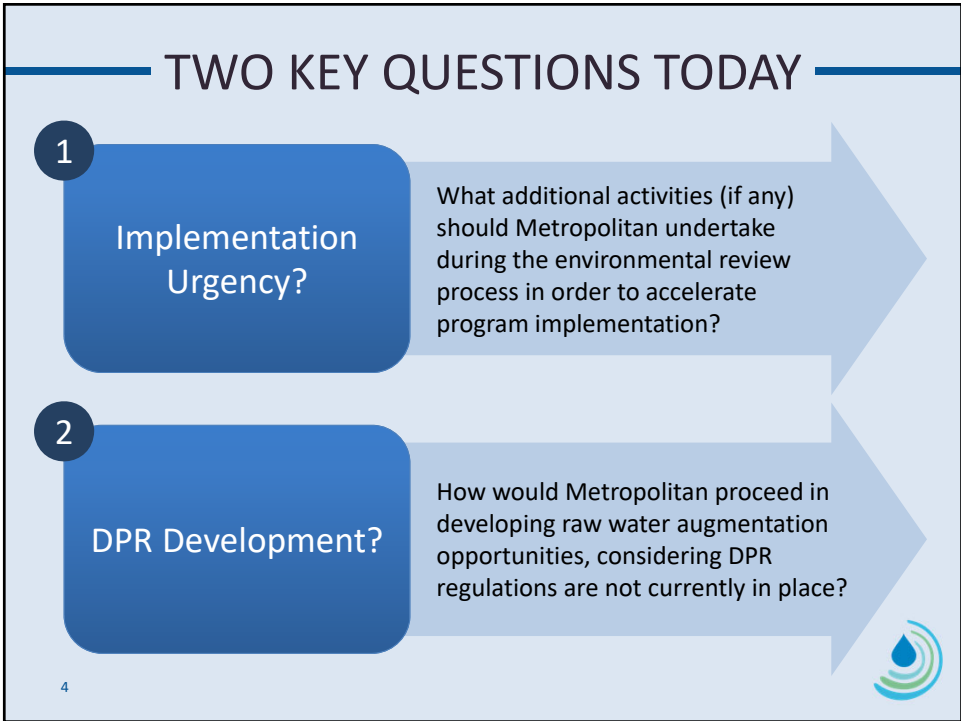




PURPOSE OF WORKSHOPS

- Obtain Metropolitan 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





OUTLINE

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

5



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)

7



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

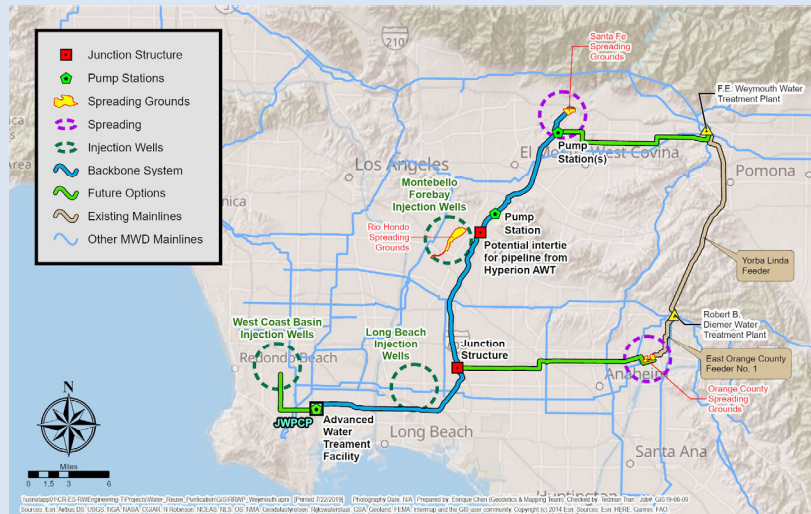
8



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

11



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

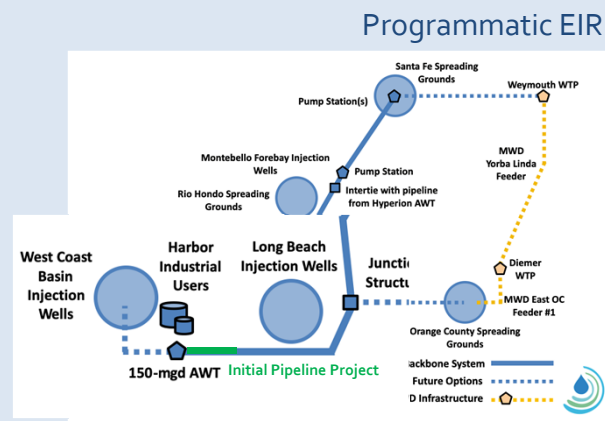
APPROACHES TO THE CEQA PROCESS

- 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
 - conducted when additional design and site information is available

