.0%	15.0%	7.6%	100%
NL	0.0%	0.0%	34.1%	22.0%	43.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
SL	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	63.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%	100%
CR	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	8.9%	0.1%	0.0%	78.6%	0.0%	1.4%	100%

Avoided Capacity Cost

- » Avoided Capacity costs are calculated in a separate model and imported to the water-energy calculator
- » Calculated for each marginal supply option as well as treatment and wastewater treatment under an IOU and non-IOU cost of capital structure.
- » Details can be found in the final report.

1 Avoided Water Capacity Cost								IOU		Non-IOU	
2						Water Utility Discount Rate:		8.64%		4.51%	
3						Source: Navigant analysis					
4 Units: \$million/MGD											
6 Capacity Cost Model Technology		Ocean Desalination	Brackish Desalination	Recycled - Tertiary + Disinfection	Recycled - Membrane Treatment	Groundwater Facility	Chlorine Disinfection	Contaminant Removal & Disinfection	Wastewater Treatment		
7 IOU vs. Non-IOU	Year										
8 IOU	2014	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
9 IOU	2015	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
10 IOU	2016	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
11 IOU	2017	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
12 IOU	2018	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
13 IOU	2019	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
14 IOU	2020	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
15 IOU	2021	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
16 IOU	2022	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
17 IOU	2023	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
18 IOU	2024	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
19 IOU	2025	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
20 IOU	2026	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
21 IOU	2027	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
22 IOU	2028	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
23 IOU	2029	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
24 IOU	2030	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
25 IOU	2031	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		
26 IOU	2032	\$ 4.92	\$ 1.41	\$ 0.49	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.56	\$ 3.06		

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