

New York State Department of Environment Conservation's Asset Management Pilot

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Introductions



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Department of Environmental Conservation



Environmental Facilities Corporation





















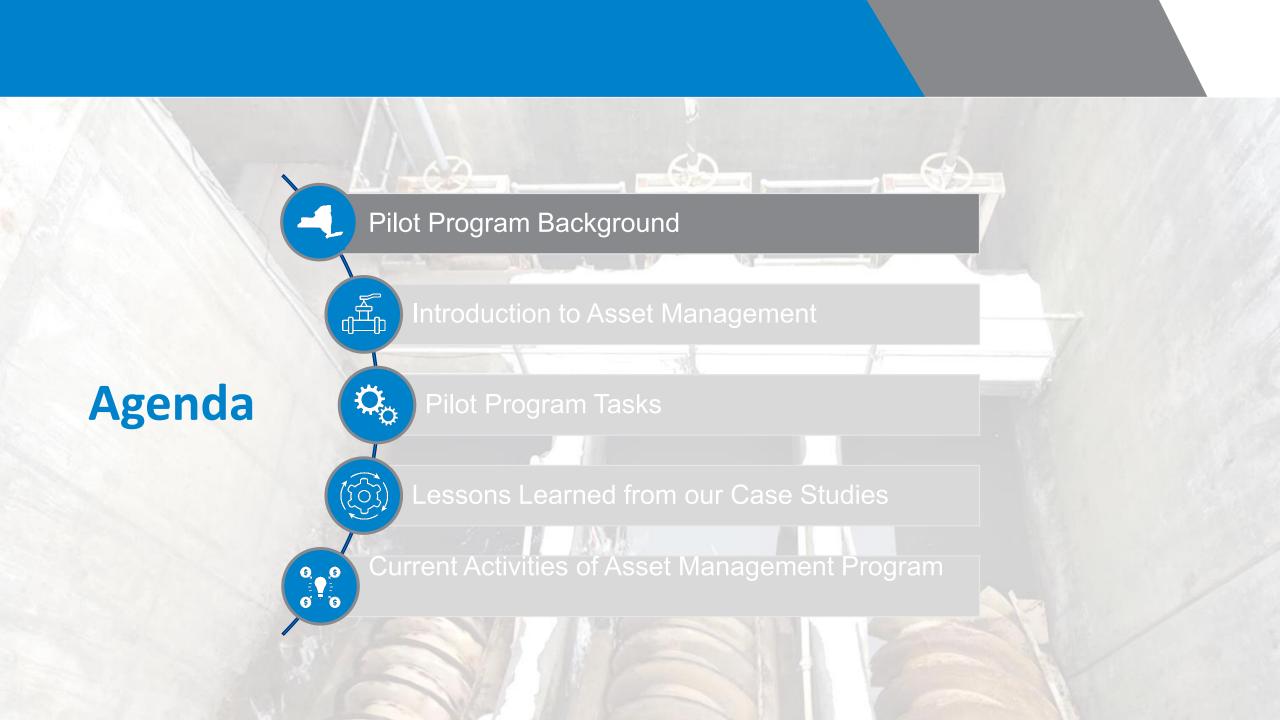












Why Asset Management?









Protect ecosystems and public health

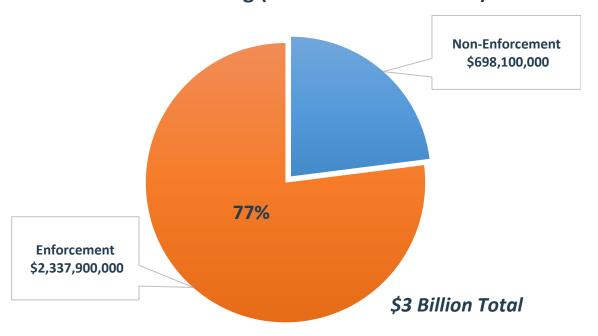
Avoid enforcements and penalties

Minimize long-term ownership costs

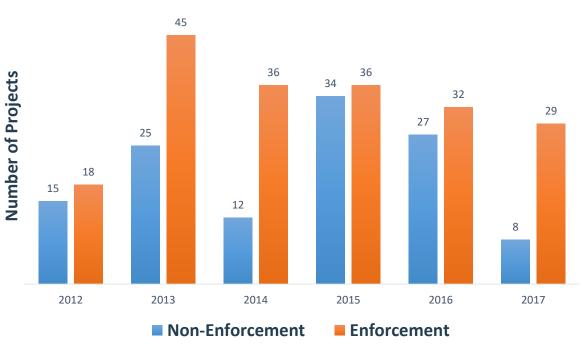
Maintain economic advantage

Why a Pilot Program?





CWSRF Projects (Fiscal Year 2012-2017)

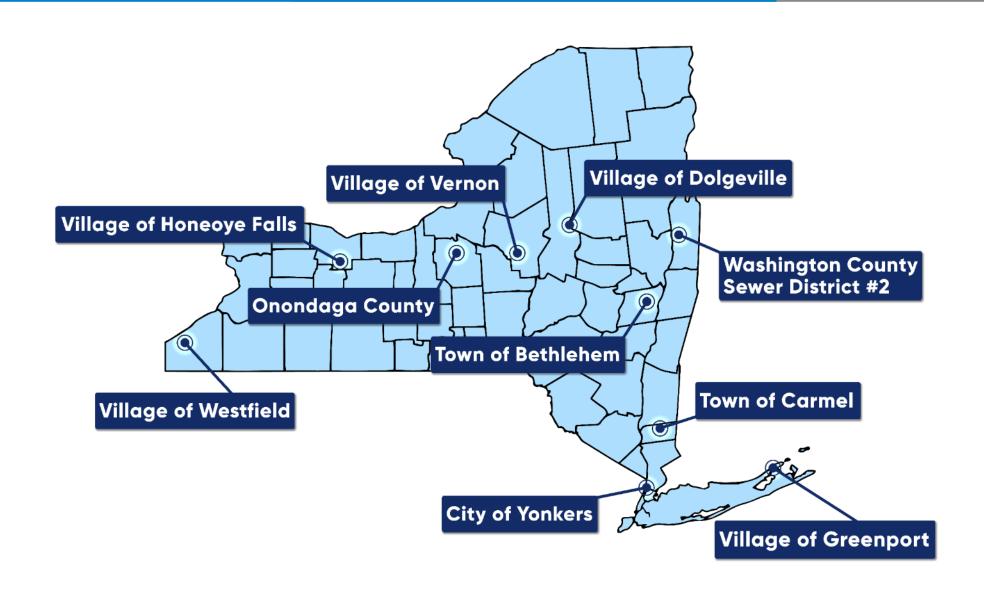


Purpose of the Pilot

- Learn how asset management works in different places around the state
- Develop guidance materials and templates that can be used by municipalities in the future
- The ultimate purpose: to test and improve the Guide



How the Pilot Started





What is Asset Management?

