

Integrated Water Management – Innovation Opportunities

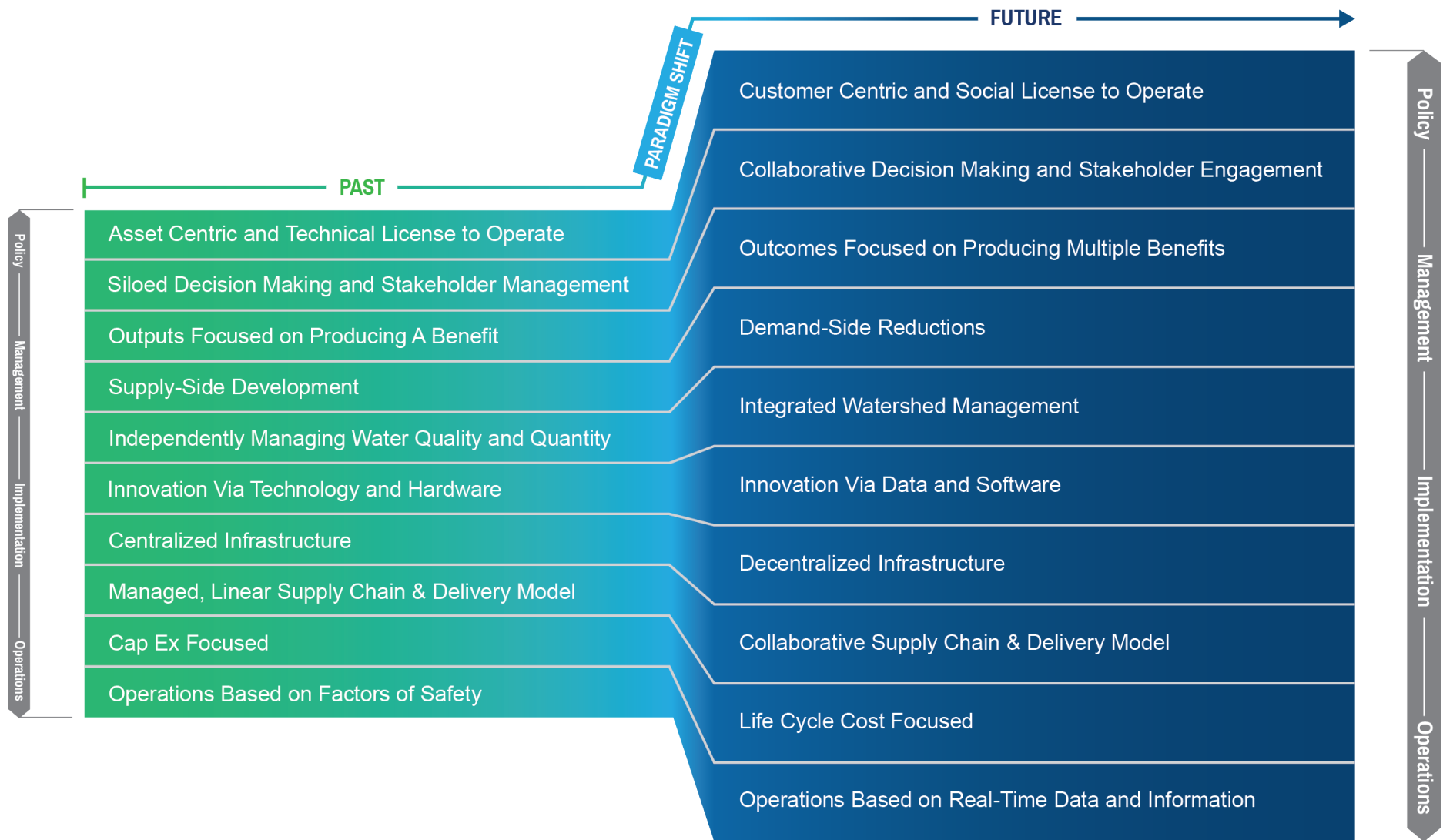


Leslie Shoemaker, PhD

Industry Paradigms Are Undergoing a Significant Shift – We Are Now Focused on How Key Areas From Policy and Management to Implementation and Operation Can Be *Optimized*



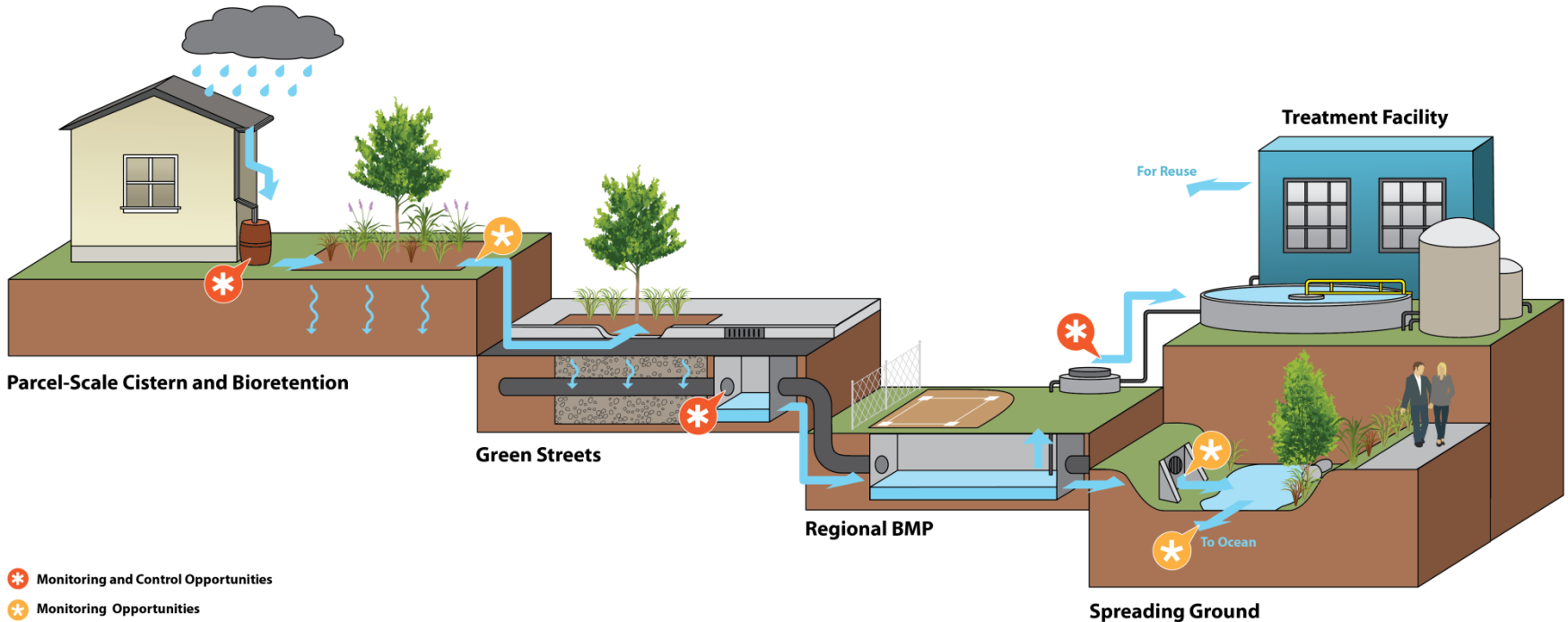
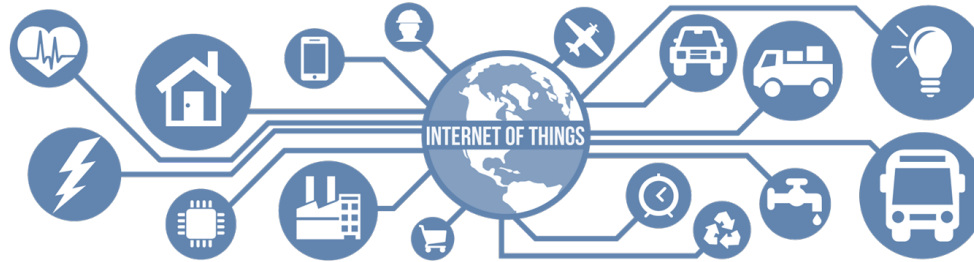
We Have Entered the Era of the “Great Optimization”



Advances in technology open
new opportunities



Internet of Things (IoT) & Water Management



Real Time Control Successfully Applied to Capture Overflows

- Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) capitol costs reduced from estimate by 25% to 75%
- Reduced infrastructure requirements



