



# DALLAS WATER UTILITIES PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

**NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS TAWWA**

**ANNUAL HOLIDAY DINNER**

**DECEMBER 8, 2016**

# OUTLINE

1. Background
2. State of the Utility
3. 2016 State of the Water Industry Report, AWWA
  - a. Renewal and Replacement of Aging Infrastructure
  - b. Financing for Capital Improvements
  - c. Public Understanding of the Value of Water Systems and Their Services
  - d. Long-Term Water Availability
  - e. Public Understanding of the Value of Water Resources



# DALLAS WATER UTILITIES BACKGROUND

- Founded in 1881
- Department of the City of Dallas responsible for the administration and management of the water and wastewater system
- Funded from water and wastewater revenues, receives no tax dollars (Enterprise Fund)



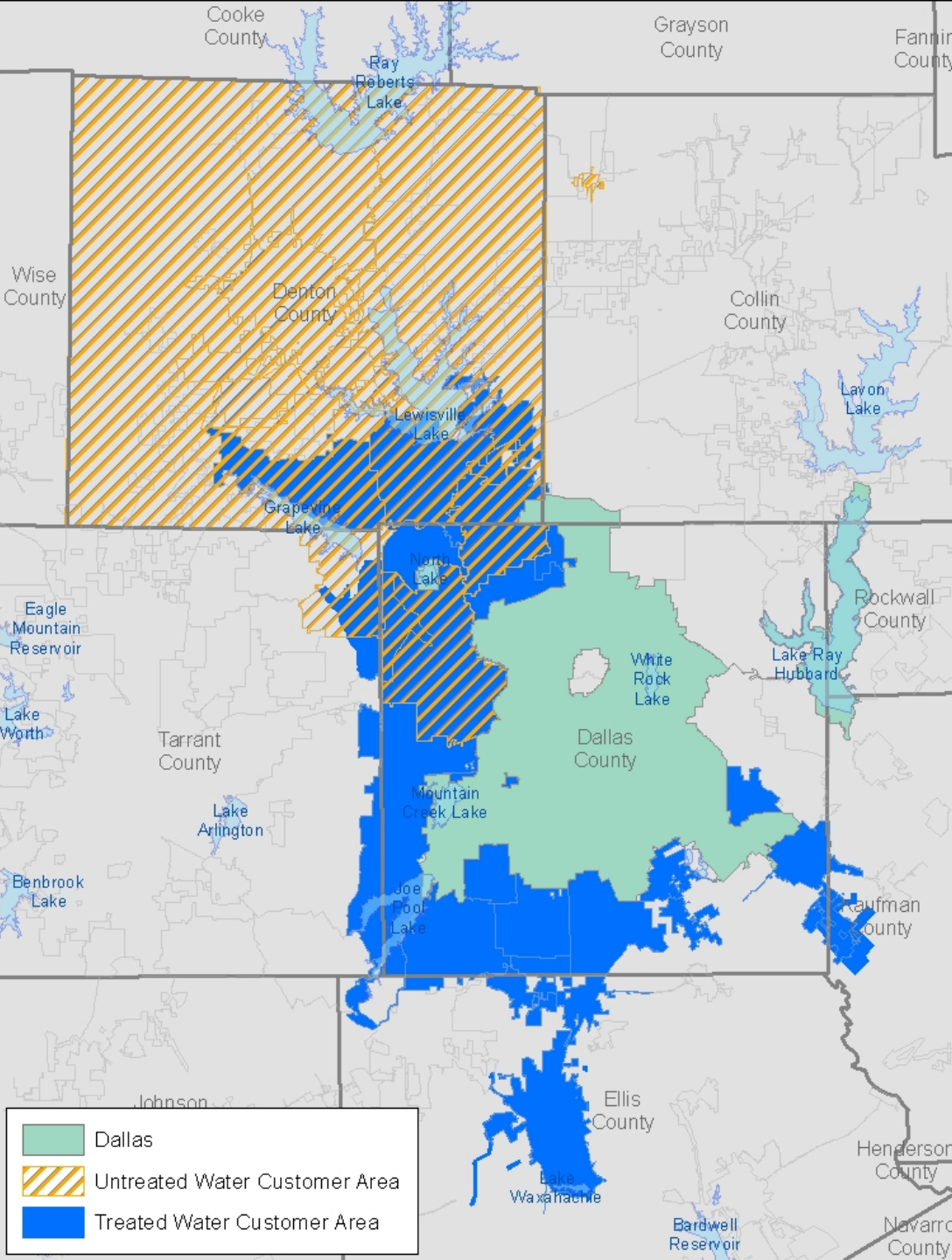
DRAFT

Lake Tawakoni Spillway

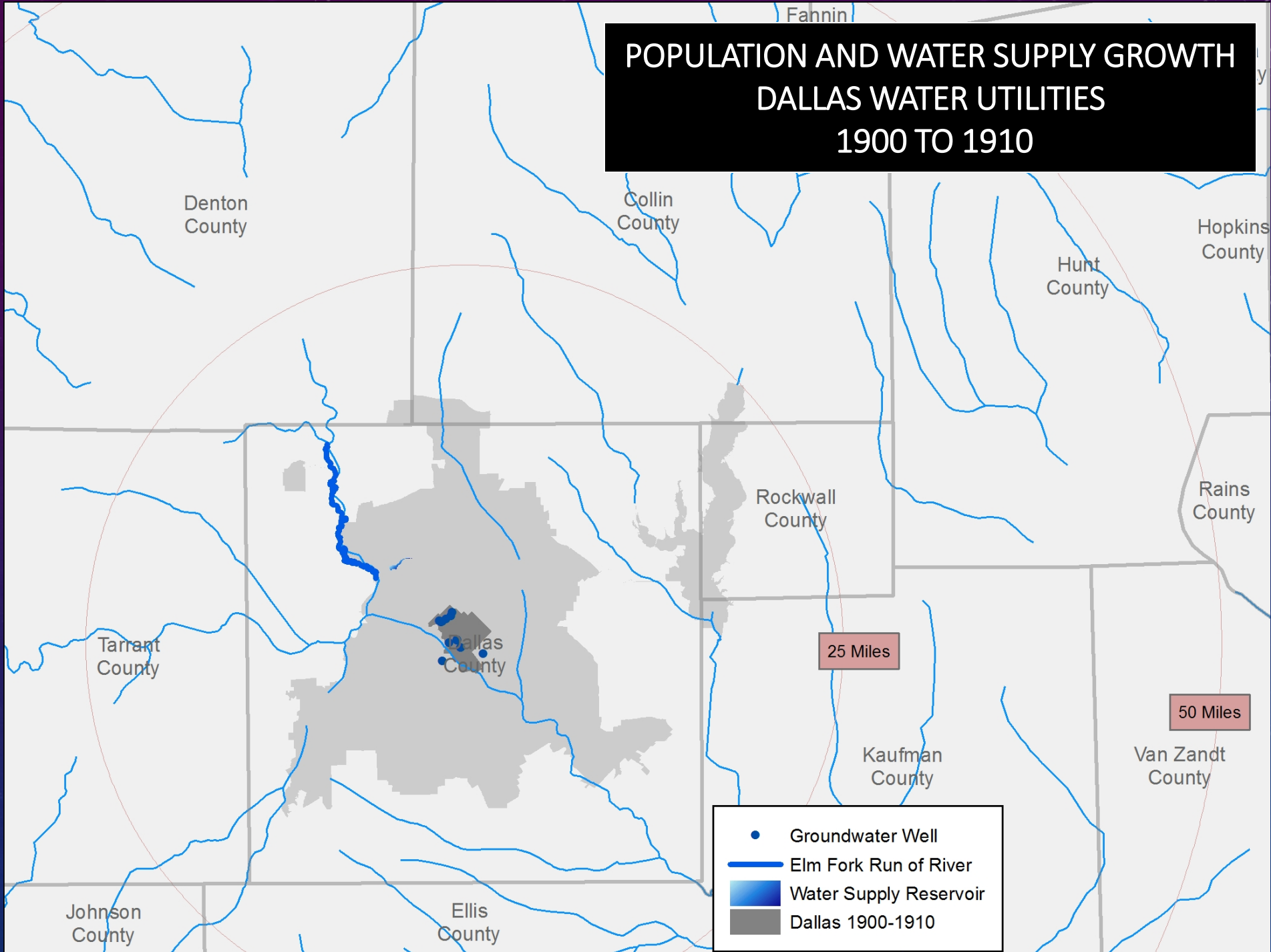
# DALLAS WATER UTILITIES SERVICE AREA

Population served: 2.4 million

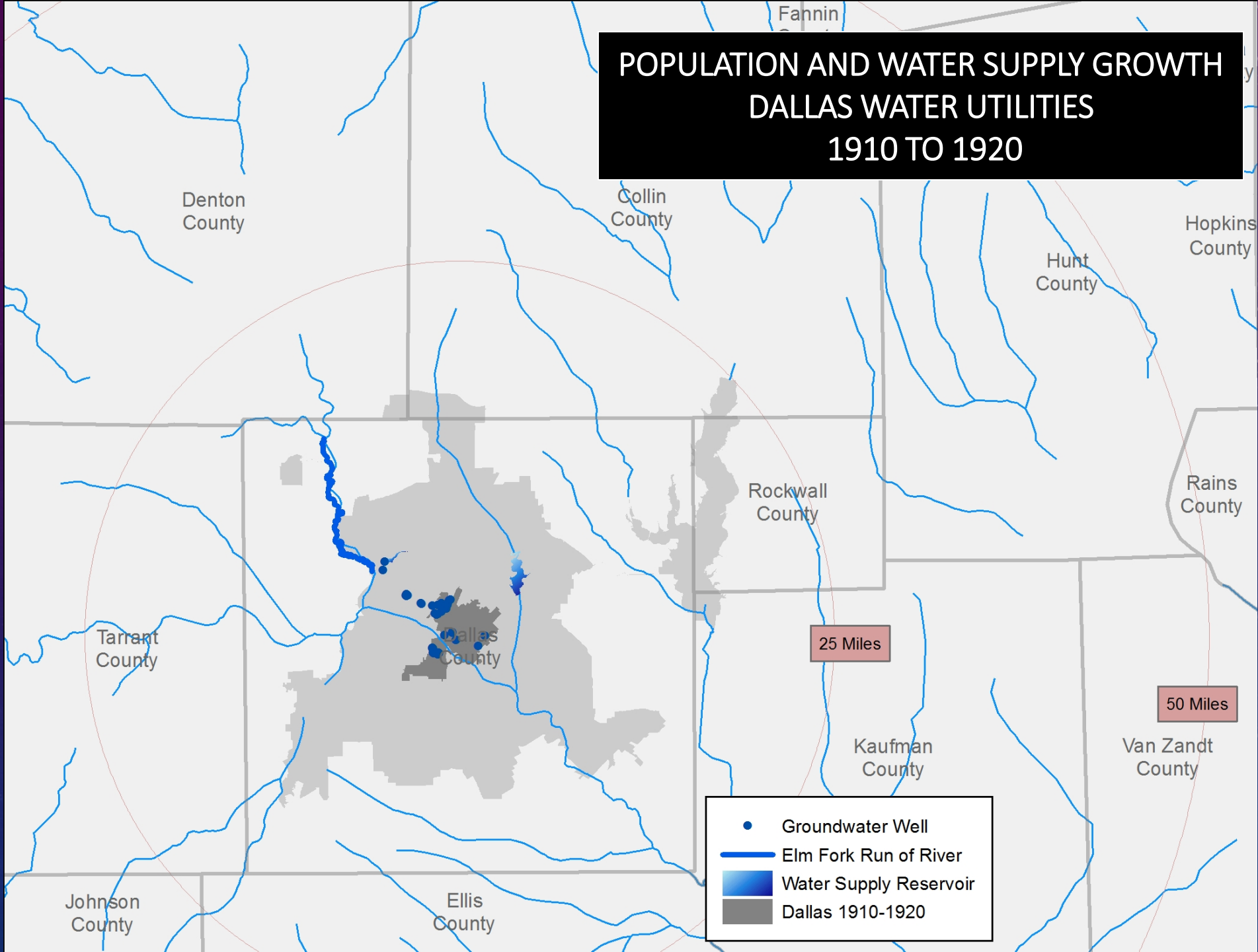
- 1.2 million in Dallas
- 1.2 million in 27 wholesale customer cities