• In the context of municipal wastewater systems, asset management is managing assets in a way that protects the public health and the environment. It minimizes the life-cycle cost of the assets while continuing to deliver the expected levels of service.

Benefits

- Supports effective information transfer and knowledge retention
- Improves communication between staff, regulators, and the community
- Improves public confidence through transparency and education
- Identifies risk management techniques and strategies
- Creates rigorous and defensible decision-making tools
- Lowers costs through more efficient asset ownership

EPA's Five Core Questions



1. What is the current status of my assets?



2. What is the required sustainable level of service?



3. Which assets are critical to providing those services?



4. What are the best O&M and CIP strategies?



5. What is the best long term funding strategy?



Tasks of the Pilot Program

#	Description	#	Description
1	Kick-Off Meetings	10	O&M Expenditure Program
2	Inventory of Critical Assets	11	Capital Improvement Plan
3	Condition Scores for Critical Assets	12	Sewer Rate Study
4	Remaining Useful Life	13	Long Range Funding Strategy
5	Replacement Cost	14	Develop Asset Management Program
6	Levels of Service	15	Project Management
7	Consequence of Failure Scores	16	Implementation of Asset Management Program
8	Likelihood of Failure Scores	17	Outreach, Education and Training
9	Risk Scores	18	Final Asset Management Program Templates



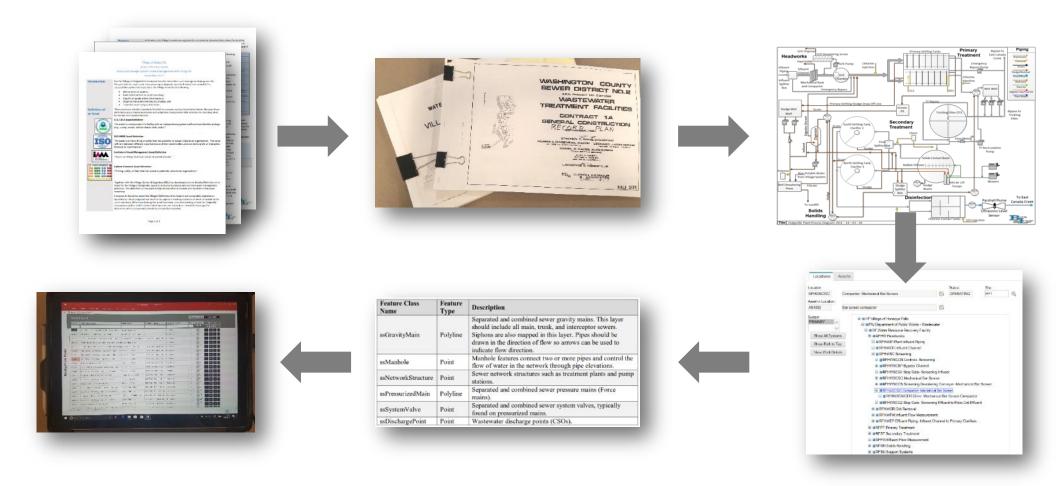
Task 1: Kick-Off Meetings



- What was done?
 - Overall meeting with all project participants
 - Separate in-person meetings with each municipality
- Why was it important?
 - Set the stage for the Pilot
 - Involve all facets of the municipal government structure
 - Identify the asset management champion
 - Initiate a shift in culture

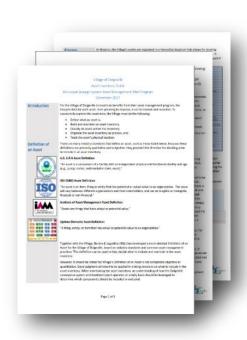
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To build asset inventories, we relied on available resources and developed tools to streamline the process





Asset Inventory Guide provides specific guidance for building and maintaining asset inventories



The Village of Dolgeville's Definition of an Asset

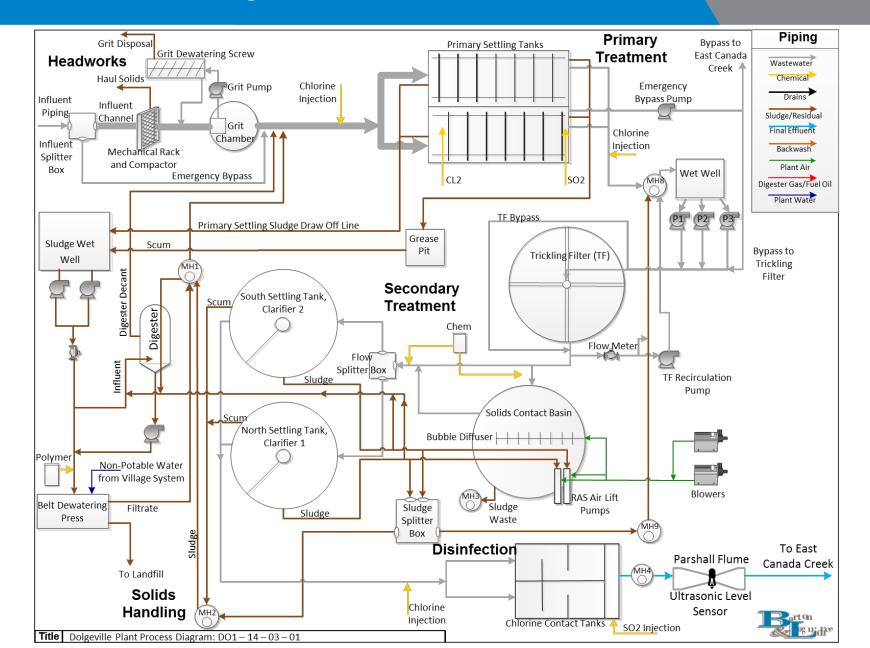
To be cataloged as an asset, the equipment/component must satisfy one or more of the following:

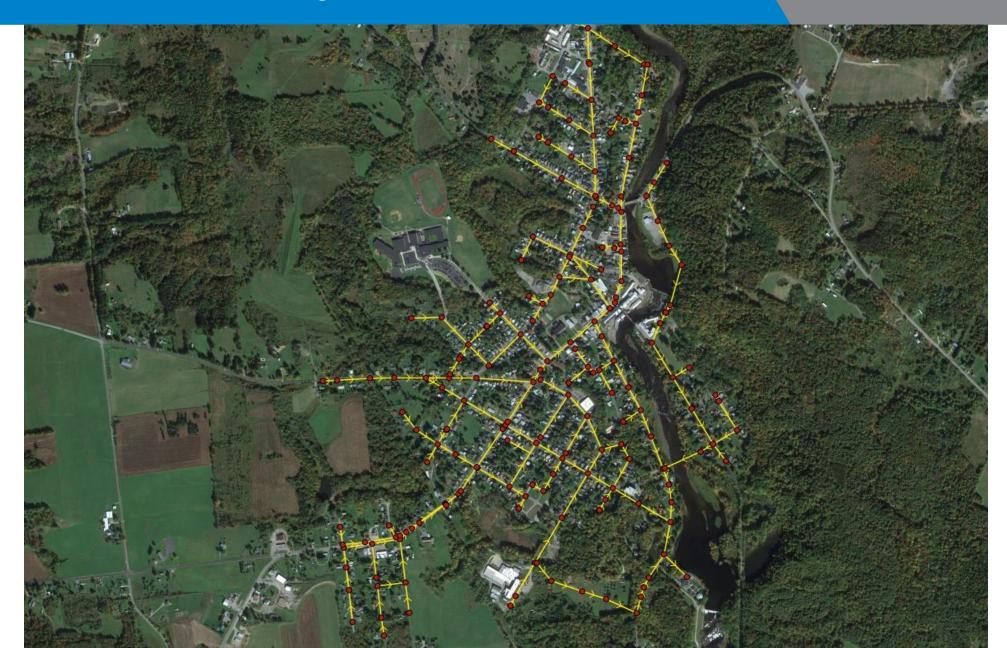
- Any necessary component in the conveyance or treatment of wastewater.
 Examples: Valves, Piping, Tanks, Pumps, Blowers, Aeration Diffusers, Controls, SCADA
- Any piece of equipment with an estimated useful life equal to or greater than three (3) years.
- Any piece of equipment with an estimated value greater than \$3,000.
- Any component or piece of equipment that provides a safe and healthy work environment. Examples: Exhaust Fans, Gas Detectors, Eyewash Stations, Odor Control, Unit Heaters
- Any component or piece of equipment required to comply with local, state, or federal regulatory standards, or equipment that requires documented calibrations, inspections, or other activities.
 - Examples: Fire Extinguishers, Flow Meters, Sampling Equipment, Chemical Containment
- Any necessary component or piece of equipment in the supply of electricity.

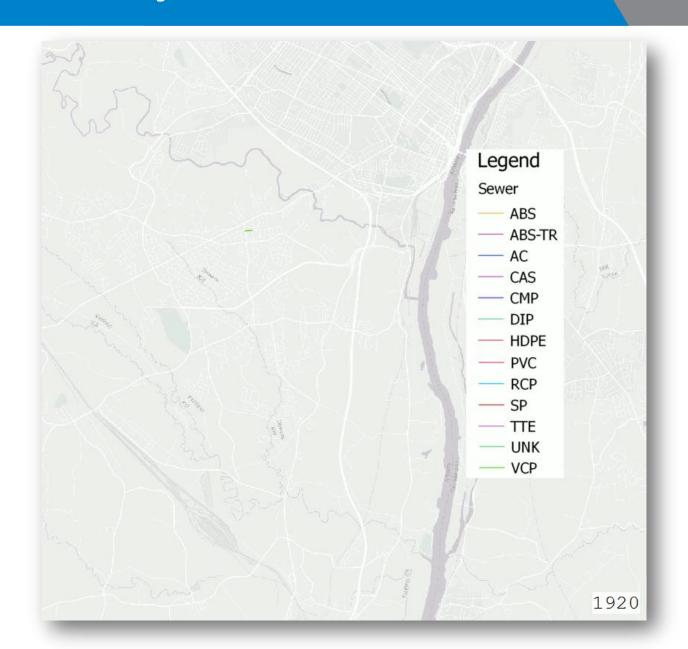
 Examples: Motors, Circuit Breakers, Transfer Switches, Generators, Switch Gears, Panels

Other questions to condsider when deciding whether to include an item in the asset inventory are:

- Is the asset repairable or replaceable?
- Does it require maintenance?
- Is it inspected?
- Does it require individual tracking for reliability or performance purposes?

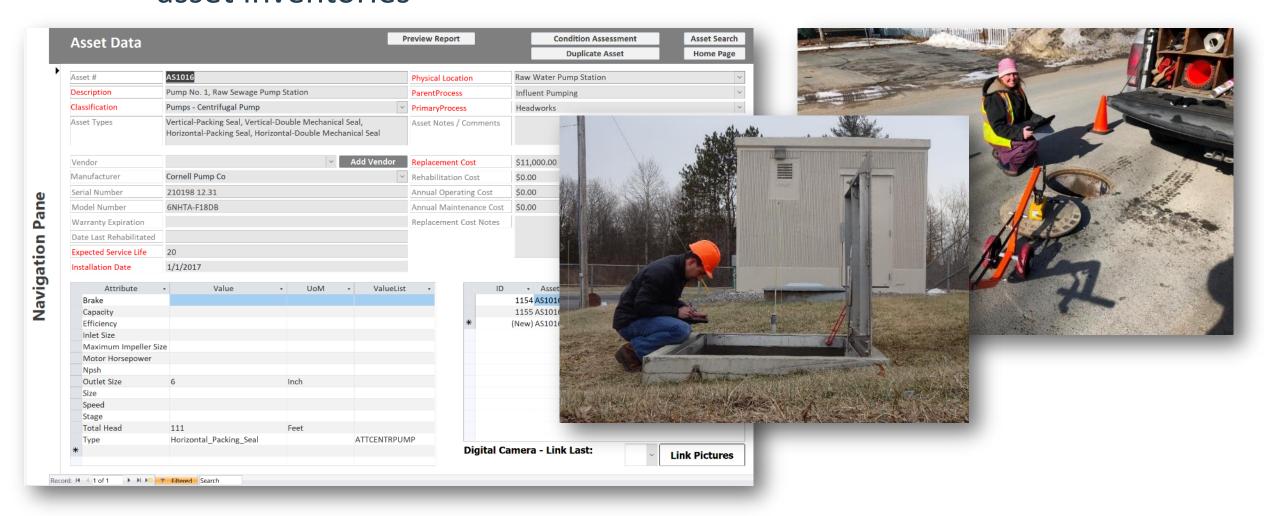






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Tablets were used in the field to streamline data collection for the asset inventories



