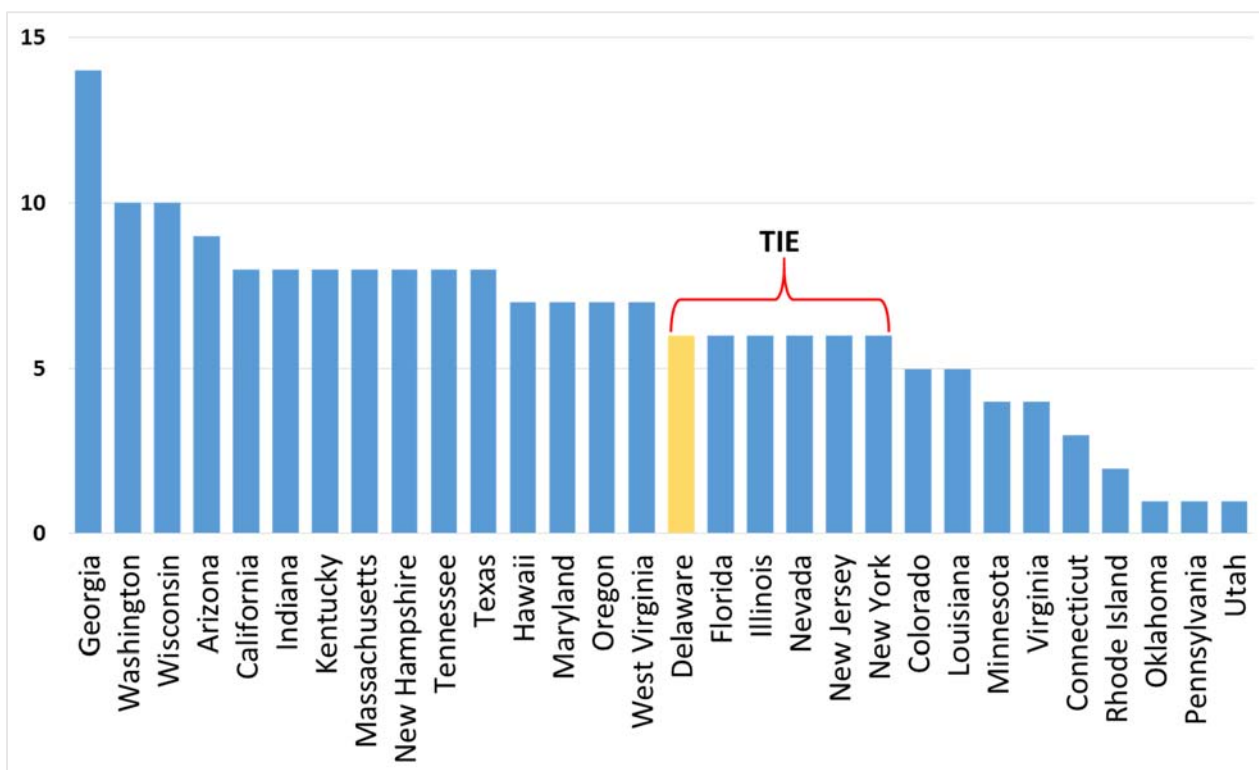


AWE State Scorecard Water Loss Points Received as of 2017: Delaware

In 2017, the Alliance for Water Efficiency (AWE) released a five-year update to its [Water Efficiency and Conservation State Scorecard: An Assessment of Laws and Policies](#). This project reviewed, scored, and graded states on their laws supporting water conservation and efficiency. Since 2017, AWE has used the data collected for that project to release several supplements, including [State-Level Water Loss Laws in the United States](#). This report focuses exclusively on state laws pertaining to water loss control and ranks states according to the presence and stringency of those laws. 30 states received at least one point for water loss control. The graph below locates the selected state in the rankings and the following table displays point totals for the selected state.



While all water loss control measures are important for utility progress, three high-priority water loss areas were identified as leading metrics of a state’s progress towards best practices in water loss control. These three areas are state funding for M36-compliant technical assistance, water audit information, and leak detection and correction. Providing financial support for M36-compliant technical assistance can prepare the way for states to implement a water loss control mandate because utilities know they will have this resource. Audits are the most important step in controlling water loss because they identify where and what type of water loss is occurring in a system, empowering utilities to take steps to reduce it. Ideally, water utility audits will be performed annually, aligning utilities with other operations that conduct annual audits, evaluations, and reviews of key performance indicators as a standard practice. Validation is important because without uniform, accurate, and robust data, states cannot set performance benchmarks or compare performance between utilities. Finally, leaks can be the most obvious, public-facing aspect of water loss. Reactively fixing leaks is important but utilities must also prioritize establishing a reliable, regular water audit program.



AWE State Scorecard Water Loss Points Received as of 2017: Delaware

AWE State Scorecard Water Loss Points Received as of 2017: Delaware		
Question	Points Available	Points Received
Does a state statute(s)/regulation(s) limit water loss in utility distribution systems?	2	1
Yes, but it is geographically limited or it applies only in order to receive state funding or a supply permit.		
Extra Credit #1: State is leveraging state funding for M36-compliant technical assistance to water systems in support of an existing or potential mandate.	2	0
No.		
To what suppliers do the laws apply?	2	2
Public and private suppliers.		
If there is a numeric limit on leakage or a formula for calculating acceptable levels of leakage, what is it?	2	0
No limit or a percentage limit.		
Is submitting audit information required?	1	1
Yes.		
If yes, at what frequency must it be submitted?	2	0
One-time requirement.		
If yes, is audit data validation required?	1	0
No.		
Extra Credit #2: Use of AWWA Free Water Audit Software is required.	1	0
No.		
Is leak detection required?	1	1
Yes.		
Is leak correction required?	1	1
Yes.		
	Total Points Available	Total Points Received
	15	6

For more information and to read the full *State-Level Water Loss Laws in the United States* report, please visit the [Alliance for Water Efficiency website](http://www.allianceforwater.com).

All information was current at the time of publication of the 2017 State Scorecard.
Please check state statutes for most current information.