



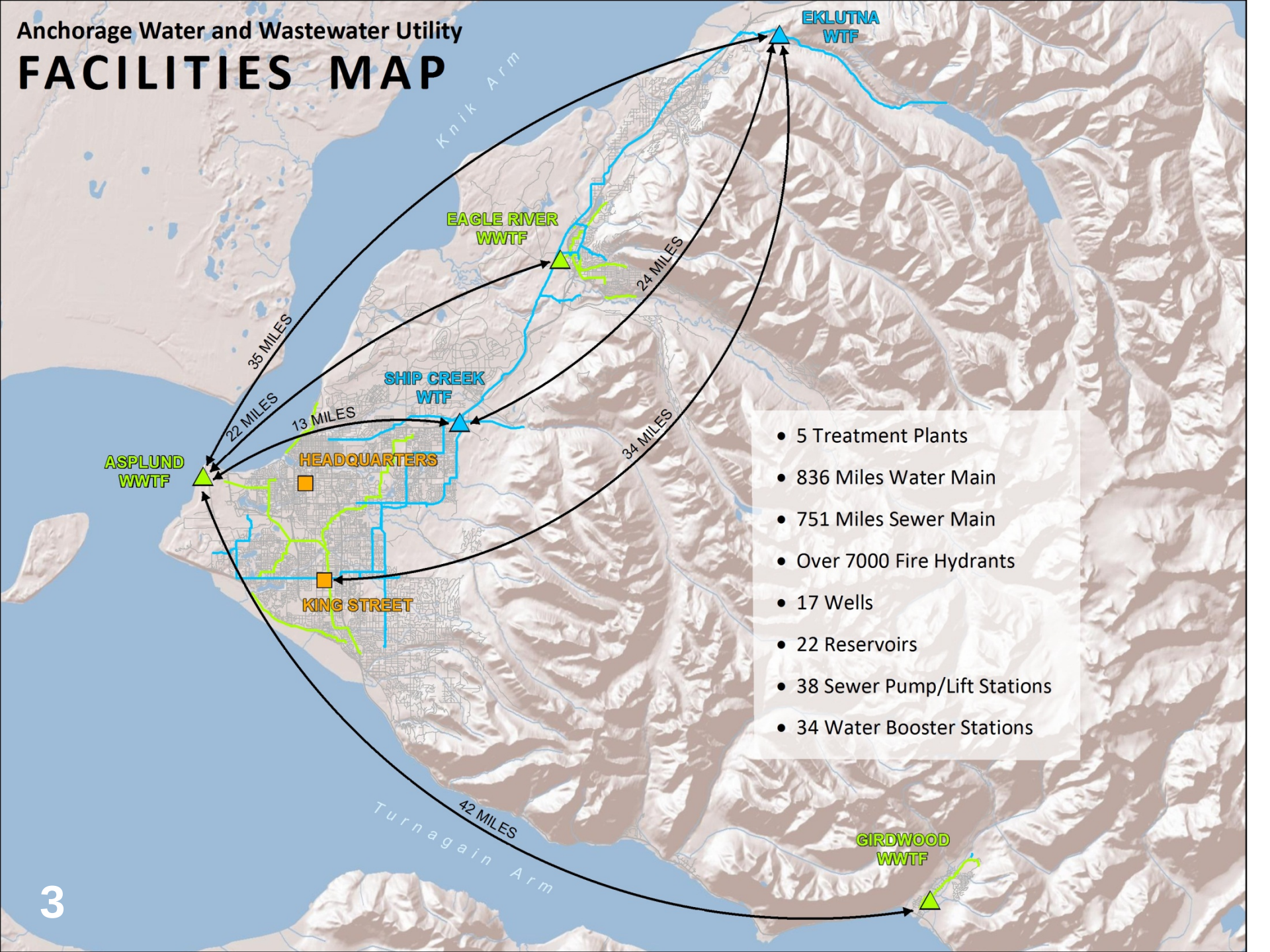
Restructuring Capital and Operating Budgets using Asset Management Concepts: Progress and Challenges

Kurt Vause, P.E.
Anchorage Water & Wastewater Utility





FACILITIES MAP



- 5 Treatment Plants
- 836 Miles Water Main
- 751 Miles Sewer Main
- Over 7000 Fire Hydrants
- 17 Wells
- 22 Reservoirs
- 38 Sewer Pump/Lift Stations
- 34 Water Booster Stations

