

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY  
Jointly with the  
**PLANNING & OPERATIONS COMMITTEE**  
August 3, 2020, 8:30 a.m.

**Due to the spread of COVID-19 and as authorized by the Governor's Executive Order, MWDOC will be holding all upcoming Board and Committee meetings by Zoom Webinar and will be available by either computer or telephone audio as follows:**

**Computer Audio:** You can join the Zoom meeting by clicking on the following link:  
<https://zoom.us/j/8828665300>

**Telephone Audio:** (669) 900 9128 fees may apply  
(877) 853 5247 Toll-free  
**Webinar ID:** 882 866 5300#

**P&O Committee:**

Director McVicker, Chair  
Director Dick  
Director Yoo Schneider

Staff: R. Hunter, K. Seckel, J. Berg,  
H. De La Torre, K. Davanaugh,  
V. Osborn

Ex Officio Member: Director Tamaribuchi

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MWDOC Committee meetings are noticed and held as joint meetings of the Committee and the entire Board of Directors and all members of the Board of Directors may attend and participate in the discussion. Each Committee has designated Committee members, and other members of the Board are designated alternate committee members. If less than a quorum of the full Board is in attendance, the Board meeting will be adjourned for lack of a quorum and the meeting will proceed as a meeting of the Committee with those Committee members and alternate members in attendance acting as the Committee.

**PUBLIC COMMENTS** - Public comments on agenda items and items under the jurisdiction of the Committee should be made at this time.

**ITEMS RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE AGENDIZED** - Determine there is a need to take immediate action on item(s) and that the need for action came to the attention of the District subsequent to the posting of the Agenda. (Requires a unanimous vote of the Committee)

**ITEMS DISTRIBUTED TO THE BOARD LESS THAN 72 HOURS PRIOR TO MEETING** -- Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection in the lobby of the District's business office located at 18700 Ward Street, Fountain Valley, California 92708, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the District's Internet Web site, accessible at <http://www.mwdoc.com>.

**ACTION ITEMS**

1. SELECTION OF A CONSULTING FIRM TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MWDOC'S AND PARTICIPATING AGENCIES' 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

2. CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION TO CDM-SMITH FOR INTERIM RELIABILITY MODELING AND ON-CALL PLANNING WORK FOR FY 2020-21
3. PROPOSITION 1 GRANT AWARDS FOR LANDSCAPE WATER EFFICIENCY PROJECTS

### DISCUSSION ITEMS

4. WEROC ASSESSMENT REPORT
5. UPDATE ON COVID-19 RELATED ITEMS (ORAL REPORT)

**INFORMATION ITEMS** (The following items are for informational purposes only – background information is included in the packet. Discussion is not necessary unless a Director requests.)

6. FIVE YEAR MONITORING REPORT BY RAFTELIS FOR THE 2008 DWR GRANT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BUDGET BASED TIERED RATES (BBTRS)
7. STATUS REPORTS
  - a. Ongoing MWD OC Reliability and Engineering/Planning Projects
  - b. WEROC
  - c. Water Use Efficiency Projects
8. REVIEW OF ISSUES RELATED TO CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS, WATER USE EFFICIENCY, FACILITY AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE, WATER STORAGE, WATER QUALITY, CONJUNCTIVE USE PROGRAMS, EDUCATION, DISTRICT FACILITIES, and MEMBER-AGENCY RELATIONS

### ADJOURNMENT

**NOTE:** At the discretion of the Committee, all items appearing on this agenda, whether or not expressly listed for action, may be deliberated, and may be subject to action by the Committee. On those items designated for Board action, the Committee reviews the items and makes a recommendation for final action to the full Board of Directors; final action will be taken by the Board of Directors. Agendas for Committee and Board meetings may be obtained from the District Secretary. Members of the public are advised that the Board consideration process includes consideration of each agenda item by one or more Committees indicated on the Board Action Sheet. Attendance at Committee meetings and the Board meeting considering an item consequently is advised.

Accommodations for the Disabled. Any person may make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation needed for that person to be able to participate in the public meeting by telephoning Maribeth Goldsby, District Secretary, at (714) 963-3058, or writing to Municipal Water District of Orange County at P.O. Box 20895, Fountain Valley, CA 92728. Requests must specify the nature of the disability and the type of accommodation requested. A telephone number or other contact information should be included so that District staff may discuss appropriate arrangements. Persons requesting a disability-related accommodation should make the request with adequate time before the meeting for the District to provide the requested accommodation.



**ACTION ITEM**  
August 19, 2020

**TO:** Board of Directors

**FROM:** **Planning & Operations Committee**  
(Directors McVicker, Yoo Schneider, Dick)

Robert Hunter, General Manager

Staff Contact: Harvey De La Torre  
Alex Heide

**SUBJECT: Selection of a Consulting firm to assist in the development of MWDOC's and Participating Agencies' 2020 Urban Water Management Plans**

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

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Staff recommends the Board of Directors authorize the General Manager to enter into a professional services contract with Arcadis U.S., Inc. (Arcadis) to assist in the development of MWDOC's and Participating Agencies' 2020 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP); and authorize the General Manager to enter into agreements with the Participating Agencies for cost-sharing this effort and authorize expenditure of \$32,720 plus any contingency items for the preparation of MWDOC's 2020 UWMP.

Depending on the number of Orange County agencies that elect to participate, the final contract amount will include all of MWDOC and the participating agencies costs. This would include any contingency items that the participating agencies request and/or that the consultant deem are needed to meet the requirements of the UWMP Act. These contingency items can range from submitting an agency's UWMP's data into DWR's web portal to developing a more robust Water Shortage Contingency Plan Section.

Attachment A includes the list of agencies interested in participating in this joint effort with MWDOC. If all 25 agencies participate, the total contract, with estimated contingency items, can range from \$600,000 to \$1 million.

<b>Budgeted (Y/N): Y</b>	Budgeted amount: \$50,000 (MWDOC's UWMP Preparation)	Core _X_	Choice __
<b>Action item amount: \$32,720 (MWDOC UWMP Preparation)</b>		Line item: 21-7010 \$32,720 for MWDOC	
<b>Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):</b> The total contract amount can range from \$600,000 to \$1 million, depending on the total contingency items added on, with all of the costs being reimbursed from the participating agencies except for MWDOC's cost share of \$32,720			

## **COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**

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Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

## **REPORT**

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The California Water Code 10644 (a) requires water suppliers (including wholesalers), either publicly or privately owned, that provide water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet annually to submit an updated Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) with the Department of Water Resources at least once every five years; in years ending in six or one. This year the UWMPs are due to the State July 1, 2021.

While mostly all of MWDOC's retail agencies are required to submit an updated 2020 UWMP and the State has added a number of new requirements, there has been interest in MWDOC to again facilitate a joint effort to retain a consulting firm to assist in updating their UWMP's as was done in 2010 and 2015. In 2015, under a single contract managed by MWDOC, 24 UWMP's were prepared, including MWDOC's.

Since 2015, some of the key new requirements passed by the Legislature, include a complete revamp of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan Section, a new Drought Risk assessment analysis looking at five consecutive dry years, an estimate of an agency's energy consumption for each supply use, and inclusion of your adopted local hazard mitigation plan to address the new seismic risk assessment requirement.

Based on the interest of 25 agencies in Orange County and the potential of cost savings through economies of scale, MWDOC prepared and issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) for a consultant to assist in developing UWMPs for retail agencies and MWDOC under the schedule below:

<b>PREPARATION OF 2020 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR MWDOC AND A GROUP OF MWDOC MEMBER AGENCIES</b>	
Task Item	Completion Date
1. MWDOC completion of draft in-house RFP	May 15
2. Send draft RFP to Potential Participating Agencies	May 15
3. Issue Draft RFP to Potential Consultants	May 15
4. Conduct Mandatory Meeting for Consultants, Agencies are welcome	May 22 2:30 PM Webinar
5. Closing date for submittal of comments and questions by Consultants and Agencies	June 5

6. Issuance of Final RFP	June 15
7. Proposals Due	July 8
8. Selection Committee meets to review and shortlist or select consultant or set the process for final selection of consultant (process may vary due to the number, quality and pricing of proposals)	July 13 - 24
9. Recommendation to MWDOC's P&O Committee	August 3
10. Notice to Agencies regarding UWMP selection, pricing and requesting final confirmation regarding commitments by various retail agencies	August 4 - 28
11. Authorization by the MWDOC Board	August 19
12. Notice to Proceed to Consultant	August 24

### **Proposals and Proposal Evaluation**

On May 22, 2020, MWDOC held a mandatory pre-proposal webinar with interested consulting firms to ensure that there was a clear understanding of the scope of work that was being requested under the solicitation. Eight firms attended the webinar and were subsequently invited to submit proposals.

On June 8, MWDOC received four proposals:

1. Arcadis U.S., Inc. in association with Maddaus Water Management Inc. (Arcadis)
2. CDM Smith in association with Carollo
3. Woodard & Curran
4. John Robinson Consulting, Inc. in association with Water Systems Consulting, Inc. and SA Associates

It is important to note that while four proposals were received, six of the eight firms that attended the mandatory pre-proposal webinar were encompassed in the submissions.

MWDOC convened a review panel comprised of internal and external subject matter experts to review and rank the proposals. Staff from Mesa Water District, South Coast Water District and Trabuco Canyon Water District participated along with three MWDOC staff members in the evaluation process. The review panel individually ranked each proposal and then met on July 16, 2020 to discuss each proposal in depth. All four proposals were well prepared and exceeded minimum qualifications. The review panel unanimously selected Arcadis and Woodard & Curran as the top two firms based on their written proposals, with further evaluation to be done through consultant interviews.

Arcadis and Woodard & Curran were interviewed by the review panel on July 23, 2020. The consultants were allotted 45 minutes for their interview and were both asked the same questions by the panel. The final scores were based upon a combination of their written proposal (65%) and the interview (35%). While both firms demonstrated well-qualified teams

with experience in writing and preparing multiple UWMPs as well as in-depth knowledge of water agencies in Orange County, Arcadis received 89.7% of the possible points and Woodard & Curran received 85.3% of the possible points. The review panel found Arcadis' approach and experience in managing multiple UWMPs as well as their understanding of DWR's new requirements, in particular the Water Shortage Contingency Plan Section, to be more proficient than Woodard & Curran. Based on the scores from the review panel, Arcadis is the recommended firm.

