



*Subcommittee on Long-Term Regional Planning Processes and
Business Modeling*

2/29/2024 Subcommittee Meeting

3b

Subject

Review Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water Time-Bound Targets

Executive Summary

In February 2023, the Board directed staff to integrate water resources, climate, and financial planning into a Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water (CAMP4W or Master Plan). Specifically, the Master Plan will include (1) Climate and Growth Scenarios, (2) Time-Bound Targets, (3) A Framework for Climate Decision-Making and Reporting, (4) Policies, Initiatives, and Partnerships, and (5) Business Models and Funding Strategies. CAMP4W will increase Metropolitan's understanding of the climate risks to water supplies, infrastructure, operations, workforce, and financial sustainability. CAMP4W will also develop decision-making tools and long-term planning guidance for adapting to climate change to strengthen Metropolitan's ability to fulfill its mission.

During the December 2023 and January 2024 CAMP4W Task Force Meetings, task force members and Metropolitan staff discussed the role of Time-Bound Targets within the CAMP4W process and the development of the Climate Decision-Making Framework. Time-Bound Targets establish specific policy and resource management goals to guide climate adaptation investments and advance Metropolitan's core mission. Through near-, mid- and long-term targets, Metropolitan will measure progress towards the CAMP4W objectives of resilience, reliability, financial sustainability, affordability, and equity. Task Force discussion raised multiple categories of climate adaptation efforts where targets could be applied, including core supply, conservation and efficiency, infrastructure, storage, flex supply, water quality, equity, and affordability.

This Committee Item presents a refined list of Time-Bound Targets based on Board, member agencies, and public input. The nineteen potential Time-Bound Targets presented at the January 18th Task Force meeting have been reduced to three resource-based targets and seven policy-based targets in Working Memo #6: Time-Bound Targets (**Attachment 1**), which will be incorporated into the April 2024 CAMP4W Year One Report. The Task Force will have the opportunity to add additional targets in the Draft Master Plan by the end of 2024, and targets can be adjusted through adaptive management. A draft outline of the CAMP4W Year One Report and a preview of upcoming CAMP4W meetings and discussion topics are included below.

Fiscal Impact

Not applicable

Applicable Policy

By Minute Item 52776, dated April 12, 2022, the Board adopted the 2020 Integrated Water Resources Plan Needs Assessment.

By Minute Item 52946, dated August 15, 2022, the Board adopted a resolution affirming Metropolitan's call to action and commitment to regional reliability for all member agencies.

By Minute Item 53381, dated September 12, 2023, the Board approved the use of Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 for planning purposes in the Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water.

Related Board Action(s)/Future Action(s)

Not applicable

Details and Background

Background

Time-Bound Targets

During the December 2023 and January 2024 Joint Task Force Meeting, task force members and Metropolitan staff discussed the role of Time-Bound Targets within the Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water (CAMP4W or Master Plan) process and the development of the Climate Decision-Making Framework. Time-Bound Targets establish specific policy and resource management goals to guide climate adaptation investments and advance Metropolitan's core mission. Through near-, mid- and long-term targets, Metropolitan will measure progress towards the CAMP4W objectives of resilience, reliability, financial sustainability, affordability, and equity. Task Force discussion raised multiple categories of climate adaptation efforts where targets could be applied, including core supply, conservation and efficiency, infrastructure, storage, flex supply, water quality, equity, and affordability.

Working Memo #6: Time-Bound Targets (**Attachment 1**) includes a revised set of Time-Bound Targets¹ based on comments received during and following the Task Force meetings. This initial list of targets will guide project and program development and inform the Climate Decision-Making Framework. The Task Force may add additional Time-Bound Targets at any point in this process. Also, it is anticipated that any initial targets established would be regularly revisited and could be adjusted or augmented in the future, consistent with the adaptive management approach.

CAMP4W Task Force Draft Meeting Schedule and Discussion Topics Through May 2024

February 29, 1:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	CAMP4W Task Force (LTRPPBM Subcommittee)	Time-Bound Targets, Year One Report Outline, Member Agency Dashboard w/ Climate Projections
March 18, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.	CAMP4W Task Force (LTRPPBM Subcommittee)	Climate Training Workshop
March 27, 9:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	CAMP4W Task Force (LTRPPBM Subcommittee)	Draft Year One Report
April 8-9	Finance and Asset Management Committee	Draft Year One Report (Info Item)
April 24, 9:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	CAMP4W Task Force (LTRPPBM Subcommittee)	Draft Year One Report
May 13-14	Finance and Asset Management Committee and Board	Draft Year One Report (Action Item)

¹ Task Force members requested staff to compile examples of existing relevant policies and targets for review and potential inclusion in the CAMP4W process. A sample of past targets are listed in the table in Appendix 2. Many of Metropolitan's resource-based targets are from the 2015 IRP and will be superseded or incorporated into the Master Plan.

CAMP4W Task Force Meetings (LTRPPBM Subcommittee) are currently scheduled for the fourth Wednesday, 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. throughout 2024. Additional CAMP4W discussion topics could include project and portfolio development, business model options, equity and affordability policy recommendations, and partnership programs.

DRAFT CAMP4W Year One Report Outline

A Draft CAMP4W Year One Report will be shared with the Task Force in advance of the March Task Force Meeting. The Year One Report documents Metropolitan's progress to date and provides the next steps for finalizing a Draft Master Plan in December 2024. Since February 2023, the Board and member agencies have regularly and substantially engaged with Metropolitan staff to understand and assess climate risks, set priorities and goals for climate adaptation, and develop a Climate Decision-Making Framework to inform the Board's investment decisions. Working Memos #1-6, Board and Member Agency discussions and comment letters, public input, and technical modeling and analysis will be compiled in the Year One Report. The draft outline is below:

1) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- a) PURPOSE AND NEED
- b) COMPONENTS OF THE MASTER PLAN
- c) SUMMARY OF CAMP4W PROGRAM ELEMENTS BY THEME
 - i) *Reliability*
 - ii) *Resilience*
 - iii) *Financial Sustainability*
 - iv) *Affordability*
 - v) *Equity*
- d) DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

2) CAMP4W BACKGROUND, NEED, AND OUTCOME

- a) SUMMARY OF METROPOLITAN'S SYSTEM, ASSETS, AND MEMBER AGENCIES
- b) PURPOSE AND NEED FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLANNING
- c) SUMMARY OF PLANNING EFFORTS TO DATE
- d) CAMP4W PROCESS OVERVIEW

3) CLIMATE DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK

- a) OVERALL CLIMATE-DECISION MAKING FRAMEWORK
- b) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT
 - i) EVALUATIVE CRITERIA
 - ii) TIME-BOUND TARGETS
 - iii) SIGNPOSTS

4) PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS IN THE CAMP4W PROCESS

- a) SCOPE OF PROJECTS TO BE EVALUATED THROUGH THE CAMP4W PROCESS
- b) *Sources for Project Identification*
 - i) *Vulnerability Assessment Recommendations*
 - ii) *Drought Mitigation Action Plan*
 - iii) *Hazard Mitigation Plans*
 - iv) *Resource and Program Development toward Targets*
- c) *Project and Program Evaluation Process*
 - i) *System Modeling*
 - ii) *Financial Considerations*
 - iii) *Evaluation in Conjunction with other Projects (e.g. Portfolios)*

5) CURRENT AND FUTURE PARALLEL EFFORTS

- a) LONG-RANGE FINANCIAL PLAN
- b) BUSINESS MODEL OPTIONS
- c) INTEGRATED RESOURCES PLANNING UPDATES
- d) POLICY DEVELOPMENT

6) NEXT STEPS

- a) DATA GAP ANALYSIS AND ACTION ITEMS
- b) POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS
- c) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION
- d) IDENTIFICATION OF "GO PROJECTS"
 - i) PROGRAMS
 - ii) PROJECTS

Timing and Urgency

Not applicable

Project Milestone(s)

Not applicable



Elizabeth Crosson
Chief Sustainability, Resilience and
Innovation Officer

2/23/2024
Date



Adel Hagekhalil
General Manager

2/23/2024
Date

Attachment 1 – Working Memo #6 (Revised)

Attachment 2 – Appendix 1 – Examples of Existing Metropolitan Targets and Current Status (Revised)

Attachment 3 - Member Agency Letters Received

Attachment 4 – Comments and Responses from CAMP4W Task Force

Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water (CAMP4W)

WORKING MEMORANDUM #6

TIME-BOUND TARGETS

January 2024

Section 1. Overview

In February 2023, the Board directed staff to integrate its water resources, climate, and financial planning into a Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water (CAMP4W or Master Plan). Specifically, the Master Plan will include (1) Climate and Growth Scenarios, (2) Time-Bound Targets, (3) Framework for Climate Decision-Making and Reporting, (4) Policies, Initiatives, and Partnerships, and (5) Business Models and Funding Strategies. CAMP4W will increase Metropolitan's understanding of the climate risks to water supplies, infrastructure, operations, workforce, and financial sustainability. CAMP4W will also develop decision-making tools and long-term planning guidance for adapting to climate change, to strengthen Metropolitan's ability to fulfill its mission.

To facilitate the development of the CAMP4W in a timely and transparent process, a Joint Task Force was chartered by the Board in October 2023. The Task Force is made up of Board members and Member Agency managers. The initial development tasks (discussed in this Working Memorandum and to be documented in the CAMP4W Year One Report) will continue through April 2024 and will include the Climate Decision-Making Framework. The development of the remaining Master Plan components will continue throughout 2024.

During the December 2023 and January 2024 Joint Task Force Meeting, task force members and Metropolitan staff discussed the role of Time-Bound Targets within the CAMP4W process and the development of the Climate Decision-Making Framework. Time-Bound Targets establish specific policy and resource management goals to guide climate adaptation investments and advance Metropolitan's core mission. Through near-, mid- and long-term targets, Metropolitan will measure progress towards CAMP4W objectives. Targets are not intended to mandate action or evaluate compliance. Rather, Time-Bound Targets provide guidance and measurable goals that will be adaptable under changing needs and conditions. Task Force discussions related to targets focused on multiple categories of climate adaptation efforts, including core supply, conservation and efficiency, infrastructure, storage, flex supply, water quality, equity and affordability.

Time-Bound Targets, like the Evaluative Criteria, are important factors that inform Board decision-making, but do not replace the Board's authority to direct Metropolitan's investment decisions. **Figure 1** displays the interplay between the components of the Climate Decision-Making Framework.

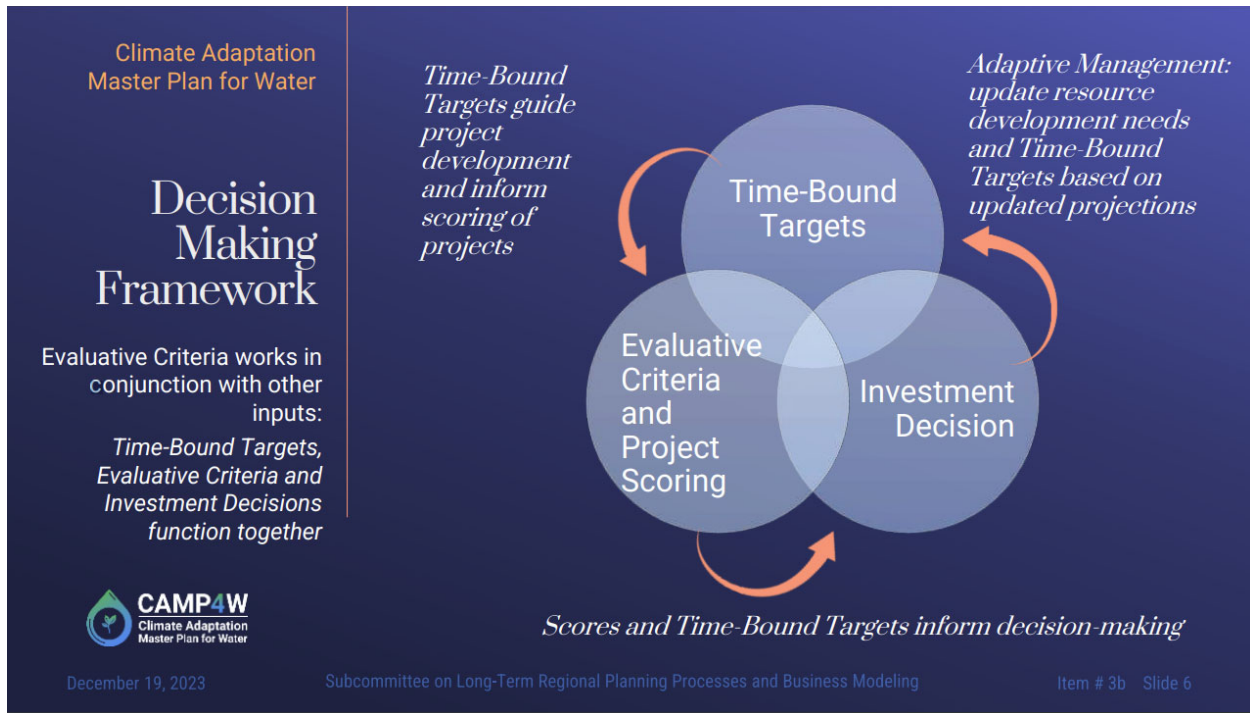


Figure 1. Climate Decision-Making Framework

A complete Master Plan will be presented for Board consideration by the end of 2024. Using an adaptive management approach, it can be adjusted based on changing conditions and will further support Board decisions with information and reference points to evaluate the best information available. More comprehensive updates will occur at intervals agreed upon by the Joint Task Force, potentially driven by the frequency of updates to the California Climate Change Assessment and/or the release of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessment Reports, or other frequency similar to past IRP updates. Through this adaptive management process, the Board will have multiple points along each project's trajectory to make informed decisions on investments as projects move from one phase to the next. Additionally, the Board will establish the process for adapting and updating Time-Bound Targets as future conditions are evaluated over time.

Section 2. Existing Targets

Time-Bound Targets have been used in the past to drive programs and planning efforts. A sample of past targets are listed in the table in Appendix 1. Many of Metropolitan's resource-based targets are from the 2015 IRP and will be superseded or incorporated into the Master Plan.

Section 3. Proposed Time-Bound Targets

CAMP4W will provide the Board with tools to assist it in making decisions that improve reliability and resilience under severe climate change. For consistency with the CAMP4W premise, Scenarios C and D of the 2020 IRP Needs Assessment were used as the initial basis for quantifying the region's potential magnitude of resource needs over time and under highly adverse conditions. Scenario C envisions a combination of severe climate change impacts on water supplies with low demands. Scenario D envisions

a combination of adverse conditions, including severe climate change impacts on water supplies and persistently high demands on Metropolitan's wholesale water supplies. Both scenarios include assumptions consistent with Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 greenhouse gas emissions. The main difference between the two severe change scenarios is whether demands are lower or higher over time.

