

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND DELIVERY

Board Workshop #1 July 23, 2019





PURPOSE OF WORKSHOPS

- Obtain Board input on program next steps
- Prepare for future Board actions following a full discussion of options
- Identify key issues and concerns before moving forward to next steps



BOARD WORKSHOPS





TWO KEY QUESTIONS TODAY

Implementation Urgency?

What additional activities (if any) should Metropolitan undertake during the environmental review process in order to accelerate program implementation?

DPR Development?

How would Metropolitan proceed in developing raw water augmentation opportunities, considering DPR regulations are not currently in place?



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OUTLINE •

- Program Overview
- Treatment Plant Site Conditions
- Environmental Review Process
- Implementation Options
- Direct Potable Reuse (DPR) Considerations
- Wrap-up and Next Steps





PROGRAM OVERVIEW

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

- Pilot Scale Studies (2010-12)
- Progress Report (Sept. 2015)
- Board approval and appropriation for Demonstration Plant (Nov. 2015)
- Feasibility Study Report (Nov. 2016)
- Demonstration Plant
 - Completion of Final Design (Feb. 2017)
 - Construction Completion & Start-up (Sept. 2019)
- Conceptual Planning Studies Report (Feb. 2019)



PROGRAM APPROACH

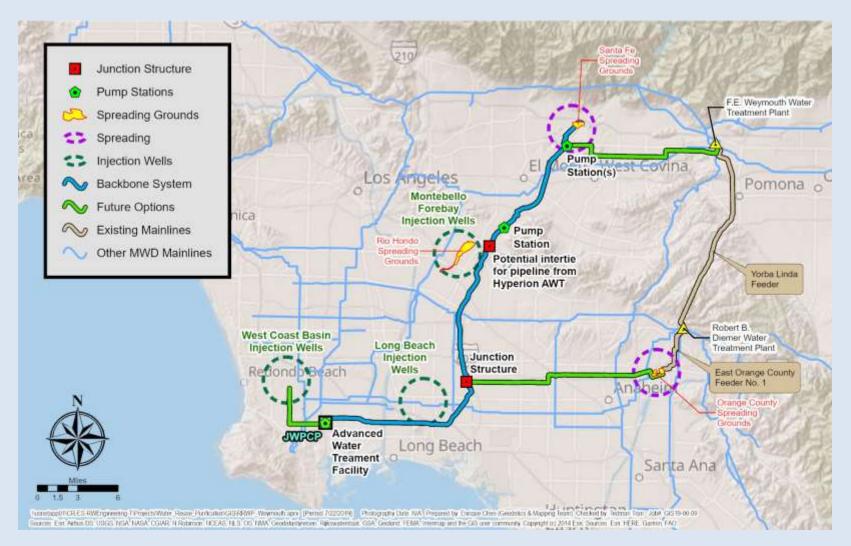
- Primary objective indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge
- Two-phase approach (100 mgd followed by 50 mgd or more)
- Built around backbone conveyance system
- Preserving flexibility for the future
 - DPR utilizing raw water augmentation
 - Additional effluent from JWPCP
 - Integration with City of Los Angeles and other purified water systems



AWT LOCATION AT JWPCP



PROGRAM ELEMENTS



LETTER OF INTENT WITH CITY OF LOS ANGELES

- In place July 2019
- Intent
 - Provides a basis for collaboration between the City's Hyperion Program and Metropolitan's Regional Program
 - Supports development of a formal Memorandum of Understanding between the parties
- Benefits
 - Improves potential for integration between two systems
 - Allows for coordination in planning and regulatory process
 - Reduces potential conflicts/duplication of activities

