METRO TAC AGENDA
(Technical Advisory Committee to Metro JPA)

TO: Metro TAC Representatives and Metro Commissioners

DATE: Wednesday, December 17, 2014

TIME: 11:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.

LOCATION: MWWD, 9192 Topaz Way, (MOC II Auditorium) – Lunch will be provided

PLEASE DISTRIBUTE THIS NOTICE TO METRO COMMISSIONERS AND METRO TAC REPRESENTATIVES

1. Review and Approve MetroTAC Action Minutes for the Meeting of November 19, 2014 (**Attachment**)
2. **PRESENTATION:** Public Notice for Pure Water Program Environmental Document (**Attachment**) (Keli Balo)
3. Metro Commission/JPA Board Meeting Recap (Standing Item)
4. **ACTION:** Consideration and Possible Action for Approval of Amendment No. 2 with ADS CORP for the Sewer Flow Monitoring & Event Notification System, Contract No. 10004692-10-W (**Attachment**) (Mike Faramarzi)
5. **ACTION:** Consideration and Possible Action for Approval of Change Order #1 MBC Dewatering Centrifuges Replacement (**Attachment forthcoming**) (Manny da Rosa)
6. Metro Wastewater Update (Standing Item)
7. Metro Capital Improvement Program and Funding Sources (Standing Item)
8. San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Regional Advisory Committee Meeting #53 (Attachment) (Stephen Beppler)
9. Financial Update (Standing Item) (Karyn Keese)
10. MetroTAC Work Plan (Standing Item) (**Attachment**) (Greg Humora)
11. Point Loma Permit Renewal (Standing Item) (**Attachment**) (Greg Humora)
12. Review of Items to be Brought Forward to the Regular Metro Commission/Metro JPA Meeting (**January 8, 2014 if needed**)
13. Other Business of Metro TAC
14. Adjournment (To the next Regular Meeting, January 21, 2015)

Metro TAC 2015 Meeting Schedule

January 21	May 20	September 16
February 18	June 17	October 21
March 18	July 15	November 18
April 15	August 19	December 16

AGENDA ITEM 1

Minutes of November 19, 2014

Metro TAC
(Technical Advisory Committee to Metro Commission/JPA)

ACTION MINUTES

DATE OF MEETING: November 19, 2014

TIME: 11:00 AM

LOCATION: MWWD, MOC II Auditorium

MEETING ATTENDANCE:

Greg Humora, La Mesa
Dennis Davies, El Cajon
Ed Walton, Coronado
Dan Brogadir, County of San Diego
Chris Helmer, Imperial Beach
Stephen Beppler, Otay WD
Arnie Sandvik, Padre Dam
Jim Howell, Poway
Michael Obermiller, Poway
Tom Howard, Poway
Ann Sasaki, City of San Diego
Edgar Patino, City of San Diego
Tung Phung, City of San Diego
Marie Wright-Travis, City of San Diego
Lee Ann Jones-Santos, City of San Diego
Rania Amen, City of San Diego
Filemon Sevilla, City of San Diego
Amy Dorman, City of San Diego
Cheryl Lester, City of San Diego
Pamela Galan, City of San Diego
Azar Husseim, City of San Diego
Karyn Keese, Atkins

1. **Review and Approve MetroTAC Action Minutes for the Meeting of October 15, 2014**.
   Vice Chair Dennis Davies moved approval of the October 15, 2014 minutes. The motion was seconded by Tom Howard and the minutes were approved unanimously.

2. **Metro Commission/JPA Board Meeting Recap (Standing Item)**
   Chairman Humora reviewed the special meeting of the Metro Commission/JPA. A special meeting of the Metro Commission was held on October 16, 2014. Three items were discussed and unanimously approved. The Commissioners unanimously supported:
   - Sending a letter to Padre Dam in support of their Advanced Water Purification Project;
   - The execution of a contract with Benntag Pacific, Inc. for caustic soda for all appropriate Metro facilities; and
   - Sending a letter to the City of San Diego on behalf of the Metro Commission/JPA supporting the 2015 Point Loma WTP modified NPDES Permit with individual participating agencies resolutions attached.

3. **ACTION:** Meeting Calendar for 2015
   Metro TAC members reviewed the Metro TAC and Commission/JPA calendars for 2015. On a motion by Steve Beppler, seconded by Chairman Humora the calendar was accepted with the provision that the Commission review and revise their January 1st meeting.

4. **ACTION:** Pump Station 2 Power Reliability and Surge Protection
   The scope of this project is to improve the power reliability of Pump Station 2 and bring it up to EPA required standards. San Diego entered into an agreement with Lee and Ro, Inc to analyze alternatives and recommend the best alternatives for review along with design and support. Because of identified existing conditions and the requirements of the preferred alternative eight changes to the scope of work are required. This change order will be going to the City Council in

February 2015. On a motion by Mike Obermiller, seconded by Vice Chair Dennis Davies the motion was approved unanimously to move this contract forward to the Metro Commission for their review and potential approval subject to the staff report being revised to just include the requested current change and the construction cost portion be eliminated.

5. **ACTION:** Third Amendment to the Facility Franchise Agreement between the City of San Diego and San Diego Landfill Systems, Inc. (Copy of staff report is included with these minutes as Attachment A)
   PUD staff has negotiated an extension of this existing agreement for a third five-year term beginning March 2, 2015, that provides for 100% beneficial reuse of solids. San Diego Landfill Systems has agreed to maintain the existing pricing of $46.65 per wet ton. PUD staff evaluated this price against what the City of Los Angeles and Orange County Sanitation District are paying and determined that the lowest unit comparable cost in Southern California is 17% higher than SDLS's price. Thus PUD staff did not feel that it was in the best interest of Metro to go out to bid and potentially pay 17% more. On a motion by Dan Brogadir, seconded by Ed Walton the motion was approved unanimously to move this contract forward to the Metro Commission for their review and potential approval.

6. **ACTION:** As-Needed Engineering Technical Services Consultant
   Ann Sasaki reviewed the staff report regarding the As-Needed Engineering Technical Services Contract and the scope of work anticipated to be accomplished under this contract. The Contract is for a five-year period with a not to exceed amount of $30 million. Individual task orders will be issued for specific amounts in support of the Pure Water Program as individual scopes of work are developed. The selected consultant is a joint venture of MWH America and Brown and Caldwell. Five firms' submitted proposals and the selection committee interviewed all five. Al Lau represented the JPA on the selection panel. The selection committee unanimously selected the MWH team. PUD staff Program Management staff including Ann Sasaki, Amy Dorman, and Rania Amen have completed negotiations with the consultants on hourly rates and they are included in the contract. The first tasks for the consultant will be to work with PUD staff to put together milestones, metrics and draft reporting formats that will be used to keep the IROC and Metro TAC/Commission informed of progress on the project. PUD staff expects to give the consultant NTP in early January 2015. Chairman Humora stated that Metro TAC has not made a decision on the review process for individual task orders and will gain input from the Metro Commission. On a motion by Chairman Humora, seconded by Vice Chair Dennis Davies the motion was approved unanimously to move this contract forward to the Metro Commission for their review and potential approval.

7. **INFORMATION:** Water Reuse Forum – Purified Drinking Water (WRC)
   Vice Chair Al Lau was not at the Metro TAC meeting so this item will be placed on the December 2014 agenda.

8. **DISCUSSION:** Ebola Procedures for Wastewater Crews
   Tom Howard and Mike Obermiller discussed their concerns over protecting their wastewater crews from exposure to viruses such as Ebola. They watched a panel of AWWA experts discuss this but the panel came to a conclusion that there are no current guidelines available from the CDC. Ann Sasaki stated that she will find if San Diego has a protocol on this and report back. It was suggested that ADS might have a protocol and should be contacted. SCAP has not released anything as well. It was decided to add this should be added to the work plan with Tom Howard and Mike Obermiller as the champions.

9. **Metro Wastewater Update (Standing Item)**
   Ann Sasaki informed Metro TAC members that this would be her last Metro TAC meeting as she will be leaving PUD to take a position at Central Contra Costa Sanitation District. She will be leaving the first week of December.

10. **Metro Capital Improvement Program and Funding Sources (Standing Item)**.
PUD staff presented the 1st Quarter 2015 CIP Program results (Copy included as Attachment B). Featured projects were MBC Dewatering Centrifuge Replacement and Backup Generators at Sewer Pump Stations, Treatment Plant & EMTS. Forecast for the year is $23.1 million and $2.8 million has been expended to date which is slightly under projected budget.

11. **Financial Update**
There was no financial update this month.

12. **MetroTAC Work Plan (Standing Item)**
Item 8 regarding Ebola was added to the work plan.

13. **Point Loma Permit Renewal**
Chairman Humora reported that now that the Metro Commission/JPA and the City of San Diego City Council have unanimously supported the 2015 Modified Permit Application that the focus of the Ad Hoc and Pure Water Program staff will be on the required legislation and cost allocation. Chairman Humora and Scott Tulloch will be meeting with PUD staff to discuss the duel track for an administrative fix as suggested by EPA and the legislation so that no deadlines are missed for the legislation. In addition the cost allocation team is meeting every two weeks with PUD staff to continue to refine appropriate cost sharing for the Pure Water Program between water and wastewater.

14. **Review of Items to be Brought Forward to the next Metro Commission/Metro JPA Meeting (December 4, 2014)**
Agenda items 4, 5, and 6 will be brought forward to the Metro Commission at their next meeting.

15. **Other Business of Metro TAC**
Chairman Humora reported that there appears to be a potential resolution shortly on the Padre Dam issue. Padre Dam and San Diego have met and will be sending a letter shortly regarding the PA's attorney group's offer.

16. **Adjournment (To the next Regular Meeting, December 17, 2014)**

METRO JPA/TAC
Staff Report

Subject Title: Authorization for a Third Amendment to the Facility Franchise Agreement between the City of San Diego and San Diego Landfill Systems, Inc., to collect, transport and dispose of biosolids generated from the Metro Biosolids Center.

Requested Action:

In June 1999, the City and San Diego Landfill Systems, Inc., (SDLS) entered into a Facility Franchise Agreement for the Miramar Landfill, City Ordinance No. 00-18668. Section 4 of that agreement provided for a five-year period in which SDLS would collect, transport, and dispose of biosolids processed at the Metropolitan Biosolids Center (MBC). Prior to the end of the first five-year period in February 2005, the City and SDLS agreed to extend the Agreement for an additional five years per Amendment No. 1, City Ordinance OO-19355. Prior to the expiration of Amendment No. 1, SDLFS and the City extended the Agreement for another five years per Amendment No. 2, City Ordinance No. 19923. As stated in Amendment No. 2, the current contract completion date is March 1, 2015.

The City and SDLS have negotiated another extension to the Agreement for a third five-year term (the Third Amendment), beginning March 2, 2015, that provides for 100% beneficial use of biosolids. If the Third Amendment is approved, SDLS will continue to use land application and alternate daily landfill cover as its approved methods of beneficial biosolids use. SDLS has agreed to maintain the existing pricing of $46.65 per wet ton. If, in the future, other methods of beneficial use are identified, prior approval of the City shall be required before such methods or sites can be used by SDLS. The City has reserved the right to pursue its own alternatives, if such alternatives afford the City additional benefits in the use of biosolids.

This action will authorize the Third Amendment of the contract with San Diego Landfill Systems, Inc., to collect, transport, and dispose of biosolids processed at the Metropolitan Biosolids Center (MBC) in excess of $6 million for the first contract year and further authorize the execution of the contract renewal options to extend the contract for four additional one-year periods. The maximum contract duration including options shall not exceed five years and the maximum cumulative contract amount shall not exceed $41,602,790.

The not to exceed expenditure amount of $41,602,790 over the maximum five-year period of the contract has been calculated which includes taxes and projected CPI increases for each contract year. Annual expenditures can only be projected since the exact quantity of biosolids to be managed each year can only be estimated per last year's experience.

In evaluating if this SDLS pricing was in the best interest of the Participating Agencies and ratepayer, several factors were reviewed and considered.

MBC produces approximately 120,000 wet tons of Class B biosolids a year. Class B biosolids can only be reused or disposed of by composting, land applied to non-edible crops in regions that allow such application, processing with other materials and using as alternative daily cover at a landfill, further processing to make an unrestricted fertilizer product, directly land filling, or using it in some manner as an energy source.

To determine regional reuse/disposal costs for similar volumes of Class B biosolids, we contacted the California Association of Sanitation Agencies and received a 2013 statewide biosolids disposal survey. The two comparable Southern California agencies (City of Los Angeles and Orange County Sanitation District (OCSD)) reported composting to be the most expensive end use for biosolids at $75 per wet ton. OCSD land applies 50% of their Class B solids at a cost of $55.00 per wet ton, and directly landfills 10% of their biosolids at $40.00 per wet ton. Neither agency utilizes alternative daily cover as a reuse option.

Biosolids Management Method	City of Los Angeles Cost (wet ton) (% of total volume unknown)	Orange County Sanitation District Cost (wet ton) (% of total volume)
Composting	$75.00	$75.00 (40%)
Land Application -Class B	n/a	$55.00 (50%)
Energy Source	$50.00 (not inclusive of all processing costs)	n/a
Direct Land filling	n/a	$40.00 (10%)
Alternative Daily Cover	n/a	n/a

When contemplating the potential benefit or risk in inviting a solicitation for a bid on this contract, the existing contract language has to be considered. The existing contract has a clause that requires the City to allow SDLS to match the lowest bid received. With this existing contract clause in mind, a significant risk of paying higher costs on this contract exists for the following reasons:

-SDLS is honoring their present price of $46.65 per wet ton for the biosolids disposition of either Alternative Daily Cover or land application in Arizona.
- The lowest unit comparable cost in Southern California is 17% higher for land application.

Thus, if this contract were to go out for bid, there is a high likelihood that $55 per wet ton or some higher unit cost would be the lowest bid. The contract allows for SDLS to then just match the lowest bidder's unit cost which would result in a cost increase with no additional service provided.

SDLS has been a very responsible and responsive company since the onset of this contract. They are flexible in the number of trucks sent to the facility on a daily basis to meet our varying needs. With a phone call, they easily adjust to assigning more than the typical 20 trucks a day to transport biosolids when our volumes increase. They have not had any environmental spills of the biosolids during transportation and there has been no discrepancy of the biosolids sent for land application in Arizona. We have full confidence that they will continue to be a reliable vendor managing the City's biosolids.

Recommendations: Approve the resolutions.

Metro TAC:	To be submitted for consideration on November 19, 2014.
IROC:	
Prior Actions: (Committee/Commission, Date, Result)	

Fiscal Impact:

Is this projected budgeted?	Yes _X__ No ___
Cost breakdown between Metro & Muni:	100% Metro
Financial impact of this issue on the Metro JPA:	$14,560,976 over five fiscal years (FY 2015 through FY 2020)

Fiscal Impact: Estimated Fiscal impact for JPA at 35%:

Fiscal Year	METRO	JPA Portion (35%)	TOTAL METRO	MUNI	WATER	TOTAL REQUEST
FY 2015	$ 1,313,975	$ 707,525	$ 2,021,500	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 2,021,500
FY 2016	$ 4,257,279	$ 2,292,381	$ 6,549,660	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 6,549,660
FY 2017	$ 4,697,017	$ 2,529,164	$ 7,226,181	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 7,226,181
FY 2018	$ 5,230,296	$ 2,816,313	$ 8,046,609	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 8,046,609
FY 2019	$ 5,546,782	$ 2,986,727	$ 8,533,509	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 8,533,509
FY 2020	$ 5,996,465	$ 3,228,865	$ 9,225,330	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 9,225,330
TOTAL	**$27,041,814**	**$14,560,976***	**$41,602,790**	**$ 0.00**	**$ 0.00**	**$41,602,790**

***Rounding differences**

Capital Improvement Program: N/A

New Project?	Yes ___ No ___
Existing Project?	Yes ___ No ___ upgrade/addition ___ change ___

Comments/Analysis:

Previous TAC/JPA Action:

Additional/Future Action:
Pending Metro Joint Power Authority (JPA), Metro Commission on approval on December 4, 2014.

City Council Action:
Tentatively scheduled for consideration by the full Council in January, 2015.

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 17, 2014

TO: Metro Technical Advisory Committee (Metro TAC)

FROM: Rania Amen, Deputy Director, Public Utilities Department

SUBJECT: *FY2015 Capital Improvement Projects (CIP)* – 1st Quarter

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The Public Utilities Departments hereby submits the FY2015 CIP updates for the period of July 1 to September 30, 2014.

This quarterly report includes project highlights, forecast and actual expenditures, and project change orders.

CIP PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

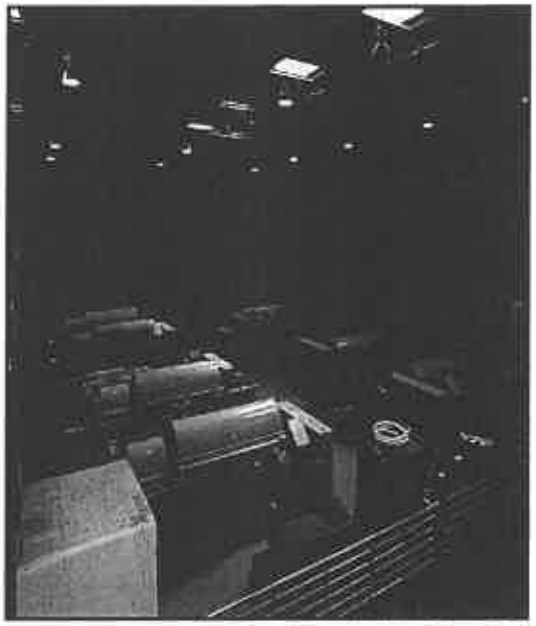
MBC Dewatering Centrifuges Replacement

The dewatering centrifuges are part of Area 76, within the Metro Biosolids Center (MBC), a regional biosolids processing facility located adjacent to the City's Miramar Landfill in Kearny Mesa and north of Interstate 52.

This project will increase the production capacity of the dewatering centrifuges to accommodate plant shutdowns for maintenance and construction, to accommodate future flows, and to address diverse types of constraining operational factors that limit current capacity.

The existing dewatering centrifuges have been in operation for more than 14 years and are approaching the end of their useful life. This project will replace six of the eight units, and increase the unit capacity from approximately 225 gallons per minute (gpm) to 350 gpm.

The notice to proceed for construction was issued on June 12, 2013 and the end of construction is estimated to be completed by spring 2016.



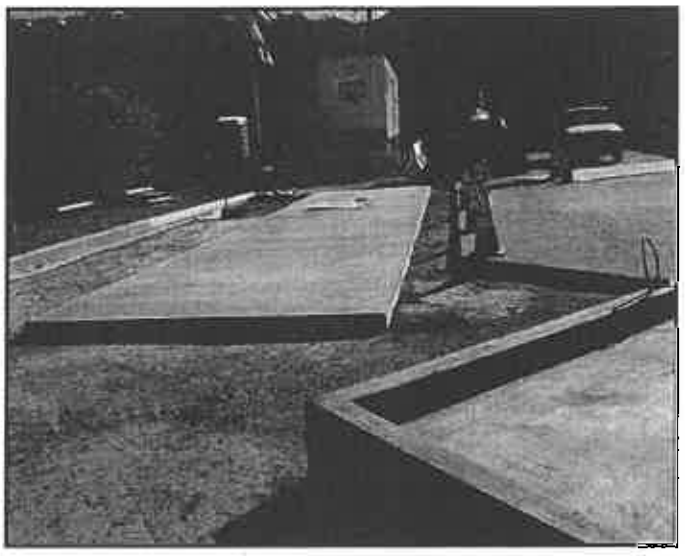
The existing Dewatering Centrifuges in Area 76 at MBC.

The estimated total cost of this project is $11,442,554.

Backup Generators at Sewer Pump Stations, Treatment Plant & EMTS

This project will purchase seven generators and provide a design-build contract to install the generators and associated equipment for permanent power connection to existing sewer Pump Stations 1, 64, 65, Penasquitos, North City Reclamation Plant, and Environmental Monitoring Technical Services (EMTS) laboratory.