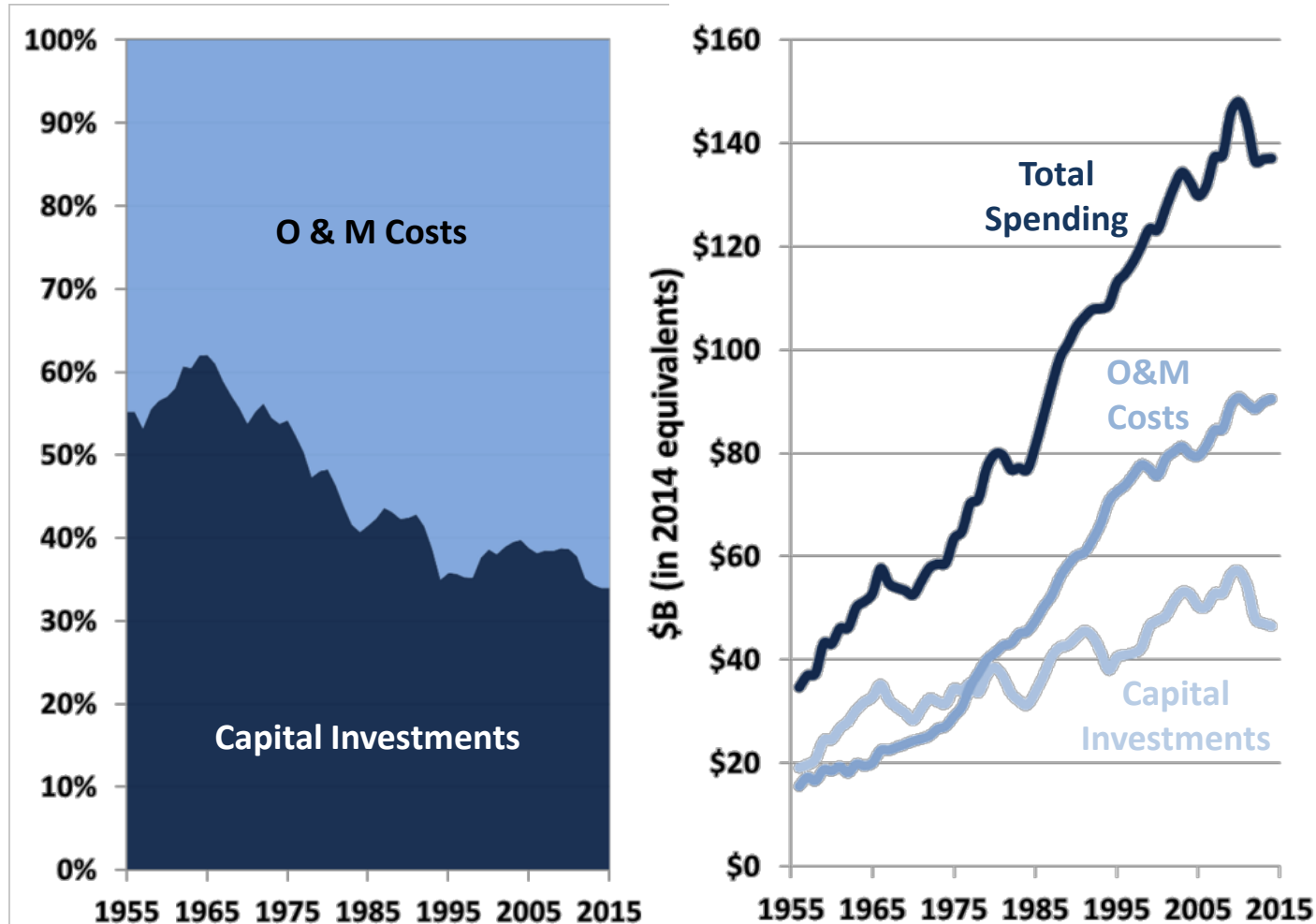
Cities	Conventional Solution	Intelligent Control	Cost Savings	
Quebec City, QC	\$ 240 M	\$ 150 M	\$ 90 M	37 %
Montreal, QC	\$ 840 M	\$ 410 M	\$ 430 M	51 %
Louisville, KY	\$ 200 M	\$ 83 M	\$ 117 M	58 %
Wilmington, DE	\$ 114 M	\$ 27 M	\$ 87 M	76 %
Paris, France	\$ 3 000 M	\$ 2 200 M	\$ 800 M	27 %
Bordeaux, France	\$ 139 M	\$ 37 M	\$ 102 M	73 %

Optimization Is Also Being Driven By Fundamental Shifts in Funding and Financing



O&M Costs Have Become A Larger Budget Driver Than Cap Ex

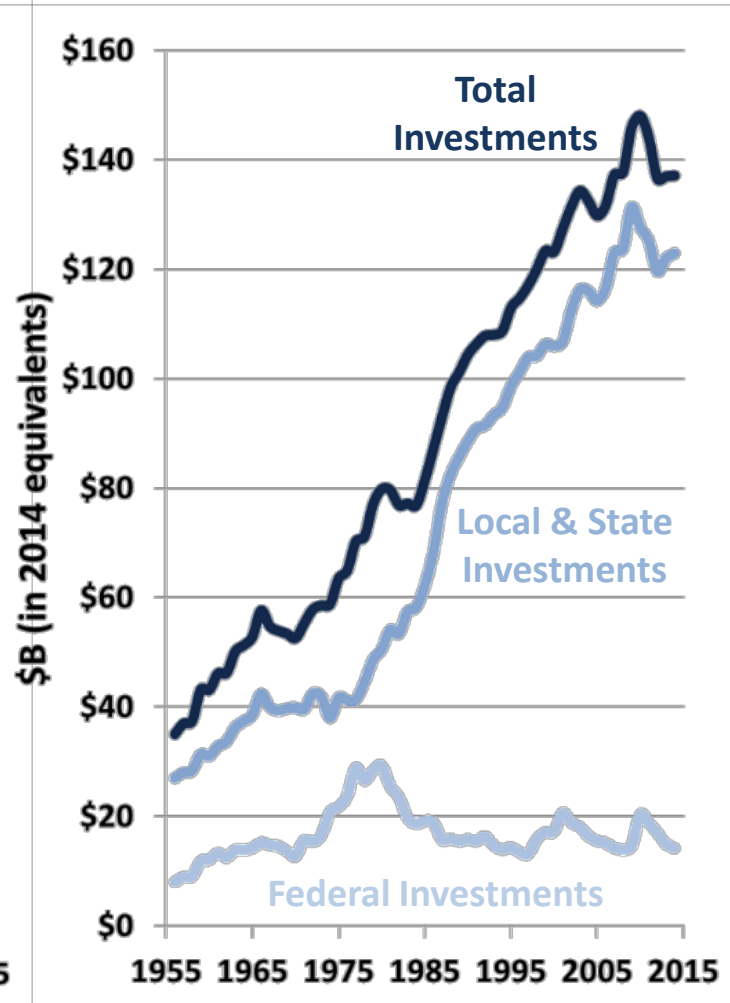
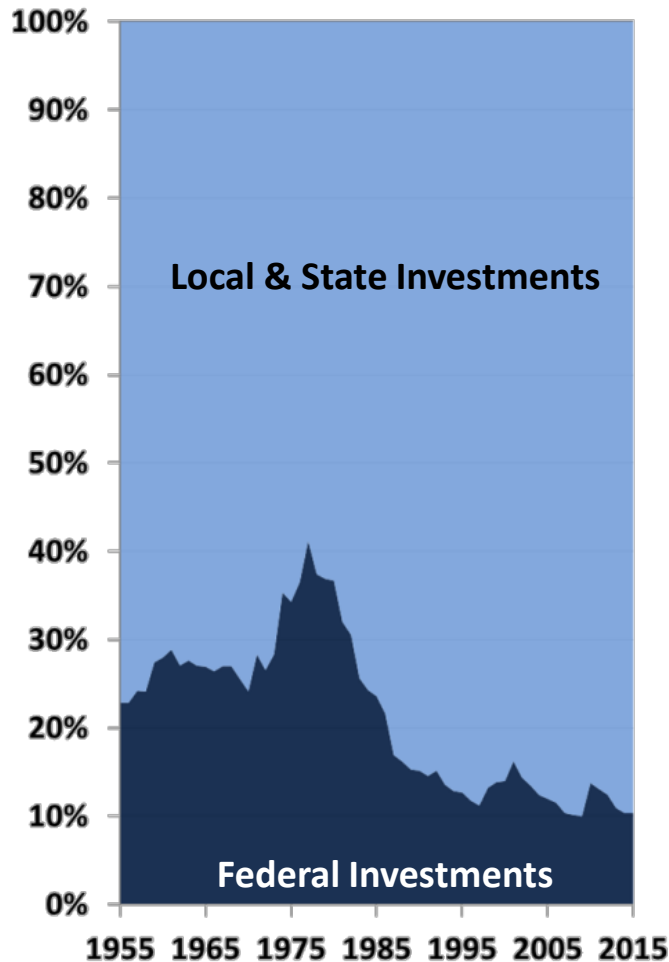
Historical Trends - Investments in U.S. Water & Wastewater Infrastructure



