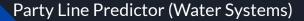


- Water Main: These are the larger diameter pipes that carry water from the source across the territory that the public water authority serves
- Water Service Line: Usually perpendicular pipes
 branching off of the mains that carry water to individual
 homes or businesses
 - Party Line: A water service line that branches off of a water main but serves more than one home or business



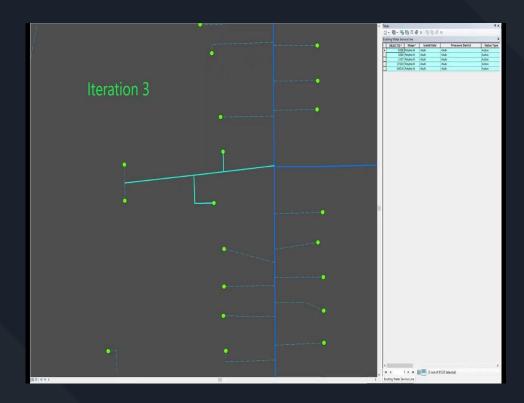
- Party lines can cause accountability issues. If entity A pays their water bill and entity B does not, there is no way to shut off water to the line that serves B without cutting A off of water as well.
- Is there a way to use the spatial relationship of the water mains and service lines in addition to their relationship to the entities (houses, businesses etc.) to logically surmise whether a given line or group of lines is a party line?



- PROBLEM (**technical**): The data provided, while useful, had technical challenges that had to be worked around.
 - The service lines themselves in the GIS data were not "continuous".
 This meant that a service line could be composed of multiple,
 broken up "pieces of" line but still only serve one entity and in reality is only one line.
 - Therefore, identifying a party line is not as simple as counting the number of broken up lines that compose a service. Rather, the number of entities that the service serves identifies a positive or negative party line.
 - Because many of the services often consist of broken up lines in the GIS, counting the number of entities that intersect a line is often mistaken as only the piece intersecting the entity would be positive for serving an entity and the other connecting pieces would not.
 - For these reasons, the following precise logic was used to first identify unique groupings of the pieces of service lines and then, with respect to those groups, count the number of intersecting entities

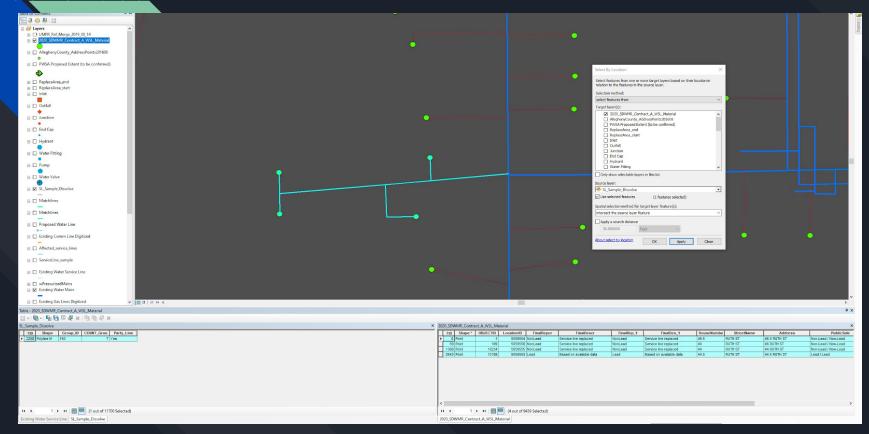
See next slide for animation of this process

- Identify unique groups of service lines that correlate to a single service line in reality
 - Initialize list of group IDs
 - For every individual <u>line</u> composing the <u>service lines layer</u>
 - If <u>line</u> group ID is not yet in the list of group IDs
 - Initialize base_count and current_count
 - SELECT service <u>line</u> currently in iteration
 - GET COUNT sets base_count to 1
 - While TRUE
 - SELECT the features in <u>service lines layer</u> that intersect with the already selected <u>line</u>
 - GET COUNT sets current_count to either 1 or greater
 - o If current_count > base_count
 - "Additional line selected. Next line". Set current_count = base_count
 - Else:
 - "Additional line not selected. This is the end of the spatially intersecting lines. Give all lines the same group ID" BREAK



• Notice how the number of selected lines continues to increase with each iteration **except** the last iteration # 5. Due to the logic, the selection process runs until it notices no more lines are being selected. This is because there is no way to know apriori how many pieces of line are associated with one group.

- Once the Dissolve tool has been used to dissolve all lines from the Service Lines layer based on the previously generate Group_ID
 - For every (now grouped and merged) service line in the Dissolved Service
 Lines Layer
 - SELECT the <u>line</u>
 - SELECT the entities (homes, businesses etc) that intersect this
 line
 - GET COUNT of the selected entities
 - If this count is > 1:
 - Update "Party Line" field to 'YES'



Party Line Predictor (Water Systems)
Results

- This process resulted in populating around 85,000 features
 from the Water Service Line data with a simple binary "Yes" or
 "No" value in the attribute table for whether a line is suspected
 of being a party line.
- While the script still has potential for efficiency gains, its ability
 to complete this process in just over 10 hours is still
 exponentially less than the amount of time and effort that
 would be necessary to execute this process manually.