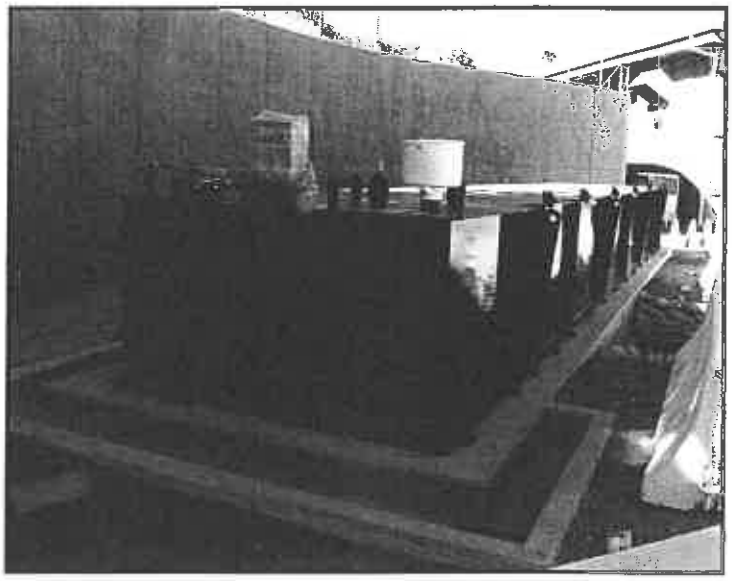
All seven generators (2-mega watt each) were purchased in 2013 and are temporarily connected to the wastewater facilities in case of a power outage. This project also includes the replacement of a gas generator with a 500kW diesel generator at EMTS. The project will provide fuel storage tanks to supply three days of fuel for the generators. The generators connection to facility power services will enable automatic transfer or minimal time delay to backup power in case of a power outage.



Pump Station 65 Generator Pad and Standalone Fuel Tank Pad

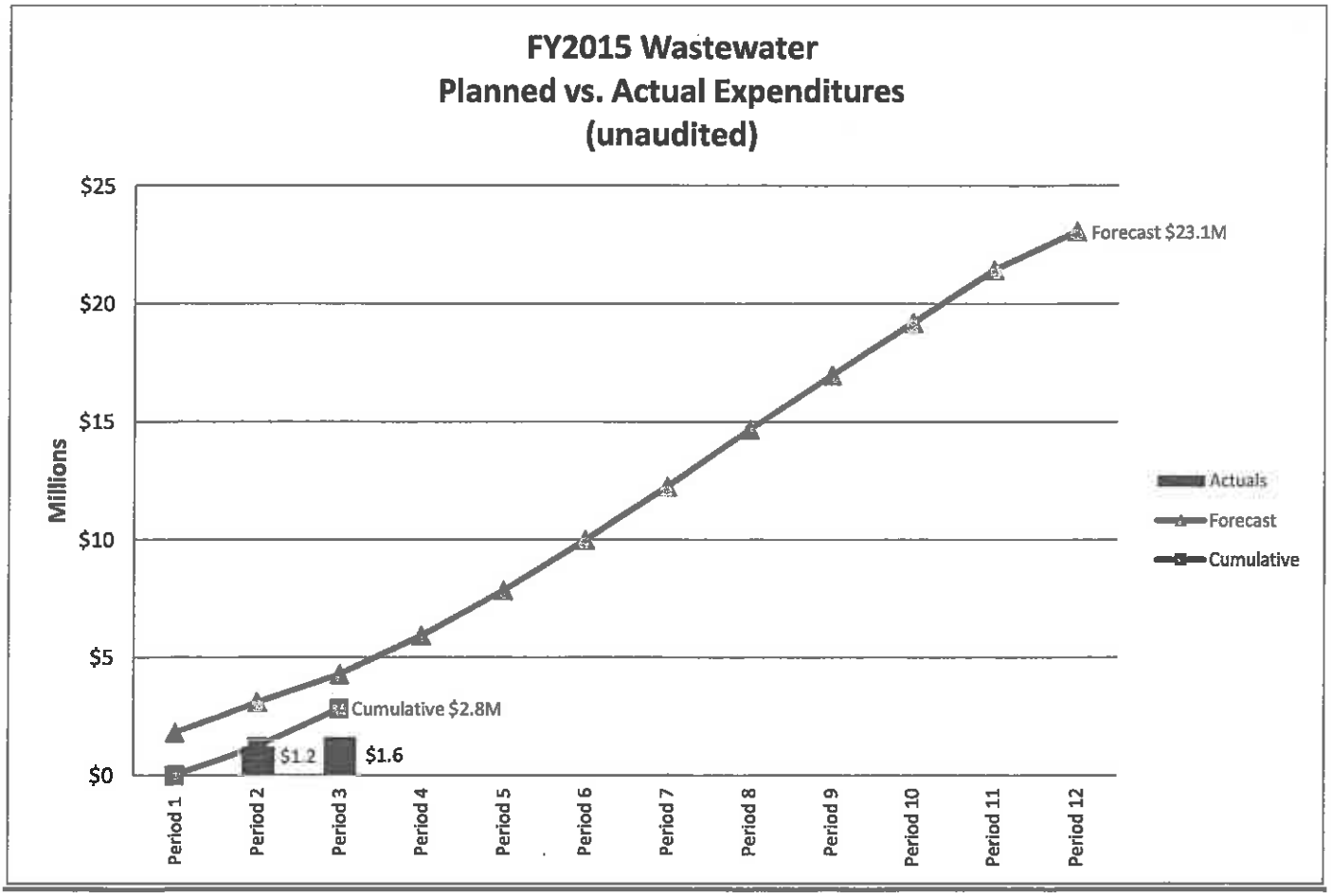
The design-build contract will install all generators and permanently connect the generators to the wastewater facilities.

The notice to proceed for construction was issued on July 30, 2014. This project is expected to be completed by June 2015 with an estimated total project cost of $17,745,600.



Penasquitos Pump Station Pad for Belly Fuel Tank and Generator

WASTEWATER PROJECT UPDATES



FY15 IROC REPORT - FIRST QUARTER - WASTEWATER PROJECTS
SCHEDULE OF COST OF SERVICES STUDY (COSS) VS ACTUALS
As of September 30, 2014

NOTES:
- Projects are listed from highest to lowest revised project cost
- Wastewater projects are separated into Muni and Metro
- All post construction/completed projects are listed at the end of the schedule
-TBD are projects that are being implemented but have not yet established a baseline

* FY12 baseline being replace with Cost of Service Study (COSS) amount
Projects with $1 mil or more in estimated project cost change (increase/decrease)
Projects six or more months behind schedule in design/construction phases

COSS = Cost of Service Study
BO/BU = Beneficial Occupancy/Beneficial Use (aka Substantial Completion)
Variance = difference between COSS BO/BU and ECP BO/BU in working days
A = Actual Milestone

CH = Project Charter in place
CA = Charter Amendment
P = New Charter. Project was in planning/scope was being defined.

WASTEWATER PROJECTS										Planning/Design/Award Phase			Construction Phase			
Funded Program		Project Name	Status	COSS Estimated Total Project Cost	Revised Project Cost	Project to Date Expenditures (thru FY15 Period 3)	Encumbrances at FY15 Period 3	Project Balance (Revised Proj Cost less Expenditures and Encumbrances)	% Spent (Expenditures /Revised Proj Cost)	Project Start Date	COSS Final Design Approval - End	Final Design Approval - End	Final Design Approval - End Variance	COSS BO/BU	BO/BU	BO/BU Variance	Project Charter/Amendment
		METRO FUNDED															
S00310		SBWR Plant Demineralization	Construction	$3,279,133	$5,973,695	$606,321	$1,802,032	$3,565,341	10.1%	8/1/12 A	11/30/2012	11/30/12	0	10/2/2013	11/25/14	307	CA + 353 days + $2,694,562
S00315	*	Point Loma Grit Processing Improvements	Construction	$32,922,630	$35,594,982	$29,465,706	$4,709,030	$1,420,246	82.8%	1/18/00 A	9/30/2010	9/30/10	0	12/17/2013	03/23/15	338	
S00309	*	NCWRP Sludge Pump Station Upgrade	Construction	$636,294	$636,294	$365,973	$8,606	$261,715	57.5%	4/1/10 A	1/27/2012	1/27/12	0	6/5/2013	01/16/15	433	
S00322	*	MBC Biosolids Storage Silos	Construction	$7,553,500	$9,047,838	$2,895,941	$5,604,896	$547,001	32.0%	3/1/2006	11/15/2012	11/15/12	0	10/7/2014	12/01/14	40	
S00339	*	MBC Dewatering Centrifuges Replacement	Construction	$12,000,000	$11,442,554	$4,131,082	$2,548,257	$4,763,215	36.1%	7/1/11 A	3/21/2012	3/21/12	0	1/12/2016	03/14/16	45	
B00313	*	PS 1&2 ELECTRICAL UPG & NEW BLDG AT PS2	Construction	$9,935,000	$10,085,000	$9,973,697	$134,034	-$22,731	98.9%	11/1/06 A				3/4/2013	11/26/14	463	
B13227		Emergency Strobe Lights at MBC, NC, SB	Adv/Bid/Award	$350,000	$714,000	$54,196	$0	$659,804	7.6%	9/3/13 A	TBD	12/3/13		TBD	05/15/15		CH
S00323	*	MBC Odor Control Facility Upgrades	Adv/Bid/Award	$6,200,000	$6,615,612	$950,202	$400,560	$5,264,850	14.4%	12/1/10 A	11/19/2013	1/20/15	313	11/12/2015	09/19/16	229	
B11098		W PTL Intercept & PS 2 FM Siphon Repair	Adv/Bid/Award	$1,500,000	$1,700,000	$47,360	$0	$1,652,640	2.8%	3/1/10 A	12/24/2012	12/24/12	0	6/30/2014	03/30/15	200	
S00312	*	PS2 Power Reliability & Surge Protection	Design	$31,200,000	$43,000,000	$1,758,359	$627,888	$40,613,753	4.1%	11/1/10 A	3/18/2015	10/21/15	159	5/12/2017	05/25/17	10	
S00319		EMT&S Boat Dock & Steam Line Relocation	Design	$2,018,535	$2,018,535	$29,634	$37,507	$1,951,394	1.5%	7/1/2011 A	5/30/2014	6/30/15	290	12/23/2015	12/30/16	274	
B11025		Rose Canyon TS (RCTS) Joint Repair	Design	$6,233,000	$6,537,745	$123,933	$0	$6,413,812	1.9%	3/1/09 A	3/13/2013	1/6/16	755	8/27/2015	05/02/17	450	P/CH + 406 days
B10178	*	MBC Chemical System Improvements Phase 2	Design	$5,070,000	$6,090,354	$988,450	$249,906	$4,851,999	16.2%	2/14/11 A	10/4/2013	1/6/15	337	4/8/2015	08/24/16	370	
S00314	*	Wet Weather Storage Facility	Planning	$7,272,127	$7,272,127	$2,350,782	$22,080	$4,899,265	32.3%	TBD	3/7/2016	TBD		1/24/2018	TBD		
S00317		South Metro Sewer Rehabilitation Phase 3B	Planning	$9,214,957	$9,214,957	$346	$0	$9,214,611	0.0%	TBD	12/8/2015	TBD		11/22/2017	TBD		
B14167		SBWRP sludge Pump & Grinder Installation	Planning	N/A	$537,000	$13,362	$0	$523,638	2.5%	7/15/14 A	N/A	12/17/14		N/A	02/09/16		
		METRO/MUNI FUNDED															
S12036		Backup Generators at Sewer PS's, TP, & EMTS	Construction	$17,745,600	$17,745,600	$8,650,061	$5,761,936	$3,333,603	48.7%	9/9/11 A	9/23/2013	10/1/13	6	10/30/2014	03/30/15	111	
S14022		MOC Complex Solar Project	Design	$2,510,200	$2,510,200	$9,322	$0	$2,500,878	0.4%	7/25/14 A	12/30/2015	12/30/2015	0	6/30/2016	06/30/16	0	
		POST CONSTRUCTION - METRO FUNDED															
B10085	*	PTL Sedimentation Basins Equip Refurbish	Complete	$7,954,500	$7,554,500	$7,451,543	$0	$102,957	98.6%	4/1/10 A	5/6/2011	5/6/11	0	5/2/2013	08/03/13	68	
B11139	*	North City Cogeneration Facility Expansion	Complete	$4,200,000	$4,200,000	$4,085,899	$15,341	$98,760	97.3%	5/18/11 A	12/16/2011	12/16/11	0	3/26/2013	11/12/13	169	
L100001	*	Ovation Upgrade at Pt Loma Wastewater Trmt Plant	Complete	$4,180,000	$4,180,000	$3,865,324	$0	$314,676	92.5%	10/23/09 A	3/22/2010	3/22/10	0	2/6/2013	06/03/13	86	
B00528	*	MBC WATER SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENTS	Complete	$1,179,355	$1,179,355	$1,207,756	$0	-$28,401	102.4%	5/26/09 A				2/13/2012	02/13/12	0	
B00316	*	MBC ACCESS ROAD DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS	Complete	$288,184	$288,184	$468,890	$0	-$180,706	162.7%	1/5/07 A	5/25/2011	5/25/11	0	5/1/2012	05/01/12	0	
L100002		Ovation Upgrade at North City WRP	Complete	$3,070,000	$3,070,000	$2,386,264	$420,785	$262,951	77.7%	10/23/09 A	3/22/2010	3/22/10	0	6/5/2014	11/24/14	126	
B14075		Harbor Drive Conduit Pipeline	Complete	N/A	$300,000	$222,641	$0	$77,359	74.2%	12/2/2013 A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	07/24/14		

FY15 Change Order Log

WBS	PROJECT TITLE	PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED PROJECT COST (ORIGINAL CONTRACT AMOUNT)	TOTAL CHANGE ORDER (CCO) AMOUNT TO DATE	ENGINEERING RELATED COSTS	REVISED TOTAL COST	CCO/ ORIGINAL TOTAL PROJECT COST %	DESCRIPTION
1st QTR FY15 (07/01/-2014 - 9/30/2014)							
None.							

AGENDA ITEM 2

Public Notice for Pure Water Program Environmental Document

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Date of Notice: November 24, 2014
PUBLIC NOTICE
OF THE PREPARATION OF A PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
AND
A SCOPING MEETING
INTERNAL ORDER No. 21003411

PUBLIC NOTICE: The City of San Diego as the Lead Agency has determined that the project described below will require the preparation of a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This Notice of Preparation of a PEIR and Scoping Meeting was publicly noticed and distributed on November 24, 2014. This notice was published in the SAN DIEGO DAILY TRANSCRIPT and placed on the City of San Diego website at:

http://www.sandiego.gov/city-clerk/officialdocs/notices/index.shtml

SCOPING MEETING: Two public scoping meetings will be held by the City of San Diego's Planning Department one on **Tuesday, December 9, 2014** from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 PM at the South Bay Recreation Center located at 1885 Coronado Avenue, San Diego CA 92154, and one on **Thursday, December 11, 2014** from 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM at the Public Utilities Department Metropolitan Operations Complex located at 9192 Topaz Way, San Diego CA 92123. **Please note that depending on the number of attendees, the meeting could end earlier than the end times noted above.** Verbal and written comments regarding the scope and alternatives of the proposed EIR will be accepted at the meeting.

Please send in written/mail-in comments may also be sent to the following address: **Myra Herrmann, Environmental Planner, City of San Diego Development Services Center, 1222 First Avenue, MS 501, San Diego, CA 92101 or e-mail your comments to DSDEAS@sandiego.gov with the Project Name and Number in the subject line Number** in the subject line within 30 days of the receipt of this notice/date of the Public Notice above. Responsible agencies are requested to indicate their statutory responsibilities in connection with this project when responding. An EIR incorporating public input will then be prepared and distributed for the public to review and comment.

PROJECT NAME / No.: PURE WATER PROGRAM / 386038
COMMUNITY AREAS: Citywide
COUNCIL DISTRICT: All Council Districts

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Pure Water San Diego Program (Pure Water Program) is the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department (PUD) proposed program to provide a safe, secure, and sustainable local drinking water supply for San Diego. Advanced water purification technology will be used to produce potable water from recycled water. The Pure Water Program consists of the design and construction of new advanced water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, pump stations, transmission lines, and pipelines.

The City of San Diego (City) and its regional partners face significant issues with water supply and wastewater treatment. Water is critical to the health, safety, and quality of life of people living in the San Diego region. Currently eight-five percent (85%) of the region's water supply is imported. The region's reliance on imported water causes our water supply to be vulnerable to impacts from shortages and susceptible to price increases beyond our control. As sources of local water supply are few, we have explored non potable and potable reuse options of treated water. Water reuse is proven, safe, reliable, and is currently in use in other communities in the United States and around the world.

A decision must be made regarding the future treatment process at the City of San Diego's Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant (PLWTP). The PLWTP operates with a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 301(h) modified National Pollutant Elimination Discharge System (NPDES) permit which allows the City to operate without full secondary treatment. The current modified permit expires on July 30, 2015. PUD is in the process of submitting a new permit application and working with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as with local environmental groups to gain legislative or administrative approval for the concept of "secondary equivalency" within the Clean Water Act -- a plan to meet modified treatment standards that would be the same as if the existing 240 million gallon per day (mdg) PLWTP were converted to secondary treatment standards.

The Pure Water Program is a significant water and wastewater Capital Improvement Program that will create up to 83 million gallons per day of locally controlled water and reduce flows to the PLWTP which would reduce total suspended solids discharged and recycle a valuable and limited resource that is currently discharged to the ocean.

The Pure Water Program is a twenty year program that will involve the planning, design, and construction of new advanced water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, pump stations, and pipelines. The Pure Water program will also include property and easement acquisition, discretionary permitting, property acquisition, financing, facility startup, testing, operation and maintenance of new facilities, and significant public education and community engagement.

Applicant: City of San Diego, Public Utilities Department

Recommended Finding: Pursuant to Section 15060(d) of the CEQA Guidelines, it appears that the proposed project may result in significant environmental impacts in the following areas: **Land Use, Visual Effects and Neighborhood Character, Air Quality/Odor, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Biological Resources, Historical Resources, Health and Safety, Hydrology and Water Quality, Geology/Soils and Seismic Hazards, Noise Paleontological Resources, Transportation/Circulation, Energy, Public Services and Facilities, Public Utilities, and Water Supply.**

Availability in Alternative Format: To request the this Notice or the City's letter to the applicant detailing the required scope of work (EIR Scoping Letter) in alternative format, call the Planning Department at (619) 235-5200 (800) 735-2929 (TEXT TELEPHONE).

Additional Information: For environmental review information, contact Myra Herrmann at (619) 446-5372. The Scoping Letter and supporting documents may be reviewed, or purchased for the cost of reproduction, in the Planning Department on the at the Fifth floor of the Development Services Center. For information regarding public meetings/hearings on this project, contact the Project Manager, Keli Balo, at (858) 292-6423 or via email: kbalo@sandiego.gov. This notice was published in the SAN DIEGO DAILY TRANSCRIPT and distributed on November 24, 2014.