13



TIERED PROCESS

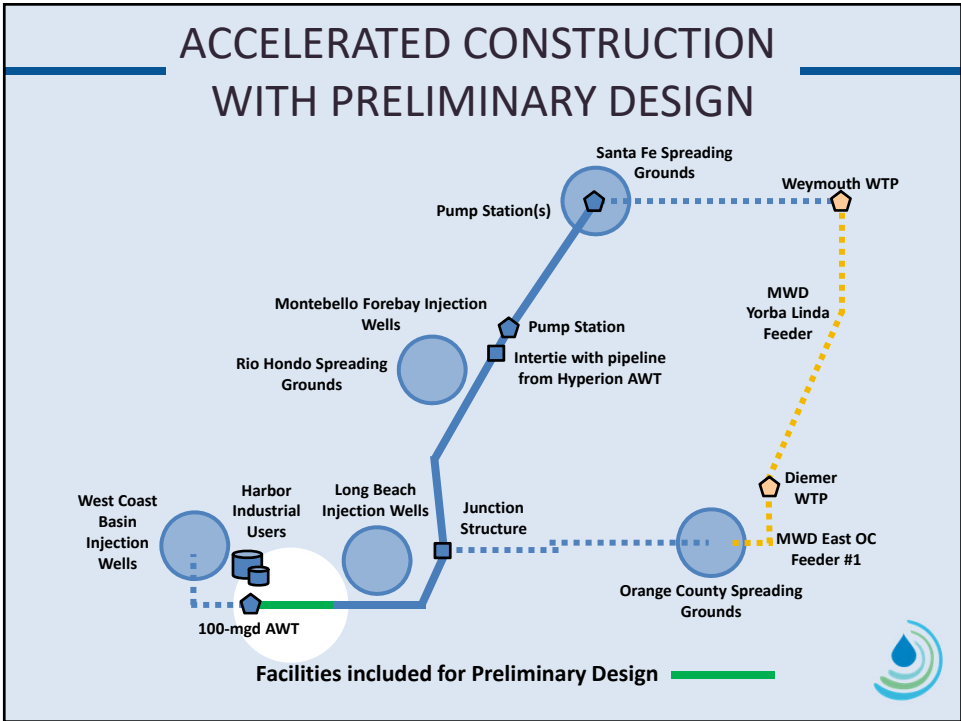
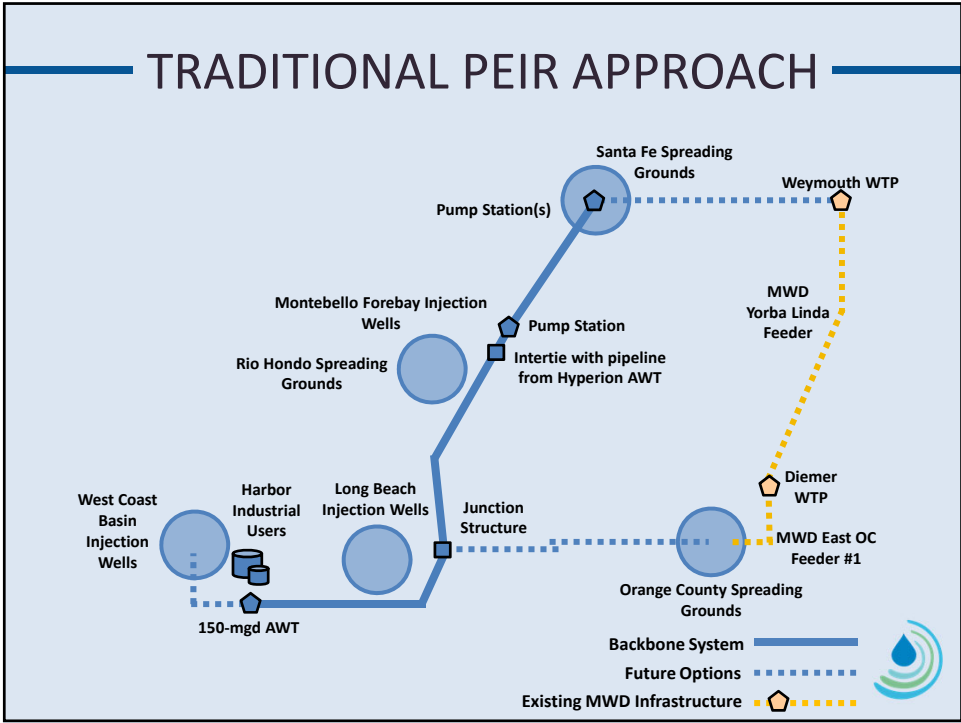


