

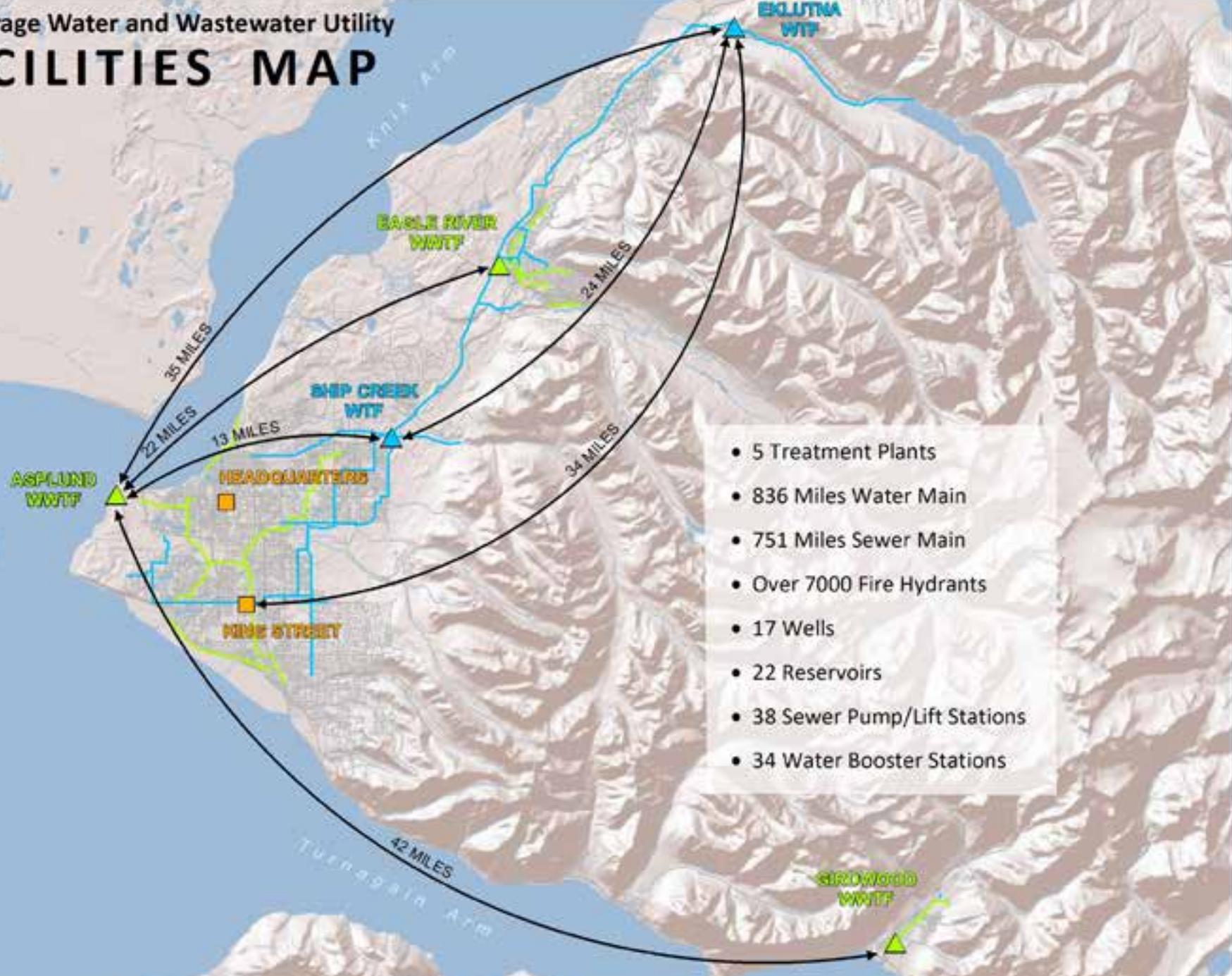
Creating GIS Enabled Information Value Chains



Tina Miller, P.E.



FACILITIES MAP



- 5 Treatment Plants
- 836 Miles Water Main
- 751 Miles Sewer Main
- Over 7000 Fire Hydrants
- 17 Wells
- 22 Reservoirs
- 38 Sewer Pump/Lift Stations
- 34 Water Booster Stations

Economy Forces Change

Initial Business Drivers:

- Policy makers push for CPI or less than CPI rate increases without decrease in service level
- Capital & operating budget constraints

Ongoing Considerations:

- Current Economic Conditions
- Continuation of Rate Discussion

Change is Continuous.....