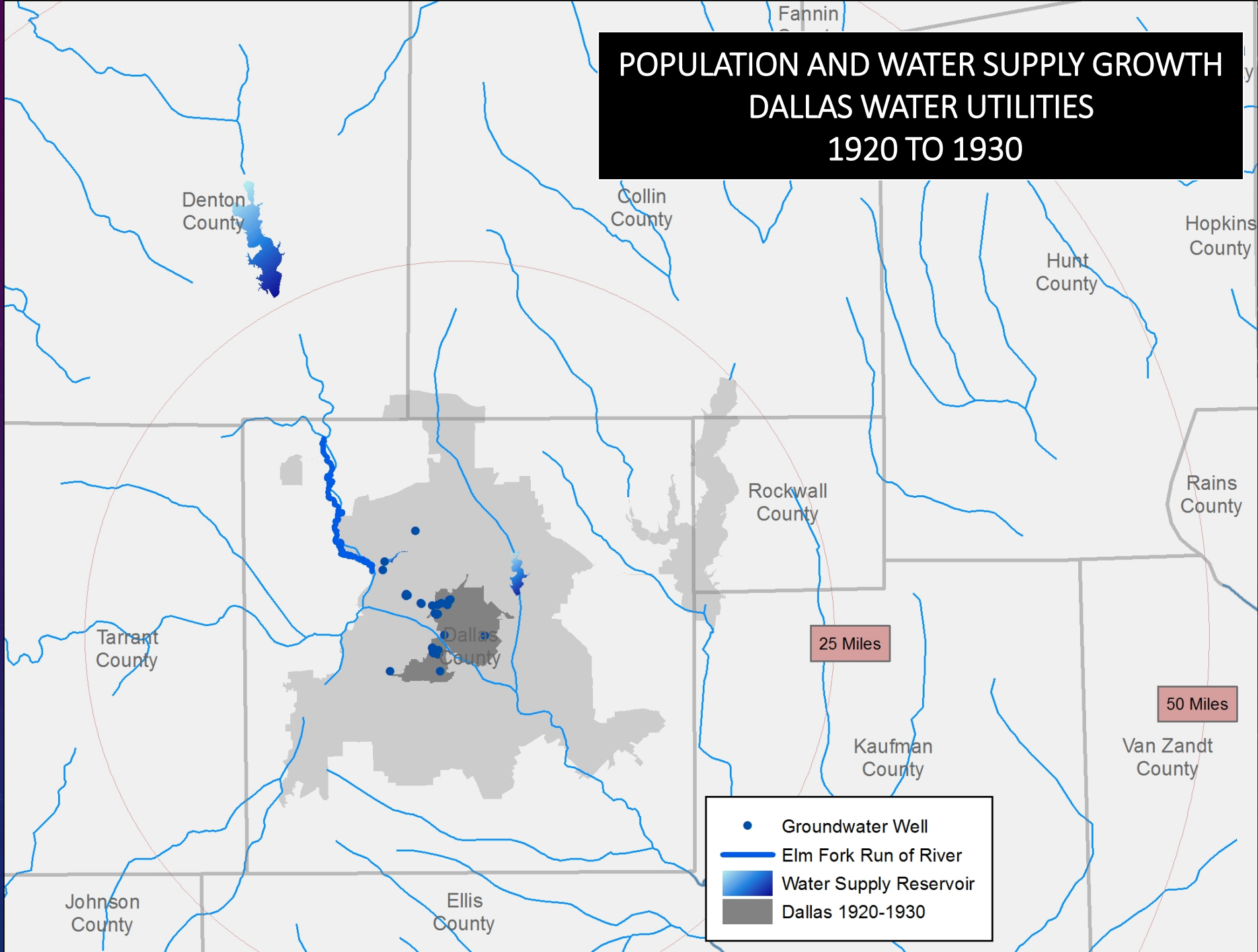
# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1900 TO 1910



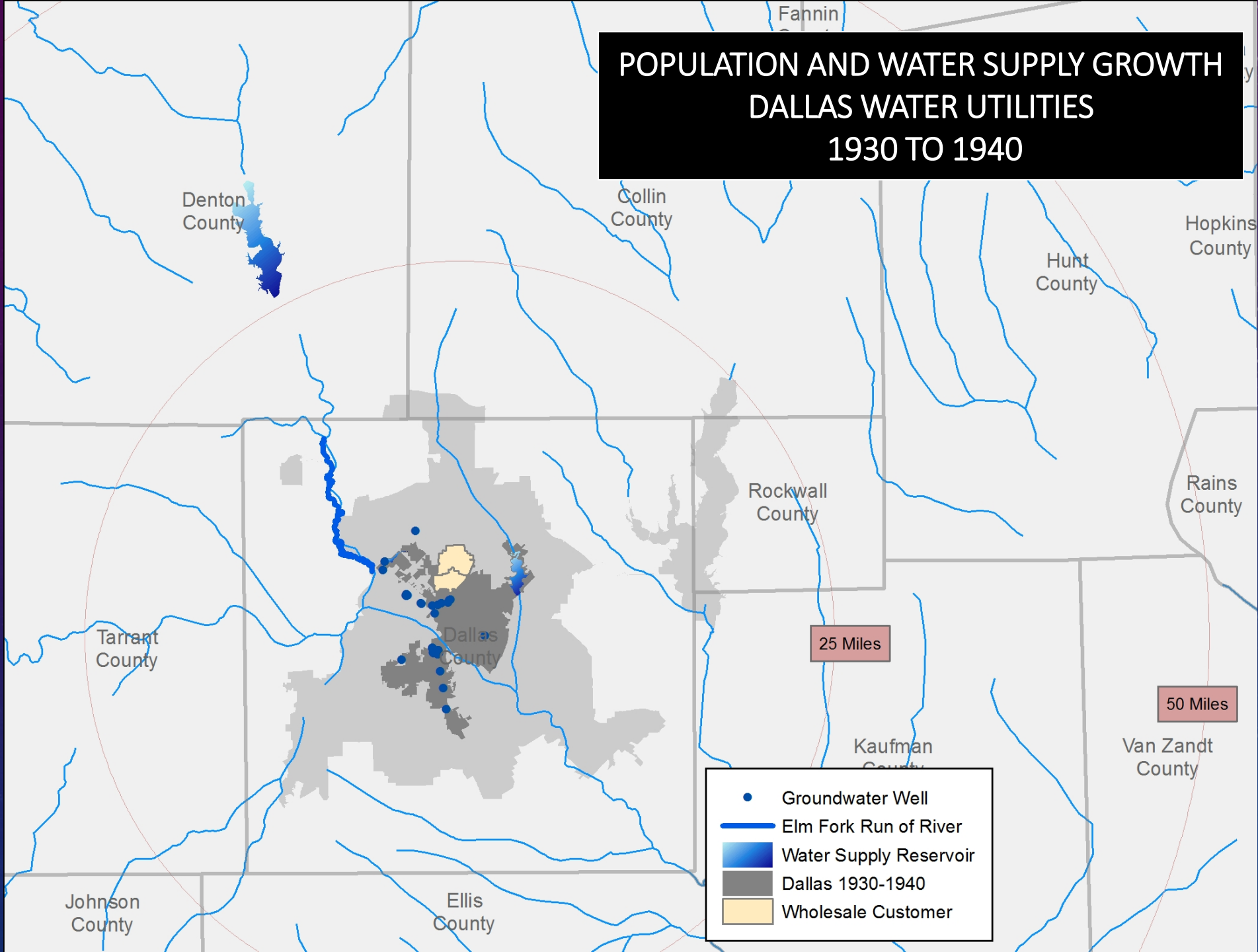
# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1910 TO 1920



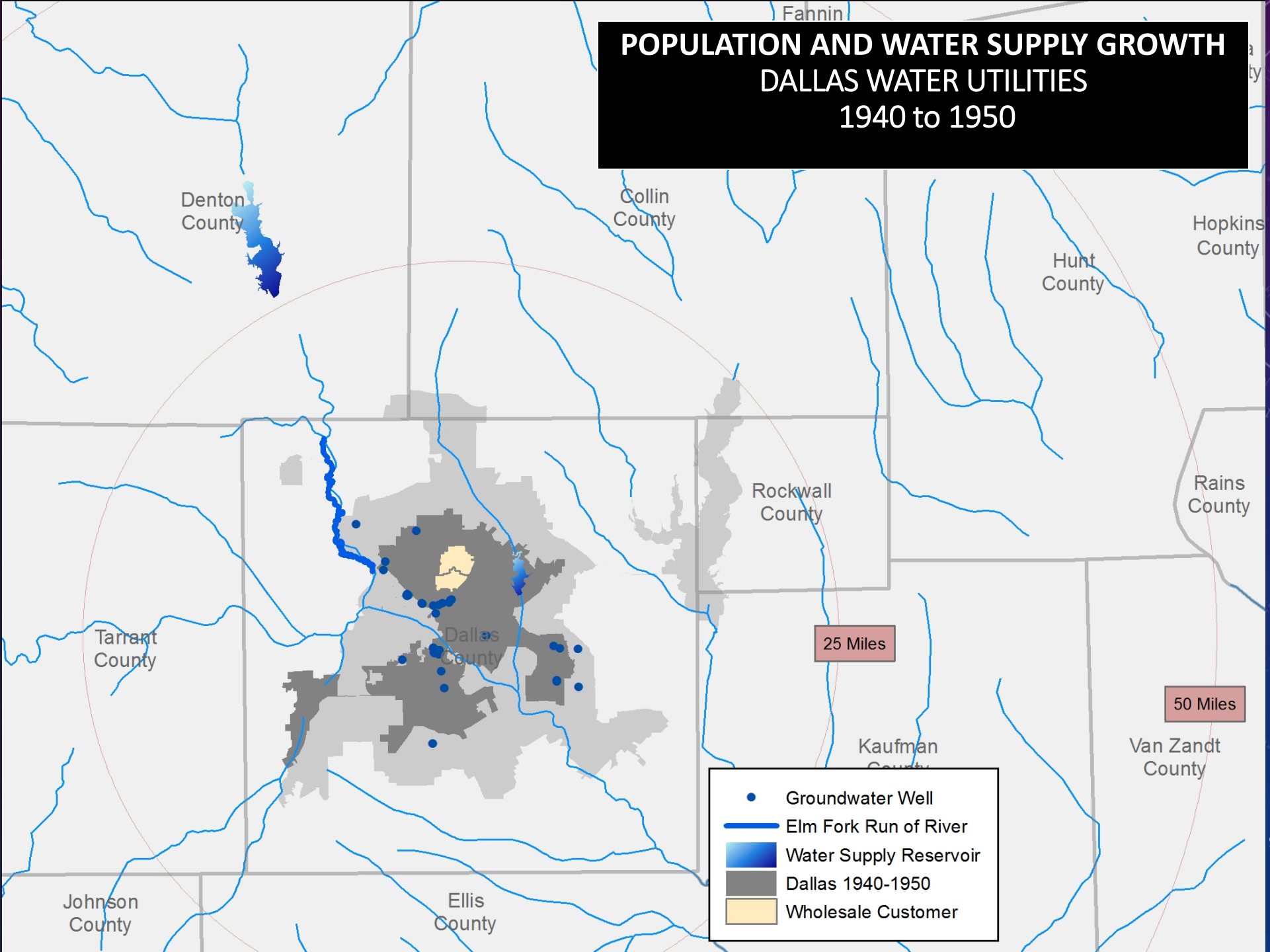
# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1920 TO 1930