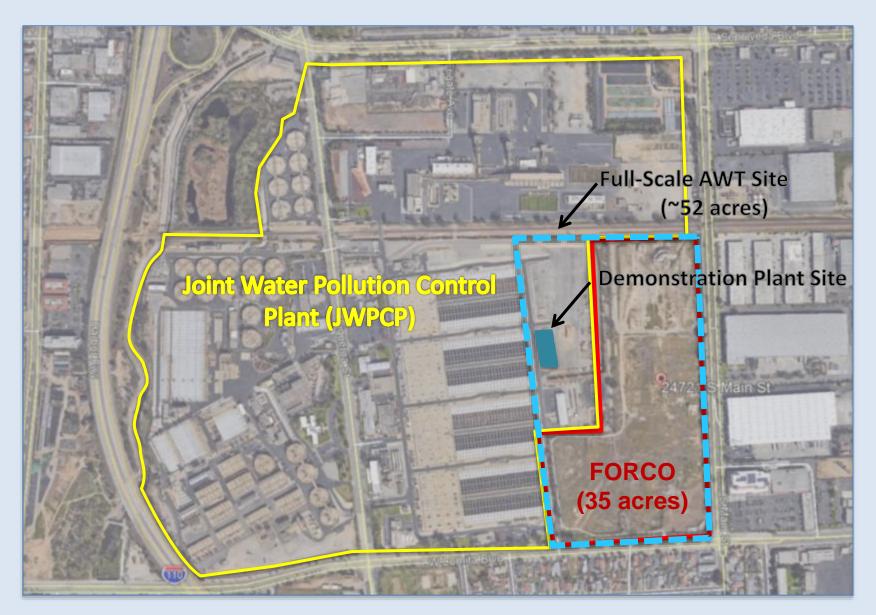




REVIEW OF TREATMENT PLANT SITE CONDITIONS

Ray Tremblay Department Head – Facilities Planning Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

PROPOSED LOCATION



PROJECT SITE COMMITMENTS

- Suitable site within the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant boundaries
 – Up to 35 Acres
- Parties to meet and confer to develop an approach to cost-effective mitigation
- Sanitation District responsible for all remediation as needed to permit construction



SITE HISTORY

- Operated as a refinery from 1939 to 1992.
- Regional Water Quality Control Board investigation began in 1985.
- LACSD purchased in 2000 for \$14 million. Price included cleanup.
- Cleanup entity defaults in 2008. Sanitation Districts assumed responsibility for the remediation.
- 2018 current land value of FORCO site (35 acres) is approximately \$60-80 million.



1994 Aerial

REMEDIATION TO DATE

- Demolished structures to grade
- Groundwater and soils remediation
- Performed Human Health Risk Assessment
- Pursuing site closure with Regional Board
- Regional Board has given approval to construct AWT on site with conditions



NEXT STEPS

- Prepare Remedial Action Plan
- Coordinate with Metropolitan to address interfering utilities and subsurface structures
- Sanitation Districts Board briefing fall 2019
- Implement additional remediation measures





ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

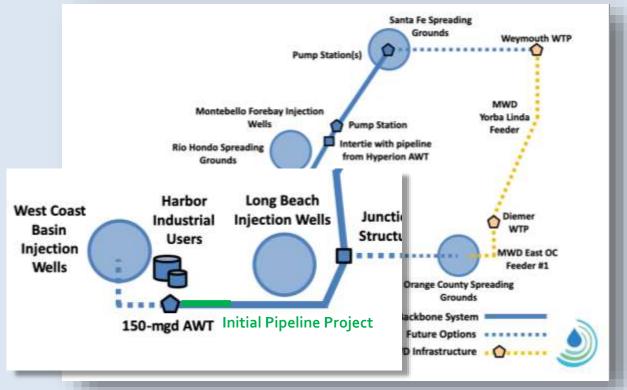
TIERED CEQA PROCESS

- Programmatic EIR (PEIR) provides high-level analysis of effects of a multi-year, multi-phase program
- Project-specific tiered documents can be prepared as part of the initial PEIR, or at later date
- Project-specific analysis conducted when additional design and site information is available