Reliability under severe climate change impacts is highly sensitive to demands. Under IRP Needs Assessment Scenario C, the need for new Core Supply and Storage by 2045 would be an order of magnitude less than the needs of Scenario D. However, if demands turn out to be higher than Scenario C, then planning for a Scenario C low-demand future would result in more shortages. Overall demands by the end-users are impacted by several factors including the level of structural water use efficiency as well as weather, pricing, education and messaging, drought water use restrictions, population shifts, and economic factors. Moreover, wholesale demands on Metropolitan by its Member Agencies are also a function of local supply production which can vary significantly from year to year, and which are also sensitive to weather, operational and regulatory conditions.

Because of the uncertainty in actual resource needs by 2045 in the face of climate change and other factors, and because many potentially promising projects have yet to be identified, scoped, and/or evaluated, the CAMP4W framework takes a proactive approach to identify and evaluate options and project opportunities. Uncertainty also merits using an adaptive management approach to inform the Board in its decisions to implement and/or adjust as conditions and supply-demand projections continue to evolve. Time-Bound Targets set now, for example, could be adjusted through CAMP4W's adaptive management approach as conditions change.

Targets listed in Table 1 incorporate comments received during and following the Task Force meetings. These represent an initial list of proposed categories, metrics, and dates for inclusion in the Year One Report. These initial targets focus on resource-based categories from the 2020 IRP Needs Assessments as well as policy-based targets that help fulfill resource needs and that reflect priorities identified in the CAMP4W process. As further discussed below, it is anticipated that any initial targets established would be regularly revisited and could be adjusted or augmented with additional targets in the future.

The following summarizes the ten categories of Time-Bound Targets identified in Table 1:

- **Core Supply:** Resource management actions that augment supply or reduce Metropolitan demand and remain available each year. Structural conservation efforts that reduce Metropolitan's demands are therefore considered a Core Supply.
- **Storage:** Volume of water that is retained during periods of excess supply for later use when demands exceed supply availability.
- **Flex Supply (dry year equivalent):** Resource management actions implemented as needed (not annually, which would be a Core Supply), including savings from deliberate efforts to change water use behavior (e.g. water transfers, fallowing programs).
- **Assist in Maintaining Existing and Under Construction Local Agency Supply:** Support for Member Agencies in maintaining the amount of local supply that was assumed during the development of the IRP Needs Assessment, which if lost would increase the demand on Metropolitan supply.

- **Equitable Supply Reliability:** Refers to the need for measures to address an inequity in supply reliability to one or more Member Agencies.
- **Regional Water Use Efficiency:** Refers to regional measures and actions Metropolitan can take to assist Member Agencies in achieving water use efficiency standards set by the state.
- **Water Use Efficiency:** Support for structural conservation measures that reduce demand and therefore offset additional Core Supply development needs.
- **Average Regional Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD):** Reduction in water use per capita per day by a given percentage from a baseline year, 2022 (159 GPCD).
- **Greenhouse Gas Reduction:** Reduction in emissions of greenhouse gas by Metropolitan.
- **Flexible Water Supply Management:** Refers to programs and measures Metropolitan can implement to manage additional wet year surplus supply beyond Metropolitan's Regional Storage Portfolio and WSDM actions.

Table 1. Proposed CAMP4W Time-Bound Targets for Inclusion in Year One Report

	No.	Category	Near Term	Mid Term	Long Term	
Resource-Based Targets* (numbers reflect additional supplies unless indicated otherwise) *based on Scenario D (can be adapted over time)	1	Core Supply	N/A	Identify 300 TAF for potential implementation by 2035. Alternatively, 250 TAF of new storage will reduce core supply need to 200 TAF	Identify 650 TAF for potential implementation by 2045. Alternatively, 250 TAF of new storage will reduce core supply need to 550 TAF or, 500 TAF of new storage will reduce core supply need to 500 TAF	
	2	Storage	N/A	Identify up to 500 TAF for potential implementation by 2035		
	3	Flex Supply (Dry Year Equivalent)	Acquire capability for up to 100 TAFY			
Policy-Based Targets	4	Assist in Maintaining Existing and Under Construction Local Agency Supply	Maintain 2.09 to 2.32 MAF (under average year conditions)	2.12 to 2.37 MAF (under average year conditions)	2.14 to 2.40 MAF (under average year conditions)	
	5	Equitable Supply Reliability	Add 160 CFS capacity to the SWPDA by 2026	Identify-Implement additional 130 CFS capacity to SWPDA by 2032	Identify capacity, conveyance, supply, and programs for SWPDA by 2045	
	6	Regional Water Use Efficiency	Assist Retail Agencies to achieve, or exceed, compliance with SWRCB Water Use Efficiency Standards			
	7	Water Use Efficiency (used to offset need for additional Core Supply)	Implement structural conservation program to achieve 300 TAFY of reduced water use from 2024 baseline by 2045			
	8	Average Regional Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)	143 GPCD by 2026 (10% reduction from 2022 regional average GPCD)	127 GPCD by 2035 (20% reduction from 2022 regional average GPCD)	TBD (TBD% reduction from 2022 regional average potable -GPCD)	
	9	Greenhouse Gas Reduction		40% below 1990 emission levels by 2030	Carbon Neutral by 2045	
	10	Flexible Water Management (Under Surplus Conditions)	Develop capability to manage up to 500 TAFY of additional wet year surplus above Metropolitan’s Regional Storage Portfolio and WSDM actions			

Section 4. Additional Time-Bound Targets for Future Consideration

Table 1 includes an initial list of Time-Bound Targets for inclusion in the Year One Report. The Task Force will have the opportunity to consider additional targets for inclusion in the Master Plan. Specifically, staff will continue to develop Time-Bound Targets for Task Force consideration including, but not limited to, the following categories:

- **Community Equity:** focus on investing in underserved communities, affordability measures and providing meaningful community engagement.
- **New Local Supply:** focus on targets around local and member agency supply and/or program development.
- **Water Quality:** focus on ensuring research, innovation, and progress in addressing emerging contaminants of concern and new regulatory requirements.
- **Infrastructure Resilience:** focus on investments necessary to meet growing climate -driven vulnerabilities during and after disruptions.
- **Imported Water Source Resilience:** focus on investment in protecting source watersheds and existing infrastructure to reduce risks presented by accelerated climate change.
- **Ecosystem Health:** focus on measurable improvements to natural systems that provide value, resilience and regulatory benefits to water supplies.

The above categories of Time-Bound Targets, and others identified through the process, can be included in the final Master Plan.

APPENDIX I
Examples of Existing Metropolitan Targets and Current Status

#	Category	Target	Source / Board Action	Status
1	Colorado River	900 TAFY minimum, with ability for 1.2 MAF during dry years	2015 IRP	Target achieved; not known beyond 2026 when agreements that govern management of the Colorado River are scheduled to expire. Rules for post-2026 Colorado River operations are currently under negotiation.
2	State Water Project	Average of 1.213 MAFY by 2040 (assumes a long-term Delta solution in place by 2030)	2015 IRP	No long-term Delta Solution will be in place by 2030. Regulatory constraints have decreased the SWP Table A delivery capabilities over time. The SWP long-term average capabilities under existing conditions is currently estimated 56% per the CA Department of Water Resources' 2021 Delivery Capability Report.
3	Conservation	Total conservation of 1.519 MAFY by 2040 (1.339 MAFY existing conservation and 180 TAFY new conservation)	2015 IRP	In FY 2022/23, the region conserved 1.08 MAF through device-based savings. As existing households and businesses make efficiency upgrades and as new households and businesses integrate efficient fixtures and landscapes, along with Metropolitan and member agencies' conservation efforts, conservation is expected to reach the 2015 IRP 2040 conservation target. Since 2015 there has been substantial and persistent reduction in overall water usage.
4	Storage	Recognition that storage plays a vital role in achieving reliability in conjunction with a strategy for transfers and exchanges	2015 IRP	Metropolitan continues to store water when available for use in dry years. CY 2024 begins with the highest amount in regional storage in history.
5	Local Supply Production	2.406 MAFY of Existing and Under Construction and 20 TAF of New Local Supply by 2040	2015 IRP	Local supply production has been challenged in recent years by extreme variation in precipitation patterns, environmental and water quality regulations, and efforts to mitigate groundwater overdraft for basin sustainability. However, the development of local projects is proceeding with substantial investment and support from Metropolitan and its member agencies. The relatively low levels of local

				production in recent years is also indicative of low overall water use trends in the wake of water use efficiency and behavioral conservation efforts.
6	Equitable Supply Reliability	All member agencies must receive equivalent water supply reliability through an interconnected and robust system of supplies, storage, and programs	August 2022 Board Resolution and Call to Action for Regional Reliability (provides several existing policy statements and Board direction)	Target achieved for known historic droughts, such as 2020 through 2022, with the new actions under development with estimated completion in 2026. Other, more severe, potential future droughts will need additional infrastructure, programs, and/or supply to achieve this target. [REVISED 2/27/2024] Significant progress has been made towards achieving this target since 2022, utilizing near term actions estimated to be completed by 2026 and operational lessons learned from prior droughts. Additional actions, such as new infrastructure, programs and/or supply will be needed to prepare for more severe droughts that may be experienced in the future.
7	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction	40% below 1990 emissions by 2030; carbon neutral by 2045	2022 Metropolitan Water District Climate Action Plan	On track - First Annual Climate Action Plan Report, April 2023
8	Local Workforce	60% of the total construction craft hours worked on each Covered Project be performed by Local Workers.	2022 Metropolitan Water District Project Labor Agreement	In progress
9	Water Quality – Salinity Management	Achieve, to the extent reasonable and practical, a total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration objective of 500 milligrams per liter (mg/L) in Metropolitan’s distribution system.	1999 Salinity Management Policy	Target is achieved in higher SWP allocation years and not achieved in lower SWP allocation years.

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Attachment 3 - Member Agency Letters Received

Time-Bound Targets and Evaluative Criteria Responses

City of Burbank
Eastern Municipal Water District
Foothill Municipal Water District
Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Municipal Water District of Orange County
City of Pasadena
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
Western Municipal Water District..... Section 1

City of Anaheim Section 2

Calleguas Municipal Water District Section 3

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District..... Section 4

Long Beach Utilities..... Section 5

Los Angeles Department of Water & Power Section 6

Three Valleys Municipal Water District Section 7

Submitted via: camp4w@mwdh2o.com

February 9, 2024

CAMP4W Task Force
Subcommittee on Long-Term Regional Planning Processes and Business Modeling
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2944

Subject: Input on Proposed CAMP4W Evaluative Criteria Weighting and Time Bound Targets

Dear CAMP4W Task Force Members,

As member agency manager members of the Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water (CAMP4W) Task Force, we appreciate the on-going opportunity to present our insights on the Time-Bound Targets and Evaluative Criteria that were discussed at the Joint Task Force meeting on January 18, 2024. The collaborative atmosphere of the Task Force discussions exemplifies our member agencies' collective commitment to enhance the CAMP4W processes. The open dialogue and constructive feedback have been instrumental in fostering an environment where various perspectives can converge to advance our shared objective of creating a future with increased water resilience and sustainability for the diverse communities we serve.

This continued collaboration reinforces our collective dedication to continuous improvement and the pursuit of advancing the objectives outlined in the Metropolitan mission statement: *"to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way."*

The forward-thinking orientation of the Task Force and the discussions to date have been both collaborative and productive, and we appreciate the opportunity to contribute to the success of the CAMP4W process. The following comments are offered in the spirit of working towards consensus on the application of the Time-Bound Targets and the Evaluative Criteria.

Thank you,

Richard H. Wilson, P.E.
Assistant General Manager –
Water Systems
City of Burbank

Joe Mouawad, P.E.
General Manager
Eastern Municipal Water
District

Nina Jazmadarian
General Manager
Foothill Municipal Water District

Shivaji Deshmukh, P.E.
General Manager
Inland Empire Utilities Agency

Harvey De La Torre
General Manager
Municipal Water District of
Orange County

Stacie N. Takeguchi, P.E.
Assistant General Manager -
Water
City of Pasadena

Tom A. Love
General Manager
Upper San Gabriel Valley
Municipal Water District

Craig Miller, P.E.
General Manager
Western Municipal Water District

TIME-BOUND TARGETS

Time-Bound Targets define important goals for the region that align with achieving Metropolitan's core mission. Proposed targets should reflect the specific resource and service needs of the Metropolitan service area as established through climate-based water supply and demand planning scenarios, such as the Integrated Resource Plan Needs Assessment, and operational analyses conducted to address service equity challenges during severe supply shortages. Additionally, Time-Bound Targets can reflect principal policy goals established by the Board for the Metropolitan organization and for water-related matters in the region over which Metropolitan has influence.

As noted above, Time-Bound Targets are goals that further a Resource need, Operational need, or Board Policy priority. These targets should be formulated at a high enough level to provide Metropolitan and its member agencies with the flexibility and adaptability to accomplish them in the most cost-effective and resource-appropriate manner, while still ensuring progress toward organizational priorities. Additionally, in some cases, progress toward achieving goals established by the Time-Bound Targets is not under Metropolitan's control and relies on implementation by the retail agencies, with support from Metropolitan. Progress on these items, typically tactical in nature, contributes to reaching a Time-Bound Target and can effectively be tracked through metrics or indicators.

We recommend that targets be grouped and characterized as follows:

- **Primary Resource Time-Bound Targets:** These encompass primary resources and services. For resources, these include numeric targets (in AF or AFY) to be achieved by a specific year for both existing and new Core Supply, Storage, and Flex Supply. Operationally, these targets entail level of service-based targets, such as ensuring equitable levels of needed Metropolitan supply across the entire service area under all hydrologic conditions by a specific year. Achieving these targets is pivotal to Metropolitan's core mission and essential for addressing climate adaptation.
- **Policy Time-Bound Targets:** These encompass broader policy objectives, such as Water Use Efficiency, Community Equity, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. These targets could be aligned with broader state-wide environmental and social initiatives, recognizing that their implementation often falls within the purview of retail agencies, with support from Metropolitan.
 - An example of this includes Water Use Efficiency, where an appropriate Time-Bound Target could be *"Assist retail agencies in the Metropolitan Service area to achieve/meet 100% compliance with their State statutory water use efficiency standards and compliance dates."*
- **Indicators (Metrics):** Indicators, or metrics, play a role in tracking the progress of various projects and programs toward achieving broader Time-Bound Targets. They also guide necessary investments or co-investments by Metropolitan alongside member agencies and retailers over time. These metrics serve as important measures that inform Metropolitan's resource development needs amid changing conditions. Indicator metrics should represent measures that directly impact the region's demand or supply but are not necessarily under the direct control of Metropolitan.

- An example of a tracking indicator could be retail demands, including residential indoor gallons per capita per day (GPCD), which is a contributing factor toward attaining a Policy Target of assisting retail agencies in achieving the state’s mandated water use efficiency standards.

The objective of Primary Resource Targets and Policy Targets is to measure achievements relative to Metropolitan’s goals and mission, while also supporting broader environmental and social initiatives. Primary Resource Targets are central to achieving Metropolitan’s core mission of reliability and resilience **for all member agencies**.

