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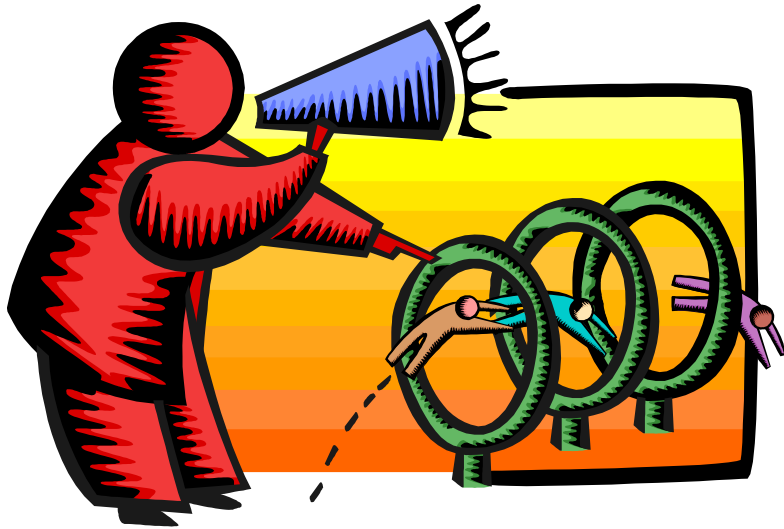
Financial Planning for the Rehabilitation / Replacement of Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

*2005 APWA International Congress
and Exposition, Minneapolis, MN*

September 11-14, 2005

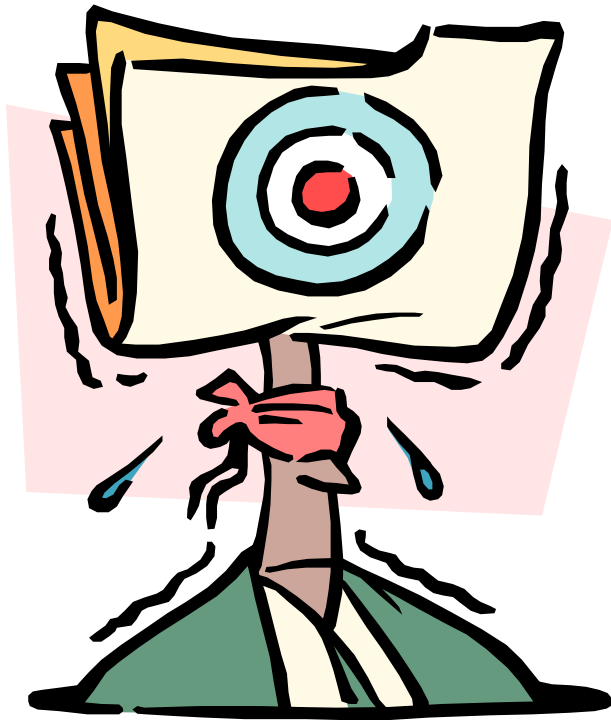


Boss says...



*" You need to do asset management – its the strategic allocation of necessary funds amongst varied and competing assets to **cost effectively** maintain / improve **levels of service** within prescribed limits without incurring unacceptable levels of risk..."*

You think...



Yeah right... How am I gonna do this??

- Little detailed **inventory**
- Little **condition / performance information**
- Little **budget**
- Little **time**
- I'm a dead man!!

