

Planning Today for Reliable Water Tomorrow



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About Us

The Environmental Finance Center Network (EFCN) is a university- and non-profit-based organization creating innovative solutions to the difficult how-to-pay issues of environmental protection and environmental infrastructure. The EFCN works collectively and independently (as individual Environmental Finance Centers) to address these issues across the entire U.S, including the 5 territories and the Navajo Nation. The EFCN aims to assist public and private sectors through training, direct professional assistance, production of durable resources, and innovative policy ideas.



What is the EFCN?



National network funded through the United States Environmental Protection Agency



Provides technical assistance and training



Helps communities address water and wastewater challenges



Focuses on financial, managerial, and technical capacity development



EFCN Mission



PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE
ENVIRONMENTAL
INFRASTRUCTURE



STRENGTHEN UTILITY
MANAGEMENT AND
LEADERSHIP



IMPROVE ACCESS TO
FUNDING AND FINANCING
OPPORTUNITIES



SUPPORT REGULATORY
COMPLIANCE AND LONG-
TERM RESILIENCE



Who Does EFCN Serve?



Rural water systems



Municipal utilities



Wastewater treatment facilities



Tribal communities



State agencies and Utility Districts



Key Services Provided



FINANCIAL
PLANNING
ASSISTANCE



ASSET
MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE



RATE STUDIES
AND RATE-
SETTING SUPPORT



INFRASTRUCTURE
FUNDING
STRATEGIES



UTILITY
MANAGEMENT
TRAINING



Why EFCN Matters



AGING INFRASTRUCTURE
REQUIRES SIGNIFICANT
INVESTMENT



REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS
CONTINUE TO INCREASE



SMALL AND RURAL
SYSTEMS FACE LIMITED
RESOURCES



SOUND FINANCIAL
MANAGEMENT IS
ESSENTIAL FOR
SUSTAINABILITY



EFCN PROVIDES EXPERT
ASSISTANCE AT LITTLE OR
NO COST



MSU Water Resources Research Institute Technical Services



Comprehensive System Evaluations

Water Audits

Financial Rate Analysis

Cross Connection Control Program Assistance

Treatment Optimization

Compliance Consultation: GWR, RTCTR, LCR, etc...

Asset Management Assistance

Distribution System Optimization

Chemical Feed Dosage Optimization



Training Objectives



Define sustainable drinking water infrastructure



Recognize the major threats facing water systems



Understand the relationship between infrastructure, operations, and finances



Identify practical strategies to improve long-term sustainability



Develop priorities for future planning

What Does Sustainability Mean?



A sustainable drinking water system consistently provides safe, affordable water while maintaining infrastructure, protecting public health, and remaining financially viable.

Three pillars:

1. Infrastructure
2. Operations
3. Financial Sustainability



Why Sustainability Matters



AGING
INFRASTRUCTURE



POPULATION
CHANGES



ISING
CONSTRUCTION
COSTS



INFLATION



WORKFORCE
SHORTAGES



INCREASING
REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS



CUSTOMER
EXPECTATIONS

Poll Question #01



“What sustainability initiative has your utility implemented or prioritized?”

- A.** Asset management and infrastructure planning
- B.** Water-loss reduction and meter improvements
- C.** Treatment/process optimization and energy efficiency
- D.** Preventive maintenance and equipment replacement



The State of Drinking Water Infrastructure



Many water mains exceed 50–100 years old



Deferred maintenance increases emergency repairs



Treatment equipment reaches the end of useful life



Replacement costs continue rising

Reactive vs. Proactive Infrastructure Replacement

Reactive

Replace after failure

Emergency spending

Unplanned outages

Higher repair costs

Limited options

Firefighting

Short-term solution

Proactive

Replace based on condition and risk

Planned spending

Fewer unexpected outages

Better cost control

More time to evaluate options

Planning

Long-term strategy

Condition + Criticality + Consequence

- **Age alone should not determine when an asset is replaced.**
- A 60-year-old water main that has never experienced a failure may be less urgent than a 30-year-old main that:
 - Breaks frequently
 - Serves a hospital or major industry
 - Has inadequate capacity
 - Causes significant water loss
 - Is located under a major highway



Reactive vs. Proactive Infrastructure Replacement



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REACTIVE vs. PROACTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

REACTIVE CYCLE

"Fix It When It Breaks"



Reactive spending is unpredictable, more expensive, and hard on customers and staff.