Source: Congressional Budget Office

Federal Funding Support Is At All Time Lows

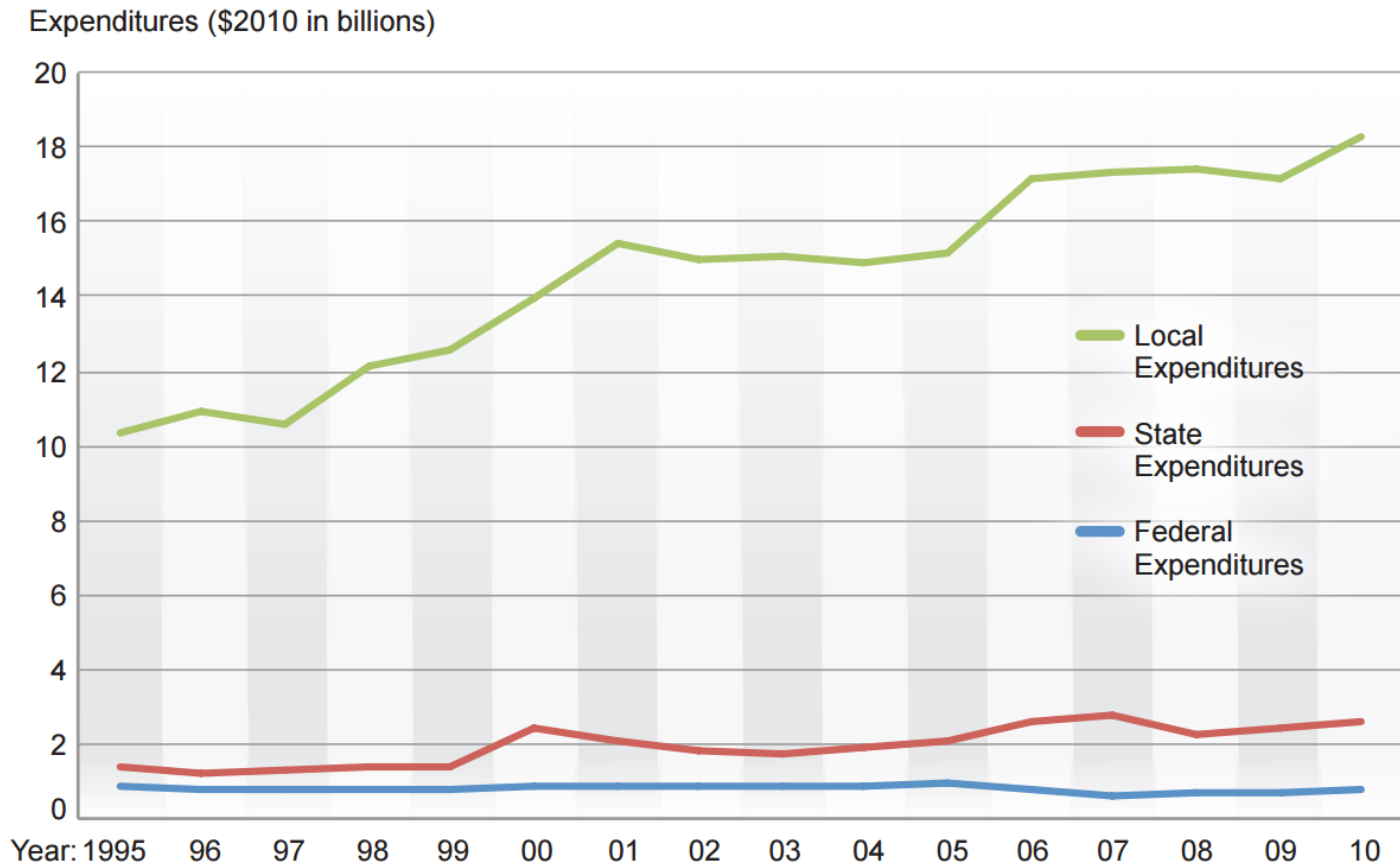
Historical Trends - Investments in U.S. Water & Wastewater Infrastructure



Source: Congressional Budget Office

And the Local Agencies, Not States, Bear Most of This Investment Responsibility

Figure 7-3 Recent Trends in Local, State, and Federal IWM Expenditures (in millions), 1995-2010



As A Result Water & Sewer Bills Are Increasing At Significant Rates

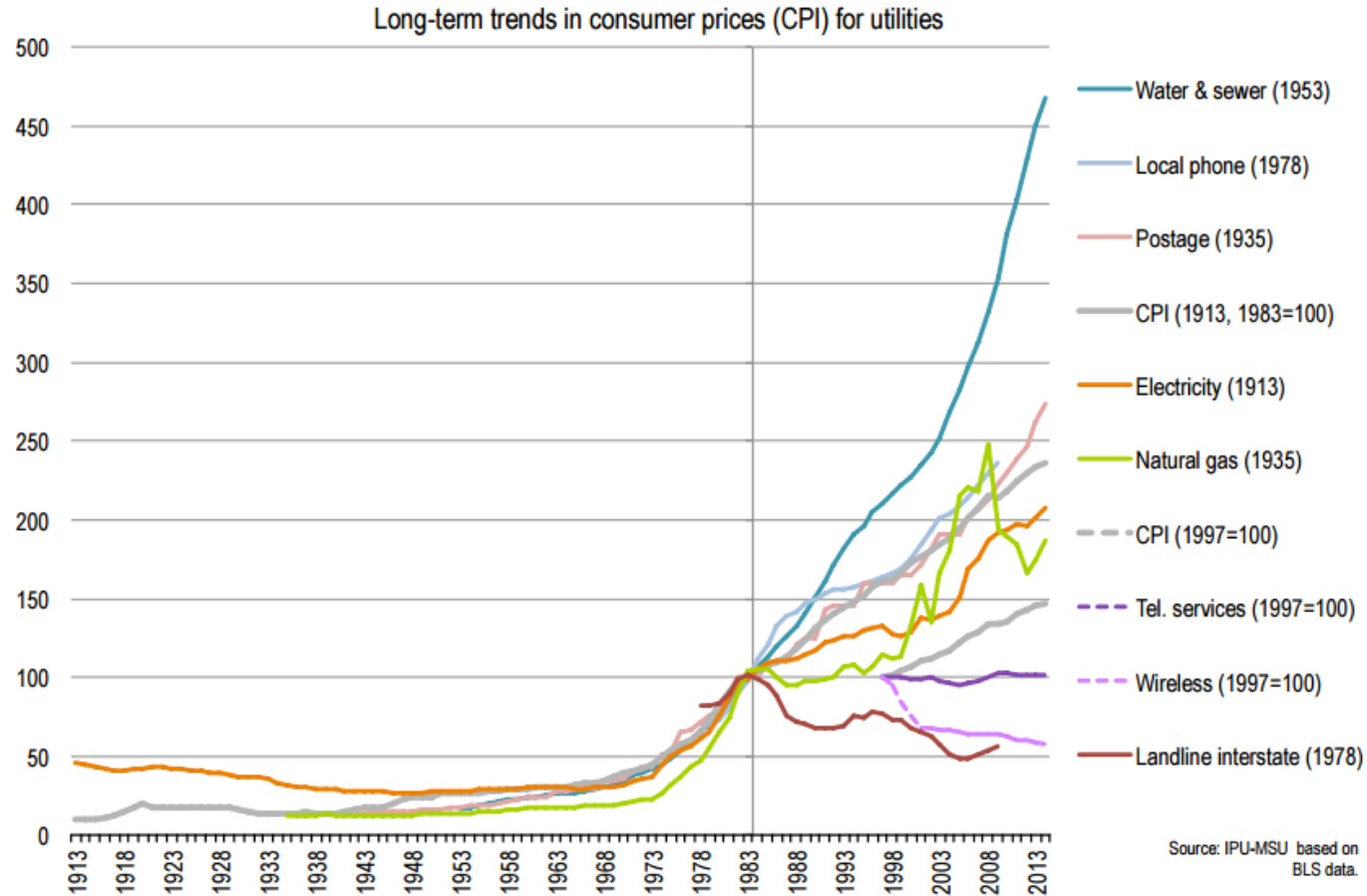


Exhibit 1. Long-term trends in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for utilities (1913-2014). The index is set to 100 for 1982-1984 except for telephone and wireless services, where the index is set to 100 for 1997. Year (*) indicates start of series.