Cathy Winterrowd
Deputy Director
Planning Department

DISTRIBUTION: See Attached
ATTACHMENTS: Figure 1 – Project Components and Location Map

DISTRIBUTION:

United States Government
Federal Aviation Administration (1)
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, SW Division, Environmental Planning (12)
MCAS Miramar (13)
Marine Corps Recruit Depot Facilities Div. (14)
Environmental Protection Agency (19)
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (23)
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services (25)
Army Corps of Engineers (26)
Cleveland National Forest (29)

State of California
Caltrans District 11 (31)
Department of Fish and Wildlife (32)
Cal Recycle (35)
Dept of Health Services Division of Drinking Water & Environmental Mgmt (36)
California Environmental Protection Agency (37A)
Department of Toxic Substance Control (39)
State Parks (40A)
Department of Parks and Recreation (40B)
Natural Resources Agency (43)
Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 9 (44)
Department of Water Resources (45)
State Clearinghouse (46A)
California Coastal Commission (47)
California Air Resources Board (49)
California Transportation Commission (51)
California Transportation Commission (51A)
California Boating & Waterways (52)
California State Coastal Conservancy (54)
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Clean Water Programs (55)
Native American Heritage Commission (56)
California Energy Commission (59)
California Dept. of Conservation (60)
California State Lands Commission (62)

San Diego County
Agriculture Department (64)
Air Pollution Control Board (65)
Planning and Land Use (68)
Parks Department (69)
Noise Control Hearing Board (71)
Public Works (72)
County Water Authority (73)
Department of Environmental Health (76)

City of San Diego
Office of the Mayor (91)
Scott Chadwick
Stacey LoMedico
Tony Heinrichs
David Graham
Ron Villa
Council President Gloria, District 3
Council President Pro Tem Lightner, District 1
Councilmember Harris, District 2
Councilmember Cole, District 4
Councilmember Kersey, District 5
Councilmember Zapf, District 6
Councilmember Sherman, District 7
Councilmember Alvarez, District 8
Councilmember Emerald, District 9

Public Utilities Department (Applicant)
Halla Razak, Director
Mike Elling
Keli Balo

Planning Department
Tom Tomlinson, Interim Director
Cathy Winterrowd
Nancy Bragado
Myra Herrmann
Kristy Forburger
Jeanne Krosch

Development Services Department
Robert Vacchi, Director
Kerry Santoro
Martha Blake
Jeff Szymanski
Elizabeth Shearer-Nguyen
Anna McPherson
Anita Eng
Leonard Wilson

Public Works Department
James Nagelvoort, Director
Marnell Gibson
Carrie Purcell

Economic Development
Russ Gibbon (MS 56D)
Jim Davies (MS 56D)

Park and Recreation Department
Herman Parker, Director
Chris Zirkle

Fire-Rescue Department
Chief Javier Mainar
Fire and Life Safety Services (79)
Kenneth Barnes, Fire –Rescue Dept Logistics (80)

Police Department
Chief Shelley Zimmerman

Environmental Services Department
Mario Sierra, Director
Darren Greenhalgh
Lisa Wood

Transportation & Storm Water Department
Kris McFadden, Director
Andrew Kleis
Ruth Kolb
Linda Marabian

Real Estate Assets Department
Cybele Thompson, Director

Libraries **(NOTICE ONLY)**
Central Library, Government Documents (81 & 81A)
Balboa Branch Library (81B)
Beckwourth Branch Library (81C)
Benjamin Branch Library (81D)
Carmel Mountain Ranch Branch Library (81E)
Carmel Valley Branch Library (81F)
City Heights/Weingart Branch Library (81G)
Clairemont Branch Library (81H)
College-Rolando Branch Library (81I)
Kensington-Normal Heights Branch Library (81K)
La Jolla/Riford Branch Library (81L)
Linda Vista Branch Library (81M)
Logan Heights Branch Library (81N)
Malcolm X Library & Performing Arts Center (81O)
Mira Mesa Branch Library (81P)
Mission Hills Branch Library (81Q)
Mission Valley Branch Library (81R)
North Clairemont Branch Library (81S)
North Park Branch Library (81T)
Oak Park Branch Library (81U)
Ocean Beach Branch Library (81V)
Otay Mesa-Nestor Branch Library (81W)
Pacific Beach/Taylor Branch Library (81X)
Paradise Hills Branch Library (81Y)
Point Loma/Hervey Branch Library (81Z)
Rancho Bernardo Branch Library (81AA)
Rancho Peñasquitos Branch Library (81BB)
READ San Diego (81CC)
San Carlos Branch Library (81DD)
San Ysidro Branch Library (81EE)
Scripps Miramar Ranch Branch Library (81FF)
Serra Mesa Branch Library (81GG)

Skyline Hills Branch Library (81HH)
Tierrasanta Branch Library (81II)
University Community Branch Library (81JJ)
North University Branch Library (81JJJ)
University Heights Branch Library (81KK)

City Government
Civic San Diego (242)
San Diego Housing Commission (88, MS 49N)
Community Forest Advisory Board (90)
Park and Recreation Board (83, MS 37C)
Small Business Advisory Board (MS 904)
Historical Resources Board (87)
Wetland Advisory Board (91A)
La Jolla Shores PDO Advisory Board (279)

City Advisory Committees
Mission Bay Park Committee (318A, MS 39)
Airports Advisory Committee (MS 14)

Other City Governments
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City of El Cajon (97)
City of Escondido (98)
City of Imperial Beach (99)
City of National City (102)
City of Poway (103)
City of Santee (104)
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San Diego Unified Port District (109)
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School Districts
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National School District (123)
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Santee School District (128)
South Bay Unified School District (130)
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UCSD (134)

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Black Mountain Ranch –Subarea I (226C)
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Clairemont Mesa Planning Committee (248)
Greater Golden Hill Planning Committee (259)
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City Heights Area Planning Committee (287)
Kensington-Talmadge Planning Committee (290)
Normal Heights Community Planning Committee (291)
Eastern Area Planning Committee (302)
Midway/Pacific Highway Community Planning Group (307)
Mira Mesa Community Planning Group (310)
Mission Beach Precise Planning Board (325)
Mission Valley Unified Planning Organization (331)
Navajo Community Planners Inc. (336)
Carmel Valley Community Planning Board (350)
Del Mar Mesa Community Planning Board (361)
North Park Planning Committee (363)
Ocean Beach Planning Board (367)
Old Town Community Planning Committee (368)
Pacific Beach Community Planning Committee (375)
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Rancho Peñasquitos Planning Board (380)
Peninsula Community Planning Board (390)
Rancho Bernardo Community Planning Board (400)
Sabre Springs Community Planning Group (406B)
San Pasqual - Lake Hodges Planning Group (426)
San Ysidro Planning and Development Group (433)
Scripps Ranch Community Planning Group (437)
Miramar Ranch North Planning Committee (439)
Skyline - Paradise Hills Planning Committee (443)
Torrey Hills Community Planning Board (444A)
Southeastern San Diego Planning Committee (449)
Encanto Neighborhoods Community Planning Group (449A)
College Area Community Planning Board (456)
Tierrasanta Community Council (462)
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Torrey Pines Community Planning Board (469)
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Town/Community Councils

Town Council Presidents Association (197)
Barrio Station, Inc. (241)
Downtown Community Council (243)
Harborview Community Council (245)
Clairemont Town Council (257)
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La Jolla Town Council (273)

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Darnell Community Council (306)
Mission Beach Town Council (326)
Mission Valley Community Council (328 C)
San Carlos Area Council (338)
Carmel Mountain Ranch Community Council (344)
Ocean Beach Town Council, Inc. (367 A)
Pacific Beach Town Council (374)
Rancho Penasquitos Town Council (383)
Rancho Bernardo Community Council, Inc. (398)
San Dieguito Planning Group (412)
United Border Community Town Council (434)
Tierrasanta Community Council (462)
Murphy Canyon Community Council (463)

Other Agencies, Organizations and Individuals
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Building Industry Association (158)
San Diego River Park Foundation (163)
San Diego River Coalition (164)
Sierra Club (165)
San Diego Canyonlands (165A)
San Diego Natural History Museum (166)
San Diego Audubon Society (167)
Jim Peugh (167A)
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San Diego Coast & Baykeeper (173)
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League of Women Voters (192)
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Carmen Lucas (206)
South Coastal Information Center (210)
San Diego Historical Society (211)
San Diego Archaeological Center (212)
Save Our Heritage Organization (214)
Ron Chrisman (215)
Clint Linton (215B)
Frank Brown - Inter-Tribal Cultural Resource Council (216)
Campo Band of Mission Indians (217)
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Kuumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation (223)
Kuumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee (225)
Native American Distribution
- Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians (225A)
- Campo Band of Mission Indians (225B)
- Ewiiaapaayp Band of Mission Indians (225C)
- Inaja Band of Mission Indians (225D)
- Jamul Indian Village (225E)
- La Posta Band of Mission Indians (225F)
- Manzanita Band of Mission Indians (225G)

Sycuan Band of Mission Indians (225H)
Viejas Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians (225I)
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians (225J)
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians (225K)
Ipai Nation of Santa Ysabel (225L)
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians (225M)
Pala Band of Mission Indians (225N)
Pauma Band of Mission Indians (225O)
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians (225P)
Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians (225Q)
San Luis Rey Band of Luiseno Indians (225R)
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians (225S)
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Tijuana River National Estuarine Reserve (229)
Chuck Tanner – County San Diego OVRP Rep (232)
Downtown San Diego Partnership (237)
Deron Bear – Marion Bear Natural Park Recreation Council (253)
Tecolote Canyon Citizens Advisory Committee (254)
Friends of Tecolote Canyon (255)
Tecolote Canyon Rim Owner's Protection Association (256)
Friends of Switzer Canyon (260)
Marion Bear Natural Park Recreation Council (266A/267A)
UCSD Natural Reserve System (284)
Theresa Quiroz (294)
John Stump (304)
Chollas Lake Park Recreation Council (305)
Friends of Los Peñasquitos Canyon Preserve, Inc. (313)
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Carmel Mountain Conservancy (354)
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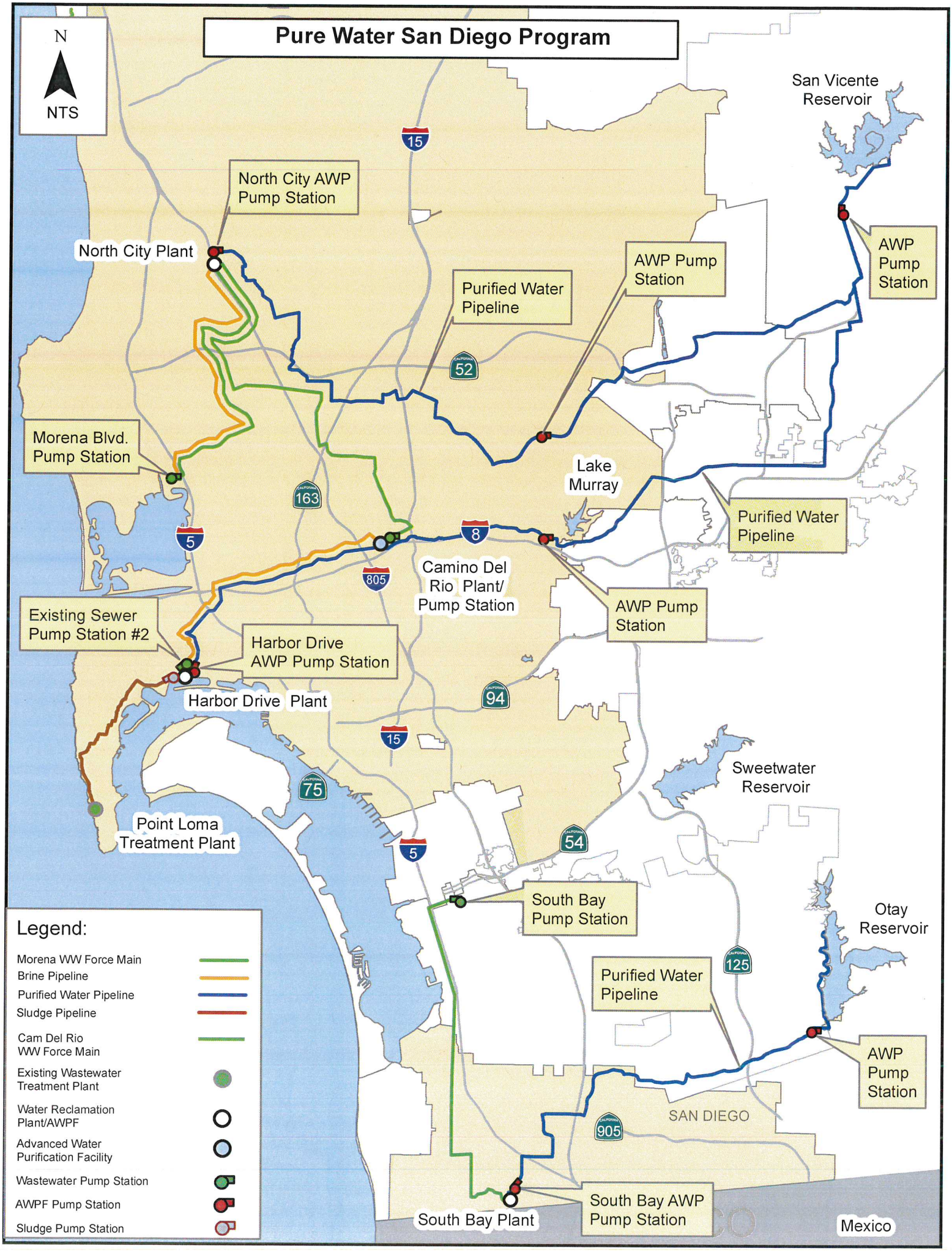
Friends of San Dieguito River Valley (419)
San Dieguito River Valley Conservancy (421)
RVR PARC (423)
Beeler Canyon Conservancy (436)
Jim Dawe (445)
Mission Trails Regional Park (465)


Pure Water San Diego Program
N
NTS
San Vicente Reservoir
North City AWP Pump Station
North City Plant
AWP Pump Station
AWP Pump Station
Purified Water Pipeline
Morena Blvd. Pump Station
Lake Murray
Purified Water Pipeline
Camino Del Rio Plant/ Pump Station
AWP Pump Station
Existing Sewer Pump Station #2
Harbor Drive AWP Pump Station
Harbor Drive Plant
Sweetwater Reservoir
Point Loma Treatment Plant
South Bay Pump Station
Otay Reservoir
Purified Water Pipeline
AWP Pump Station
SAN DIEGO
South Bay AWP Pump Station
South Bay Plant
Mexico
15
52
163
5
8
805
94
75
54
125
905
Legend:
Morena WW Force Main
Brine Pipeline
Purified Water Pipeline
Sludge Pipeline
Cam Del Rio WW Force Main
Existing Wastewater Treatment Plant
Water Reclamation Plant/AWPF
Advanced Water Purification Facility
Wastewater Pump Station
AWPF Pump Station
Sludge Pump Station

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

November 24, 2014

SUBJECT: Scope of Work for Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the Pure Water San Diego Program ("Project"). Project No. 386038/SCH No. *Pending*

Based on the review of the project application and pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and State CEQA Guidelines, as amended, it has been determined by the City of San Diego Planning Department that the Project may have a significant effect on the environment and preparation of a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) is required, in conjunction with City Council approval of the Pure Water Program (Process 5).

The purpose of this Scoping Letter is to identify specific issues to be addressed in the PEIR and shall be prepared in accordance with the City of San Diego *Environmental Impact Report Guidelines (updated December 2005)* and *California Environmental Quality Act - Significance Determination Thresholds prepared by the Development Services Department (January 2011).* A Notice of Preparation (NOP) is being distributed concurrently to Trustee and Responsible Agencies and others who may have an interest in the project in accordance with CEQA Section 21083.9(a)(2) for projects of statewide, regional, or area-wide environmental impacts. Scoping Meetings have been scheduled for December 9 and 11, 2014. Changes or additions to the scope of work may be required as a result of input received in response to the Scoping Meetings and NOP. Furthermore, should the project scope be modified during the scoping stage or PEIR review process and/or by the applicant, these changes shall be disclosed in the PEIR under the section "History of Project Changes" and be accounted for in the PEIR impacts analysis to the extent required by CEQA.

Each section and issue area of the PEIR shall provide a descriptive analysis of the project followed by a comprehensive evaluation. The PEIR shall also include sufficient graphics and tables, which in conjunction with the relevant narrative discussions, provide a complete and meaningful description of all major project features, the environmental impacts of the project, as well as cumulative impacts, mitigation of significant impacts, and alternatives to the project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Pure Water San Diego Program (Pure Water Program) is the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department (PUD) proposed program to provide a safe, secure, and sustainable local drinking water supply for San Diego. Advanced water purification technology will be used to produce potable water from recycled water. The Pure Water Program consists of the design and

construction of new advanced water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, pump stations, transmission lines, and pipelines.

The City of San Diego (City) and its regional partners face significant issues with water supply and wastewater treatment. Water is critical to the health, safety, and quality of life of people living in the San Diego region. Currently eight-five percent (85%) of the region's water supply is imported. The region's reliance on imported water causes our water supply to be vulnerable to impacts from shortages and susceptible to price increases beyond our control. As sources of local water supply are few, we have explored non potable and potable reuse options of treated water. Water reuse is proven, safe, reliable, and is currently in use in other communities in the United States and around the world.

A decision must be made regarding the future treatment process at the City of San Diego's Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant (PLWTP). The PLWTP operates with a Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 301(h) modified National Pollutant Elimination Discharge System (NPDES) permit which allows the City to operate without full secondary treatment. The current modified permit expires on July 30, 2015. PUD is in the process of submitting a new permit application and working with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as with local environmental groups to gain legislative or administrative approval for the concept of "secondary equivalency" within the Clean Water Act-- a plan to meet modified treatment standards that would be the same as if the existing 240 million gallon per day (mdg) PLWTP were converted to secondary treatment standards.

The Pure Water Program is a significant water and wastewater Capital Improvement Program that will create up to 83 million gallons per day of locally controlled water and reduce flows to the PLWTP which would reduce total suspended solids discharged and recycle a valuable and limited resource that is currently discharged to the ocean.

The Pure Water Program is a twenty year program that will involve the planning, design, and construction of new advanced water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, pump stations, and pipelines. The Pure Water program will also include property and easement acquisition, discretionary permitting, property acquisition, financing, facility startup, testing, operation and maintenance of new facilities, and significant public education and community engagement.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Pure Water Program includes a variety of facilities located throughout San Diego County. The Program can be generalized into three major components: North City Area, South Bay Area, and the Central Area. Figure 1 shows the conceptual locations of new facilities and pipelines for the Pure Water Program.

GENERAL BACKGROUND AND PROJECT HISTORY

In January 2004, the City Council approved a study to evaluate options to increase the use of recycled water produced at the City's two water reclamation plants, the North City Water

Reclamation Plant (North City) and the South Bay Water Reclamation Plant (South Bay). The Water Reuse Study (Water Reuse) identified reservoir augmentation with purified water at the City's San Vicente Reservoir as the preferred reuse strategy. In December 2007, the City Council voted to accept the Water Reuse Study and to proceed with the Water Purification Demonstration Project (Demonstration Project). The objective of the Demonstration Project was to determine the feasibility of turning recycled water produced at North City into drinkable water through the use of advanced water purification technology. A report on the Demonstration Pilot Project, which was operated for one year, was completed in March 2013, and on April 23, 2013 the City Council unanimously voted to accept the results of the Demonstration Project and continue to pursue potable reuse options for the City.

In 2010, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) granted the City of San Diego its third 301(h) modified National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. The 301(h) modification allows the City to continue operating the PLWTP as a chemically-enhanced primary treatment facility instead of upgrading the PLWTP to secondary treatment. The City's current permit expires on July 31, 2015.

During the 2010 NPDES permit renewal process, the San Diego Coastkeeper and the San Diego Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the City to conduct a Recycled Water Study to find ways to maximize water reuse and minimize the flow to PLWTP. In accordance with the agreement, both organizations provided support to the EPA's decision to grant the modified permit.

The Recycled Water Study was completed in July 2012. The Study developed integrated water reuse alternatives which support both non-potable (irrigation) and potable reuse to augment the region's water supply and reduce reliance on imported water. This study is integral to this program and can be found at:

http:/www.sandiego.gov/water/pdf/purewater/2012/recycledfinaldraft120510.pdf.

The Study identified locations for future advanced water purification facilities (AWP facilities). Two of these locations, North City and South Bay, are existing water reclamation plants. The proposed AWP facilities will be constructed on vacant land adjacent to these existing reclamation plants and will purify the recycled water they produce, to near distilled-water quality. The third AWP facility is proposed to be located at the Harbor Drive site which was recommended due to its proximity to Pump Station No.2 and the confluence of the vast majority of the wastewater generated within the Metro Sewerage System. The Recycled Water Study identified two City-owned and operated reservoirs (Otay Reservoir and the San Vicente Reservoir) as potential locations for reservoir augmentation.