VS.

PROACTIVE CYCLE

"Plan Before It Fails"



Proactive planning reduces risk, controls costs, and delivers reliable service.



KEY TAKEAWAY: Plan ahead, invest wisely, and maintain today for a more reliable tomorrow.

Poll Question #02



“Which improvement could have the greatest impact on your utility over the next five years?”

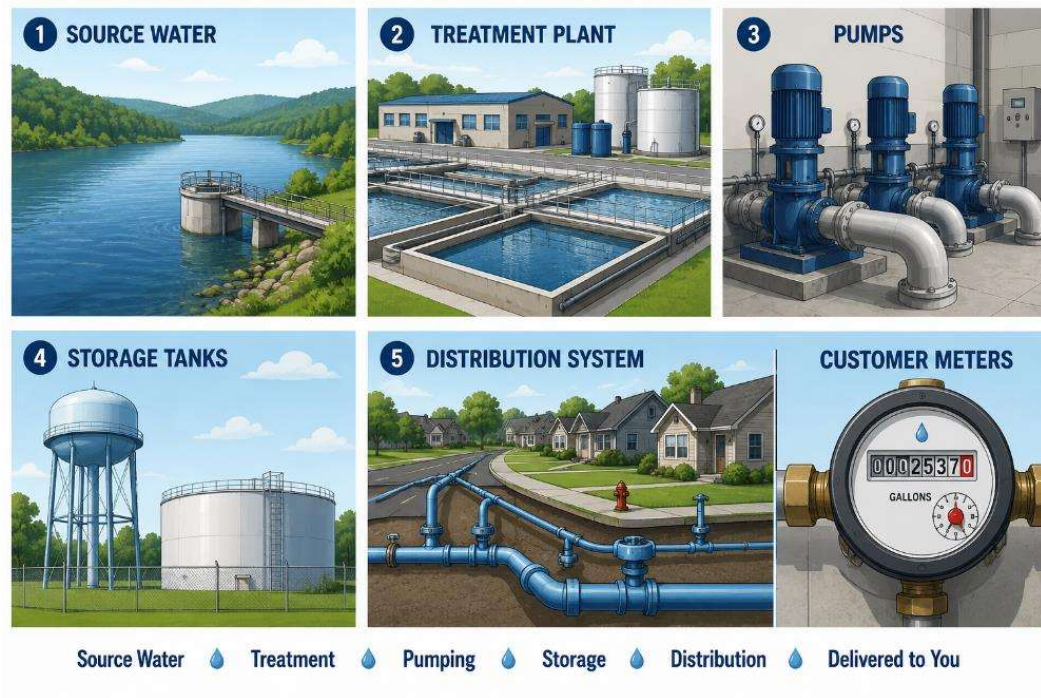
- A.** Replacing aging water mains and critical infrastructure
- B.** Reducing water loss and improving system efficiency
- C.** Improving rates, reserves, and financial planning
- D.** Investing in operators, technology, and treatment optimization



Components of Sustainable Infrastructure



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Asset Management Support



Inventory of critical infrastructure assets



Condition assessment planning



Replacement and rehabilitation scheduling



Life cycle cost analysis



Long-term capital planning



Asset Management Basics



Wells



Pumps



Valves



Tanks



Water mains



SCADA
equipment

Asset Management Basics

5 QUESTIONS EVERY UTILITY SHOULD ANSWER

1 WHAT DO WE OWN?   Know your assets. Have an accurate inventory.	2 WHAT IS IT WORTH?   Understand the value of your assets to plan and budget.	3 WHAT CONDITION IS IT IN?   Assess current condition to identify risks.	4 WHAT IS THE REMAINING LIFE?   Estimate useful life remaining to plan ahead.	5 WHEN SHOULD IT BE REPLACED?   Determine the optimal time to replace and invest.
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Answering these five questions helps utilities make **informed decisions**, **reduce risk**, and **invest in a sustainable water future**.