In California, Drinking Water Bills Have Doubled Over the Past Decade

FIGURE 2 Annualized rate increases of all counties 2003–2013

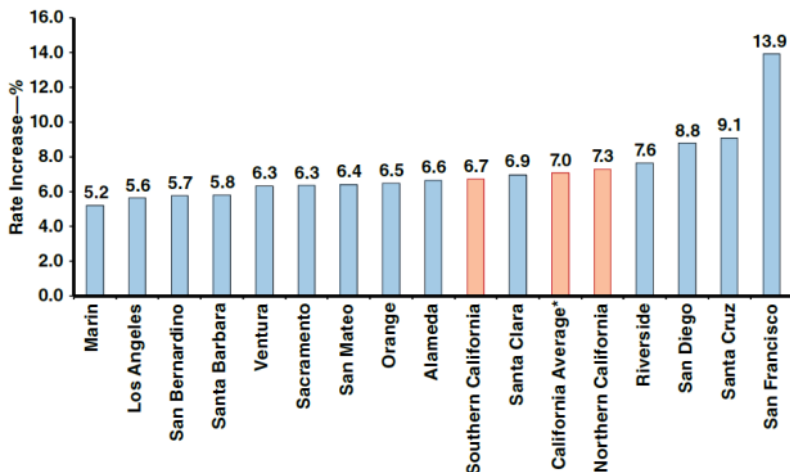
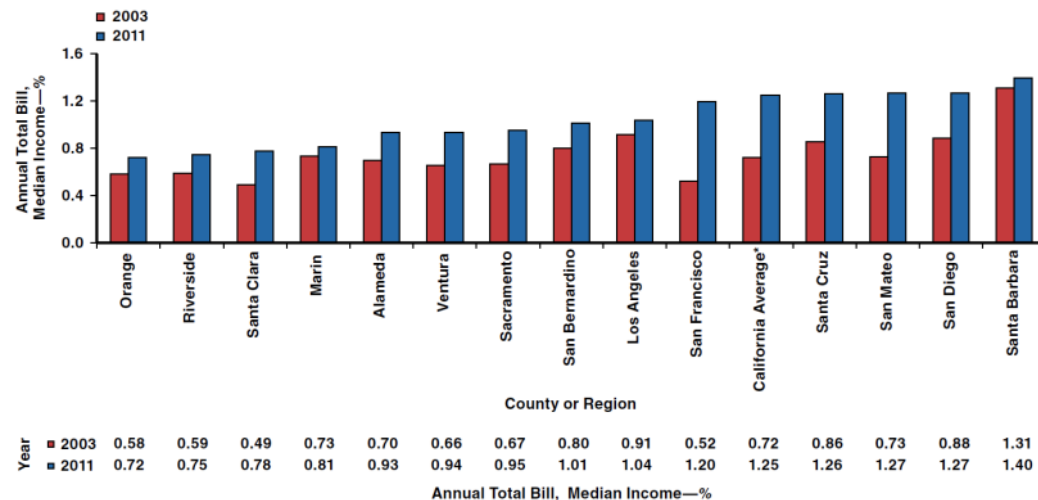


FIGURE 10 Water affordability changes 2003 and 2011

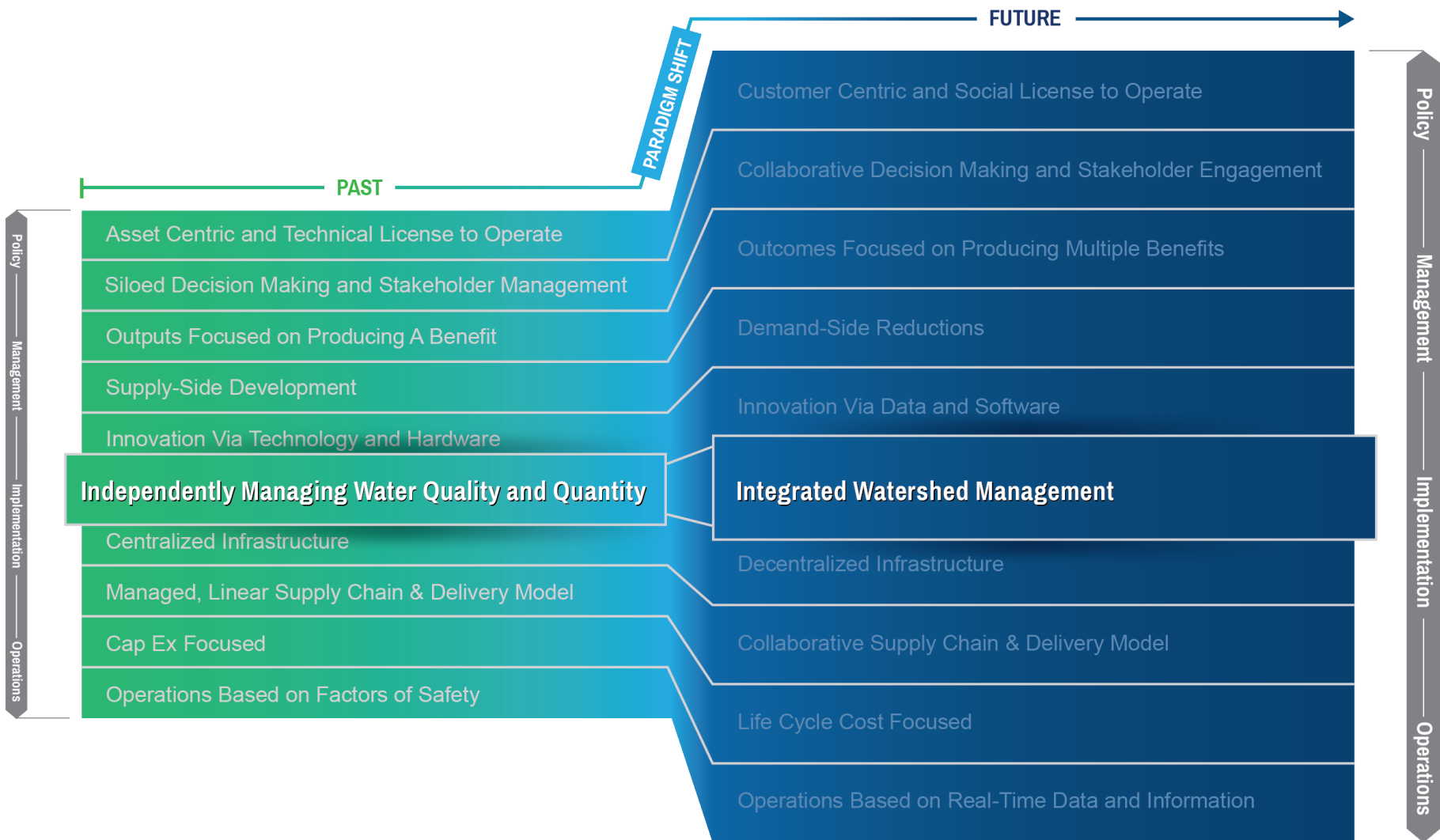


- Drinking water utility bills have approximately doubled over the last decade from \$29 to \$58/month
- As a result, the average resident’s drinking water bill increased 0.5%, as a percentage of their median income, during that same period

What Does Optimization Look Like in Practice?



The California Water Plan Is Just One Example of This New Era



Many Simultaneous Actions to Achieve Integrated Water Management

Table 1-1 Resource Management Strategies and Management Objectives

Reduce Water Demand	Improve Water Quality
Agricultural Water Use Efficiency	Drinking Water Treatment & Distribution
Urban Water Use Efficiency	Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation
Improve Operational Efficiency & Transfers	Matching Quality to Use
Conveyance – Delta	Pollution Prevention
Conveyance – Regional / Local	Salt & Salinity Management
System Reoperation	Urban Stormwater Runoff Management
Water Transfers	Practice Resource Stewardship
Increase Water Supply	Agricultural Land Stewardship
Conjunctive Management & Groundwater	Ecosystem Restoration
Desalination — Brackish & Seawater	Forest Management
Precipitation Enhancement	Land Use Planning & Management
Recycled Municipal Water	Recharge Areas Protection
Surface Storage – CALFED	Sediment Management*
Surface Storage – Regional/Local	Watershed Management
Improve Flood Management	People & Water
Flood Management	Economic Incentives (Loans, Grants, & Water Pricing)
Other Strategies	Outreach and Engagement*
Crop idling, dew vaporization, fog collection, irrigated land retirement, rainfed agriculture, and waterbag transport	Water and Culture*
	Water-Dependent Recreation

Roadmap for Implementing Integrated Water Management

► VISION & MISSION

Update 2013 provides a vision for more sustainable and reliable water resources and management systems. Mission statement describes collaborative efforts to prepare for California's most pressing statewide and regional water management issues and challenges.

► 7 GOALS

Seven goals set forth the desired outcomes of Update 2013.

► 10 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Ten guiding principles express the core values and philosophies for making decisions about how the vision, mission, and goals will be achieved.

► 17 OBJECTIVES 300+ RELATED ACTIONS

Seventeen objectives and their 300-plus related actions are geared toward fulfilling the vision, mission, goals, and principles.

► 30+ RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

More than 30 resource management strategies are described as tools for diversifying water portfolios and implementing integrated water management.