Task 3: Condition Scores for Critical Assets

Inspection ID

StreetLocation

MH#

10/31/2017

Stewart St

Inspector

Manhole Inspection Report

Cover Material

Cover Condition

Opening Size

Cover Depth

Matial

Condition

Material

Material

Channel Den, Denth

Count of Steps

Deficiency Rating

Condition 2

WO1019

AS1301

8:52 AM

Damp

Maximo WO#

Weather

Surcharged-

Maximo Asset #

Cover Details

Frame Details

Amount Frame Offset from Manhole

Wall Details

Invert and Channe

Cast Iron

Cast Iron

Cover Location

1.5 Pick Hole Diameter

PVC Flow Characteristic

Comments

PickHoles

Opening Size

Frame Depth

Frame Offset

Condition 1

Condition 3

Condition 1

Condition 2

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Flush

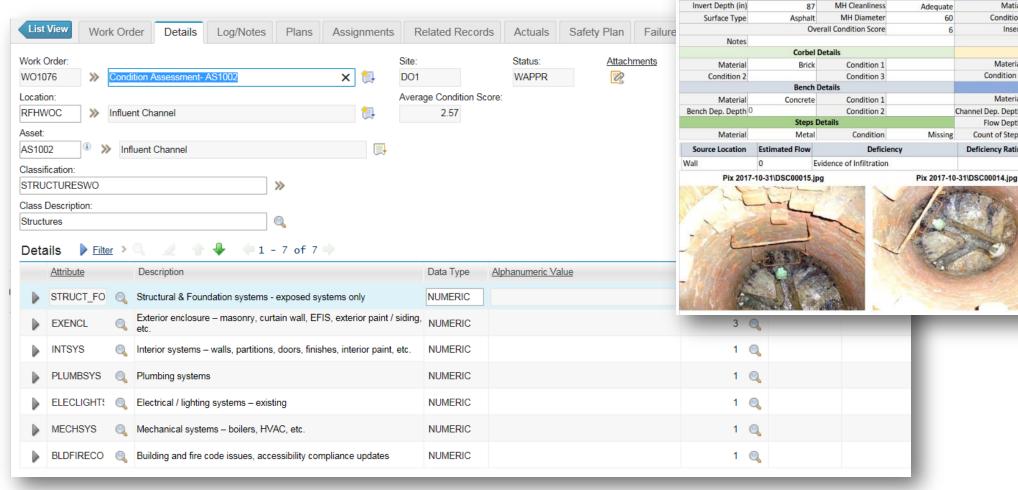
24 18

No

Water Mark

Steady

Condition assessments are driven by the asset classification.



Task 4: Remaining Useful Life

- Remaining useful life was estimated for each asset in the inventory
- Key for capital planning, setting reserve budgets, and establishing sewer rates
- EUL Estimated Useful Life (Design Life)
- RUL Remaining Useful Life (Straight Subtraction, Adjusted, Manual)
- Why differentiate?

References:

- WERF Remaining Effective
 Life Tool
- NYSOGS Financial
 Administration Useful Life
 Table
- Engineering Judgement
- Operator Experience

Task 4: Remaining Useful Life

RUL Comparison

Knowing the condition of your assets helps make more informed decisions





Install Date = 2009

EUL = 20 years

RUL (Straight Subtraction) = 10 years

Condition Score (out of 10) = 7

RUL (Adjusted) = 7.5 years

Install Date = 2009

EUL = 20 years

RUL (Straight Subtraction) = 10 years

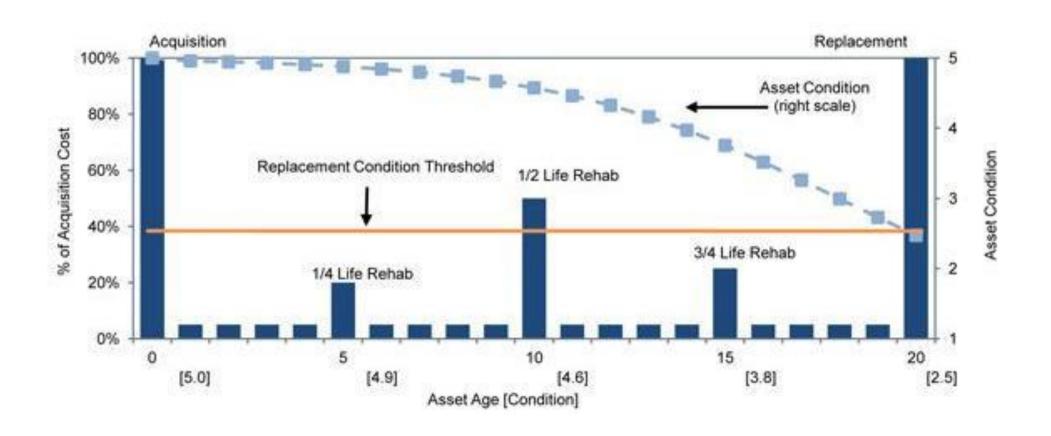
Condition Score (out of 10) = 3

RUL (Adjusted) = 17.5 years

Task 5: Asset Replacement Costs

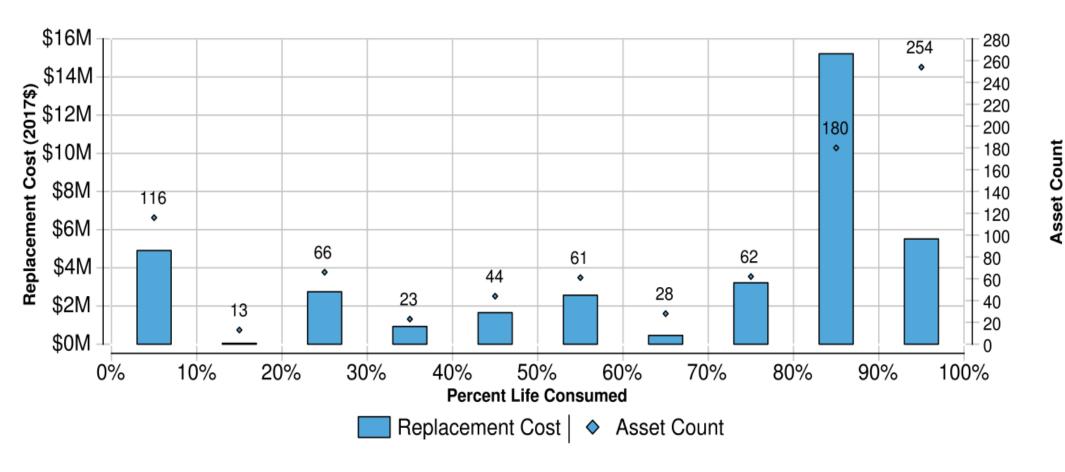


Replacement cost is a term referring to the amount of money a municipality must currently spend to replace an essential asset