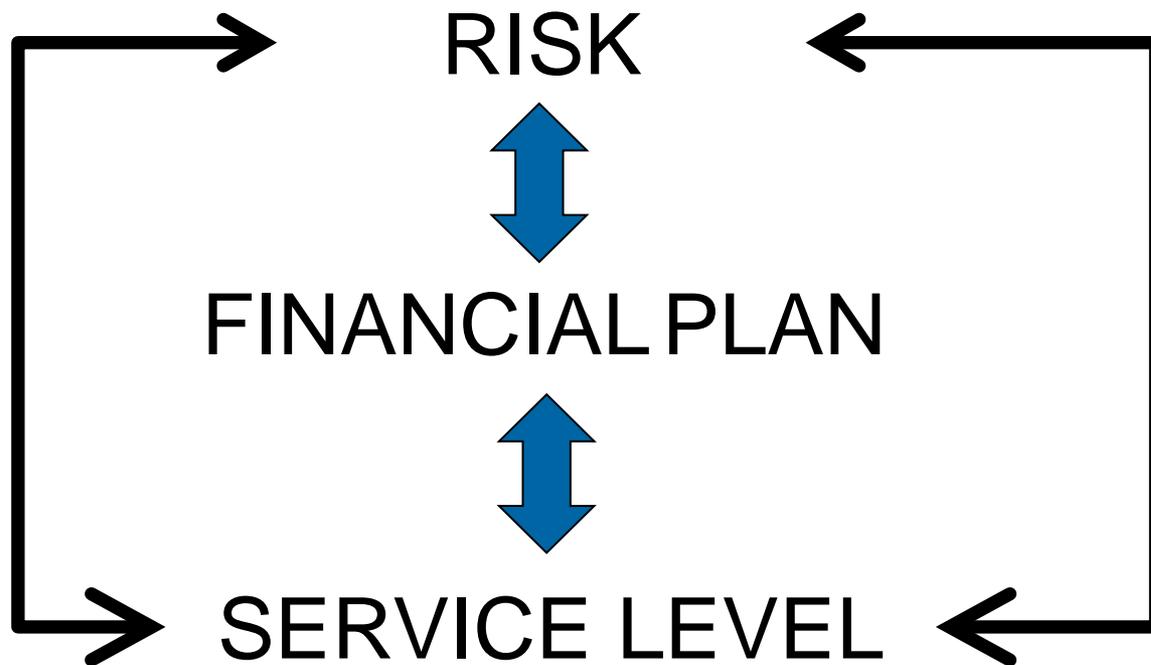
Refine Long Term Financial Policies

- Long Term Agreements with Policy Makers
- Cost Causer is Cost Payer

Service Levels / Risk Policy

- Community Input
- Elected Official Input
- Industry Practices

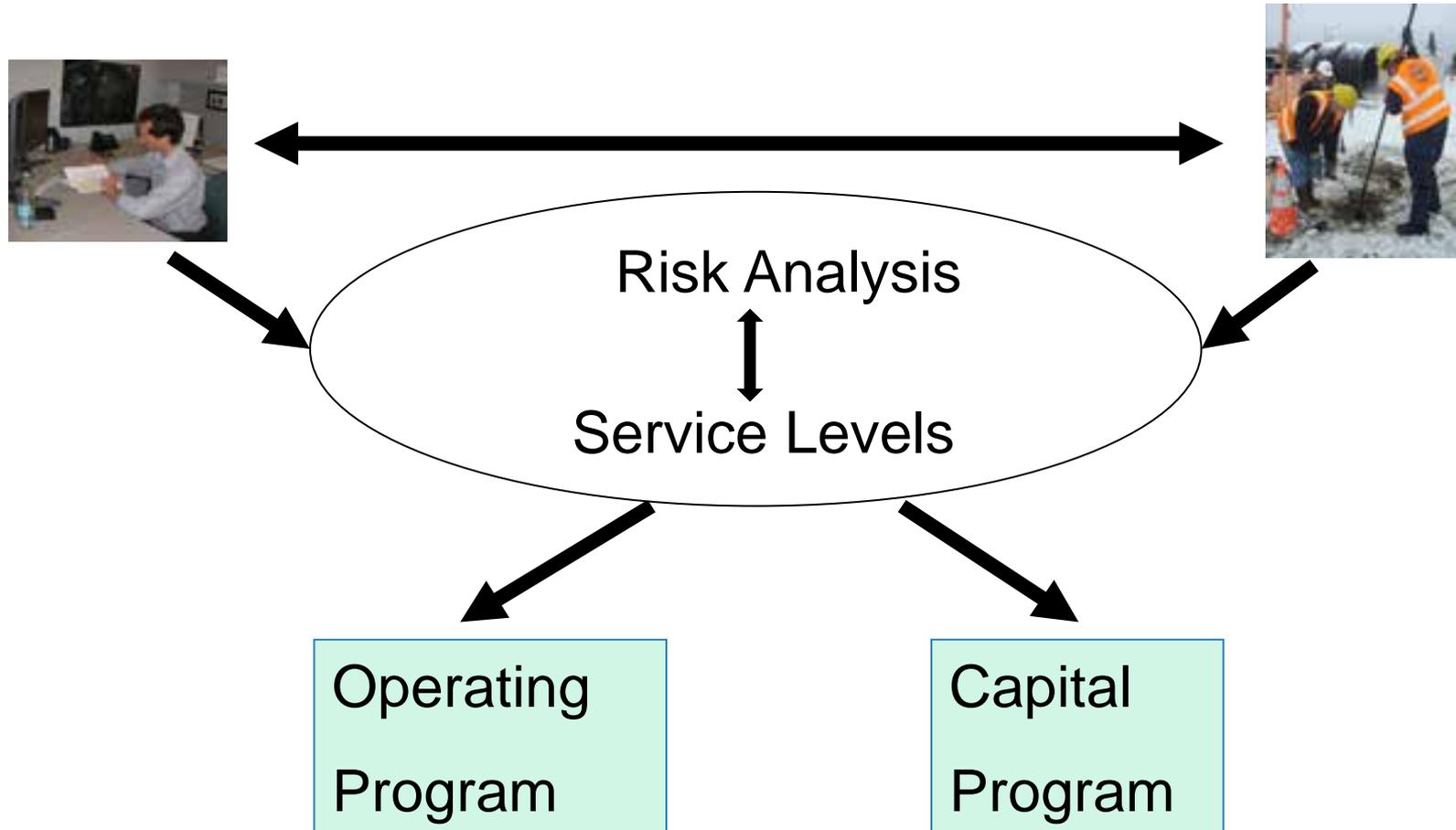
Policy Salsa



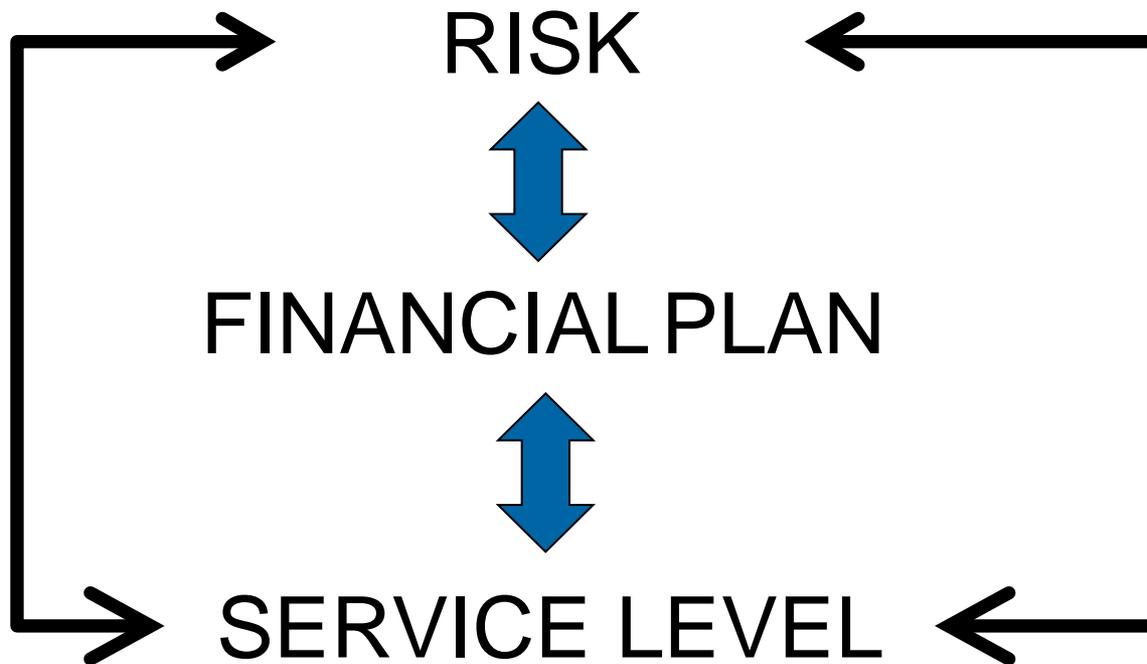
Moving from Policy to Approach

- Executive Team Commitment
- Organizational Development
- Define Service Levels / Risk Policy

Asset Management – Implementing Policy



Policy Dance



Risk Policy – Response to Risk

RISK: Likelihood x Consequence



Quantifying Risk: Consequence

Customer Type

Location/function in pipe network

- Size
- Redundancy
- Size of population/customer base served

Surrounding Area

- Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Traffic
- Difficulty of Access

Quantifying Risk -- Likelihood

Likelihood: Condition Assessment Types

- Field/Physical Inspection
- Data Mining/Cleanup

Likelihood: Sewer Pipe

Field Projects

- Large Diameter CCTV , Flow Evaluation and Field Inspections
- Small Diameter CCTV

Data Mining/Validation

- Large & Small Diameter Sewer Pipe– Older Inspections
- Ensured Data Archived and Validated for Use