Below is the basic pricing proposal submitted by Arcadis, without any of the contingency pricing items requested:

<b>Arcadis Proposal Price Summary per UWMP per Agency Category (Basic Cost Without Contingency items)</b>		
UWMP Category	Arcadis Proposal	
	Minimum of 15 Agencies	Minimum of 25 Agencies
MWDOC	\$32,720	
OCWD Groundwater Agencies	\$24,650	\$24,650
OCWD Groundwater Agencies with Recycled Water	\$25,530	\$25,530
South Orange County Agencies with Recycled Water	\$24,910	\$24,910
Non-OCWD North County Groundwater Basin Agencies	\$25,790	\$25,790
South OC Agencies without Recycled Water	\$24,390	\$24,390

## **BOARD OPTIONS**

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**Option #1:** Staff recommends the Board of Directors authorize the General Manager to enter into a professional services contract with Arcadis U.S., Inc. to assist in the development of MWDOC's and Participating Agencies' 2020 Urban Water Management Plans; and authorize the General Manager to enter into agreements with the Participating Agencies for cost-sharing this effort and authorize expenditure of \$32,720 plus any contingency items for the preparation of MWDOC's 2020 UWMP

**Fiscal Impact:** \$50,000 was included in the 2020-2021 budget for the preparation of MWDOC's 2020 UWMP. Expenditures under Option 1 without contingencies would amount to \$32,720.

**Business Analysis:** UWMP's are required to be submitted by July 1, 2021, for MWDOC and retail agencies under the California Water Code. Option 1 would allow for compliance under the California Water Code in an efficient and effective manner.

**Option #2:** Not move forward with staff's recommendation of Arcadis U.S. Inc., and direct staff to re-issue the Request for Proposal (RFP) for the preparation the 2020 Urban Water Management Plans for MWD OC and participating Orange County agencies.

**Fiscal Impact:** Option 2 would delay the proposed UWMP schedule and may result in increased consulting costs.

## **STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

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### **Option # 1**

### **Attachment A – List of Interested Orange County Agencies for Development of their 2020 Urban Water Management Plans (as of June 2020)**

## Attachment A

### List of Interested Orange County Agencies for Development of their 2020 Urban Water Management Plans (as of June 2020)

	<b>Anticipated Budgetary Groupings of Agencies</b>
<b>MWDOC</b>	
1	MWDOC
<b>OCWD Groundwater Agencies</b>	
2	City of Buena Park
3	City of Fullerton (Not part of MWDOC)
4	City of Garden Grove
5	City of La Palma
6	City of Orange
7	City of Seal Beach
8	City of Tustin
9	City of Westminster
10	Yorba Linda Water District
11	East Orange County Water District*
12	Serrano Water District
13	City of Huntington Beach
<b>OCWD Groundwater Agencies with Recycled Water</b>	
14	City of Fountain Valley
15	City of Newport Beach
16	City of Santa Ana (not part of MWDOC)
17	Mesa Water
<b>South County Agencies with Recycled Water</b>	
18	City of San Clemente
19	City of San Juan Capistrano
20	El Toro Water District
21	Laguna Beach County Water District
22	South Coast Water District
23	Trabuco Canyon Water District
<b>Non- OCWD Groundwater Agencies</b>	
24	City of Brea
25	City of La Habra

[\*] East Orange County Water District is a Wholesale & Retail Plan under one





**ACTION ITEM**  
August 19, 2020

**TO:** Board of Directors

**FROM:** **Planning & Operations Committee**  
(Directors McVicker, Yoo Schneider, Dick)

Robert Hunter, General Manager

Staff Contact: Karl Seckel  
Charles Busslinger

**SUBJECT:** **Contract Authorization to CDM-Smith for Interim Reliability Modeling and On-Call Planning Work for FY20-21**

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

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Staff recommends the Board of Directors authorize the General Manager to enter into a professional services agreement with CDM Smith to (1) conduct an “interim” Reliability Modeling update to help provide insight into MET’s 2020 IRP, and (2) authorize other on-call services on a time and materials basis, not to exceed \$60,000.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**

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Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

**SUMMARY**

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CDM-Smith was requested to provide two quotes for upcoming work:

- (1) To conduct an “interim” Reliability Modeling update to help provide insight into MET’s 2020 IRP discussions, and
- (2) Authorize other on-call services for CDM Smith in support of staff on various issues such as MET’s IRP, LRP and the Strand Ranch Water Bank.

<b>Budgeted (Y/N): Y</b>	Budgeted amount: \$60,000	Core X	Choice __
<b>Action item amount: \$60,000 less \$25,000 in carryover funds = \$35,000</b>		Line item: 21-7010 - \$35,000	
<b>Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):</b> \$25,000 in carry-over funds are being used from FY19-20			

These services would be performed on a time and materials basis, not to exceed \$60,000 in total. The CDM-Smith breakdown for these services was about 50% to each task.

Staff believes it will be useful to have an interim reliability study modeling update to help us better understand the position MET is in for its 2020 IRP update. The information to be gleaned from the interim update would help MWDOC staff and MET directors to be more pro-active in the IRP discussions. The information will also be useful to understand the implications of the update on Orange County. Being able to conduct an interim update (not actually published) is possible because CDM-Smith continues to host the WEAP model used for the reliability modeling and has used it with other agencies and has updated it to handle the most recent updates from the Colorado River DCP discussions. Listed below are the key changes to be made in the modeling compared to the 2018 OC Reliability Study modeling:

	<b>Modeling Variable:</b>	<b>Changes to Make:</b>
1.	<b>Climate Change Impacts</b>	Add a “significant stress” climate impact scenario, with more stress than previously modeled
2.	<b>MET &amp; OC Water Demands</b>	Lower MET and OC demand projections based on recent trends
3.	<b>MET Water Transfers and GW Banking</b>	Add more variability in assumed supplies from transfers and groundwater banking
4.	<b>MET Regional Recycled Water Program</b>	Add more variability in assumed supplies from the Carson Project
5.	<b>Delta Conveyance Project</b>	Add scenario in which the DCP is not implemented. Also examine a lower SWP yield assuming project is implemented in accordance with the Voluntary Agreements.

Depending on MWDOC staff’s ability to refine the scenarios to run and to obtain information on the SWP yield based on the Voluntary Agreements, the work can be completed in about 3 weeks or so for use by our staff. A reminder that the cost to conduct this work does not include the full documentation and publication of the work. Mostly, the information will be used by staff for internal discussions and for discussions with our MET directors.

## **BOARD OPTIONS**

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### **Option #1:**

- **Proceed with the contract authorizations to CDM Smith**

**Fiscal Impact:** FY’20-21 – \$60,000 less \$25,000 in carry-over from FY 19-20 = \$35,000

**Business Analysis:** Allows MWDOC to be pro-active in representing its agencies and in working with MET on the IRP and in other areas as well as working on local issues within Orange County. CDM’s support and extension of staff helps us in the various issues that will come up throughout the year.

**Option #2:**

- **Do Not Proceed with the contract**

**Fiscal Impact:** FY'20-21 – Saves \$60,000 in expenses.

**Business Analysis:** MWDOC has always tried to stay ahead of the curve to enable staff and directors to be more pro-active in the discussions and efforts both in Orange County and at MET. Not proceeding with the study would be a departure from our past practices.

**Staff Recommendation is for Option 1.**



**ACTION ITEM**  
August 19, 2020

**TO:** Board of Directors

**FROM:** **Planning & Operations Committee**  
(Directors McVicker, Yoo Schneider, Dick)

Robert Hunter, General Manager

Staff Contact: Joe Berg, Director of WUE  
Rachel Waite, WUE Analyst II

**SUBJECT: Proposition 1 Grant Awards for Landscape Water Efficiency Projects**

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

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Staff recommends the Board of Directors:

1. Authorize the General Manager to enter into a grant funding agreement with the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority to access Proposition 1 funding for implementation of the **SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program**:
  - a. Authorize the General Manager to enter into Agreements (5) with **SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program** Project Proponents for regional program implementation,
  - b. Authorize the General Manager to enter into a Professional Services Agreement with Soto Resources to provide Grant Management and Reporting Assistance for the **SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program** in an amount not to exceed \$104,775,
2. Authorize the General Manager to enter into a grant funding agreement with the County of Orange to access Proposition 1 funding for implementation of the **South Orange County Water Use Efficiency Program**.

Budgeted (Y/N): N/A	Budgeted amount: N/A	Core __	Choice <u>X</u>
Action item amount: N/A	Line item: N/A		
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted): N/A			

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

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Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

## SUMMARY

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Proposition 1, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act was passed by the voters in November 2014 and included \$510 million for Integrated Regional Watershed Management Programs. This funding is allocated to 12 funding areas throughout the state. Orange County is covered by two funding areas consisting of the Santa Ana River and San Diego for the northern and southern portions of the county respectively. The funds are being disbursed by the California Department of Water Resources in two funding rounds. Awards for the first round were announced in June 2000, and disbursement of the second round is anticipated in the Fall of 2021.

The Municipal Water District of Orange County's Water Use Efficiency Department submitted Proposition 1 Grant Applications to both Integrated Regional Water Management funding areas in Orange County, Santa Ana and San Diego, for landscape water efficiency funding consideration. For northern Orange County, the grant application included a Santa Ana River Watershed-wide program titled **SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program**, for which MWDOC acts as lead agency to administer the program on behalf of the six project proponents in the watershed. For southern Orange County the program is titled **South Orange County Water Use Efficiency Program**, and MWDOC is also the lead agency. Staff was informed in June that both applications were approved for funding. Together, these awards allow for a consistently implemented program for all consumers and provides for the same conservation activities/devices and rebate amounts county-wide. This approach maximizes consistency of message to the Orange County public and minimizes confusion by program participants.

## DETAILED REPORT

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The two grant awards will be implemented over a five year period beginning in 2021 and will include quarterly progress reporting and invoicing to the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (SAWPA) and the County of Orange as the primary grant awardees. MWDOC is considered a sub-grantee and will be lead agency for both awards; however, MWDOC's role is slightly different for each program as described below:

### **SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program**

The **SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program** grant award is \$2,767,344 and will be shared among six project proponents throughout the watershed. Matching funds totaling \$2,767,344 will be met through a combination of Metropolitan's Conservation Credits Program for Metropolitan member agencies (MWDOC, Eastern Municipal Water District, Inland Empire Utilities Agency, and Western Municipal Water District) and funding from both San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District and Big Bear Lake Department of Water and Power. These agencies are collectively known as

Project Proponents. The total project cost is \$5.5 million and is expected to generate life cycle water savings of 24,992 acre feet. The cost per acre foot saved is therefore \$221. This regional watershed-wide approach is a priority within Proposition 1 and the SAWPA project selection criteria. As a result, this watershed-wide project receive extra points within the proposal scoring criteria that improved the likelihood of a grant award.