TIERED PROCESS

Programmatic EIR



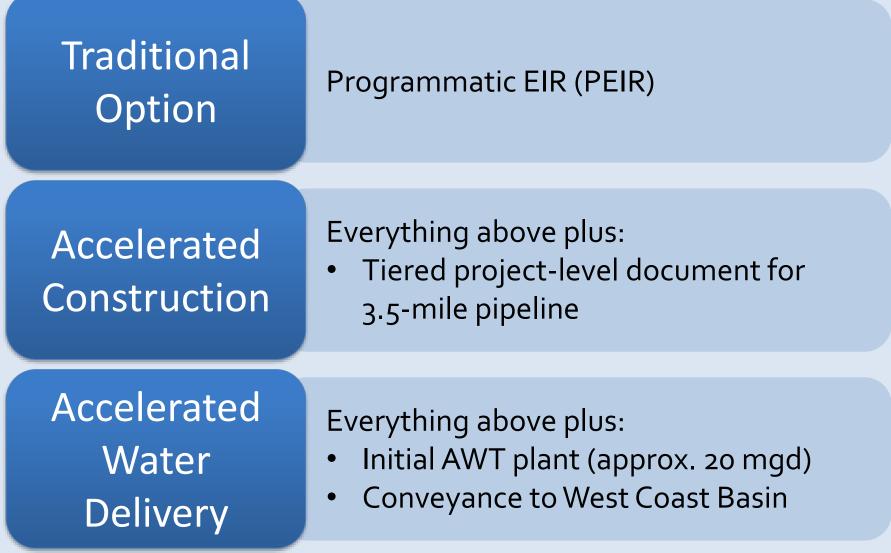
Tiered Project-specific Document



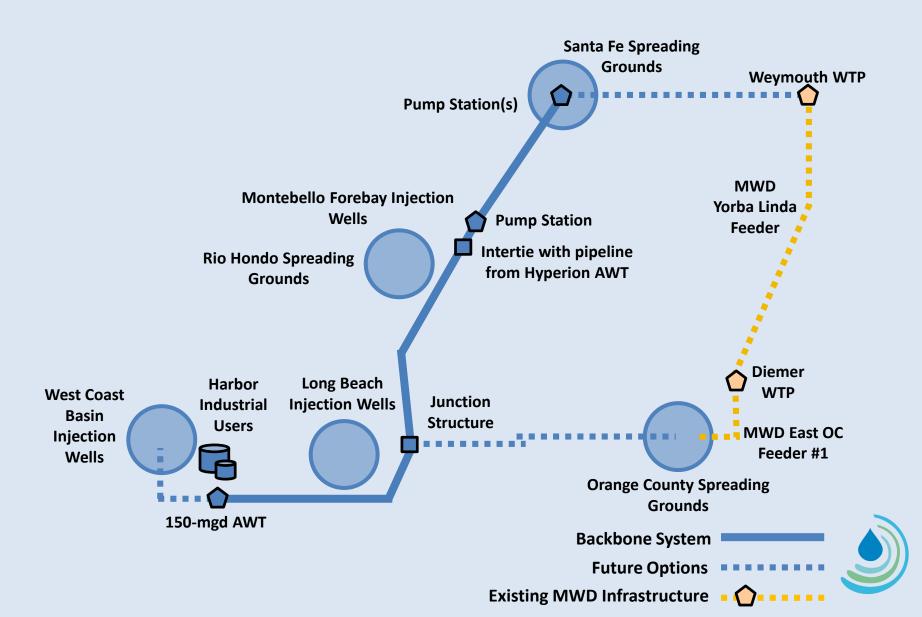


IMPLEMENTATION OPTIONS

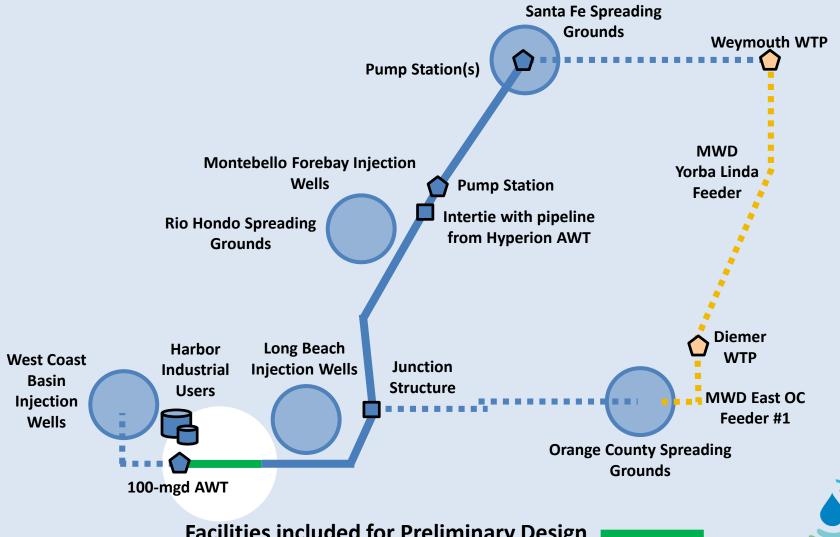
THREE OPTIONS



TRADITIONAL PEIR APPROACH

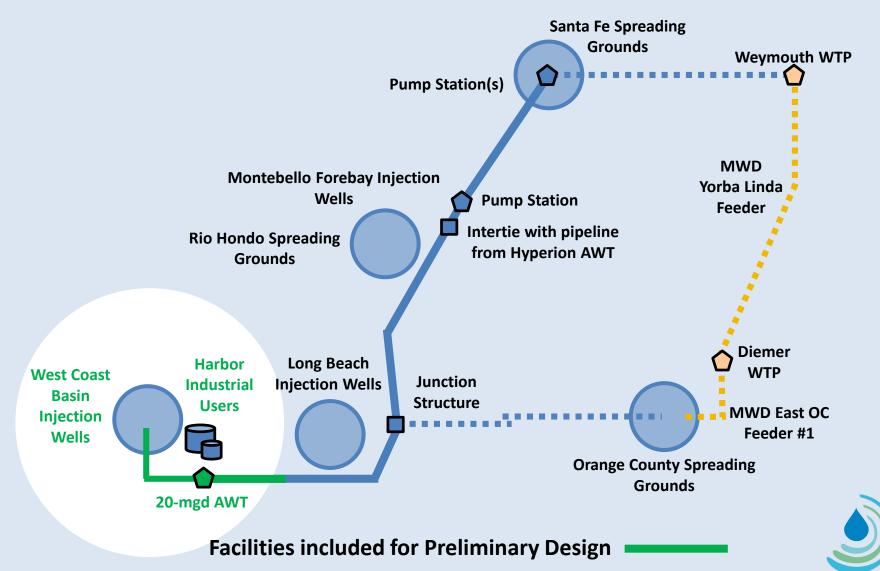


ACCELERATED CONSTRUCTION WITH PRELIMINARY DESIGN

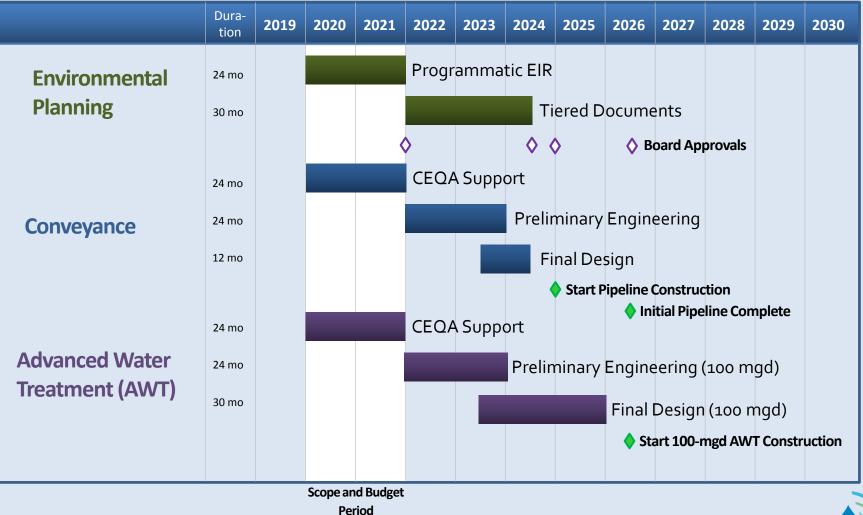


Facilities included for Preliminary Design

ACCELERATED DELIVERIES WITH PRELIMINARY DESIGN

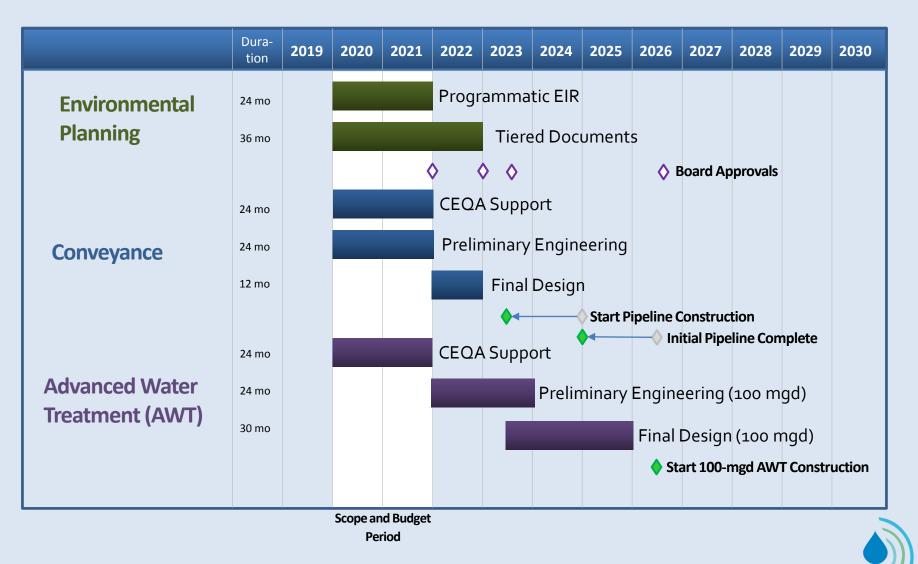


TRADITIONAL

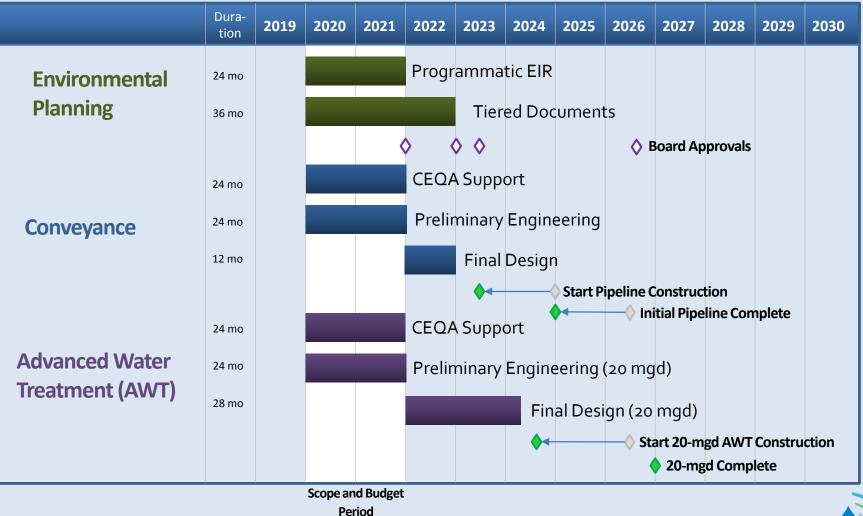




ACCELERATED CONSTRUCTION



ACCELERATED DELIVERIES





BENEFITS

Accelerated Construction

- Minimizes cost increases resulting from inflation
- Reduces impacts of unexpected delays on final completion date
- Launches preliminary design and risk management as early as possible
- Accelerates project team learning curve

Accelerated Deliveries

- All of the accelerated construction benefits