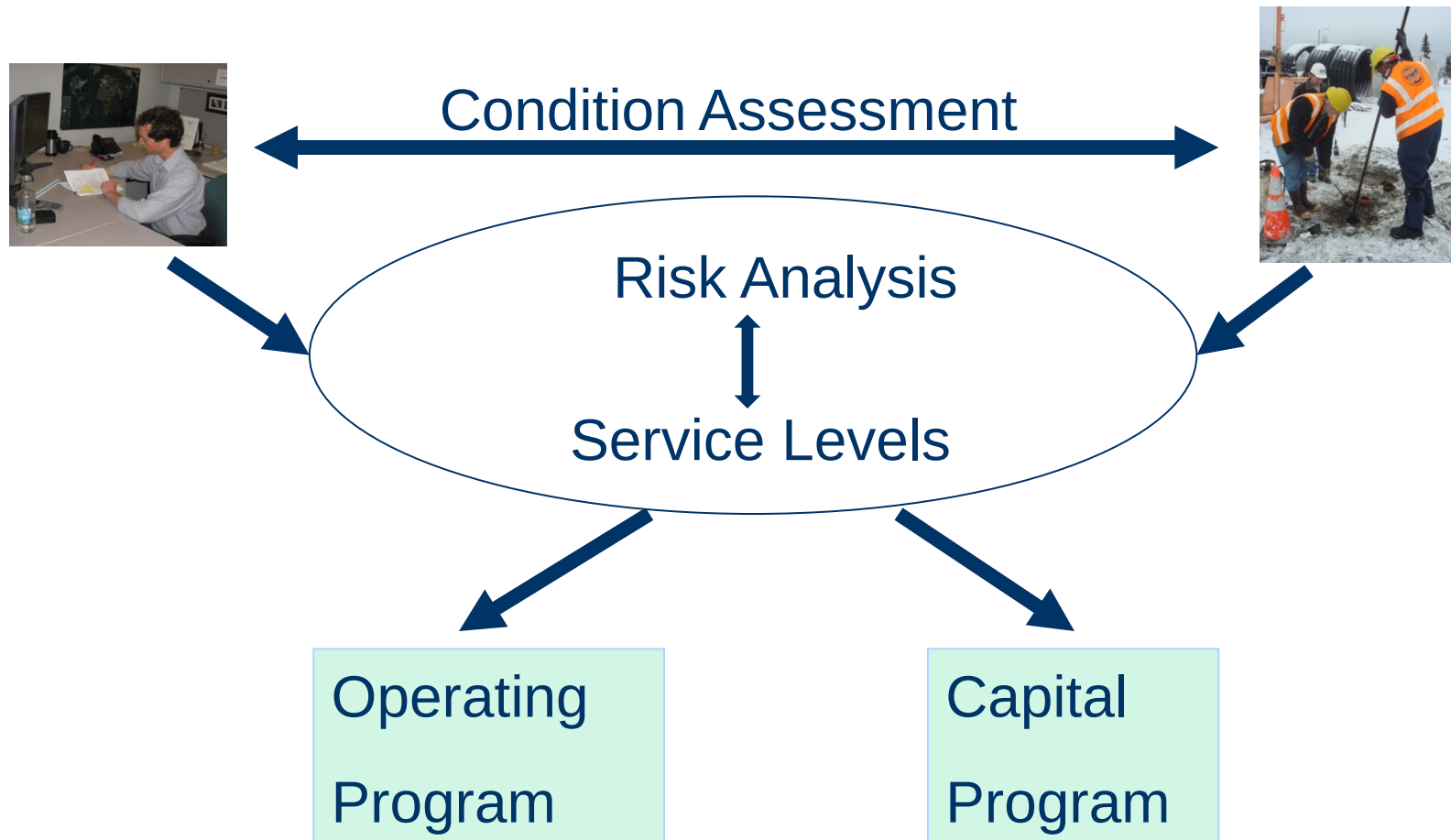


Policy Dance





Moving from Policy to Approach





Risk Policy – Response to Risk

RISK: Likelihood x Consequence





Risk Based Approach -- Likelihood

- Likelihood: Condition Assessment Types
 - Field/Physical Inspection
 - Data Mining/Cleanup





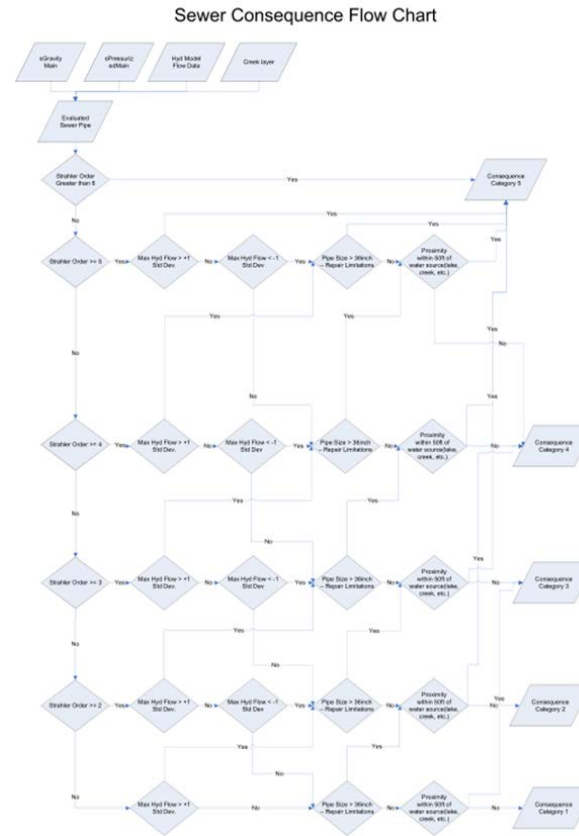
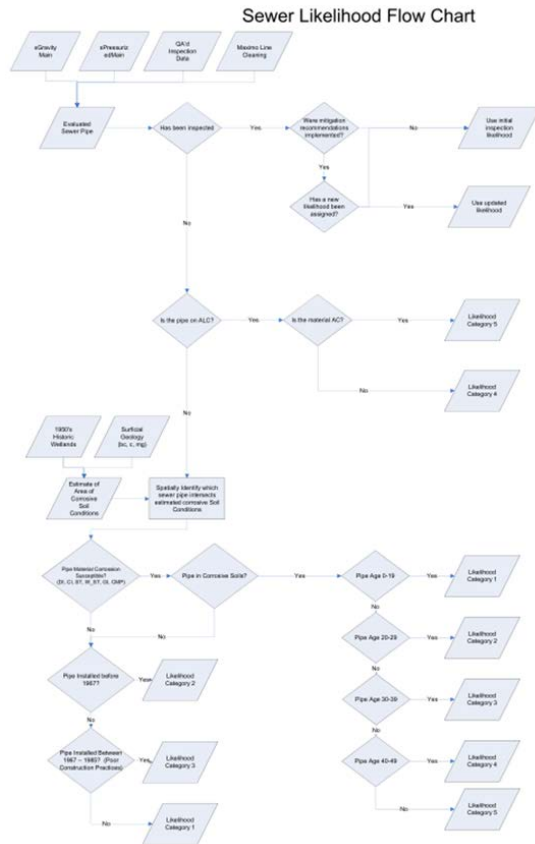
Risk Based Approach -- Consequence