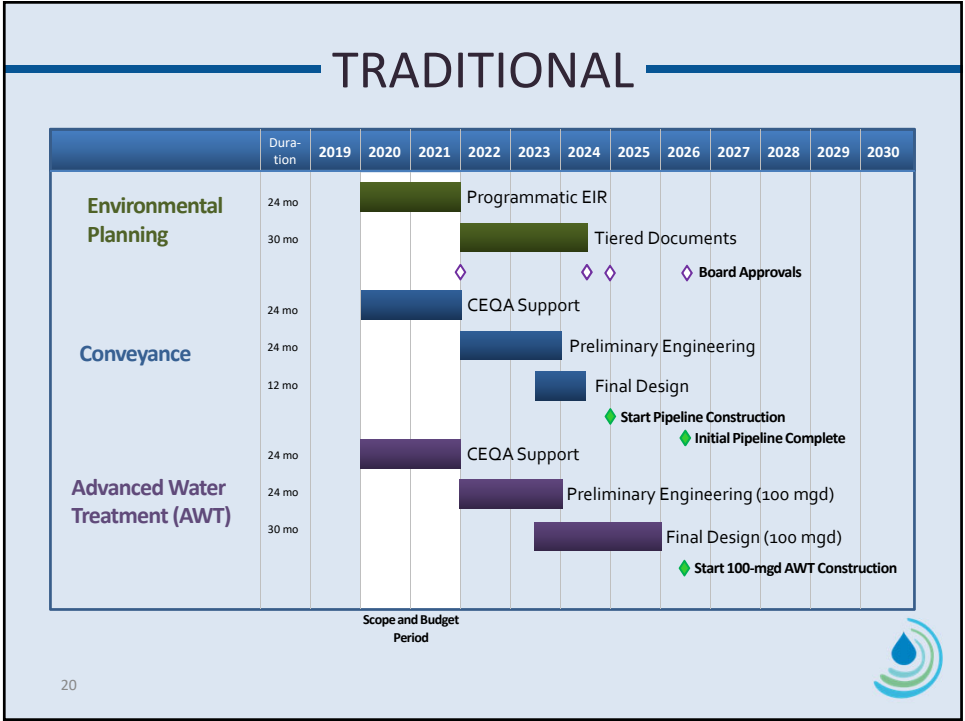
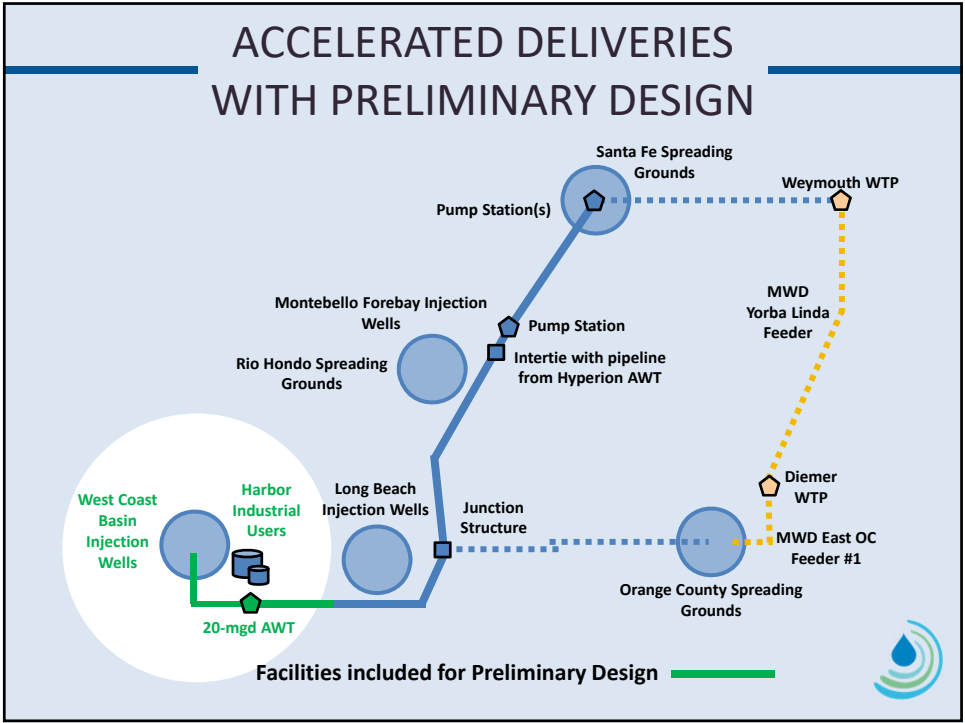
14