1972 Pinto (475,000 mi)

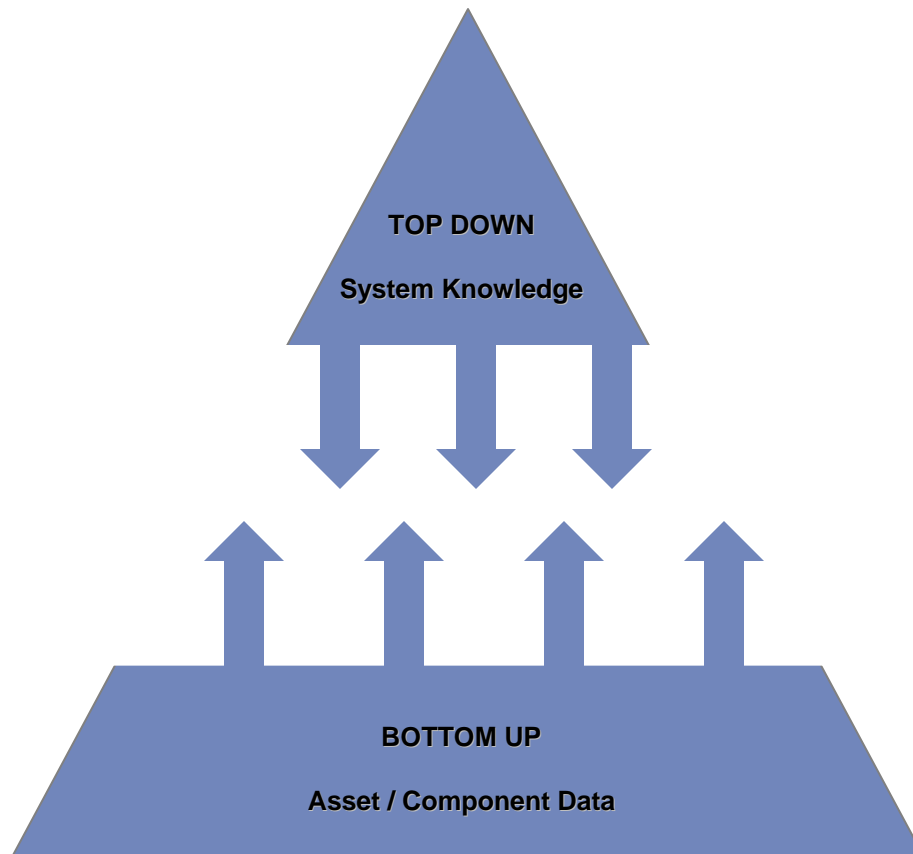
- How do you measure condition & performance?
- How do you track that information and make decisions?
- Owner's approach vs. Mechanic's approach



Agenda

- Asset Management Planning and Implementation Approaches
 - Top – Down (Program Level) Approach
 - Bottom – Up (Project Level) Approach
- Information Technology Tools (Software)
- CAFÉ – Top Down Approach
- CAPS – Bottom Up Approach
- How to get started with your AMPs

AM implementation Plan



PROGRAM LEVEL

High-level (generalized) decision-making / assessment based on performance of groups of assets and aimed at forecasting needs on a system-wide basis. Synonymous to “Top-Down Approach”.

Mixture of both

PROJECT LEVEL

Detailed assessment on an asset-by-asset basis used to prioritize one project over another. Synonymous to “Bottom-Up” Approach.

Comparing Approaches

	Program Level (Top Down) Approach	Project Level (Bottom Up) Approach
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifies weaknesses in plan earlier and focuses on appropriate data as opposed to perceived data needs ▪ Initially less resource intensive ▪ Better use of limited resources ▪ Quick Results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outputs are data-driven with a high degree of confidence ▪ Data is of a high quality ▪ Ability to undertake data modeling and improve decision making ▪ Continuous plan revision is simpler
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential for compromised quality and completeness of data ▪ Assumptions required to make decisions ▪ Potential for inappropriate decision making ▪ Inability to undertake detailed modeling and sensitivity analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data collection takes time / resources ▪ Time of production can impact ability to make urgent decisions ▪ Potential to lose focus on objectives – too focused on data issues ▪ Costly and time consuming ▪ Organization can become data rich and information poor

CAFÉ with Other Tools

Features\Assets	Water	Water	Water/ Wastewater	Water/ Wastewater	Water/ Wastewater	Water/ Wastewater
Software	KANEW	PARMS	WILCO	CARE-W CARE-S	CAFÉ	CAPS
Life Cycle	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stochastic Model	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Condition Assessment	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
Service Life	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Risk	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Cost Prediction	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
GIS	X	X	✓	-	X	✓
Reports/Output	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Compatibility	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓

CAFÉ



Capital Asset Financing
Evaluator

(Top-Down Approach)

What is CAFE

- CAFE = Capital Asset Financing Evaluator
- Stochastic approach to life cycle analysis
- Allows municipalities to assess infrastructure reinvestment requirements with a minimum effort and data input
 - Capital Planning and Budgeting
 - Cash Flow Prediction
 - Rate Studies
 - Rehab / Replacement / Maintenance policies
- Program Level Asset Management
 - Manages on GROUPS of assets that perform similarly