Task 5: Replacement Cost

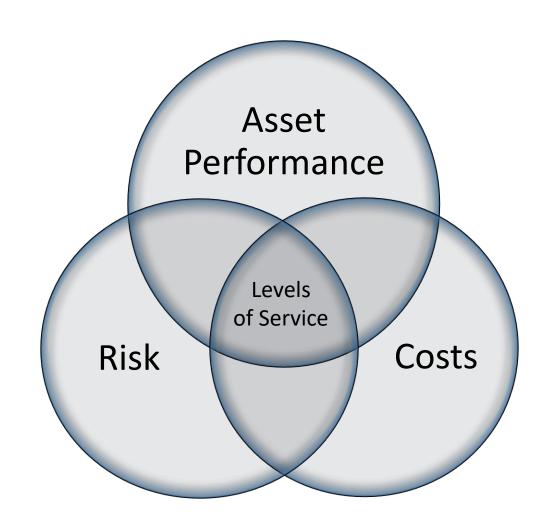
Percent of Life Consumed



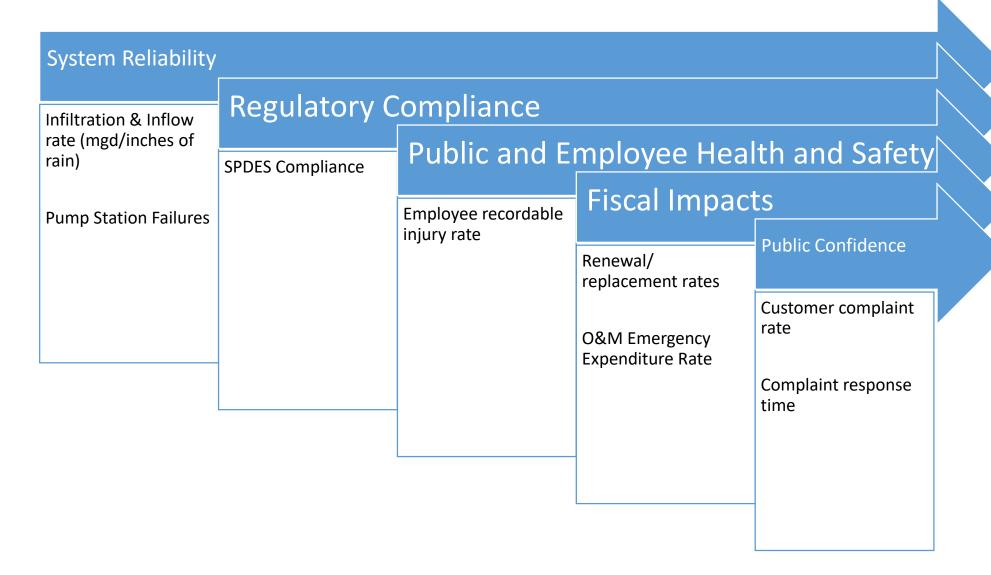
Percent life consumed by replacement cost and asset count

Task 6: Levels of Service

- Are the driving force for the asset management program
- Provide a link between an organization's strategic goals and operational objectives
- Illustrates the service commitment to the municipalities stakeholders
- Standard Categories:
 - System Reliability
 - Regulatory Compliance
 - Public and Employee Health and Safety
 - Fiscal Impacts
 - Public Confidence



Task 6: Levels of Service



Standard
Levels of
Service
Categories

Risk Management

Identify Risks

- Determine risk categories (align with the levels of service)
- Identify critical assets (inventoried assets)

Evaluate Risks

- Consequence of Failure Scoring
- Likelihood of Failure Scoring
- Overall Risk Scoring

Manage Risks

- Identify risk reduction strategies
- Develop action plan

Consequence of Failure Score



Likelihood of Failure Score



Risk Score

Task 7: Consequence of Failure Scores

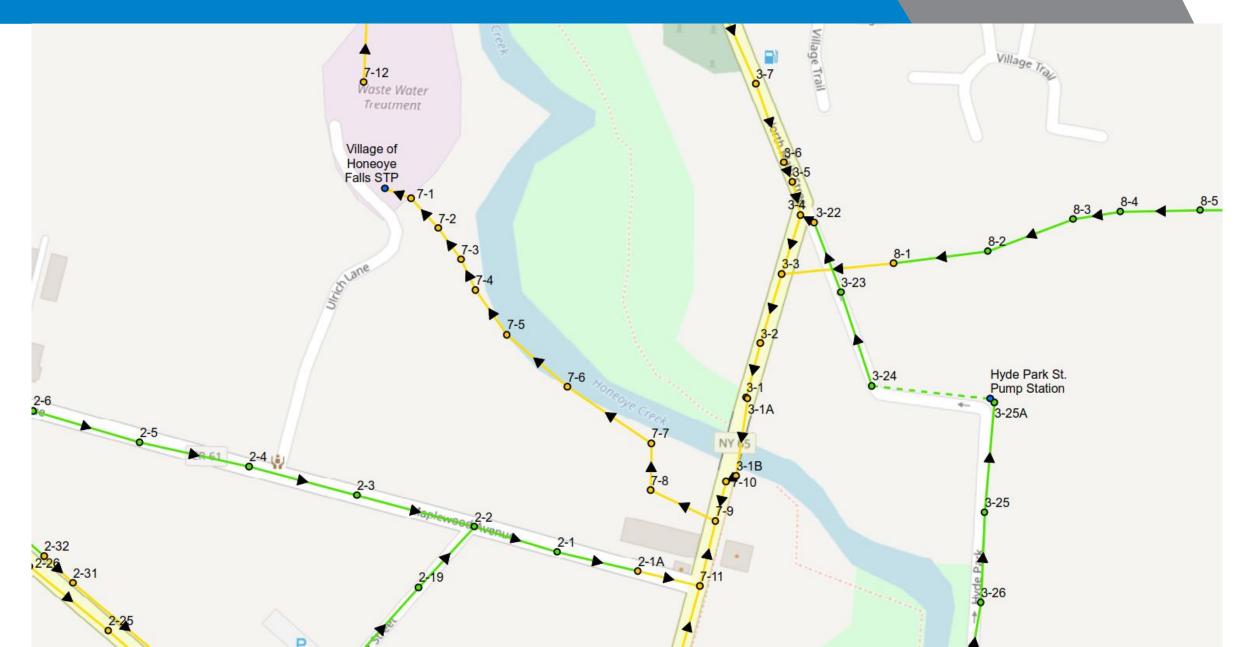
Simple Definition: It's the consequences on maintaining the levels of service when an asset fails.

- How is the community affected?
- How is the environment affected?
- Is it difficult to repair?
- Is its failure likely to cause permit violations?
- Can the repair be covered in the existing budget?