Table 1 lists all Project Proponents and their shares of the overall grant allocation, matching funds, and water savings that will be generated. Each Project Proponent will be responsible for implementing its own incentive programs directly to its respective consumers. MWDOC's share of this grant is \$960,911, which includes \$138,368 for administration as lead agency and \$822,543 for enhanced incentives to program participants, installation verification inspections, and program marketing.

Table 1  
SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program  
Grant Allocation to Project Proponents and Water Savings

Agency	Grant Allocation	Matching Funds	Device Life Water Savings (AF)
<i>Admin (MWDOC)</i>	\$ 138,368	\$ -	
<b>MWDOC</b>	\$ 822,543	\$ 865,834	13,015
<b>Big Bear Lake DWP</b>	\$ 42,750	\$ 45,000	760
<b>Eastern MWD</b>	\$ 427,908	\$ 450,430	1,802
<b>Inland Empire Utilities Agency</b>	\$ 712,514	\$ 750,015	5,379
<b>San Bernardino Valley MWD</b>	\$ 298,693	\$ 314,414	778
<b>Western MWD</b>	\$ 324,568	\$ 341,651	3,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,767,344</b>	<b>\$ 2,767,344</b>	<b>24,992</b>

These grant funds will be focused on a variety of landscape water savings opportunities tailored to each Project Proponent's needs throughout the watershed. To streamline the administrative burden to implement this new program, grant funds will be processed through existing rebate processing mechanisms such as Metropolitan and MWDOC's regional rebate platforms. Table 2 provides a summary by agency of the types of conservation devices and activities that will receive enhanced incentives from the grant.

As shown in Figure 1, these Proposition 1 grant funds originate from the California Department of Water Resources and are awarded to SAWPA through the Integrated Regional Watershed Management Planning process. The total grant award to SAWPA is more than \$23 million for 11 projects. Attachment 1 provides a summary of the 11 projects.

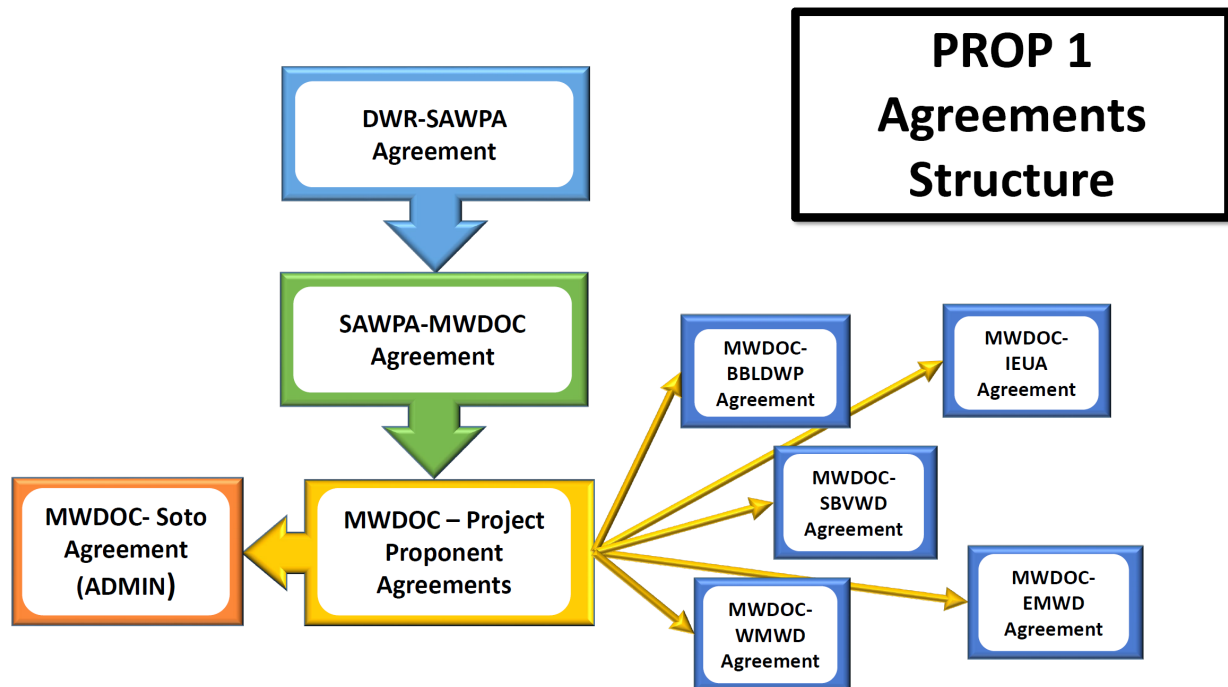
MWDOC will be a sub-grantee under SAWPA and will act as lead agency for the implementation of the SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program. MWDOC will enter into a grant funding agreement with SAWPA to formalize this relationship. As lead agency for implementation of the SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program, MWDOC will also enter into agreements with the five Project Proponents. Both the SAWPA-MWDOC and MWDOC-Project

Proponent agreements will be structured to pass through the grant funding along with all the DWR grant funding requirements for matching, reporting, and all other eligibility criteria. MWDOC will disburse grant funds to Project Proponents only after receiving reimbursement from SAWPA for previously submitted quarterly progress reports.

Table 2  
SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program  
Water Efficient Devices and Quantities

Agency	Turf (sqft)	Timers	Nozzles	Industrial (Sites)	Design (sites)	Drip (sqft)	PRV (sites)	Native Plants (plants)	Alt. Irrigation (rain barrels)
MWDOC	950,000	5,200	30,000	5	240	220,000	357		150
BBLDWP	20,000	300	8,500	-	-	-	-	450	56
EMWD	800,000	257		-	-	-	-	-	-
IEUA	1,255,00	2,730	69,135	-	-	-	-	-	-
SBVMWD	268,750	300	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
WMWD	300,000	2,750	129,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,593,750</b>	<b>11,537</b>	<b>251,185</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>206</b>

Figure 1  
Proposition 1 SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program  
Agreement Structure



It is proposed that a portion of the grant administration funding (\$138,368) allocated to MWDOC be used to hire Soto Resources to provide grant management, coordination, and reporting services for the SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program. Soto Resources will collect quarterly program implementation reporting content from all Project Proponents and compile it into quarterly reports that MWDOC will submit to SAWPA. Soto Resources assistance will significantly reduce the reporting burden on MWDOC staff. The Soto Resources contract will not exceed \$104,775 for a maximum of five years. The remaining portion of the grant administration funding or \$33,593 will reimburse MWDOC for staff time to administer the grant on behalf of all project proponents. Staff is recommending Soto Resources due to their extensive experience acquiring grants and providing grant reporting services to water agencies. In March 2018, through a competitive selection process, the Board authorized a contract with Soto Resources to provide Grant Tracking and Acquisition services for MWDOC and our member agencies. This Grant Tracking and Acquisition services contract was renewed in May 2020 for an additional three years. The proposed contract with Soto Resources builds on this relationship and takes advantage of the original competitive selection process.

### **South Orange County Water Use Efficiency Program**

The **South Orange County Water Use Efficiency Program** grant award is \$833,002 and includes \$20,000 for staff time reimbursement for administration of the grant and \$813,002 for enhanced incentives to program participants, installation verification inspections, and program marketing. Matching funds totaling \$833,002 will be met through Metropolitan's Conservation Credits Program, enhanced incentives paid by member agencies, and a portion of MWDOC staff time to administer the grant. The total project cost is \$1.66 million and is expected to generate life cycle water savings of 6,966 acre feet. The cost per acre foot saved is therefore \$239.

These Proposition 1 grant funds originate from the California Department of Water Resources and are awarded to the County of Orange through the Integrated Regional Watershed Management Planning process. The total grant award to the County of Orange is more than \$2.4 million for four projects. MWDOC will be a sub-grantee under the County of Orange and will act as lead agency for the implementation of the **South Orange County Water Use Efficiency Program**. Attachment 2 provides a summary of the four projects.

These grant funds will be focused on a variety of landscape water savings opportunities in south Orange County. To streamline the administrative burden to implement this new program, grant funds will be processed through existing rebate processing mechanisms such as Metropolitan and MWDOC's regional rebate platforms. Table 3 provides a summary of the types of conservation devices and activities that will receive enhanced incentives from the grant.



Table 1  
South Orange County Water Use Efficiency Program  
Devices, Quantities, and Water Savings

Rebate/Program	Quantity	Metric	Device Life Water Savings (AF)
Turf	315,000	sqft	425
Timers	3,000	clocks	3,989
Nozzles	9,500	nozzles	125
Design Assistance	270	sites	--
Drip	170,000	sqft	201
Recycled Water	8	sites	2,224
Rain Barrels	150	barrels	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,593,750</b>		<b>6,966</b>

Because this grant is being implemented only within the MWDOC service area, staff will administer this grant without the support of outside services such as Soto Resources.

Together, these grant awards allow for a consistently implemented program county-wide for all consumers and provide for the same conservation activities/devices and rebate amounts county-wide. This approach maximizes consistency of message to the Orange County public and minimizes confusion by program participants.

## BOARD OPTIONS

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**Option #1:** Staff recommends the Board of Directors:

1. Authorize the General Manager to enter into a grant funding agreement with the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority to access Proposition 1 funding for implementation of the **SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program**:
  - a. Authorize the General Manager to enter into Agreements (5) with **SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program** Project Proponents for regional program implementation,
  - b. Authorize the General Manager to enter into a Professional Services Agreement with Soto Resources to provide Grant Management and Reporting Assistance for the **SAWPA Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program** in an amount not to exceed \$104,775,
2. Authorize the General Manager to enter into a grant funding agreement with the County of Orange to access Proposition 1 funding for implementation of the **South**

### **Orange County Water Use Efficiency Program.**

**Fiscal Impact:** Acceptance of these grant awards results in nearly \$1.8 million in Proposition 1 funds directly benefiting all water agencies and consumers in Orange County. Utilization of Metropolitan's Conservation Credits Program funding to meet matching requirements results in nothing more than staff time to implement these programs.

**Business Analysis:** Implementation of these programs will result in saving nearly 20,000 acre feet of water over the useful life of the devices.

**Option #2:** Do not approve the staff recommendation.

**Fiscal Impact:** Loss of nearly \$1.8 million in grant funds competitively awarded to MWDOC.

**Business Analysis:** Significantly less water savings would be realized as a result of lower incentive levels and program participation rates.