POTENTIAL EVALUATIVE CRITERIA METRIC/WEIGHTING

Projects and programs will be evaluated through the CAMP4W process to fulfill the resource, operational, and policy goals set forth in the Time-Bound Targets. The process should provide for projects and programs to be considered by the Board for development and implementation based upon their performance relative to the agreed-to Evaluative Criteria. In support of this, the scoring metrics for the Evaluative Criteria should be consistent with the most recent Committee Item on CAMP4W which states: “Metrics are designed to **reduce subjectivity** and provide transparency in how the score for each criterion is derived.”

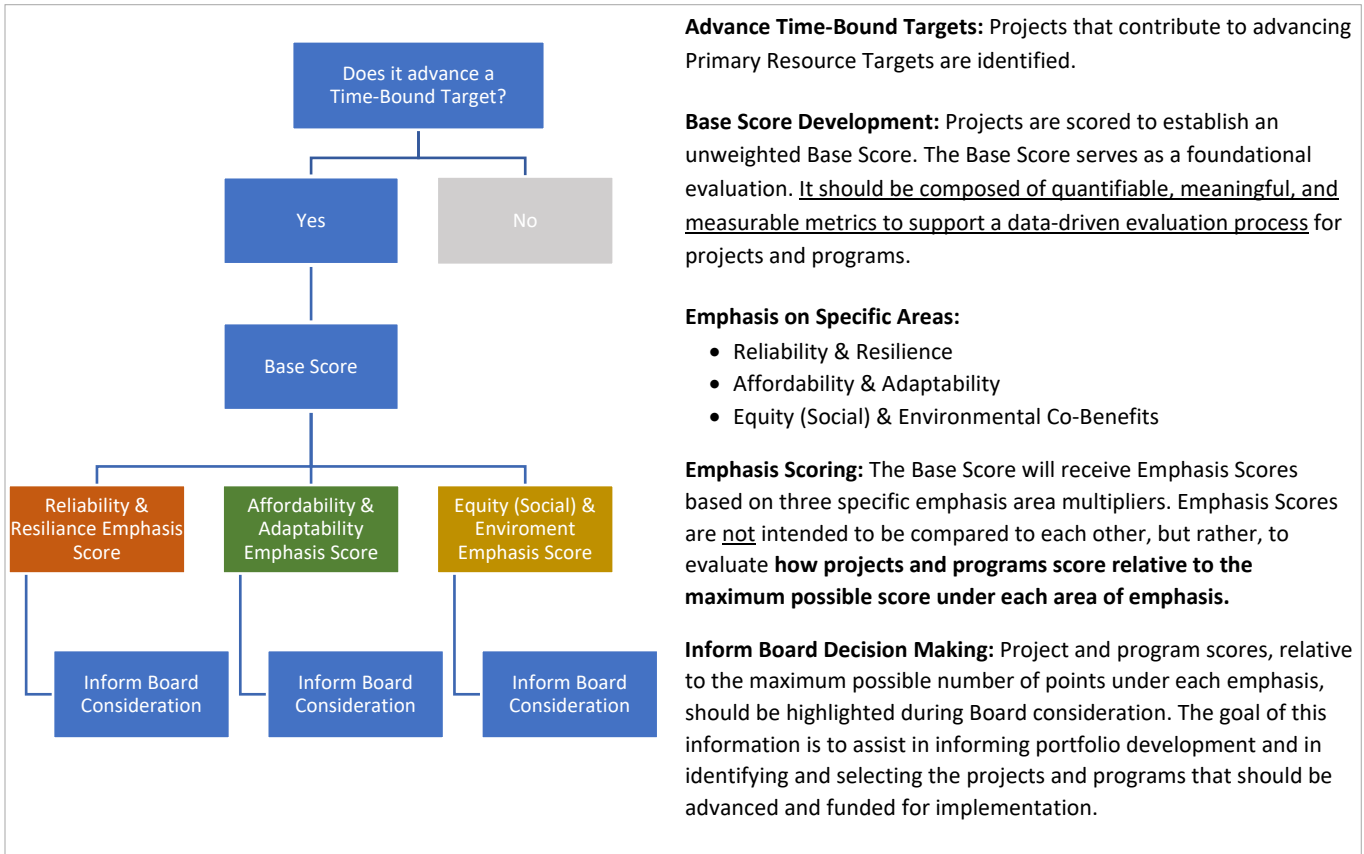
As an initial screening criterion, all projects and programs for consideration must contribute to meeting a **Primary Resource Time-based Target**. As noted previously in this letter, these targets are established to achieve Metropolitan’s core resource and service goals on behalf of its member agencies and are critical to its mission. Once this initial screening criterion is met, projects and programs can then be scored using the six Evaluative Criteria along with scoring for certain areas of emphasis (such as environmental and equity benefits) to create an overall score that can be used to inform the Board during project and program consideration.

To help ensure projects and programs being considered by the Board will best achieve important resource and policy goals, we propose the following process:

- Potential projects and programs that are initially shown to advance **Primary Resource Time-Based Targets** are advanced for further evaluation and scoring.
- A **Base Score** should be composed of consistent, quantifiable, meaningful, and measurable metrics to support a data-driven evaluation process that can be uniformly applied for projects and programs.
 - The Base Score rubric (Table 2, Working Memo #5) should be developed at the onset of this process.
- Additional sensitivity scoring is then conducted by weighting certain Evaluative Criteria to test performance under **Board-identified areas of "emphasis."** This step is consistent with Committee direction: “weighing factors can be applied in later steps to provide higher **emphasis** to certain criteria.”
- For weighting purposes, the **areas of emphasis are categorically bundled** to consider the key concepts to highlight Board preference. The recommended areas of emphasis include:
 - Reliability & Resilience
 - Affordability & Adaptability
 - Equity (Social) & Environmental Co-Benefits

- Emphasis Scores are not intended to be compared to each other, but rather, to evaluate **how projects and programs score relative to the maximum possible score under each area of emphasis.**

Proposed scoring using the Evaluative Criteria to derive a Base Score and additional weighted scoring for a Resource-Based, Affordability and Adaptability, and Equity (Social) and Environmental emphases is shown in the figure and table, below:



Evaluative Criteria	Base Score	Emphasis 1 <i>Resource Based</i>	Emphasis 2 <i>Affordability & Adaptability</i>	Emphasis 3 <i>Equity (Social) & Environmental</i>
Reliability	20	x2		
Resilience	20	x2		
Financial Sustainability and Affordability	20		x1.75	
Adaptability and Flexibility	20		x1.75	
Equity (Social) Co-Benefits	20			x1.50
Environmental Co-Benefits	20			x1.50
Total Maximum Base Score	120			
Total Score with Emphasis		160	150	140

The process results in ensuring at the outset that all projects and programs being advanced by Metropolitan for consideration contribute to achieving the Primary Resource Time-Based Targets and thereby meet core resource and climate adaptation needs.

Salgado, Stephanie Ann

From: Philip Bogdanoff <PBogdanoff@anaheim.net>
Sent: Thursday, February 8, 2024 2:41 PM
To: Camp4Water
Cc: Craig Parker
Subject: RE: CAMP4W Time-Bound Targets and Evaluative Criteria - Anaheim Comments

Categories: Time-Bound Targets and Evaluative Criteria

Ms. Crosson,

As a member agency manager member of the Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water (CAMP4W) Task Force, we want to thank you for the on-going opportunity to present our insights on the CAMP4W process. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Time-Bound Targets and Evaluative Criteria that were discussed at the Joint Task Force meeting on January 18, 2024. The collaborative atmosphere of the Task Force discussions exemplifies our member agencies' collective commitment to enhancing the CAMP4W processes. The platform provided through the Task Force for open dialogue and constructive feedback has been instrumental in fostering an environment where various perspectives can converge to advance our shared objective of a more resilient and sustainable water future for the diverse communities we serve. Additionally, we appreciate the time and effort that the Board and staff has invested in this important planning process.

This continued collaboration reinforces our collective dedication to continuous improvement and the pursuit of advancing the objectives outlined in the Metropolitan mission statement: "to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way."

Anaheim has reviewed the Time-Bound Targets and Evaluative Criteria as presented in the LTRPPBM Subcommittee Item 3c Agenda Report and Attachments and is submitting the following comments for consideration.

Time Bound Targets

Time-bound Targets define important goals for the region that align with achieving Metropolitan's core mission. We understand the need for the Time-Bound Targets to be formed at a high enough level to provide Metropolitan and its member agencies the flexibility and adaptability to accomplish the target in the most cost-effective and resource appropriate manner. However, we feel that the Time-Bound Targets should be defined specifically enough to focus Board and staff discussions, accurately evaluate proposed projects and programs and ensuring progress toward organizational priorities. We recommend the following modifications to the Time-bound Targets.

- We recommend the two groupings of Time-Bound Targets be reorganized into "Core / Resources Based Targets" and "Policy Goals & Indicators". "Core / Resource Based Targets" are those Targets that further Metropolitan's core mission and meet the requirements of the CAMP4W process. "Policy Goals & Indicators" are those that are not part of MET's core mission but are goals that are based on Board policy decisions, established key performance indicators, and/or other outside drivers.
 - Core / Resource Based Targets
 - These include numeric targets (AF or AFY) for protecting existing or developing new Core Supply, Storage, and Flex Supply. Operationally, these include level of service-based targets such as providing equitable levels of Metropolitan supply availability throughout the entire service area under various hydrologic conditions by a specific

year. Achieving these targets are central to Metropolitan's core mission and addressing climate adaptation.

- Policy Goals & Indicators
 - These include goals and indicators that may not be part of MET's core mission but are based on policy decisions, established key performance indicators, and/or other outside drivers. These include broader policy items and/or measures that may not be within the direct control of Metropolitan.
 - For items not under the direct control of Metropolitan, these items may be better presented as performance indicators. Items such as Water Use Efficiency Compliance, GPCD and Non-Functional Turf Removal can be used by Metropolitan as indicators to evaluate the appropriate programs, funding and support provided to its Member Agencies.
 - Items that are based on broader policy items or goals may not have specified targets or may be aspirational in nature. These goals can serve as guiding principles or benchmarks to be considered when evaluating progress within the CAMP4W process. Some items, such as Community Equity, should be considered for all programs and projects. Other items, such as Greenhouse Gas Emissions, are very focused and may only apply to a small number of projects or programs. Given the nature of these items, we feel they would better serve the CAMP4W process as overarching goals instead of specific Time Bound Targets.
- As stated above, we understand the need for flexibility in the Time-Bound Targets. However, we feel that more defined needs and goals would be beneficial for the CAMP4W process. Where possible, more specifically defined targets and goals would help focus Board discussions and more accurately evaluate proposed projects.
 - For example, the Core Supply Target is to "Identify 50-650 TAF for potential implementation by 2045...". A range of 50-650 TAF is a very large range and may be too broad to accurately evaluate potential projects. Table 1 has identified the impacts of new storage on the upper range of the Core Supply Target. We recommend that the final Target be more narrowly defined or additional information added to also identify other factors that may impact the lower range. We feel this approach can be applied to many of the Targets to more clearly identify future needs and maintain flexibility.
 - Another example is the Long-Term Target for "Equitable Supply Reliability" that states, "Identify capacity, conveyance, supply and programs for SWPDA by 2045". Again, while we recognize that fact that MET cannot predict all future needs at this time and that there is a need to maintain flexibility in the CAMP4W process, we recommend that Targets avoid "catch-all" statements that are overly broad and/or open to interpretation.

Evaluative Criteria

Projects and programs will be evaluated through the CAMP4W process to fulfill the needs and goals as identified in the Time-Bound Targets. In an effort to ensure the CMAP4W process minimizes subjectivity, provides transparency and aligns with Metropolitan's core mission, we propose consideration of the following modifications to the Evaluative Criteria.

- The Evaluative Criteria would consist of the following:
 - Reliability (30 Points)
 - Resiliency (30 Points)
 - Financial Sustainability and Affordability (25 Points)
 - Adaptability and Flexibility (15 Points)
- Due to CEQA requirements, any project that is not "environmentally responsible" would be flagged as a fatal flaw and would need to be reworked or eliminated.

- Instead of Evaluative Criteria, we feel that “Equity” and “Environmental Co-Benefits” would be better presented as a subsequent analysis in the CAMP4W process. Once projects are evaluated and scored based on the Criteria listed above, the next step would be for the highest ranked projects to undergo an analysis to identify any fatal flaws and determine how best to implement the projects to maximize Equity and Environmental Co-Benefits. For example, as part of this analysis staff can evaluate opportunities to incorporate project labor agreements and community involvement into the selected projects. This allows for Metropolitan to identify opportunities to maximize the Equity and Environmental Co-Benefits of ALL projects and programs.
- Similar to the Time-Bound Targets, we understand the need for the Evaluative Criteria to be adaptive and flexible. However, we are concerned that some of the Evaluative Criteria as listed in Table 1 include conflicting language that requires clarification. For example, “Reliability” includes the questions, “Does it advance equitable supply reliability?” and “Does it provide regional benefit?” If a project provides for an equitable supply of water but does not provide a regional benefit (or vice versa), does that project receive a high or low Reliability score? We recommend that these types of scenarios be considered when establishing Scoring Metrics for each of the Evaluative Criteria.
- As presented in Appendix B of the Working Memo No. 5, there are 12 CAMP4W Themes mapped to the Reliability Criteria: five Resilience, four Reliability and three Equity. The potential Reliability scoring metrics as presented in Table 2 do not appear to align with the Themes listed in Appendix B. As presented in Table 2, Equity would account for 60% of the overall Reliability score but only makes up 25% of the Themes that are mapped to Reliability. We recommend that the final Evaluative Criteria more closely align with the documented Themes and with Metropolitan’s core mission of providing its service area with adequate and reliable water. We recommend that this alignment be considered when developing and assigning scores to each of the Evaluative Criteria.

Please feel free to contact myself or Mr. Craig Parker if you have any questions.

Best Regards,

Philip

Philip Bogdanoff, PE
Water Engineering Manager
714.765.4420
pbogdanoff@anaheim.net

From: Office of the General Manager <OfficeoftheGeneralManager@mwdh2o.com>

Sent: Monday, January 29, 2024 11:53 AM

To:

Subject: [EXTERNAL] CAMP4W Time-Bound Targets and Working Memo #5: Request for Comments by Feb. 9

Warning: This email originated from outside the City of Anaheim. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and are expecting the message.



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Date: January 29, 2024

To: Board of Directors
Member Agency Managers

From: Liz Crosson, Chief Sustainability, Resilience and Innovation Officer

Subject: CAMP4W Time-Bound Targets and Working Memo #5: Request for Comments by Feb. 9

Thank you for the discussion and input on Evaluative Criteria and Time-Bound Targets at our Joint Task Force meeting on January 18. Please submit any additional comments by Friday, February 9, 2024 to Camp4Water@mwdh2o.com. We are preparing Working Memo #6 on Time-Bound Targets for our next meeting on February 28 and would like to have your comments in advance. A copy of the Committee Item is attached for your reference.

Thank you.