- Customer Type
- Location/function in pipe network
 - Size
 - Redundancy
 - Size of population/customer base served
- Surrounding Area
 - Environmentally Sensitive Areas
 - Traffic
 - Difficulty of Access





“AM practices” – the Risk Assessment and Response plan





Risk Based Approach – Sewer Results

Sewer Pipe Risk Matrix – All Sewer Main

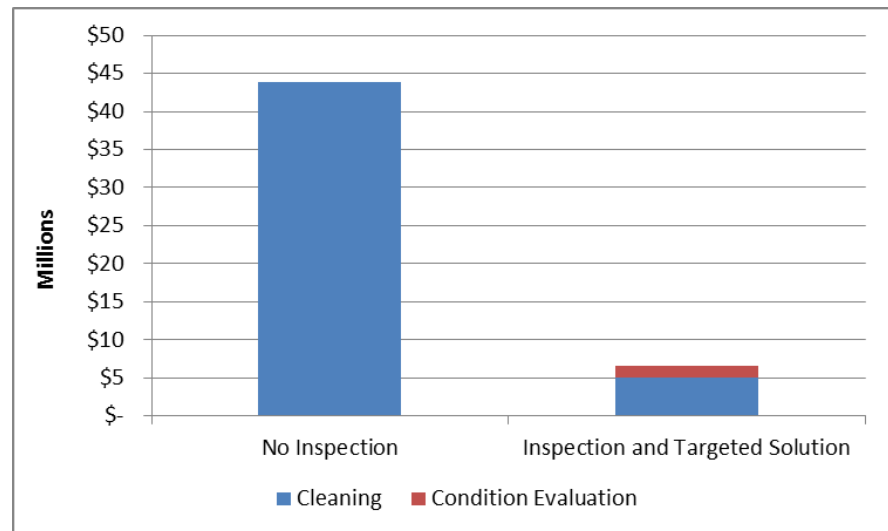
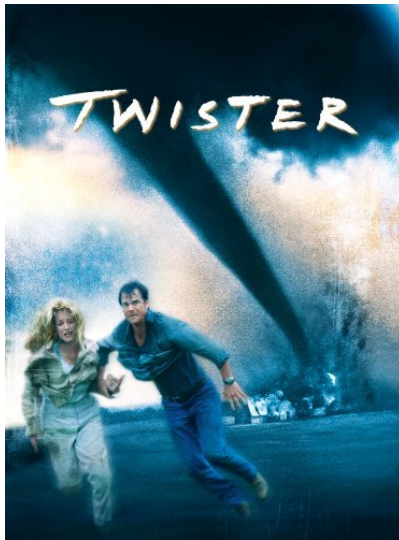
		Miles	%	Miles	%	Miles	%	Miles	%	Miles	%
High	5	5.9	0.8%	2.0	0.3%	1.6	0.2%	0.2	0.0%	0.4	0.1%
	4	9.2	1.2%	1.8	0.2%	2.0	0.3%	1.4	0.2%	1.0	0.1%
Likelihood	3	238.2	31.9%	40.9	5.5%	31.8	4.3%	24.6	3.3%	14.4	1.9%
	2	132.0	17.7%	24.0	3.2%	20.7	2.8%	12.0	1.6%	14.8	2.0%
	1	111.5	14.9%	17.2	2.3%	13.3	1.8%	11.1	1.5%	14.2	1.9%
Low		1		2		3		4		5	
		Low		Consequence						High	