### **STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

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**Option # 1**

# Attachment 1

## Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Proposition 1 Round 1 Final Awards List



Disclaimer: The Final Award is estimated and conditional until final terms and conditions are agreed upon and an agreement has been executed. The awarded grant amount listed in the executed agreement can be less than the Final Award amount listed here based upon final negotiations between the Awardee and DWR. An "Award Notification Letter" will be mailed shortly to the successful applicants (awardees) listing the conditions that must be met before DWR will enter into a Grant Agreement with the awardee and additional requirements that must be addressed to maintain eligibility to receive grant funds.

Funding Area: Santa Ana							
IRWM Region: Santa Ana    Applicant: Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority							
Project Name	Project Implementing Agency	Implementing Agency Type	Primary Benefit	DAC Implementation Funds		General Implementation Funds	
				Requested	Awarded	Requested	Awarded
SAWPA Grant Administration	Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority	Public Agency				\$1,157,000	\$1,157,000
Santa Ana Mountains Watershed Protection Project	Cleveland National Forest	Public Agency	Water Quality			\$497,998	\$497,998
Evans Lake Tributary Restoration and Camp Evans Recreation	San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	Public Agency	Fishery Improvements			\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Groundwater Replenishment System-Final Expansion	Orange County Water District	Public Agency	Groundwater Recharge			\$3,589,553	\$3,589,553
Raitt and Myrtle Park	City of Santa Ana	Public Agency	Stormwater Management			\$1,670,000	\$1,670,000
Well 30 Wellhead Treatment Project	Monte Vista Water District	Public Agency	Water Supply Reliability			\$3,431,225	\$3,431,225
Enhancements to Watershed-Wide Water Budget Decision Support Tool	Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority	Public Agency	Decision Support Tool			\$500,000	\$500,000
Physical Harvesting of Algal Biomass in Lake Elsinore	City of Lake Elsinore	Public Agency	Decision Support Tool	\$297,000			\$297,000
Regional Comprehensive Landscape Rebate Program	Municipal Water District of Orange County	Public Agency	Water Conservation			\$2,767,344	\$2,767,344
Replenish Big Bear	Big Bear Area Regional Water Authority	Public Agency	Water Supply - Reliability	\$4,563,338	\$2,205,000		\$2,358,338
Joint IEUD-JCSD Regional Water Recycling Program	Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA)	Public Agency	Water Supply - Recycled Water			\$2,617,970	\$2,617,970
Totals:				\$4,860,338	\$2,205,000	\$18,231,090	\$20,886,428
Total DAC Implementation Award:					\$2,205,000	Total General Implementation Award:	
Total Final Award						\$23,091,428	

Attachment 2  
County of Orange Proposition 1 Round 1  
Final Awards List



**Final Awards List – Round 1 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM)  
Implementation Grant Solicitation**

IRWM Region: South Orange County Water Management Area				Applicant: Orange County Public Works			
Project Name	Project Implementing Agency	Implementing Agency Type	Primary Benefit	DAC Implementation Funds		General Implementation Funds	
				Requested	Awarded	Requested	Awarded
Bluebird Canyon Water Quality Outfall and Diversion Upgrade Project	City of Laguna Beach	Public Agency	Water Quality - Surface Water			\$500,000	\$500,000
Las Flores Recycled Water Resiliency Project	Santa Margarita Water District	Public Utility	Water Supply - Recycled Water			\$500,000	\$500,000
Pacific Marine Mammal Center Water Treatment and Recycling Project	Pacific Marine Mammal Center	Non-Profit Organization	Water Supply - Recycled Water			\$500,000	\$500,000
South Orange County Water Use Efficiency Project	Municipal Water District of Orange County	Public Agency	Water Conservation			\$833,002	\$833,002
SOCWMA Grant Administration	Orange County Public Works	Public Agency				\$122,790	\$122,790
<b>Totals:</b>				\$0	\$0	\$2,455,792	\$2,455,792
				<b>Total DAC Implementation Award:</b>		\$0	<b>Total General Implementation Award:</b>
							\$2,455,792
				<b>Total Final Award</b>		<b>\$2,455,792</b>	



**DISCUSSION ITEM**  
**August 3, 2020**

**TO: Planning & Operations Committee**  
(Directors McVicker, Yoo Schneider, Dick)

**FROM: Robert Hunter, General Manager**

Staff Contact: Vicki Osborn

**SUBJECT: WEROC Assessment Report**

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

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Staff recommends the Planning & Operations Committee: Review and discuss the presentation.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**

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Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

**SUMMARY**

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The WEROC Department will give an update on the assessment process and historical information in preparation for the WEROC Assessment Report presentation in September.

**DETAILED REPORT**

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The Water Emergency Response Organization of Orange County (WEROC) Emergency Management Program is charged with supporting the resiliency of Orange County's water and wastewater agencies, and the community it serves by coordinating and integrating all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters.

<b>Budgeted (Y/N):</b>	Budgeted amount:	Core __	Choice __
<b>Action item amount:</b>	Line item:		
<b>Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted):</b>			

Created in 1983<sup>1</sup>, WEROC's primary mission was originally envisioned to coordinate and support emergency preparedness activities. Over the years, additional core functions were added to build a strong and resilient program supporting the member agencies during the response to a major emergency or disaster. In 2004, a new program coordinator assumed the responsibilities of WEROC, assessed the program, and established additional mission activities as WEROC's core functions and capabilities including:

- Provide and maintain an emergency radio system exclusively for the water utilities that may be used by any Orange County water utility during any emergency or disaster response.
- Prepare, update, and test a countywide emergency response plan, and provide assistance, as requested, for agencies to prepare and test their plans.
- Maintain two Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) in a state of readiness that will be staffed by trained water industry professionals.
- Organize emergency preparedness and response training
- Attend local and regional meetings regarding emergency preparedness and response issues on behalf of the Orange County water utilities.
- WEROC became an integral member of the County's Operational Area.

The WEROC emergency management function has evolved from its early mission primarily due to the worldwide field of emergency management undergoing a significant evolution in the last 20 years, with an expansion in mission, role, organizational complexity, and program functions. This has been driven by several factors:

- With the implementation of California's Standardized Emergency Management System<sup>2</sup> (SEMS) in 1995, the county-level emergency management program became the lead agency for developing and maintaining the Operational Area concept. The Operational Area consists of all the county, municipal, and local district governments inside the county's geographic borders. County staff directly serve those residents in unincorporated county areas while indirectly supporting the cities and special districts. The county program serves as the primary conduit to state and federal organizations - before and during a disaster.
- Following 9/11, the federal government developed a tremendous body of regulation, policy, guidance, and practice (ex. the National Incident Management System). Initially intended to address the threat of major terrorism, these efforts have created many actual or implicit mandates and standards for how local government organizes and administers its emergency management function.
- The Homeland Security grants that also grew out of the post-9/11 initiatives have become increasingly complex to administer even as local governments grow more dependent upon them. In many ways, federal and state grant requirements drive priorities and programs, and funding from this source has become more competitive.

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<sup>1</sup> Original Volunteer Emergency Preparedness Organization Agreement, dated 1983

<sup>2</sup> California Government Code Section 8607

[https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=8607.&lawCode=GOV](https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?sectionNum=8607.&lawCode=GOV)

- The increased level of knowledge, skill, and technical abilities required to conduct traditional emergency management preparedness activities such as planning, training, and exercising has forced many emergency managers to specialize. It is not uncommon to have staff spend most of their career in just one focus area.
- The effort to address the tactical level of emergency management (planning, etc.) often competes with needed policy-level work. Emergency managers are increasingly asked to support senior governance and policy programs including general plan development, infrastructure development, and post-disaster fiscal recovery. Emergency managers must balance workloads to ensure they can exercise their roles as leaders in support of executive management.

Recent advances in automation, information technology, and cutting-edge communications have produced an increasingly efficient but brittle society. For example, the shift to “just-in-time” inventories dependent upon overnight shipping have created inherent vulnerabilities. For example, the potential disruption in chemical supply deliveries, or as seen recently with COVID-19 and personal protective equipment used by multiple disciplines. Interruptions in communications, transportation, and electrical utilities and other lifelines can produce significant second-level threats to life and safety.

Our understanding of the potential damage from natural hazards and man-made threats has also expanded greatly in the last 20 years. The true probabilities of existing hazards such as earthquakes, floods, and wildfires are now being appreciated. The threat of terrorism and cyber-attack incidents have challenged agencies like nothing before. The effects of climate change are already producing demonstrable extreme weather effects including extreme peak rainfall intensity, or lack of rainfall leading to drought, potentially more significant wildland fire incidents, significant winter storms, increased extreme heat incidents, and coastal storm surge. All these events have an impact in different ways to the water infrastructure.

Concurrently, public expectations for local government services before and after a disaster have also risen dramatically. Residents are increasingly reliant upon collective infrastructure, utility, transportation, and information systems. Disruptions to these physical systems and the corresponding tears in the social fabric are effectively outside the control of individuals. In a disaster, communities expect local government to respond as quickly and with the same capabilities as our institutions provide in our daily lives. Additionally, there is an expectation of transparency as a public agency.

The federal government is urging local governments to adopt a culture of preparedness. This is no different for the water agencies as demonstrated with more stringent federal regulations, such as the American Water Infrastructure Act of 2018. Local governments are being asked to increase preparedness resources, mitigate and harden infrastructure, and stand ready to address their own needs following a disaster, and not depend on state or federal assistance.

Looking to the future, the WEROC program must incorporate the lessons learned from recent events that occurred both state and nationwide. It is critical to keep in mind that

Orange County has been extremely lucky over the past 20 years, even though the county has been part of 13 federally declared disasters, Orange County has not had a significant event impacting all jurisdictions and agencies at one time to a degree catastrophic failure (not including COVID-19). A major earthquake poses grave challenges, while new and evolving threats such as active shooter, cyber disruption, or climate change-influenced weather incidents may test our readiness and resilience at any time.

With the arrival of the new WEROC Director of Emergency Management, the General Manager requested that the WEROC program be assessed and evaluated. In order to conduct a thorough assessment, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 1600)<sup>3</sup>, and the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP) assessment standards were used as the evaluation metric for the assessment. Since it was first published, NFPA 1600 has become the gold standard in emergency management. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security has adopted it as a voluntary consensus standard for emergency preparedness. It is not a fire-based standard, rather it's a universal standard emergency management and business continuity professionals can use to prepare and protect their people, property, and businesses. FEMA, the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM), and the National Emergency Managers Association (NEMA) all endorse NFPA 1600. In fact, these organizations worked with the NFPA to develop the standard.

