New Partners For Smart Growth

February 3, 2012
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 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/