The St. Louis Consent Decree

- Wet weather lawsuit filed June 2007
- Consent decree entered April 2012
- Estimated cost = $4.7 B (2010 dollars)
  - $1.9 B CSO long term control plan
  - $1.3 B SSO elimination
  - $1.3 B Asset renewal
  - $230 M Cityshed improvements
- Compliance Schedule = 23 years
SSO Elimination

- Early action elimination of 50 constructed SSO locations by 12/31/12
- SSO Master plan that provides a detailed removal schedule of remaining by 12/31/13
- 85% removal of constructed SSO locations by 12/31/23, approximately 178 SSOs
- Remaining 15% by 12/31/33 if technically justified, less than 32 SSOs
SSO Elimination Tools

- Increased maintenance
- Asset condition monitoring
- Flow metering
- Activation monitoring
- Sewer replacement for increased capacity
- Private I/I control
- Pipe rehabilitation
- Storage tanks
CSO Control

- 177 CSO locations
- $100 M green infrastructure program
  - $3 M pilot program underway
  - Pilot performance report due in 2015
- 3 tunnels
  - 9 mile, 28 foot diameter
  - 2.25 mile, 20 foot diameter
  - 1.7 mile, 24 foot diameter
- 2 high rate treatment plants
CMOM Metrics

- Inspection
  - CCTV 280 mi/yr until system completely inspected, plus
  - CCTV 120 extra mi/yr until 12/31/13
  - 15,000 structures/yr
  - Forcemains 1-5 yr cycle based upon risk

- Cleaning
  - Non PVC < 21”, every 5 years
  - PVC & CIPP < 21”, every 10 years

- Rehabilitation/replacement
  - 1500 structures/yr
  - 90 mi/yr for first 10 years, 65 mi/yr thereafter
Clean the sewers first!

Maintenance Related Basement Backups
2003 – 2008 average = 220 per quarter
Asset Management Features

- MSD presents service level metrics to EPA
- Service level metrics used to fine tune program the CMOM metrics
  - Failing to meet metrics – increase efforts
  - Exceeding metrics – right size efforts
- Pump station inspection
- FOG program
- Integration of ESRI GIS and Maximo asset management system
Getting Started

- Not really, we’ve spent $2.5B since 1992 addressing 350 overflows
- 2013-16 rates approved June 5th
  - 85% favorable vote
  - 52% increase, with $945 M debt authorization
  - 126% increase with cash funded program
  - Current rates = $28.73 for average homeowner
- ~ $1B of capital improvements over 4 years
- Rates expected to rise ~2.5x by 2020
Money will Matter

- We can manage what we’ve agreed to, but
- As rates rise to ~$1000 per year what about:
  - POTW Nutrient removal - $500M
  - Recreational WQ standards - $2B
  - Incinerator MACT standards - $250M
  - Stormwater pollution - ?
  - Climate change - ?
  - Immerging contaminants - ?
An Historical Perspective: “Needs”

Federal grants up to 85%

SRF loans that now cover 6%
An Historical Perspective: Benefits

- $600 billion ($2010) to build, repair, and replace wastewater infrastructure
- Prevented nearly 30,000 tons of organic pollutants a day from reaching America’s waters
- Progress each decade, despite growth in population served, until the last decade
- Well documented benefits: ecological, fisheries, recreation, land values, industrial productivity, GDP
Chronic Under-Investment

- Water quality goes down in rivers, lakes, estuaries, and coastal waters
- Investment needs to meet Clean Water Act objectives go up, despite increases in investment in all periods
- Because clean water benefits flow downstream, communities that pay 100% of the costs of clean water will tend to choose less water quality than society as a whole would choose
NACWA’s *Money Matters* Campaign -Smarter Investment to Advance Clean Water-

- Pursue a watershed-based approach to solve water quality challenges
  - The Clean Water Act of 1972 must be updated to include controls on all sources of water pollution.
- Recommit to new technology and pioneering innovation
  - Municipalities and states must be encouraged, not deterred, in implementing innovative strategies, techniques, and technologies.
- Entrust local experts and leaders to use limited dollars to maximize community benefit
  - Regulatory structures must allow local clean water experts the flexibility to adapt to shifting public health and safety problems and priorities.
- Develop a rational, integrated approach to assessing community affordability
  - Using stakeholder input, EPA should conduct a complete and thorough update of its affordability criteria under the Clean Water Act.
• We are now faced with educating the public on the value of water and the need to pay more.
• Our customers will not “buy-in” if we do not get the most benefit from the dollars entrusted to us.
• The issue of prioritizing scarce resources to achieve the highest water quality benefits is critical.
How Can We Pay For This?

1. We need more money on the table and all options need to be part of the funding mix:
   - Continued and Consistent Rate Increases
   - Water Trust Fund
   - Private Investment- PPPs and PABs where appropriate
   - State Revolving Fund
   - Infrastructure Bank
   - Individual Earmarks

2. Given the ongoing economic situation, federal funding or new tax revenue to support clean water are unlikely in the short-term...THEREFORE:

   It is clear that a **NEW APPROACH TO SMARTER CLEAN WATER ACT INVESTMENT** is needed to address this challenge!
NACWA’s Related Advocacy Efforts

• Use 40th Anniversary of CWA as a moment to rethink key priorities, not just celebrate past success
  – Utility of the future
  – Ensure collaborative efforts within water sector and other key partners
  – Develop comprehensive wet weather legislation
  – Seek additional federal funding
  – Expand advocacy strength through NACWA Engage and social media
We have a Challenge …

… this is not who we are.