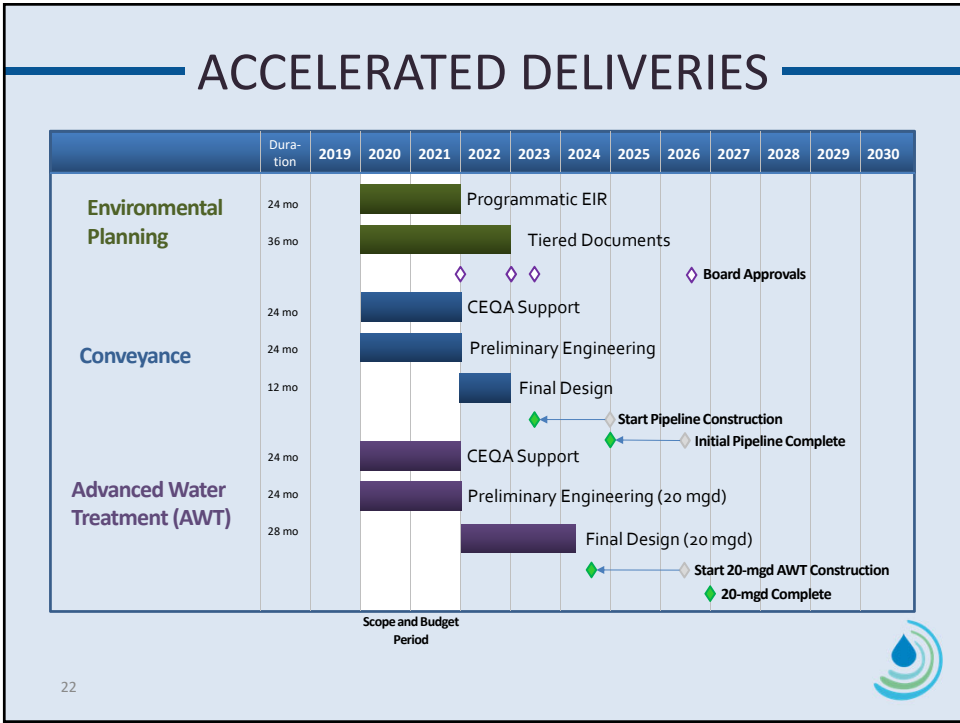
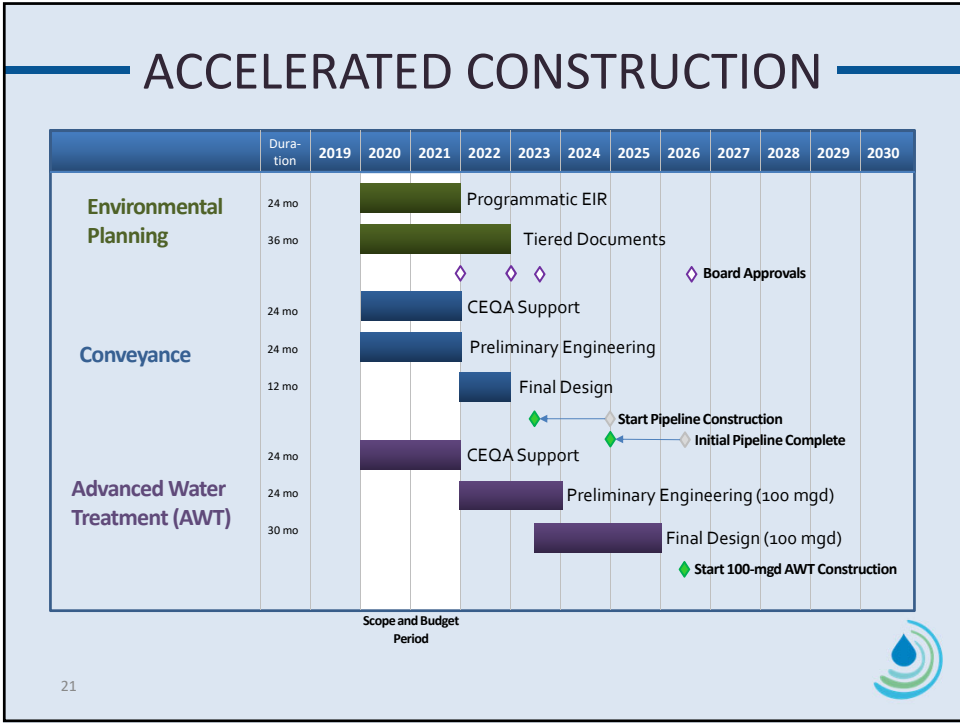