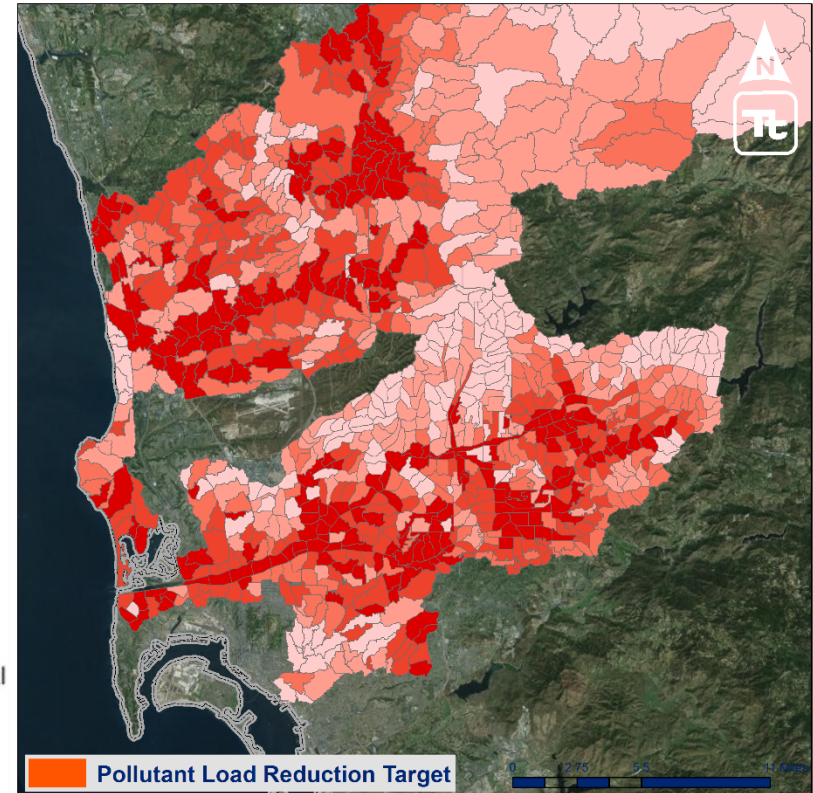
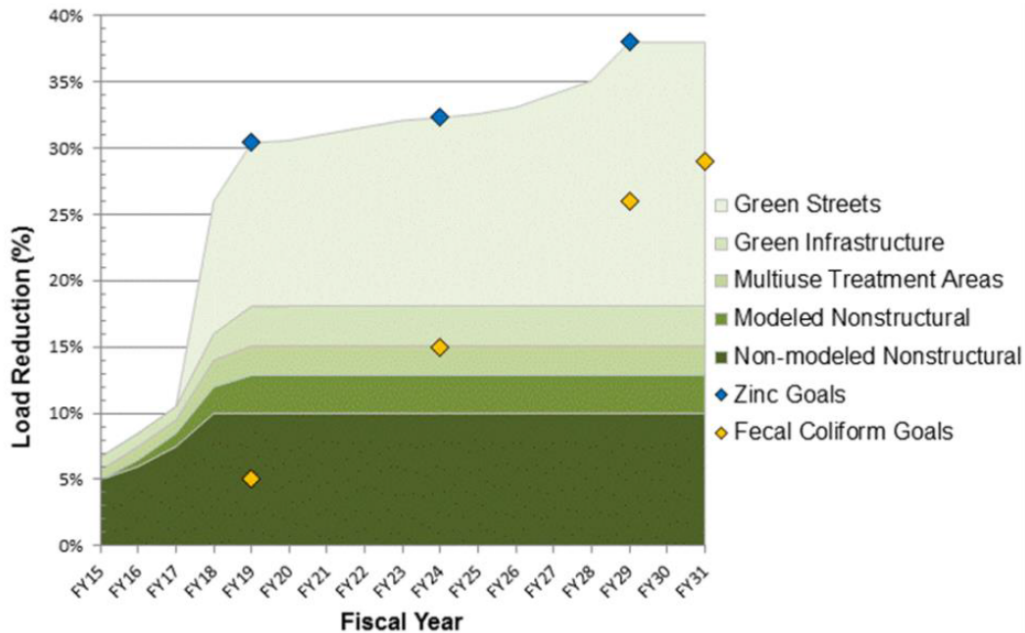
CALIFORNIA
WATER PLAN
 Investing in Innovation & Infrastructure
 UPDATE 2013

Case Study:
San Diego Stormwater
Management Analysis and
Optimization Pilot



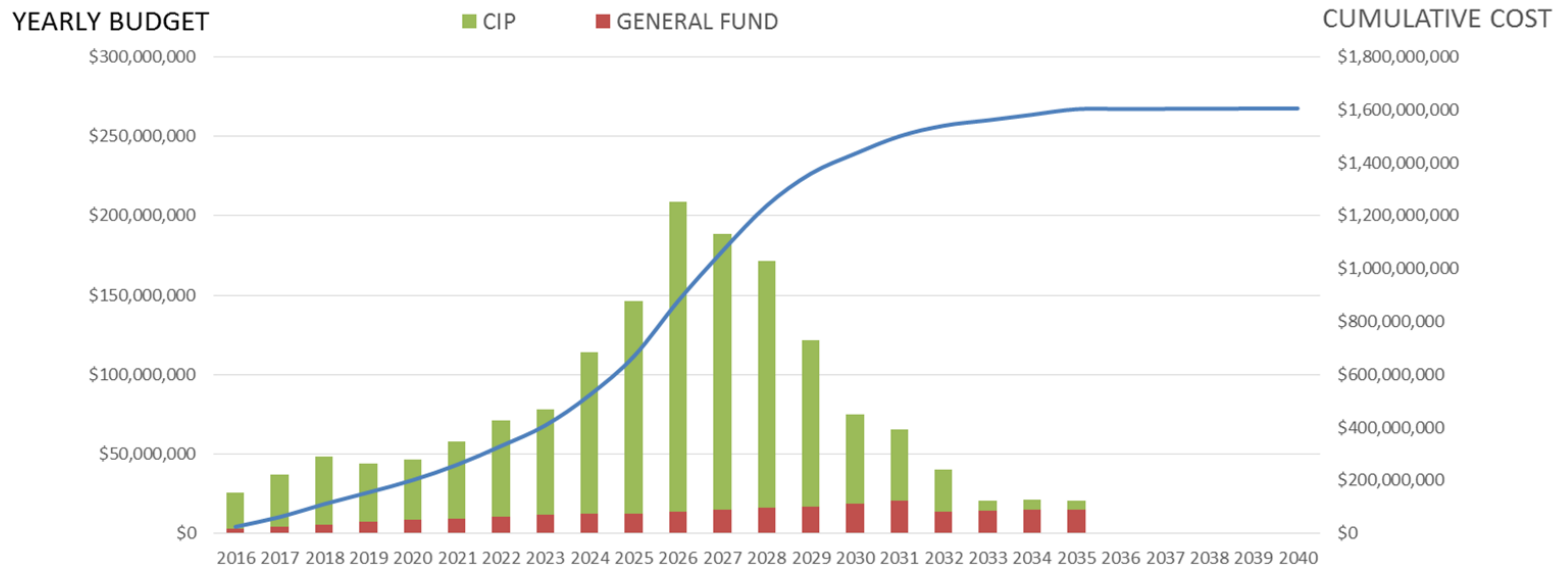
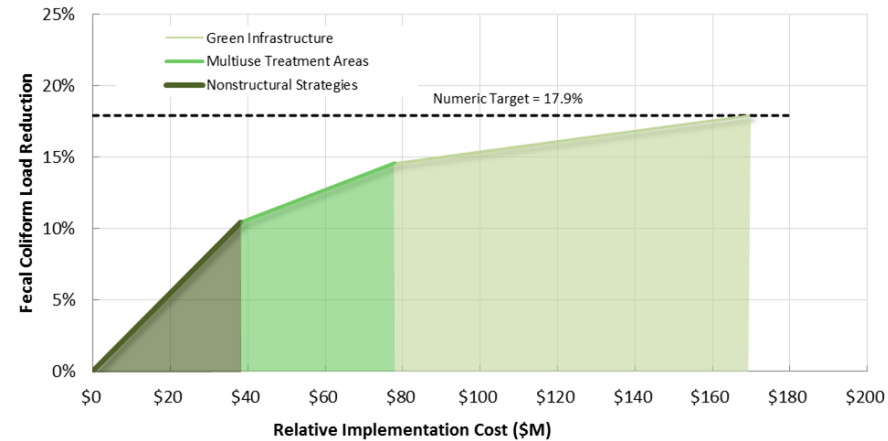
Outcomes of San Diego's Reasonable Assurance Analysis (RAA)

- Compliance targets optimized at the subwatershed-scale
- Generalized schedule of BMPs to attain compliance



Outcomes of San Diego's Reasonable Assurance Analysis (RAA)

- Compliance targets optimized at the subwatershed-scale
- Generalized schedule of BMPs to attain compliance
- Macro-scale financial planning tools