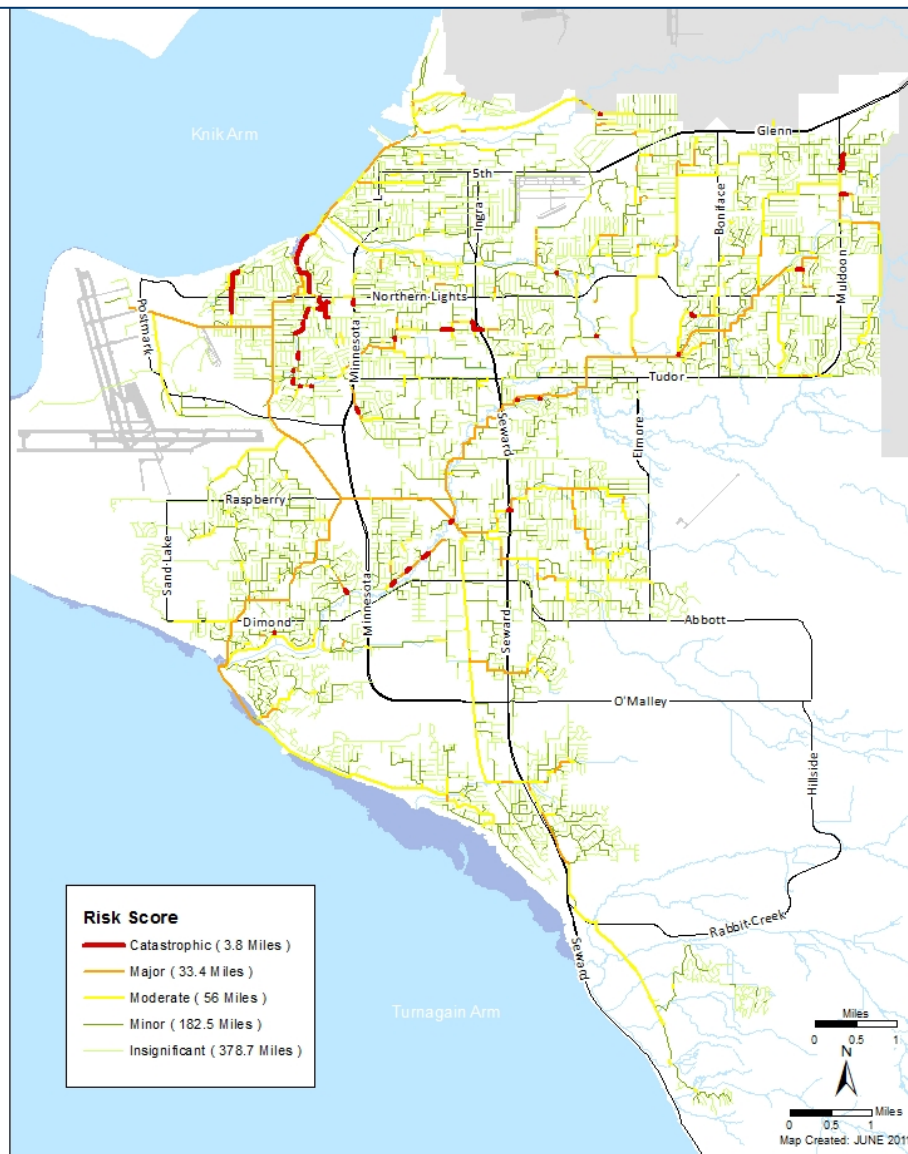


AWWU Strategy for meeting system challenges

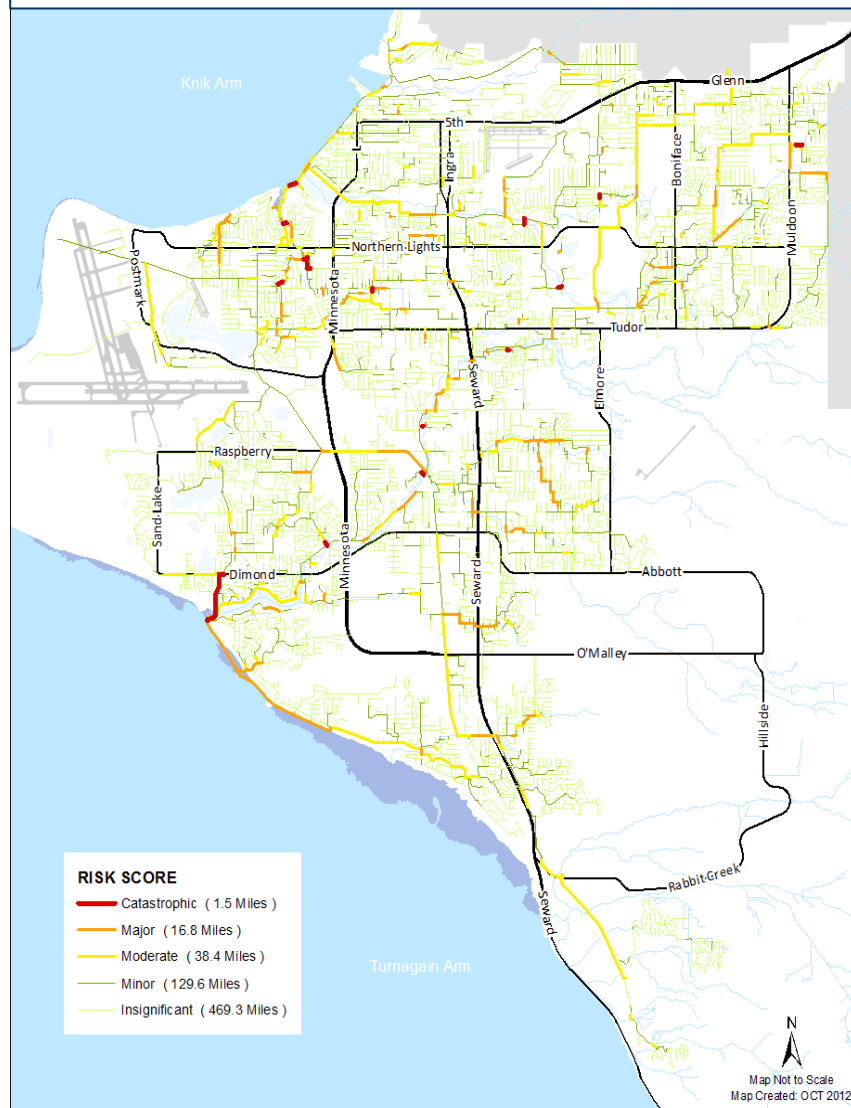
- More inspection to identify problems
- Stay one step ahead of disaster!