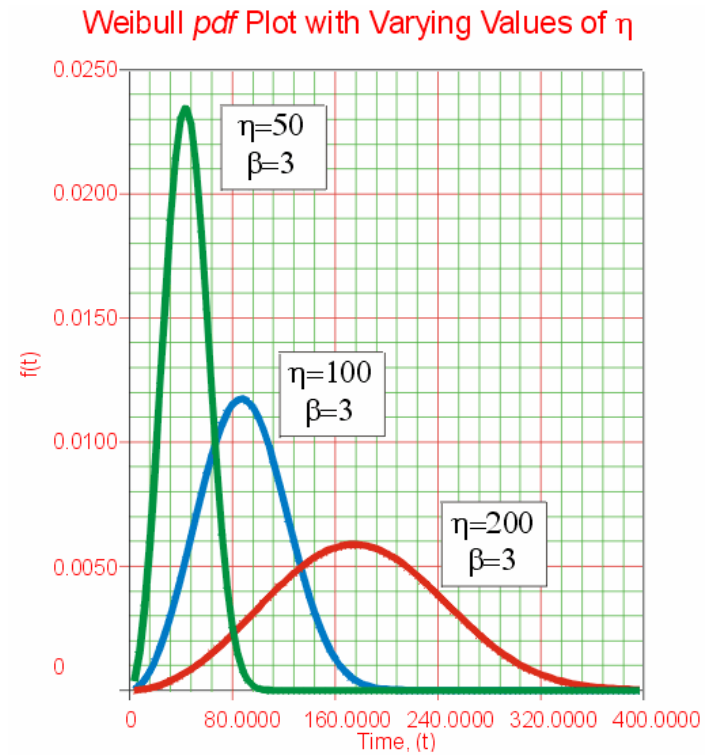
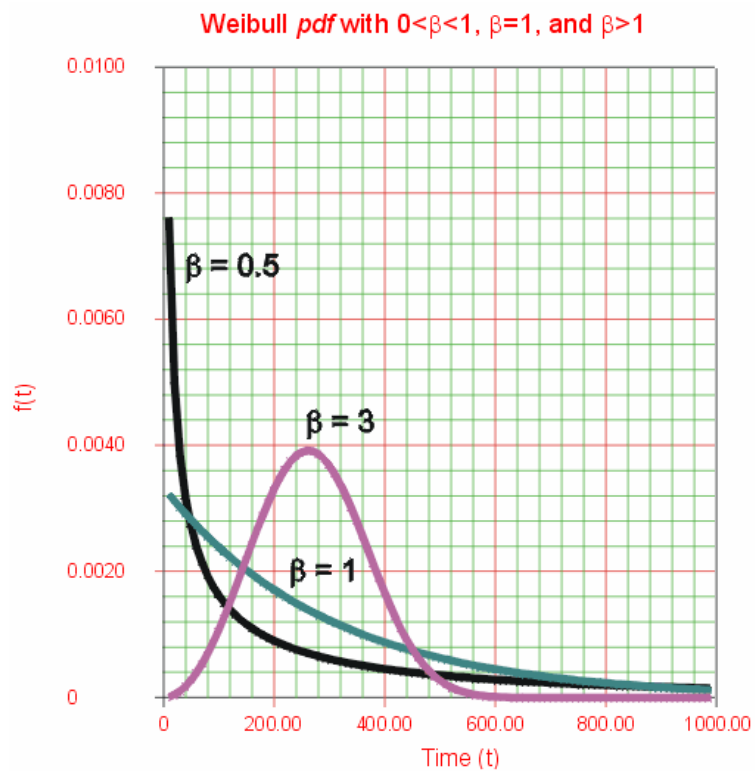
When to Use

- High level (Program Level) vs. Detail Level (Project Level)
- Use to:
 - Choose lowest cost investment option
 - Predict future funding requirements
 - Visualize the “age wave”
 - Test approaches to infrastructure reinvestment (cost / benefit)

A little theory...

- Based on the premise that some assets fail prematurely while others are long-lived (Variable service life and life expectancy)
- The behavior of homogenous asset groups (size and material) over life cycle can be approximated using probability theory
- Weibull probability traditionally regarded as most closely approximating the behaviour of natural degrading systems

Weibull Parameters Used



Then use Life Expectance Parameter to place in time

A Brief History

- Utilizes similar life cycle analysis principles that have been used in industry for many years
- Applies principles to infrastructure assets
- Originally developed for the City of Ottawa using Excel in support of the Capital Budget process in 2001/2002
- Used to estimate funding requirements for long-term (10 to 20-yr) plan and generated reasonable results
- Demonstrated the process and benefits of an infrastructure management approach

Since then...