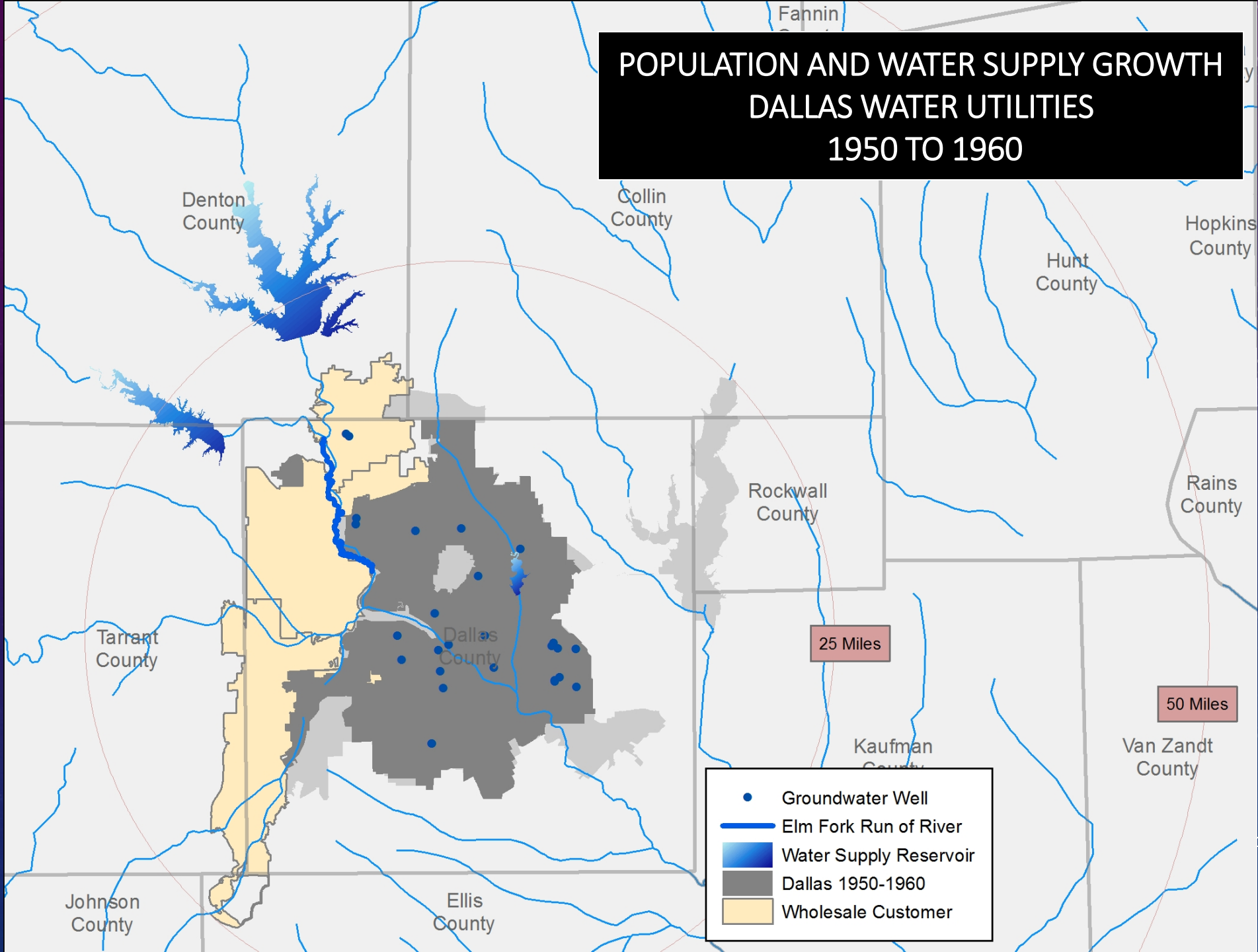
# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1930 TO 1940



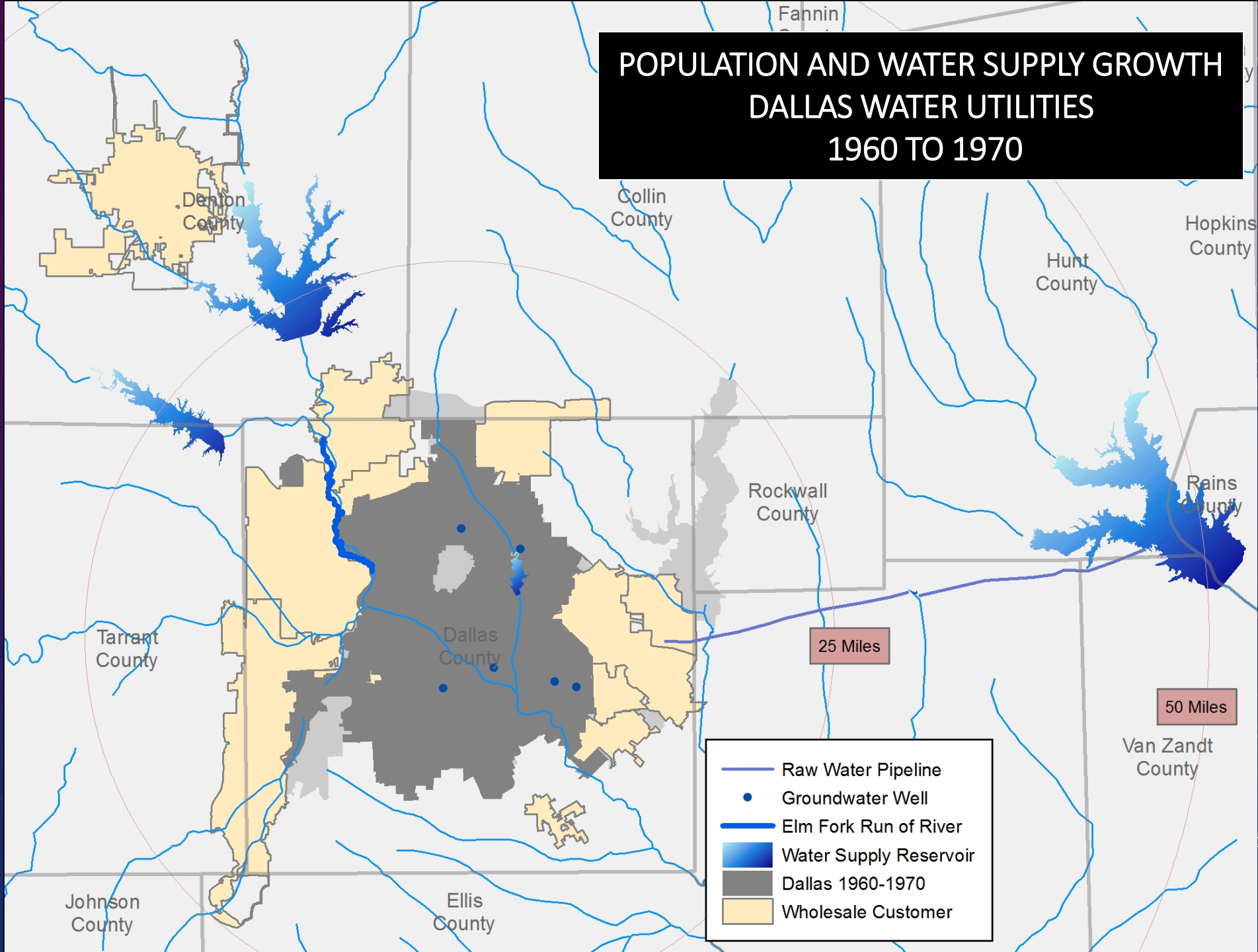
# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1940 to 1950



# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1950 TO 1960

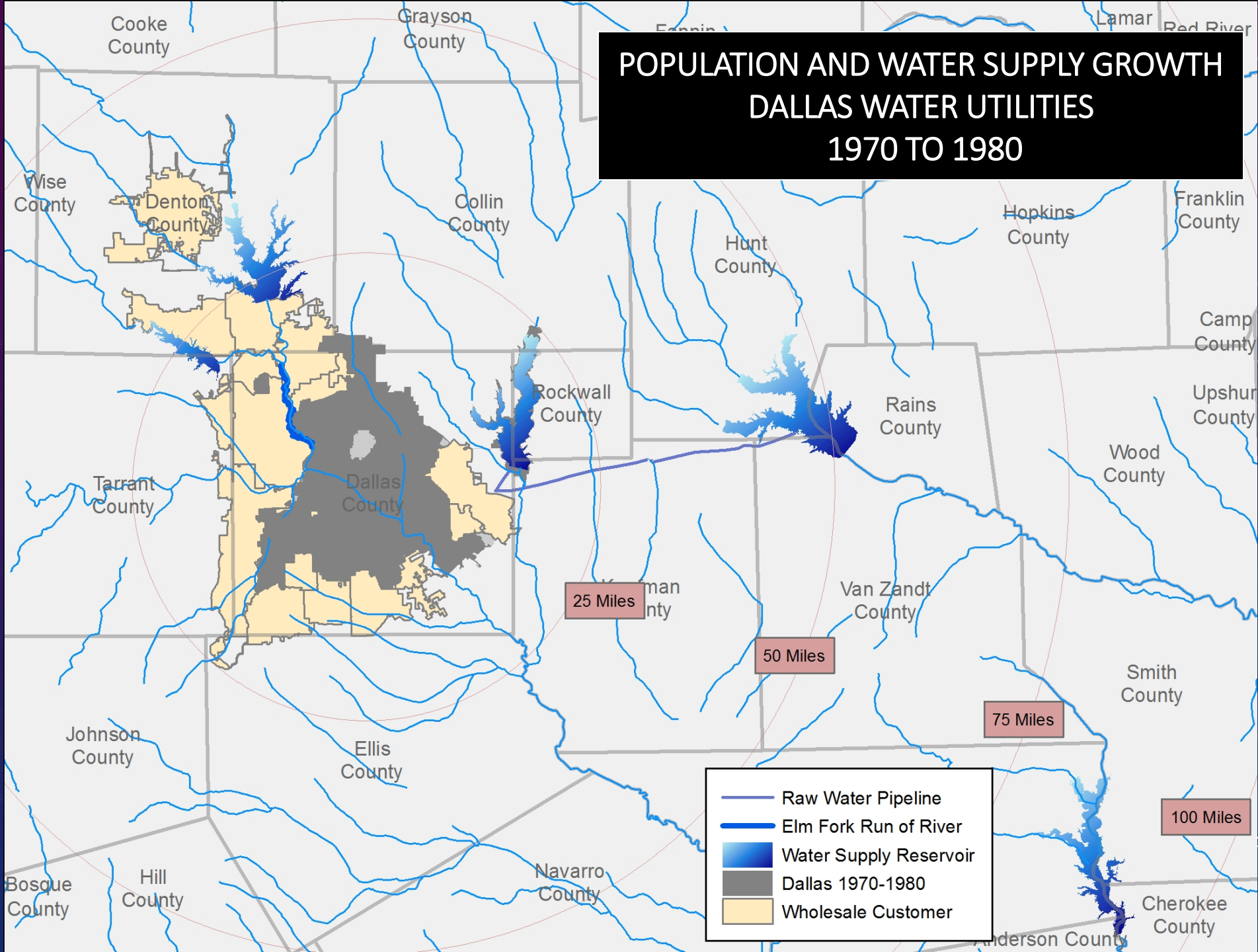


# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1960 TO 1970

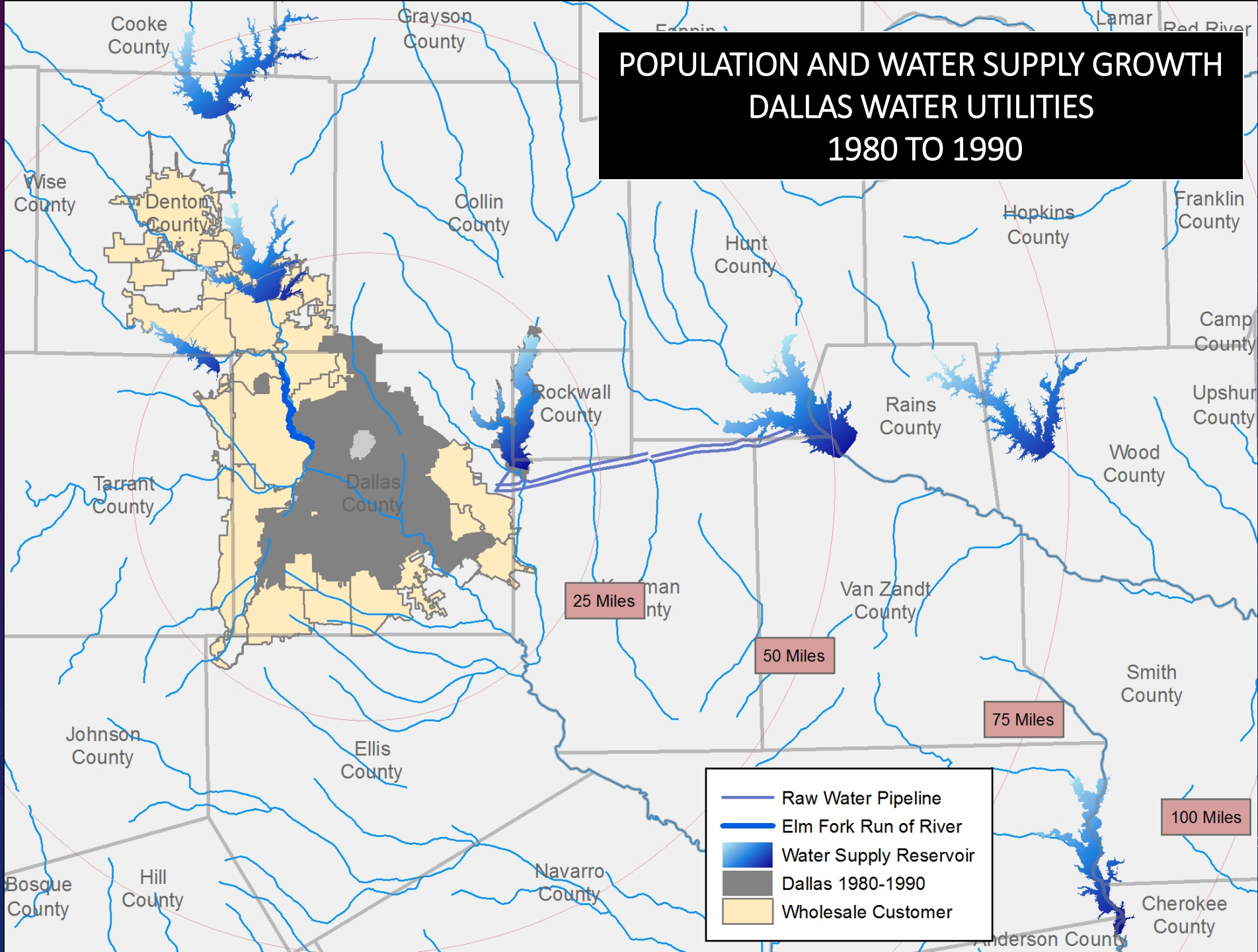


- Raw Water Pipeline
- Groundwater Well
- Elm Fork Run of River
- Water Supply Reservoir
- Dallas 1960-1970
- Wholesale Customer

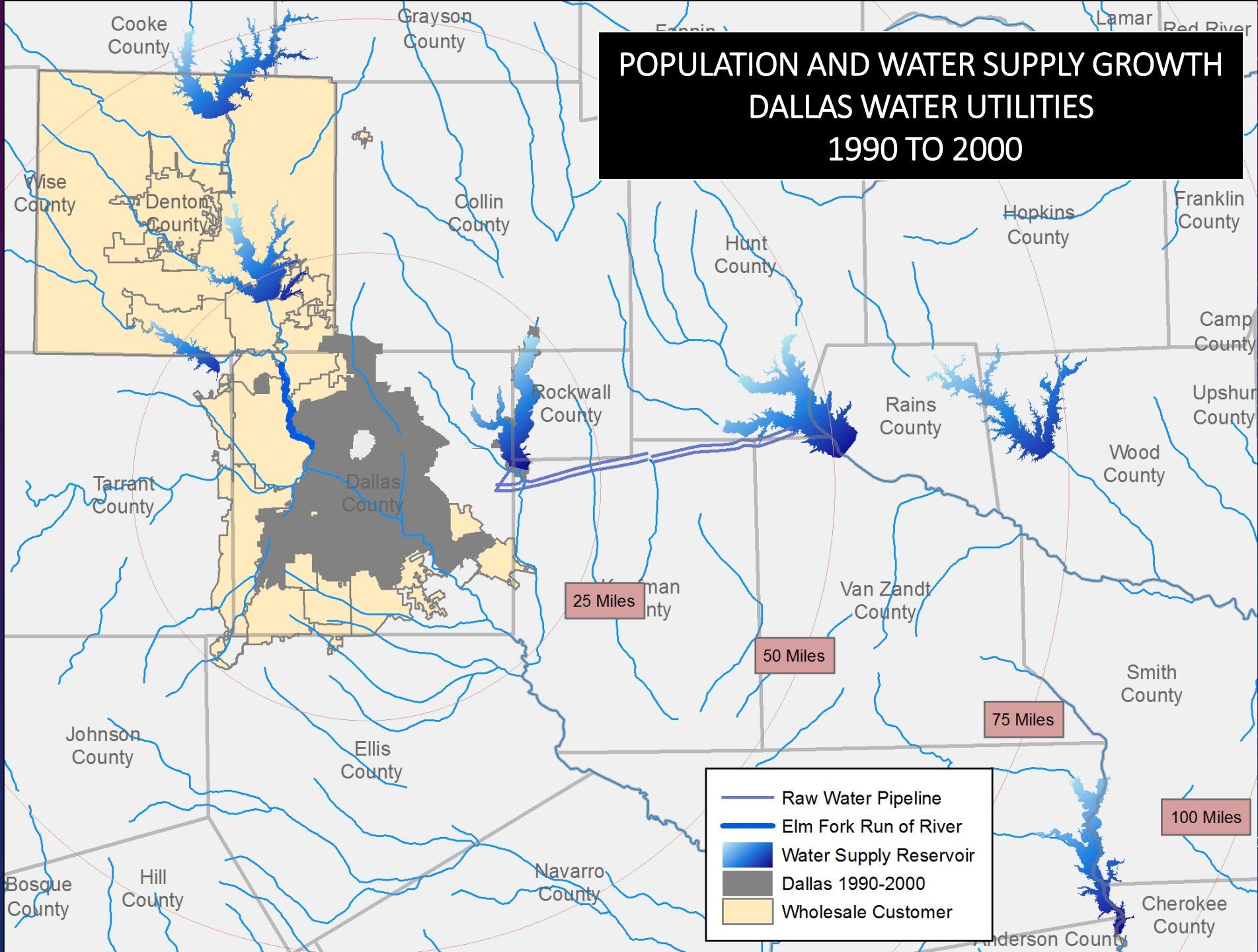
# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1970 TO 1980



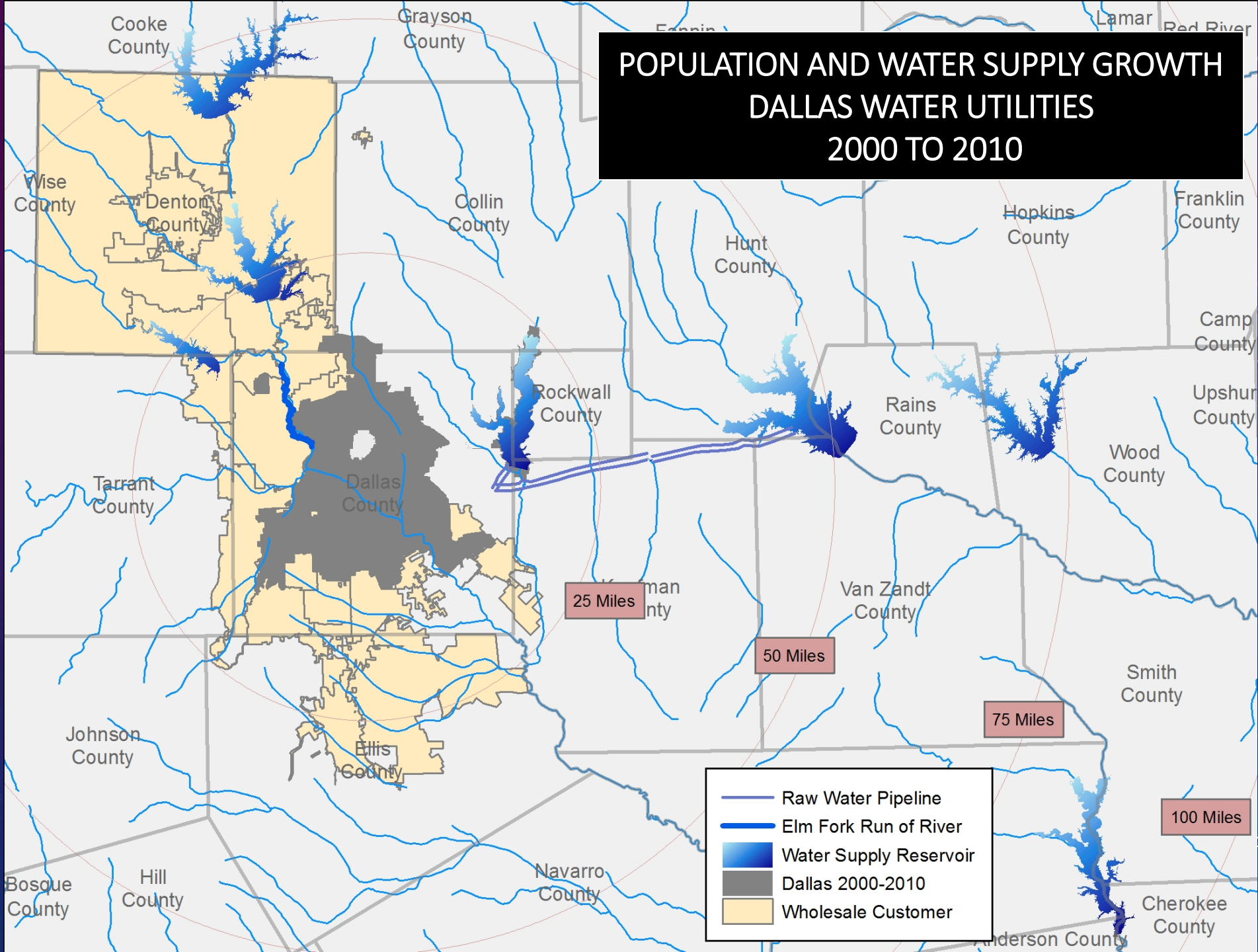
# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1980 TO 1990