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Response to CAMP4Water@mwdh2o.com

February 9, 2024

Calleguas Municipal Water District Response to Proposed Evaluative Criteria

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments on CAMP4W “Climate Decision-Making Framework: Evaluative Criteria and Time-Bound Targets” materials discussed at the January 18, 2024 CAMP4W Task Force meeting for consideration at the CAMP4W Task Force meeting of February 29, 2024

1. Project-Specific Decision Making in Real Time. *How will the decision-making framework and time-bound targets be applied over time as additional information is developed and conditions evolve?*

Discussion: In the January 18, 2024 Subcommittee memo, “Climate Decision-Making Framework: Evaluative Criteria and Time-Bound Targets,” Figures 1 and 2 on page 6 illustrate an iterative process for decision making where projects advance in-step with an evaluation of how they relate to the time-bound targets. Ideally, theory and practice would be identical. In reality, they are different. The information and value of projects will be developing even as the urgency for making financial commitments without full evaluative information will be necessary. This is the essence of “wicked problems,” the urgent necessity to act in evolving situations without complete information.

In addition to the climate and demand checkpoints in Figure 2, we continue to operate in a dynamic institutional environment where decisions and negotiations among the Colorado Basin States and decisions in the Bay-Delta will continue to change the value of projects in meeting time-bound targets. To adapt to these realities of the project, financial, and negotiating decisions that Metropolitan will be facing; we suggest a less complicated decision-making framework that would help inform decisions without unnecessarily closing off options to adapt to evolving conditions.

2. New Business Model. *How does Metropolitan see decision making about reliability investments advancing in conjunction with a business model that will equitably align who decides, who benefits, and who pays for those investments?*

Discussion: In the context of the proposed budget and financial situation, Metropolitan’s General Manager has observed that the new business model discussions cannot wait for the conclusion of the CAMP4W process. Given the major investments that will be necessary to address water reliability and resilience under climate change, clarity on how the new business model will balance decision making, reliability/resilience benefits, and appropriate distribution of costs needs to be better integrated into the decision-making process. Implicit in the concept of “We are one” and “No one left behind” is the equity promise that decision making will not facilitate member agencies advancing their own interests at the expense of others.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments on behalf of Calleguas Municipal Water District.

Henry Graumlich
Associate General Manager, Water Policy & Strategy
Calleguas Municipal Water District

February 8, 2024

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District

Comments on the January 18, 2024, LTRPPBM Subcommittee Information Letter - Climate Decision-Making Framework: Evaluative Criteria and Time-Bound Targets, and the Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water Working Memorandum #5: Draft Evaluative Criteria

Over-Arching Comment

Concurrent with the development of time-bound targets, it would be helpful to identify and provide clarity on the goals/objectives/outcomes that are being sought. The targets should be developed to support and achieve the higher-level goals/objectives/outcomes.

Subcommittee Information Letter

- Page 2, Overview. Time-bound targets are also needed to correct infrastructure connectivity deficiencies that currently exist. Add “infrastructure” to the second-to-last sentence. “Targets are intended to address multiple categories of climate adaptation efforts, including core supply, conservation and efficiency, infrastructure, storage, flex supply, water quality, equity, and affordability”.
- Page 3, Table 1, General Comment. The number of time-bound targets should be consolidated and simplified. Metropolitan should only adopt targets that it has control over. We generally support the regional, core targets shown on slide 17 included in the Item #3c PowerPoint presentation: Core Supply, Storage, Flex Supply, Equitable Supply Reliability, Conservation and Efficiency, and Community Equity.
- Page 3, Table 1, Core Supply. The amount of core supply needed for each term (near, mid, and long) should be identified. The range of 50-650 TAF is too broad. Narrow the range to something more meaningful.
- Pages 3 and 4, Table 1, Local Agency Supply. Consider combining item Nos. 3 and 8. Also, the volume of local agency supplies for each term is unclear. Are the ranges additive: 2.09 – 2.32 MAF by 2030, plus 2.12 – 2.37 MAF by 2035, plus 2.14 – 2.40 MAF by 2045?
- Page 3, Table 1, Water Quality. Consider removing item Nos. 5, 6, and 7. These are important water quality and operational initiatives, but they are not core, regional targets.
- Page 4, Table 1, Equitable Supply Reliability. The targets shown are vague and they don’t make a commitment (e.g., “identify capacity”). Also, the needs and technical solutions for the western and eastern SWP-dependent areas are different. Add specific time-bound targets for both the western and eastern SWP-dependent areas for each term (near, mid, and long). For example, “add an additional “x” cfs capacity to the western SWP-dependent area by 2032 and an additional “y” cfs capacity to the eastern SWP-dependent area by 2032”.
- Page 4, Table 1, Water Use Efficiency. Consider combining item Nos. 10, 11, and 12. A regional conservation target is appropriate with the understanding that individual member agency targets may vary significantly. Caution should be exercised with respect to a GPCD-based target as it does not serve as a good indicator of water use efficiency; it is a better indicator of urban density.

- Page 5, Table 1, Water Conveyance and Distribution System Resilience Investment. Consider removing item Nos. 18 and 19. These two items may be referring to ongoing, routine infrastructure repair and replacement (R&R) projects(?) Hence, they can be removed from this CAMP4W strategic initiative.
- Appendix 1, Page 2 of 3, Equitable Supply Reliability. We appreciate that Metropolitan staff included the August 2022 Board Resolution and Call to Action, but the status description (last column) is not accurate and needs to be revised. The target has not been achieved for known, or future, historic droughts and the necessary portfolio of infrastructure actions will not be implemented by 2026. Significant progress has been made, but more work is needed.

Working Memorandum #5: Draft Evaluative Criteria

- Page 7, Table 2, Evaluative Criteria Points. All of the Evaluative Criteria presented in Table 2 are important when determining the merits of a project or program. However, in the context of a Climate Adaptation Master Plan, Reliability and Resilience are critical. Therefore, consider adjusting the points for each criterion as follows: Reliability 25, Resilience 25, Financial Sustainability and Affordability 20, Adaptability and Flexibility 10, Equity 10, and Environmental Co-Benefits 10.

Long Beach Utilities
Metropolitan Water District
Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water – CAMP4W
Time Bound Targets and Evaluative Criteria
Assessment & Comments
February 2024

Overview – Targets, Metrics, Policies and Programs

The list of 19 time-bound targets can be refined using the following guidance:

Target – a quantitative resource estimate that Metropolitan can use to directly develop projects to meet the time-bound target.

Metric – a quantitative resource estimate that Metropolitan can use to adapt its portfolio of resource actions in reaction or anticipation of changes in the region’s water resources, due to changes in the metric, including development of member-agency based programs such as water-use efficiency and local supply projects.

Policy – a board approved guidance that can be used to direct specific Metropolitan adaptive management actions under CAMP4W

Program – A Metropolitan program that can be used to direct specific Metropolitan adaptive management actions under CAMP4W

With this guidance, the table below provides a segmentation of the targets based on the definitions above.

Number/Category	Description	Recommendation
1. Core Supply	A supply that is generally available and used every year to meet demands under normal conditions.	Target
2. Storage	Capability to save water supply to meet demands at a later time.	Target
3. Maintain Local Agency Supply	Forecasted local supplies, along with retail demand, define demands for Metropolitan resources.	Metric
4. Flex Supply (Dry Year)	A supply that is implemented on as as-needed basis and may, or may not, be available for use each year.	Target

5. Water Quality	Metropolitan projects and programs to ensure continued compliance	Program – MWD CIP process.
6. Water Quality	Nitrification Control Plan	Program – MWD CIP process.
7. Water Quality	Optimize treatment plant performance	Program – MWD CIP process
8. Local Agency Supply	Part of #3, as a forecast of local supplies.	Metric
9. Equitable Supply Reliability	Adding physical flow capacity (cubic-feet-per-second) to MWD Infrastructure	Program – MWD CIP process
10. Water Use Efficiency Region-wide	Compliance with SWRCB Water Use Efficiency Standards	Metric
11. Landscape specific efficiency	Meet MWELO standards region-wide by 2035 (0.55 ETAF)	Consider #10 as Metric
12. Average Regional Potable GPCD	GPCD Target	Consider #10 as Metric
13. NFT Replacement	30% reduction in NFT by 2035	Consider #10 as Metric
14. MWD investment in conservation	\$50 million	Consider #10 as Metric
15. Greenhouse Gas Reduction	% below 1990 emissions by 2030 and neutral by 2045	Metric
16. Imported Water Resilience	Annual investment in Delta	Revise to Target for SWP, CR supplies
17. Community Equity	Mitigate impacts to underserved communities	Policy
18. Conveyance and Distribution System Resilience	Address aging infrastructure	Program – MWD CIP process
19. Conveyance and Distribution Resilience	Address reliability related to major disruptions	Program – MWD CIP process

Targets. Targets such as Core Supply, Storage, and Flex Supply represent quantitative targets for specific Metropolitan projects. These targets can be directly established from the 2020 IRP Needs Assessment. In the 2020 IRP Needs Assessment, some of the targets are listed as 2045 targets and would need further clarification for near-term, and mid-term quantification. Beyond establishing these targets, some additional guidance or policy would help assess project development that meets a target ahead of schedule and cannot be appropriately phased. Imported Supply Resilience is a critical target and can lead to direct projects and programs by Metropolitan. Therefore, more specific quantification, such as specific SWP yields, or Colorado River Basin data (such as Lake Powell Inflows) could provide a useful target from which to guide adaptive actions by Metropolitan.

Metric - Water Use Efficiency. Water use efficiency data is being collected by the state, related to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) standards. Water use efficiency represents specific actions taken at the retail customer level. Metropolitan and the member agencies create programs and incentivize actions. At the same time, those actions remain retail customer actions. Using the SWRCB data to assemble a regional assessment and metric(s), would help guide adaptive actions by Metropolitan and member agencies.

Metric -- Local Agency Supplies. Similar to water-use efficiency, assembling the various data regarding both natural and project-based local agency supplies would serve as a metric to guide adaptive actions by Metropolitan and member agencies, including investments in additional local supply development.

Policy – Community Equity. A critical equity component for underserved communities is equitable access to water use efficiency programs. Therefore, a policy committing Metropolitan's actions to guide development and funding of water use efficiency programs that seek to expand participation and access by the region's underserved communities may be appropriate.

Program – MWD's CIP Process. Metropolitan's annual CIP process contains a specific review and justification of Metropolitan's major infrastructure investments. As such, some of the elements described in the time-bound targets lend themselves to the review, evaluation, and prioritization that result from the CIP process.

Tools for Adaptive Management – a holistic approach

The use of targets, metrics, policies, and programs in a holistic manner is the foundation of an adaptive management plan for CAMP4W. No single quantification and assessment of a target, metric, policy, or program should be evaluated by itself. Rather, the combination of them will provide the necessary guidance for Metropolitan and member agency action.

Scoring and Weighting the Evaluative Criteria

For the CAMP4W evaluative criteria, it would be helpful to first score each metric on the same consistent scale and then subsequently multiply by the appropriate weighting factor to arrive at the weighted score/points to assign to that metric. This will allow scores to be more easily interpreted and understood. Additionally, if the criteria are going to add up to 100 "points" (which is a good and easily understood scale), then it could be helpful to use the terminology of "percentage" instead of "points" when referring to the total possible value of the criteria. Percentage lends itself to being understood and used in the computation of a weighted scoring. The "points" terminology and methodology, absent having an intermediate step of first using a normalized score to subsequently translate into a weighted point value, could make it more challenging to score each metric as well as to interpret at a glance and discuss how well each project is performing on individual metrics.

To demonstrate, using the example provided in Table 2 of Working Memorandum #5, it seems easier to understand

- A. Scoring a project 7 out of 10 on "Advances Equitable Supply Reliability" and 10 out of 10 on "Consistency of Water Source in various hydrological conditions", then subsequently converting those scores by respectively multiplying the 12% weighting to arrive at 8.4 points and 8% weighting to arrive at 8 points. There is an ability to easily interpret 7 out of 10 as a good score and 10 out of 10 as a perfect score.

This is as opposed to,

- B. Scoring "Advances Equitable Supply Reliability" an 8 out of a 12-point scale and 8 out of an 8-point scale on "Consistency of Water Source in various hydrological conditions". It is less common to mentally conceptualize and score projects on 12, 8, etc. point scales. Also, when seeing a project score 8 in both categories, it takes a second level of effort to interpret and understand that the project did not do equally well on both metrics but instead that the first 8 means good while the second 8 means great. That will make the ensuing stakeholder discussions, collaboration, and buy off more difficult.

February 7, 2024

Ms. Liz Crosson
Chief Sustainability, Resilience, and Innovation Officer
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 N. Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Ms. Crosson:

Subject: Comments on CAMP4W Draft Evaluative Criterion and Time-Bound Targets

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) welcomes Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (Metropolitan's) efforts towards collaborating with its member agencies while developing the Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water (CAMP4W). LADWP appreciates this opportunity to provide input on the draft evaluative criteria and time-bound targets prepared by Metropolitan staff.

Ensuring continued water supply reliability is the primary driver of the development of CAMP4W. Reliability encompasses the goals of water supply portfolio diversity, system interconnectivity, water use efficiency, storage development, and equitable access to clean, safe water. Given the importance of water supply reliability, the draft evaluative criteria category of Reliability should comprise a larger percentage of possible points than the currently suggested 20 percent.

Resiliency to withstand supply disruptions within Metropolitan's service area is an important factor to Metropolitan's overall water supply reliability, the primary driver of the CAMP4W process. LADWP has several water connections with neighboring water agencies and Metropolitan member agencies. These water connections allow LADWP to supply water to neighboring areas during major disruptions and help improve water supply reliability throughout the region. Improving reliability in the westside of Metropolitan's service territory also improves the reliability to all Metropolitan member agencies that have water connections with LADWP.

Equity is an important theme of CAMP4W, but it is also a necessary part of all Metropolitan projects. Metropolitan has committed to promoting equity among and within its member agencies. Since equity will be built into all projects being considered through the CAMP4W process, equity does not need to be included as an evaluative criterion within the scoring framework.

Ms. Liz Crosson
Page 2
February 7, 2024

The 19 time-bound targets drafted by Metropolitan staff should be considered as part of the CAMP4W process, but this large number of proposed targets needs to be reduced through consolidation. For example, the draft time-bound targets related to water use efficiency (Water Use Efficiency Regionwide; Landscape Specific Efficiency; Average Regional Potable Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD); Non-Functional Turf (NFT) Replacement; and Annual Investment in Conservation and Water Use Efficiency Rebates, Incentive, and Innovation Programs) should be consolidated into one single target of Demand Management, with each of the draft targets becoming sub-targets. Other time-bound target categories with similar targets can be consolidated, emphasizing Metropolitan priorities. If additional time-bound targets include core supply and storage categories, groundwater remediation should be included as a time-bound target. There are numerous groundwater remediation opportunities within Metropolitan's service area that would allow for greater utilization of groundwater basins as a core supply.