The City Council accepted the Recycled Water Study report on July 17, 2012. Follow-up studies are currently being conducted and technical memorandums prepared to refine the information presented in the very high level evaluation of the alternatives presented in the Recycled Water Study.

During the April 23, 2013 acceptance of the Demonstration Project, the City Council directed staff to define in greater detail the City's potable reuse options, including direct potable reuse. These combined efforts of the Demonstration Project and the Recycled Water Study served to define the basic elements of the Pure Water San Diego Program.

Water reuse programs provide valuable water supplies by using resources that otherwise are sent to the ocean. The decision to invest in a water reuse program will affect the rates, reliability, and regional assets for decades. Potable reuse will reduce the flow to the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant and is a component of the 2015 NPDES permit.

SUMMARY OF PURE WATER SAN DIEGO PROGRAM

The key Pure Water Program facilities can be categorized as treatment, storage, and conveyance. Treatment facilities include the existing North City and South Bay Reclamation Plants (North City and South Bay), as well as a proposed Harbor Drive facility located near Lindbergh Field. Pump station and pipeline facilities are included for conveying different types of flows to and from the treatment facilities for: 1) diverting wastewater flows to advanced water purification facilities; 2) conveying purified water from treatment facilities to either the San Vicente or Lower Otay Reservoirs; and 3) transporting solid wastes from treatment processes to solids handling facilities.

The Pure Water Program consists of the design and construction of new advanced water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, pump stations, transmission lines and pipelines. All projects will be planned and coordinated with existing operations, in full compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. The use of advanced water purification technology could account for up to one third of San Diego's future water supply. An initial 15 mgd purification facility is planned to be in operation by 2023. The long term goal, producing 83 million gallons of purified water per day, is planned to be reached by 2035.

NORTH CITY COMPONENT

The North City Area component includes possible expansion of the existing North City Water Reclamation Plant, construction of a new Advanced Purification Facility, pipelines, and support facilities such as pump stations. The purified water will be piped to San Vicente Reservoir where it will blend with raw water in the reservoir.
Plans for the existing North City Water Reclamation Plant are to maximize the current plant capacity or expand the plant capacity to treat up to 48 mgd. This treatment capacity could yield between 15 and 30 mgd of purified water and up to 9.1 mgd of non-potable recycled water. The new advanced treatment facility would be located on the vacant City-owned lot across the street to the north of the plant. A new pump station, sewer force main, and a brine pipeline would be required to support the treatment facility at an expanded capacity. Pump stations and a new pipeline would be constructed between the advanced purification facility and the San Vicente Reservoir. A total of 15 to 30-mgd reduction in Point Loma flow is possible with this North City component.

SOUTH BAY COMPONENT

The South Bay component of the Pure Water Program will include the expansion of the South Bay Water Reclamation Plant, installation of additional pump stations and pipelines to convey additional wastewater to the plant, and construction of an Advanced Water Purification Facility and a conveyance system to deliver purified water to the Otay Reservoir. The South Bay concept is capable of treating up to 44 mgd of wastewater and producing up to 15 mgd of purified water and 9 mgd of non potable reuse. The South Bay Concept will minimize flows discharged to the South Bay Outfall.

CENTRAL AREA COMPONENT

The central area component includes the conceptual Harbor Drive treatment facility, which would be the largest proposed facility. Preliminary evaluations show that the site could accommodate up to 53 mgd of purified water. The 23-acre Harbor Drive Site is located near the convergence of the North and South Metro Interceptors, which carry all of the flows that are conveyed to the PLWTP.

Two Harbor Drive alternatives are included in the Pure Water Program. One would place all advanced and recycled water treatment at Harbor Drive. The second alternative addresses the possibility that the site may not be large enough for all of this treatment. In that case, the alternative would be to site only recycling facilities at Harbor Drive and build an advanced treatment facility on City-owned property in Mission Valley. Depending on the alternative, as well as on how much is diverted upstream at North City, the Harbor Drive facility would produce between 41 and 53 mgd of purified water. Pipelines would be built that connect the purified water from Harbor Drive to the San Vicente Reservoir. A brine pipeline would also be required to transport materials from the Mission Valley Facility to downstream of the Harbor Drive site. Additionally another pipeline would be needed between the Harbor Drive site and the PLWTP. This pipeline will be used to convey solids from the Harbor Drive Facility to the PLWTP. A total of 41 to 53-mgd reduction in Point Loma flow is possible with this Central Area component.

AMENDMENTS TO PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Various components of the Program may require amendment to specific planning documents prior to project implementation.

PROJECTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PEIR

Another purpose of this or any other PEIR is to streamline future environmental review of projects found to fall within the scope of the PEIR. The PEIR for this Project will address and evaluate the potential components of the Pure Water Program at a general programmatic level. The PEIR is not intended or structured to evaluate project level impacts associated with future implementation of any of the treatment facilities or pipelines, although the PEIR may provide information and analyses that could be used in conjunction with future project-level environmental reviews of such improvements. Any subsequent activities proposed for the Pure Water Program, such as approvals and implementation of individual components of the Program,

will be reviewed for consistency with the PEIR. Project level impacts of subsequent activities are subject to additional environmental review in accordance with CEQA.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15168), a Program EIR allows the lead agency to consider broad policy alternatives and program-wide mitigation measures at an early time when the agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems or cumulative impacts, and allow reduction in paperwork. In addition, it may be used with the intent of streamlining and limiting the later environmental review required for projects that implement the components of the Program.

PEIR FORMAT AND CONTENT

The PEIR serves to inform governmental agencies and the public of a project's environmental impacts. Emphasis on the PEIR must be on identifying feasible solutions to environmental problems. The objective is not simply to describe and document an impact, but to actively create and suggest mitigation measures or project alternatives that would avoid or substantially reduce the significant adverse environmental impacts. The adequacy of the PEIR will depend greatly on the thoroughness of this effort. The PEIR must be written in an objective, clear and concise manner, and must meet the requirements of CEQA. Wherever possible, use graphics to replace extensive word descriptions and to assist in clarification. Conclusions must be supported by substantial evidence presented in the PEIR or otherwise contained in the administrative record, with quantitative, as well as qualitative information to the extent practicable.

Prior to distribution of the Draft PEIR (DPEIR), Conclusions will be attached to the front of the DPEIR. The Conclusions cannot be prepared until a DPEIR has been submitted and accepted for release by the City. The DPEIR shall include a Title Page which includes the Project Number, State Clearinghouse Number (SCH No.) and the date of publication and an Executive Summary, reflecting the DPEIR outline for each issue area identified below in Section V, but need not contain every element of the DPEIR. Additional information regarding specific content and formatting of the DPEIR can be found in the City's *Environmental Impact Report Guidelines (updated December 2005)* as outlined below.

I. INTRODUCTION

Introduce the proposed project with a brief discussion on the intended use and purpose of the PEIR. Describe and/or incorporate by reference any previously certified environmental documents that address the project site. Summarize the discretionary City actions associated with the project and other local, state, or federal approvals or reviews anticipated to occur for the project, with the more detailed description of required approvals to be projects in Section III-Project Description. This section should also describe the basis for how this PEIR will be used for subsequent environmental review of projects implemented in accordance with the Program and/or additional required approvals (if applicable).

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Draft PEIR should (i) describe the precise location of the Project and present it on a detailed topographic map and regional map; (ii) provide a local and regional description of the environmental setting of the project, as well as adjacent land uses, area topography, drainage characteristics and vegetation; and (iii) include any applicable land use plans/overly zones that affect the Project site, such as the City of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP)/Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA), environmentally sensitive lands such as steep hillsides, wetlands, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100 year floodplains or floodways that intersect with the project components.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Draft PEIR shall include a statement of the objectives of the proposed project, including a description of the underlying purpose of the project. A clearly written statement of the project objectives will assist in defining a reasonable range of alternatives to include in the Draft PEIR, which would avoid or substantially reduce potentially significant impacts. This section of the document should include a discussion of all discretionary actions required for Project approval and implementation, including but not limited to a description of all permits and approvals required by local, state, federal, and other regulatory agencies.

For the purpose of this analysis the Project shall include all improvements needed to implement the Pure Water San Diego Program. This includes all potential treatment facilities, pump stations, pipelines and associated appurtenances.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15168), a Program EIR allows the lead agency to consider broad policy alternatives and program-wide mitigation measures at an early time when the agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems or cumulative impacts, and allow reduction in paperwork. In addition, it may be used with the intent of streamlining and limiting the later environmental review required for projects that implement the components of the Program.

IV. HISTORY OF PROJECT CHANGES

This section of the PEIR shall outline the history of the project and any material changes that have been made to the proposed project in response to environmental concerns raised during public and agency review of the project (i.e., in response to NOP or public scoping meetings or during the public review period for the Draft PEIR).

V. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The potential for significant environmental impacts must be thoroughly analyzed and mitigation measures identified that would avoid or substantially lessen any such significant impacts. The EIR must represent the independent analysis of the City of San Diego as

Lead Agency; therefore, all impact analysis must be based on the City's current *California Environmental Quality Act - Significance Determination Thresholds prepared by the Development Services Department (January 2011).*

The analysis shall include all potential Pure Water Program components that may be implemented and would provide a comprehensive approach to outlining potential environmental effects.

Future projects implemented in accordance with the Pure Water Program have the potential to impact resources, and therefore the PEIR Project Description should include a discussion of the analytical framework proposed for addressing the potential environmental impacts of the Program, recognizing that the PEIR will provide a general evaluation of the impacts associated with the overall Program, while the specific impacts particular to individual components of the Program may be further evaluated when subsequent project-level components are proposed Mitigation identified in the PEIR will take the form of a Mitigation Framework, which will lay the foundation for how future projects are reviewed to assure compliance with the program framework documented in the subsequent environmental review process. Considerations to be addressed in the Mitigation Framework shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) the different levels of planning and design of various components of the Pure Water Program, with some being fairly well-defined at this point and others being more conceptual in nature, which influences the degree of specificity that certain impacts can be addressed in the PEIR or may need to be further evaluated in subsequent environmental reviews;

(2) the proposed Pure Water Program components extend over a very large and diverse geographic area, and the PEIR's description of existing conditions that may be impacted by the Project will draw from a variety of existing data sources considered suitable and appropriate for a program level of analysis, and may be supplemented by more current and focused data developed in conjunction with subsequent project-level environmental reviews;

(3) the ability to draw definitive conclusions regarding the significance of potential impacts will in certain cases be influenced by degree of project design specificity available and the nature and amount of data available regarding existing conditions – hence, such significance conclusions will be based on substantial evidence that is reasonable and appropriate for a program level of analysis and subject to further consideration at subsequent project-level environmental reviews;

(4) The PEIR discussion of mitigation measures will be influenced by the amount and degree of specificity of information available at the time of PEIR preparation. In cases where the specifics of a mitigation measure(s) are not possible to define at the program level, the mitigation discussion will include a clear description of the necessary outcome of the mitigation (i.e., establish a specific performance standard(s) for mitigation) and identify the basic elements of, and/or options for, measures that can be

implemented to achieve that outcome with the details of those measures to be defined in future project-level environmental reviews. This approach to mitigation at the program level cannot, however, defer to future studies to determine whether a significant impact would actually occur and/or defer a basic assessment of whether there are feasible measures to mitigate anticipated significant impacts; and

(5) The PEIR will address a reasonable range of alternatives for the Pure Water Program. Subsequent project-level reviews of individual components of the Program may include an evaluation of alternatives to the specific design and location of the individual component, it is not anticipated that alternatives to the overall Pure Water Program will be revisited in subsequent environmental reviews associated with the Project.

Below are key environmental issue areas that have been identified for this Project, within which the issue statements must be addressed individually. Discussion of each issue statement should include an explanation of the existing site conditions, impact analysis, significance determination, and appropriate mitigation. The impact analysis should address potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that could be created through implementation of the proposed Project and its alternatives. Each issue shall be summarized along with a summary of whether or not future projects under the Pure Water Program are required to analyze the issue further during subsequent project-level CEQA review.

LAND USE

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program be inconsistent or conflict with the environmental goals, objectives, and recommendations of the City of San Diego General Plan (General Plan), the City of San Diego Municipal Code, or the various community plans where the project would be located, the Naval Training Center REUSE Plan, or other applicable land use plans?

Issue 2: Would the Pure Water Program result in a conflict with the provisions of the MSCP or other adopted environmental plans for the area?

Issue 3: Would the Pure Water Program result in land uses which are not compatible with an adopted Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP)?

The PEIR should evaluate how the Pure Water Program accomplishes or fails to implement the environmental goals, objectives, and recommendations of the General Plan, San Diego Municipal Code, San Diego's City's Land Development Code and relevant community plans. If any inconsistencies are identified, the Land Use Section of this PEIR should also identify if these inconsistencies would result in a direct or indirect environmental impact. The PEIR should also address the land use compatibility with final MSCP Plan (August 1998), and the City's MSCP Subarea Plan (March 1997) and other environmental plans.

VISUAL EFFECTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program result in a substantial change to natural topography or other ground surface relief features through landform alteration?

Issue 2: Would implementation of the Pure Water Program result in the blockage of public views from designated open space areas, roads, or to any significant visual landmarks or scenic vistas?

Issue 3: Would the Pure Water Program result in substantial alteration to the existing character of the area?

Issue 4: Would the Pure Water Program be compatible with surrounding development in terms of bulk, scale, materials, or style?

To the extent feasible, the PEIR should include an evaluation of potential impacts on the natural landforms resulting from implementation of project components. The City's Significance Determination Thresholds include, but are not limited to, the following in determining such impacts: exceed the allowed height or bulk regulations and existing patterns of development in the surrounding area by a significant margin; and/or located in a highly visible area and would strongly contrast with the surrounding development or natural topography through excessive bulk, signage, or architectural projection. If any project components include such elements, this section of the PEIR should, therefore, include a conceptual description and analysis of the allowed building mass, bulk, height, and architectural style that could result from the Program. The EIR shall also analyze the use of materials or components that could emit or reflect a significant amount of light or glare and any potential effect on light sensitive species or on adjacent aviation uses. Renderings, cross sections and visual simulations of the proposal should be incorporated into the EIR section when possible.

AIR QUALITY/ODOR

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Issue 2: Would the Pure Water Program result in a violation of any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Issue 3: Would implementation of the Pure Water Program result in air emissions that would substantially deteriorate ambient air quality, including the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Issue 4: Would the Pure Water Program create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Issue 5: Would the Pure Water Program exceed 100 pounds per day of respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}) or 55 pounds per day of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)?

The PEIR should describe the area's climatological setting within the San Diego Air Basin and the basin's current attainment levels for State and Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). It should discuss both the potential stationary and non-stationary air emission sources related to the land use modifications associated with the Program particularly vehicle and facility emission sources as well as dust creation during construction.

The PEIR will include a qualitative description of potential impacts to air quality and compliance with AAQS associated with subsequent activities that implement the Program. While a detailed quantified analysis of future project impacts to air quality would not be addressed in the PEIR, and future project-level impacts would be subject to subsequent environmental review under CEQA, a general quantification of construction-related emissions estimated to occur with typical construction activities associated with treatment plants and pipelines, drawing from examples of other similar type facilities completed by PUD will be included in the PEIR. To the extent there are similar analogous quantified data available for operations-related emissions associated with such facilities, such information will be included in the PEIR.

The PEIR should discuss the Program's impact on the ability of the San Diego Air Basin to meet regional air quality strategies (RAQS). It should discuss any short, long-term, and cumulative impacts the project may have on regional air quality, including construction and transportation-related sources of air pollutants, and the potential impacts from the increase in vehicle trips to the RAQS, the overall air quality impacts from such trips, and any proposed mitigation measures.

GREENHOUSE GASES

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program generate GHG emissions that may have a significant cumulative impact on the environment?

Issue 2: Would the Pure Water Program conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emission of GHGs?

The PEIR shall provide a description of the existing global context in which climate change impacts are occurring and are expected to occur in the future; a summary of the relevant state laws that address climate change; a description of relevant statewide and/or regional GHG inventories to which the project would contribute; a quantification of the project's direct and indirect GHG emissions and compare them to baseline conditions; a discussion of whether the project would enhance or impede the attainment of state GHG reduction targets

and its relationship to local plans and policies; and a description of the cumulative, global climate change impacts to which the project would contribute.

Furthermore, an estimate of the project generated greenhouse gas emissions shall be provided in this section. The projected greenhouse gas emissions with and without the Program shall be compared and incorporated into a qualitative discussion of the significance of the emissions relative to global climate change.

If the Program results in emissions exceeding 900 metric tons per year, a GHG analysis shall be done. The analysis should include, but it is not limited to the five primary sources of GHG emissions: vehicular traffic, generation of electricity, natural gas consumption/combustion, solid waste generation and water usage.

The analysis of greenhouse gas impacts shall include a discussion of the Program's compatibility with the City of San Diego draft Climate Action Plan.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Issue 1: Would the proposed Pure Water Program result in impacts to a sensitive habitat or sensitive natural community as identified in local, regional, state or federal plans, policies, or regulations?

Issue 2: Would the proposed Pure Water Program result in an impact on City, State, or Federally regulated wetlands through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means?

Issue 3: Would implementation of the proposed Pure Water Program result in a reduction in the number of any unique, rare, endangered, sensitive, or fully protected species of plants or animals?

Issue 4: Would the proposed Pure Water Program result in interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory wildlife through linkages or wildlife corridors?

Issue 5: Would the Pure Water Program conflict with provisions of adopted local habitat conservation plans or policies protecting biological resources?

Issue 6: Would the Pure Water Program introduce land uses within or adjacent to the MHPA that would result in adverse edge effects?

Issue 7: Would the Pure Water Program introduce invasive species into natural open space areas?

A series of diverse habitats and sensitive species could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by the Program and to the extent feasible, should be fully discussed in this section of the PEIR. A biological resources constraints analysis, based on existing inventory of biological resources should be prepared to address existing conditions, potential constraints, and opportunities related to biological resources within the project study area. The analysis should also include limited site reconnaissance as necessary to accurately represent the existing conditions discussion of the PEIR. The analysis must identify any rare and sensitive species, MSCP covered and narrow endemic flora and fauna, which are known to be, or to have a potential to exist, in the Program area as well as an inventory of sensitive habitat types and wetlands.

The impacts to identifiable wetland habitat should be addressed within this section of the PEIR. Wetland habitat types should be shown graphically and include recommendations to sustain their functionality. If impacts to any wetlands or wetlands buffers are identified, a discussion of the feasibility or infeasibility of avoiding such impacts should be included. The analysis must identify whether the project and associated components would have any adverse affects on existing reservoirs and related marine habitat.

Encroachment into the City's MHPA and Cornerstone Lands and County's PAMA would occur with the Program. Both the biological constraints analysis and the Biological Resources section of the PEIR should disclose potential preserve boundary adjustments that may be required with implementation of subsequent activities that implement the Program.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program result in the alteration or destruction of a prehistoric or historic archaeological site, or any adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, object, or site?

Issue 2: Would the Pure Water Program result in any impact to existing religious or sacred uses or result in the disturbance of any human remains within the potential impact area?

The Program includes improvements located in or near areas where archeological sites have been previously recorded. The project could have a potentially significant impact on these sites. A cultural resources report should be prepared for the proposed project (including facilities and pipelines) to address existing conditions, potential constraints and opportunities related to cultural and historic resources within the project area. The analysis should include a records search of local databases and limited site reconnaissance as necessary to accurately represent the existing conditions discussion of the PEIR. A report shall be prepared in accordance with the City of San Diego's Land Development Code Historical Resources Guidelines (amended April 30. 2001) and discussed in the PEIR. Based on background research and review of archaeological site records, the PEIR should identify areas of high, moderate or low sensitivity and provide recommendations for further evaluation to determine significance when applicable and include recommendations for

appropriate mitigation. The PEIR should identify a Mitigation Framework for implementation with subsequent projects, as well as requirements for archaeological monitoring during grading operations and specific mitigation requirements for discoveries. This section must also include a discussion of potential impacts to Native American cultural resources and include an ethnographic discussion of the San Diego tribal community relative to the project study area.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program expose people or property to health hazards, including fire?