Water Loss and Infrastructure Sustainability



REAL LOSSES



APPARENT LOSSES



NON-REVENUE
WATER



Real Losses - physical losses of treated water from the distribution system.



Main breaks – Sudden failures that can release large quantities of water.



Leaking water mains – Small, continuous leaks can waste significant amounts of water over time.



Service line leaks – Leaks between the main and customer meter can go unnoticed.



Tank and reservoir leakage – Structural deterioration can result in continuous water loss.



Overflow – Storage tanks may overflow because of faulty controls, telemetry problems, or improper operating procedures.



Underground leakage – Some of the most difficult losses to identify because the water may never reach the surface.

Apparent Losses - water that is consumed but not properly measured, billed, or accounted for.

Inaccurate customer meters – Older meters may under-register consumption.

Unauthorized consumption – Water theft, illegal connections, or meter bypasses.

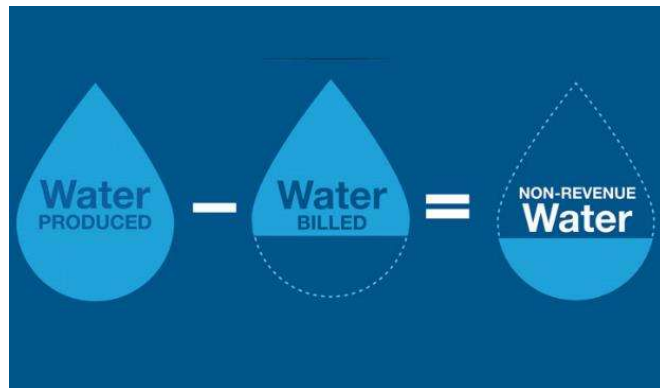
Data entry errors – Incorrect meter readings or account information.

Billing system errors – Problems transferring or processing consumption data.

Unmetered authorized use – Flushing, firefighting, construction, or other uses that aren't properly recorded.

Poor meter sizing – An improperly sized meter may not accurately measure low or high flows.

Non-Revenue Water - water that enters the distribution system but does not generate revenue for the utility.



- Water Produced – Water Sold = Water That Needs an Explanation
- Real losses + Apparent losses + Authorized unbilled consumption