2011 Sewer Main Risk Analysis Mainly Desktop Approach



2012 Sewer Main Risk Analysis Reduced Risk – Condition Assessment Results



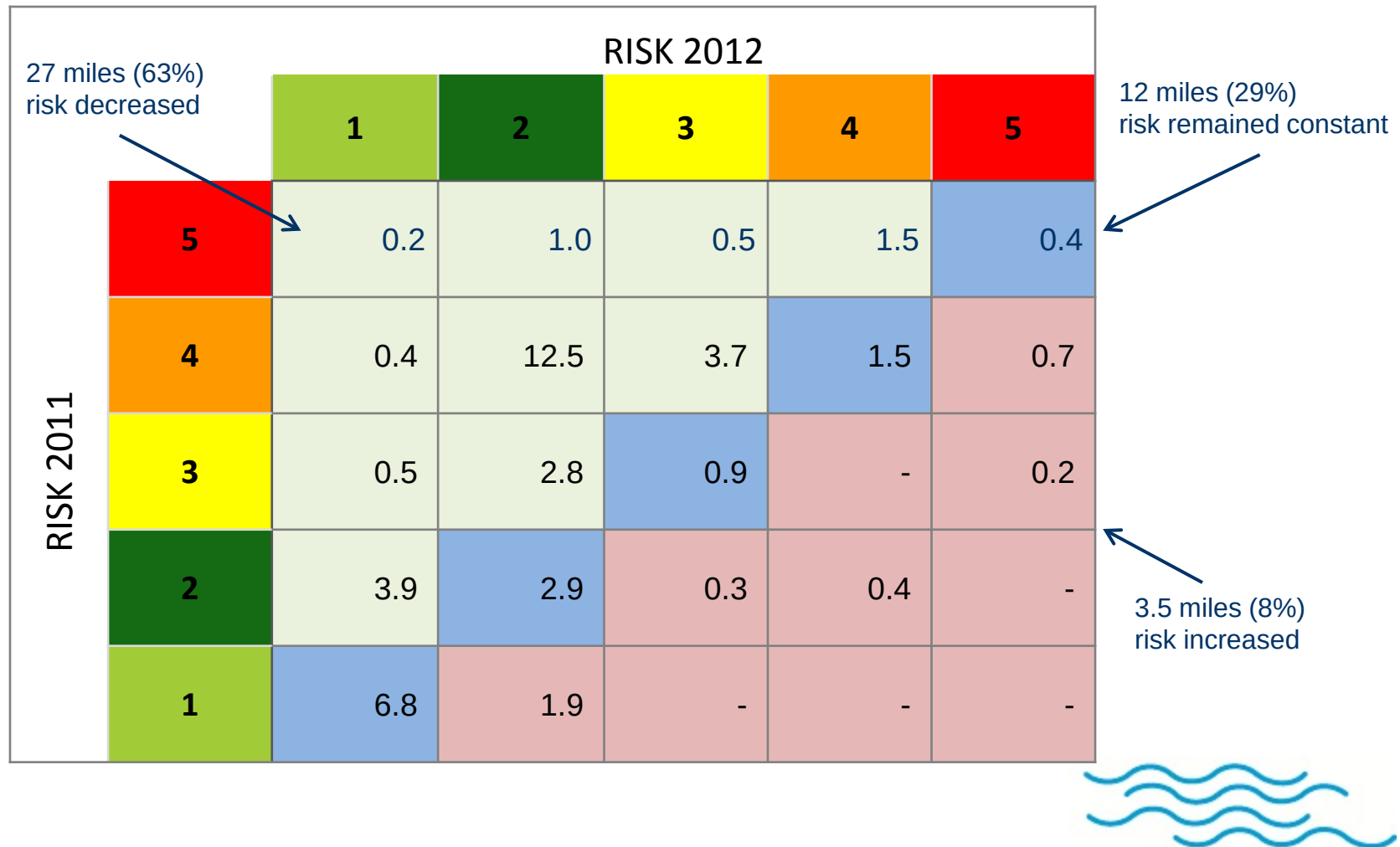


Condition Assessment: Reduce Risk by Reducing Likelihood





Reduction of Risk from Condition Assessment Results





Likelihood: Water Pipe

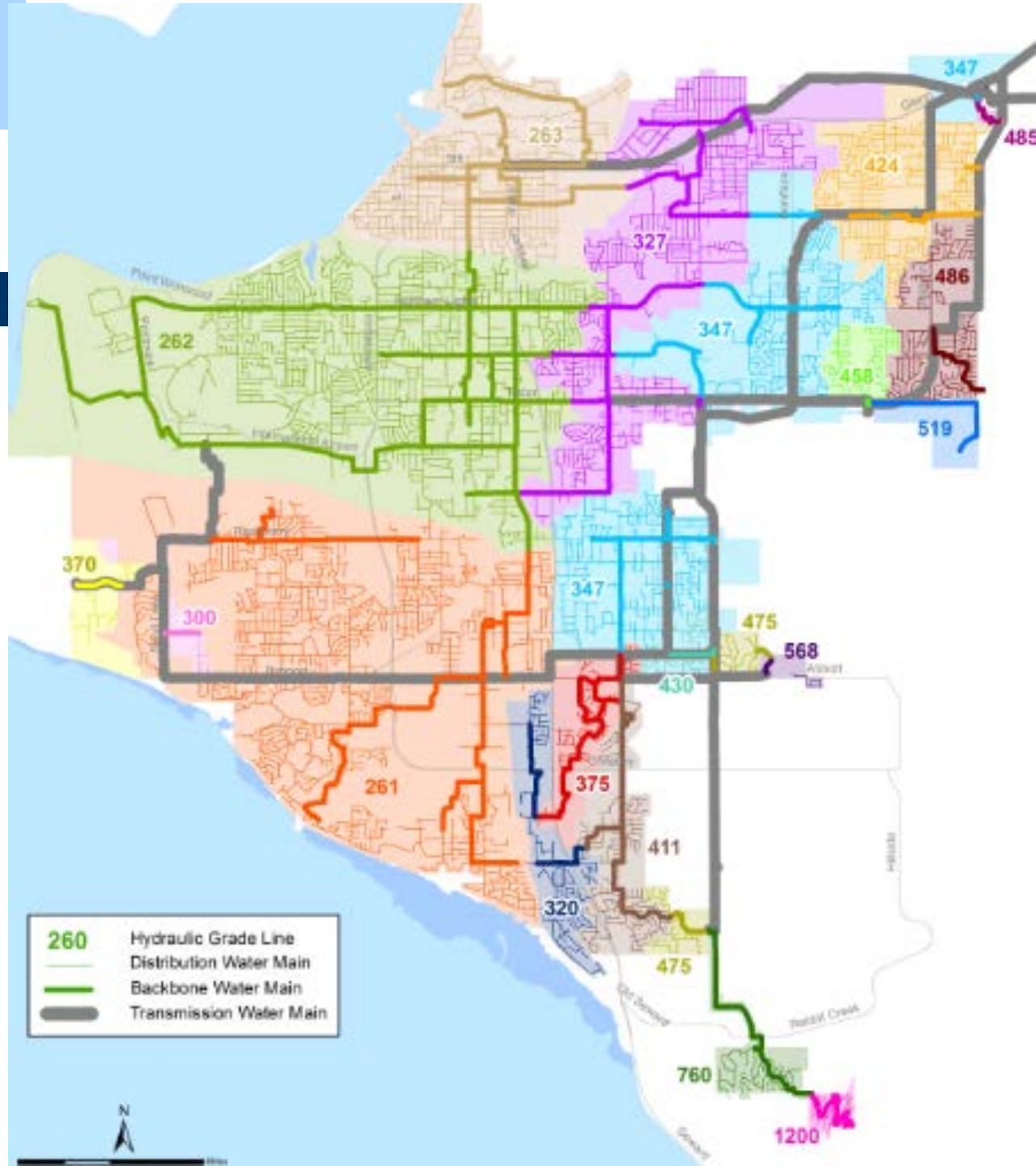
- 2012 Field Condition Assessment Projects