The draft time-bound target of Equitable Supply Reliability identified near-, mid-, and long-term targets for equitable supply reliability. The near-term targets include the addition of State Water Project Dependent Area (SWPDA) capacity. This target implies that multiple SWPDA capacity projects will have already been identified and implemented before the timeframe of the mid- and long-term targets. Since the mid- and long-term targets for Equitable Supply Reliability will follow previous implementation of SWPDA capacity projects, the mid- and long-term targets should include the implementation of (in addition to identification of) capacity, conveyance, supply, and programs for SWPDAs by 2032 and 2045, respectively.

As the CAMP4W time-bound targets are defined, LADWP would like to remind Metropolitan that each member agency has a unique portfolio of resources, and therefore each member agency must be allowed flexibility to achieve the goals presented by each finalized time-bound target. The targets should not be too prescriptive as to be unachievable by all member agencies. Metropolitan should also continue to support local efforts to reach the established time-bound targets. LADWP appreciates Metropolitan's efforts to define and refine the CAMP4W process and looks forward to our continued collaboration.

Sincerely,



Anselmo G. Collins
CAMP4W Task Force Member
Senior Assistant General Manager – Water System

ST:lj

Salgado, Stephanie Ann

From: Matthew Litchfield <mlitchfield@tvmwd.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 8, 2024 2:05 PM
To: Crosson, Elizabeth K; Camp4Water
Cc: Sylvie Lee
Subject: Climate Decision-Making Framework: Evaluative Criteria and Time-Bound Targets

Categories: Time-Bound Targets and Evaluative Criteria

Good Afternoon, Liz,

The following was prepared in response to the Metropolitan request for comments on the Working Memorandum #5 on the evaluative criteria and time-bound targets. The Evaluative Criteria and the Time-Bound Targets are developed as tools to assist the Metropolitan Board to make decisions that would improve the reliability and resilience of water resources under differing climate conditions.

Three Valleys previously provided its comments regarding higher-level policy considerations and decisions for the Metropolitan Board of Directors to provide direction to staff that would assist in the development of the technical evaluative criteria metrics before setting the time-bound targets; the Time-Bound Targets are intended to be used as metrics to evaluate projects and measure success of implementation. There are six proposed evaluative criteria of (1) Reliability, (2) Resilience, (3) Financial Stability & Affordability, (4) Adaptability & Flexibility, (5) Equity and (6) Environmental Co-Benefits. Summarized below are our comments:

1. The evaluative criteria have been developed to assess projects by scoring each of them on its ability to meet the target established by the evaluative criteria. Therefore, each of the evaluative criteria should be clearly defined with its intended target/metric for success that can be developed as a Time-Bound Target.
 - i. This approach works and is apparent for some of the Evaluative Criteria, such as Reliability, Resilience and Financial Sustainability & Affordability. Our proposal, with the incorporation of the Board policy recommended above is described below with an example:
 - The Metropolitan Board sets through policy a goal of 100% reliability under all foreseeable extreme conditions by 2045 (Evaluative Criteria metric).
 - Time-Bound Target is established at 650 TAF by 2045 for reliability. The types of projects that could provide reliability as identified through the IRP Needs Assessment could be core supply, flexible supply, and storage. This would also enable portfolio of combination of projects to be evaluated together as opposed to individual projects on how it meets the overall target/metric.
 - The January 18th "strawperson" example in Working Memo #5 includes individual categories of core supply, storage, water use efficiency, etc. From our perspective this makes the process more complicated and forces evaluations of 100s of projects to meet the individual criterion as opposed to providing the opportunity to work with portfolio of solutions to meet the Evaluative Criteria.
 - ii. The above approach does not readily work for the remaining three Evaluative Criteria without the development of the associated policy objective and clearly defined metric. It is not apparent

how the Time-Bound Targets will work for Equity, Adaptability & Flexibility and Environmental Co-Benefits.

- For instance, the proposal to include a target of mitigating project impacts in disadvantaged communities through community investment programs would serve better as a policy direction for all/appropriate projects to include this component, as opposed to ranking projects based on this attribute as provided in the January 18th proposal.
2. Time-Bound Targets should be developed based on targets that are under Metropolitan's immediate control. For instance, compliance with State Water Board Water Use Efficiency Standards are to be achieved and implemented by the retail water agencies, and is outside the immediate control of Metropolitan. Metropolitan Board can authorize separate policies to provide funding and assistance to retail agencies to meet the standards, however Metropolitan cannot implement programs to ensure 100% compliance.

Our recommendation would be to have Metropolitan Board adopted policies to provide:

- Specific goals for (1) Reliability, (2) Resilience, (3) Financial Stability & Affordability which could then be translated into technical and specific Time-Bound Targets/Metrics.
- Policy directive for (4) Adaptability & Flexibility, (5) Equity and (6) Environmental Co-Benefits which could then be applied to all projects that are implemented to the maximum extent feasible.

Thank you!



Matthew H. Litchfield, PE

General Manager/Chief Engineer

1021 E. Miramar Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711

O: 909.621.5568 **M:** 909.435.7962

threevalleys.com

Attachment 4

Response to Comments From Joint Task Force

November Task Force Meeting1
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Compiled Comments on Time-Bound Targets Following January Task Force Meeting.....17

November Task Force Meeting

#	Comment	Response
1	Regarding project evaluation, should prescreening be a first step in the process to confirm project feasibility? This could be a "stop-light" type of system to identify projects to target.	The intention is to allow any project that has sufficient information to facilitate scoring to be evaluated through the decision support tool. Could including a minimum score threshold for a project/program to be further considered, which could serve as pre-screening. This will be determined through the Joint Task Force.
2	There needs to be a clear set of screening criteria.	Agreed. This process is being developed through the Joint Task Force.
3	It would be useful if to represent projects as resources, which could be represented graphically. Score could be visualized to facilitate a sensitivity analysis.	Agreed. This feature will be integrated into the digital tool.
4	How are we estimating our targets and baseline trends?	This is being developed through the Joint Task Force
5	What are our Member Agencies going to do to plan and come together on our projects to fill the gaps?	The Climate Decision Making Process and decision support tools will help facilitate the development of the action plan.
6	Concerning bond feasibility and the evaluative criteria, there should best portfolio emphasis category to achieve that goal.	This is being developed through the Joint Task Force
7	Regarding the Draft Evaluative Criteria, over 10 is too much. The list should be shortened by reducing or combining scores.	Agreed. Revised list presented herein to be workshopped with the Joint Task Force.
8	We should include water quality projects (e.g., such as nitrates and agency blends)	Agreed. Incorporating into revised Draft Evaluative Criteria.
9	Where do criteria handle separate inputs of climate vulnerability with hydrology?	Metropolitan will continue to utilize scenario planning. Reliability and Resilience are included in the revised Draft Evaluative Criteria which will be discussed during the December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting.
10	It is important that when scoring projects using the decision-framework, consensus is needed on the process from the Joint Task Force/committee.	Development of the scoring process will be defined through the Joint Task Force process.
11	What projects are going to go through the CAMP4W process?	It is intended that all major projects will be a part of this process, with the exception of repair and replacement (R&R) projects, unless those projects have high climate risk factors.
12	Concerning local projects and disadvantage communities – could the niche problems they are solving be resolved by carving out grant money to address them?	This will be decided through the Joint Task Force.
13	Scalability and flexibility are different, but each are valuable.	The new proposed Evaluative Criteria of Increased Adaptability and Flexibility would combine these elements, but benefits associated with both are intended to contribute to the score. This will be discussed at the December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting.

14	High Impact and Scalability could be consolidated.	See revised Draft Evaluative Criteria. Increased Adaptability and Flexibility would include scalability and whether the project is high impact would be address through the Time Bound Targets.
15	How is resiliency reflected in the criteria or targets?	Revised Draft Evaluative Criteria includes Resilience. Attributes contributing to that Draft Evaluative Criteria will be discussed at the December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting.
16	Timing should be valued in terms of when a project would come online.	Agreed. This would be captured in the Time Bound Targets.
17	Assess project/sources performance reliability under climate stress.	Revised Draft Evaluative Criteria includes Resilience. Attributes contributing to that Draft Evaluative Criteria will be discussed at the December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting.
18	We need more definition on the Draft Evaluative Criteria (e.g., what is the target/objective to benefit disadvantaged communities?).	Attributes contributing to that Draft Evaluative Criteria will be discussed at the December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting.
19	Scoring shouldn't be a sole decision. Board should reserve the decision-making authority.	The Climate Decision-Making Framework is intended to ensure the Board is the decision-making authority. Decision support tools are intended to support decision making, not make the decision.
20	Scoring should be transparent and perhaps by consensus and not in a vacuum.	Agreed. See previous comment.
21	Should consider how to account for different levels of information/definition when evaluating and comparing projects and programs.	Agreed.
22	Should use existing resources to compare to a baseline.	Additional resource needs were defined in the IRP Needs Assessment based on a starting point of 2019. The Adaptive Management process will ensure needs are reevaluated overtime as conditions change.
23	Beyond state water project dependent areas, how can we reflect/address supply/delivery equity (e.g., for treated water access)	The revised Draft Evaluative Criteria includes Reliability. Project and program attributes contributing to that Draft Evaluative Criteria will be discussed at the December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting.
24	Environmental impacts should reflect what can't be mitigated.	The revised Draft Evaluative Criteria includes Environmental Co-Benefits to capture the benefits a project provides, and environmental impacts that can't be mitigated would be captured there. Attributes contributing to that Draft Evaluative Criteria will be discussed at the December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting.
25	Don't limit financial analysis only to our current limitations/stabilities.	Noted.
26	Consolidated unit cost and bondability into "financial impact."	Agreed. See revised Draft Evaluative Criteria.
27	Noted that "bond feasibility overlaps with feasibility. Financial feasibility is different than feasibility.	Noted. See revised Draft Evaluative Criteria.
28	Is connectivity within equity? Need to be clear.	See revised Draft Evaluative Criteria, specifically Reliability. Attributes contributing to that Draft Evaluative Criteria will be discussed at the December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting.

Written Comments Following November Task Force Meeting

#	Comment	Response
1	<p>Absent CAMP4W outcomes establishing agreed upon demand for MWD water and needed resilience investments, in the context of a financing plan and rate structure addressing equity and affordability, we do not believe the Evaluative Criteria can meaningfully be applied. We appreciate that the Board Memo recognizes that the Evaluative Criteria are only one small part of the CAMP4W process, and also that they will, as applied, align MWD's investments and planning with member agencies' individual plans and investments.</p>	Noted.
2	<p>Equitable Supply Reliability: As often said, "equity is in the eye to the beholder." Accordingly, the concept of "equity" is one of the most important deliberations for the board, which must define what "equity" and "value" are at the MWD level, from the standpoint of all relevant stakeholder communities including member agencies and their ratepayers who must pay to deliver agreed-upon "equity" or "value." Resource decisions and investments based on "equity" must also be fully integrated with financial impacts and comply with legal requirements. What is "equitable" cannot be determined without consideration of specific facts and circumstances in the context of a comprehensive plan, which awaits the CAMP4W process.</p> <p>We suggest the following changes to Criterion 1:</p> <p>"This criterion is designed to account for whether projects achieve equity among MWD member agencies and their ratepayers and meet MWD's objective of providing a regional service throughout its entire service area."</p>	Noted. This Evaluative Criteria has been updated. The December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting will include refinement of the definitions.
3	<p>Risk Mitigation: The staff is requested to provide a definition of "imminent" risk and the MWD auditor requested to provide an analysis of the "imminent" risks MWD is now facing, as a baseline as the CAMP4W process begins. Presumably, truly "imminent" (i.e., happening soon or "likely to occur at any moment") risks should be identified now, while the CAMP4W process planning will identify anticipated evolving risks over the planning horizon.</p>	This Evaluative Criteria has been revised to include Resilience. The December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting will include refinement of the definitions and what attributes would contribute to the score. If this term remains, this definition would be provided.
4	<p>Project Feasibility: Given the early stage of this analysis, staff should consider a "fatal flaw" criterion rather than "feasibility," which is difficult if not impossible to assess outside the context of CAMP4W outcomes. As written, this Criterion could become a substitute for CAMP4W if project feasibility review were to continue to occur on an ad hoc basis.</p>	Noted. The December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting will include refinement of the components that contribute to each Evaluative Criteria.
5	<p>Scalability: Same comment as for project feasibility. The criterion does not provide any meaningful direction outside of the context of CAMP4W outcomes. We believe it is essential to identify the targeted supply gap baseline, and that the ability to phase development of projects and</p>	Noted. The December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting will include refinement of the components that contribute to each Evaluative Criteria.

	timing are essential considerations for the board to address as part of the CAMP4W process.	
6	Environmental Impacts: Same comment as for project feasibility. The criterion does not provide any meaningful direction outside of the context of CAMP4W outcomes. MWD's mission statement, with which we concur, already establishes board policy that all projects be completed in an environmentally responsible way, so we do not see this as a very helpful basis upon which to evaluate projects individually.	This criterion has been revised to "Environmental Co-Benefits." The intention of this Evaluative Criteria is to identify projects with added benefits and addresses environmental stewardship.
7	Disadvantaged Community Benefits: The criterion is too narrow; rather than evaluating specific projects on this basis, MWD must consider affordability issues for all MWD ratepayers. For example, the recent provision of benefits to one DAC, Rubidoux, was at the expense of other DACs whose rates might be even higher than those of Rubidoux, like Sweetwater. We do not believe this is a fair or reasonable basis for preferring one project over another, and that MWD must grapple with affordability—both for DAC and for ratepayers generally—in its CAMP4W planning.	Noted. The revised Draft Evaluative Criteria includes Financial Sustainability and Affordability. The December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting will include refinement of the components that contribute to each Evaluative Criteria.
8	Unit Cost (dollars per acre-foot): Subject to other CAMP4W considerations, and weighting factors not addressed, we agree that the cost-effectiveness of a project is an important factor.	Noted.
9	Locally-Sited Project: The criterion does not provide any meaningful direction outside of the context of CAMP4W outcomes.	This criterion has been combined with Resilience, where benefits of locally sited projects will be captured where relevant.
10	High Impact: We agree that high impacts should be measured by advancing CAMP4W targets once identified.	This criterion has been omitted and will be addressed through the setting of Time-Bound Targets.
11	Bond Feasibility: Bond feasibility is a factor of course, but this cannot be assessed separate and apart from the CAMP4W resources plan, financing and rate structures. MWD must consider as a whole that its planned investments greatly exceed its currently available bonding capacity therefore creating rate pressure that affects us all.	Noted. This criterion has been revised and is proposed to be a component of the Financial Sustainability and Affordability Evaluative Criteria.
12	<p>Limitations of Ranking by Evaluative Criteria for Decision Making. Who will be performing the numerical weighting and metric development of the proposed evaluative criteria? How will the inherent limitations of the approach be addressed?</p> <p>Discussion: The combination of incommensurate scales of weighting into a comprehensive decision-making framework to score and rank projects and programs has known limitations. These limitations remain unaddressed in the materials provided to the Task Force. The qualitative judgements that by necessity inform weighting may imply a false objectivity when expressed as numeric scores.</p>	This process will be defined through the Joint Task Force. Subsequent documentation will be developed to capture the preferences of the Joint Task Force.