THREE OPTIONS	
Traditional Option	Programmatic EIR (PEIR)
Accelerated Construction	Everything above plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tiered project-level document for 3.5-mile pipeline
Accelerated Water Delivery	Everything above plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial AWT plant (approx. 20 mgd)• Conveyance to West Coast Basin







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

23

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

24

BUDGET RANGES		
Estimated Budget Range (24 Month Duration)		
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

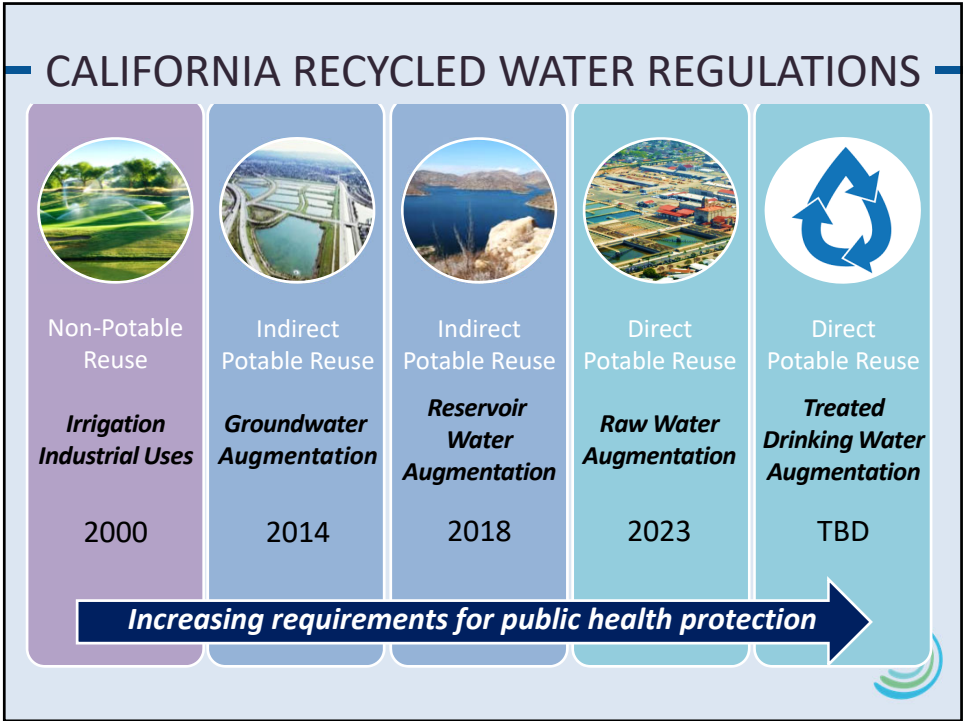
25





Regional Recycled Water
Advanced Purification Center

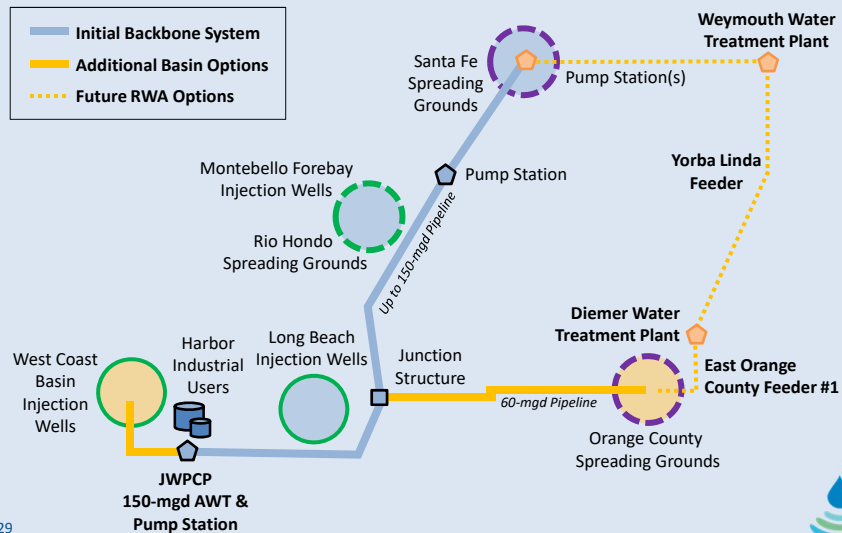
DIRECT POTABLE REUSE CONSIDERATIONS





**RAW WATER AUGMENTATION
OPPORTUNITIES**

RAW WATER AUGMENTATION OPTIONS



29

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

30

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

31

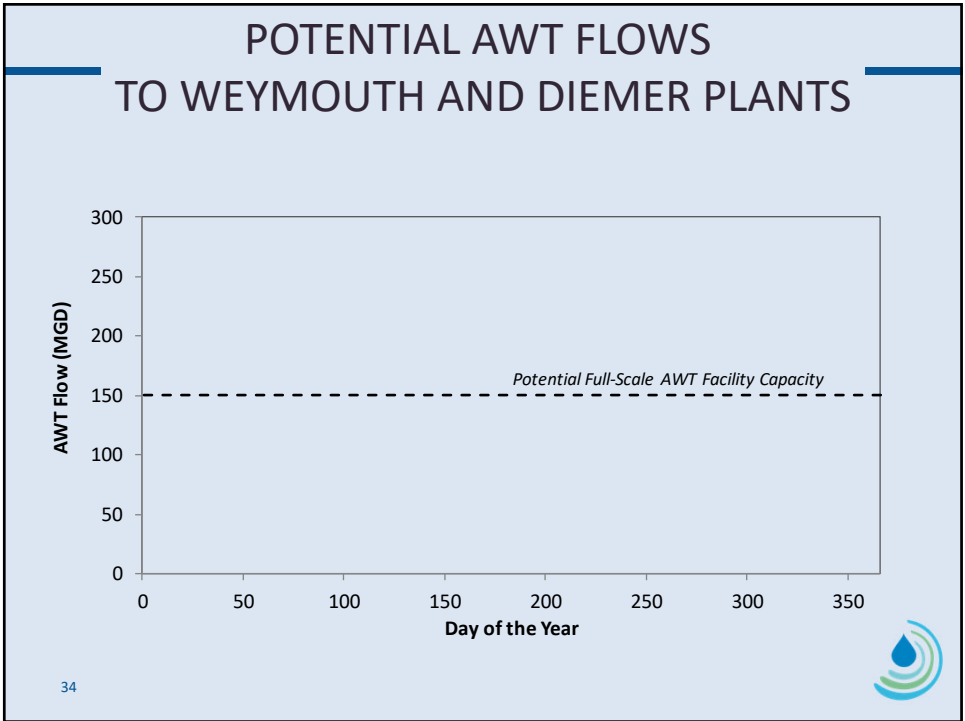
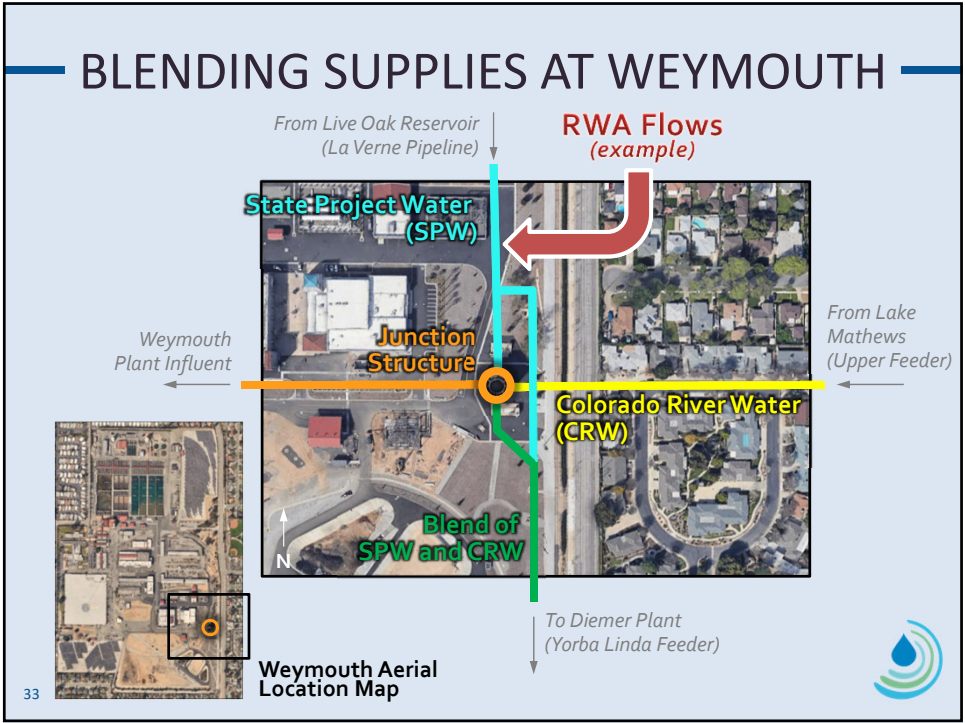