Risk Based Approach – Sewer Results

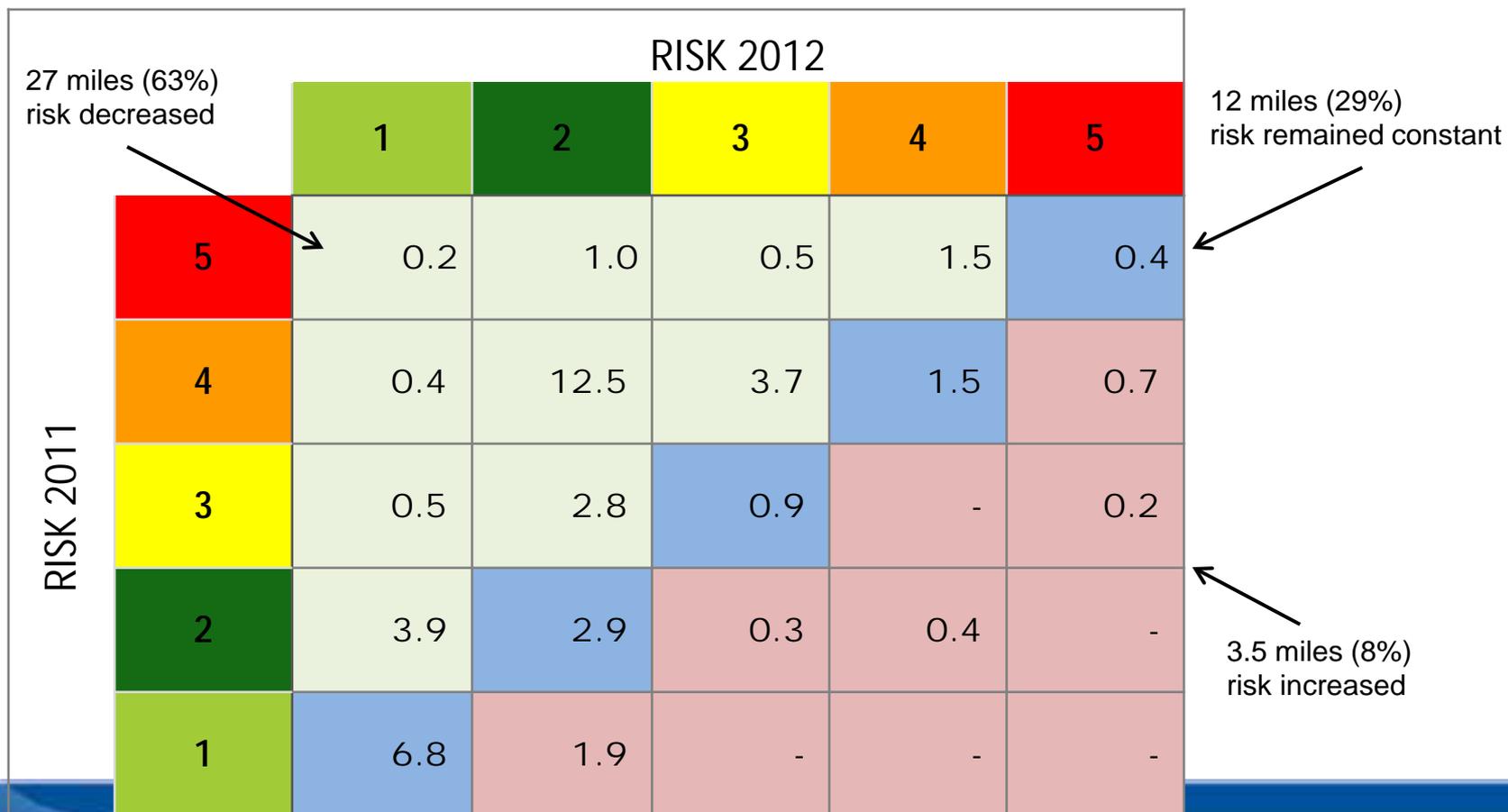
Sewer Pipe Risk Matrix – All Sewer Main

		Miles	%	Miles	%	Miles	%	Miles	%	Miles	%
High	5	5.9	0.8%	2.0	0.3%	1.6	0.2%	0.2	0.0%	0.4	0.1%
	4	9.2	1.2%	1.8	0.2%	2.0	0.3%	1.4	0.2%	1.0	0.1%
Likelihood	3	238.2	31.9%	40.9	5.5%	31.8	4.3%	24.6	3.3%	14.4	1.9%
	2	132.0	17.7%	24.0	3.2%	20.7	2.8%	12.0	1.6%	14.8	2.0%
	1	111.5	14.9%	17.2	2.3%	13.3	1.8%	11.1	1.5%	14.2	1.9%
Low		1		2		3		4		5	
		Low		Consequence						High	

Policy Results: Knowledge is Power



Policy Results: Knowledge is Power



Policy Results: Knowledge is Power



Sewer Pipe (Large)

- Large Reduction in Replacement
- Able to Target Maintenance Needs
- Potential Large Failures Avoided