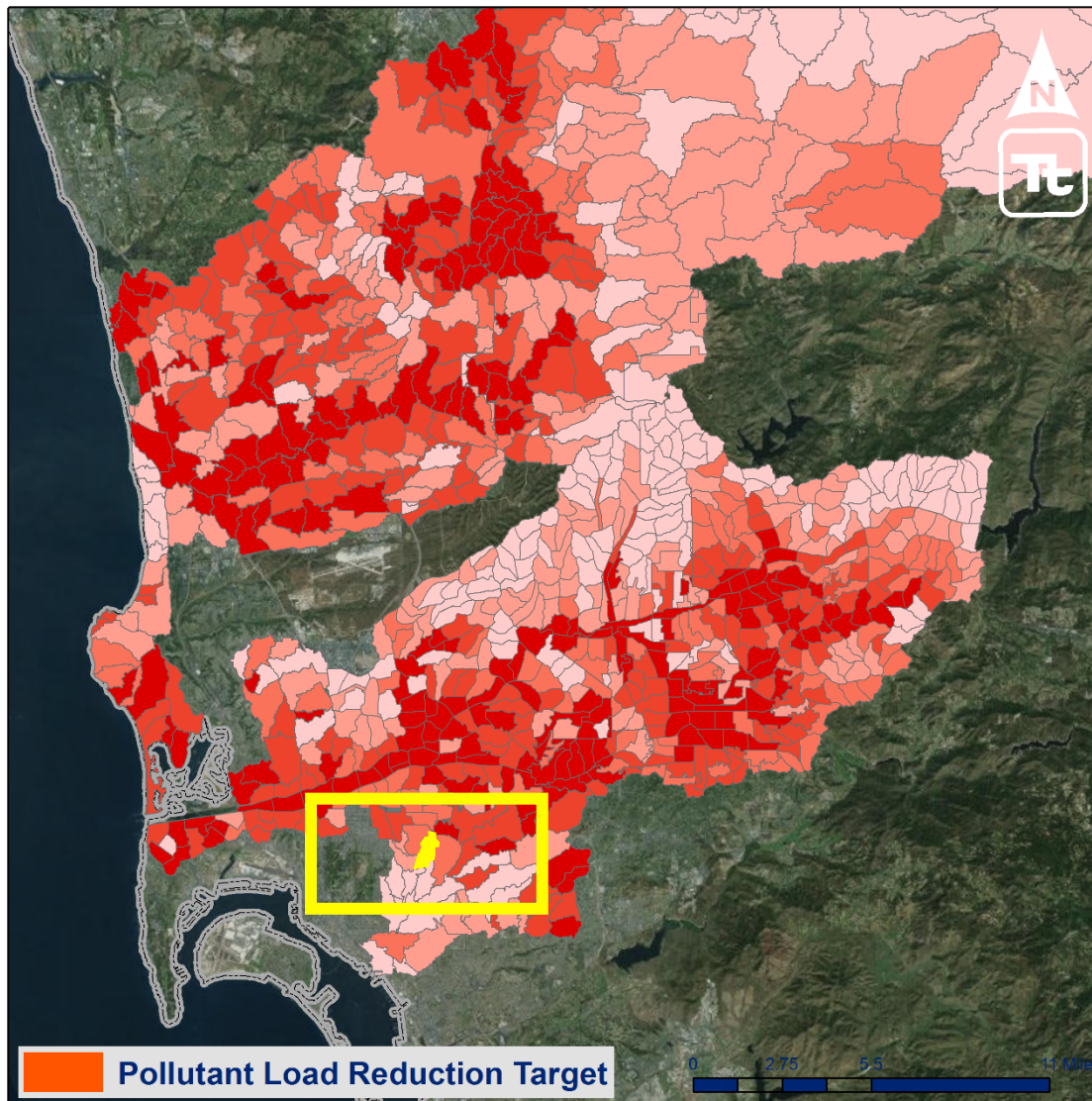


The Role of a Watershed Master Plan

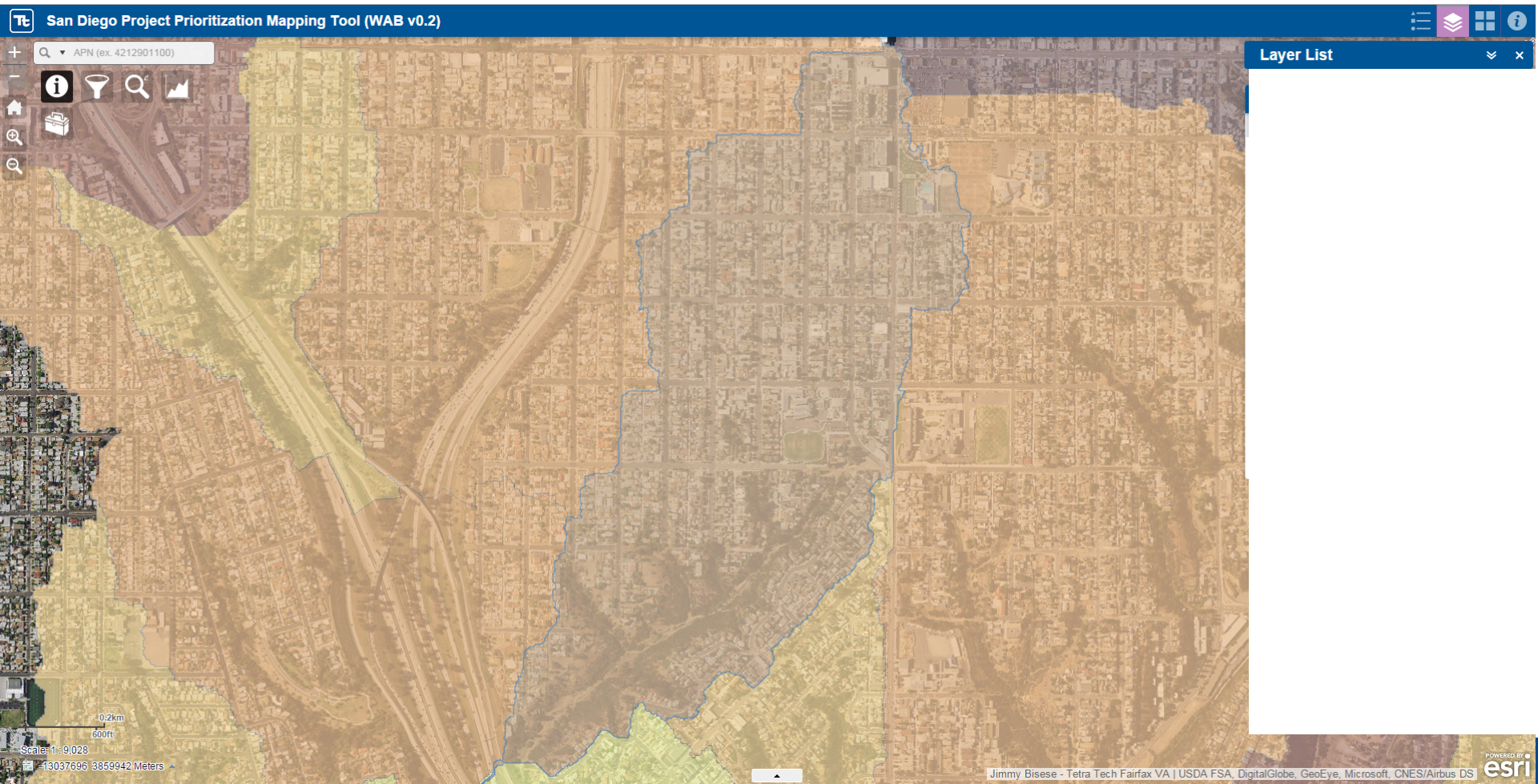
- Watershed Master Plan is needed to:
 - Inform *Data-Driven Decision Making* using
 - High-Resolution Data
 - Prioritization Logic
 - Specific Project Visualization
 - Identify and Leverage **Program Synergies**
 - Enable *Wise* Spending
- Outcome: *Specific* Street-by-Street and Parcel-by-Parcel Compliance Action Plan and Schedule



What Does it Look Like?