Using the categories identified in the NFPA 1600 Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs (chart below), the Emergency Management Accreditation Program, document review of both electronic and hard-copy files, and interviews and/or survey questions with stakeholders regarding the overall WEROC program, and the current COVID-19 response lessons learned so far have been incorporated into the assessment process.

At the September Planning & Operations Committee meeting the WEROC Director of Emergency Management will provide additional information on the assessment.

<b>Program Management and Administration</b>	
Leadership and Commitment	
Program Manager/Staff	
Program Committee	
Program Administration	
Laws and Authorities	
Finance and Administration	
Records Management	
<b>Planning</b>	
Planning and Design Process	

<sup>3</sup> [http://preparednessllc.com/assets/emergency\\_management\\_business\\_continuity\\_program\\_self-assessment-checklist.pdf](http://preparednessllc.com/assets/emergency_management_business_continuity_program_self-assessment-checklist.pdf)



Common Plan Requirements
Risk Assessment
Business Impact Analysis
Resource Needs Assessment
Performance Objectives
Public Education
<b>Implementation/Execution</b>
Common Plan Requirements
Hazard Mitigation Program
Grants and other funding programs/Services
Crisis Communications and Public Information
Warning, Notifications, and Communications
Incident Management/Information & Situational Awareness Tools
Resources Management
Operational Procedures
Emergency Operations Center
Continuity of Operations
Emergency Operations/Response Plan
Mutual Aid
<b>Recovery</b>
Recovery Plan
<b>Training and Exercises</b>
Training and Exercise Plan (TEP)
Record Keeping
<b>Program Maintenance and Improvement</b>
Program Reviews
Corrective Actions
Continuous Improvement/Project Completion



**INFORMATION ITEM**

August 3, 2020

**TO:** **Planning & Operations Committee**  
(Directors Yoo Schneider, Dick, McVicker)

**FROM:** Robert Hunter, General Manager                      Staff Contact: Karl Seckel

**SUBJECT:** **Five Year Monitoring Report by Raftelis for the 2008 DWR Grant for Development and Implementation of Budget Based Tiered Rates (BBTRs)**

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

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This report is simply an informational report. This is the final activity associated with the 2008 DWR Grant that provided \$685,000 to agencies in Orange County. This report measures savings for the three agencies who implemented BBTRs, EOCWD, ETWD, and MNWD.

**COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION**

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Committee recommends (To be determined at Committee Meeting)

**SUMMARY**

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Raftelis was hired by MWD OC to work with the three grant participants (ETWD, MNWD and EOCWD) to conduct a study to document the detailed water savings for each of the three agencies from having implemented BBTR or having used BBTR to communicate water use efficiency savings with their consumers during the drought. The report is required by DWR as a condition of the grant and documents the 5-year follow-up implementation of BBTRs by these agencies. The purpose of the report is to determine the performance of the BBTR structures since they were implemented. The attached report will be provided to DWR to fulfill the final grant requirement.

Budgeted (Y/N): n/a	Budgeted amount:	Core ✓	Choice __
Action item amount: n/a	Line item: n/a		
Fiscal Impact (explain if unbudgeted): n/a			

## DETAILED REPORT

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In July 2008, DWR advertised for Grants to deal with Urban Drought Assistance. MWDOC was able to partner with a number of its agencies and utilized the assistance of Raftelis Financial Consultants to submit a grant application. MWDOC was awarded a \$685,000 grant to assist a number of its agencies to examine and implement budget based tiered rates. The project involved MWDOC assisting 13 of its agencies with various aspects of implementing budget based tiered rates (irrigable area mapping, rate study development, billing system modifications, outreach, etc). The original proposal made to DWR included total project costs for all agencies of \$2,390,695 and local costs of \$1,640,695 (71%). The difference was made up of DWR funds from the grant in the amount of \$685,000. The MWDOC Board authorized the General Manager to enter into an Agreement with DWR in November 2008 and various consultants.

The Final Grant Report documenting the project was completed and submitted to DWR in March 2015. The terms of the DWR Grant include five years of monitoring to document results following completion of the grant. The five-year follow-up is from 2012 through 2016. The monitoring is directed at the three agencies who proceeded to implement Budget Based Tiered Rates (BBTR) in some format. This includes:

- MNWD
- ETWD
- EOCWD

In May 2017, MWDOC called together the Grant Participants and Raftelis Financial Consultants to discuss various approaches to meet the monitoring requirements of the Grant. The three Participants concurred with the suggested evaluation procedure (which followed a study conducted by UC Riverside on the MNWD system) and indicated they could supply the necessary data to Raftelis. Raftelis put together a scope of work and proposal to conduct the work. In August 2017, the MWDOC Board authorized Raftelis to proceed with the work.

### **Monitoring Study Results**

#### **(Excerpts from the Raftelis Report)**

The table below summarizes the water savings for all three agencies, for all users together and for low, medium, and high volume users separately. We calculated savings based on the difference in predicted and actual usage during the period following BBTR adoption (or, in the case of EOCWD, assignment of water budget allocation information to customers). We also calculate savings for the time period following April 2015, when state mandated conservation measures were put in place in response to the recent drought.

In the table below, Accounts (Total) indicates the number of unique households in our dataset. Savings (Total) indicates the total savings in water usage, in hundred cubic feet (CCF) over the entire time period since BBTR adoption. Drought savings (Total) indicates the savings during the period following the implementation of state-mandated conservation measures. Low, Med, and Hi refer to the results of stratified models for each user class, separated based on the average volume of water usage in each bill period. For example, MNWD had 14,828 households in their dataset which continuously used water in every bill period from November 2007 through December 2016. Our model indicates that converting

to BBTRs saved 1,409,080 CCF of water overall. This reflects a savings of 9.1% under the usage that we predict would have occurred under the prior rate structure. From April 2015 through December 2016, we estimate that water usage was 690,761 CCF, or 15.3%, lower than it would have been under the prior rate structure.

**Table 1. Summary of Savings for All Agencies**

	<b>EOCWD</b>	<b>ETWD</b>	<b>MNWD</b>
<b>Accounts (Total)</b>	695	3497	14828
<b>Savings (Total) (cumulative CCF)</b>	43,955	128,533	1,409,080
<b>Savings (Total%)</b>	3.4%	3.5%	9.1%
<b>Drought Savings (Total)</b>	85,141	128,717	690,761
<b>Drought Savings (Total%)</b>	6.5%	3.5%	15.3%
<b>Accounts (Low)</b>	232	1166	4943
<b>Savings (Low)</b>	-1,595	29,789	502,313
<b>Savings (Low%)</b>	-0.9%	3.9%	19.0%
<b>Drought Savings (Low)</b>	8,430	26,342	38,111
<b>Drought Savings (Low%)</b>	16.9%	14.5%	6.0%
<b>Accounts (Med)</b>	232	1166	4943
<b>Savings (Med)</b>	8,005	47,288	217,363
<b>Savings (Med%)</b>	2.2%	4.0%	5.1%
<b>Drought Savings (Med)</b>	21,005	42,470	206,935
<b>Drought Savings (Med%)</b>	20.9%	15.0%	15.9%
<b>Accounts (Hi)</b>	231	1165	4942
<b>Savings (Hi)</b>	62,153	70,923	785,982
<b>Savings (Hi%)</b>	8.0%	4.0%	9.1%
<b>Drought Savings (Hi)</b>	61,721	65,253	543,483
<b>Drought Savings (Hi%)</b>	29.0%	15.9%	20.2%

(1) Savings = savings since implementation of BBTR by each agency

(2) Drought Savings = savings between April 2015 and December 2016 during Statewide mandatory rationing

The estimates of savings attributable to BBTRs were developed using a three-step approach:

1. Step 1: Develop a model of water demand at the household level, for the time period before BBTRs were adopted.
2. Step 2: Use this model to predict what usage would have been under the prior rate structure.
3. Step 3: Compare these predictions to the actual water usage under BBTRs to calculate savings.

In looking at the above Table 1, it may not be readily apparent to the reader that four independent models (Total Use, High Users, Med Users, Low Users) were developed to predict water consumption to measure savings under two scenarios:

- (1) Since implementation of BBTR
- (2) During the drought period April 2015 to Dec 2016

Since independent models of predicted water use were compared to actual water use to determine the savings is why the total drought savings is modest compared to the Low, Med and High drought savings.

All models were statistically significant, and had moderate to high explanatory power, with between 44% and 81% of the total variation in household water consumption accounted for by each model. Our analysis indicates modest savings in household water consumption attributable to BBTRs among the three agencies. Savings were realized for agencies which converted to a budget based rate structure, as well as under EOCWD's information-only approach. Savings appear generally higher for medium and high-volume users than for low-volume users.

Our models fit the data fairly well and control for all factors thought to influence water usage for which we have data. However, the impact of the recent drought on water consumption was unprecedented, presenting a significant obstacle to accurately measuring savings due to rate structure over this time period. Although we include a variable for conservation restrictions in our model, the restrictions in our pre-rate change dataset are related to the 2011-2013 drought, which was relatively mild compared to the drought conditions from 2014-2016. Therefore, it is likely that this variable does not capture the full effect of the severe drought and associated mandated restrictions. Further research into the effect of the recent drought, including both the drought itself and the state-mandated water use reductions, may help to decouple the effects of the drought from those of rate structures in Orange County. This area of research may also help to identify what characteristics of water budgets are most effective at mitigating the water supply volatility associated with drought events. With ongoing climate change increasing the chances of more severe droughts in the future, insights from this research will be invaluable to water agencies and their customers, whether under water budgets or traditional rate structures.

This analysis indicates modest savings in household water consumption attributable to BBTRs among the three agencies participating in the five-year monitoring study. Savings were realized for agencies which converted to a budget based rate structure, as well as under EOCWD's information-only approach. This implies that simply communicating information to households about their water usage and efficiency relative to a reasonable, science-based budgeted allocation can result in savings. However, we note that the highest savings in our study were realized by MNWD, which implemented a full rate change. Our comparison of predicted and actual water usage for MNWD following the rate change (see Appendix) suggests a sort of near-term "peak shaving," consistent with the results of the 2016 UCR study. However, this pattern contrasts with the comparisons for EOCWD and ETWD, both of which appear not to have realized significant savings until later in the time period when the recent drought was at its peak.

We note that savings for medium and high volume users were generally higher than savings for low volume users. This follows from the hypothesis that BBTRs may have the greatest benefit in terms of savings for customers using the greatest share of water. To the extent that medium and high volume users are the most inefficient in terms of exceeding their budgeted allotment, our analysis is consistent with past studies indicating greater savings for inefficient users. However, water use efficiency is not explicitly addressed in our partition of user groups, only the average consumption over the entire time period.