Sewer Pipe (Small) – Program of Inspections

Likelihood: Water Pipe

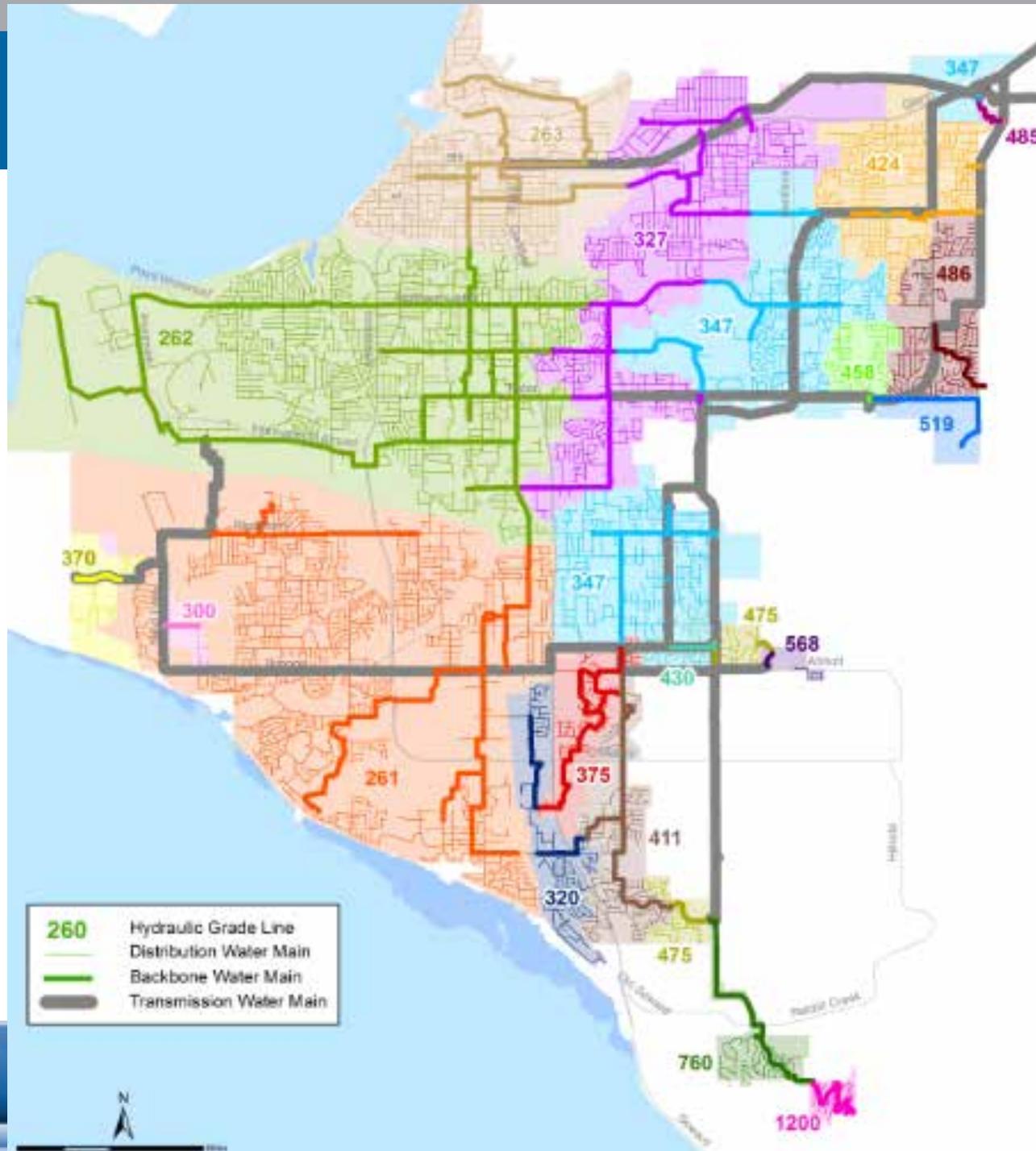
Field Projects

- Large Diameter Leak Detection, BEM
 - Large Diameter Pipe Class Research
- Small Diameter Echologics

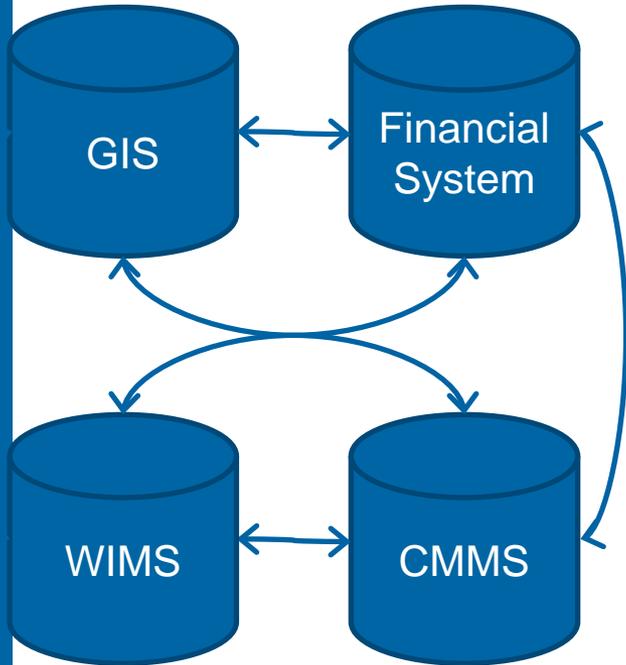
Data Mining/Validation

- 20 Years of Small Diameter Break Data
- Statistical Validation of Factors Influencing Failures
- Failure Curves and Live Estimates

“SEE” the need
Supply Analysis
(Consequence)