Issue 2: Would the Pure Water Program create future risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substance (including, but not limited to gas, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation)? Would the proposed Program expose people or the environment to a significant hazard through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Issue 3: Would any component of the Pure Water Program interface or intersect with a site that is included on a hazardous material sites list compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 6596.25 and, as a result, pose a potential hazard to the public or environment?

Issue 4: Would the Pure Water Program result in a safety hazard for people working in a designated airport influence area?

Various aspects of water treatment employ the use of chemicals, gases, and potentially hazardous processes. Provide an analysis of the hazardous materials to be stored, used and transported for this Program. Assess the potential for significant human health and safety impacts.

The Program proposes to supplement the regions drinking water supply with purified water. Discuss the potential of water contamination from mishandling, error, or equipment malfunction and the potential for significant human health or public safety impacts. Given that military uses have occurred within portions of the Program area, the PEIR should address the potential for unexploded ordnance (UXO) as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE).

The PEIR will include a qualitative description of potential hazards and hazardous materials issues that intersect or interface with the Program area including disclosure of sites on a list maintained by the State which has been compiled in accordance with Government Code Section 6596.25. However, a quantified analysis would not be addressed in the PEIR. The PEIR should provide recommendations for when future project review would be required to conduct site assessments as part of subsequent environmental review under CEQA.

HYDROLOGY

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program increase impervious surfaces and associated increased runoff?

Issue 2: Would the Pure Water Program result in a substantial alteration to on-and off-site drainage patterns due to changes runoff flow rates or volumes?

Hydrology deals with the properties, distribution, and circulation of surface water, ground water, and atmospheric water. The quantity of water which flows in a creek or river is calculated based on historic climatic conditions combined with the watershed characteristics. The slope and shape of the watershed, soil properties, recharge area, and relief features are all watershed characteristics that influence the quantity of surface flows. The PEIR will address the existing conditions, potential constraints and opportunities related to hydrology resources within the project study area.

WATER QUALITY

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program create discharges into surface or ground water, or in any alteration of surface or ground water quality, including, but not limited to, temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity? Would there be increases in pollutant discharges including downstream sedimentation?

Issue 2: Would the Pure Water Program, when considered in combination with past, current, and future projects in the affected watersheds, result in cumulatively significant impacts on hydrology and water quality?

Water quality is affected by sedimentation caused by erosion, by runoff carrying contaminants, and by direct discharge of pollutants (point-source pollution). Also, as land is developed, the impervious surfaces send an increased volume of runoff containing oils, heavy metals, pesticides, fertilizers, and other contaminants (non-point source pollution) into adjacent watersheds. Degradation of water quality could impact human health as well as wildlife systems. Sedimentation can cause impediments to stream flow. In addition, oxygen availability is affected by sedimentation, which can significantly influence aquatic and riparian habitats. Therefore, the PEIR should discuss how the Program could affect water quality within the project area, in discharge reservoirs, ocean outfalls, and downstream. The PEIR will address the existing conditions, potential constraints and opportunities related to water quality within the project study area.

GEOLOGY/SOILS

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program expose people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, liquefaction, ground failure, or similar hazards?

Issue 2: Would the Pure Water Program increase the potential for erosion of soils on- or off-site?

Issue 3: Would the Pure Water Program be located on a geological unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

The geologic and subsurface conditions in the proposed project area will be described in this section, along with existing topography, geology (surface and subsurface), tectonics and soil types. The constraint discussion should include issues such as the potential for liquefaction, slope instability, and rockfall hazards. Any need for blasting should also be identified, if such measures are anticipated. Any secondary issues due to soils/geology (e.g., excavation of unsuitable soils) should be addressed.

The PEIR will include a qualitative description of potential geologic hazard issues that could be encountered within the Program area. A quantified analysis based on project level geotechnical analysis would not be addressed in the PEIR. The PEIR should however provide recommendations for when future project review would be required to conduct geotechnical assessments as part of subsequent environmental review under CEQA. This could be shown in table form in the PEIR and must reference the City's Seismic Safety study (1995).

NOISE

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program result in or create a significant increase in the existing ambient noise level?

Issue 2: Would construction noise associated with implementation for any component of the Pure Water Program exceed the City's adopted noise ordinance or noise levels as established in the General Plan?

A Noise Technical Report shall be prepared, which shall consist of a comparison of the change in noise levels projected along affected roadways (as identified in the traffic study) and in surrounding areas resulting from project implementation. This analysis and the discussion in the PEIR shall focus on areas that would be subject to potentially significant noise impacts as a result of the proposed Program and shall include discussion of potential measures that could be utilized to reduce vehicular noise levels.

The noise analysis shall also address potential construction-related impacts, including a general delineation of noise-sensitive uses located in proximity to Program components, a description of noise levels associated with typical construction activities including general quantification of typical construction activity type noise levels at interval distances (i.e., confined earthmoving equipment with a typical noise level of 90 dBA at 50 feet would result in noise levels of approximately 84 dBA at 100 feet, 78 dBA at 200 feet, 72 dBA at 400 feet, etc.)

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program result in the loss of significant paleontological resources?

The Program would have facilities constructed in the following high sensitivity geologic formations: Scripps Formation, Stadium Conglomerate, Friars Formation, Baypoint, Mission Valley, San Diego, and Otay. As such, there is potential for the project to impact paleontological resources due to excavation in high resource potential areas. The PEIR should include a paleontological resources discussion that identifies the underlying soils and formations within the scope of the Program and the likelihood of the project to uncover paleontological resources during grading and excavation activities The PEIR should identify a Mitigation Framework for implementation with subsequent projects, as well as requirements for paleontological monitoring during grading operations and specific mitigation requirements for discoveries.

TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION

Issue 1: Would implementation of the Pure Water Program result in an increase in projected traffic specifically associated with project-related construction that is substantial in relation to the capacity of the existing and planned circulation system?

Issue 2: Would the Pure Water Program create alterations to present circulation movements in the area including effects on existing public access points?

The PEIR should include a traffic analysis which estimates the expected construction-related and operations-related trips that could be generated based on the Program boundaries and potential impacts on intersections, roadways, and freeways throughout the entire project area and would form the basis of the impact analysis for this section of the Draft PEIR. The analysis should focus on circulation elements on existing adjacent roadways and at public access points and parking areas based on the City of San Diego standards and determine whether additional improvements are required. The traffic analysis and PEIR should include descriptions and applicable graphics of the existing transportation/circulation conditions within the project area.

ENERGY

Issue 1: Would the construction and operation of the Pure Water Program facilities result in the use of excessive amounts of electrical power or use excess amounts of fuel?

Appendix F of the State CEQA Guidelines requires that potentially significant energy implications of a project shall be considered in an EIR to the extent relevant and applicable to the project. Particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and

unnecessary consumption of energy should be included in this section. The PEIR section shall address the estimated energy use for the project and assess whether the project would generate a demand for energy (electricity and/or natural gas) that would exceed the planned capacity of the energy suppliers and include any water saving project features in this section. This section would be cross-referenced with the GHG Emissions discussion section of the PEIR as appropriate, shall describe any proposed measures included as part of the project directed at conserving energy and reducing energy consumption, and shall address all applicable issues described within Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services?

The PEIR analysis of public facilities should determine if the Program would result in impacts to fire, police, or solid waste within the project area. The PEIR should describe the public services currently available and how they intersect or interface with proposed Program.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program result in new systems or require substantial alterations to existing utilities including solid waste disposal, the construction of which would create a physical effect on the environment? These systems include communications systems, storm water drainage and solid waste disposal.

The Pure Water Program includes the construction of new water and wastewater facilities. This section shall discuss the existing public utilities that serve the area and how they intersect or interface within the proposed Program. The PEIR analysis of public facilities should determine if the Pure Water Program would result in impacts to solid waste facilities.

WATER SUPPLY

Issue 1: Would the Pure Water Program affect the ability of water serving agencies to provide water?

The Pure Water Program will develop a water resource that diversifies the regional's potable water resources. The Program's affect on water agencies shall be analyzed in this section of the PEIR.

VI. SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED IF THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS IMPLEMENTED

This section shall describe the significant unavoidable impacts of the Program, including those significant impacts that can be mitigated but not reduced to below a level of significance.

VII. SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

In accordance with CEQA Section 15126.2(c), the PEIR must include a discussion of any significant irreversible environmental changes which would be caused by the proposed action should it be implemented. The PEIR should also address the use of nonrenewable resources associated with Program implementation. See CEQA Section 15127 for limitations on the requirements for this discussion.

VIII. GROWTH INDUCEMENT

The PEIR should address the potential for growth inducement through implementation of the Program. The PEIR should discuss ways in which the Program could foster economic or population growth, or construction of additional housing either directly or indirectly. This section need not conclude that growth-inducing impacts, if any, are significant unless the project would induce substantial growth or concentration of population.

IX. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

When the Pure Water Program is considered with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects in the project area, implementation could result in significant environmental changes which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. Therefore, in accordance with Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines, potential cumulative impacts should be discussed in a separate section of the PEIR.

Issue 1: What are the cumulative impacts of the Pure Water Program in conjunction with other approved or proposed projects within the region?

CEQA requires a discussion of cumulative impacts when they are significant. The determination of cumulative significance calls for reasonable effort to discover and disclose other related projects. The direct and indirect impacts of each related project need to be identified and looked at comprehensively. CEQA provides various alternative methods to achieve an adequate discussion of cumulative impacts (see CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 noting the repealed sections of 15064(i)(4) and 15130(a)(4)). Specific sections of the City's Significance Thresholds provide significance determination criteria for cumulative impacts under individual issue areas (e.g. biology, air quality, traffic). However, in general the following rule of thumb should apply for determining significant cumulative impacts:

1. If there are known documented existing significant impacts occurring in a community, additional increments would exacerbate the impact (e.g. an overloaded transportation system).

2. If a community plan and/or precise plan identifies cumulative impacts in the community wide EIR, individual projects which contribute significantly to the community wide impacts would be considered cumulatively significant.

3. A large scale project (usually regional in nature) for which direct impacts are mitigated by the collective number of individual impacts results in a cumulative impact.

As defined in Section 15355, a cumulative impact consists of an impact which is created as a result of the combination of the project evaluated in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) together with other projects causing related impacts. An EIR should not discuss impacts which do not result in part from the project evaluated in the PEIR.

Section 15355 defines "cumulative impacts" as follows:

Cumulative impacts refers to two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.

(a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects;

(b) The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.

The PEIR cumulative analysis should be based on a list of projects to determine the Project's contribution to a cumulative effect or can be evaluated using the previously certified General Plan and associated or related community plans.

X. EFFECTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

A separate section of the PEIR should include a brief discussion of issues areas that were not considered to be potentially significant, such as agricultural resources, recreation, mineral resources, hazardous materials, and population/housing. If these or other potentially significant issue area arises during detailed environmental investigation of the project, however, consultation with is recommended to determine if these other issue areas need to be addressed in the PEIR. Additionally, as supplementary information is submitted, the PEIR may need to be expanded to include additional issue areas. PUD will consult with the Planning Department to determine if subsequent issue area discussions need to be added to the PEIR. The justification for these findings shall be summarized in the PEIR.

XI. ALTERNATIVES

The PEIR should analyze reasonable alternatives that can avoid or substantially reduce the Pure Water Program's significant environmental impacts. These alternatives should be identified and discussed in detail, and should address all significant impacts associated with the Program. The alternative's analysis should be conducted in sufficient graphic and narrative detail to clearly assess the relative level of impacts and feasibility. Preceding the detailed alternatives analysis should be a section entitled "Alternatives Considered but Rejected." This section should include a discussion of preliminary alternatives that were considered but not analyzed in detail. The reason for rejection should also be explained. At a minimum, the following alternatives shall be considered:

A. The No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative should discuss the existing conditions of the project area at the time the Notice of Preparation is published, as well as what would be reasonably expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the Pure Water Program was not approved. This alternative should compare the environmental effects of the existing treatment facilities remaining in their existing state (or in what would reasonably be expected to occur) against environmental effects that would occur if the Program were approved. Should the No Project Alternative prove to be the environmentally superior alternative, then pursuant to Section 15126.6(e)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines, the PEIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives.

B. Alternate Pipeline Alignments and Facility Siting Alternative

The Alternate Pipeline Alignments and Facility Siting Alternative should analyze implementing a Program with similar, but varied, pipeline alignments and potential treatment plant locations than what is described in the proposed Project. This alternative would analyze alternate pipeline alignments and treatment plan locations that may result in levels of impact different from those of the proposed Project relative to most, if not all, of the environmental issue areas described above in Section 5, which ostensibly could avoid or substantially reduce significant impacts depending on the impacts of the proposed Project.

C. Direct Potable Reuse Project Alternative

The Direct Potable Reuse Project Alternative should analyze implementing a Program that includes advanced water treatment but eliminates the reservoir augmentation at San Vicente Reservoir and reduces pipelines necessary to convey water. This alternative would eliminate miles of pipelines, reduce the number of pump stations, and eliminate the discharge of water into San Vicente Reservoir. This alternative will consider the impacts of implementing direct potable reuse which may reduce significant impacts for the same issue areas as analyzed for the Project at a programmatic level.

If through the environmental analysis process, other alternatives become apparent that would mitigate potentially significant impacts such alternatives must be reviewed and discussed with environmental staff prior to including them in the PEIR. It is important to emphasize that the alternatives section of the PEIR should constitute a major part of the document. The timely processing of the environmental review will likely be dependent on the thoroughness of effort exhibited in the alternatives analysis.

XII. MITIGATION FRAMEWORK - MITIGATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

A Mitigation Framework should be developed which clearly identifies the requirements for review of subsequent projects implemented in accordance with the Pure Water Program. The PEIR should describe the significant impact(s) addressed by each measure and the anticipated effectiveness and outcome of the measure as addressed in the PEIR. The Mitigation Framework will be the basis for which future projects implemented in accordance with the Program are evaluated or designed to assure compliance with goals, objective and policies contained within the planning documents to be amended. At a minimum, the Mitigation Framework should identify for each mitigation measure: 1) the City department or other entity responsible for implementing the program or monitoring its affects; 2) the monitoring and reporting schedule, and 3) the completion requirements. The MMRP shall be presented as a separate chapter at the back of the PEIR. Formatting of this section will be developed in consultation with the Planning environmental analyst.

XIII. OTHER

The PEIR shall include sections for references, individuals and agencies consulted, as well as a certification page. Appendices shall be included in the Table of Contents, but are bound under separate cover and/or will be included on a CD attached to the back page of the DEIR. In addition, other specific direction regarding formatting, content and processing of the DEIR will be provided by environmental staff prior to submittal of the first screencheck DEIR for internal staff review.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Amendment No. 2 with ADS CORP for Sewer Flow Monitoring & Event Notification

METRO JPA/TAC
Staff Report
Date: 12/9/2014

Subject Title:
Second Amendment to Sewer Flow Monitoring and Event Notification System

Requested Action:
JPA/TAC authorization of a Second Amendment to the Sewer Flow Monitoring and Event Notification Services Agreement between the City of San Diego and ADS CORP to provide equipment, software, event notification capabilities and system maintenance to 162 flow monitoring sites.

Recommendations:
Approve the contract request

Metro TAC:	To be submitted for consideration on December 17, 2014.
IROC:	N/A
Prior Actions: (Committee/Commission, Date, Result)	The original contract was approved by Metro TAC Committee on April 21, 2010.

Fiscal Impact:

Is this projected budgeted? Yes __X__ No ____	
Cost breakdown between Metro & Muni:	It is estimated that the funding will be distributed as follows: Muni: 41% ($2,841,854) Metro: 59% ($4,090,548)
Fiscal impact to the Metro JPA:	33.5% of Metro costs = $1,370,334

Capital Improvement Program:

New Project? Yes ___ No _____ N/A __X__	
Existing Project? Yes _____ No _____ Upgrade/addition _____ N/A __X__	

Previous TAC/JPA Action:
N/A

Additional/Future Action:
Pending City Council approval

City Council Action:
Tentatively scheduled for consideration by full council in Jan 2015

Background:
See Attached

Discussion:
Please see copy of the negotiated Amendment to the contract

Bid Results:
N/A – Contract Extension

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

Contract Title: Sewer Flow Monitoring and Event Notification for FY16 to FY20

Presenter: Mike Faramarzi, Senior Civil Engineer

Contract Description:

On June 21, 2010, the City council approved San Diego Resolution No. 305893, which authorized the City to enter into a phase funded agreement with ADS CORP for sewer flow monitoring and event notification services and authorizing expenditures, with contract duration for five years. This contract is assisting the Public Utilities Department with its ongoing effort of monitoring sewage flows at 152 permanent monitor sites and 10 temporary sites which are relocated annually to maintain the department's best practices policy for the reduction and prevention of sewer spills. The Flow Monitoring Program is a critical component of the Metro System as well as the City's municipal sewer system. The information gathered from the monitoring sites is used for:

a. Billing and reporting for the flow generated by the participating agencies for the transportation, treatment and disposal of wastewater which generates approximately $65 million per year.
b. Alarm Notification which provides real-time early warning of potential and/or existing wastewater overflows thereby minimizing sewer spills and its health hazards to the general public.
c. Operational strategy for efficient use of large critical pump stations and treatment plants.
d. Engineering related studies for Hydraulic Modeling, Criticality Evaluation, and Inflow/Infiltration Study purposes.

The City and ADS CORP have negotiated an extension to the Agreement, and shall be extended for a one (1) year period (Agreement Year 6) commencing on June 23, 2015. The City shall have the option, exercisable in its sole discretion, to further extend the Agreement for a period of an additional one (1) year, up to a maximum of four (4) additional periods (Agreement years 7 through 10). ADS has agreed to honor their present pricing and maintain the same unit rates as the current contract for a period of 3 years, and a 3% price increase per unit rate for years 4 and 5. The yearly cost is $1,370,040.00 with a not to exceed amount of $6,932,402.40 for the contract extension.

As part of the existing contract, ADS has upgraded all existing wastewater meters (3600 series) to Flowshark Triton meters with a life expectancy of approximately 5 years and a value of approximately $1.9 million. If a new a new vendor is selected to perform these services, they will certainly not have the ability to use the upgraded Flowshark Triton meters, as this is a proprietary product and ADS does not sell its data collection interface products or services through distributors and maintains all proprietary information confidential. A new service provider will cost the City additional money as new metering equipment will need to be purchased and installed; in addition, the City will remove approximately $1.9 million in City owned metering equipments rendered obsolete by selecting an alternate vendor and the investment will go to waste.

In evaluating if ADS pricing was in the best interest of the City as well as the Participating Agencies and Ratepayers, several factors were reviewed and considered. ADS has over 20 years partnership with the City providing dependable flow data information. ADS has a long standing working relationship with field and Administrative staff providing accurate, repeatable, and reliable data. ADS CORP maintains a local office in San Diego for maintenance crews dedicated to support the project. ADS has acquired institutional knowledge of the sewer system that is integral to the success and accuracy of wastewater data.

In Fiscal Year 2003 an alternate vendor was selected to provide flow monitoring services via the RFP process beginning with Fiscal Year 2004. The alternate vendor could not provide the requirements for accurate and reliable flow monitoring services, and flow data was not available for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005. This negatively impacted the day to day operations of users relying on the flow data. The operational strategies for large pump stations were severely disrupted. Critical flow monitoring data during an uncharitably rare rain season that could have been used for invaluable Inflow and Infiltration studies was not recorded, and the department was forced to bill the Participating Agencies for two fiscal years based on historical averages and ultimately lost revenue since the meters failed to capture the additional flows from the heavy rain. The contract with the alternate vendor was a 2 year contract with the option to extend the contract for an additional 3 years. The City did not extend the contract and terminated the agreement after 2 years due to poor performance. In the end, ADS was re-hired by the City to provide the required accurate and reliable flow monitoring services.