Consequence of Failure Determination – Gravity Sewers

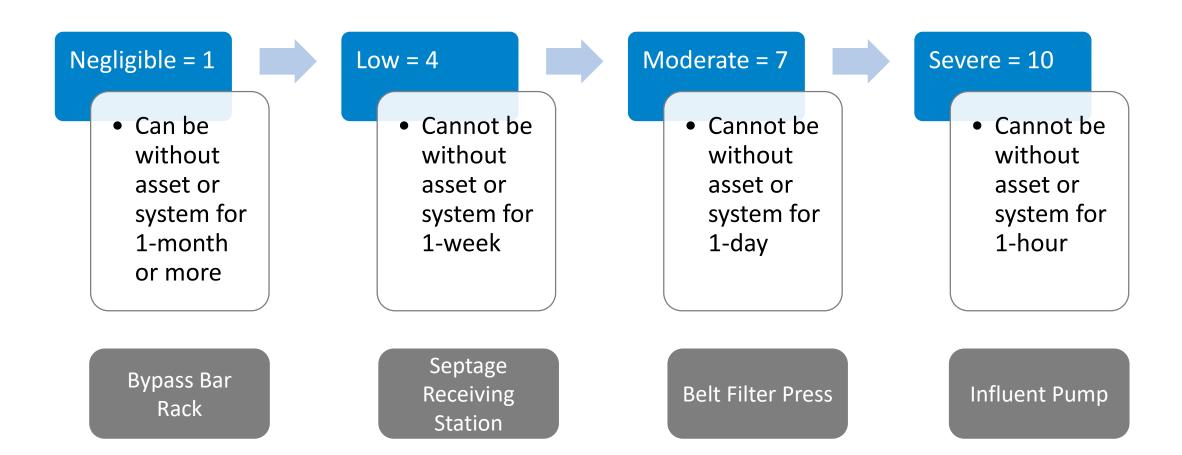
Gravity Systems Consequence Category	Negligible = 0	Low = 0.5	Moderate = 1.0	Severe = 1.5	Weighting	Score	Weighted Score
Pipe Shape	Round	Rectangle / Square	Flat Bottom Round	Oval / Egg	0%	1.5	0.0
Size	≤6"	6" - 9.99"	10" - 14.99"	≥15"	10%	1.5	1.0
Material	PVC	Clay Tile / Concrete	Asbestos Cement	Brick / Web Tile	5%	1.5	0.5
Depth	<5'	5-9.99'	10'-19.99'	>=20'	15%	1.5	1.5
Critical Facilities Being Served	Residential	Residential/ Light Commercial	Commercial	Hospital/Industrial/ Schools	20%	1.5	2.0
Proximity to Structures (Roads/Buildings/Lakes/Creeks)	Off Road; No Nearby Structures	Non DOT Roads w/in 25 feet	DOT Roads w/in 50 feet; Under Buildings	Within 25 feet of Creek or Lake; Interstate; or Railway Crossings	25%	1.5	2.5
Exposed/Above Ground	No	No	No	Yes	5%	1.5	0.5
Proximity to CSOs/SSOs	No CSOs/SSOs	CSOs in WRRF Service Area	CSOs <4,000 feet away	SSOs in WRRF Service Area/CSOs <1,000 feet away	0%	1.5	0.0
Accessibility to Repair /Traffic	< 500 cars per day (no data)		> 2,500 and < 5,000 cars per day	>5,000 cars per day	20%	1.5	2.0
TOTAL Weighted Score = (Score/1.5) * % * 10						13.5	10.0

Task 7: Consequence of Failure Scores



Task 7: Consequence of Failure Scores

System Reliability



Task 8: Likelihood of Failure Scores

Simple Definition: The likelihood of failure (LoF) illustrates how likely it is that the asset will fail.

- For the Pilot Program, the score is based on the Estimated Useful Life and Remaining Useful Life
- Accounts for the condition of the asset through the adjusted RUL

$$LoF = \frac{EUL - Adjusted\ RUL}{EUL} * 10$$

• Other methodologies exist; as your asset management processes become more advanced, the LoF calculation can advance as well

Task 9: Risk Scores

Identify Risks

- Determine risk categories (align with the levels of service)
- Identify critical assets (inventoried assets)

Evaluate Risks

- Consequence of Failure Scoring
- Likelihood of Failure Scoring
- Overall Risk Scoring

Manage Risks

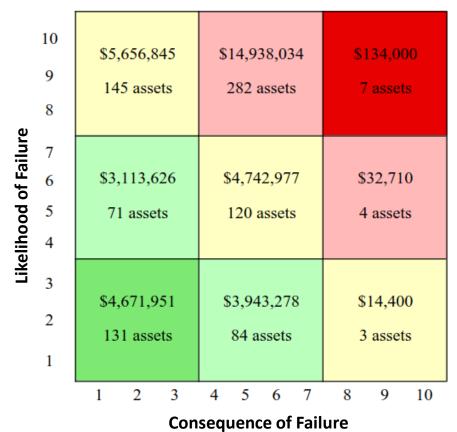
- Identify risk reduction strategies
- Develop action plan



Task 9: Risk Scores

Risk Analysis

Asset Risk Matrix: Total Asset Value and Asset Count



Number of Assets: 847 Value: \$37 million

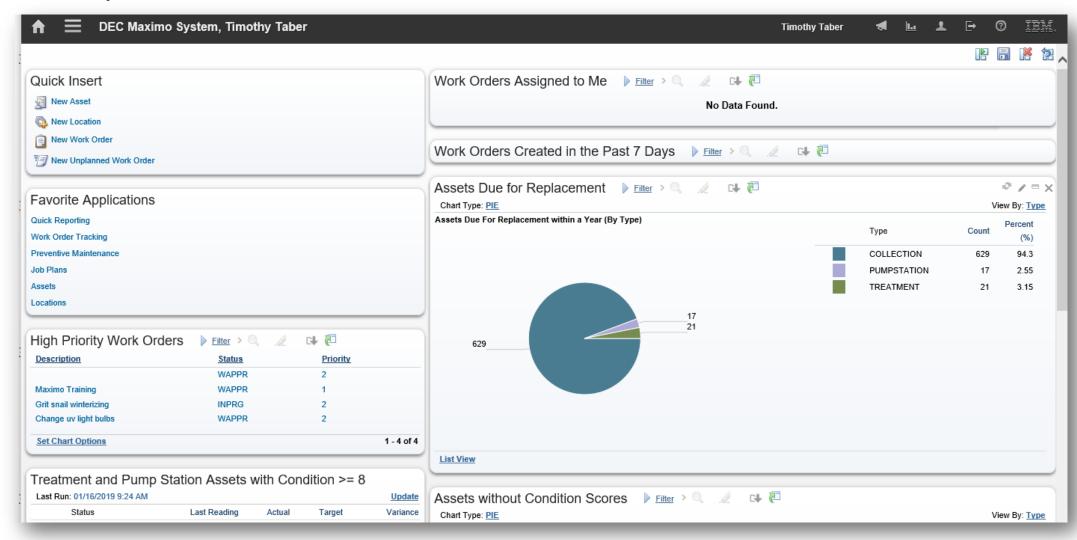
High Risk Asset in Secondary Treatment: AS1150 Effluent Box for the Trickle Filter with a risk score of 79.