Our coefficients on the average rate variable indicate that a 1% increase in water price is associated with a decrease in water demand of 0.3%, 0.4%, and 2.4% depending on the agency. MNWD customers had the highest price sensitivity, while EOCWD had the lowest. Note that while average price grew over time, it did not vary widely either within or between agencies. Differences in price sensitivity between agencies may be due to income related factors, a higher share of overall household expenditures on utilities, or other factors.

ETo had a small effect on average water demand in our analysis, with a 1-unit increase in ETo being associated with an approximately 0.08-0.10% decrease in demand. This suggests that water users in the participating agencies may be more sensitive to price than weather. However, we note that ETo was fairly stable across years in the pre-rate change time period than during the more severe drought years from 2012 onwards.

The impact of the recent drought on water consumption was unprecedented, and likely the greatest obstacle to accurately measuring savings due to rate structure over this time period. For example, our analysis indicates that the difference in observed and predicted water usage was significantly higher, in general, during the time period when mandatory drought restrictions were in place. This may be due to the effect of BBTRs in communicating information on water usage and incentivizing efficiency, or it may be that the drought itself and the widespread and consistent news coverage and communication from the State regarding penalties for water waste that depressed water usage independently of rate structure or the other explanatory factors in our models. Although we include a variable for conservation restrictions in our model, the restrictions in our pre-rate change dataset are related to the 2011-2013 drought, which was relatively mild compared to the drought conditions from 2014-2016. Therefore it is likely that this variable does not capture the full effect of the severe drought and associated restrictions. The unprecedented nature of this drought, and the interrelatedness of BBTRs to both weather and household water demand, makes it difficult to fully separate the effects of the drought from those of the rate changes.

The draft report was provided to all three agencies and MWDOC. Comments from the four agencies are included in the attached report.

## BOARD OPTIONS

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### Option #1

- Receive and file the report.

**Fiscal Impact:** None.

**Business Analysis:** The Raftelis Report is the last responsibility of this Grant. DWR is not holding any funds – all funds have been distributed.

**Option #2**

- Do not receive and file the report.

**Fiscal Impact:** None.

**Business Analysis:** Staff still has an obligation to provide the report to DWR. Otherwise, this may count against us receiving future grants.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

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**Option # 1**

## ENGINEERING & PLANNING

<b>Economic Studies to Quantify the Benefits of Local Projects</b>	<p>MWDOC held a workshop with its agencies and invited Dr. David Sunding to discuss his approach to a study to quantify the benefits of local projects. In the 2018 OC Water Reliability Study, staff developed and utilized an analysis methodology based on the MET Water Shortage Allocation Plan (WSAP) and the price of MET water during emergencies or droughts when an agency cannot conform to a requested allocation cutback level. During such times, MET water can still be purchased, but MET includes an allocation surcharge on each acre-foot over the allocation that more than doubles the cost of water. Our concern with the methodology was whether or not this methodology captured the full suite of benefits that might accrue on a socioeconomic basis for the average citizen, or to businesses, from avoiding either drought or emergency shortages. Dr. Sunding discussed his approach that is based on willingness to pay (WTP) analyses for residential customers that would no longer include surveys of residential consumers in OC (a survey of local consumers was not supported by our agencies).</p> <p>Dr. Sunding discussed the fact that droughts and earthquakes both pose water supply reliability challenges, but are quite different in nature and analytical approach. Drought impacts, which generally occur in the 10% to 30% shortage range, have been experienced in the past by consumers who can provide their input based upon experience and recent history regarding their desire to avoid drought impacts. Earthquake-related reliability estimates are more difficult to characterize. Earthquake shortages (i.e. outages) could be much higher than droughts and in some cases could reach 100% until water system operation can be restored. Extended outages of water systems due to earthquakes typically have not been experienced by consumers. Earthquakes can cause a wide variety of shortages from a short duration of low magnitude (similar to a drought, but of shorter duration) to a longer duration outage of substantial magnitude. It is difficult to use observed consumption behavior to estimate the value of avoiding shortages of the larger magnitudes. Dr. Sunding discussed the work Dr. Wallace Walrod and Dr. Marlon Boarnet would be conducting in surveying of businesses within OC to collect information on business impacts to water shortages. The business survey would update limited work that has previously been done on the impacts to businesses from water outages.</p> <p>Several ideas were provided during the discussions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One suggestion was that the study should be focused on MWDOC's role of accessing imported water from MET for MWDOC's MAs and that by working with the MAs, the study would be of high value. The study could focus on potential MET investments to augment supplies and how the reliability benefits and costs accrue to MWDOC agencies.</li> <li>• Other thoughts were that various changes in the MET rate structure (such as MET increasing fixed costs or changes in the LRP Program) could be evaluated to understand the cost and reliability impacts to Orange County. Further, the study might tease out the cost and</li> </ul>
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	<p>reliability impacts to Orange County from investments MET is making in the Carson Project, the Delta Conveyance, or other projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the costs and benefits of these projects specific to Orange County could provide valuable information to MWDOC to provide input into, and help to influence the outcome of, the MET IRP, rate structure changes, and changes to the LRP. MWDOC would be able to compare costs and reliability improvements at the MET level and compare those costs to the costs and reliability benefits of local projects.</li> <li>• It was suggested that the study could be used as a basis for which agencies could build their own reliability efforts off of. If the study could come up with a methodology (or model) that agencies could use to evaluate their reliability, and help them achieve greater resiliency then that would be helpful to all MWDOC agencies.</li> </ul> <p>MWDOC is working with Dr. Sunding and Dan Rodrigo of CDM Smith to consider this input. Another workshop is scheduled in August.</p>
<p><b>Doheny Ocean Desalination Project</b></p>	<p>South Coast Water District (SCWD) continues working on the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCWD submitted their NPDES permit application on March 13, 2020. SCWD anticipates approval of the NPDES permit in the Fall 2020. The next step would be the Coastal Commission with a permit anticipated in Feb 2021.</li> <li>• Work is progressing on the Financial Analysis for a 2 mgd and 5 mgd scenario through Clean Energy Capital. A workshop is currently being planned.</li> <li>• Work is also progressing on an Alternative Energy Study for the project. A draft report is under review by SCWD.</li> </ul> <p>On June 25, 2020 the SCWD Board approved an amendment to the Clean Energy Capital Financial Analysis to evaluate alternative project options that meet reliability benefits for SCWD similar to the Doheny Desalination Project, along with reducing overall life-cycle costs in light of the uncertain economic situation moving forward due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The Doheny Desalination Project is currently sized at a capacity of up to 5 MGD, which exceeds SCWD's average potable water demand expected during emergency situations. SCWD has only received interest from SMWD for about 1 mgd of supply from Doheny. This leaves South Coast with potential capacity for others in a 5 MGD facility. Based on this, along with regional financial hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and potential economic recession, SCWD believes that it is necessary to consider alternative, and potentially lower cost project options, to utilize and potentially expand existing assets as a means to meet their reliability needs.</p> <p>This amended study will review design parameters and existing conditions at SCWD's existing Groundwater Recovery Facility (GRF), to obtain a comprehensive understanding of actual production capacity of the GRF and</p>

	<p>current limitations and reliability concerns. A range of additional water production volumes needed to maintain emergency reliability for SCWD will be developed. Current estimates are that 1.2 to 2.2 mgd of additional reliability will be needed for SCWD based on a GRF production volume of 0.8 mgd.</p> <p>At the July 23, 2020 SCWD Board meeting, nationally recognized opinion research firm Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin, Metz &amp; Associates (FM3) presented the results of a June 8 through June 16, 2020 public opinion survey on the Doheny Desalination Project.</p> <p>The opinion survey presentation is available from the SCWD website at:  <a href="https://scwd.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view_id=3&amp;clip_id=2360&amp;meta_id=154347">https://scwd.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view_id=3&amp;clip_id=2360&amp;meta_id=154347</a></p> <p>Conclusions of the opinion survey included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three-quarters of those surveyed have a positive impression of the concept of ocean desalination.</li> <li>• After a brief description to all respondents, three quarters reported they favored the project, with four-in-ten strongly in favor.</li> <li>• Having an earthquake and drought-proof, diversified water supply are leading reasons to favor the project.</li> <li>• Opposition to the project never reached 20 percent, and those saying they strongly opposed never exceeded 11 percent.</li> <li>• Slightly more than six-in-ten said they are very or somewhat willing to pay \$15 per month for building the desalination project, with roughly three-in-ten saying they are very willing.</li> <li>• The highest percentage (78%) are willing to pay \$5 per month for the building of the desalination project, with 58 percent having said they would be very willing.</li> </ul>
<b>SMWD San Juan Watershed Project</b>	<p>Santa Margarita WD continues to focus on diversifying its water supply portfolio for south Orange County residents, businesses, schools, and visitors through the San Juan Watershed Project.</p> <p>The original project had three Phases; Phase 1 was three rubber dams recovering about 700 AFY; Phase 2 added up to 8 more rubber dams with the introduction of recycled water into the creek to improve replenishment of the basin for up to 6,120 AFY, and Phase 3 added more recycled water topping out at approximately 9,480 AFY. Under this arrangement, most or all of the production and treatment involved the existing San Juan Groundwater Desalter with expansions scheduled along the way to increase production beyond 5 mgd. Fish passage and regulatory hurdles to satisfy subsurface travel time requirements are being tackled.</p>