Example Application: Green Street Opportunity and High-Resolution Drainage Area Data



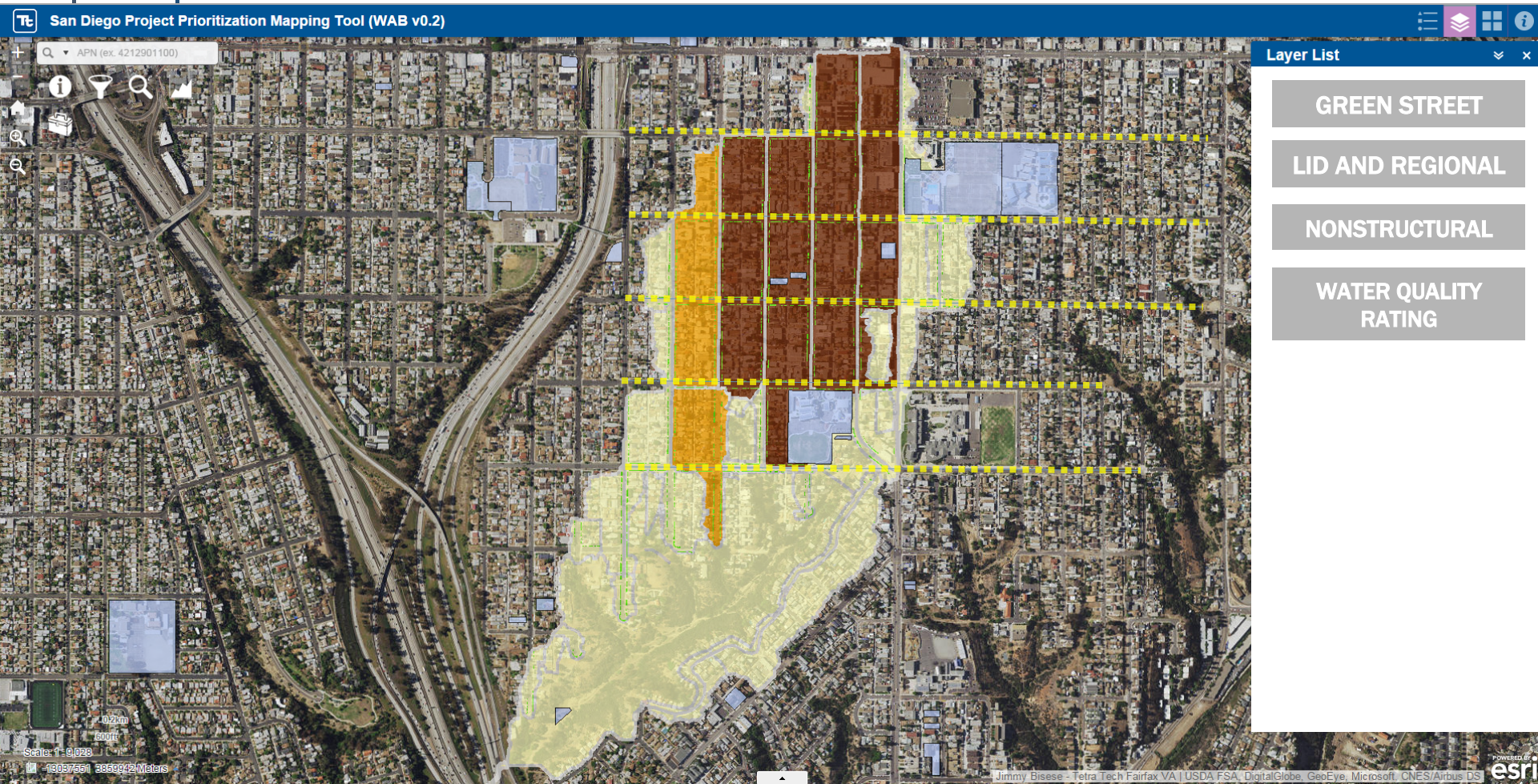
Step One: High-Resolution BMP Identification



Street-Scale Green Street
Opportunity and Drainage
Area Data

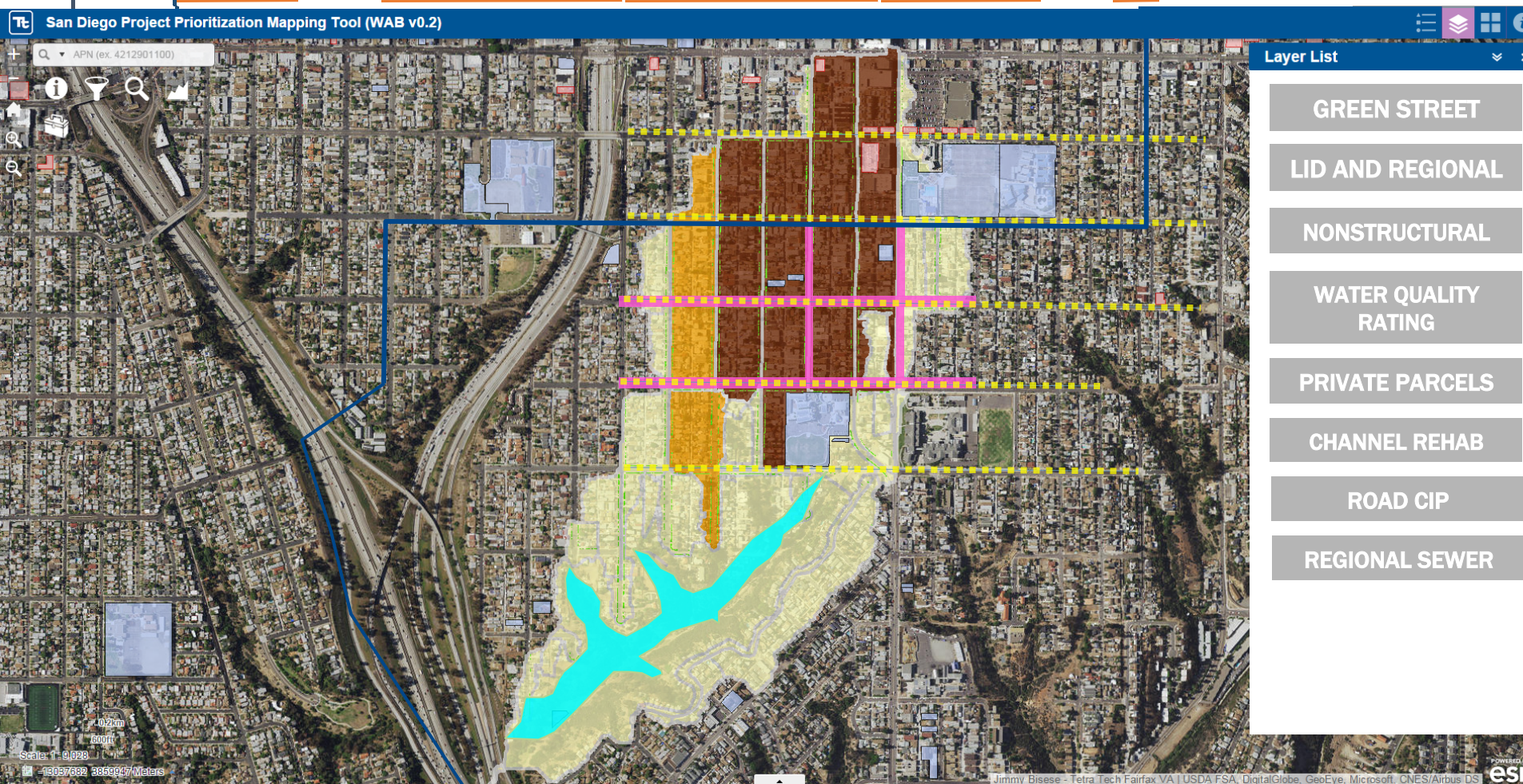
Step Two: Optimize at Fine Scale and Characterize with Water Quality Rating

Rank	Project	WQ	WQ
		Efficiency (lb/\$)	Effectiveness (lb/yr)
1	MUTA-1		
2	NS-1		
3	GS-1		
4	GS-2		