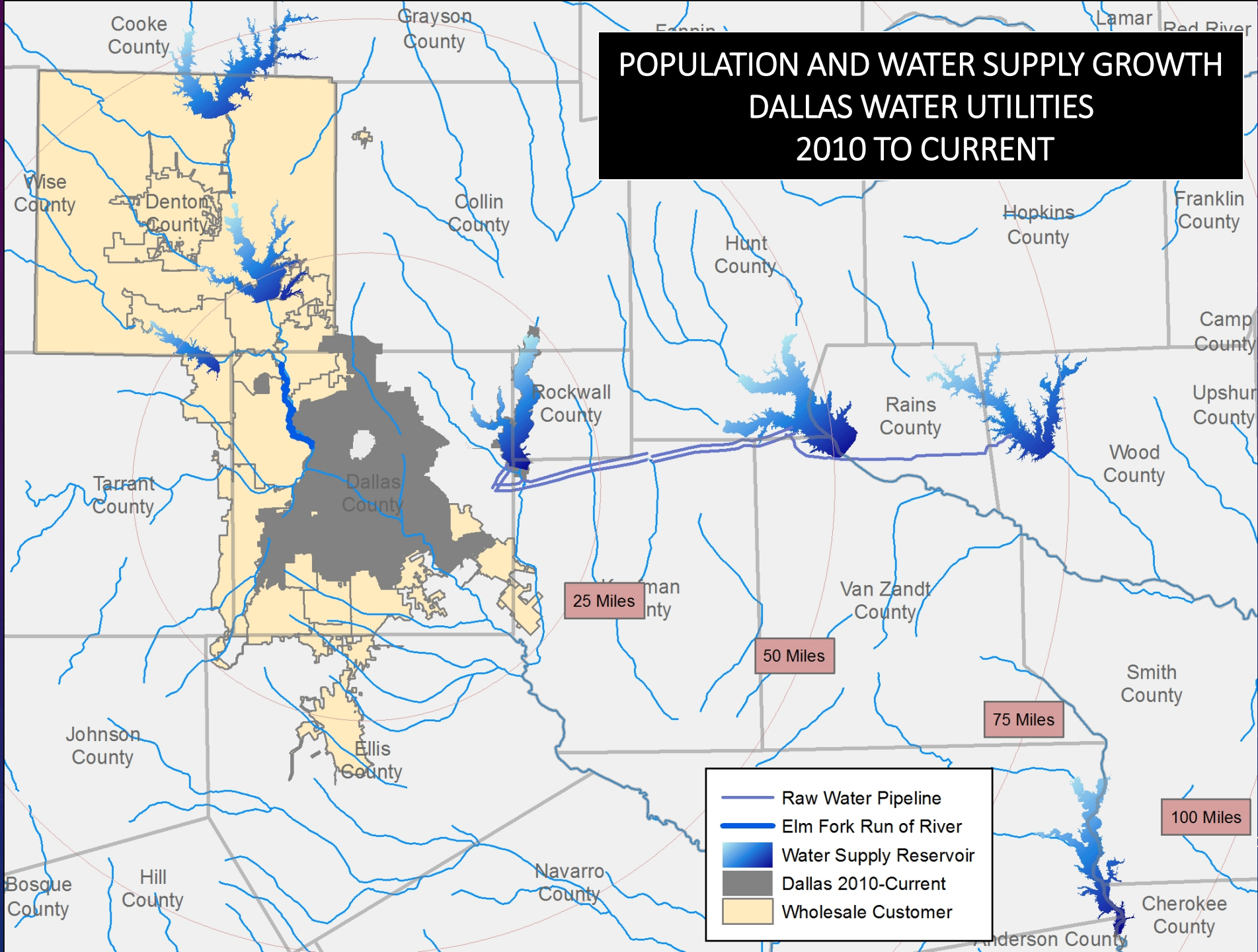
# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 1990 TO 2000



# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 2000 TO 2010



# POPULATION AND WATER SUPPLY GROWTH DALLAS WATER UTILITIES 2010 TO CURRENT



# CURRENT STATE OF THE DALLAS WATER UTILITIES

- Approximately 1,450 employees
- 699 square mile service area
- 300,000+ retail customer accounts
- FY17 Operating Budget of \$657.5 M
- FY17 Capital Budget of \$311.5 M
- Assets of \$5.2 B
- Outstanding P & I of \$3.2 B
  - Principal \$2.1 B
  - Interest \$1.1 B



# DALLAS WATER UTILITIES ASSET SUMMARY

## Water Supply, Treatment and Distribution System

- 7 reservoirs, (6 connected)
- 3 water treatment plants with a combined capacity of 900 MGD
- 23 pump stations
- 4,930 miles of water mains
- 9 elevated and 12 ground storage tanks
- Value of water assets \$3.2 B
- Treated 135 BG of water in FY16

## Wastewater Collection and Treatment System

- 2 wastewater treatment plants with a combined capacity of 260 MGD
- 15 wastewater pump stations
- 4,020 miles of wastewater main
- Value of wastewater assets \$2.0 B
- Treated 76 BG of wastewater in FY16

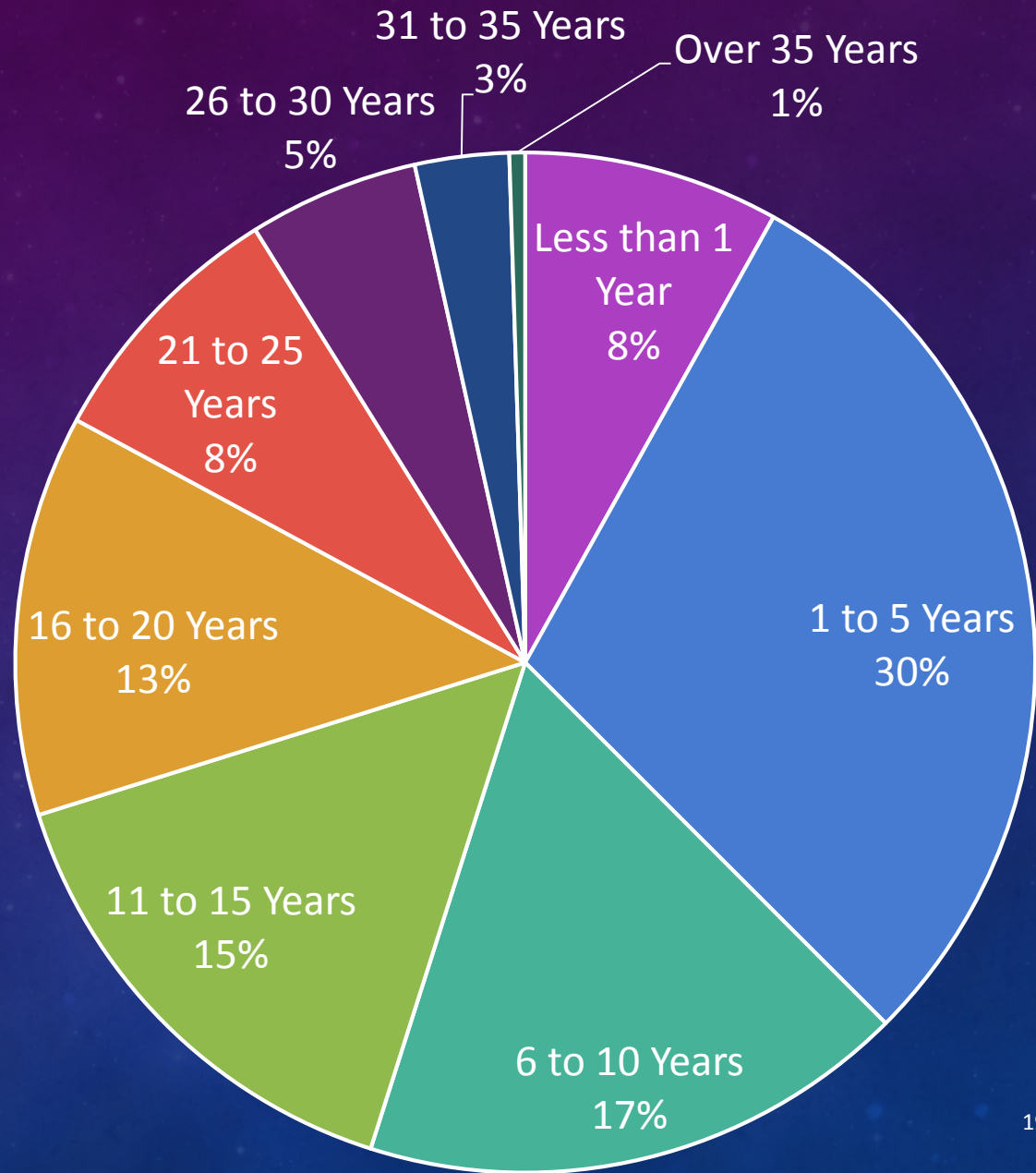
# AGING WORK FORCE

# 35

Percent of DWU employees eligible to retire within the next 5 years

# 46

Median Age of DWU employee



Years of Service

# 2016 STATE OF THE WATER INDUSTRY REPORT, AWWA

2016



American Water Works  
Association

*Dedicated to the World's Most Important Resource\**

**AWWA**  
STATE OF THE  
WATER INDUSTRY  
REPORT

# TOP 5 ISSUES FACING THE WATER INDUSTRY

Source: 2016 State of the Water Industry Report, AWWA

1. Renewal & replacement (R&R) of aging water and wastewater infrastructure
2. Financing for capital improvements
3. Public understanding of the value of water systems and services
4. Long-term water supply availability
5. Public understanding of the value of water resources