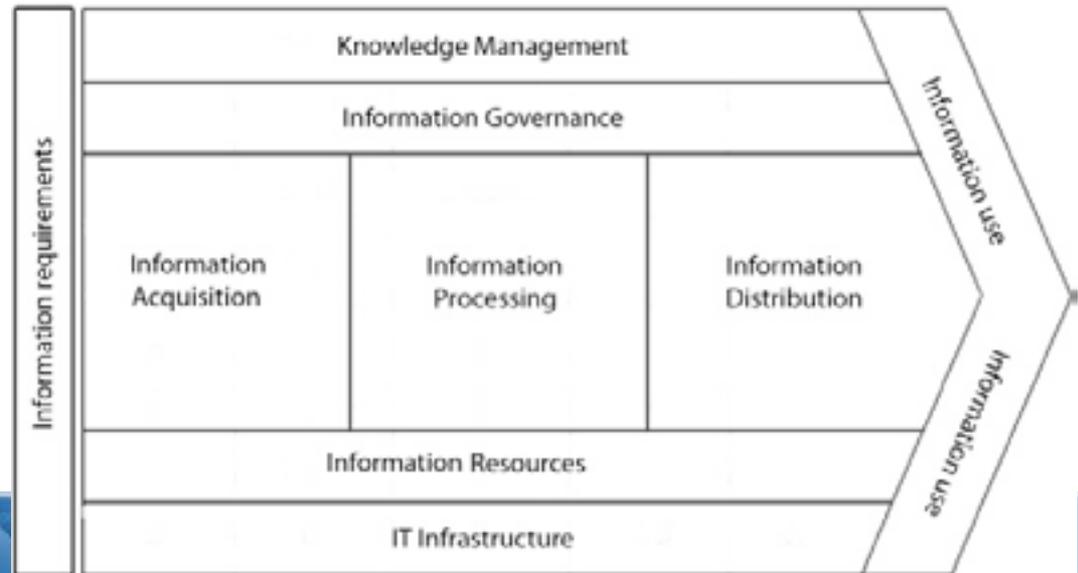


GIS Information Chain Creation : Water Pipe

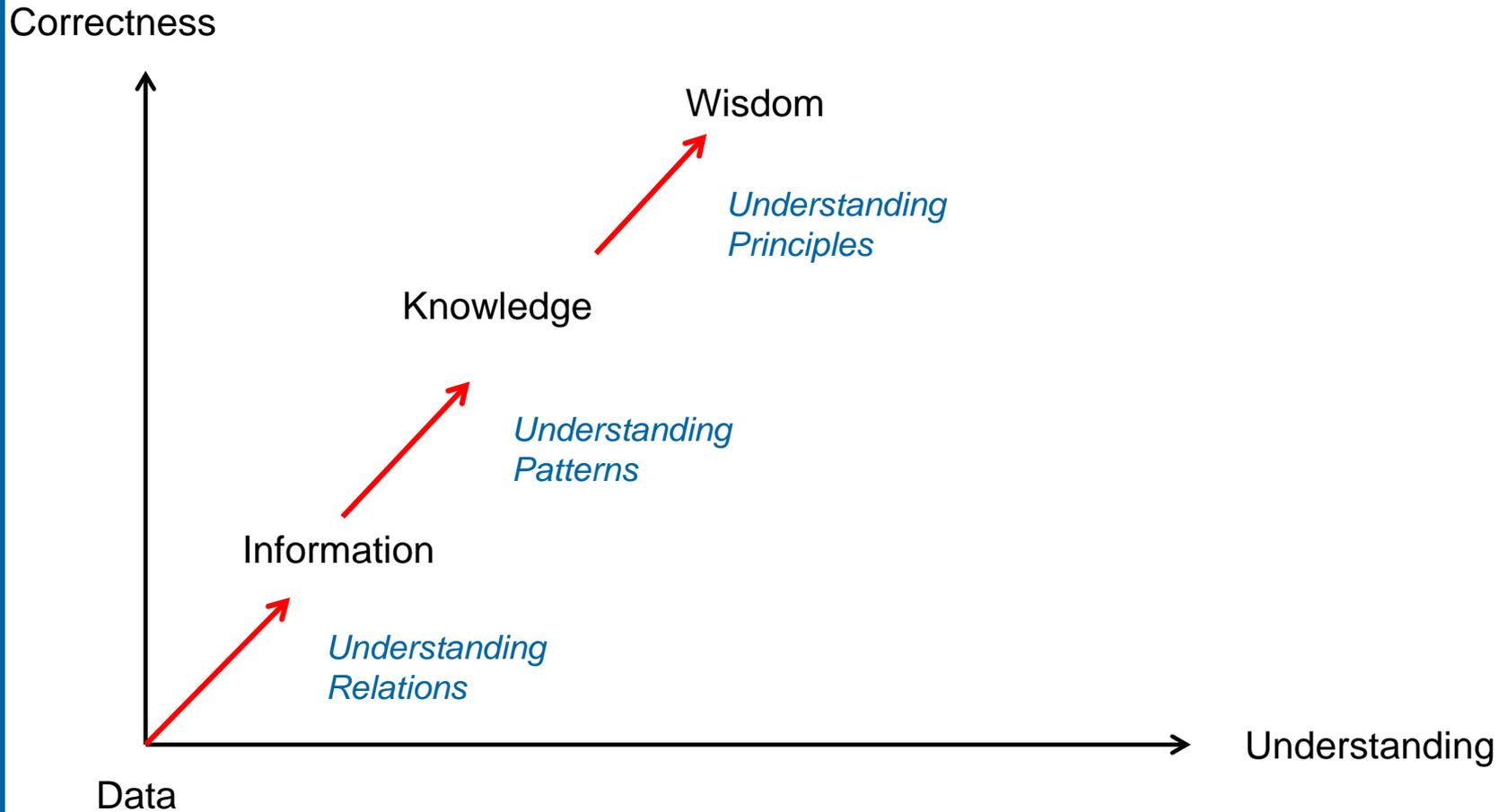


Making the Change from Linking Data Systems

to Creating Information Chains



GIS Information Chain Creation : Water Pipe

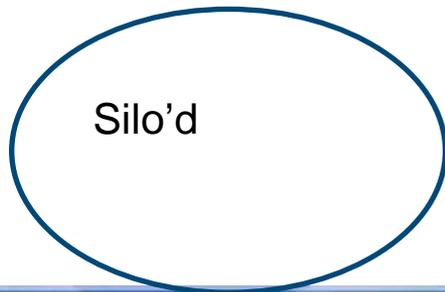


GIS Information Chain Creation : Water Pipe

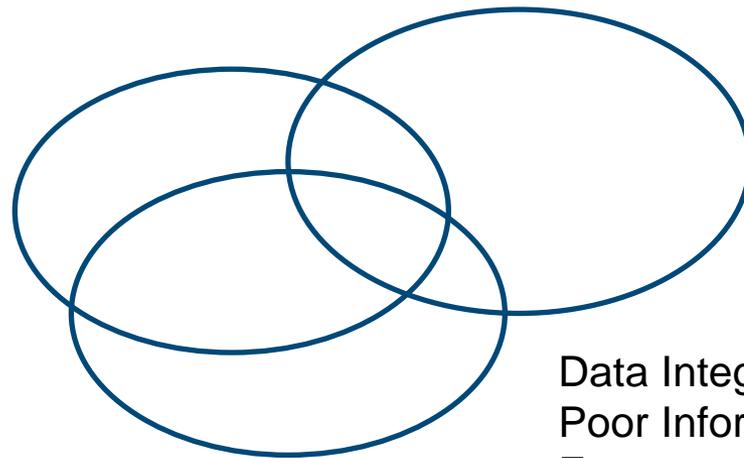
Industry Standard Practice

- Siloing
- Data Integration Interrelations at a data system level
- Lack of connection from information acquisition to information distribution

No Integration:
Waste of Resources
Increase in Discrepancies



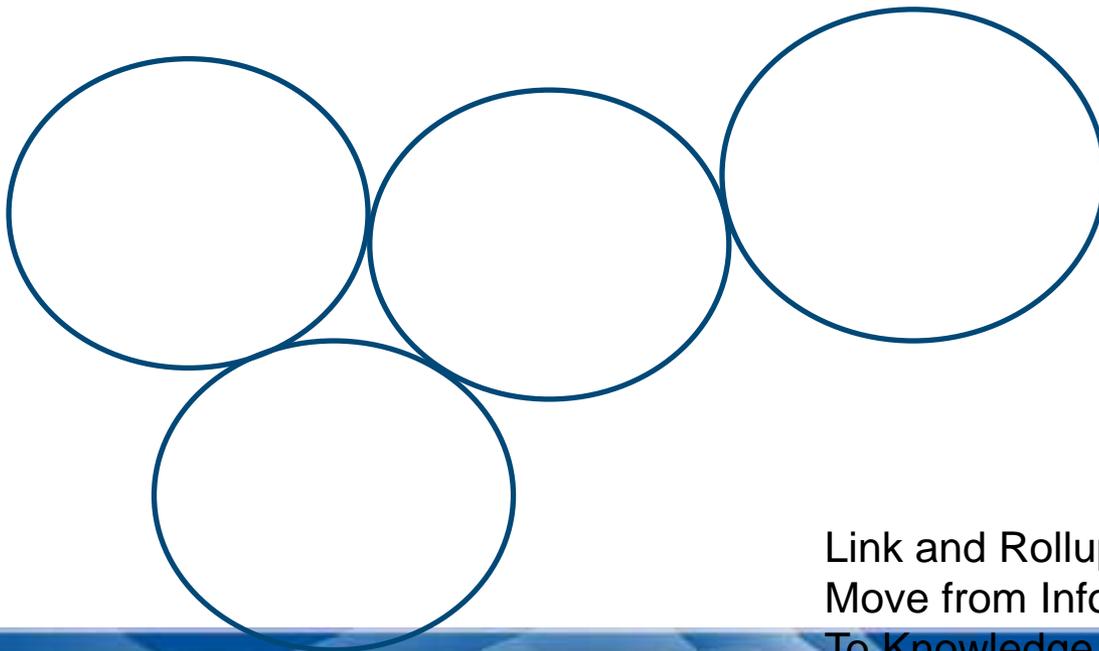
Overlap or Silo'd:
Waste of Resources
Increase in Discrepancies



GIS Information Chain Creation : Water Pipe

Functional Best Practice

- Treat Data and Information as a Process to Be Maintained
- Don't Make Square Peg into Round Hole (Right Tool for Job)
- Data At Right Place at Right Time
- Part of the Entire Business – Ensure Collaboration & Accountability