	<p>SMWD is working with the Ranch on the next phase of development within SMWD and have access to riparian groundwater from the Ranch. Furthermore, they have discovered that the local geology has high vertical percolation rates and sufficient groundwater basin travel time to potentially allow percolation of treated recycled water with an ability to meet the required travel time. SMWD is of opinion that groundwater production and treatment of the groundwater can be initiated in a relatively short time-frame while permitting for percolation augmentation using recycled water from the nearby Trampas reservoir can be added as permitting allows. SMWD believes the new project area may be able to ultimately produce 4,000 to 5,000 AF per year; they believe the original project will continue to be developed for production out of the wells and treatment provided by San Juan Capistrano as the two agencies merge. Ultimate production out of the basin could exceed 10,000 AF per year if all goes well.</p>
<b>South Orange County Emergency Service Program</b>	<p>MWDOC, IRWD, and Dudek have completed the study to determine if the existing IRWD South Orange County Interconnection capacity for providing emergency water to South Orange County can be expanded and/or extended beyond its current time horizon of 2030.</p> <p>Dudek participated in the November 6, 2019 SOC workshop to re-engage with the SOC agencies on this project. Support from the agencies was expressed to take a small next step to install Variable Frequency Drives at a pump station within IRWD which would be paid for by SOC to help move water from the IRWD system to SOC in an emergency. The Variable Frequency Drives will provide more flexibility to the IRWD operations staff to allow additional water to be sent to SOC while meeting all of the IRWD needs.</p>
<b>Strand Ranch Project</b>	<p>MWDOC and IRWD are continuing to exchange ideas on how to implement the program to capture the benefits that can be provided by the development of “extraordinary supplies” from the Strand Ranch Project. Staff from MWDOC and IRWD are continuing to discuss methods of quantifying the benefits of the program.</p>
<b>Poseidon Resources Huntington Beach Ocean Desalination Project</b>	<p>The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) continues to work with Poseidon on renewal of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the proposed HB Desalination Project.</p> <p>The renewal of the NPDES permit for the proposed desalination facility requires a California Water Code section 13142.5(b) determination in accordance with the State’s Ocean Plan (a.k.a. the Desalination Amendment). To make a consistency determination with the Desalination Amendment, the Regional Board is required to analyze the project using a two-step process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analyze separately as independent considerations, a range of feasible alternatives for the best available alternative to minimize intake and mortality of all forms of marine life: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Site</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	<p>b. Design</p> <p>c. Technology</p> <p>d. Mitigation Measures</p> <p>2. Then consider all four factors collectively and determine the best combination of feasible alternatives.</p> <p>Regional Board staff reviewed hundreds of documents and input from both an independent reviewer and a neutral 3rd party reviewer to develop Tentative Order R8-2020-0005.</p> <p>The key areas required by the Ocean Plan on which the Santa Ana Water Board is required to make a determination, includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facility onshore location;</li> <li>• Intake considerations including subsurface and surface intake systems;</li> <li>• <b>Identified need for the desalinated water;</b></li> <li>• Concentrated brine discharge considerations;</li> <li>• Calculation of the marine life impacts; and</li> <li>• Determination of the best feasible mitigation project available.</li> </ul> <p>In evaluating the proposed project, Santa Ana Regional Board staff interpreted “the identified need for the desalinated water” as whether or not the project is included in local area water planning documents, rather than a reliability need as analyzed in the OC Water Reliability Study. The Regional Board staff referenced several water planning documents; Municipal Water District of Orange County’s (MWDOC) 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), the OC Water Reliability Study, OCWD’s Long Term Facilities Plan, and other OCWD planning documents in their evaluation of Identified Need.</p> <p>On December 6, 2019, SARWQCB, Regional Board staff conducted a workshop in Huntington Beach that was heavily attended with a considerable range of views expressed at the meeting. Several of the SARWQCB members were somewhat confused about the evaluation of “Identified Need” for the project (inclusion in local water planning documents vs. an identified reliability need for the project) and requested staff to help them understand the issue better.</p> <p>On May 15, 2020, SARWQB held a second workshop, which focused on the identified need for the desalinated water and marine life mitigation requirements. Karl Seckel presented to the Regional Board on a number of topics including: MWDOC’s role in Orange County, alternative definitions of “need” for a water supply project and the role of water agencies, Urban Water Management Plans, non-mandated planning documents, and what was and was NOT in the 2018 OC Water Reliability Study.</p>
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	<p><b>The Regional Board will hold a public hearing to hear all public oral comments in consideration of adoption of the tentative waste discharge requirements on July 30 &amp; 31, 2020 at 8:30 am. If necessary, a third day of public hearings will be held on August 7, 2020 at 9:00 am.</b></p> <p>Assuming success at the Regional Board, Poseidon would then seek its final permits from the California Coastal Commission (CCC). The CCC has committed to reviewing the permit within 90 days of the SARWQCB NPDES permit issuance.</p>
<p><b>Trampas Canyon Dam and Reservoir</b></p>	<p>Trampas Canyon Reservoir and Dam (Trampas Reservoir) is a seasonal recycled water storage reservoir, with a total capacity of 5,000 AF, of which 2,500 AF is available to meet Santa Margarita Water District's projected base recycled water demands, and 2,500 AF to meet future water supply needs. When completed, the Trampas Reservoir will allow SMWD to store recycled water in the winter and draw on that water during the peak summer months.</p> <p>The construction of the Trampas Canyon Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Reservoir consists of three main components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trampas Canyon Dam (Dam)</li> <li>2. Conveyance facilities to transport recycled water into and out of the Reservoir (Pipelines)</li> <li>3. Trampas Canyon Pump Station (Pump Station)</li> </ol> <p>The construction of the facilities is being completed in three phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preconstruction/Site Preparation for the Dam and Pump Station Construction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Project Status - Complete</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Dam and Pipelines <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Project Status - The Main Dam and West Saddle Dam embankment fills are now completed.. Construction work on the spillway structure should be complete by the end of August. This phase of the work will be substantial complete on September 22, 2020.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Pump Station <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Project Status - Trampas Pump Station project has made significant progress over the past few months. All underground piping and piping within the site has been completed, less the above ground pressure reducing valve (PRV) components. The building structure is nearly complete with trusses starting to be installed.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>The project is currently projected to be substantially complete by late September/early October 2020.</p>

<p><b>NAWI – National Alliance of Water Innovation</b></p>	<p>Karl Seckel has continued meeting as part of the Municipal Water Core Team process. The overall vision of NAWI is developing non-traditional water sources at pipe-parity costs of existing water sources today - this is an <i>aspiration</i>, not a <i>prediction</i>!</p> <p>Roadmaps are being prepared for five water end-user types and will be blended into an overall Roadmap by the end of the calendar year:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power</li> <li>2. Resource Extraction</li> <li>3. Industrial</li> <li>4. Municipal</li> <li>5. Agricultural</li> </ol> <p>The Roadmapping Process includes the following steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vision (current step, soon moving into the others)</li> <li>2. Targets/Milestones</li> <li>3. GAPS/Challenges</li> <li>4. Solutions</li> <li>5. Action Plans</li> </ol> <p>Hopefully by the end of this calendar year, solutions and action plans to fill the GAPS and resolve challenges will emerge to prioritize investments starting with \$100M from the Electric Power Research Institute. Water sources being considered in the Water Roadmap includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ocean water</li> <li>2. inland brackish groundwater</li> <li>3. industrial wastewater</li> <li>4. municipal wastewater</li> <li>5. mining wastewater</li> <li>6. conventional produced water</li> <li>7. unconventional produced water</li> <li>8. power/cooling wastewater</li> <li>9. agricultural wastewater</li> </ol>
<p><b>AMP Shutdown in 2021 to Replace PCCP Sections</b></p>	<p>In 2016, MET initiated a Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe (PCCP) rehabilitation program to install 26 miles of steel liner throughout the MET system to address structural issues associated with prestressed steel wire failures in PCCP. As part of the program, MET monitors PCCP for wire breaks on a regular basis.</p> <p>MWDOC staff was notified that a recent internal inspection of the AMP which included an electromagnetic surveys of the pipeline revealed two pipe segments with increased wire breaks within the PCCP portion South of OC-70.</p>

	<p>Metropolitan Engineering considers this section of the pipeline high-risk which will require relining. The minimum relining length needed would be approximately 1,000 feet, which would require a minimum 1-month shutdown only South of OC-70. A longer shutdown duration would allow Metropolitan to reline approximately 3,300 feet, which would reduce the number of shutdowns needed for future relining of the entire PCCP portion of the AMP and would reduce the overall construction and shutdown costs. MET had originally scheduled the AMP PCCP relining to begin in about 5 years, but based on the survey, the relining of this initial section has been accelerated.</p> <p>MET's engineering group considers three segments of pipe within a 1,000 linear foot reach downstream of OC-70 as increased risk due to the segments having 20 or more wire breaks. MET does not recommend that repairs to these segments wait until Fall 2021 and is looking to schedule the shutdown in early 2021.</p> <p>MWDOC staff coordinated a meeting with all AMP participants on May 13, 2020 to discuss the options for the proposed shutdown.</p> <p>Two MWDOC member agency projects are also scheduled around the same time as the pending AMP shutdown; a South Coast Water District vault rehabilitation that was previously postponed due to the Diemer shutdown, and Santa Margarita Water District relocation of a portion of the Aufdenkamp Connection Transmission Main (ACTM) to accommodate the I-5 widening project.</p> <p>Staff is continuing to work with affected agencies and will keep both the Board and the AMP Participants informed as more information becomes available.</p>
<b>Other Shutdowns</b>	<p>MET is planning to reline and replace valves in a section of the Orange County Feeder from Bristol Ave to Corona Del Mar – this is the last section of this pipeline to be lined. Staff is currently working with our member agencies and MET to coordinate this shutdown with other member agency work.</p>



MET is currently progressing with a shutdown of the Second Lower Feeder just below the Diemer Treatment Plant. A recent pipeline survey identified increased wire breaks in the PCCP sections, which required an accelerated replacement schedule. The shutdown will run from June 22, 2020 through September 7, 2020 and impacts Golden State Water Company's (GSWC) service connection OC-56. MWDOC and GSWC have been coordinating with MET on this shutdown. MET completed the installation of a bulkhead on June 30, 2020 to allow GSWC to take water through OC-56 while the remaining repairs are completed.

SCWD is planning a rehabilitation project for their CM-10 service connection in early 2021 on the Joint Transmission Main (JTM). We are coordinating with MET and SCWD, so the above referenced AMP shutdown and this project do not overlap.

SMWD is currently working on a relocation of the ACTM pipeline for the I-5 widening project. We are also coordinating with MET and SMWD, so the above referenced AMP shutdown and this project do not overlap.

MET is planning to reline 300-linear feet of the OC Feeder extension affecting the City of Newport Beach. MWDOC staff coordinated with MET and the City of Newport Beach to move this work to November 1 – 20, 2020 to accommodate Newport's needs during the Summer.

MET is also planning a shutdown of the Lake Mathews Forebay for maintenance and repair work which will affect the Santiago Lateral from January 11-24, 2021. Staff is currently coordinating with MET and IRWD & Trabuco Canyon WD on this shutdown.

MET is planning a PCCP Inspection of the Irvine Cross Feeder November 2-8, 2020 affecting Newport Beach, Huntington Beach, and Mesa WD. Staff is currently coordinating with MET and our affected agencies on this shutdown.

<b>Meetings</b>	
	Charles Busslinger and Chris Lingad participated in a conference call on June 22, 2020 with MET to discuss MET's shutdown schedule for FY 20-21.
	Charles Busslinger and Chris Lingad participated in a conference call on June 24, 2020 with MET and Black & Veatch to discuss MWDOC's hydraulic model.