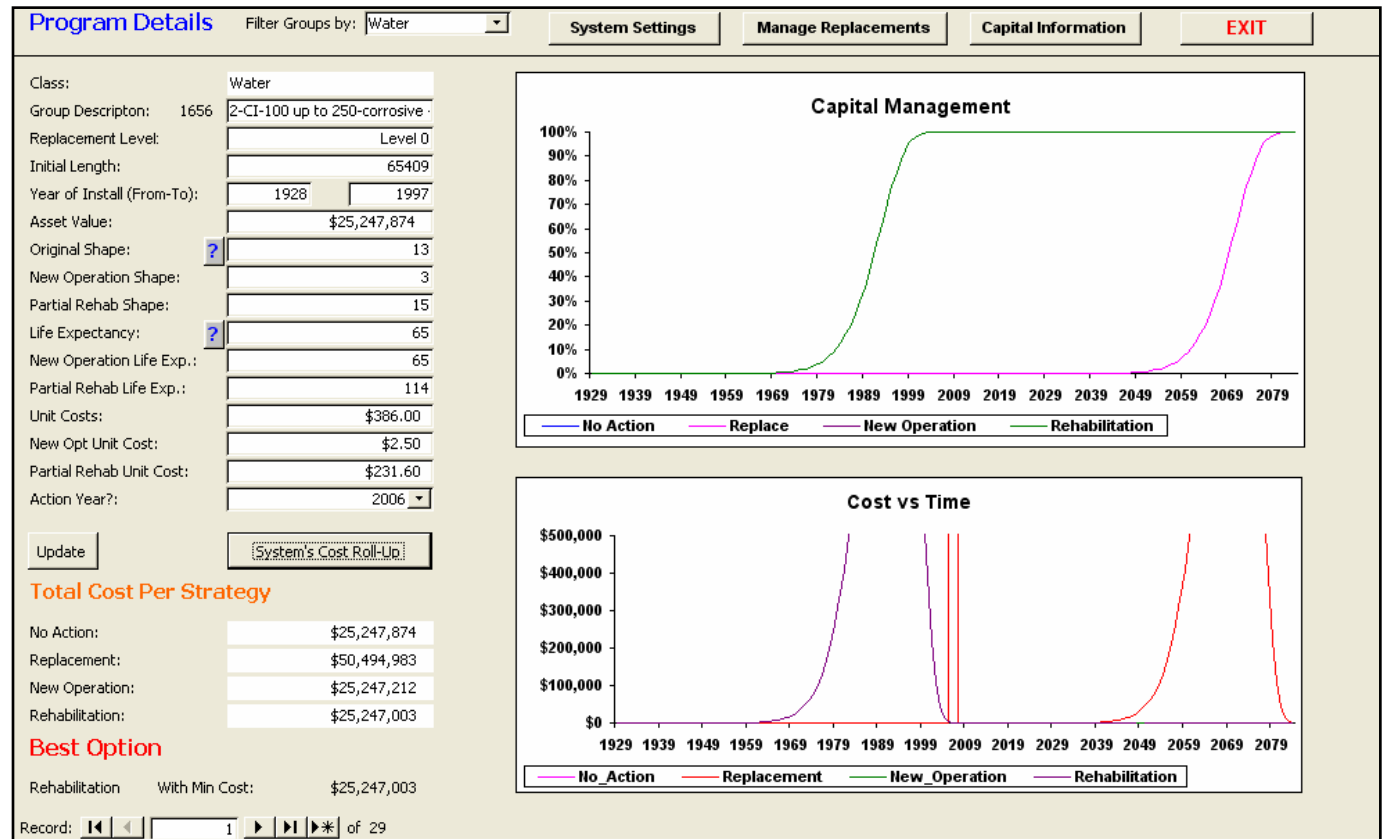
- Used to estimate funding requirements in several cities
 - Vancouver (several individual cities > 300-500k)
 - Region of Halton (400k population)
 - Region of Peel (1 million population)
 - Region of Durham (500k population)
 - Brantford (100k population)
 - City of London (350k population)
 - Niagara Falls (100k population)
 - Others (45k to over 1 M population)

Ongoing Improvements...

- Adapted from Excel into a more robust database driven format using latest version of MS Access
- Expanded to investigate the impact of operational changes, rehabilitation, etc.
- Selects the least cost option as the preferred operational policy for each asset group
- Allows for consideration of replacements on replacements
- Integration of condition and risk data with asset valuation module (future)
- Interoperability with systems such as Harfan, ESRI, SAP and other GIS based mapping systems (future)