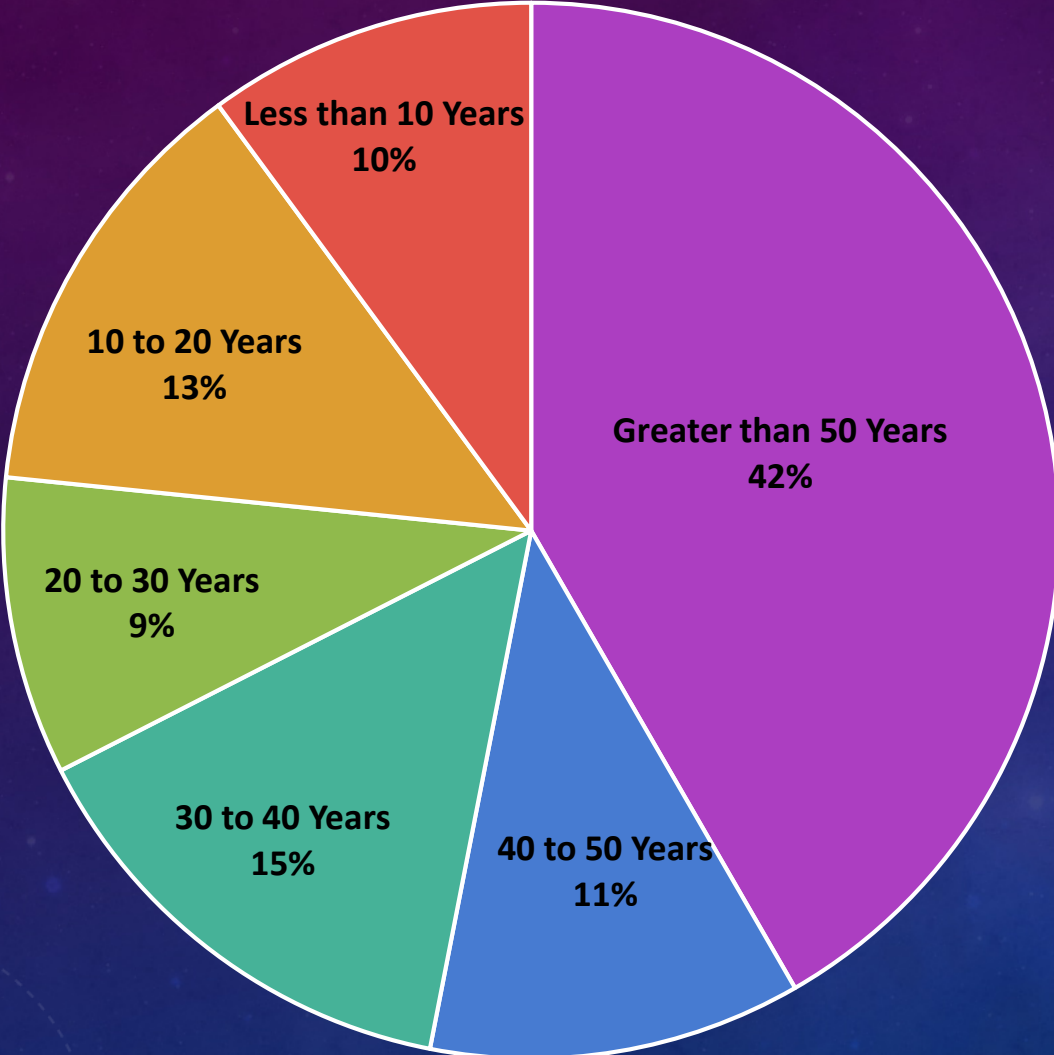
Water systems are the cornerstone of modern society, and their continuous renewal and replacement should be made a higher priority and not dealt with in reaction to emergencies resulting from years of neglect and poor decisions by the uninformed.

*Kenneth Mercer, Journal AWWA, July 2016*

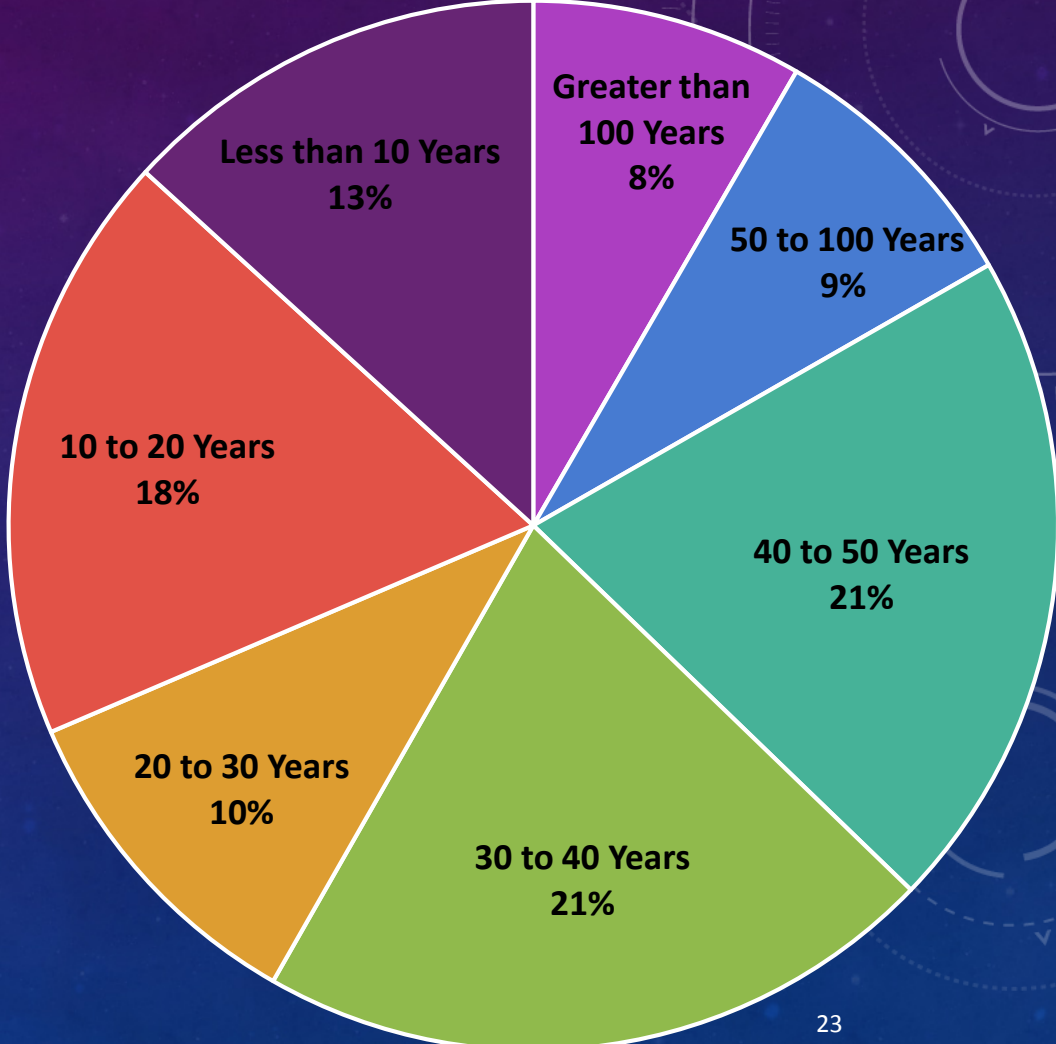
The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars and technical diagrams. On the right side, there are several circular diagrams resembling gauges or dials with numerical scales (e.g., 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210) and arrows. There are also dashed lines and other circular elements scattered across the page.

# RENEWAL & REPLACEMENT (R&R) OF AGING WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

# AGING INFRASTRUCTURE



Water Lines



Sanitary Sewer Lines

# REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

## Main Replacement Program

- Needs inventory of approximately 320 miles of water pipelines that have been identified and prioritized based on maintenance history
- Pipe size, type of pipe material, soil condition, break frequency, regulatory requirements, system overflows, and system demands are used in the replacement process
- Annual costs for water main replacements average approximately \$60M

## Leak Detection Program

- System surveyed every 2.5 years by 8 leak detection crews
- Since FY05 inception
  - Surveyed 31,419 miles of pipeline
  - Located 2,985 unknown leaks
  - Saved an estimated 4.0 BG

## Wastewater Mains

- Clean 38.5% of system annually
- Internal television inspection of 5.2% of system annually
- “Cease the Grease” public outreach initiative aimed at reducing fats, oil and grease in the sanitary sewer system; currently in the process of expanding the program message to include the proper method of handling the disposal of wet wipes and pharmaceuticals



# REHABILITATION FOCUS SHOW RESULTS

- Goals and Benefits
  - Efficient use of water supply
  - Recovers production capacity and costs
  - Reduced liability and damage to property
  - Improved environmental quality
- Unaccounted For Water was 9.35% for FY15 and 8.5% year to date for FY16 with an industry goal of 10%
- Sanitary sewer spills per 100 miles of main are 2.85% compared to the industry standard of 6.2%
- Water main breaks/leaks per 100 miles of main were 34 compared to 43 in FY11

# FINANCING FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



### Business Technology Master Plan for Dallas Water Utilities



### Comprehensive Wastewater Collection System Assessment

### Collection System Master Plan October 22, 2007

DWU Control, Operation, and Maintenance Manual  
for Zebra Mussels – Contract No. 14-009E  
September 2015



# CAPITAL PLANNING

### Master Plan for Compliance with Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule and Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