- Enables early acquisition of operational experience and knowledge
- Accelerates regional benefits of additional water supply
- Provides early water sales and cost recovery
- Utilizes existing facilities made available by the Sanitation Districts for the program

RISKS

Accelerated Construction

- Additional mitigation measures required
- Complex pipeline alignments must be revised
- Engineering rework required

Accelerated Deliveries

- All of the accelerated construction risks
- Contingent on:
 - MBR treatment process approvals
 - Nitrogen management strategy decision
 - Timing of need for replenishment water in the West Coast Basin

BUDGET RANGES -

Estimated Budget Range	(24 Month Duration)
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Option	Low	High
Traditional	\$20,000,000	\$33,000,000
Accelerated Construction	\$30,000,000	\$41,000,000
Accelerated Water Delivery	\$47,000,000	\$60,000,000





DIRECT POTABLE REUSE CONSIDERATIONS

OUTLINE •

- Background
- Raw Water Augmentation Opportunities
- Raw Water Augmentation Development Roadmap





BACKGROUND

CALIFORNIA RECYCLED WATER REGULATIONS -











Non-Potable Reuse	Indirect Potable Reuse	Indirect Potable Reuse	Direct Potable Reuse	Direct Potable Reuse		
Irrigation Industrial Uses	Groundwater Augmentation	Reservoir Water Augmentation	Raw Water Augmentation	Treated Drinking Water Augmentation		
2000	2014	2018	2023	TBD		
Increasing requirements for public health protection						

RAW WATER AUGMENTATION

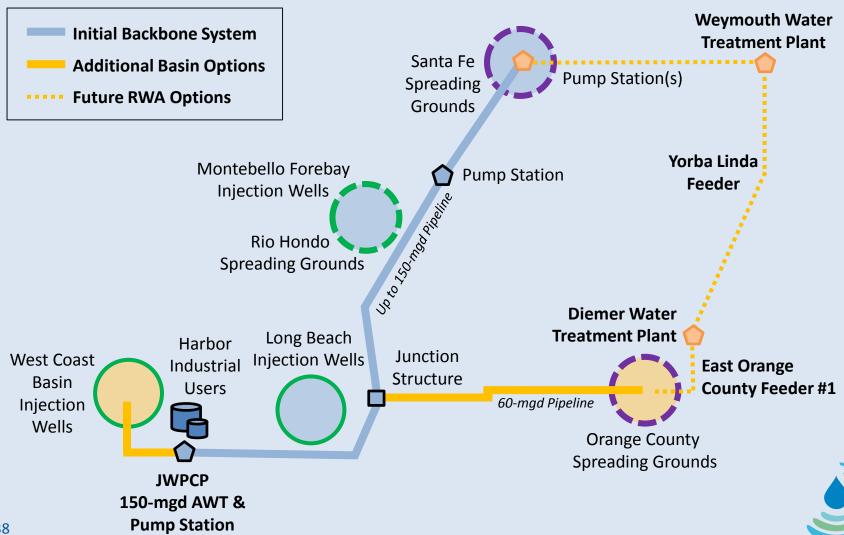
- Direct potable reuse (DPR) through **raw water augmentation (RWA)** is the placement of advanced treated water into a raw water conveyance system upstream of a drinking water treatment plant
- State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) is required to adopt uniform water recycling criteria for RWA by the end of 2023
 - Regulatory adoption could be delayed to mid-2025 depending on state of science at that time