The following schedule is anticipated:

January 2014 - City Council Approval of Contract Extension

AGENDA ITEM 5

Change Order #1 MBC Dewatering Centrifuges Replacement
(Attachment forthcoming)

AGENDA ITEM 8

San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Regional Advisory Committee Meeting #53

San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management
Regional Advisory Committee Meeting #53
December 3, 2014

Background
The Regional Water Management Group for IRWM Program was established in 2005. This group is made up of the City of San Diego, the County of San Diego, and the Water Authority.

A year later, they established the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) to assist the Regional Management Group with the original IRWM Plan and to assist on prioritization of Prop 50 funding application. The RAC is made up of 4 groups; Water Supply, Water Quality, Natural Resources and Watersheds, with the recent reorganization, they added the Metro JPA representative to the Water Quality Group. The RAC meet every other month.

San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Meeting
At the Regional Advisory Committee meeting of December 3, 2014, a review of the IRWM Grant Program was presented, see the meeting slides with notes for grant funding status and information. Next round of funding projected to be open for project submission in Fall 2015.

A presentation on the IRWM Project 50-13, South San Diego Water Supply Strategy was given by Wes Danskin of USGS. Sixteen wells have been drilled, as deep as 2,000 feet, for understanding the groundwater in the area. Additional information can be obtained at the USGS website http://ca.water.usgs.gov/sandiego/ .

An update to Project 84-1-11, Regional Water Data Management Program was presented, see the three page handout after the meeting slides.

David Gibson, Regional Board Executive Officer, gave a presentation that covered the Regional Board Practical Vision, comprised of: Healthy Waters; Monitoring and Assessments; Wetlands Restoration; Public Involvement; and Local Sustainable Water Supply. The Board is starting on their Basin Plan Triennial Review. They will release their projects list for comments on December 8 with comments accepted until January 22, 2015. IRWM RAC members submitting comments should provide a copy to RAC for coordination with other RAC members. The review is expected to focus on Biological Objectives, Chollas Creek Metals, Bacterial Indicators, and Board Housekeeping Practices. The Board indicated that they will share their short list of projects before the Febuary RAC meeting.

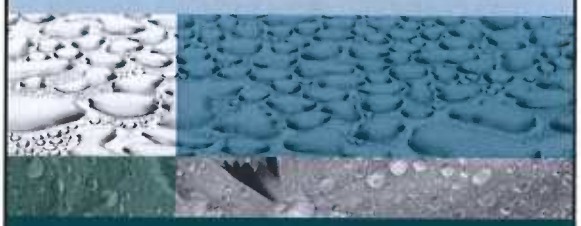
RAC Member Selection workgroup was approved, with outgoing members recognized for their service. New members will be selected before February.

A fact pamplet on the Colorado River was passed out and is included in the scan of the meeting slides. This topic will be covered at the next meeting.

Next meeting scheduled for February 4, 2015.

SAN DIEGO Integrated Regional Water Management

San Diego IRWMP
Regional Advisory Committee Meeting #53



December 3, 2014

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- IRWM Grant Program
- Regional Board Presentation
- RAC Member Selection
- Next RAC Meeting
- Summary and Thanks

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
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Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- **IRWM Grant Program**
- Regional Board Presentation
- RAC Member Selection
- Next RAC Meeting
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Proposition 84 Implementation, Rnd 1

44 PROJECTS TOTAL

- Projects progressing as planned
  - Project 3: North San County Cooperative Demineralization Project
    - Construction complete
    - Engineer inspection held on 11/04/2014
  - Project 4: Rural Disadvantage Community Partnership Project
    - Identified two subprojects to be funded; one is a tribal project
  - Project 5: Lake Hodges Water Quality and Quagga Mussel Mitigation
    - Lake Hodges Water Quality Improvements Assessment and Evaluation Report was finalized

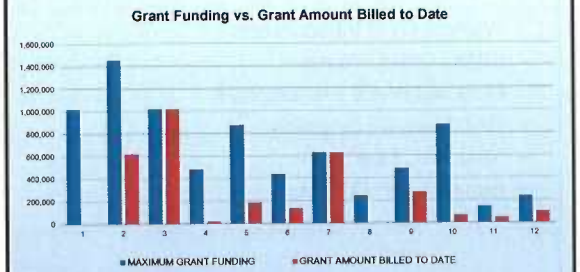
Proposition 84 Implementation Rnd 1

- Financials:

Prop 84 Grant Award	$7,900,000
Costs Billed to Date	$3,112,208
Less Retention to Date (5%)	($155,610)
Net Reimbursement Request to Date	$2,956,598
Remaining Budget	$4,787,792
Net Reimbursement Request to Date	$2,956,598
Amount Reimbursed to Date	$2,043,102
Outstanding Reimbursements	$913,496

As of 12/3/14

Proposition 84, Implementation Rnd 1



Proposition 84, Implementation Rnd 2

- Executed all Local Project Sponsor (LPS) Agreements
- 1st LPS Meeting/Training Workshop: November 14th
  - Attended by all projects' program managers and DWR
  - Discussed online invoice processing and reporting guidelines
  - Discussed highlights of the grant agreement
- 1st Progress Report and Invoices due to the Water Authority: December 15th

Proposition 84, Implementation Drought Solicitation

- November 4th: final award list released
  - San Diego confirmed to received $15.1M
  - Supports 7 water supply projects
- November 14th: Water Authority received commitment letter from DWR
  - Grant agreement execution conditions to be submitted to the Water Authority by December 3rd

Proposition 50

19 PROJECTS

- Projects progressing as planned
  - 10 projects completed or in final stages
  - 3 Projects are completing their final reports (Projects 7, 13 and 18)
- Project 5 to extend project completion date to January 2016
- Retention Payments from DWR for Projects 16 and 19 received on Nov. 6, 2014
- Audit Issue
  - SDCWA reviewed DWR calculation
  - Awaiting DWR's final decision

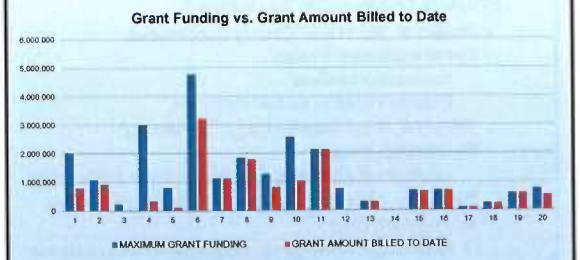
Proposition 50

- Financials:

Prop 50 Grant Award	$25,000,000
Costs Billed to Date	$15,912,161
Less Retention to Date (10%)	($1,591,216)
Net Billed to Date	$14,320,945
Remaining Budget	$9,087,839
Net Reimbursement Request to Date	$14,320,945
Amount Reimbursed to Date	$13,900,465
Outstanding Reimbursements	$420,480

As of 12/3/14

Proposition 50



Proposition 50

Chollas Creek Runoff Reduction and Groundwater Recharge Project

Proposition 50

Biofiltration Wetland Creation and Education Program

Proposition 50

Thank You Letter

January 22, 2014

Dear Carl and Laura,

Thank you for teaching me so much more about wetlands. Who knew that wetlands can filter water and be a safe environment for many living organisms? From now on, my class and I won't waste a lot of water because we need to save the wetland organisms from extinction.

Kind regards,
Arlene Magallon

Proposition 84 Grant Funding: Final Round

- **$31 million** remains for the San Diego IRWM Region for final round of Prop. 84 Implementation Grant Funding
- Anticipated schedule delay: 2015-2016

Activities	Schedule	
2014 Drought Solicitation		
Release Draft Program Guidelines & PSP	April 1, 2014	
Release Final Program Guidelines & PSP	May 29, 2014	
Applications Due	July 21, 2014	
Public Meeting to Discuss Draft Funding Recommendations	September 2014	
DWR Approves Final Conditional Grant Awards	October 2014	
2015 Round Prop. 84 Implementation Grant (Pending Appropriation no earlier than FY 15-16)		
Release Draft Program Guidelines & PSP	Spring 2015	Fall 2015
Release Final Program Guidelines & PSP	Summer 2015	Winter 2016
Applications Due	Fall 2015	Spring 2016
Announce Draft Recommendations for Public Review & Comment	Winter 2015/16	Summer 2016
Announce Final Awards	Spring 2016	Fall 2016

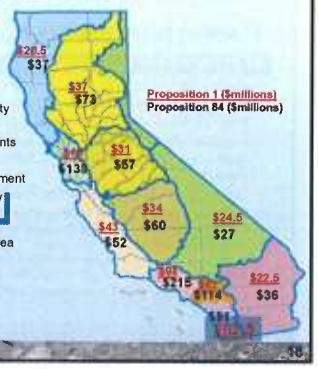
1) Italics denote approximate dates.

Proposition 1 Water Bond

Proposition 1 – Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 – was passed!

Proposition 1 Water Bond

- $7.545B Total
  - $520M: Safe Drinking Water
  - $725M: Water Recycling
  - $900M: Groundwater Sustainability
  - $1.495B: Watershed Protection, Ecosystem Restoration, Settlements
  - $2.7B: Storage
  - $395M: Statewide Flood Management
  - $810M: Regional Water Reliability
- $510M for IRWM
  - $52.5M for San Diego Funding Area
- 50% Funding Match
  - DAC waivers available
- 10% DAC Requirement



$38 M for SDIRWM

IRWM Project Report

SWEETWATER

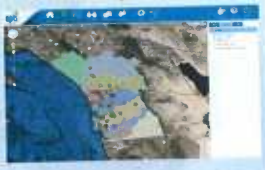
Project 50-13:
South San Diego Water Supply Strategy


WES DANSKIN USGS
16 WELLS
DATA AVAILABLE ON USGS WEBSITE

IRWM Project Report

Project 84-1-11:
Regional Water Data Management Program

PROJECT UPDATE



1 YEAR INTO PROJECT
SEE ATTACHED HANDOUT

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- IRWM Grant Program
- Regional Board Presentation
- RAC Member Selection
- Next RAC Meeting
- Summary and Thanks

San Diego IRWM Coordination with Regional Board

- 2013 IRWM Plan Regulatory Workgroup:
  - Purpose: Identify means for the IRWM Program to collaborate with and support the Regional Board in regional efforts to maintain and enhance water resources
- Outcome:
  - IRWM Action Items
  - Incorporation of Regional Board's Practical Vision into the 2013 San Diego IRWM Plan

San Diego IRWM Coordination with Regional Board

- Action Items that are Complete or Underway:

Action Items	Status
Assign IRWM liaison to RWQCB	Complete
Provide periodic IRWM progress reports to RWQCB	Underway
Monitor development of RWQCB Practical Vision	Complete
Incorporate priority themes from RWQCB Practical Vision into IRWM Plan	Complete
Coordinate with RWQCB for consistency in IRWM Plan and Practical Vision	Complete
Obtain input from IRWM stakeholders identify Basin Plan review priorities	Underway
Obtain input from IRWM stakeholders to review 303(d) listings, identify listings that may warrant reevaluation, and determine IRWM interest in supporting reassessment or reclassification	Underway
Provide a forum to share outcomes and approaches related to projects that could improve water quality of 303(d)-listed waters and alternate means to traditional TMDLs to achieve water quality objectives	Underway

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
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RAC Member Selection

- RAC Selection Process
  - Purpose: Facilitate broader stakeholder participation and ensure that all stakeholders have an equal opportunity to serve on the RAC

RAC Member Selection

- Process Steps:
  1. Solicit RAC Members for RAC Membership Workgroup: October 1st – November 26th
     - 3 RWMG representatives and 1 representative from each voting caucus (8 total)
  2. Solicit Applications for Open RAC Seats: September 15th – November 26th
     - Received 16 applications for 12 open RAC seats
  3. **Finalize RAC Membership Workgroup: December 3rd RAC Meeting**
  4. Convene RAC Membership Workgroup: December 3rd 2014
  5. New RAC Membership in Effect: January 2015

RAC Member Selection

- RAC Selection Workgroup Nominees:
  - City: Goldy Herbon
  - County: Nancy Stalnaker
  - Water Authority: Mark Stadler
  - Water Supply: Joey Randall, Olivenhain Municipal Water District
  - Water Quality: Ligeia Heagy, City of Carlsbad
  - Natural Resources/Watersheds: Kimberly O'Connell, UCSD
  - DAC/EJ: Jennifer Hazard, Alter Terra
  - Other: Robyn Badger, San Diego Zoo Global

RAC Discussion and Vote on RAC Selection Workgroup Members

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- IRWM Grant Program
- Regional Board Presentation
- RAC Member Selection
- Next RAC Meeting
- Summary and Thanks

Next RAC Meeting

- February 4, 2015

2015 Meeting Schedule

- February 4, 2015
- April 1, 2015
- June 3, 2015
- August 5, 2015
- October 7, 2015
- December 2, 2015

- Regular Meetings Held First Wednesday of Every Other Month -

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- IRWM Grant Program
- Regional Board Presentation
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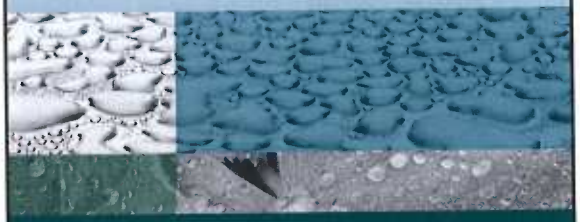
SAN DIEGO Integrated Regional Water Management

San Diego IRWMP
Regional Advisory Committee Meeting #53



December 3, 2014

REGIONAL WATER DATA MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Project Update Prepared for the Regional Advisory Committee
December 3, 2014

BACKGROUND REFRESHER

The California Department of Water Resources requires inclusion of a data management component in all IRWM plans. This stakeholder-driven, collaborative project is funded by the San Diego IRWM's 2011 Implementation Grant, and has the goal of developing a regional, web-based data management system (DMS). Water-related agencies and organizations in the region prioritized this project because their need for consistent, sharable data, and fewer gaps in data collection and analysis efforts.

More specific goals for the DMS include:

- Provide a snapshot of current data management efforts and priority data needs
- Establish basic design parameters for the future development of a regional, web-based, user-friendly system for sharing, disseminating, and supporting the analysis of water management data and information
- Assist in the assessment and management of watershed health and sustainability (WHS)

ADVISORY WORKGROUP

The project's Advisory Workgroup (AWG) consists of 12 members and four alternates. Members possess both knowledge of water policy and working experience with data management systems. In terms of categories of water data users and interests, Advisory Workgroup members cover:

- Water purveyors
- Wastewater
- Stormwater
- Flood
- Regulatory
- Meteorology
- Community and watershed
- Environmental
- Professional business (e.g., landscape contractors)
- Academia
- Geographic Information Systems

To date, the AWG has had four meetings, and has three additional meetings scheduled in 2015. During this time the AWG has done the following:

- Reviewed and then recommended an approach to the stakeholder needs assessment approach and prioritization of data management efforts

- Helped to develop the structure for the stakeholder workshops and corresponding organization of the stakeholder group (SHG)
- Connected the project to a broad, diverse community of water resource data generators, managers and users, including their contact information
- Participated in the stakeholder workshops during the summer of 2014
- Reviewed a draft outline of the DMS design recommendations report, and provided strategic guidance on associated policy and technical issues

The AWG also recommended that one of the overall goals of the project include advancing the assessment and management of watershed health and sustainability.

STAKEHOLDER GROUP WORKSHOPS

Based on the participant list developed with the AWG, more than 60 stakeholders participated in two workshops during the summer of 2014 to inform development of recommendations for the DMS. The stakeholders came from a variety of water-related professional backgrounds, agencies and organizations, and geographic areas of the IRWM region. Over the two workshops, stakeholders worked to:

- Verify and discuss the results of a pre-workshop survey that identified major data management efforts and issues
- Identify specific data needs in different parts of the watershed
- Prioritize potential data-related tasks that a DMS could address
- Develop a general definition of "watershed health and sustainability"
- Prioritize potential design features of a DMS, including those that would specifically advance watershed health and sustainability

The detailed SHG workshop summaries can be found on the project's webpage:
http://www.projectcleanwater.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=231&Itemid=208

PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

Public workshops held on February 17, 2015, will educate interested parties about the need and goals for this effort, explain the proposed framework, functionality, and features of the DMS, and provide an opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback on any part of the draft design recommendations.

CURRENT WORK EFFORTS OF THE PROJECT'S PLANNING TEAM

Based on the stakeholder workshops, the project's Planning Team – including technical experts from the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project – recently prepared a draft-annotated outline of the DMS design recommendations. The AWG reviewed and commented on this at its November meeting. Some of the key design features suggested included:

- A federated data system (meaning that a common system facilitates the direct sharing of data between users, rather than storing all the data)
- Open-source software architecture
- Online data input mechanism
- Standardization of data ontologies and units
- Inclusion of meta data, including historical meta data when available and appropriate

Topics that the AWG is further discussing include:

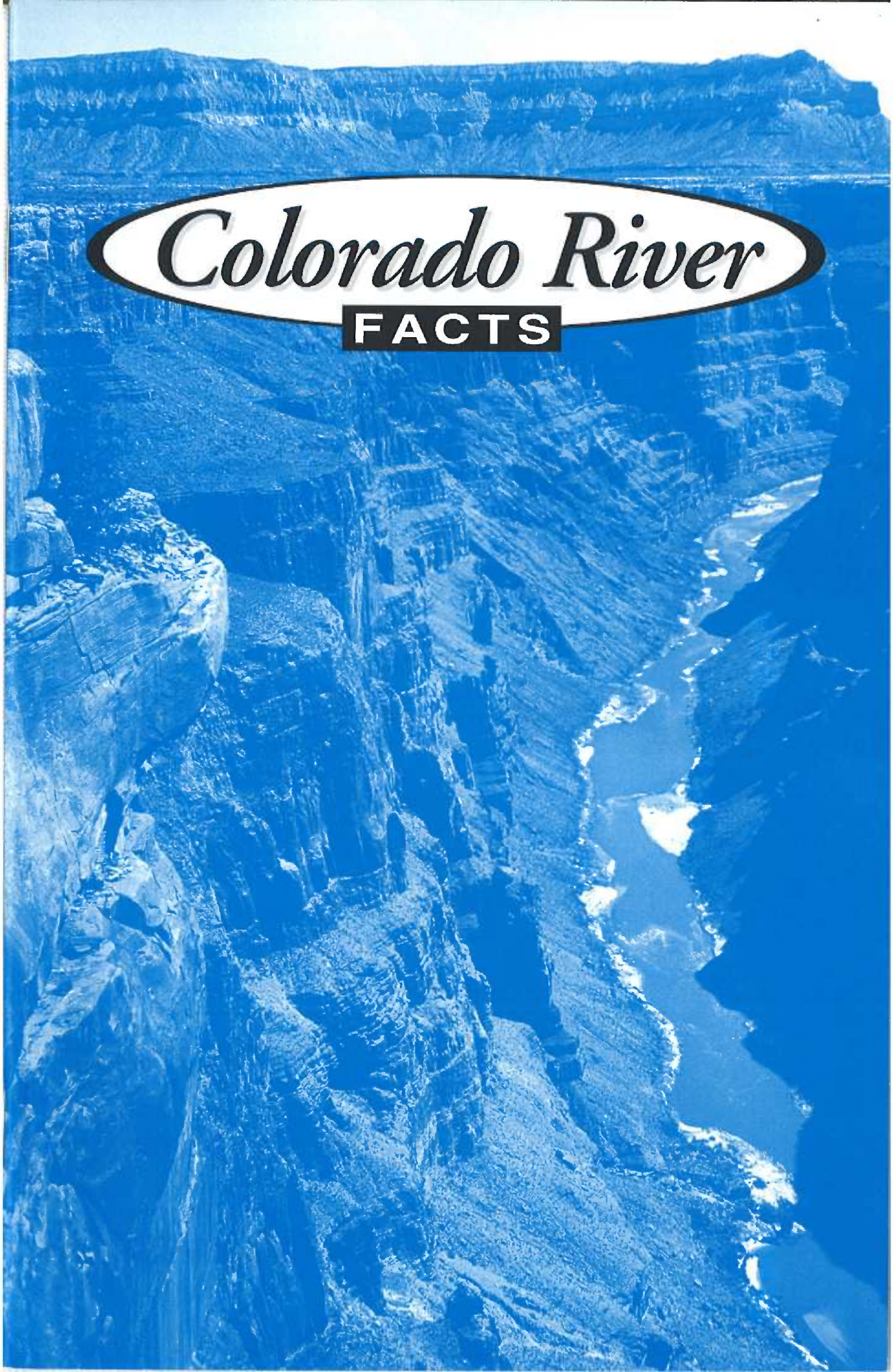
- Outputs, including those which support communication and education
- Types of data covered, including groundwater, agricultural water quality, and conservation
- Governance of the DMS and data-sharing memoranda of understanding

The AWG will review a draft design recommendations at its February meeting. The public workshops will focus on the same draft. Afterwards the Planning Team will prepare a final draft for review and recommendation by the AWG and provision to the Regional Advisory Committee and Regional Water Management Group.