Benefits of Reducing Water Loss



Increased Revenue



Lower Pumping Costs

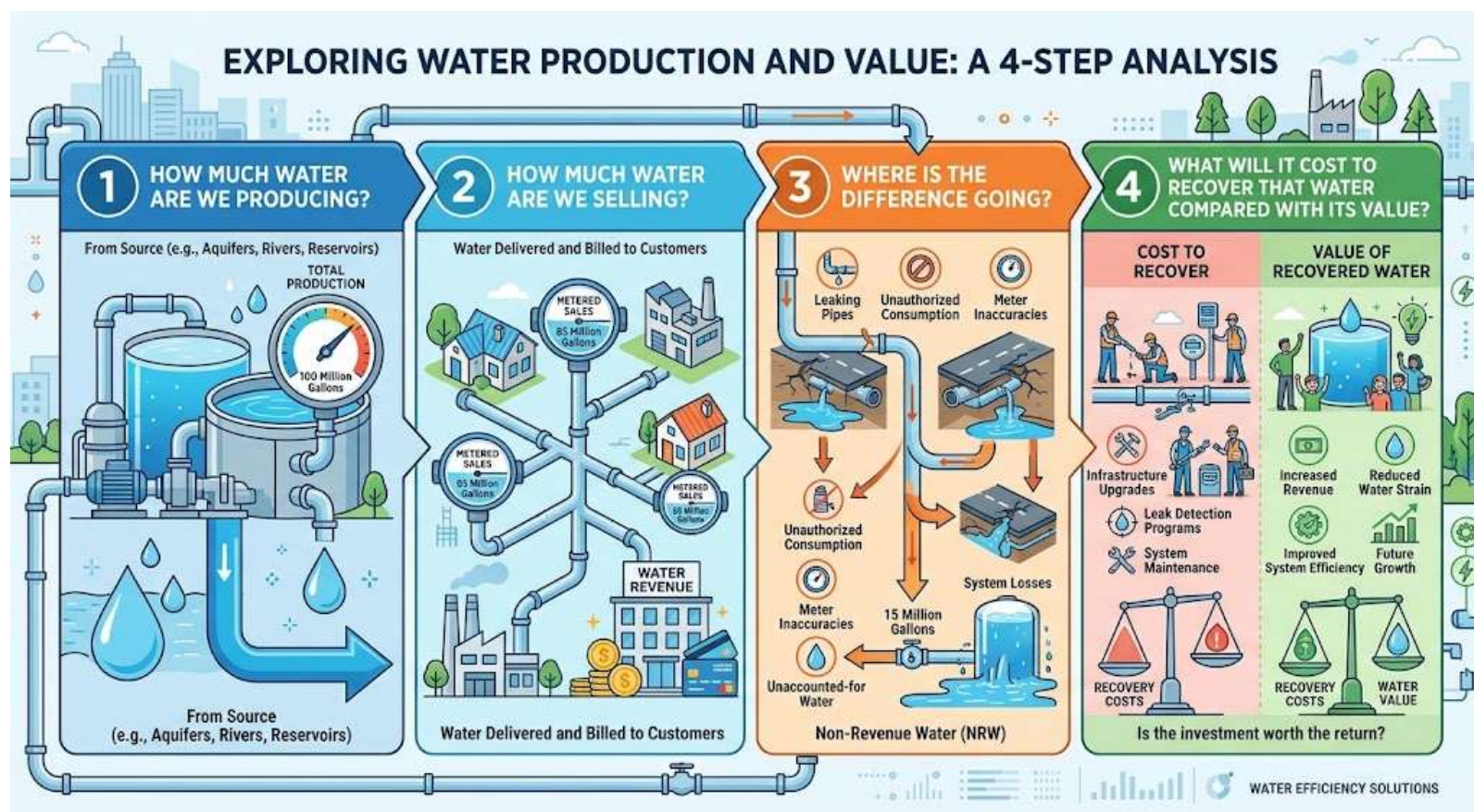


Reduced Chemical Use



Extended Infrastructure Life

Responsible Water-Loss Program



Treatment Optimization



IMPROVED FILTER
PERFORMANCE



CHEMICAL FEED
ADJUSTMENTS



PROCESS
MONITORING



FINISHED WATER
QUALITY GOALS



DISTRIBUTION
SYSTEM
MONITORING



Distribution System Sustainability



Flushing programs



Valve exercising



Hydrant maintenance



Pressure management



Storage tank inspections



Dead-end management

Workforce Sustainability

NAVIGATING THE FUTURE OF WORKFORCE SUSTAINABILITY



Financial Sustainability