RAW WATER AUGMENTATION OPPORTUNITIES

RAW WATER AUGMENTATION OPTIONS



RWA CONSIDERATIONS AND ANTICIPATED REQUIREMENTS

- Enhanced source control and wastewater treatment optimization
- Higher levels of advanced treatment and treatment redundancy through multiple independent barriers
- More rigorous monitoring and enhanced tools to respond to "off-spec" events
- System integration that minimizes impacts on blended water quality



TREATMENT FACILITY OPTIONS

- Additional RWA treatment processes could be:
 - Part of the AWT facility planned at JWPCP, or
 - At a potential satellite facility downstream; only flow to be used for RWA would be treated to more stringent requirements
- Further discussion with State Board is needed to determine potential acceptance of a satellite facility concept



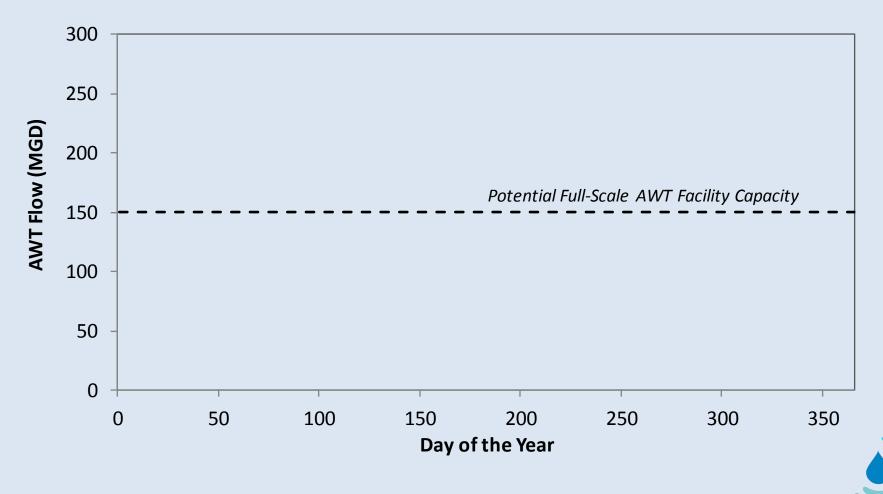
BLENDING AT METROPOLITAN'S TREATMENT PLANTS

- State Board has expressed that blending requirements would be incorporated into future RWA regulations to the degree that it provides a "meaningful public health benefit" (SWRCB, 2018)
- Metropolitan may also establish blending requirements for introducing advanced treated water to Weymouth or Diemer plants to ensure water quality goals are met
- Blending percentage may increase with greater project experience and demonstration of public health protection