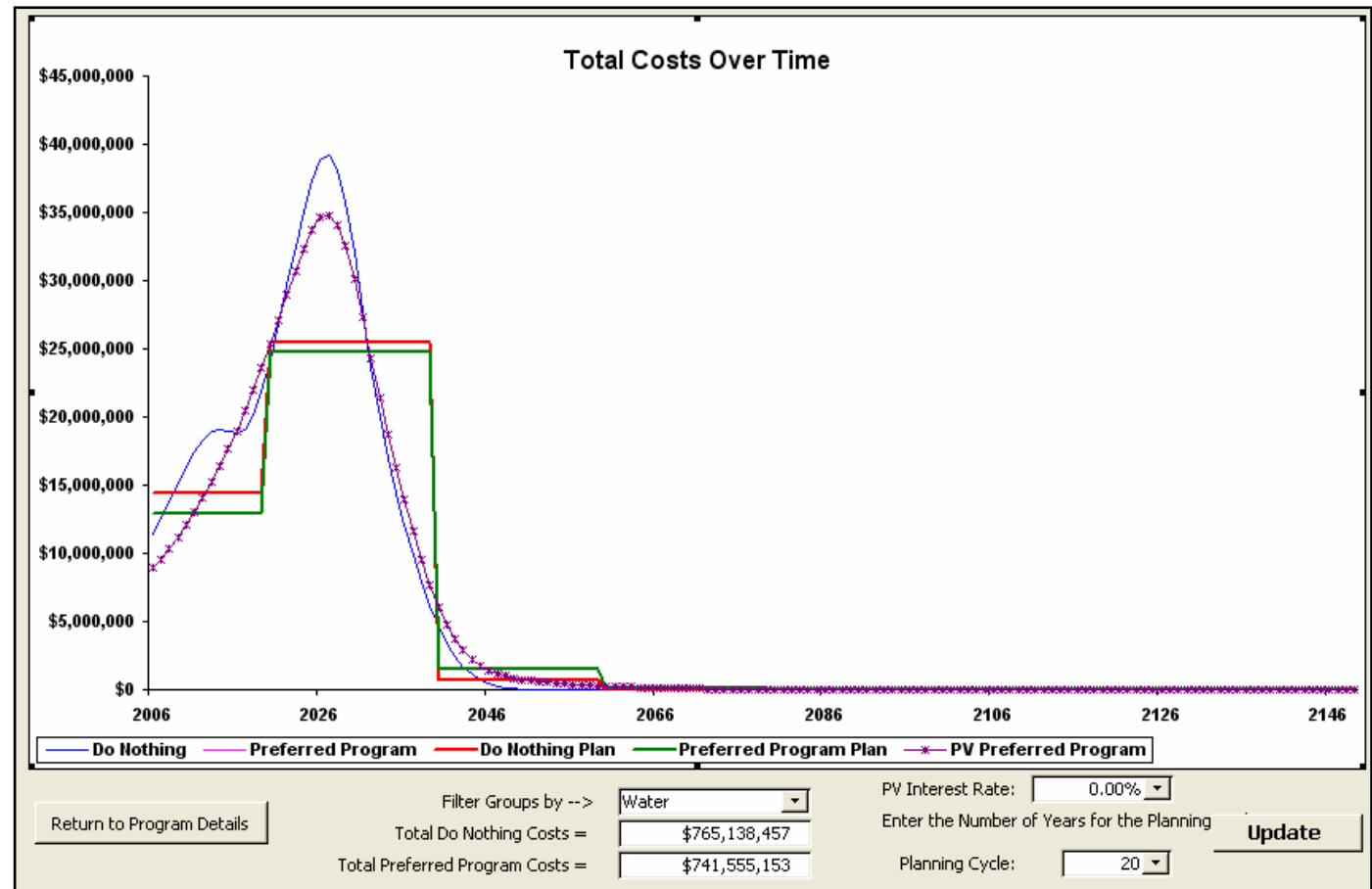
CAFÉ Results

- Create/modify infrastructure groups
- Establish statistical parameters
- Visualize impact of operational changes
- Determine program costs
- Create reports and share results



CAFÉ Results

- Visualize future investment requirements
- Evaluate cost-benefit of rehab/reinvest ment programs
- Establish funding levels for multi-year plans
- Determine impact of time-value-of-money



Capital Information

Region of Halton

Asset Class		Water								
Group	Description	Length	Start	End	Replacement Value	Shape	Scale	Cost	Pref. Option	Cost of Pref. Option
1656	2-CI-100 up to 250-corrosive -	65,409	1928	1997	\$25,247,874	13	65	\$386	Rehabilitation	\$25,247,003
1657	3- CI-300+-corrosive I-not line	22,411	1947	1980	\$12,796,681	13	45	\$571	Rehabilitation	\$12,796,681
1658	4-CI-100 up to 250-corrosive -I	6,078	1948	1980	\$2,346,108	13	50	\$386	Rehabilitation	\$2,337,522
1659	5-CI-300+-corrosive -lined	977	1953	1964	\$541,258	10	55	\$554	New Operation	\$471,848
1660	6-CI-100-not corrosive	546	1951	1967	\$168,714	13	55	\$309	New Operation	\$159,144
1661	7-CI-100 up to 250-not corrosi	131,323	1932	1973	\$50,690,678	13	75	\$386	New Operation	\$47,011,738
1662	8-CI-300+ - not corrosive - not	40,748	1932	1980	\$23,267,108	13	75	\$571	New Operation	\$21,218,369
1663	9-CI-100 up to 250-not corrosi	20,457	1946	1979	\$7,896,402	13	60	\$386	New Operation	\$7,466,692
1664	10-CI-300+ - not corrosive - lin	2,601	1953	1953	\$1,440,954	13	65	\$554	New Operation	\$1,023,232
1665	11 - DI - 100 - corrosive	229	1971	2000	\$70,761	15	45	\$309	New Operation	\$62,302
1666	12 - DI - 100 up to 250 - corro	64,046	1968	2001	\$24,721,756	15	45	\$386	New Operation	\$19,527,897