OPERATE DAILY



MAINTAIN
EQUIPMENT



REPLACE AGING
INFRASTRUCTURE



MEET FUTURE
REGULATIONS



BUILD RESERVES



Rate Structures Support Sustainability



RECOVER
COSTS



ENCOURAGE
CONSERVATION



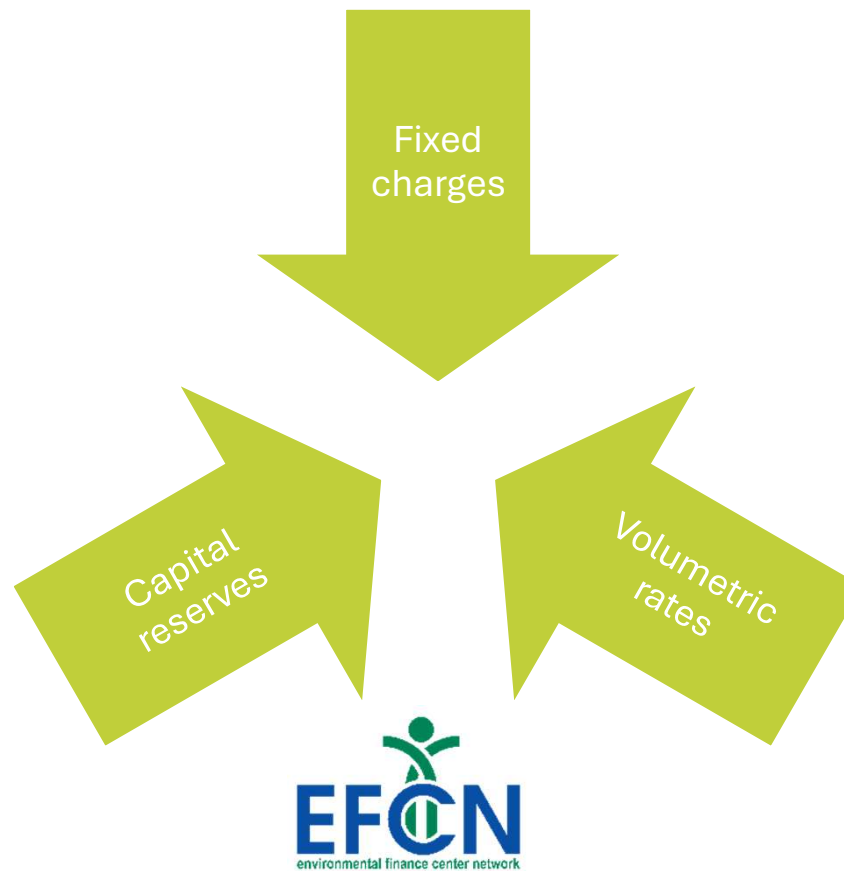
MAINTAIN
AFFORDABILITY



FUND CAPITAL
IMPROVEMENTS



Rate Structures Support Sustainability



Poll Question #03



“What is the biggest obstacle to long-term infrastructure planning at your utility?”

- A.** Limited funding and insufficient revenue
- B.** Aging infrastructure and unexpected repairs
- C.** Staffing, workforce, and technical expertise
- D.** Regulatory requirements and changing priorities

