



Metropolitan Water District

New Partners For Smart Growth

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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/>