Task 10: O&M Expenditure Program

- Review existing O&M documentation and practices
- Use generic strategies if nothing exists
- Enter into job plan module in Maximo
- Identify preventive maintenance practices
- Set up preventive maintenance strategies based on classification, remaining useful life and consequence of failure

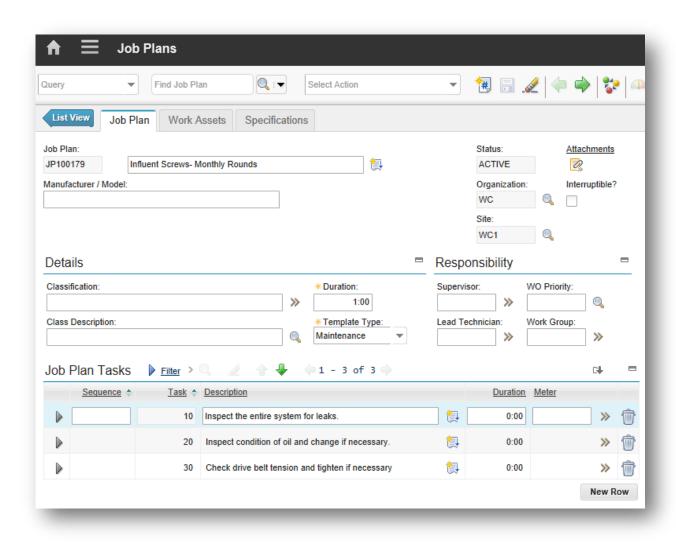
Task 10: O&M Expenditure Program

Enterprise AM Software – IBM Maximo



Task 10: O&M Expenditure Program

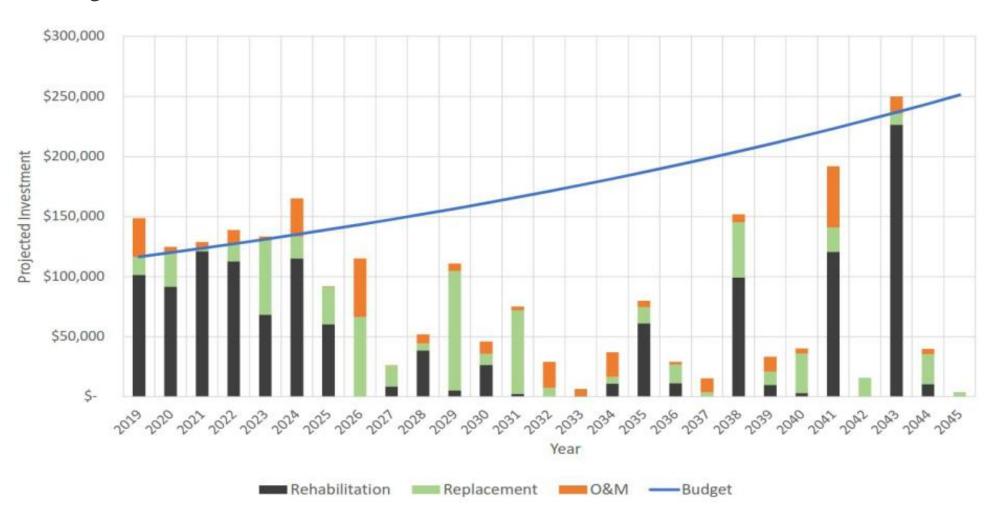
Job Plans



- Apply standard sequence of tasks to preventive maintenance or work order
- Estimate time for each task
- Associate labor type
 (mechanic, operator, etc.) to
 the job plan
- Attach O&M manuals or photographs, and specify tools/equipment required

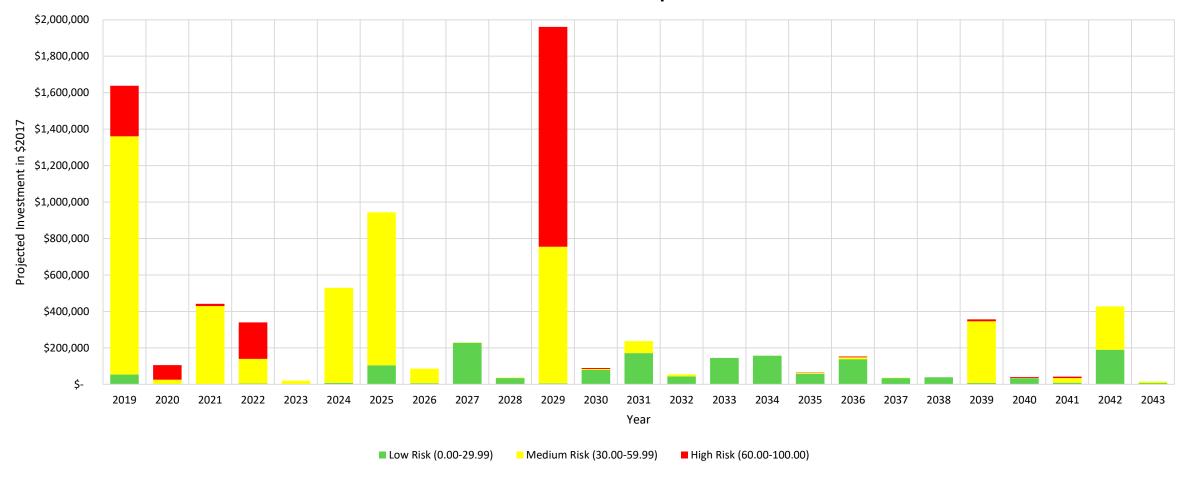
Task 11: Capital Improvement Plan

Projected Investment at the WWTP



Task 11: Capital Improvement Plan

25 Year CIP for WWTP and Pump Station Assets

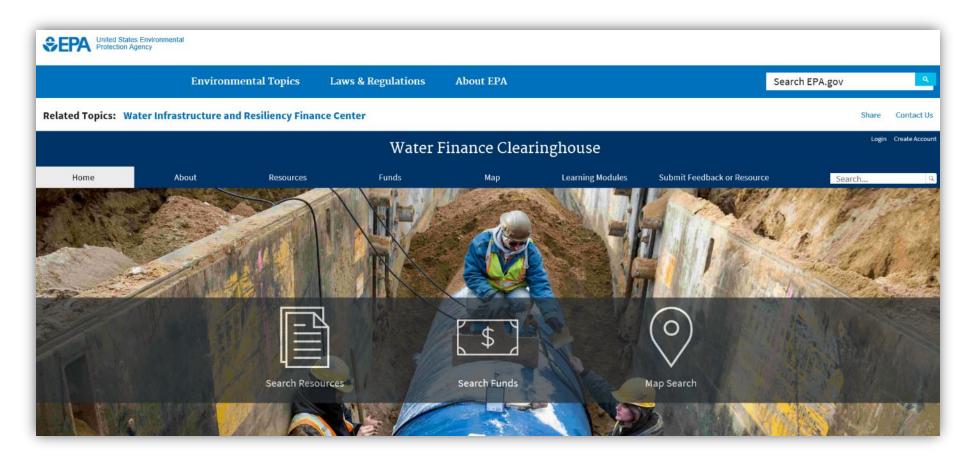


Task 12: Sewer Rate Study

- Review current financial liabilities, expenditures, revenues
- Review current rate structure
- Bring in existing capital projects and new CIP model budget
- Set target reserve and identify any rate increases
- Consider affordability