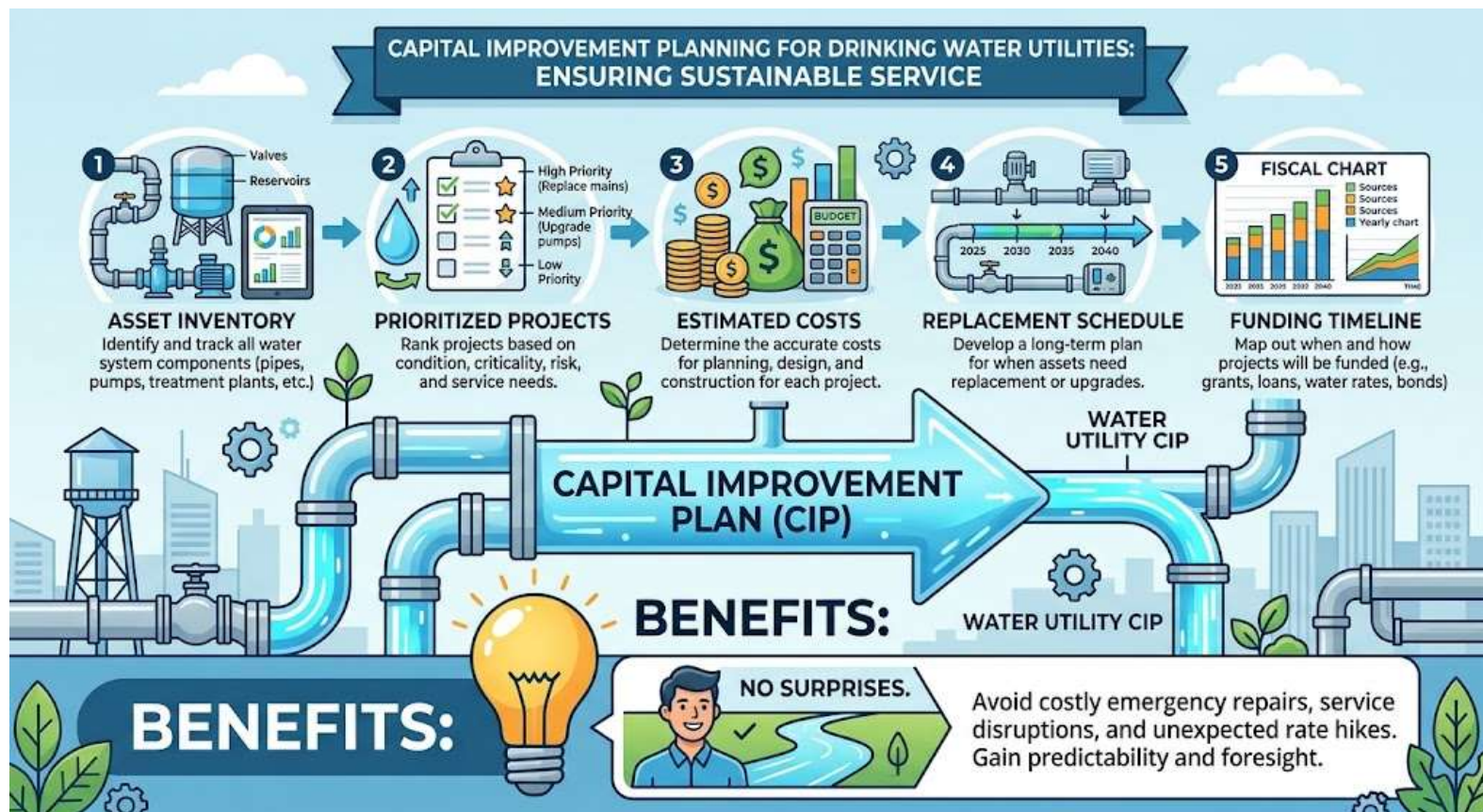




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Capital Improvement Planning



Securing Matching Funds



Matching funds require utilities to cover a specific percentage of a project's cost (often 10% to 50%) using local revenue to qualify for state or federal grant funding



Planning Ahead



1. Unlocking Grant Opportunities Federal programs like the State Revolving Funds (SRF) often require matching commitment from local water authorities. Having dedicated funds set aside signals fiscal responsibility and makes applications far more competitive.

2. Smoothing Out Rate Hikes Without forward planning, a sudden water main burst or pump failure forces utilities to borrow emergency cash at high interest rates or spike local water bills overnight. CIP allows utilities to phase rate adjustments gradually over 5 to 20 years.

3. Leveraging Multi-Year Financing By aligning replacement schedules with grant application windows, utilities can stack multiple funding sources—combining local reserves with principal-forgiveness loans and federal grants.

4. Eliminating Unplanned Disruptions Proactive planning transforms unexpected, multi-million-dollar emergency repairs into scheduled, routine maintenance—ensuring continuous service and stabilizing community water rates.



Funding Opportunities



€ State Revolving Funds (SRF)

🌱 USDA Rural Development

💰 Grants

📄 Bonds

💰 Local funding

📈 Reserve accounts



Technology for Sustainable Utilities



AMI/AMR
METERING



GIS MAPPING



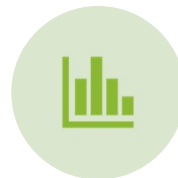
SCADA



LEAK DETECTION



ASSET
MANAGEMENT
SOFTWARE



DATA ANALYTICS



Climate Resilience and Emergency Preparedness



Case Study



Closing Poll Question



“If your utility had funding for only ONE major improvement, where would you invest it?”

- A.** Treatment plant upgrades
- B.** Distribution system replacement
- C.** Storage, pumping, and electrical improvements
- D.** Technology, workforce, and operational improvements



Key Takeaways



STRONG
LEADERSHIP



PREVENTIVE
MAINTENANCE



ASSET
MANAGEMENT



FINANCIAL
PLANNING



WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT



INFRASTRUCTURE
INVESTMENT



CONTINUOUS
OPTIMIZATION

Questions and Discussion