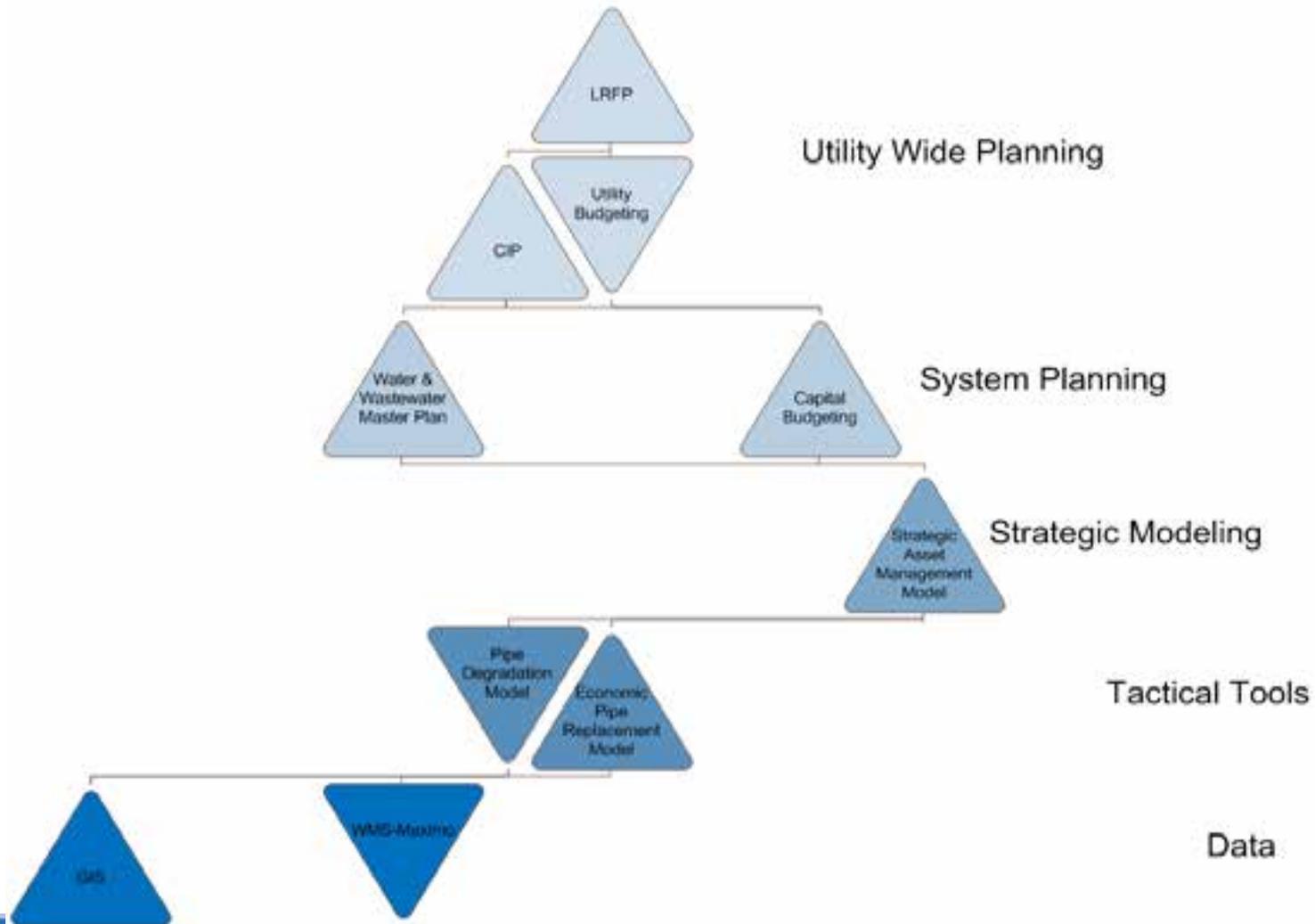


Link and Rollup:
Move from Information
To Knowledge and Wisdom

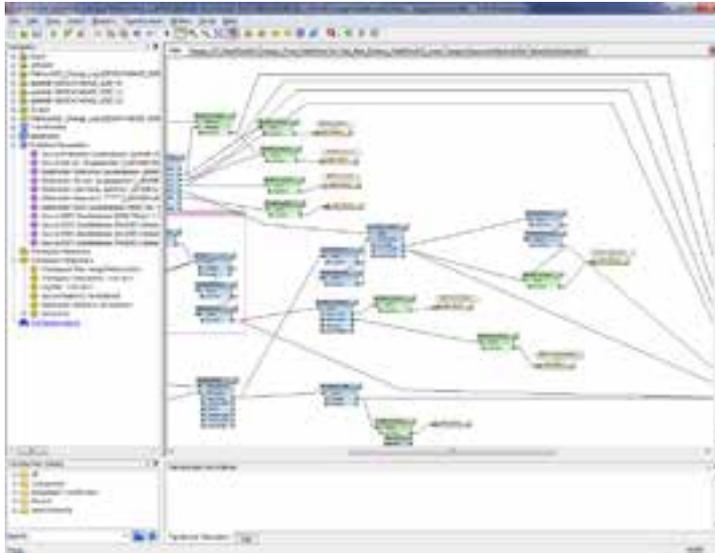
GIS Information Chain Creation : Water Pipe



GIS Information Chain Creation : Water Pipe



Likelihood: Failure Prediction and Economics



Scripting Process Does Heavy Lifting

Triple Bottom Line Consequence of Failure

Scripting tools also generate R&R costs

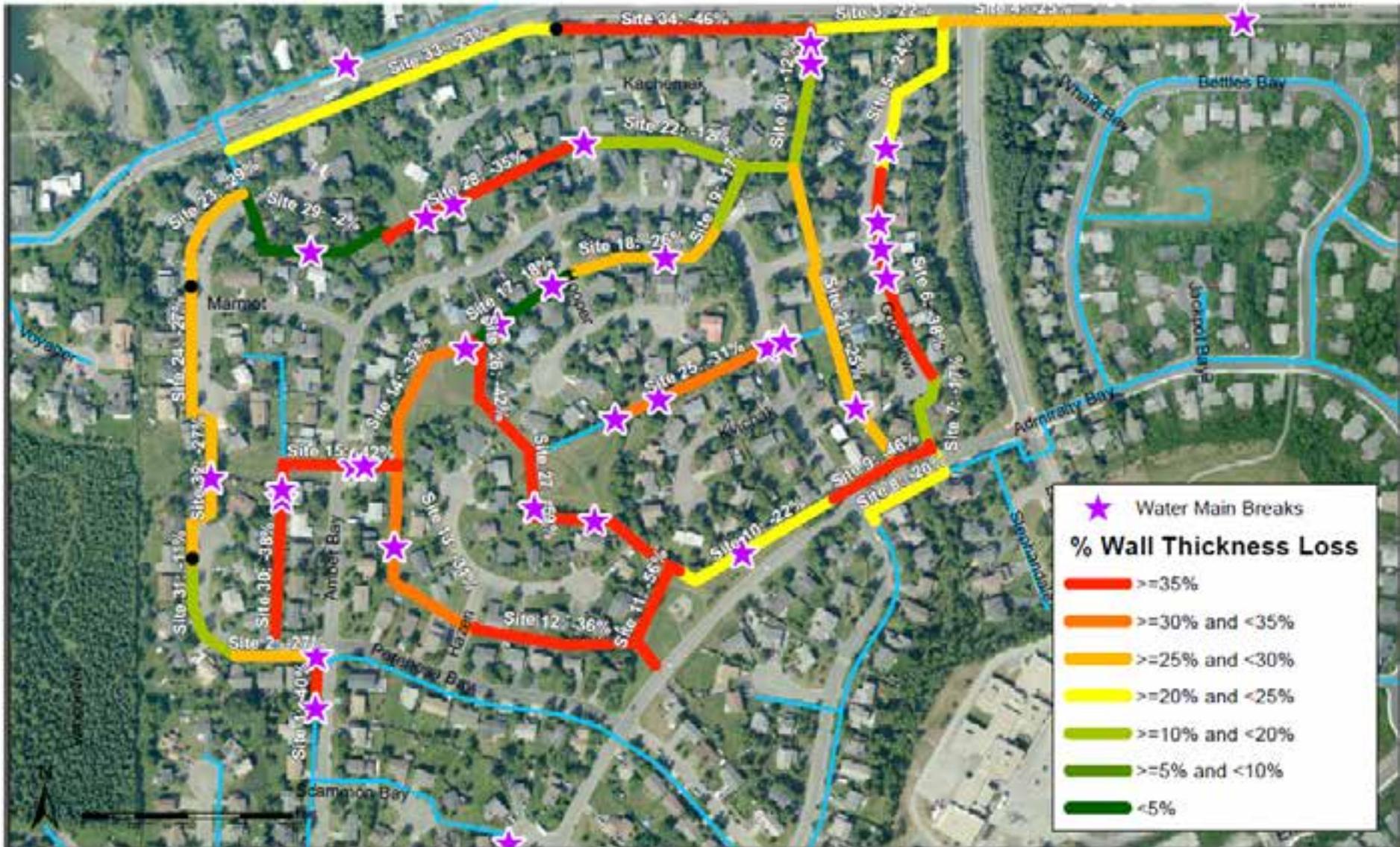
Likelihood of Failure Developed through Statistical Failure Model