 - Large Diameter Leak Detection, BEM
 - Large Diameter Pipe Class Research
 - Small Diameter Echologics
- Data Mining/Validation
 - 20 Years of Small Diameter Break Data
 - Statistical Validation of Factors Influencing Failures
 - Failure Curves and Live Estimates





Supply Analysis (Consequence)

Condition Assessment on Large Diameter





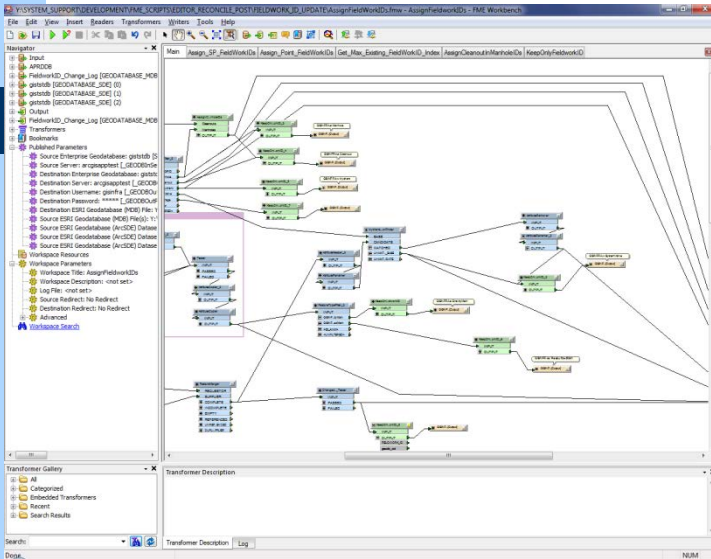
Likelihood: Failure Prediction and Economics