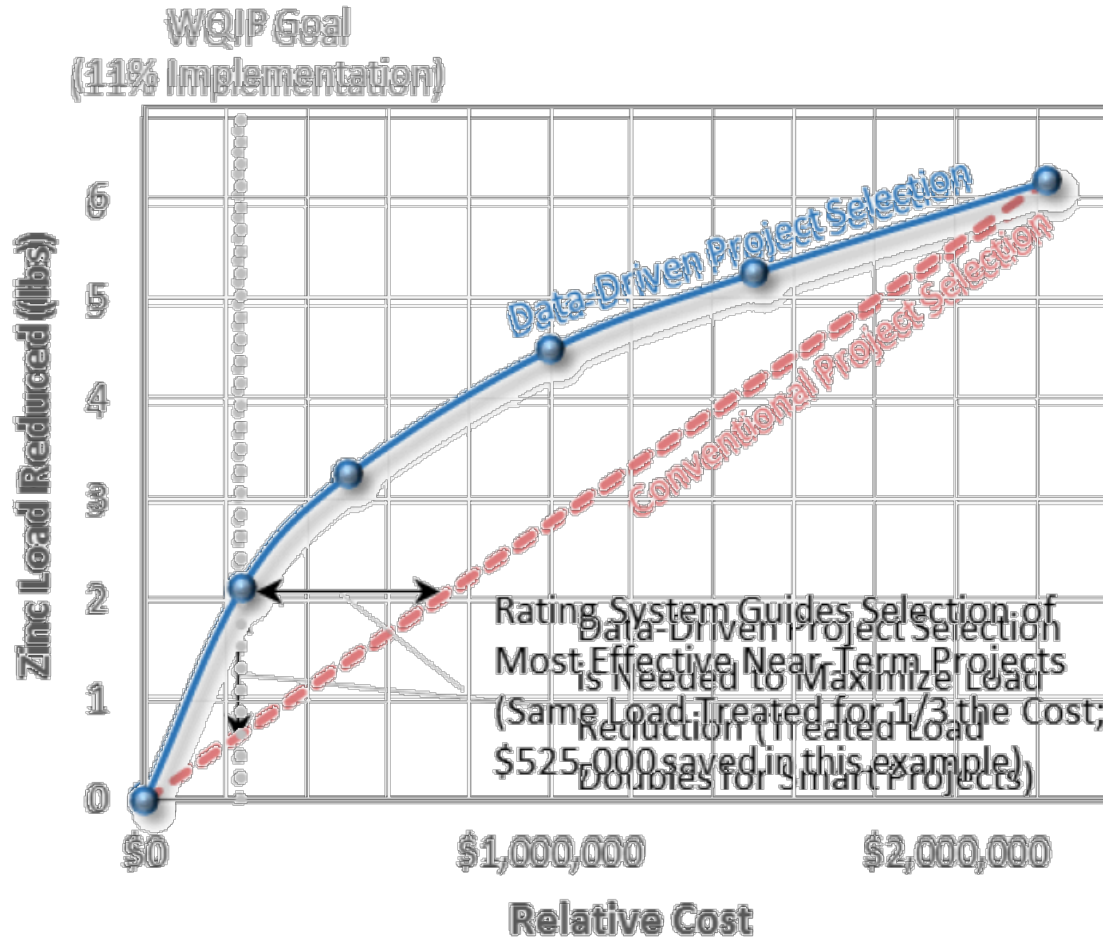


Step Three: Use High-Resolution Methods to Identify Specific Coordination Opportunities with Other Programs

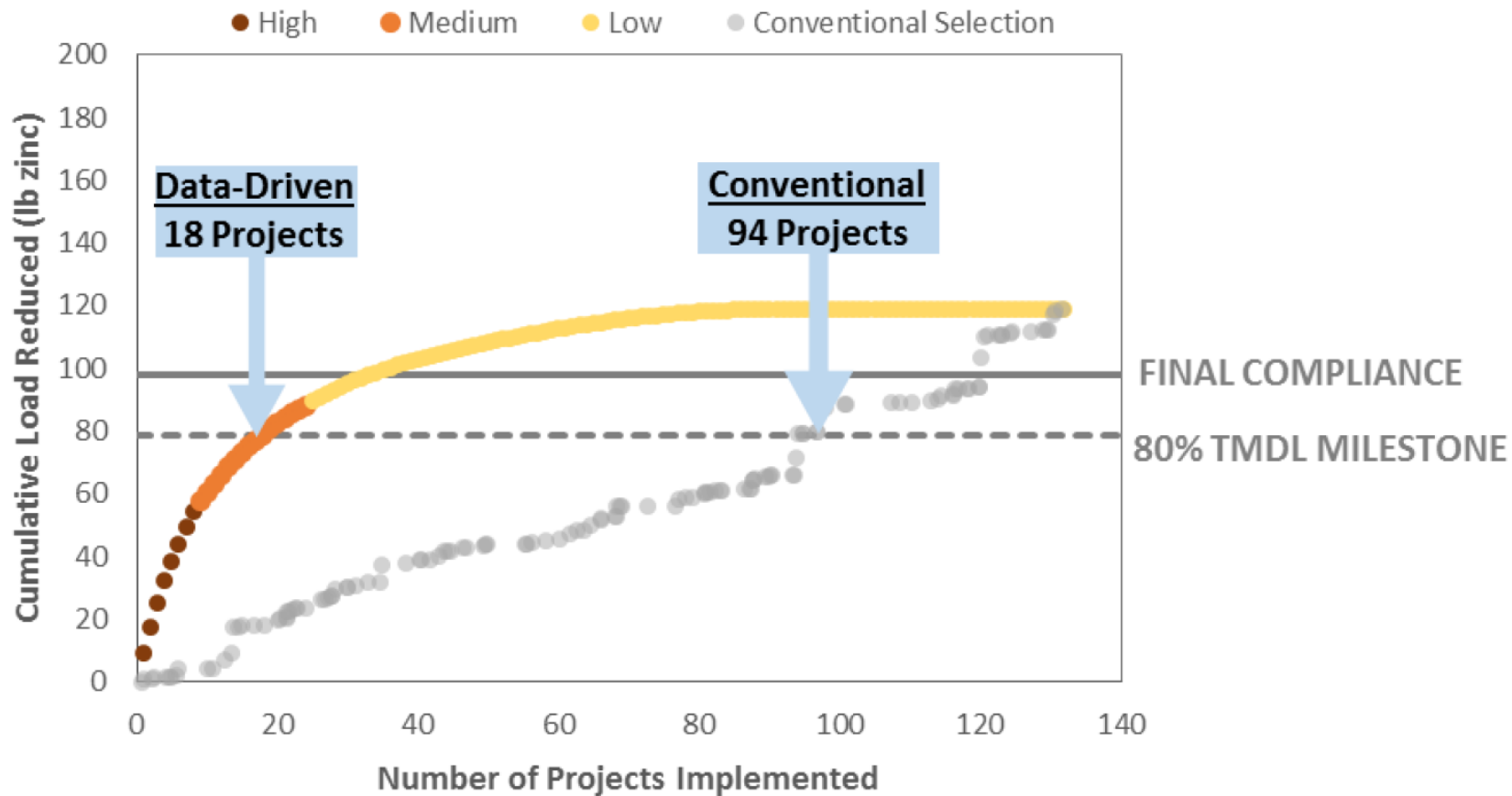
Rank	Project	WQ Efficiency (lb/\$)	WQ Effectiveness (lb/yr)	Private Parcel Incentive Program	Integrated Water Rating	Trash Capture Rating	Coordination Rating
1	MUTA-1	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
2	NS-1	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>
3	GS-1	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	<div style="width: 50%;"></div>	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
4	GS-2	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
5	PR-1	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>



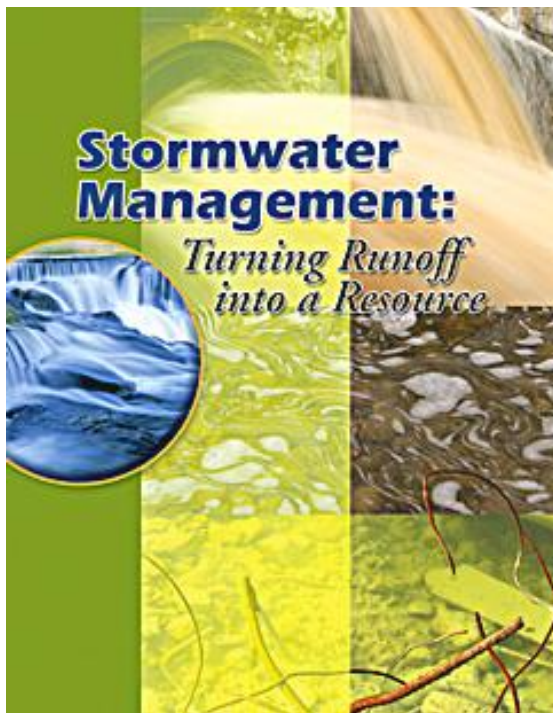
Project Level Implications for Tracking and Adaptive Management



Programmatic Level Implications for Tracking and Adaptive Management



How Can Southern California Work To Change the Paradigm of Stormwater Runoff?

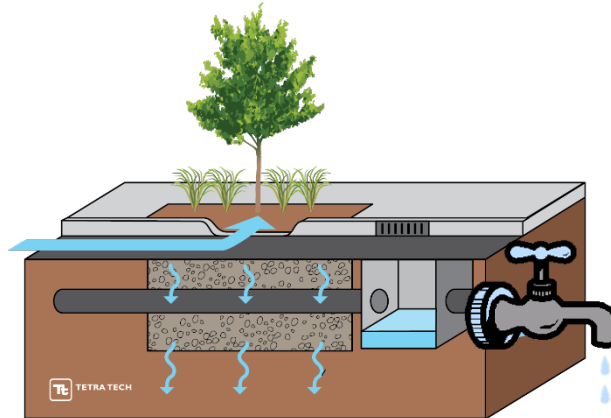


- Key Driver
 - Water Quality Regulatory Compliance
- Fundamental Challenge
 - Compliance Investment Estimated At Tens of Billions in Cap Ex
- Opportunity
 - Optimize the Approach, Look For Multi-Benefit Solutions, Challenge Funding Paradigms, and Develop Non-traditional Strategies
- Synergies
 - Stormwater Runoff as a Water Resource

One Step Further...Stormwater as a Resource



If stormwater capture required by the EWMPs (50%) were used as a resource...



= 150 Billion Gallons



55% of residential demand

Thank You