1678	24 - PVC&PVCTW - 300 to 60	258,707	1953	2003	\$147,721,697	10	75	\$571	Do Nothing	\$147,721,697
1679	25 - PVC & PVCTW - >600	9,793	1952	2003	\$10,282,650	10	75	\$1,050	Do Nothing	\$10,282,650
1680	26 - UNKN & blank - installatio	14,730	1905	1969	\$5,685,780	13	90	\$386	New Operation	\$5,658,897
1681	27 - UNKN & blank - installatio	25,270	1970	2003	\$9,754,220	13	55	\$386	New Operation	\$8,692,352
1682	28 - STL & SS & GALV - upto	3,437	1956	1999	\$1,326,682	14	60	\$386	New Operation	\$939,193
1683	29 - STL & SS & GALV - 300+	11,360	1950	1997	\$8,588,160	14	60	\$756	New Operation	\$6,235,088
1684	30 - CU - all	22,766	1935	2003	\$7,034,694	14	75	\$309	New Operation	\$5,714,617
Totals		<u>1,820,595</u>			<u>\$882,162,998</u>					<u>\$856,584,902</u>
Earliest Start / End Dates			1905	1953						
Latest Start / End Dates			1972	2004						

CAPS



Capital Asset Prioritization
Simulator

(Bottom-Up Approach)



Linear Asset
Prioritization
Database

Region of Peel

Water PAN Detail

ID's		
COMPKEY	Unit ID	Model ID

Inventory			
Diameter (mm)	Material	Install Date	Length (m)

Scores		
Condition	Performance	Risk

Priority Action Number (PAN)

506297	607877		10			2.05	40	150	0	190
506298	607896		10			2.06	40	150	0	190
506299	607917		10			3.09	40	150	0	190
506300	607935		10			1.87	40	150	0	190
506301	607941		10			1.80	40	150	0	190
506302	607957		10			1.64	40	150	0	190
506303	607968		10			1.55	40	150	0	190
506304	607973		10			1.82	40	150	0	190
506305	607979		10			1.78	40	150	0	190
506306	608003		10			1.79	40	150	0	190
506307	608007		10			1.91	40	150	0	190
506308	608011		10			1.62	40	150	0	190
506309	608024		10			1.76	40	150	0	190
506310	608035		10			1.39	40	150	0	190



Water PAN Score Details



Record: 1 of 24300



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Linear Asset
Prioritization
Database

Water PAN Detail

COMPKEY	<input type="text" value="506297"/>	Diameter (mm)	<input type="text" value="10"/>
UNITID	<input type="text" value="607877"/>	Pipe Length (m)	<input type="text" value="2.05"/>
ID	<input type="text"/>	Pipe Material	<input type="text"/>
		Install Date	<input type="text"/>

CONDITION

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \text{Remaining} \\ \text{Service Life} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ + \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Total} \\ \text{Breaks} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ + \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Recent} \\ \text{Breaks - 5yr.} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ + \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Maintenance} \\ \text{Index} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 5 \\ \end{matrix} \right) * \begin{matrix} \text{Condition} \\ \text{Weighting} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 8 \\ \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{Condition} \\ \text{Score} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 40 \\ \end{matrix}$$

PERFORMANCE

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \text{Hydraulic} \\ \text{Capacity} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ + \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Water} \\ \text{Quality} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ + \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Conformance} \\ \text{to Standards} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 15 \\ \end{matrix} \right) * \begin{matrix} \text{Performance} \\ \text{Weighting} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 10 \\ \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{Performance} \\ \text{Score} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 150 \\ \end{matrix}$$

RISK

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \text{Diameter} \\ \text{Criticality} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 5 \\ + \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Environmentally} \\ \text{Sensitive Area} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ + \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \text{Accessibility} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \end{matrix} \right) * \begin{matrix} \text{Probability of} \\ \text{Failure} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \end{matrix} * \begin{matrix} \text{Risk} \\ \text{Weighting} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 6 \\ \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{Risk} \\ \text{Score} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \end{matrix}$$