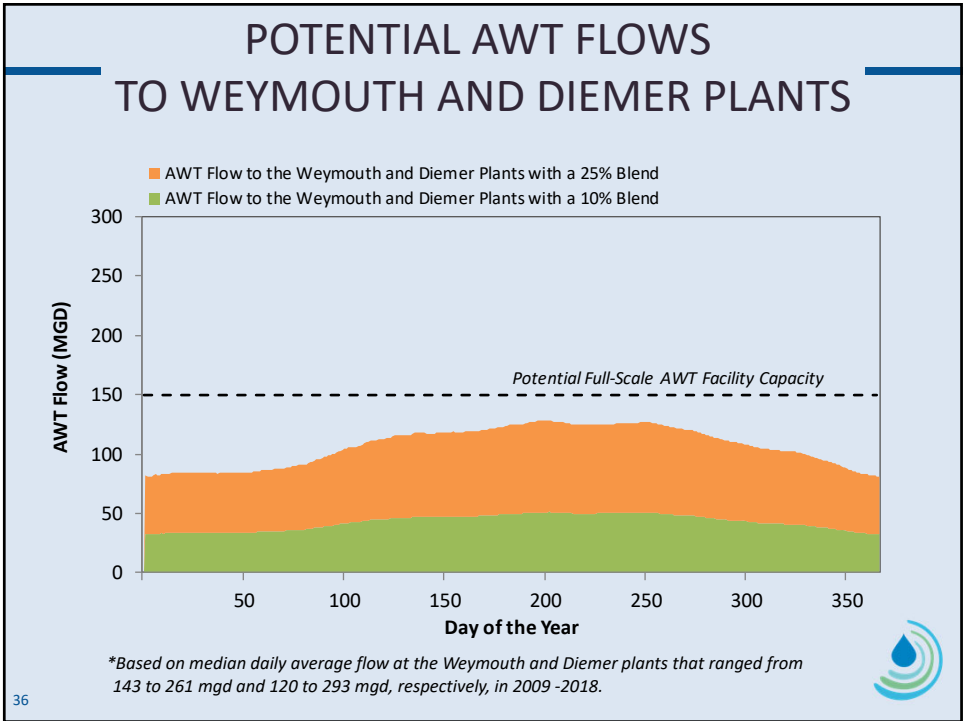
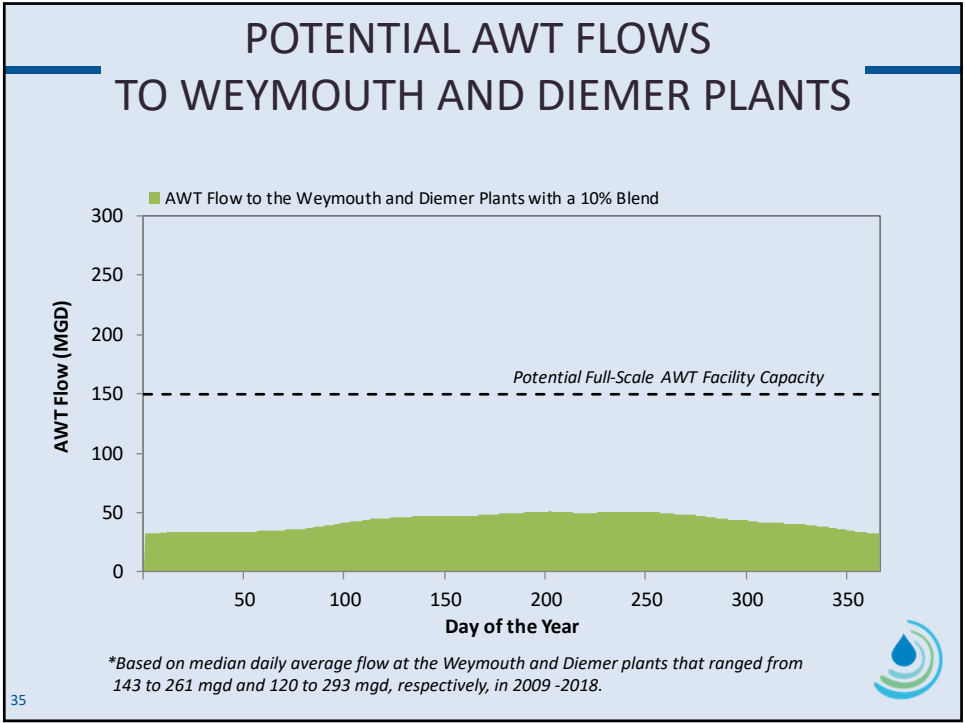
BLENDING AT METROPOLITAN'S TREATMENT PLANTS