13	<p>Some criteria can be consolidated, and some criteria are better suited to overarching discussion and policy setting by Metropolitan's Board, guided by discussions from the Joint Task Force.</p> <p>For example, the following criteria could be considered for consolidation: Reliability, Locally Sited Project, and High Impact. These criteria combined can represent the value that a program or project brings in overall reliability.</p>	<p>Agreed. The revised Draft Evaluative Criteria include a reduced number. Additionally, locally sited has been combined with Resilience and High Impact is proposed to be address through Time Bound Targets.</p>
14	<p>Criteria such as Project Feasibility and Environmental Impact should not be combined.</p> <p>Instead, the two criteria can be viewed as a matrix, with various combinations of the two representing a possible matrix of projects and programs to consider.</p>	<p>Agreed regarding the combination of Project Feasibility and Environmental Impact. See revised Draft Evaluative Criteria. Further discussion during the December 19, 2023 Joint Task Force can address the concept of a matrix of projects.</p>
15	<p>Other criteria may be better suited to a more overarching discussion beyond the Evaluative Criteria. Below are some examples.</p> <p><i>Rate Impacts, Bond Financing Feasibility, and Affordability.</i> These issues are more suited to the discussion of Metropolitan's Business Model and Financial Plan/Rate Structure. Different portfolios of programs, projects, actions resulting from CAMP4W's criteria, scoring, and ranking, can be discussed in terms of their overall impacts to rates, incorporating assumptions on debt financing, and partnerships. In that manner, the comparison of those portfolios can inform the discussion of the most affordable portfolio that assures reliability in the face of climate change and uncertainty.</p> <p><i>Disadvantaged Community Benefits.</i> Instead of an Evaluative Criteria, the discussion of Disadvantaged Community Benefits is more appropriate in the discussion of Metropolitan's Business Model and Financial Plan/Rate Structure. That discussion can inform how to address equity and access within the context of overall affordability of one or more CAMP4W portfolios.</p>	<p>Noted. Further discussion can occur during the December 19, 2023 Joint Task Force meeting regarding following review of the revised Draft Evaluative Criteria.</p>
16	<p>Regarding scoring metrics: The proposed scoring approach should have the objective of providing a graphical comparison of scoring, instead of a comparison of numerical scores. Using the Evaluative Criteria to develop scores allows for discussion of patterns, groupings. The individual difference in scores is less important than the relative differences. The results from the scoring should have a facilitated sensitivity analysis performed, to also assess the value in different assumptions for the metrics and scoring.</p>	<p>Noted. The digital tool being developed to facilitate the scoring process will include graphical representation of scores.</p>
17	<p>Regarding Portfolio Emphasis categories: If the creation and analyses of portfolios consider the Key Concepts discussed above, each portfolio will carry the proper emphases to meet Metropolitan's and the region's needs.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
18	<p>Over Arching Criterion: Advance CAMP4W Objectives (Impact)</p> <p>-The overarching criterion sets an initial basis for considering projects that advance progress towards meeting CAMP4W goals and targets as developed</p>	<p>Noted. During the December 19, 2023 Joint Task Force meeting, further discussion on the revised Draft Evaluative Criteria can include whether an overarching criterion is needed or if the intent can be captured in the revised list. The need to include smaller projects or projects grouped</p>

	<p>through the Task Force and approved through Board policy. This criterion aims to diversify project types to achieve a broad balance of all identified goals and targets, adapting based on unmet targets.</p> <p>- The overarching criterion will also allow for the inclusion of smaller projects or programs. While these may individually provide limited core supply or storage, their collective implementation can contribute cumulatively in comparison to the benefits of a large project.</p>	<p>together could be addressed by defining what projects are to be evaluated through the CAMP4W process.</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>The five Evaluative Criteria below are intended to be mutually exclusive and objectively quantifiable. Evaluative criteria must have consistent metrics for quantification. The metrics should be developed by the Task Force with input from Metropolitan staff.</p> <p>- Evaluative Criterion 1: Equitable Supply and Operational Reliability</p> <p>This criterion is designed to account for long-term performance to (1) meet supply reliability objectives of overall water supply yield based upon Average and Dry Year conditions, and (2) the performance in providing operational reliability defined as adequate infrastructure to equitably distribute available supplies to all parts of Metropolitan's service area during limited availability of State Water Project (SWP) or Colorado River supplies. Higher reliability scores better when they reduce supply inequity.</p> <p>- Evaluative Criterion 2: Risk Mitigation</p> <p>This criterion allows a weighting to be given to projects that would increase system flexibility by mitigating short-term performance to recover from an imminent risk related to climate change or other factors. Resiliency performance can be measured by the volume of supply/demand reduction provided during shortages and/or rate of storage recovery. Higher resiliency scores better.</p> <p>- Evaluative Criterion 3: Project Feasibility and Environmental Impacts</p> <p>This criterion considers whether a project is considered more or less feasible and evaluates those risks to implementation. Factors impacting project feasibility include regulatory or institutional complexities, such as CEQA requirements (which encompass environmental impacts), public or political acceptance barriers, the extent of inter-agency coordination required, readiness to proceed, land ownership, etc. Projects with lower complexity and/or higher environmental benefits and/or added habitat values in addition to water supply benefit score higher.</p> <p>- Evaluative Criterion 4: Scalability / Adaptability</p> <p>This criterion addresses the need to be flexible over time as conditions change and the impacts of climate change, economic growth, and other factors impact the supply gap. It is not intended to refer to system operational flexibility but rather the scalability of a project. For instance, modular projects (those that can be built in phases) and/or can be</p>	<p>Draft Evaluative Criteria have been revised and will be the basis for the December 19, 2023 Joint Task Force meeting. Attributes that will contribute to the project or program score for each Evaluative Criteria will be discussed.</p>

	<p>modified to generate additional supplies, would score well because of a reduced risk of stranded assets.</p> <p>- Evaluative Criterion 5: Unit Cost (dollars per acre-foot)/Affordability</p> <p>This criterion considers the cost-effectiveness of a project based upon capital and operating costs over the life of the projects or programs. Consideration should also be given to financing and grant eligibility. This criterion will allow projects, that have otherwise equal/similar yields, score differentiation when considered across varied weighted emphases. Lower lifecycle costs equate to greater affordability and scores higher. Projects and programs that can be more readily bond financed, are eligible for low-cost state and federal financing, or have a higher likelihood of receiving grant funding could score higher in this category.</p>	
30	<p>Evaluative Criterion: Disadvantaged Community Benefits – We believe, DAC gets lost in the Evaluative Criteria and warrants discrete attention within the tenet of Board Policies, Initiatives, and Partnerships. In alignment with MWD mission statement, and following the tenets of the CAMP4W process, the Board should develop a policy to clearly reflect MWD's commitment to affordability for DACs and help further the provision of the Human Right to Water.</p>	Noted.
31	<p>Evaluative Criterion: Locally-Sited Project - (Consolidated within Over Arching Criterion)</p>	See revised Draft Evaluative Criteria. Locally Sited is proposed to be a component of the Resilience Evaluative Criteria. Project and program attributes contributing to that Draft Evaluative Criteria will be discussed at the December 19, 2023, Joint Task Force meeting.
32	<p>Evaluative Criterion: Environmental Impacts - (Consolidated within Evaluative Criterion 3)</p>	Environmental Impacts has been revised to Environmental Co-Benefits. The intention with this criterion is to capture the benefits to the environment that the project provides, rather than identify if the project is feasible due to restrictions on negative impacts. The Revised Draft Evaluative Criteria addresses feasibility under Increased Adaptability and Flexibility.
33	<p>Evaluative Criterion: High Impact - (Consolidated within Over Arching Criterion)</p>	Revised Draft Evaluative Criteria proposes that High Impact be addressed through Time Bound Targets and therefore is proposed to be eliminated as an Evaluative Criteria.
34	<p>Evaluative Criterion: Bond Feasibility - (Consolidated within Evaluative Criterion 5)</p>	Revised Draft Evaluative Criteria proposes to combine Bond Feasibility into Financial Sustainability and Affordability.
35	<p>Who, or what group will score/rank projects utilizing the evaluative criteria?</p>	This will be decided through the Joint Task Force process.
36	<p>How will climate, temperatures (ET), and population densities of each region be taken into consideration when GPCD is discussed, or used as a metric/dashboard in this process?</p>	The integration of these factors is being considered as part of dashboard updates.
37	<p>How will future demands be considered in the process?</p>	The Adaptive Management process includes reassessment of future projections, including demands, as real-world conditions are used to update modeling and assess the supply gap in the future.

38	How will the potential climate impacts on future hydrology be considered?	The Adaptive Management process includes reassessment of future projections, including the impacts on hydrology due to climate change, as real-world conditions are used to update modeling and assess the supply gap in the future.
39	How will we be assured that staff does not spend time evaluating projects that have a fatal flaw, and could never move forward?	Proposed options include development of a pre-screening process. Further refinement of the process will be developed with the Joint Task Force.
40	Timing of when a project can come on-line is a strong interest.	Noted. The inclusion of Time Bound Targets will address the need for projects at various time intervals.
41	Will all Metropolitan projects that are not already in the CIP be subject to review utilizing the evaluative criteria?	It is intended that all projects will be included in the Climate Decision-Making Framework. Previous Board commitments will not be impacted by the process.
42	What process, in addition to the evaluative criteria would be utilized to decide which projects advance?	The CAMP4W process will result in a defined Climate Decision-Making Framework. An overview of the process is presented on page 5 of the November 21, 2023 letter to the Subcommittee on Long-Term Regional Planning Process and Business Modeling.
43	Considering Metropolitan's limited financial bandwidth, deciding to advance any project forecloses on Met's ability to advance other viable projects in the future. How can we adequately consider projects like West Side storage that are not as well developed, but have the potential to be a more cost-effective option for providing reliance in the SWPDA?	Projects will be evaluated as they are developed based on their known attributes during each phase of their development (such as planning, design, implementation). Each phase presents an opportunity to revise scoring inputs to 1) reevaluate a project based on real world conditions which could impact the need for the project, or 2) alongside other potential projects that may score better, or perform better within Metropolitan's system, which may not have been identified during previous phases of the evaluation. While a comprehensive list of all potential options is infeasible from the start because those project have not yet been conceived, the Adaptive Management process allows for course correction as additional data is gathered.
44	As a wholesale water provider, what is Metropolitan's objective related to disadvantage community benefits other than working to provide the least cost water supply to the region?	This topic will be considered throughout the CAMP4W process.

December Task Force Meeting

#	Comment	Response
1	Agree with condensing the Evaluative Criteria. Please add considerations for both the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. Mr. Gary Brown is available to help discuss his experience with the EPA.	Water quality is an important consideration for CAMP4W and will be considered as part of the Evaluative Criteria or the Time-Bound Targets.
2	How do you plan to evaluate comments from multiple member agencies that are contradicting - how do you decide to incorporate and not?	It will be an iterative process where staff will review the comments and provide recommendations. If there are contradictory comments, staff will use judgement based on existing policies or feasibility of implementation. We are always happy to answer questions about how comments are addressed.
3	For future agenda items please set aside discussion time to discuss issues and exchange ideas and learn from one another.	The intent of the Task Force Meetings is to exchange ideas, make progress developing the Decision-Making Framework, and to come to a mutual understanding. In addition to the five letters received, staff have had conversations with caucuses and held a GM listening session.
4	It feels like we are prematurely discussing Climate Decision-Framework and should spend more time understanding what Met and the member agencies are considering as projects first. There may be situations where a member agency is planning something that may lessen Met's need for projects. We also need to consider how LRP projects will be incorporated into CAMP.	At this point in the process, we are working to establish a Decision-Making Framework that we can score projects against. In the coming phases we will identify specific projects and how they can be implemented. This will include an assessment of the LRP projects as well.
5	How will scenarios fit into the process? How can we make investment decisions when we do not know what the shopping list of projects is? Are we spending too much time on the minutia and not understanding what we actually need first? How will the process bring in stranded assets and equity issues? What is the cost of each of the projects we are considering?	The IRP Needs Assessment and scenarios provide the basis of what we are planning for. The next phases of CAMP4W will include identification of projects to fill the gaps including their costs. Equity issues will be addressed in the Evaluative Criteria and the Time-Bound Targets. The process is being designed to be adaptive and to minimize the risk of developing stranded assets.
6	Demand has been decreasing - what conditions should we be planning for?	We are planning for the conditions identified in the IRP Needs Assessment.
7	What are the definitions for each of the 6 Evaluative Criteria? What are type financial constraints with investment projects?	The purpose of the Task Force Meeting is to discuss the definitions of the Evaluative Criteria. The glossary of terms has additional terminology that may be helpful.
8	It seems like Time-Bound Targets will be a huge driver. What are we trying to achieve? What are our reliability Targets? When will the Time-Bound Targets be developed? Met should take the lead for the member agencies in planning for climate change.	Time-Bound Targets will be presented at the January 2024 Task Force Meeting.
9	It will be important to evaluate how projects score with each scenario, especially C and D with RCP 8.5.	Agreed.
10	How will we determine which scenario we are in? Will we look backwards to determine trends, or will we look for signposts to see where we are headed. What triggers can we adopt to act when needed?	The goal of the process is not to determine which scenario we are in but to be prepared for a wide range of future conditions. We are working to develop signposts and triggers as part of the adaptive planning process.

11	Metropolitan's mission is to provide a reliable and resilient water supply; however, it must be done in a way that we can afford it. CAMP4W should inform how we can provide our services in the most economical and cost-effective way possible.	Agreed.
12	"Equitable Supply Reliability" - criteria and recognizing August Board letter regarding the State Water Dependent Areas is very important and should not be lumped into "Reliability".	Noted. We are revising the Evaluative Criteria to make it clear that equitable supply reliability is important.
13	It will be very important to discuss overarching criteria and how it relates to the process.	Agreed.
18	Time-Bound Targets should include conservation.	Agreed.
19	Need further discussion on equity questions. There are two types of equity: equity for disadvantaged communities and water supply equity (making sure we all have access to reliable water).	We agree and will address both types of equity in the CAMP4W process.
20	It will be important to evaluate portfolios and not just projects independently.	Noted. This will be included as part of the Decision-Making Framework.
21	Equity needs to focus on providing reliable water to all member agencies.	We agree and will address both types of equity in the CAMP4W process.
22	Equity needs to be touching more on disadvantaged communities and should be a standalone item and not come along with Evaluative Criteria	We agree and will address both types of equity in the CAMP4W process.
23	Reliability - we still need to define what reliability is. Financial Sustainability - how will we balance affordability, infrastructure needs, and the risk of stranded assets?	We agree that both reliability and financial sustainability need to be further defined.
24	Can you please share policy targets that Board already adopted?	Existing policies will be provided with the January Task Force letter and included in the Year 1 Report.
25	Should reliability include equitable access to storage? Should resilience include access to multiple sources to buffer for climate stressors?	We will be developing Time-Bound Targets for resource needs. We will add a metric for storage in those targets.
26	Should Financial Sustainability consider the cost-effectiveness of projects? Should it consider the relative benefit of projects?	Cost-effectiveness and the relative benefit of projects will be incorporated into the climate Decision-Making Framework.
27	There is a lot of subjectivity in defining the Evaluative Criteria. How will we keep the process of scoring consistent?	We are in the process of developing guidelines for each criterion and welcome input from the Task Force on how to assign scores to each of the Evaluative Criteria.
28	Time-Bound Targets will be important to define and will help in project selection.	Agreed.
29	Reliability needs to be consistent between the member agencies but not every drop of water needs to reach every area of the service area.	Noted. We are revising the Evaluative Criteria to make it clear that equitable supply reliability is important and to further define reliability.
30	"Does it serve all parts of the service area?" - needs to be reworded. A better question might be "Does it increase reliability?".	Good suggestion, language has been clarified.

