

US Water Challenges

Colin Chung AWWA International Relationship Manager

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Order of Presentation

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- US Water Challenges
 - Climate Change
 - Aging Infrastructure
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- ≻ Q&A



AWWA 2016

- 50,000+ members in 98 countries
 - Utilities
 - Service Providers
 - Individuals
- 150 staff in 2 office locations
- 43 Sections
- > 6 Councils
- 6,000 Volunteers active in Committees

AWWA Goals

- Knowledge, Creation & Exchange –Create & exchange knowledge to benefit public health and the needs of the water community.
- Leadership & Advocacy –Lead the water community by identifying trends and issues; actively informing consumers, media, lawmakers, regulators, manufacturers, consultants, and water professionals; and by advocating for public policies and other actions promoting safe water and reflect sound science.
- Member Engagement & Development Create vibrant and expanding opportunities for the development of all water professionals.
- Organizational Stewardship Create an effective & efficient organization by engaging in strategic partnership.





Staff Organizational Design Supports the Association's Strategic Plan **Chief Executive** Officer David LaFrance Membership **Knowledge Creation** Leadership And **Organizational Engagement and** Stewardship And Exchange **Advocacy Development Chief Financial Officer** Kevin Mann **Deputy Chief Executive Executive Director** Officer **Chief Membership Officer Chief Information Officer** Tracey Mehan Paula MacIlwaine Susan Franceschi **Kevin Turntine**

Volunteer Organizational Design Supports the Association's Strategic Plan





Water Challenges

Biggest US Challenge







Water Shortage (California)

California's 6th Year Drought





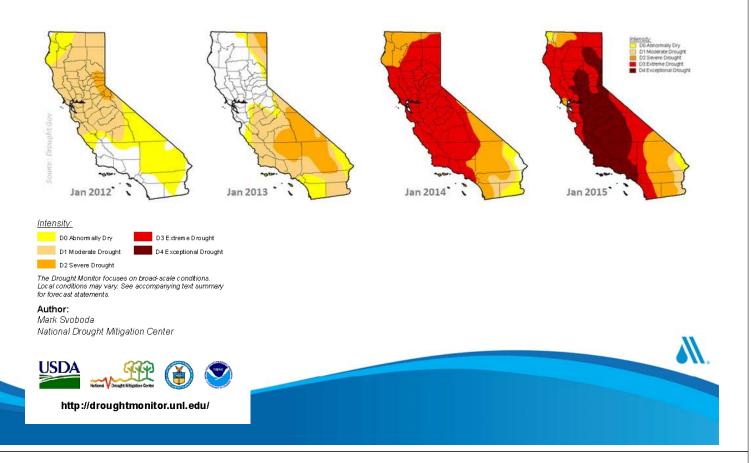
(Left) Lake Oroville July 20, 2011 (Right) Lake Oroville January 16, 2014



Source: Drought.ca.gov



California's 6th Year Drought



California Water Action Plan

Notable items:

- Making water conservation a way of life in California
 - − Executive Order \rightarrow mandatory 25% reduction in water use
- Increase self-reliance and integrating water management across levels of government
 - Water recycling
 - Desalination
- Developing a more reliable and sustainable water supply
- Preparing for more frequent and severe droughts
- Expanding water storage and managing groundwater supplies
 - Increase water storage
 - Protect over pumping of groundwater supply
- Increasing flood protection
 - Prepare for flood triggering intense storms
- Seeking new water resource funding sources
 - Increase research funding for ecosystem, watershed, infrastructure, and drinking water

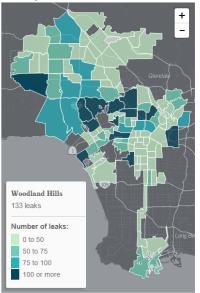


Aging Infrastructure

Water Leaks in Los Angeles L.A.'s aging water pipes; a \$1-billion dilemma

By BEN POSTON and MATT STEVENS FEB. 16, 2015

Leaks by area, 2010 to 2014



Sources: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, MapBox and OpenStreetMap.

By the numbers

6,730 — Miles of pipe in the DWP water main network

435 — Miles of deteriorated water mains that DWP wants to replace, about 6.5% of the network

\$1.34 billion — Cost to replace at-risk water mains by 2025

\$44 million — Annual average amount DWP has spent on pipe replacement in the last eight fiscal years

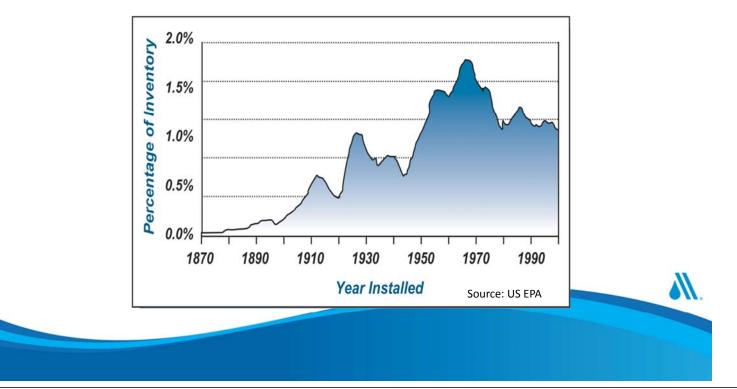
\$135 million — Annual spending needed to reach 10-year pipe replacement goal

Source: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power



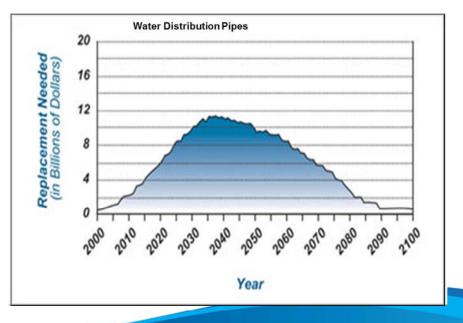
Historical Development Trend of US Infrastructure

Age distribution of water pipes for 20 major cities



Historical Development Trend of US Infrastructure

Age distribution of water pipes for 20 major cities



Why Be Concerned?

- Old assets are in need of replacement (aging asset)
- Decreasing revenue (reducing water demand)
- Can our current financial plan pay for future capital needs?
- Want to understand the estimated magnitude and timing of replacement and rehabilitation needs
- Want to proactively manage the future needs

Asset Management



Dedicated to the World's Most Important Resource

Water Quality

Flint, Michigan



Lead in the Service Lines

GETTING THE LEAD IN

Flint River

Tests show toxic lead is leaching into Flint's tap water. Here's how.

> Lead solder: Copper pipe connections, especially in pre-1986 homes, can contain lead.

Corrosive water:

Water treatment plant: The city draws and disinfects water from the Flint River. Researchers have found Flint water to be more corrosive to pipes than water from the Detroit system, Flint's previous water source.

Water mains

Lead into water: Some tap water samples are above the federal threshold for lead.

Service lines: Pipes connecting water mains and individual homes or businesses can be made of lead. Lead can leach directly from the pipe wall into the water.



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Source of Problem

Flint River:

- High levels of Chlorides
- Result of industrial pollution and road salts

Water Treatment:

- No anti-corrosion treatment process
- Fear that phosphates would increase bacteria growth



Communication Problem

- Michigan Department of Environmental Quality misreads EPA requirement
- Michigan officials report Flint water is safe after only testing treatment plant
- State's Emergency Manager refused to allow Flint to re-connect with Detroit Water
- Some Flint residents never heard the status of the recovery plan and did not know about filters and bottled water





Questions?