➤ Scripting Process Does

Heavy Lifting

Triple Bottom Line
Consequence of Failure

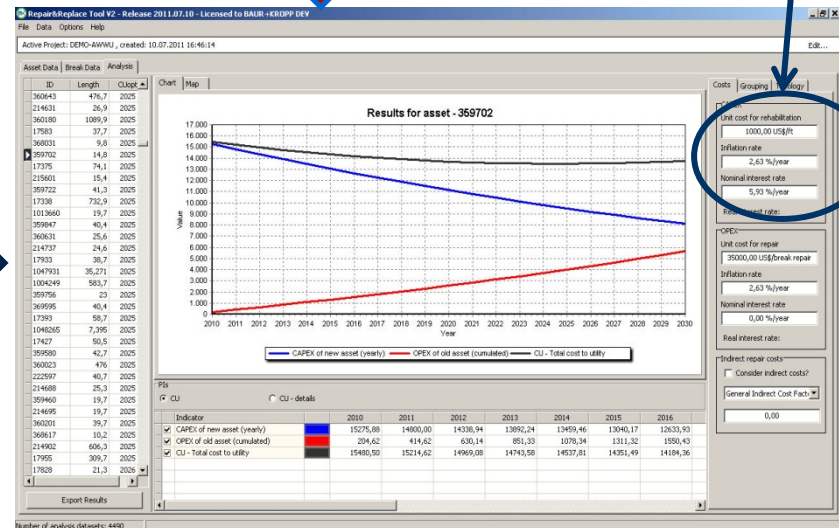
Scripting
tools also
generate
R&R costs



Likelihood of Failure
Developed through
Statistical Failure Model

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{P\{N(t+h) - N(t) = 1 | N(t) = j\}}{h}$$

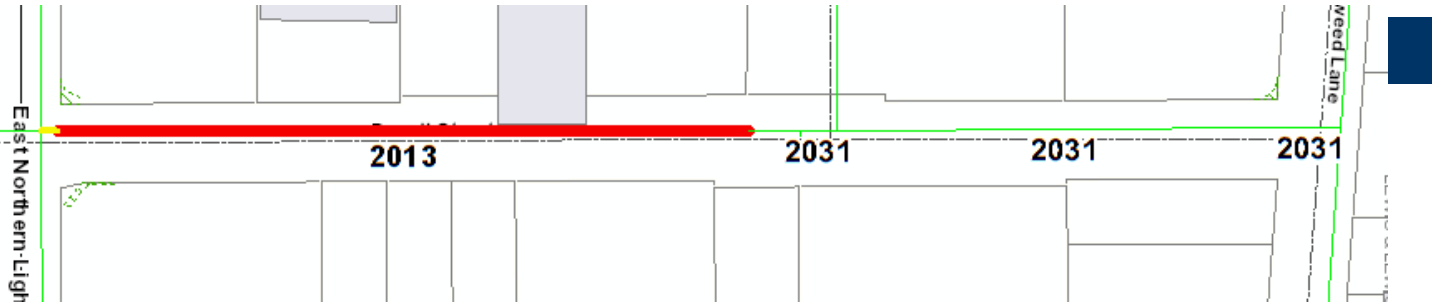
Yule Factor **Weibull Factor** **Cox Factor**



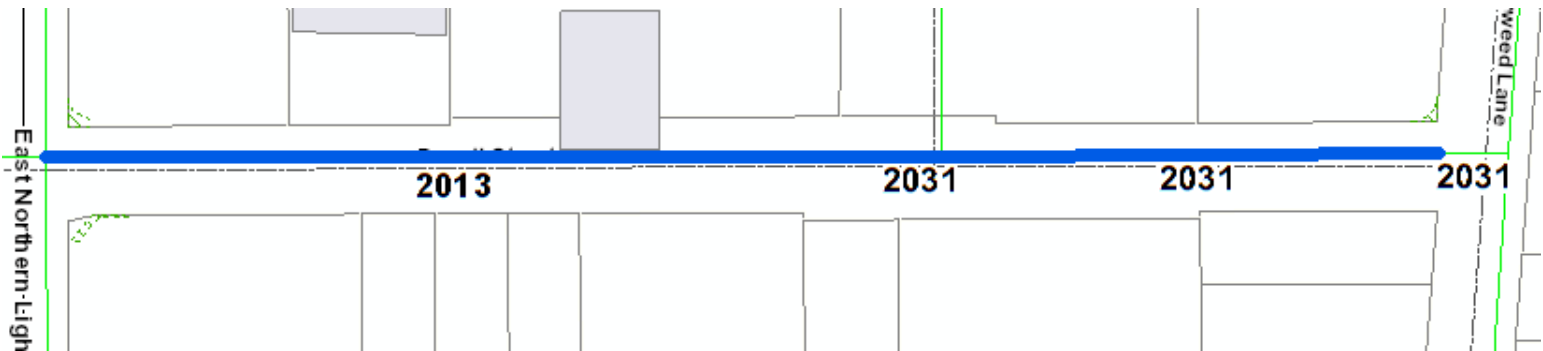


Capital Program Results

Optimal Replacement Year By Individual Pipe Segment



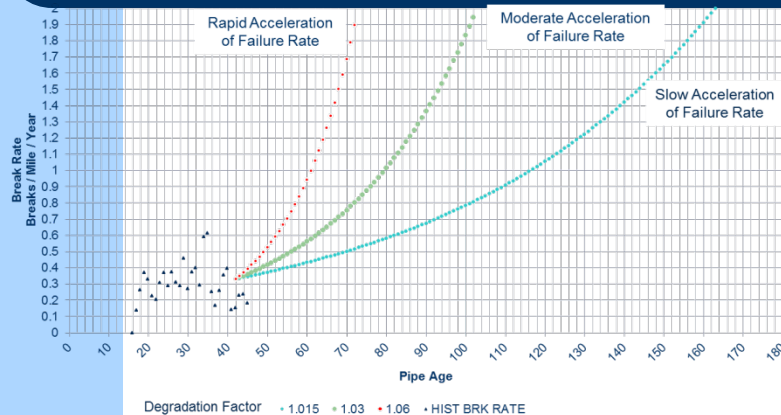
Final Sieve is Engineering Judgment on Final Project Scope