31	When considering unit cost/acre foot - please consider the treated water surcharge as it makes the cost increase significantly for MAs that only receive treated water. Would like to see treated water impact and see an analysis of the surcharge for projects.	We will incorporate this consideration when developing the Decision-Making Framework.
32	Equity - what is MWD's role and responsibility with local resiliency?	This is being evaluated and defined through the Task Force process, as Time-Bound Targets and Evaluative Criteria are refined.
33	When we think of "community" are we thinking about the entirety of Southern California? Disadvantaged communities? Need to define.	The community will depend on the project considered. For example, Pure Water has been working closely with the community near the project location.
34	Consider opportunities for partnering on projects. Are there opportunities to partner with the Ag industry?	This is a good suggestion. We will look for ways to include partner opportunities in the Decision-Making Framework.
35	Environmental Co-Benefit - Make broader with i.e. protect wildlife, ecosystem benefits and creating these ecosystems.	We agree with this comment and will implement it.
36	How will we account for co-benefits that might be at odds with conservation such as tree planting to reduce the urban heat island effect? How do things like that fit in?	The Decision-Making Framework will be designed to weigh the benefits of projects against each other and to identify competing objectives.
37	The Reliability Criteria should be rephrased to provide a regional benefit not "does it serve all parts of the service area".	We are continuing to revise the definition of reliability and how it will be included in the CAMP2W process.
38	Time-Bound Targets will be an important part of the process. What is the anticipated schedule for Time-Bound Targets?	We will take feedback from 12/19 Task Force and come back in January with response.
39	How do we determine what demand to plan for?	We will use the information provided in the IRP Needs Assessment.
40	CAMP should consider how projects rank against each other and work for each member agency. Turf reduction is one option, but other options include connecting more cities and water users to recycled water systems.	The Decision-Making Framework will be designed to weigh the benefits of projects against each other and to identify competing objectives.
41	Projects need to be evaluated against the Evaluative Criteria and Time-Bound Targets, but we also need policy targets, and the projects are the tactics to reach other targets.	We will incorporate this into the Decision-Making Framework and consider the addition of programs. Policies are being incorporated into the Time-Bound Targets.
42	For Time-Bound Targets - can we use the IRP Gap Assessment and focus on C and D or (C-) and focus on those gaps? (e.g., core supply, imported supply)	We will use the IRP Needs Assessment as a starting point for Time-Bound Targets.
43	Who proposes the Time-Bound Targets?	Staff will propose and then gather input from the Task Force.
44	Staff will put together a draft plan and how Time-Bound Targets will be applied and bring them to the next Task Force Meeting.	Time-Bound Targets will be presented at the January 2024 Task Force Meeting.
45	Bringing dashboard in January?	We will bring a draft dashboard to the January Task Force Meeting.
46	We should consider having some interim Time-Bound Targets as well.	Time-Bound Targets will be presented at the January 2024 Task Force Meeting.

January Task Force Meeting

#	Comment	Response
1	Recommend ensuring that list of targets only includes items that they have an influence on. Targets 10 and 12 specifically seem like targets that we can't have an impact on.	These Targets have been revised to recognize the Met does not have full control of the outcome.
2	Target 12 needs to reflect efficiency within specific microclimates.	The intent of target 12 is to drive investment in conservation at a regional level and to provide a target for that investment to meet.
3	We should have discussions whether we should have targets above and beyond the floor that the State regulations set.	Targets have been revised to recognize the Met does not have full control of the outcome of conservation target and to bring them in line with the SWRCB.
4	Some of the ranges of years overlap in the Targets as presented. Please provide additional information on the documentation required and how we will know when do projects. Additionally, it's important to know how long it will take us to accomplish it.	Additional information and descriptions of the Targets can be found in Working Memo No. 6.
5	The conservation and efficiency targets are related to equity and access to conservation programs. Affordability of programs will be important to consider while developing CAMP4W. Some Targets might be actually indicators or monitors of a situation.	We acknowledge that affordability is an important consideration for CAMP4W. We also agree that Targets may be indicative that you need to adapt your plans and there may be value in a target being maintained for a multiple number of reasons.
6	For Target number four (flex supply dry year equivalent) is this cumulative or additive?	The IRP needs assessment used a practical limit of a hundred thousand acre feet of dry year equivalent transfers. We should have access to, or try to develop access to, up to a hundred thousand acre feet for any given year, not cumulative 300,000 by 2045.
7	We should focus on condensing the number of Targets and ensuring they are supportive of adaptive management. We have and we should be focusing on regional targets and try to avoid getting into not necessarily member agency or retail agency targets.	We will bring a condensed list of Targets to the February Task Force Meeting. We will also adjust the targets to focus on regional efforts.
8	The Targets provide a lot of flexibility and as mentioned, we want to be able to promote and encourage local tailored measures - that seems to be not only a want but a desire by many. Consider setting primary targets that gives you that flexibility and then a second phase if necessary.	We will bring a condensed list of Targets to the February Task Force Meeting and will consider developing secondary Targets if needed.
9	In water use efficiency, there are a number of different measures listed, from dollar amounts to acre feet amounts, to GPC. Those are tactics upon how you can achieve a certain level of conservation and efficiency. Both efficiency and water quality Targets seem to be set up for more policy goal oriented, which again can be tactics to help you sustain, but I don't see them necessarily as targets. We should look at primary components as illustrated here and then potentially look at some of these other areas as more subcomponents or Sub-Targets that really allow us to figure out the tactics of achieving them.	In revising the Targets, we developed a Policy-Based Targets section and moved efficiency and water quality to this section.

9	We need to consider the total number of Targets and how they will work together. For instance, if we achieve the conservation Targets the Targets for core supply and storage end up having to be reduced, how are they all going to work together?	We have revised the Targets to be more clear about the interaction between core supply, storage, and efficiency.
10	How are we going to measure the accomplishments of the targets? We probably need to have some sort of a range measurable range so that we can figure out whether we have met our goals for the more specific Targets like conservation that were mentioned. Has staff has been engaging with our member agencies' technical staff?	Many of the efficiency standards that you'll see here are based on what the SWRCB is considering under the water use efficiency standards and our staff within WRM water resources has been working very closely with many of the member agencies.
11	Is staff proposing by these conservation targets to go beyond the regulatory and legislative mandates?	The SWRCB has not issued its regulations and response to the legislation that was passed the conservation as a way of life. We have attempted to include a Target that supports member agency compliance with state regulations and others that encourage additional efficiency programs.
12	For the state mandates, the retail agencies are responsible for compliance. How's that going to work?	We have adjusted the Targets to support both 100% compliance with the regulations and additional efficiency programs.
13	Please clarify the meaning of Target 3.	The Targets for core supply, flexible supply, and storage are dependent on an analysis in the IRP Needs Assessment that included information about local supply production. The intent of Target 3 is to recognize the need to assist in maintaining existing and under construction local agency supply. We have made modifications to this target to make it more clear.
14	<p>Long-term core supply is dependent on many factors including local supply projects and will require the participation of the member agencies similar to the LRP program. Is it appropriate for Met to have Targets that rely on the outcomes of member agency local supply projects?</p> <p>If Met is going to invest in conservation programs, there should be some goals that you can cite as you set your budgets and set your Targets. However, the retail agencies will be responsible for meeting the Targets and we have a long history of successful conservation programs.</p>	<p>The LRP program's a great example I think of the region having set a local supply, an overall local supply target out of the 1996 IRP developing a programmatic approach to try and incentivize the development of new local supply production so that as a region we could move towards that overall target.</p> <p>We are trying to develop regional Targets to encourage efficiency and have revised the Targets to reflect that.</p>
15	The Santa River watershed is fully recycled, so if we start starving the recycled water system because of GPCD, that requires buying Colorado River Water to supply the recycled water system to customers and that counterproductive to the Target. Please consider removing Target 3.	Our role as Met is different that our member agencies, but we do need something to work towards as a region to drive investments and other priorities that can support local agencies and have revised Target 3 to reflect this.
16	The list of Targets seems too long and seems to have two tiers of Targets. The efficiency and conservation targets maybe more secondary Targets. I would like to see more focus on the primary Targets and understanding what we need to provide long-term reliability.	In revising the Targets, we developed a Policy-Based Targets section and moved efficiency and water quality to this section. We have kept the original resource-based Targets as well.
17	It is good to establish water supply Targets, but it needs to be done with an understanding that consumption will change over time. It will be important to move towards	Agreed.

	adaptive management and to understand the water supply gap over time.	
18	The member agency dashboard will be helpful in understanding where the water will be needed throughout time. This will help us balance a surplus supply in one area and allow us to either move it to areas of more need or to meet new demand.	Agreed.
19	This discussion is similar to one that happened in the 2010 timeframe when the State passed 20 by 2020. Rather than sticking with the 14% mandated, the Board chose to set a target that was a true 20% reduction for the region and to include that as an assumption in the IRP. As part of the effort to meet the target the turf replacement program was created. We have shown that we can meet aspirational targets.	Thank you for the historical context. We agree that the Targets should be aspirational.
20	Please consider having few Targets. Number 3 could potentially be combined with Number 3. We should also consider SB230 when looking at a water quality Target.	
21	The word "identify" in the near-term Targets does not seem strong enough perhaps pick a stronger word that involves implementation. GPCD as a conservation Target has some inherent weaknesses but I don't think that we need a regional water efficiency Target. Targets 18 and 19 seem to be related to infrastructure resiliency, consider combining.	
22	There is a concern about Met evolving into a regulatory role and that has not been metropolitan's traditional role with the current form of the conservation Targets.	Our role as Met is different than our member agencies, but we do need something to work towards as a region to drive investments and other priorities that can support local agencies and have revised Target 3 to reflect this.
23	Community equity is an important consideration, but it seems more suited as an Evaluative Criteria as it relates to the CAMP4W process.	We agree that equity is important and recommend keeping it as part of the Evaluative Criteria.
24	The water quality targets could be combined and designed to include the TDS target. Also, I prefer an acre feet water efficiency Target to GPCD. We should also include imported water resilience investments as a Target.	
25	It will be difficult to prioritize 19 different Targets and some of them may be conflicting. How do we practice and follow Targets while still respecting our ability to adapt as things are drastically changing?	We have reduced the number of Targets and have tried to remove any conflicting Targets. We have also revised the adaptive management graphic to include how Targets themselves have to be adaptive. As we evaluate real world conditions and make decisions at regular intervals, not only would we revisit a project or program, but we would also revisit those Targets because real world conditions may change what those Targets should be as well.
26	We need to include discussions of what we can afford into the development of Targets. This should also be considered as we discuss conservation: as we become more efficient our total water sales go down.	We will continue to consider this as we work to develop the LRFP.

27	What is our business model for the future of met? If we're doing what we need to, which is just to reduce demand in the long term, how are we going to change our rate structure or business model?	We will continue to refine our thinking as we work to develop the LRF.
26	The equity Target does not seem to fit as a Target and there are many ways the process should consider equity including: how are we going to address the needs of disadvantaged communities in terms of access to Met water infrastructure development, conservation measures in urban beyond turf reduction, and how will we implement CAMP4W beyond relying on rate increases.	We agree that equity is important and recommend keeping it as part of the Evaluative Criteria.
27	If we think we're somewhere between Scenarios C and D there's still an awfully wide range between C and D, (we need anywhere from 50,000 acre feet to 650,000 acre feet). How is this process going to narrow down to get to the point of making decisions? Are we simply going to base it on a worst-case scenario or are we going to base it on a best-case scenario? It may be narrowed down by simply what we can collectively afford.	We will continue to develop the Decision-Making Framework with the Task Force and plan on using a combination of the Evaluative Criteria and the Targets to help us develop CAMP4W as an adaptive management process.
28	There may be additional opportunities for groundwater remediation as a Target or as opportunities to improve supply.	We will consider how to account for projects like groundwater remediation as we go through the process.
29	Reliability and Resiliency seem to be the most important Evaluative Criteria if we increase those scores, it will decrease the score of Environmental Co-Benefits to 10. Are we okay with that?	Thank you for this input. We will continue to ask for feedback on the weighting of the Evaluative Criteria throughout the CAMP4W process and image it to be an iterative process.
30	The board will make the final decision on the policy direction here, but it would be great to get agency staff and of course director feedback on the task force on the relative weighting given to each item. And the staff will need to make a determination whether we give them direction or not on how much to weigh each. There's going to be factors in each criterion, it's going to be inevitable.	We do want the Task Force to provide guidance on how to score the Evaluation Criteria to staff and to the Board.
31	We still need additional definition for the Reliability Criteria. At the end of the day, this process will be an evolving process and we will go back and forth when we do the final rankings and some of us will change our minds. That's just human nature and how these things happen. Maybe we don't need to be so prescriptive and instead focus on the definitions of the Evaluative Criteria.	Thank you for this input. We will continue to ask for feedback on the weighting of the Evaluative Criteria throughout the CAMP4W process and image it to be an iterative process.
32	We are running a business, and this is definitely a business decision. It is difficult to understand how Financial Sustainability and Affordability is only 15 points because if we rank some projects very high on the other Evaluative Criteria, they still might not be affordable. I don't understand how 85% of the points can trump the 15% Financial Sustainability and Affordability if we cannot afford to pay for it. Recommend at least 20 points for financial sustainability.	Thank you for this input. We will continue to ask for feedback on the weighting of the Evaluative Criteria throughout the CAMP4W process and image it to be an iterative process.