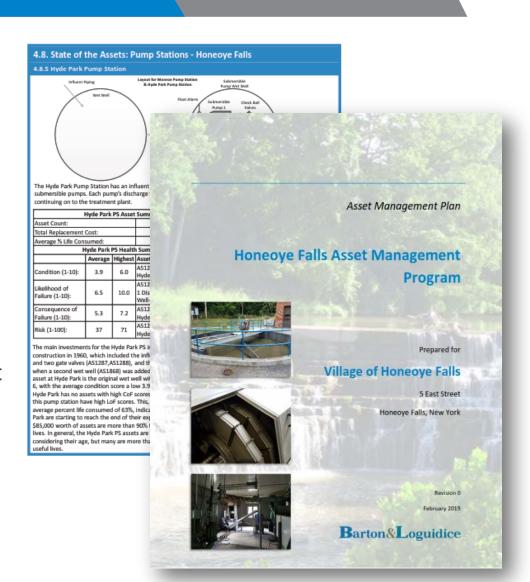
Task 13: Long Range Funding Strategy

- Determine eligibility for funding opportunities
- Identify strategies based on planned and potential projects



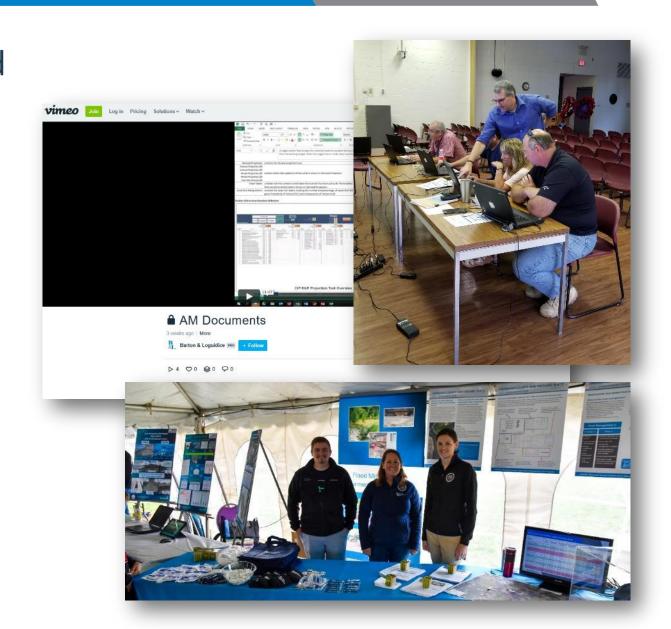
Task 14: Develop Asset Management Program

- The asset management plan is a snapshot of the ongoing asset management program
- Program for continuous improvement:
 - Review assets and/or update asset inventory weekly
 - Update CIP annually
 - Review rates 2-3 years
- Bringing all the building blocks together
- Communication educate the community!
 - How to get the community on board and embrace asset management
 - Asset management is a cultural shift
- Next steps
 - Sharing of guidance



Task 17: Outreach, Education & Training

- Two Maximo trainings were held with each municipality
- Outreach meetings
 - Board meetings
 - Special committee meetings
 - Public Outreach Meeting
- Ongoing training through videos
- Working on setting up the Educational Program



Task 18: Final AM Program Templates

- Revised Asset Management Plan Guidance
- Tools and Resources Published

Asset Management Resources

The Asset Management Guide (PDF) provides the reader with an understanding of the minimum requirements and best practices of asset management as they relate to sustainably operating, maintaining, and funding POTW infrastructure.

Additionally, DEC has developed and assembled resources that municipalities can use to start their own asset management programs.

Each Chapter includes resources to facilitate the development of the asset management program. These resources are documented in the guidance and reflect the minimum elements of a successful asset management program. Access the resource files listed below.

Chapter 1 - Introduction to Asset Management

- Toolbox #1 (Excel)
- Asset Management IQ (PDF)

Chapter 2 - The Asset Management Team, Staffing, Succession

- Toolbox #2 (Excel)
- . Blank Knowledge Retention/Staffing Plan (Word)

Chapter 3 - Current State of the Assets

- Toolbox #3 (Excel)
- · Example Geodatabase Specifications (PDF)
- Toolbox #4 (Excel)

Chapter 4 - Level of Service

- Toolbox #5 (Excel)
- · Level of Service Workshop (PowerPoint)

Chapter 5 - Assessing Asset Risk

Toolbox #6 (Excel)

Chapter 6 - Planning, Managing, Funding

- Toolbox #7 (Excel)
- · Example Capital Improvement Plan (Excel)
- Toolbox #8 (Excel)
- Example Simple Rate Analysis (Excel)
- · Example Advanced Rate Analysis (Excel)



ASSET MANAGEMENT GUIDE for PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS

Revised December 2021

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER

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Current Activities of Asset Management Program

Phase II of NYSDEC / NYSEFC Asset Management Program Goals

- Further improve the Guide to identify minimum and consistent standards for AMPs for all POTWs.
- Train and build capacity among the engineering community to ensure consistency in developing AMPs.
- Provide municipalities with tools to develop a comprehensive capital improvement plan to allow for proactive, cost-effective management of wastewater infrastructure.
- Support municipal decision-making through a clear and reproducible AMP.
- Improve resiliency of wastewater infrastructure assets to storm events.
- Assist the wastewater treatment plant operators' ability to more effectively operate their systems and transfer knowledge within their staff.

Participants in \$10M Phase II

27 Municipalities

Capital Region:

- Albany County Water Purification District North Plant
- Village of Athens Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)
- Brick Row WWTP
- Town of East Greenbush WWTP
- City of Glens Falls WWTP

Central New York

- · City of Auburn Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)
- Village of Marcellus STP
- Village of Skaneateles WWTP

Finger Lakes

- Village of Arcade STP
- Village of Le Roy STP
- Village of Lima WWTP
- Lakeville WWTP

Long Island

- · Village of Hempstead Publicly Owned Sewer System
- Port Jefferson STP
- Kings Park STP
- Selden STP

Mid-Hudson

- Village of Rhinebeck WWTP
- Town of Ulster WWTP
- Ulster Whittier Sewer District STP
- City of Newburgh WWTP

Mohawk Valley

- Gloversville Johnstown Joint Wastewater Treatment Facility
- City of Little Falls WWTP

New York City

Port Richmond Wastewater Resource Recovery Facility (WRRF)

North Country

- Keeseville Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Village of Philadelphia WWTP
- Village of Sackets Harbor WWTP

Southern Tier

- Village of Bath WWTP
- Village of Endicott Water Pollution Control Plant

Western New York

- Erie County Lackawanna WRRF
- Village of Sherman WWTP

10 Engineering Firms

- Kimley-Horn
- STV Incorporated
- GHD
- CDM Smith
- Barton & Loguidice
- C2AE
- CHA
- Jacobs Civil Consultants
- Walden Environmental
- Woodard & Curran

Questions?

Thank you!



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The experience to listen The power to SOIVE

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