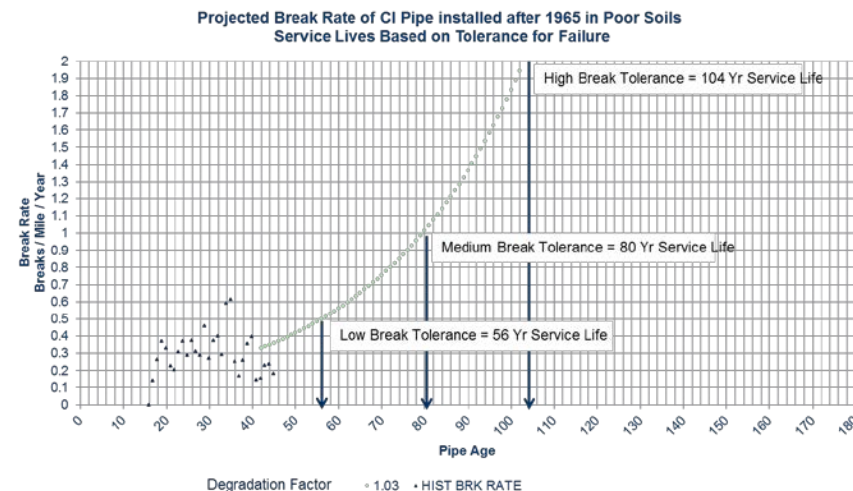
Define Your Service Level

Develop Break Rate Curves from Historic Break Data



Define Failure Tolerance Based on Consequence (same as previous)

Direct and Indirect Cost of Failure	Break Rate Tolerance Br/Mi/Yr
< \$100,000	2
\$100,001 to \$200,000	1
\$200,001 to \$500,000	0.5
> \$500,001	0.2



Service Lives should be defined in terms of Level of Service- i.e Risk Tolerance (BR's)

Informal Service Level:
3 breaks/3 blocks/ 3 years ~ 2 br/mi/yr



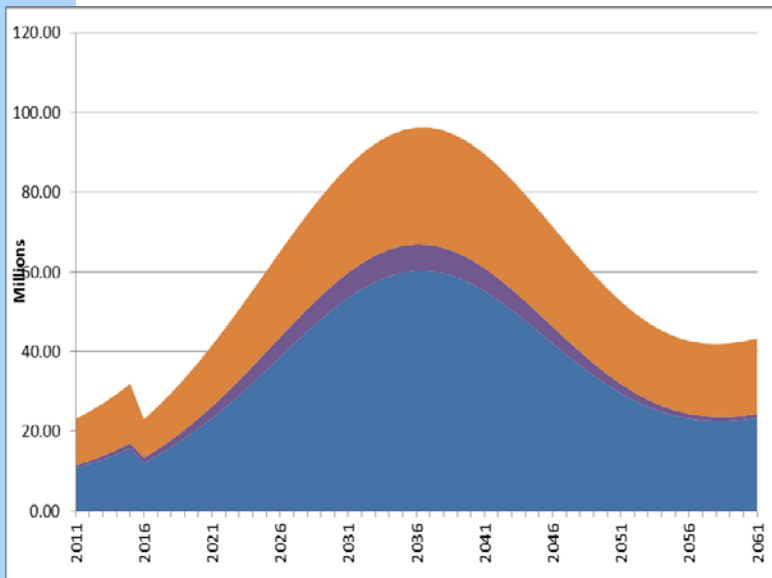


Long Term Financial Plan

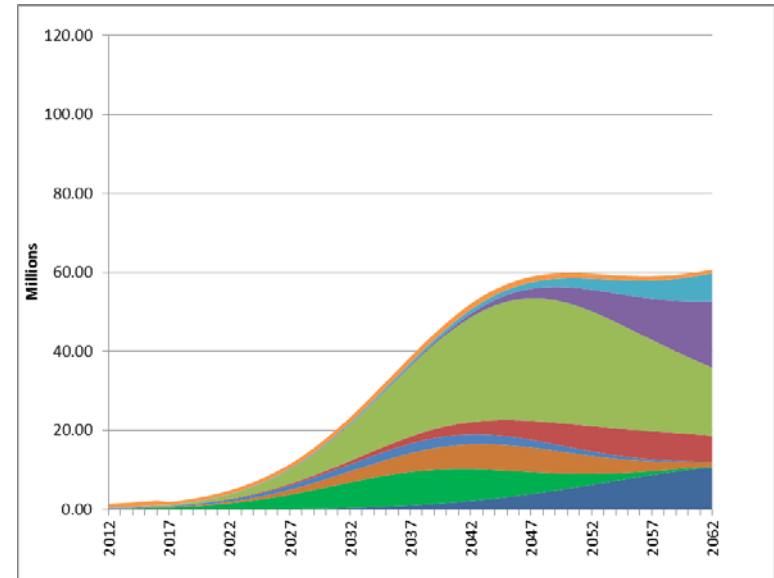
New Service Lives Based on Service Level

	Nessie	MBR 0.5	MBR 1	MBR 2
AC	75	125	150	170
CI_POST_65_BS	50-60	55	80	105
CI_POST_65_GS	60	85	110	135
CI_PRE_65_BS	50-60	75	100	125
CI_PRE_65_GS	75	100	125	150
DI_BS	50-70	105	130	150
DI_GS	60-75	135	155	180

2011 Nessie



2012 Updated Nessie





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