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{P\{N(t+h) - N(t) = 1 | N(t) = j\}}{h}$$

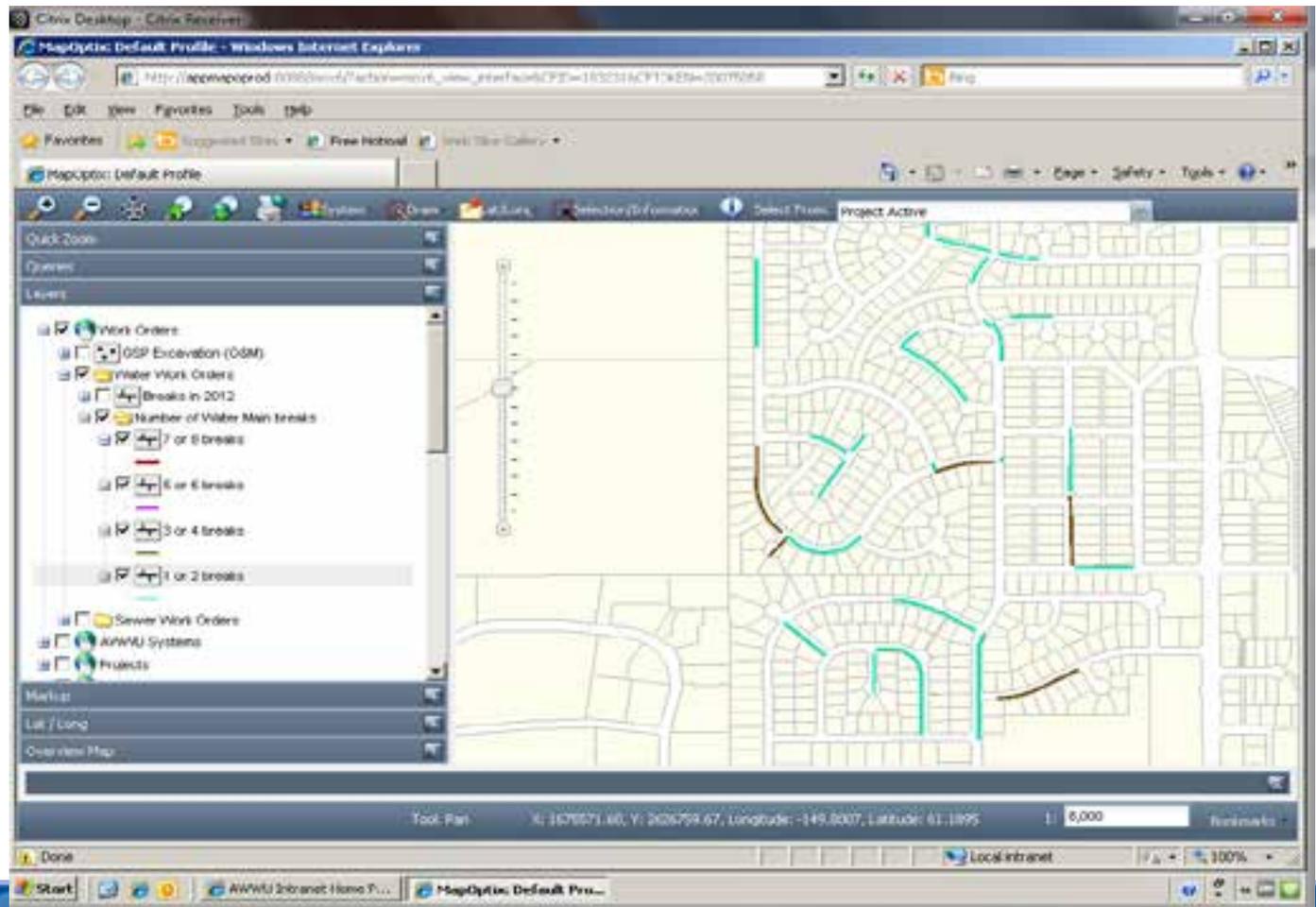
Yule Factor **Weibull Factor** **Cost Factor**



Likelihood: Validation of Approach



Institutionalized Results



Capital Program Results

Optimal Replacement Year By Individual Pipe Segment



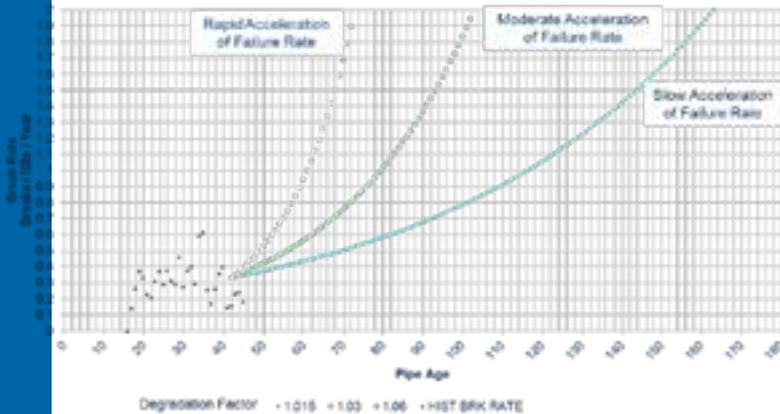
Final Sieve is Engineering Judgment on Final Project Scope



Execution to Policy: Service Level

Develop Break Rate Curves from Historic Break Data

Projected Break Rate of CI Pipe installed after 1965 in Poor Soils
3 Degradation Profiles to Show Sensitivity

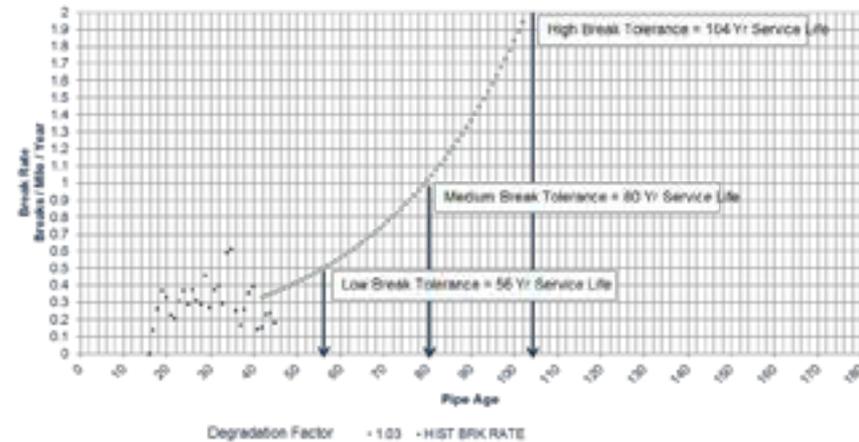


Define Failure Tolerance Based on Consequence (same as previous)