June 2003



Dallas Elm Fork WTP



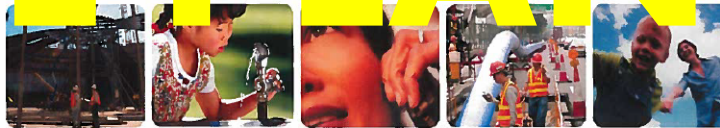
Dallas East Side WTP



Dallas Bachman WTP

In Association With:  
Chiang, Patel & Yerby, Inc.  
Words Worth

## Report



### Water Capital Infrastructure Assessment & Hydraulic Modeling

### Volume 1 Capital Improvement Plan

July 2007



dallas water utilities  
city of dallas

Project No. 132404  
Contract No. 02-057E



AP  
PROFESSIONAL  
REGISTRATION



2014 Dallas Long Range  
Water Supply Plan to 2070  
and Beyond



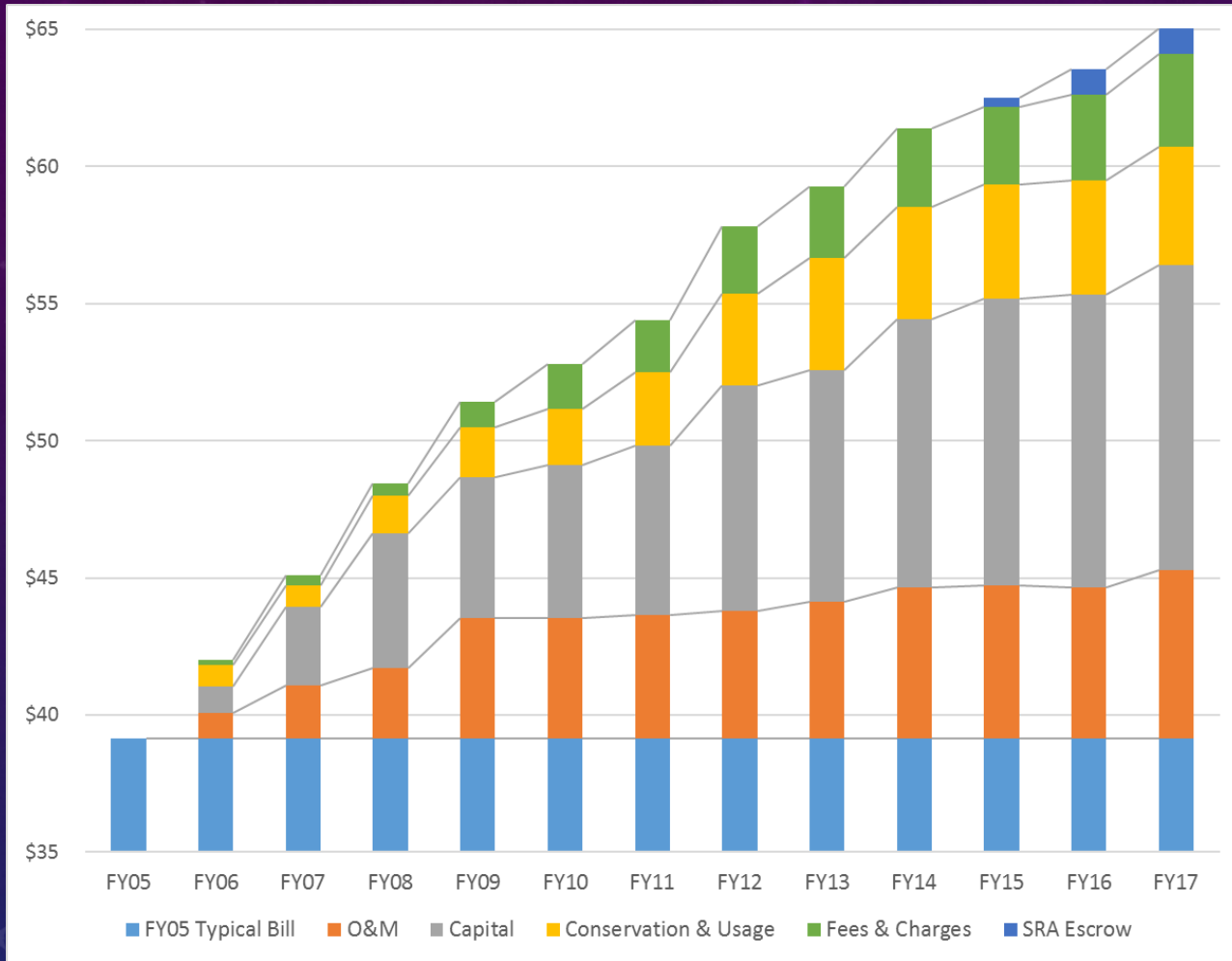
Dallas Water Utilities  
City of Dallas, Texas  
December 2015



# ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST

Long Range Water Supply Plan	\$ 3,914 Million	2013 Dollars
Water Distribution Master Plan	\$ 345 Million	2006 Dollars
Zebra Mussel Control Plan	\$ 36 Million	2014 Dollars
Wastewater Capital Improvement Plan	\$ 358 Million	2007 Dollars
Business Technology	\$ 25 Million	2013 Dollars
<b>Capital Estimate</b>	<b>\$ 4,678 Million</b>	

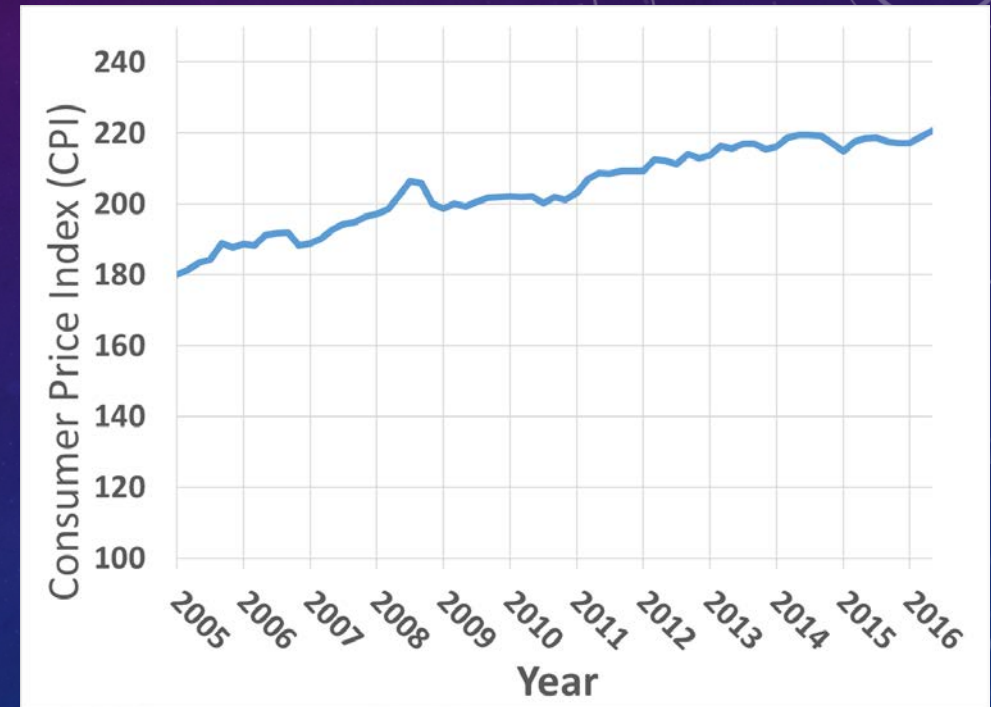
# Dallas Typical Combined Water and Wastewater Bill



**Assumptions:**  
 5/8" Meter  
 Water - 8,300 Gallons  
 Wastewater – Winter Months Average

Average Annual Increase 5.3%

DFW  
 Consumer Price Index  
 (All Sectors)



Average Annual Increase 1.74%

The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars and technical diagrams. On the right side, there are several circular diagrams resembling gauges or dials with numerical scales (e.g., 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210) and arrows. Some diagrams have dashed lines and solid lines, suggesting different states or components. The overall aesthetic is clean, modern, and technical.

# PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE VALUE OF WATER SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

# WHAT DOES WATER COST?



# WHAT ARE CUSTOMERS PAYING FOR?

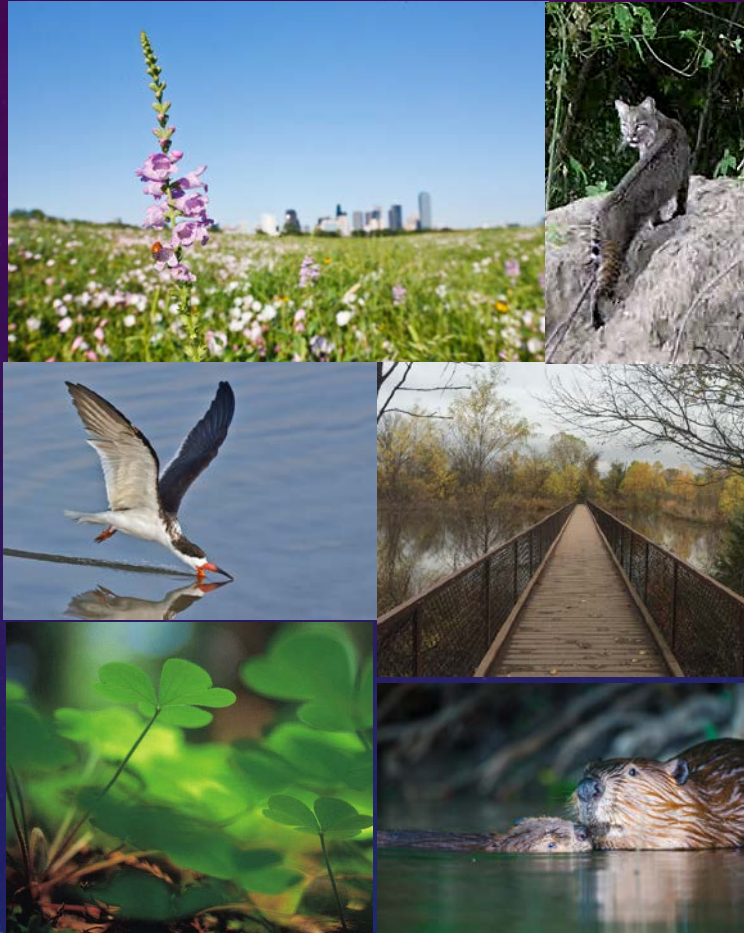


As part of a comprehensive cost of service study, DWU will be evaluating:

- Allocation of fixed and variable costs
- Allocation of costs between retail classes to reflect impacts of Water Conservation Programs
- Current customer classes and the option of adding additional customer classes
- Rate structure including additional water rate tiers and wastewater unit rate for all classes
- Perform an impact analysis of any alternative rate structures on customers and revenue recovery to ensure equitable recovery of costs from different customer classes