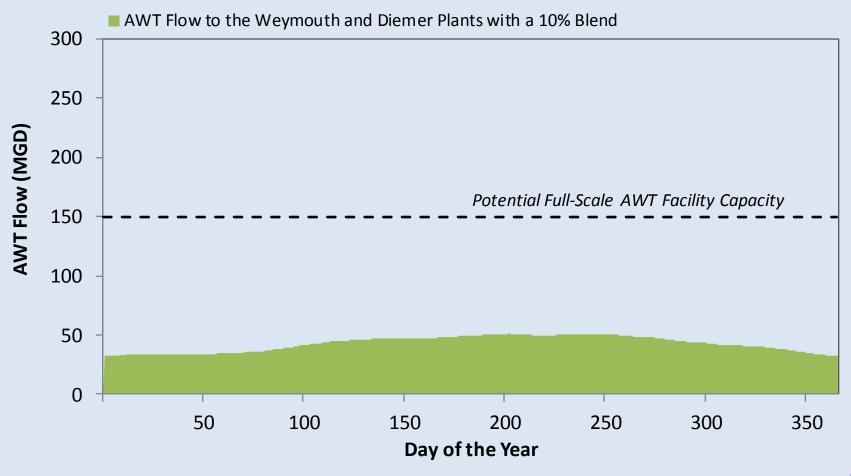
BLENDING SUPPLIES AT WEYMOUTH



POTENTIAL AWT FLOWS TO WEYMOUTH AND DIEMER PLANTS

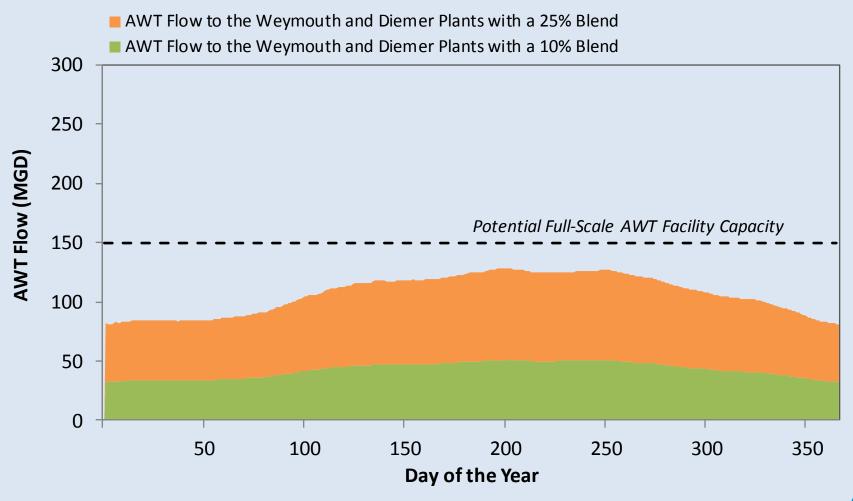


POTENTIAL AWT FLOWS TO WEYMOUTH AND DIEMER PLANTS



*Based on median daily average flow at the Weymouth and Diemer plants that ranged from 143 to 261 mgd and 120 to 293 mgd, respectively, in 2009 -2018.

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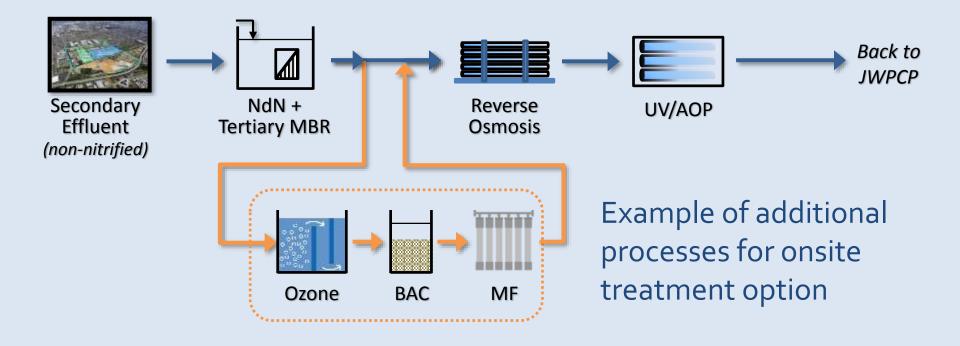
RAW WATER AUGMENTATION DEVELOPMENT ROADMAP

DEMONSTRATION TESTING OBJECTIVES

- Demonstrate efficacy of additional treatment processes for pathogen and chemical control
- Demonstrate appropriate treatment train (for onsite or satellite facility) to meet anticipated RWA regulatory requirements
- Develop and evaluate water quality criteria and blending strategies for advanced treated water upstream of drinking water treatment plants
- Develop, evaluate, and optimize analytical methods for detecting microbial and chemical contaminants