Direct and Indirect Cost of Failure	Break Rate Tolerance Br/Mi/Yr
< \$100,000	2
\$100,001 to \$200,000	1
\$200,001 to \$500,000	0.5
> \$500,001	0.2



Projected Break Rate of CI Pipe installed after 1965 in Poor Soils
Service Lives Based on Tolerance for Failure



Service Lives should be defined in terms of Level of Service- i.e Risk Tolerance (BR's)

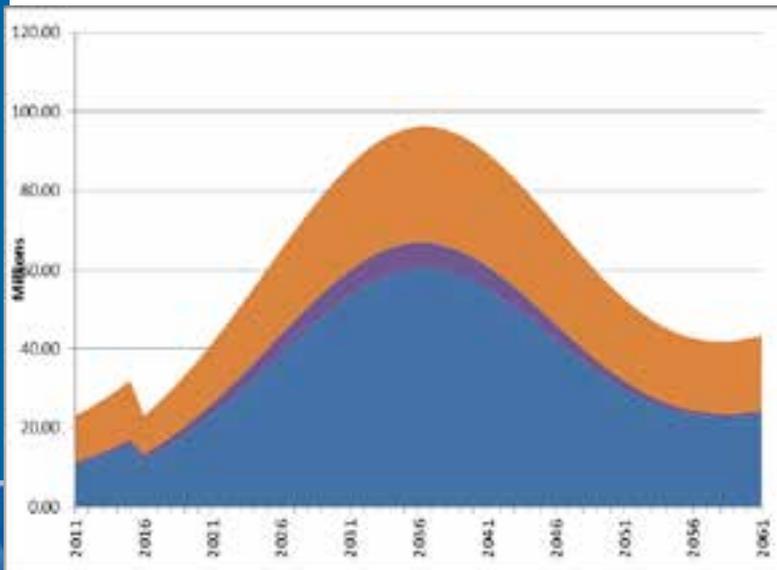
Informal Service Level:
3 breaks/3 blocks/ 3 years ~ 2 br/mi/yr

Execution to Policy: Financial Plan

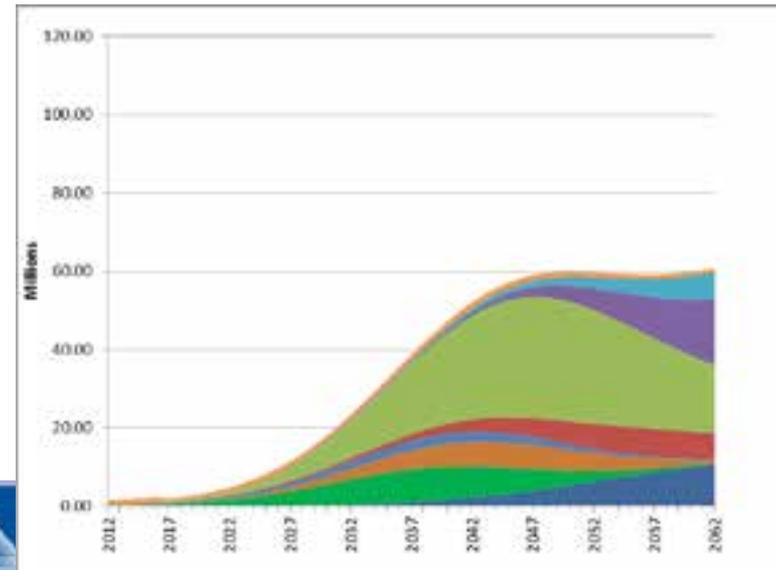
New Service Lives Based on Service Level

	Nessie	MBR 0.5	MBR 1	MBR 2
AC	75	125	150	170
CL_POST_65_BS	50-60	55	80	105
CL_POST_65_GS	60	85	110	135
CL_PRE_65_BS	50-60	75	100	125
CL_PRE_65_GS	75	100	125	150
DI_BS	50-70	105	130	150
DI_GS	60-75	135	155	180

2011 Nessie



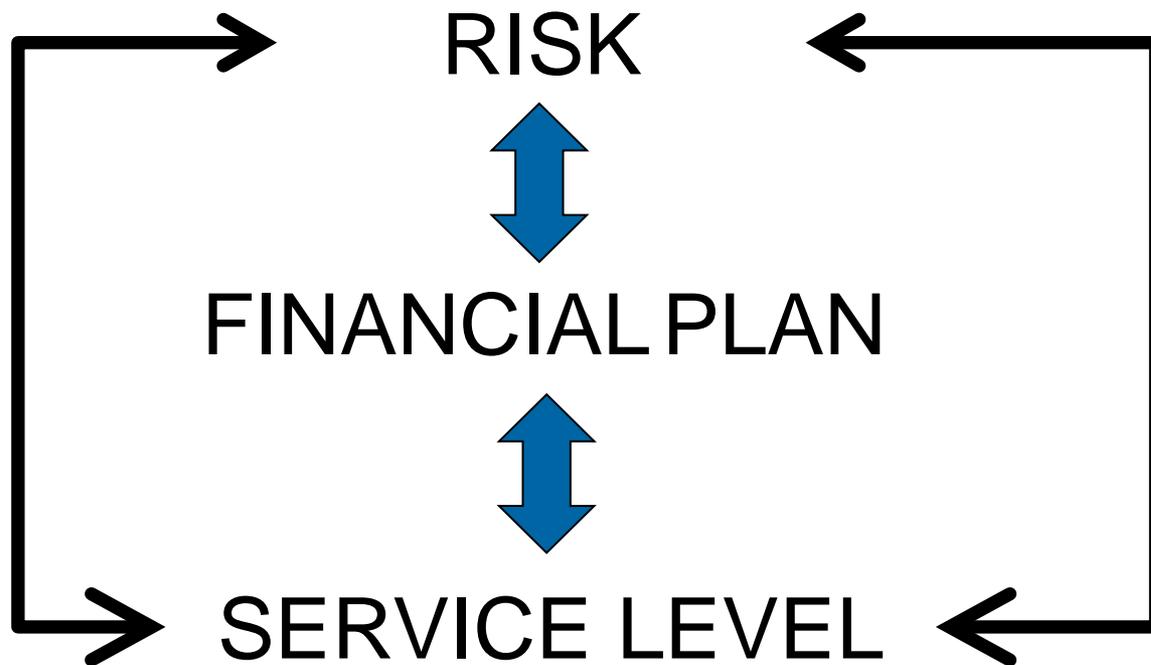
2012 Updated Nessie



Returning Approach Back to Policy

Executive Team Commitment
Organizational Development
Define Service Levels / Risk Policy

Policy Salsa



Service Level/Risk Policy

Capital Budget

- Water 17% Reduction
- Sewer Holding the Line

Operating Budget

- Able to Hold Operating Budget
- Able to Hold Service Level

No Impact to Service

Questions????

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