	Charles Busslinger and Chris Lingad hosted a pre-bid Zoom Conference meeting on July 15, 2020. The Planetbids services agreement proved to be a good investment as 17 prospective bidders attended the pre-bid meeting for the Administration building seismic retrofit and remodel project.
	Charles Busslinger and Chris Lingad participated in numerous Zoom meetings during the month of July 2020 with consultants ABS Consulting and IDS to respond to Requests for Information (RFIs) from prospective bidders for the Administration building seismic retrofit and remodel project.
	Charles Busslinger and Chris Lingad hosted several scheduled building site walk-throughs between July 20 <sup>th</sup> and 24 <sup>th</sup> , 2020 for prospective bidders who attended the Administration building seismic retrofit and remodel project pre-bid meeting. The tours provided bidders an opportunity to see the building, while maintaining COVID-19 physical distancing and appropriate risk and security measures.
	Charles Busslinger attended OCWD's Property Management Committee meeting on July 24, 2020 to discuss MWDOC's plans for the building remodel and a license agreement for the seismic retrofit and remodel project. The license agreement was originally discussed at the June 2020 OCWD Property Committee meeting and was moved to the July 2020 Property Management Committee meeting pending additional information. The license agreement was further moved to the August 2020 Property Management Committee meeting pending additional information and referral to OCWD Counsel to review whether the existing lease agreement allowed for expansion of the MWDOC building.

## Planning and Operations Committee WEROC Status Report

### July 2020

#### COVID-19 (CORONA VIRUS) COORDINATION

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- Current Action Items:
  - Agencies asked for an update to the WEROC COVID-19 Matrix including business practices with the changes occurring for field and office staff (50/50 schedule, full staffed, staggered, telecommuting)
  - WEROC asked agencies to provide any essential functions they may require mutual aid for if they have a COVID-19 impact and loss staff. An agency was close to needing essential services; therefore, preplanning took place.
  - WEROC asked the agencies if they would be willing to provide mutual aid or not.
  - Agencies suffering revenue loss or significant impact on their operating budgets were asked to provide input to WEROC so we can advocate on their behalf to other organizations and legislature.
- WEROC continues to monitor the State and County for changing information and is sharing information with agencies as it becomes available.
- WEROC is participating in the weekly OA Conference calls.
- MWDOP Public Affairs is participating in the weekly, COVID-19 Orange County Government Communicators Conference Call and working with WEROC.
- WEROC continues to hold bi-weekly conference calls on Thursday with member agencies to report on federal, State, and county changes. Calls continue to support the sharing of information between agencies, logistics, legislation, and recovery updates. Additionally, agencies have an opportunity to share best practices or ask other agencies for input on an issue they are encountering. Post COVID-19, these calls will transition into different topics and will continue as long as the information benefits the agencies.
- WEROC continues to support logistic requests from agencies. Agencies appear to be in a stable position for the current time and future. Some Personal Protective Equipment, such as disposable gloves, are again becoming challenging to obtain.

- WEROC obtained thermometers from the County (which were provided to the County by the State). Thermometers were distributed at no cost to member agencies who requested them. AWWA announced FEMA was providing 56,000 units to California for distribution. We have been unable to verify with the State if these were from that supply.
  - Daniel continues to expand a vetted vendor list that is shared with all agencies.
  - WEROC remains in contact with County Emergency Management Division and the Orange County Health Care Agency.
  - WEROC continues to monitor both CDC and OSHA for any changes to water and wastewater guidance and regulations.
  - WEROC is monitoring the legislation related to COVID-19, including the Special Districts Provide Essential Services Act (HR 7073).
  - WEROC continues to support agencies daily by answering their questions.
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## **WEROC PROGRAM ASSESSMENT**

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- Vicki has completed the WEROC Assessment Report. She conducted interviews with employees, member agencies, used governing documents, and national standards to perform her assessment. This document will be shared with the MWDOC Board of Directors, and others in August.
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## **AMERICA'S WATER INFRASTRUCTURE ACT (AWIA)**

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- WEROC and its consultant, Herndon Solutions Group (HSG), are continuing to work with WEROC agencies to achieve compliance with America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA).
- There are 18 agencies (both Tier I & II) working concurrently on their AWIA requirements. There were 18 virtual meetings scheduled for July.
- Tier I virtual meetings are being conducted for the revision of the Emergency Response Plans due in September.
- Tier II virtual meetings are taking place for the Risk and Resiliency Assessments (RRA) due in December 2020.
- WEROC is attending as many of these meetings as possible. It allows Vicki and Daniel to continue meeting with agencies and hear about their agency and operation.

Additionally, it enables WEROC to assist with questions about the AWIA process at that time.

- The modified AWIA Scope of Work reflects the changes to the project to accommodate virtual meetings. Still, the end deliverables remain the same for agencies to meet the AWIA standard.

WEROC has submitted the Risk and Resiliency Assessment Workshops to the State Water Board for consideration for contact hours and continuing education credits since the discussion topics contain water treatment and distribution. With the current COVID-19 situation, Vicki requested the State Water Resources Control Board on behalf of the agencies participating in the Orange County Water Agencies America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 Project to receive Contact Hours and Continuing Education Credits. The State approved this request on July 20, 2020.

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## **PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF (PSPS) AND CA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION HEARINGS**

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- MWDOC has party status to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) proceedings regarding the Impacts from De-Energization with a Focus on First Responders and Local Government. Party Status ensures that MWDOC receives all communications regarding the proceedings and that our comments are included officially for consideration.
  - WEROC is working with MWDOC Government Affairs on providing continued input on the Legislation bills address PSPS and generators.
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## **COMMUNICATION AND COORDINATION WITH MEMBER AGENCIES AND OUTSIDE AGENCIES**

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- Daniel is in the final approval stage to get MWOC approved on the State GSA surplus account. The State updated the application form, which delayed the original request. This should allow resources to be obtained for agencies through an additional mechanism.
- MWDOC Board of Directors approved the new Operational Area Agreement with the County. All supporting documentation and the wet-signature page was submitted to the County. The new agreement goes into effect on September 26, 2020. Vicki has made herself available for those that have additional questions about the changes to the ISDOC seat and water/wastewater positions.

- Daniel is sharing cybersecurity information with member agencies received from the Orange County Intelligence Assessment Center and the Department of Homeland Security.
  - WEROC received the Urban Area Grant Security Initiative (UASI) FY19 grant documents. The grant roll out meeting scheduled for August 12th. WEROC will also be looking at regional projects to submit for consideration for the FY21 application.
  - Vicki participated in a webinar with the National Weather Service, outlining how messaging will change in the future in regards to watch and warnings. Additionally, information was provided to member agencies informing them that the National Weather Service has launched a new (experimental) fire weather support page. Here is a link <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/fire?wfo=sqx> the site features a colored table matrix when you click on any location on the map.
  - Orange County Communications performed a software update to the 800 MHz system. Daniel coordinated with the County and agencies for a smooth transition.
  - Vicki attended the County of Orange Area Safety Taskforce (COAST) meeting on July 23<sup>rd</sup>. Members of this group include Federal, State, City, and County agencies, along with local fire-safe councils and homeowner associations. The focus is on wildland interface planning aligning with the Countywide Community Wildfire Protection Plan. Items of interest from this meeting included the agency's preparations for fire season and the current fire outlook between July and October.
  - Vicki attended the CalOES - Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee (MARAC) meeting on Jul 23<sup>rd</sup>. This quarterly meeting covered an AB477 Access and Functional Needs in planning, CalOES recovery, CalFire's Damage Assessment Program, and CalOES Section Updates.
  - Vicki attended the ISDOC Quarterly Luncheon featuring County Board of Supervisor Don Wagner as the keynote speaker.
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## TRAINING AND EXERCISES

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- Vicki has submitted a virtual offering of ICS 400 to the State for consideration. Unfortunately, on July 21, 2020, the State advised at this point virtual courses still have not been approved for delivery, but they are working on it. Vicki will continue to check back with the State on the approval of this delivery system.
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# Status of Water Use Efficiency Projects

July 2020

Description	Lead Agency	Status % Complete	Scheduled Completion or Renewal Date	Comments
<b>Smart Timer Rebate Program</b>	MWDSC	Ongoing	Ongoing	In June 2020, 228 smart timers were installed in Orange County.  To date, 27,423 smart timers have been installed through this program.
<b>Rotating Nozzles Rebate Program</b>	MWDSC	Ongoing	Ongoing	In June 2020, zero rotating nozzles were installed in Orange County.  To date, 570,818 rotating nozzles have been installed through this program.
<b>SoCal Water\$mart Residential Indoor Rebate Program</b>	MWDSC	Ongoing	Ongoing	In June 2020, 91 high efficiency clothes washers and 8 premium high efficiency toilets were installed in Orange County.  To date, 121,432 high efficiency clothes washers and 60,567 high efficiency toilets have been installed through this program.
<b>SoCal Water\$mart Commercial Rebate Program</b>	MWDSC	Ongoing	Ongoing	In June 2020, 584 commercial devices were installed in Orange County.  To date, 110,302 commercial devices have been installed through this program.
<b>Industrial Process/ Water Savings Incentive Program (WSIP)</b>	MWDSC	Ongoing	Ongoing	This program is designed to improve water efficiency for commercial customers through upgraded equipment or services that do not qualify for standard rebates. Incentives are based on the amount of water customers save and allow for customers to implement custom water-saving projects.  Total water savings to date for the entire program is 1,257 AFY and 5,044 AF cumulatively.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Status % Complete</b>	<b>Scheduled Completion or Renewal Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Turf Removal Program</b>	MWDOC	Ongoing	Ongoing	<p>In June 2020, 16 rebates were paid, representing \$211,376 in rebates paid this month in Orange County.</p> <p>To date, the Turf Removal Program has removed approximately 22.9 million square feet of turf.</p>
<b>Spray to Drip Rebate Program</b>	MWDOC	Ongoing	Ongoing	<p>This is a rebate program designed to encourage residential and commercial property owners to convert their existing conventional spray heads to low-volume, low-precipitation drip technology.</p> <p>To date, the Spray to Drip Rebate Program has converted approximately 974,060 square feet of area irrigated by conventional spray heads to drip irrigation.</p>
<b>Recycled Water Retrofit Program</b>	MWDSC	Ongoing	Ongoing	<p>This program provides incentives to commercial sites for converting dedicated irrigation meters to recycled water.</p> <p>To date, 163 sites, irrigating a total of 1,589 acres of landscape, have been converted. MWDOC has paid a total of \$56,950.00 in grant funding to 20 of those sites. The total potable water savings achieved by these projects is 3,471 AFY and 13,166 AF cumulatively.</p>