TOTAL PAN WATER SCORE



Region of Peel

Sewer Condition Remaining Service Life

ASSET ID

1799044

COMPKEY

228118

RSL = Expected Life – Age in Service

[Return to PAN](#)

INSTDATE 1/19/1966

PIPETYPE VIT

Expected Life 65

Age 39

Remaining Life 26

Material	Lifespan
Concrete	75
Vitrified Clay	65
PVC	80
AC	75

RL (years)	Score
<15	15
29 – 15	6
50 - 30	3
> 50	0

Remaining Service Life Score 6



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Water Main Rehabilitation And Replacement Prioritization Model



Water Main Data

Prioritization Results

Display Results in GIS

Reports Menu

Construction Conflicts

Administration:

Weighting Factors

Edit Model Parameters

Close & Exit

Prioritization of Water Main Replacement

- A Priority Action Number (PAN) is calculated for each water main based on:
 - Agreed-upon algorithms for evaluation
 - Agreed-upon (prescribed) service levels and levels of risk (probability & impact)
- OWASA staff participated in workshop that gave a “weighting” factor to different service criteria

System Performance Criteria

Service/Performance Criteria	PAN	Weighting Factor
Water Main Age	0 – 100	4
History of Leaks and Breaks	0 – 100	5
Water Quality	5 – 100	0
Water Main Importance	0 – 100	3
Hydraulic Performance	0 – 100	0
Water Main Corrosion	0 – 100	0
Water Main Material	40 – 100	2
Water System Pressure	0 – 100	2
Water Main Location	20 – 100	2
Critical Customer Impact	0 – 100	3



Water Main Rehabilitation/Replacement Prioritization Model

Object ID: **12609** Water Main Group: <Edit Groups

Pipe Location: Fields with bold black titles are used in PAN calculations

Street Name: **KROGER CENTER**

Nodes: From: To:

Land Use Zone:

Location:

Critical Customer Type:

Date Installed: Year of Last Road Resurfacing:

Year of Last Rehab: Year of Last Road Reconstruction:

Rehab. Technology:

Was the Water Main Installed in Contaminated Soils?

Comment:

Pipe Properties:

Length (ft.): Diameter (in.):

Material:

Original Internal Lining:

Joint Type:

HWC Factor:

Pipe Class:

Pipe Type:

System Critical Water Main?:

Total Breaks/Leaks in last years:

Maximum Static Water Pressure (psi):

User Initials:

Prioritization Criteria:

Hydraulic Performance	Corrosive Soil	Water Main Material	Maximum Static Water Pressure	Location	Critical Customer
PAN Calculation Criteria	Life Expectancy	Breaks & Leaks	Water Quality	Water Main Importance	

To Adjust PAN Calculation Criteria, Select a Tab

Composite PAN For This Water Main From Last Model Run:

272

Model Results Last Generated On: 14-Apr-2003



Water Main Rehabilitation/Replacement Prioritization Results

- Edit Water Main Data
- Show All Water Mains
- Print Form
- Close

Object ID: **15599** Water Main Group: _____

Pipe Location: Fields with bold black titles are used in PAN calculations

Street Name: **Eastowne Dr.**

Nodes: From: _____ To: _____

Land Use Zone: Office/Institutional

Location: Other

Critical Customer Type: Non-UNC Hospital/Medical Research/Health Care

Date Installed: 1/1/1980 Year of Last Road Resurfacing: _____

Year of Last Rehab: _____ Year of Last Road Reconstruction: _____

Rehab. Technology: _____

Has There Been any Drinking Water Violations?: Is Regular Flushing Done to Improve WQ?:

User Initials: _____ Comment: _____

Pipe Properties:

Length (ft.): 350 Diam. (in.): 8

Material: Asbestos Cement

Lining: _____

Joint Type: _____

HWC Factor: _____

Pipe Class: _____

Pipe Type: Finished

System Critical Water Main?: No

Total Breaks/Leaks in last 10 years: 1

High System Pressure(psi): 140

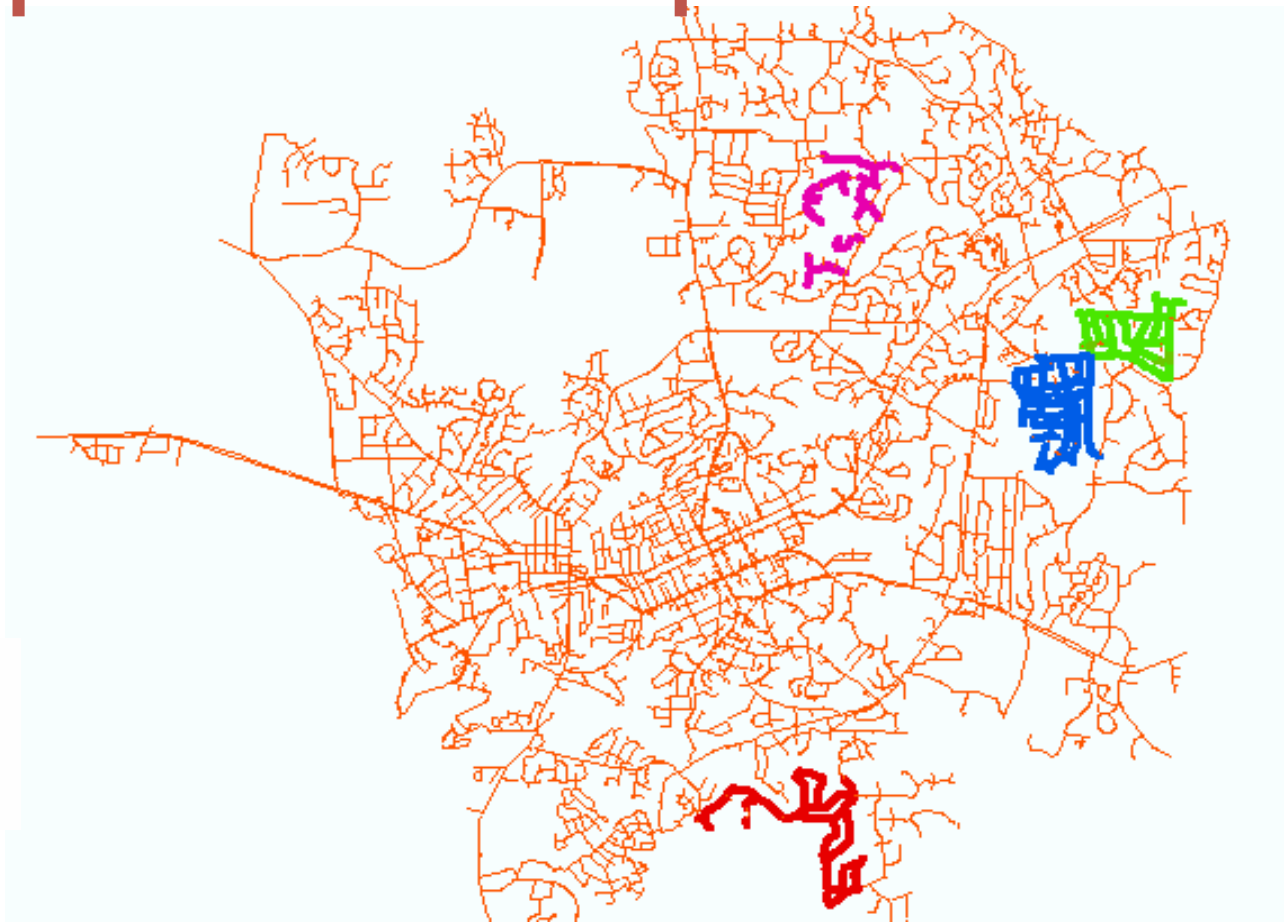
Recalculate

Performance Criteria:	Global Weighting Factors:	Weighted PAN:	Composite PAN: 248
Remaining Life PAN: 0	X (4 / 5) =	0	
Breaks and Leaks PAN: 100	X (5 / 5) =	100	
Water Quality PAN: 5	X (0 / 5) =	0	
Water Main Importance PAN: 0	X (3 / 5) =	0	
Hydraulic Performance PAN: 0	X (0 / 5) =	0	
Corrosive Soil PAN: 0	X (0 / 5) =	0	
Water Main Material PAN: 100	X (2 / 5) =	40	
Maximum Static Pressure PAN: 100	X (2 / 5) =	40	
Water Main Location PAN: 20	X (2 / 5) =	8	
Critical Customer PAN: 100	X (3 / 5) =	60	

Edit Weighting Factors

Model Results Last Generated On: 14-Apr-2003

Comparison of Groups of Mains



- Briarcliff (PAN 108)
- Colony Woods (PAN 114)
- N Lake Forest (PAN 68)
- Bayberry (PAN 74)

How to get started with your AMPs...



- Develop Goals & Assess Needs
- Recognize the benefits and limitations of the top-down vs. bottom-up approach
- If you don't have clear policies to manage your W/WW system, establish them
- Ensure your available information can support your approach to asset management
- Do what you can now... your problem will not go away, it will only get worse
- Prepare a strategy for implementing more robust asset management practices going forward

Questions



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