33	We need to consider not only the reliability of a project but the magnitude of a project. It is possible to have a 100% reliable project that is too small to impact Met's overall supply reliability.	This is why it's so important that the Targets and the Evaluative Criteria work together. Because you might have the same score for a big project versus a small, but then when you put it up against your Target, you're going to see a totally different magnitude of impact on helping you get to that Target.
34	For the Evaluative Criteria, Reliability and Resilience should be increased to 25 points, however, the financial sustainability and affordability needs to go up to 20 points.	Thank you for this input. We will continue to ask for feedback on the weighting of the Evaluative Criteria throughout the CAMP4W process and image it to be an iterative process.
35	How are financial sustainability and affordability defined and how will we incorporate this process with the long-range financial plan?	We will continue to consider this as we work to develop the LRFP.
36	Creation of some of a CIP planning document or list of projects would be helpful for us to consider. It would allow for certain projects to be moved up or down the list based on actual conditions in order to create an adaptive plan.	This phase of CAMP4W is focused on creating a Decision-Making Framework. Future phases will include the creation of a project list and portfolios.
37	Financial Stability and Affordability is a key Evaluative Criterion, however, maybe we could look at sensitivity analysis, meaning how does potentially a higher emphasis of cost drive certain programs or certain portfolios. I've also seen cost often overlaid after everything else. You score a portfolio, but then you add cost as a secondary layer, if you will, to see how does cost consideration maybe drive your decision making. I did want to echo the fact that affordability is key.	Thank you for this input. We will continue to ask for feedback on the weighting of the Evaluative Criteria throughout the CAMP4W process and imagine it to be an iterative process. We have considered how to incorporate cost and thought about applying cost after determining the relative benefits of each project or portfolio.
38	Reliability should be more than 20 points. Equity is also an important consideration. All projects should consider the benefit to underserved communities and include community engagement. Does this mean that equity should still be an Evaluative Criteria or just part of project development?	Thank you for this input. We will continue to ask for feedback on the weighting of the Evaluative Criteria throughout the CAMP4W process and image it to be an iterative process.
39	Analysis of portfolios will be important to inform our decision-making and the Evaluative Criteria should be applied both to projects and to portfolios.	Agreed.
40	Considering how projects role up into portfolios of projects and how those portfolios perform in the different scenarios will be important. That would allow you to understand the full benefits and costs with the associated portfolio, not just individual projects.	Agreed.

Compiled Comments on Time-Bound Targets Following January Task Force Meeting

Table 1: Potential Time-Bound Targets

Resource-Based Targets (numbers reflect additional supplies unless indicated otherwise)				
No.	Category	Near Term	Mid Term	Long Term
1	Core Supply	N/A	Identify 15-300 TAF for potential implementation by 2035. Upper range can be reduced as follows: - 250 TAF of new storage will reduce core supply need to 200 TAF	Identify 50-650 TAF for potential implementation by 2045. Upper range can be reduced as follows: - 250 TAF of new storage will reduce core supply need to 550 TAF - 500 TAF of new storage will reduce core supply need to 500 TAF
2	Storage	N/A	Identify up to 500 TAF for potential implementation by 2035	
3	Maintain Existing and Under Construction Local Agency Supply	2.09 to 2.32 MAF by 2030 (under average year conditions)	2.12 to 2.37 MAF by 2035 (under average year conditions)	2.14 to 2.40 MAF by 2045 (under average year conditions)
4	Flex Supply (Dry Year Equivalent)	Acquire capability for up to 100 TAFY	Acquire capability for up to 100 TAFY by 2035	Acquire capability for up to 100 TAFY by 2045
5	Water Quality	Prepare for future regulations to meet or surpass all drinking water standards	Identify projects and programs to ensure continued compliance to meet or surpass all drinking water standards	Update compliance program as required to meet or surpass all drinking water standards
6	Water Quality	Update Nitrification Control Plan and identify system nitrification solutions	Implement initial system nitrification solutions	Prepare Nitrification Control Plan for submission to regulators and implement additional system nitrification solutions as needed
7	Water Quality	Study solutions for treatment plants to improve performance under low flows and with varying source water quality	Identify projects to improve treatment plant performance	Implement projects to improve treatment plant performance

Commented [SJD1]: From Las Virgenes:
The number of time-bound targets should be consolidated and simplified. Metropolitan should only adopt targets that it has control over. We generally support the regional, core targets shown on slide 17 included in the Item #3c PowerPoint presentation: Core Supply, Storage, Flex Supply, Equitable Supply Reliability, Conservation and Efficiency, and Community Equity.

Commented [SJD2R1]: Orange County and Eastern Municipal recommend:
The objective of Primary Resource Targets and Policy Targets is to measure achievements relative to Metropolitan's goals and mission, while also supporting broader environmental and social initiatives. Primary Resource Targets are paramount and central to achieving Metropolitan's core mission of reliability and resilience for all member agencies.

Commented [SJD3R1]: From LADWP:
The 19 time-bound targets drafted by Metropolitan staff should be considered as part of the CAMP4W process, but this large number of proposed targets needs to be reduced through consolidation.

Commented [SJD4]: From Las Virgenes:
The amount of core supply needed for each term (near, mid, and long) should be identified. The range of 50-650 TAF is too broad. Narrow the range to something more meaningful.

Commented [SJD5R4]: From Anaheim:
A range of 50-650 TAF is a very large range and may be too broad to accurately evaluate potential projects. We recommend that the final Target be more narrowly defined or additional information added to also identify other factors that may impact the lower range.

Commented [SJD6]: Long Beach recommends combining with No. 8 shifting to a Metric.

Commented [SJD7R6]: Las Virgenes recommends combining with No. 8.
Also, the volume of local agency supplies for each term is unclear. Are the ranges additive: 2.09 – 2.32 MAF by 2030, plus 2.12 – 2.37 MAF by 2035, plus 2.14 – 2.40 MAF by 2045?

Commented [SJD8]: Las Virgenes recommends removal of 5, 6, and 7.
Consider removing item Nos. 5, 6, and 7. These are important water quality and operational initiatives, but they are not core, regional targets.

Commented [SJD9]: Long Beach recommends combining 5, 6, 7, 18, and 19 in to a Program - MWD CIP Process
Metropolitan's annual CIP process contains a specific review and justification of Metropolitan's major infrastructure investments. As such, some of the elements described in the time-bound targets lend themselves to the review, evaluation, and prioritization that result from the CIP process.

Policy-Based Targets				
Number	Category	Near Term	Mid Term	Long Term
8	Local Agency New Supply	TBD	TBD	TBD
9	Equitable Supply Reliability	Add 160 CFS capacity to the SWPDA by 2026	Identify additional 130 CFS capacity to SWPDA by 2032	Identify capacity, conveyance, supply, and programs for SWPDA by 2045
10	Water Use Efficiency Regionwide	100% compliance with State Water Board Water Use Efficiency Standards	100% compliance with State Water Board Water Use Efficiency Standards	100% compliance with State Water Board Water Use Efficiency Standards
11	Landscape specific efficiency		Meet MWELO standards regionwide by 2035 (.55 ETAF)	
12	Average Regional Potable Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)	115 GPCD by 2026	101 GPCD by 2035	TBD
13	Non-Functional Turf (NFT) Replacement		30% reduction in NFT by 2035	
14	Annual Investment in Conservation and Water Use Efficiency Rebates, Incentive and Innovation Programs	\$50 M	TBD	TBD
15	Greenhouse Gas Reduction		40% below 1990 emissions by 2030	Carbon neutral by 2045
16	Imported Water Resilience Investment	Annually invest in levee protection, water quality improvements, and other risk reductions in the Delta to protect through-Delta water supply.		

Commented [SJD10]: Anaheim recommends renaming to "Policy Goals & Indicators"

These include goals and indicators that may not be part of MET's core mission but are based on policy decisions, established key performance indicators, and/or other outside drivers. These include broader policy items and/or measures that may not be within the direct control of Metropolitan.

For items not under the direct control of Metropolitan, these items may be better presented as performance indicators. Items such as Water Use Efficiency Compliance, GPCD and Non-Functional Turf Removal can be used by Metropolitan as indicators to evaluate the appropriate programs, funding and support provided to its Member Agencies.

Items that are based on broader policy items or goals may not have specified targets or may be aspirational in nature. These goals can serve as guiding principles or benchmarks to be considered when evaluating progress within the CAMP4W process. Some items, such as Community Equity, should be considered for all programs and projects. Other items, such as Greenhouse Gas Emissions, are ... [1]

Commented [SJD11]: Long Beach recommends combining with No. 3.

Commented [SJD12]: From LADWP:

The draft time-bound targets related to water use efficiency (Water Use Efficiency Regionwide; Landscape Specific Efficiency; Average Regional Potable Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD); Non-Functional Turf Replacement) ... [2]

Commented [SJD13R12]: From Las Virgenes:

The targets shown are vague and they don't make a commitment (e.g., "identify capacity"). Also, the needs and technical solutions for the western and eastern SWP-dependent areas are different ... [3]

Commented [SJD14]: Anaheim recommends:

... there is a need to maintain flexibility in the CAMP4W process, we recommend that Targets avoid "catch-all" statements that are overly broad and/or open to interpretation.

Commented [SJD15]: Long Beach recommends combining 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Commented [SJD16R15]: From Las Virgenes:

Consider combining item Nos. 10, 11, and 12. A regional conservation target is appropriate with the understanding that individual member agency targets may vary significantly. Cf ... [4]

Commented [SJD17]: Orange County and Eastern Municipal recommend: ... [5]

Commented [SJD18]: Three Valleys recommends:

Time-Bound Targets should be developed based on targets that are under Metropolitan's immediate control. For instance, compliance with State Water Board Water Use Efficiency Standards are ... [6]

Commented [SJD19]: From LADWP:

... the draft time-bound targets related to water use efficiency (Water Use Efficiency Regionwide; Landscape Specific Efficiency; Average Regional Potable Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD)) ... [7]

Commented [SJD20]: Long Beach recommends shifting to a metric.

Commented [SJD21]: Long Beach recommends revising to a Target for SWP and CR supplies.

Policy-Based Targets				
Number	Category	Near Term	Mid Term	Long Term
17	Community Equity	Mitigate project impacts in disadvantaged communities through community investment programs based on initial target percentage of total project cost to support workforce and business development; educational and conservation programs; and/or environmental health investments.	Mitigate project impacts in disadvantaged communities through community investment programs based on adjusted target percentage of total project cost. Target percentage to be determined through evaluation of impact from community investment programs conducted to date supporting workforce and business development; educational and conservation programs; and/or environmental health investments.	Mitigate project impacts in disadvantaged communities through community investment programs based on adjusted target percentage of total project cost. Target percentage to be determined through evaluation of impact from community investment programs conducted to date supporting workforce and business development; educational and conservation programs; and/or environmental health investments.
18	Water Conveyance and Distribution System Resilience Investment	Prioritize resilience investments and resources to rehabilitate and replace aging infrastructure		
19	Water Conveyance and Distribution System Resilience Investments	Prioritize resilience investments for reliability during and after major disruptions		

Commented [SJD22]: Long Beach recommends shifting to Policy.

A critical equity component for underserved communities is equitable access to water use efficiency programs. Therefore, a policy committing Metropolitan's actions to guide development and funding of water use efficiency programs that seek to expand participation and access by the region's underserved communities may be appropriate.

Commented [SJD23]: From Las Virgenes:

Consider removing item Nos. 18 and 19. These two items may be referring to ongoing, routine infrastructure repair and replacement (R&R) projects(?) Hence, they can be removed from this CAMP4W strategic initiative.

Page 18: [1] Commented [SJD10] Sarah Dominick 2/12/2024 4:45:00 PM

Anaheim recommends renaming to “Policy Goals & Indicators”

These include goals and indicators that may not be part of MET’s core mission but are based on policy decisions, established key performance indicators, and/or other outside drivers. These include broader policy items and/or measures that may not be within the direct control of Metropolitan.

For items not under the direct control of Metropolitan, these items may be better presented as performance indicators. Items such as Water Use Efficiency Compliance, GPCD and Non-Functional Turf Removal can be used by Metropolitan as indicators to evaluate the appropriate programs, funding and support provided to its Member Agencies.

Items that are based on broader policy items or goals may not have specified targets or may be aspirational in nature. These goals can serve as guiding principles or benchmarks to be considered when evaluating progress within the CAMP4W process. Some items, such as Community Equity, should be considered for all programs and projects. Other items, such as Greenhouse Gas Emissions, are very focused and may only apply to a small number of projects or programs. Given the nature of these items, we feel they would better serve the CAMP4W process as overarching goals instead of specific Time Bound Targets.

Page 18: [2] Commented [SJD12] Sarah Dominick 2/12/2024 5:03:00 PM

From LADWP:

The draft time-bound targets related to water use efficiency (Water Use Efficiency Regionwide; Landscape Specific Efficiency; Average Regional Potable Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD); Non-Functional Turf (NFT) Replacement; and Annual Investment in Conservation and Water Use Efficiency Rebates, Incentive, and Innovation Programs) should be consolidated into one single target of Demand Management, with each of the draft targets becoming sub-targets.

Page 18: [3] Commented [SJD13R12] Sarah Dominick 2/12/2024 5:59:00 PM

From Las Virgenes:

The targets shown are vague and they don’t make a commitment (e.g., “identify capacity”). Also, the needs and technical solutions for the western and eastern SWP-dependent areas are different. Add specific time-bound targets for both the western and eastern SWP-dependent areas for each term (near, mid, and long). For example, “add an additional “x” cfs capacity to the western SWP-dependent area by 2032 and an additional “y” cfs capacity to the eastern SWP-dependent area by 2032”.

Additionally, regarding Appendix 1, Page 2 of 3, Equitable Supply Reliability.

We appreciate that Metropolitan staff included the August 2022 Board Resolution and Call to Action, but the status description (last column) is not accurate and needs to be revised. The target has not been achieved for known, or future, historic droughts and the necessary portfolio of infrastructure actions will not be implemented by 2026. Significant progress has been made, but more work is needed.

Page 18: [4] Commented [SJD16R15] Sarah Dominick 2/12/2024 6:00:00 PM

From Las Virgenes:

Consider combining item Nos. 10, 11, and 12. A regional conservation target is appropriate with the understanding that individual member agency targets may vary significantly. Caution should be exercised with respect to a GPCD-based target as it does not serve as a good indicator of water use efficiency; it is a better indicator of urban density.

Page 18: [5] Commented [SJD17] Sarah Dominick 2/12/2024 4:55:00 PM

Orange County and Eastern Municipal recommend:

“Assist retail agencies in the Metropolitan Service area to achieve/meet 100% compliance with their State’s statutory water use efficiency standards and compliance dates.”

Page 18: [6] Commented [SJD18] Sarah Dominick 2/12/2024 5:17:00 PM

Three Valleys recommends:

Time-Bound Targets should be developed based on targets that are under Metropolitan's immediate control. For instance, compliance with State Water Board Water Use Efficiency Standards are to be achieved and implemented by the retail water agencies, and is outside the immediate control of Metropolitan. Metropolitan Board can authorize separate policies to provide funding and assistance to retail agencies to meet the standards, however Metropolitan cannot implement programs to ensure 100% compliance.

Page 18: [7] Commented [SJD19] Sarah Dominick 2/12/2024 5:01:00 PM

From LADWP:

... the draft time-bound targets related to water use efficiency (Water Use Efficiency Regionwide; Landscape Specific Efficiency; Average Regional Potable Gallons Per Capita Per Day (GPCD); Non-Functional Turf (NFT) Replacement; and Annual Investment in Conservation and Water Use Efficiency Rebates, Incentive, and Innovation Programs) should be consolidated into one single target of Demand Management, with each of the draft targets becoming sub-targets.