- 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

32







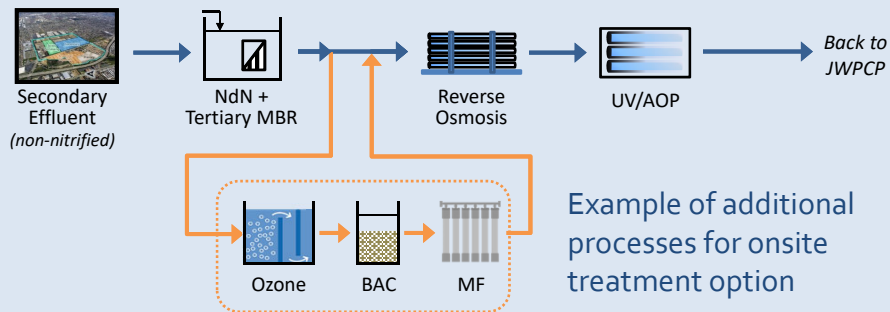
RAW WATER AUGMENTATION DEVELOPMENT ROADMAP

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



DEMONSTRATION FACILITY TESTING OPTIONS FOR RWA

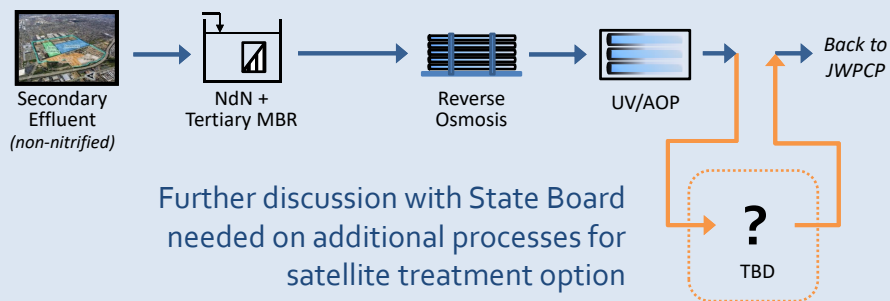


- Additional processes could be applied at pilot or demonstration scale in various treatment train configurations

39



DEMONSTRATION FACILITY TESTING OPTIONS FOR RWA



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

40



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.

41



WRAP-UP / NEXT STEPS

NEXT STEPS

- Receive input on implementation options and DPR opportunities
- Will compile Board's ideas and suggestions
- 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

43