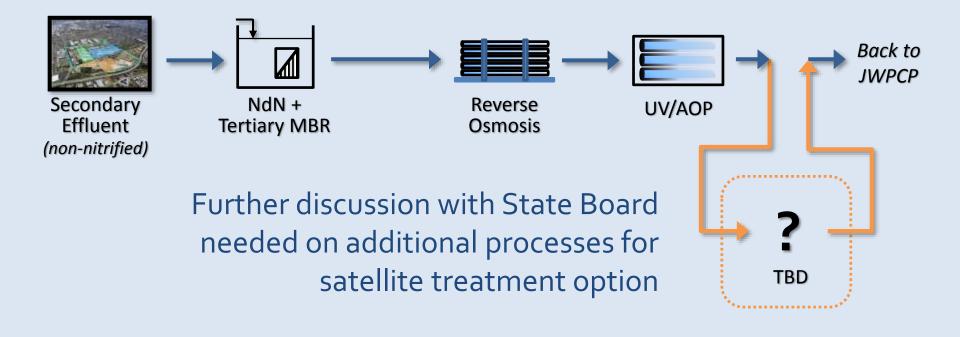
DEMONSTRATION FACILITY TESTING OPTIONS FOR RWA



 Additional processes could be applied at pilot or demonstration scale in various treatment train configurations



DEMONSTRATION FACILITY TESTING OPTIONS FOR RWA



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PRELIMINARY COSTS FOR RWA DEVELOPMENT

RWA Treatment Facility Type	System Option	Capital	O&M
Onsite Treatment	Pilot Scale (10-50 gpm)	\$4.4M – \$4.8M ⁺	\$5.5-\$6.5M/yr^
	Demonstration Scale (0.5 mgd)	\$12.8 M	
Satellite Treatment	Pilot Scale	TBD*	
	Demonstration Scale	TBD*	

⁺Cost varies depending if pilot system is integrated/fixed or trailer-based *Further discussion needed with State Board regarding potential satellite facility options ^Includes conservative assumptions for staff, O&M, chemicals, and analytical costs

NOTE: The costs above are not included in earlier Implementation Options budget estimates.

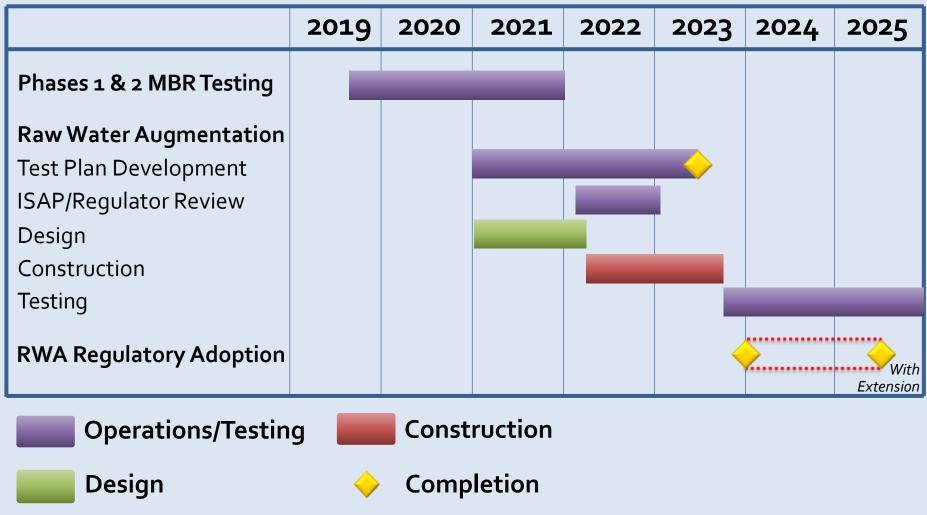


POTENTIAL ENGAGEMENT IN REGULATORY DEVELOPMENT

- Engage in ongoing industry research to support RWA regulatory development
- Research findings would support RWA process design and testing
- Engage and assist State Board in the development of raw water augmentation regulatory criteria
- Potential risks with testing prior to final regulatory criteria include:
 - Exploratory research and/or redesign of treatment processes
 - Risk balanced through close coordination with the State Board and Independent Scientific Advisory Panel (ISAP)



DEMONSTRATION FACILITY PRELIMINARY TESTING SCHEDULE



RWA SUGGESTED NEXT STEPS

- Begin RWA test plan development and treatment process design in 2021
 - Design and construction of RWA treatment processes at demonstration facility would require future Board action
- Begin RWA testing with draft regulatory criteria in 2023, prior to State Board's final adoption of raw water augmentation regulations
- Support research and collaborate with regulators and stakeholders in development of raw water augmentation regulations





WRAP-UP / NEXT STEPS

NEXT STEPS

- Receive input on implementation options and DPR opportunities
- Will compile ideas and suggestions heard today
- Board Workshop #2 later this fall
 - White Paper #2: "Planning, Agreements, and Financial Considerations" prior to workshop
- Both workshops will contribute to preparation of potential Board actions
- Future potential actions related to RWA development will follow







@mwdh20