PROJECT TIMELINE

Italics indicate remaining meetings.

- RAC Project Briefing: December 4, 2013
- RWMG Project Briefing: March 5, 2014
- AWG Meeting #1: March 7, 2014
- AWG Meeting #2: April 4, 2014
- AWG Meeting #3: May 6, 2014
- SHG Workshop #1: July 31, 2014
- SHG Workshop #2: September 16, 2014
- AWG Meeting #4: November 18, 2014
- RAC Project Update: December 3, 2014
- *AWG Meeting #5: February 4, 2015*
- *Public Workshops: February 17, 2015*
- *AWG Meeting #6: April 22, 2015*
- *AWG Meeting #7: May 13, 2015 (if needed)*
- *Provision of final design recommendations report: May or June 2015*
- *RAC Final Project Update: May or June 2015*
- *RWMG Final Project Update: May or June 2015*


Colorado River
FACTS

Colorado River Facts

This booklet was developed to educate you about your source of water, realize the importance of water in an arid region and understand the competition for our most precious resource.

The Colorado River is many things to many people. To some, it provides the electricity necessary for lighting up a room, the water needed to grow a crop, or supply a glass of cold water on a hot day. To others, it offers a chance to bask in the sun on the deck of a boat, hook a fish or feel an adrenaline rush paddling its swift waters in a raft. And still to others, who speak on behalf of the environment, its waters are essential to maintaining a healthy ecosystem. All these uses share a common bond with the Colorado: its water sustains life.

Whether rafting the rapids through the Grand Canyon or soaking in the rays while floating on a boat on Lake Mead or Lake Powell, recreation is a major element of the Colorado River.

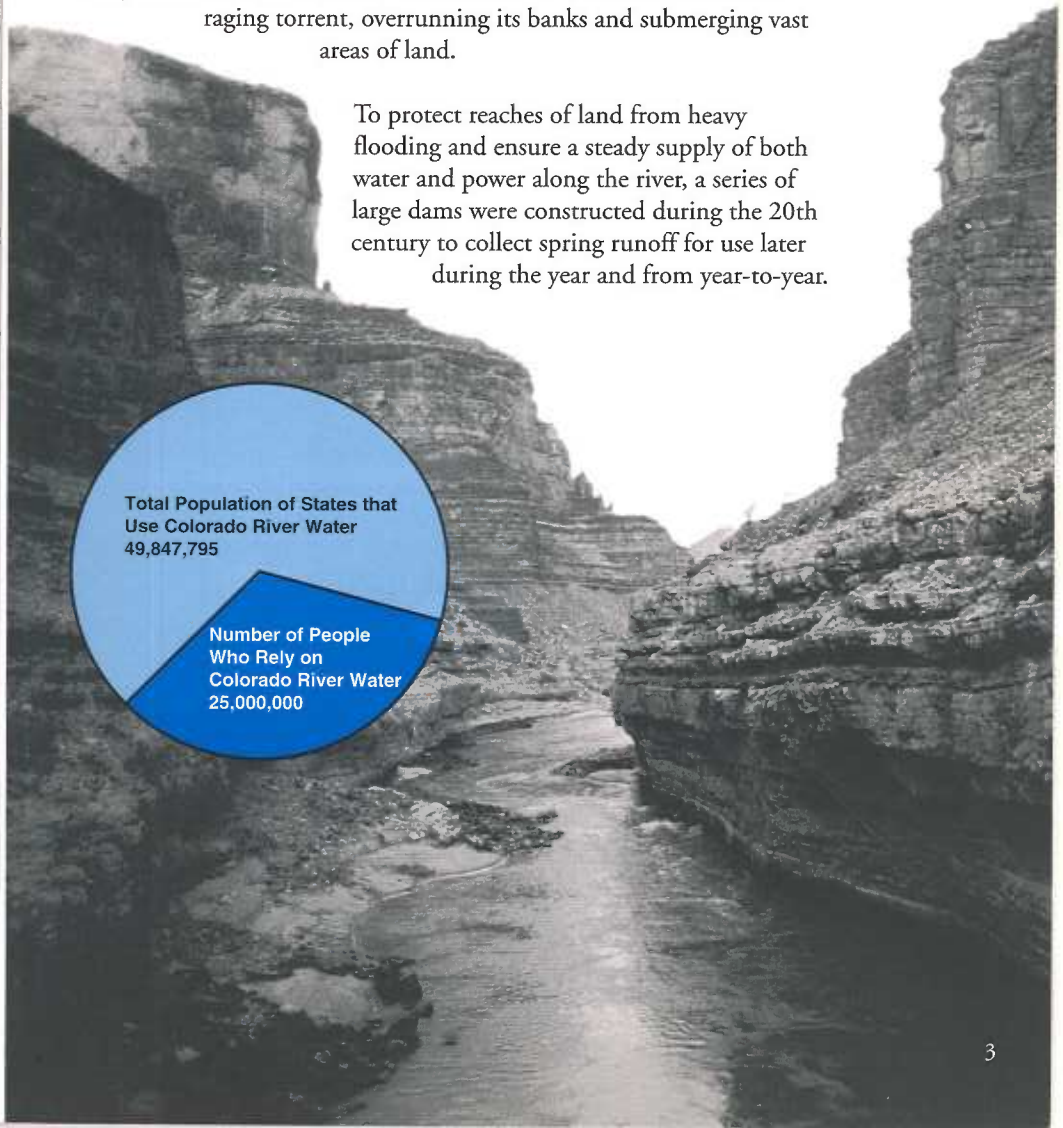
At its birth in the craggy peaks of the Colorado Rocky Mountains, the river starts as a trickle, gathering force from tributaries and water runoff as it tumbles over 1,400 miles, carving a channel through the southwestern U.S. and Mexico before reaching the Sea of Cortez. The river is augmented by a number of tributaries, the largest of which are the Green River in Wyoming and the San Juan River in New Mexico. Along the way, over 25 million people and 3.5 million acres of farmland in seven states rely (at least in part) on its water, as do numerous species of plants, fish and wildlife. In addition to providing water, the river also is a source of electricity and recreation for millions of residents and tourists. Within Mexico, the river provides water for numerous acres of farmland and to major metropolitan areas such as Tijuana and Mexicali.

Brochure produced with a grant from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region
Text: S. Joshua Newcom • Photos: Blue Cat Studio; Tom Fridmann; Judy Maben; Sue McClurg; MWD of Southern California; Phoenix Convention Bureau; Ken Skipper; U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Published 2003 • ©Water Education Foundation

The mission of the Water Education Foundation, an impartial, nonprofit organization, is to create a better understanding of water issues and help resolve water resources problems through educational programs.

The Colorado River is subject to periods of drought and flooding and the region through which it flows is subject to varying temperatures. Temperatures can range from 60 degrees below zero degrees Fahrenheit in the high mountains to a blistering 125 degrees in the desert valleys. Annual precipitation ranges from more than 50 inches at higher elevations to as little as 4 inches in the more arid regions. Because of this variance, in its natural state, oftentimes by late summer and early fall, the river would be bone dry in the lower reaches. Conversely, in spring and early summer, as snow melts and rain increases, the river could be a raging torrent, overrunning its banks and submerging vast areas of land.

To protect reaches of land from heavy flooding and ensure a steady supply of both water and power along the river, a series of large dams were constructed during the 20th century to collect spring runoff for use later during the year and from year-to-year.

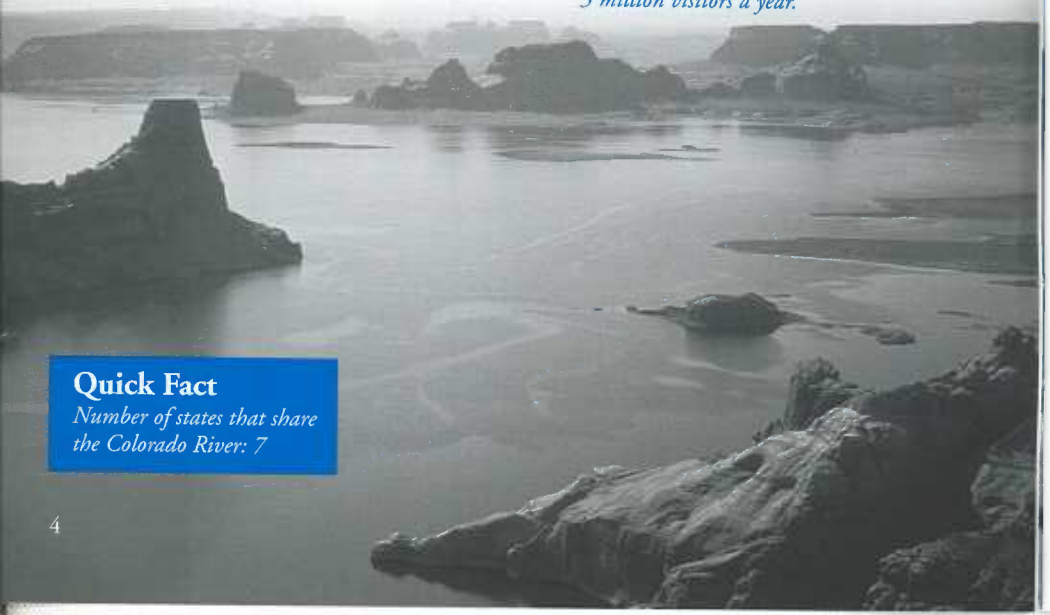


Tracing its Course

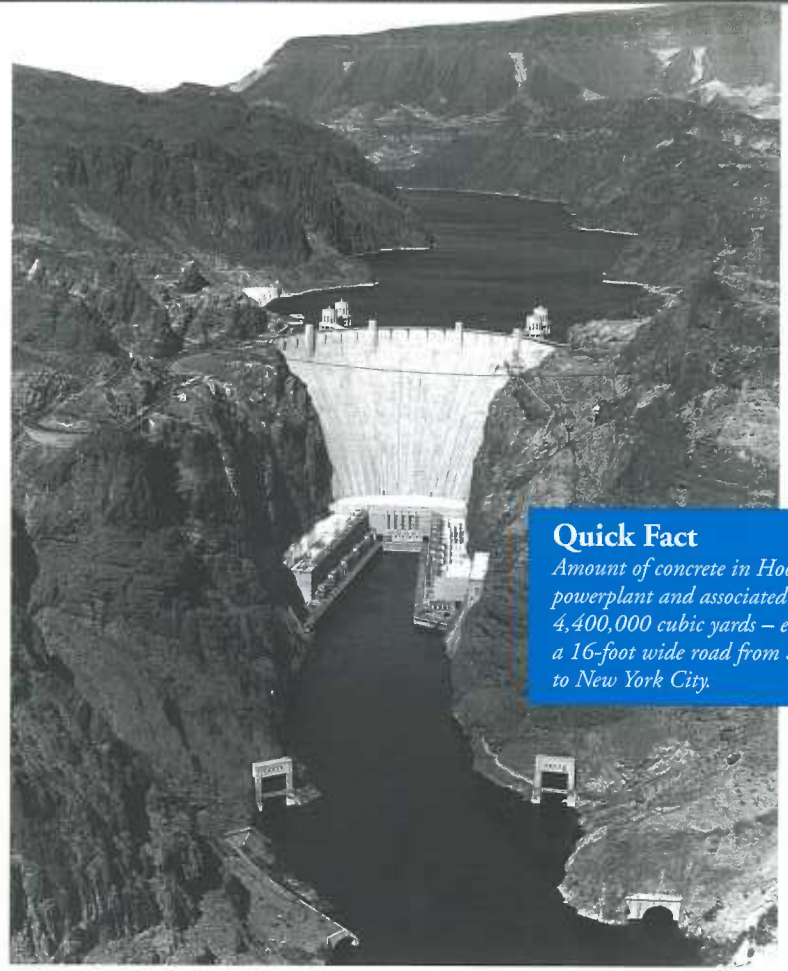
From Colorado, the river flows southwest, fed by its largest tributary – the Green River – flowing out of Wyoming. It continues on through Utah, supplemented by the San Juan River – the Colorado's second largest tributary – flowing out of New Mexico, before dropping down into Arizona and along the Nevada, California and Arizona borders and into Mexico. With the existing dams and reservoirs, one may envision the Colorado River as a stream of water flowing into a series of tea cups, each one only holding so much water before it flows into the next. Lake Powell, located on the border of Utah and Arizona, is the final and largest cup in the Upper Basin, while Lake Mead, located downstream on the Nevada/Arizona border, is the largest cup in the Lower Basin. The idea with Powell and Mead is to not allow the cups to overflow but instead to equalize the amount of water in each cup to keep them brimming.

The Green River in Wyoming supplies about 2 million acre-feet of water annually to the Colorado River.

Lake Powell, which holds a maximum of 26 million acre-feet of water, sees about 3 million visitors a year.

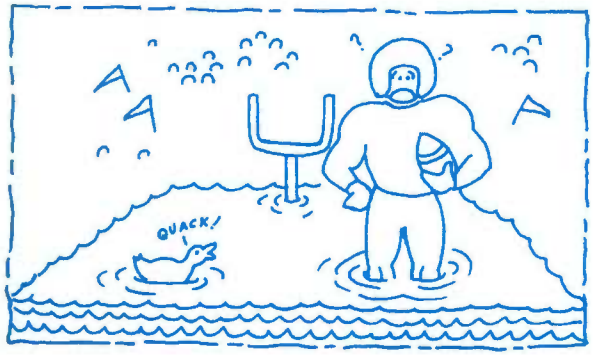


Quick Fact
Number of states that share the Colorado River: 7



Quick Fact
Amount of concrete in Hoover Dam, powerplant and associated structures: 4,400,000 cubic yards – enough to pave a 16-foot wide road from San Francisco to New York City.

The name "Hoover Dam" was given to the dam in 1931. However, some people who did not like Herbert Hoover, the 31st President of the United States, continued to call it "Boulder Dam," The dam was officially named as Hoover Dam in 1947 when President Harry S. Truman signed a congressional act.



An acre-foot equals about 326,000 gallons, or enough water to cover an acre of land, about the size of a football field, one foot deep. An average household uses between one-half and one acre-foot of water per year for indoor and outdoor use.

Dividing the Colorado River

The 1902 Reclamation Act prompted thousands of pioneers to head West in search of "manifest destiny." Homesteading, as it was called, brought farming and ranching in abundance and with it, the need for more water. With the expanding population came urban growth in the form of cities and the expansion of business. Early on, the state of California became a vocal claimant for Colorado River water, making other states with access to the river nervous that there wouldn't be enough water available for them to develop their own economies in the future. And so, with pressing needs, it was decided that the Colorado River would be divided among the competing states.

Lee's Ferry, a point on the Colorado River just below Glen Canyon Dam and at the top of the Grand Canyon, is the dividing point between the Upper Basin and Lower Basin.

Within the United States, the Colorado River Basin is divided into two portions: the Upper Basin and the Lower Basin. The dividing line for these portions is at Lee's Ferry near the Arizona/ Utah border.

Law of the River

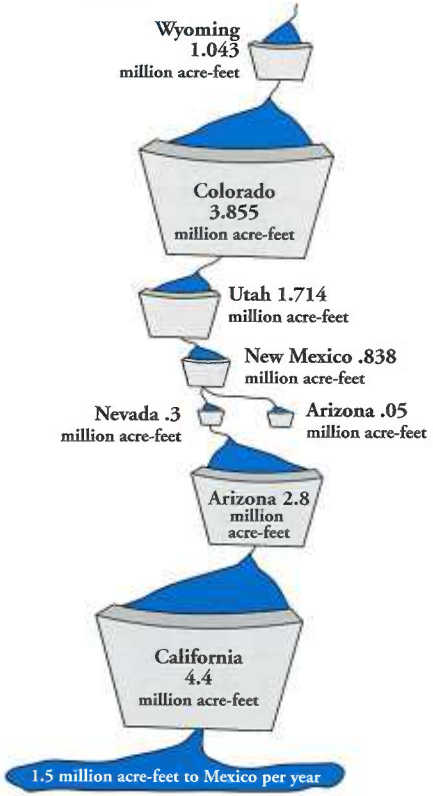
The "Law of the River" is a growing collection of compacts, agreements, contracts, treaties, state and federal legislation, court decrees and federal administrative actions that divide and regulate the use and management of the Colorado River. Many consider the Law of the River as a constitution because it establishes a framework for managing the river's resources.

Some of the most significant documents include:

1. The Colorado River Compact of 1922 that divided the rights to the use of the Colorado River between the Upper and Lower Basins.

Apportionment of 15 million acre-feet

The Upper Basin states consist of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, while the Lower Basin includes Nevada, Arizona and California. Under the 1922 Colorado River Compact, eventually signed by all seven states (Arizona did not sign the compact until years after the other states), each basin has a right to an average of 7.5 million acre-feet of water from the river annually. (An acre-foot is approximately 326,000 gallons, or enough to fill a football field to a depth of one-foot and can supply one to two families for a year.) The Upper Basin has an obligation to provide the Lower Basin 7.5 million acre-feet annually but officials say the Upper Basin itself will likely only see a maximum of 6.3 million acre-feet annually due to a lack of storage. In accordance with the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico, the U.S. must provide a minimum of 1.5 million acre-feet annually south of the border. The 10 American Indian tribes who own land along the Colorado River and its tributaries also have water rights that are included as part of the state's rights in which the tribes reside.



2. The Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928 that ratified the Colorado River Compact, authorized construction of Hoover Dam, its power plant, the All-American Canal and established basic apportionments among Arizona, California and Nevada.

3. Seven Party Agreement of 1931 that divided California's share of the Colorado among the seven major water users in the state.

4. The Mexican Water Treaty of 1944 gave Mexico a base allocation of 1.5 million acre-feet of water annually.

Among the states in the Upper and Lower basins, the water is further divided. The Lower Basin allocation used hard numbers based on 7.5 million acre-feet annually: 4.4 million acre-feet for California; 2.8 million acre-feet for Arizona; and 300,000 acre-feet for Nevada (which was largely undeveloped at the time). The Upper Basin states, not knowing for sure how much water they would have year to year after they met downstream needs in the Lower Basin and Mexcio, chose to divide their water based on percentages: 51.75 percent to Colorado; 23 percent to Utah; 14 percent to Wyoming; and 11.25 percent to New Mexico (see graphic for acre-feet estimates based on 7.5 million acre-feet annually).

Morelos Dam, located on the border between Arizona and Mexico, is the primary Colorado River water diversion point for Mexico.