# LONG-TERM WATER SUPPLY AVAILABILITY

# Environmental Stewardship



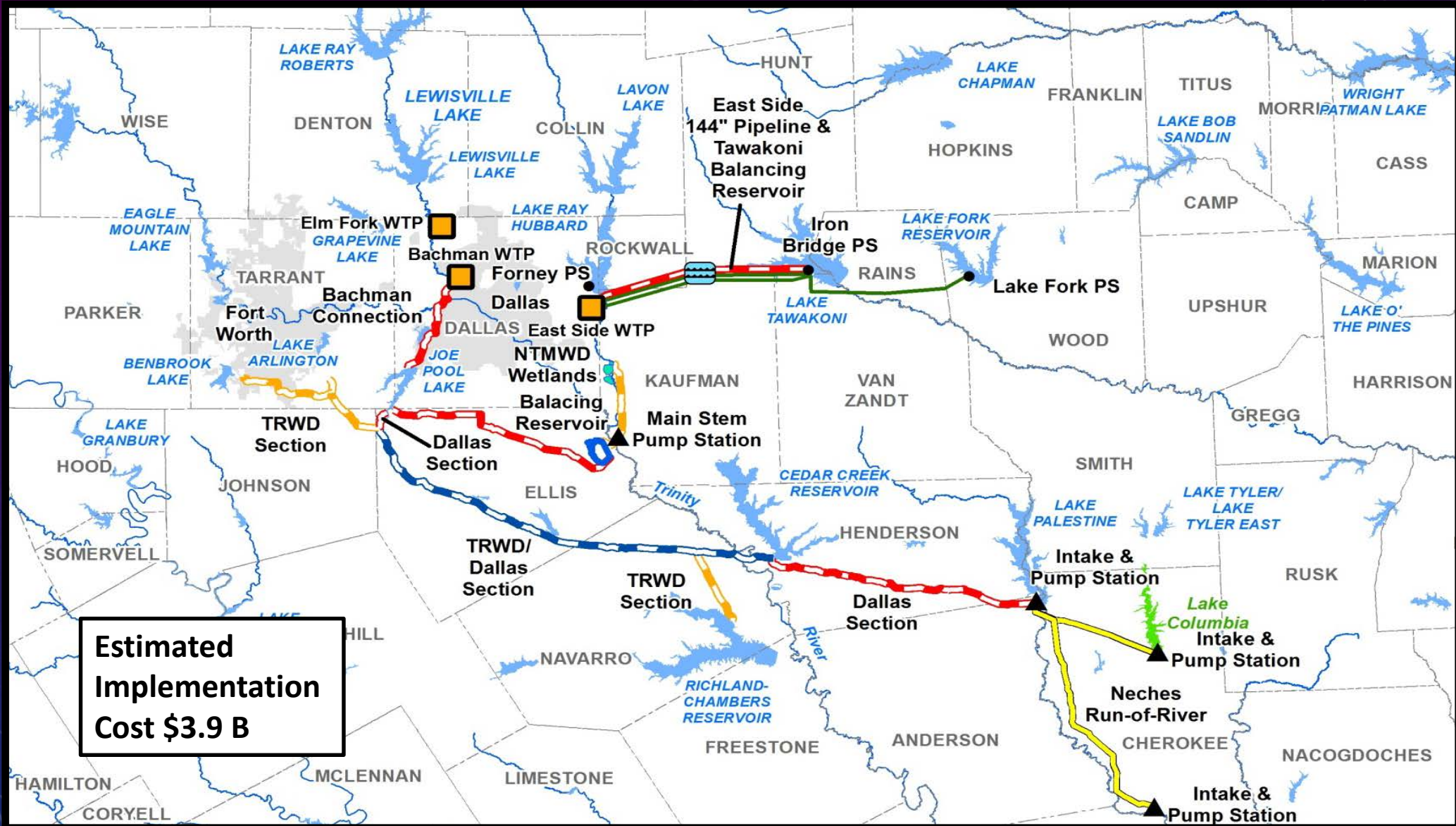
# Social Equality



# Economic Prosperity



# DALLAS WATER UTILITIES RECOMMENDED WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES 2020 - 2070

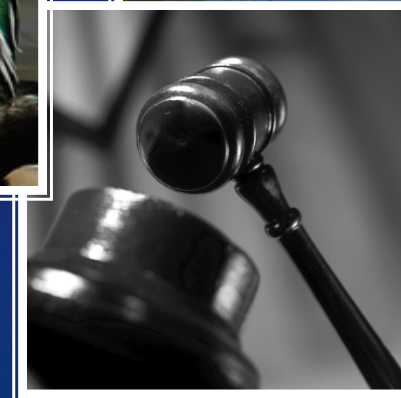
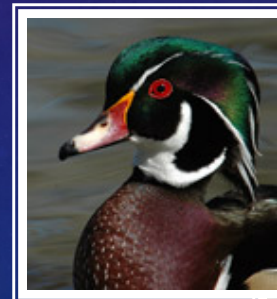
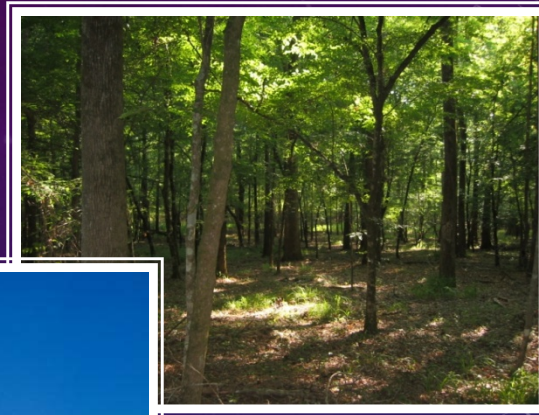


The background features a dark blue gradient with a field of small white stars. Overlaid on this are several faint, light blue technical diagrams. These include circular gauges with numerical scales (e.g., 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210) and arrows, as well as circular arrows indicating a clockwise direction. The diagrams are positioned in the upper right and lower right corners, with some partially cut off by the edge of the frame.

# PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE VALUE OF WATER RESOURCES

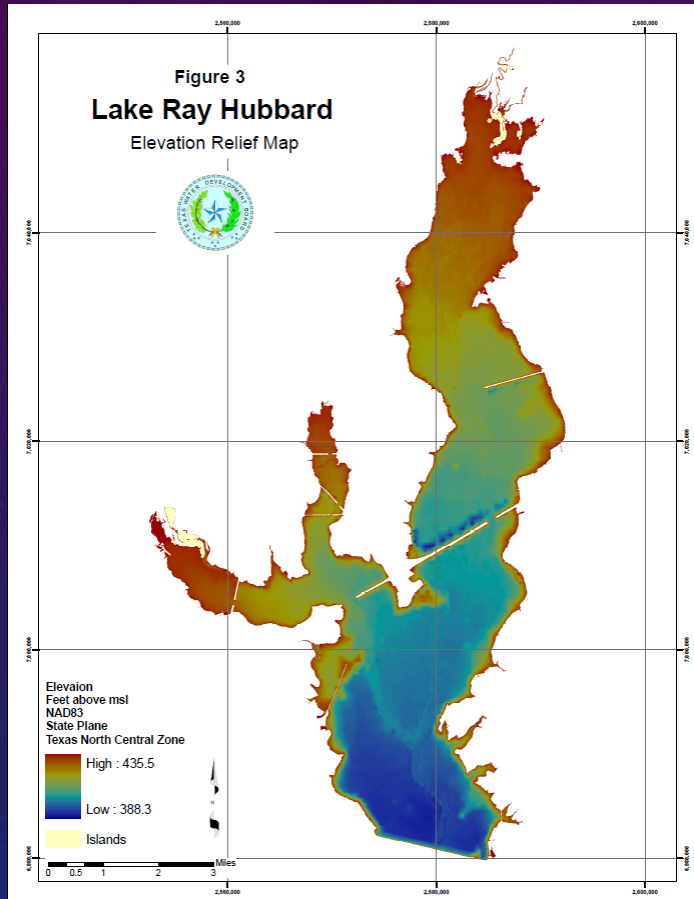
# Challenges to Implementing Water Supply Strategies

- Competing land uses
- Competition for water supply
- State and Federal legislation
- Environmental flows
- State and Federal agencies and approval process
- Permitting
- Distance to available supplies
- Costs



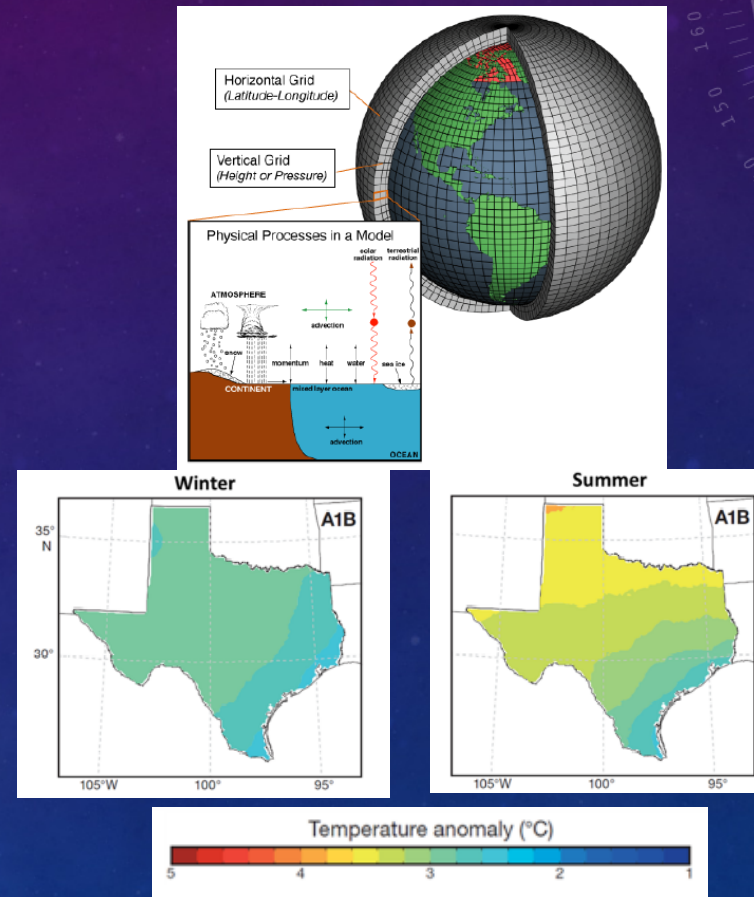
# EFFECTS ON EXISTING SUPPLIES

## Sedimentation



Decreased Storage Volume

## Climate Change



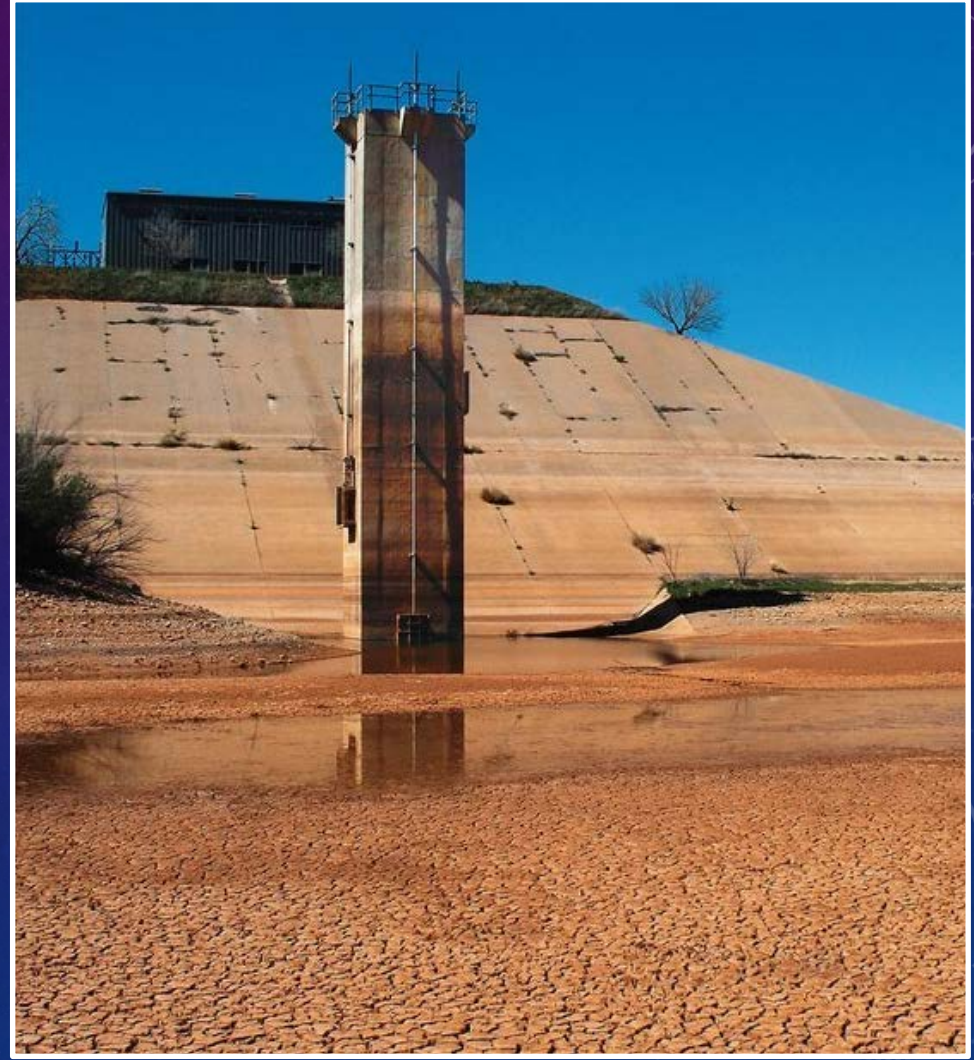
Increased Evaporation



Grapevine Lake

***“The future depends on what you do today.”***

**Mahatma Gandhi**



E.V. Spenc Reservoir, 2010  
*Civil Engineering*, January 2014, Vol 84, Issue 1

# CONCLUSIONS

Challenges	As We Address the Challenges
Cost of system Stewardship	Water providers should strive to implement fair rates and fees that reflect the total cost of water services including infrastructure renewal and replacement
Water Resources development and protection	Water providers continue to minimize its footprint through the effective use of supplies and resources
Effective stakeholder communication	Water industry professionals should promote their successes and transfer newly created knowledge to their peers to reinforce an atmosphere of continuous improvement

“...as communities we must address our water infrastructure and resource management challenges or else the reliability and resiliency of our water systems, the health of our environment, the prosperity of our economy, and the safety of our water will be increasingly at risk” *2016 AWWA State of the Water Industry Report*