

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

- Regional Water Wholesaler to 6 counties
 - 5,200 square miles
- 26 Member Agencies
- 37 Member Board

Owns and operates:

- 5 regional treatment plants
- 14 dams and reservoirs
- 16 hydroelectric plants
- 770 miles of pipelines, feeders and canals
- 19+ million residents
- Regional economy: \$1 trillion
- Water Supplies: Meets about ½ of retail demands

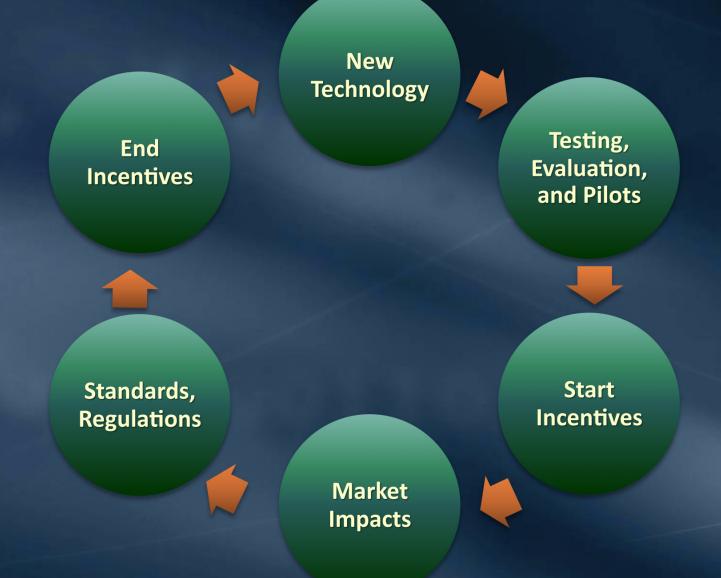
Integrated Planning: A Regional Priority

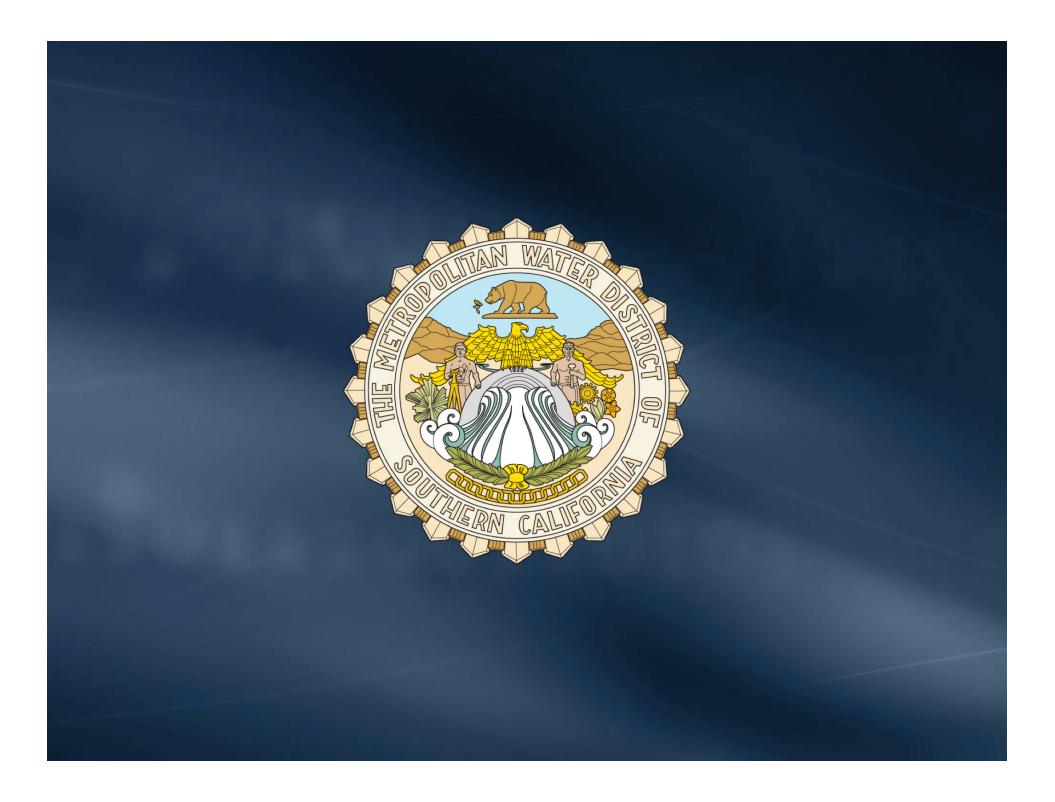
- Integrated Resource Plan (IRP)
 - Started regional outreach/dialogue in 1994
 - Dynamic We adapt our approach over time
 - Imported supplies
 - Demand Management
 - Water Use Efficiency
 - Wastewater Recycling
 - Local Resource Development
 - Groundwater Recovery (Clean-up)
 - Seawater Desalination
 - Storm-water capture

Regional Funding Assistance

- Funds provided to promote activities:
 - Conservation measures
 - Residential, commercial, and industrial programs
 - Focus is to change the market for these products
 - Development of local supplies
 - Incentives help reduce the cost to local agencies
- Supply reliability is improved for all agencies

Water Use Efficiency Program Cycle





Water Works: Rebuilding Infrastructure, Creating Jobs, Greening the Environment



Why Water?

- Water is essential for all life. We use water to create nearly everything we produce, consume, buy and sell.
- Water scarcity is an increasingly critical challenge. 36 states anticipate water shortages by 2013.
- Only 1 percent of freshwater is available to humans.
- The quality of water is also threatened by pollution, aging infrastructure, and mismanagement.

Our Water Infrastructure Crisis

- The American Society of Civil Engineers' 2009 Report Card gave a D- to both the nation's drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.
- Every year sewer overflows contaminate U.S. waters with 860 billion gallons of untreated sewage – enough to cover the entire state of PA with 1 inch of waste.
- 40% of rivers and 46% of lakes in the U.S. are too polluted for swimming, fishing, and aquatic life.
- The EPA estimates that 3.5 million Americans fall sick each year from swimming in contaminated waters.

Need for Investment

- Conservative estimates place our water investment needs around \$630 billion over the next 20 years.
- As challenges increase and systems deteriorate we are also seeing a growing investment gap.
- Climate change is also accelerating and exacerbating the problem.
- Making these investments can create jobs, reduce pollution, improve health, and promote economic growth.

Investing in Green

- Upgrading our infrastructure requires making traditional infrastructure upgrades and investing in green infrastructure techniques.
- Green infrastructure works to restore or mimic natural hydrological systems.
- Examples include green roofs, rain gardens, wetlands restoration, and urban tree planting.



Co-Benefits of Green

- Green infrastructure also has a host of other community benefits including:
 - Environmental
 - Health
 - Energy Savings
 - Economic Development
 - Climate Change Resilience
 - Environmental Justice

Economic Impact

 An investment of \$188.4 billion nationally would create 1.9 million jobs and \$265.6 billion in economic activity.

 These include direct, indirect, and induced jobs created when income earned by newly employed workers and firms is re-spent throughout the economy.

 These jobs are in engineering, construction, landscaping, maintenance and repair.

Economic Impact

 Investments in local green infrastructure projects also help support small green businesses.

 Firms include green design, greenscape companies, green roof contractors, porous pavement design and installation.

 A study by the Sustainable Business Network of Greater Philadelphia found 2,500 firms in the region's green infrastructure supply chain, representing more than \$7.5 billion in sales.

For more information please go to:

http://www.greenforall.org/resources/water-works/