Law of the River

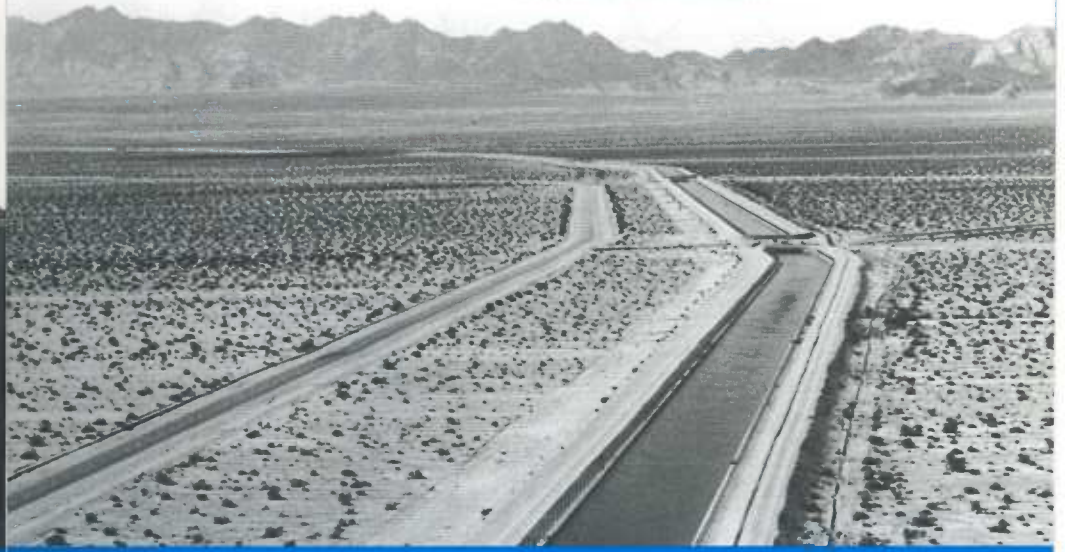
5. Upper Colorado River Basin Compact of 1948 that apportioned Colorado River use based on percentages among the Upper Basin states.

6. 1964 U.S. Supreme Court Decree in *Arizona v. California* that holds California to 4.4 million acre-feet; Arizona to 2.8 million acre-feet; and Nevada to 300,000 acre-feet annually and established water rights for five tribes below Hoover Dam.

7. 1968 Colorado River Basin Project Act which authorized the Central Arizona Project.

In addition to these agreements, numerous other compacts, agreements, contracts, international treaties, state and federal legislation, U.S. Supreme Court decisions and federal administrative actions comprise the larger, over-arching compendium that governs use of the Colorado River known as "The Law of the River."

Expansive canals for delivering water to cities and farms, such as the Colorado River Aqueduct in southern California, can be found throughout the Colorado River Basin states.



8. "Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of Colorado River Reservoirs of 1970," that links that operations of reservoirs between the Upper and Lower basins.

9. Minute 242, passed in 1973, that establishes salinity standards for the water being delivered to Mexico.

10. 1974 Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act that authorized desalting and salinity control projects to improve Colorado River water quality.

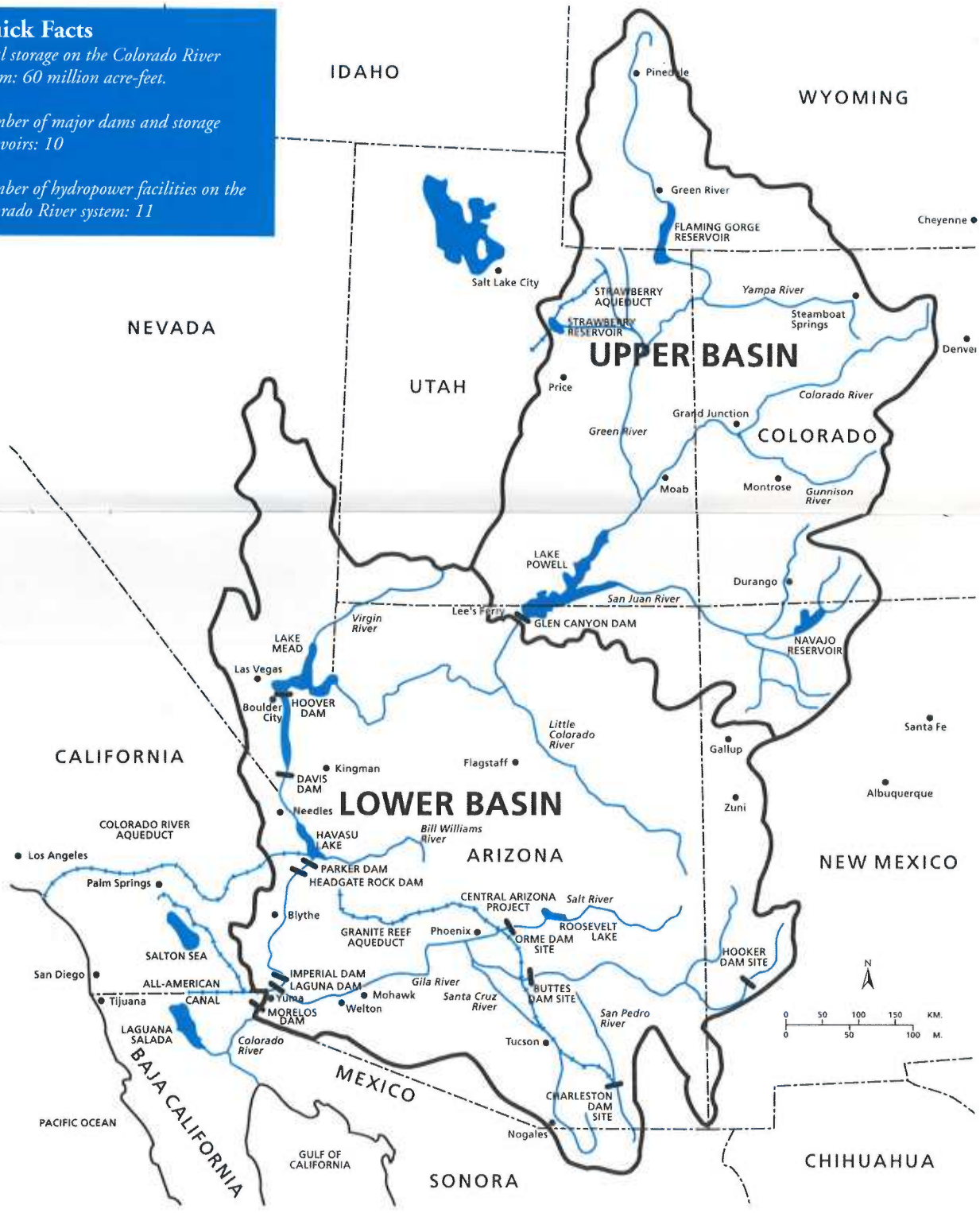
The Colorado River System

Quick Fact
Size of Colorado River Basin: 242,000 square miles.

Quick Facts
Total storage on the Colorado River system: 60 million acre-feet.

Number of major dams and storage reservoirs: 10

Number of hydropower facilities on the Colorado River system: 11

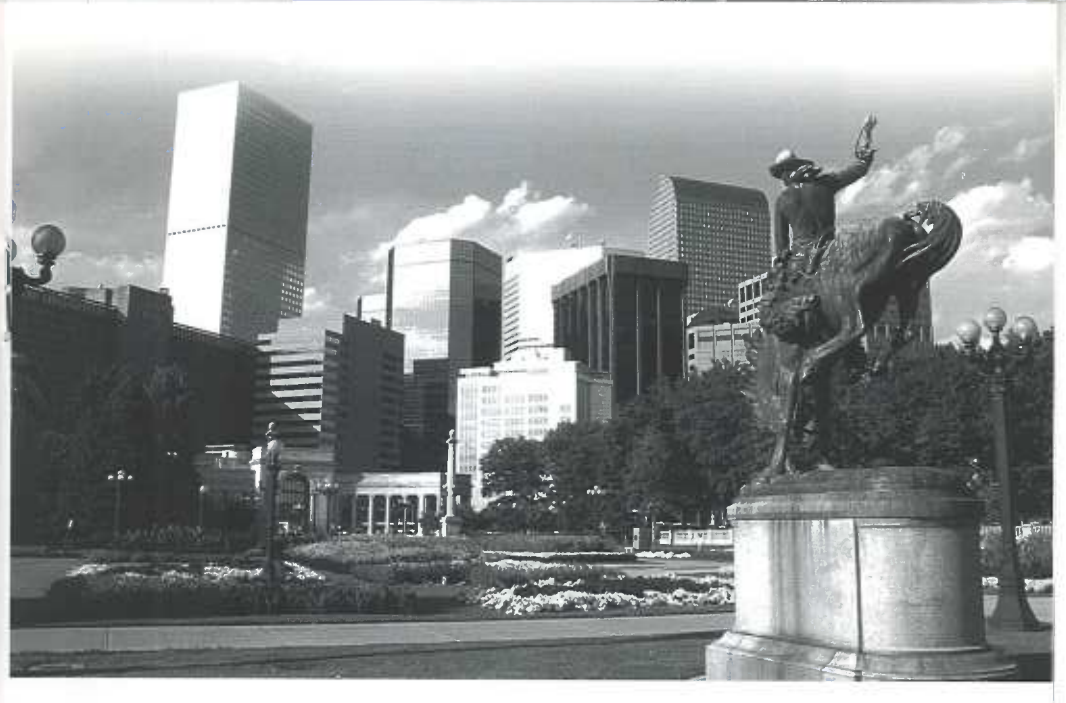


Meeting Demand in the 21st Century

Agriculture uses the majority of water in the Colorado River Basin – about 80 percent on average. In states such as Colorado, the percentage of water use dedicated for farming and ranching approaches 90 percent. In Utah, the $1.6 billion Central Utah Project (a conglomeration of reservoirs, aqueducts, tunnels and powerplants), when fully completed, will divert about 100,000 acre-feet of Colorado River, primarily to agriculture. New Mexico, which gets its Colorado River allocation from the San Juan River, uses water stored in Navajo Reservoir to irrigate about 111,000 acres of land for the Navajo Nation – the largest American Indian reservation in the United States. In the Lower Basin, California uses about 3.5 million acre-feet of Colorado River water annually for agriculture in the Palo Verde, Imperial and Coachella valleys.

In the 21st century, water use is increasingly shifting from agriculture to cities. Though the Upper Basin has not exhibited the growth of the Lower Basin states, its population continues to multiply. In Utah, the state's population is expected to expand from 1 million residents to 3 million by 2020. Though Colorado uses only 5 percent of its Colorado River water for municipal purposes, it is the third-fastest growing state in the nation. With 90 percent of its population living east (Denver area) of the Continental Divide and the Colorado River flowing on the west side of the divide, water is pumped over the mountains to the Denver area using transmountain diversions. The largest of these diversions is the federal Colorado Big-Thompson Project that moves approximately 217,000 acre-feet annually through a pipeline. Initially farms were the main beneficiaries but increasingly the water is being used for urban areas.

Agriculture uses the largest percentage of water in the Colorado River Basin – about 80 percent.



Denver, Colo., the largest city in the state, receives its Colorado River water from a trans-mountain diversion.

Quick Fact

Amount of hydroelectric generation produced by river facilities annually: 10 billion kilowatt hours (enough electricity to meet all electricity needs of 3 million people or the partial needs of 9 to 12 million people.

Within the Lower Basin, urban supply is more of an issue than it is for the Upper Basin. Water from the Central Arizona Project is being used mostly by cities, although its initial concept was for agricultural water. In 2002, Las Vegas remained the fastest growing city in the country adding about 5,000 new residents a month. Likewise, Phoenix and Tucson in Arizona and Los Angeles and San Diego in California continue to grow. The result is a demand for more water.

California, with over 17 million residents at least partially dependent on supplies from the Colorado River, is facing the greatest challenge. Since

The 11 hydropower dams on the Colorado River can produce 4,177,766 kilowatts of electricity: enough to meet the total needs of 3 million people or the partial needs of 9 to 12 million people.

the 1950s California has been using a cushion of unused river water belonging primarily to Nevada and Arizona to meet its own demands. Since the early 1990s, that extra amount has sometimes grown to as much as 800,000 acre-feet a year. But as populations in Nevada and Arizona grew by leaps and bounds, those states began using their full apportionments of the river. Arizona began banking its full apportionment of the river in the vast underground aquifers underlying the state in

The 110-mile long Lake Mead has 550 miles of shoreline and sees about 10 million recreational users a year.

a project known as the Arizona Water Bank (both Nevada and California also have plans to store Colorado River water in the bank).

Since 1997, California has had to rely on the secretary of the Interior to grant the state permission to take "surplus" flows from the Colorado River so the state can meet its demands. Upper Basin states, which have yet to develop their full apportionments of the river, are wary of California's seemingly endless search for more water. In 1996, the federal government strongly suggested that California reduce its overuse of the Colorado River in normal years and the state has since been trying to develop a long-term solution to its overuse.

Colorado River Timeline

600 Anasazi and Hohokam Indians develop water distribution system.
1500 Spanish explorers introduce livestock and ditch systems called acequias.
1847 Mormons arrive in Salt Lake Valley and begin cultivating farmland.
1869 John Wesley Powell begins exploration of the Colorado River by boat.
1902 US Reclamation Service (now Bureau of Reclamation) established.
1908 US Supreme Court rules water reserved as part of land for American Indians, creates the Winter's Doctrine.
1922 Colorado River Compact negotiated.
1925 Six states with the exception of Arizona sign compact.
1928 Boulder Canyon Project Act signed.
1931 Construction of Hoover Dam begins; Seven Party Agreement signed.
1944 U.S. and Mexico sign water allocation treaty.
1948 Upper Colorado River Compact signed.
1964 US Supreme Court Decree in *Arizona v. California.*
1969 Endangered Species Act passed.
1973 Construction begins on the Central Arizona Project (CAP).
1985 First CAP water deliveries.
1988 Upper Basin endangered fish recovery program begins.

Phoenix, Ariz. is one of the fastest growing cities in the United States and uses water from the Central Arizona Project.

Quick Fact

Lowest annual flow on record: 5 MAF

Highest annual flow on record: 24 MAF

Colorado River Timeline

1992 Congress signs Grand Canyon Protection Act.

1993 CAP declared essentially complete.

1996 Experimental flood releases made from Glen Canyon Dam to restore habitat below the dam; California told it must stop its overuse of the Colorado River.

1999 Development begins on interstate banking rule to allow California and Nevada to store water in Arizona aquifers.

2000 Interim Surplus Guidelines created, potentially allowing Nevada and California "extra" water from the Colorado River for 15 years.

Environmental Issues

Since its passage in 1973, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has been used in numerous instances to rejuvenate populations of plants, fish and wildlife that have become threatened or endangered. Both the Upper and Lower basins have, or are developing, endangered species recovery programs for large stretches of the Colorado River within the United States. Much of the focus has been on four species of native Colorado River fish – the razorback sucker, the bonytail chub, the humpback chub and the Colorado pikeminnow – listed as endangered under the ESA. Other species, such as the Southwestern willow flycatcher, also are the focus of conservation efforts.

The Southwestern willow flycatcher is an endangered species found along the Lower Colorado River.

Though the reason for their decline can vary from species to species, a major catalyst is the loss of habitat, particularly on the lower reaches of the river. Reasons for habitat loss include the construction of dams; channelization, containment and straightening of the river's natural course; and the introduction of non-native "game fish" species such as trout and bass to the river. Consequently, much of the ecosystem recovery efforts have been focused in the Upper Basin, both on the Colorado River and its tributaries, as part of a program known as the Upper Colorado River Recovery Implementation Program. Along the lower portion of the river below Hoover Dam, logistics are being developed for the Multi-Species Conservation Program, a plan that would incorporate conservation programs for fish, wildlife and plants.

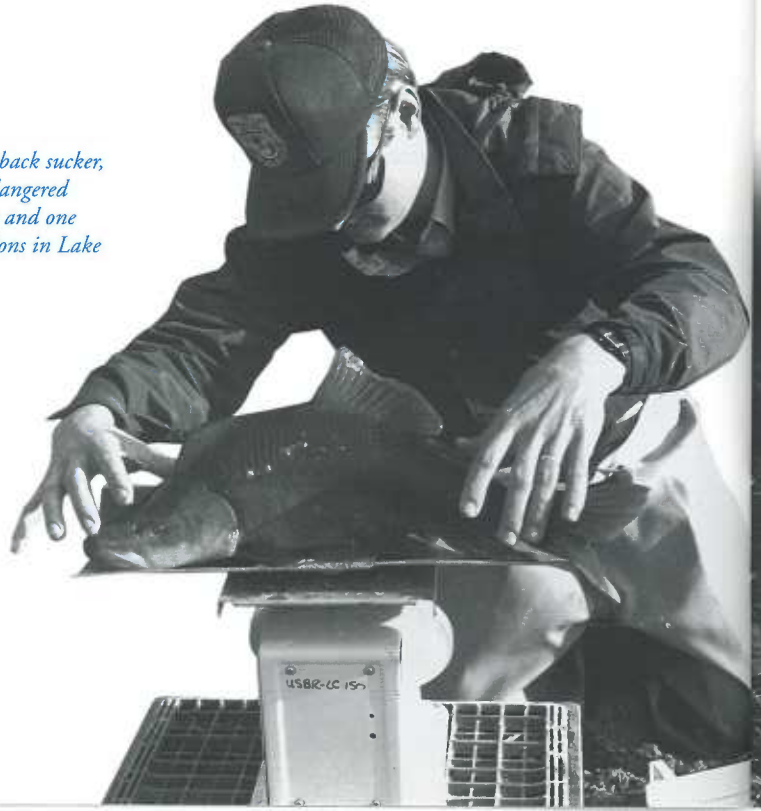
humpback chub

Dam Reoperation

A crucial restoration activity is changing dam releases, where and when possible, to more closely approximate the natural flow of the river. In its natural state, flows from the river are heavy in the spring and taper off by late summer. Likewise, during fall and winter, river flows would naturally be less than flows during the spring. Natural flows also are consistent throughout the day and night. However, since the major dams along the Colorado River were built to meet peak power demands, flows have been generally higher during the day and in the summer. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is currently working on making releases through the dams, in particular Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona and Flaming Gorge Dam in Utah, more closely resemble the natural hydrology of the river – less powerful flows through the dams and fewer fluctuations between releases. In 1996 and 2000, flood and low-flow releases were made from Glen Canyon Dam through the Grand Canyon in an attempt to mimic the natural flows of the river and to study flow impacts to water temperature, sediment deposition, vegetation and both native and non-native fish species. A third experimental flow study is under consideration.

Since 1996 officials have experimented with releases from Glen Canyon Dam and studied their effect on species and habitat in the Grand Canyon below the dam.

Other efforts to increase the number of native fish in the Colorado River include fish stocking programs and improving fish ladders to allow fish passage over smaller diversion dams.



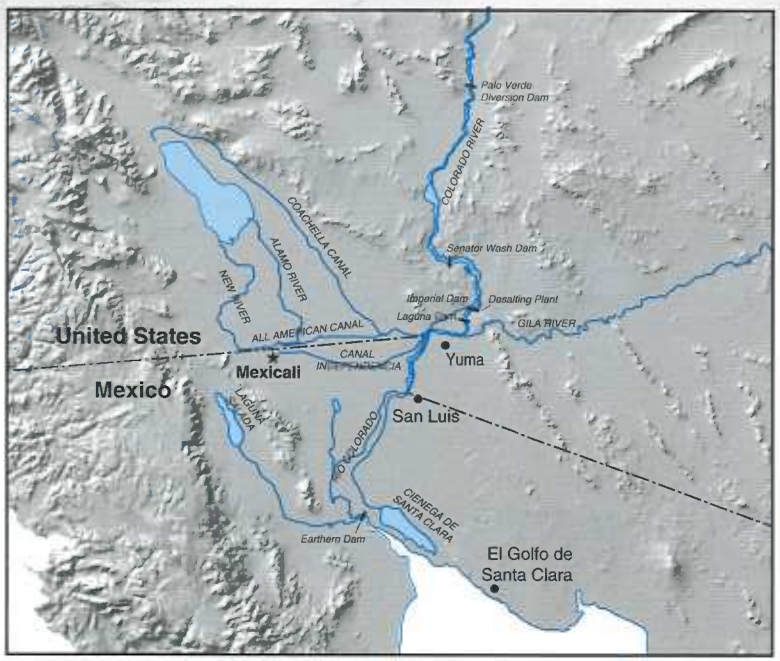
A biologist weighs a razorback sucker, one of the four native endangered fish of the Colorado River and one found in high concentrations in Lake Mohave.

Some experimental Glen Canyon Dam releases have restored riparian habitat and created sand bars for rafters to camp on.

The Colorado River Delta and Salton Sea

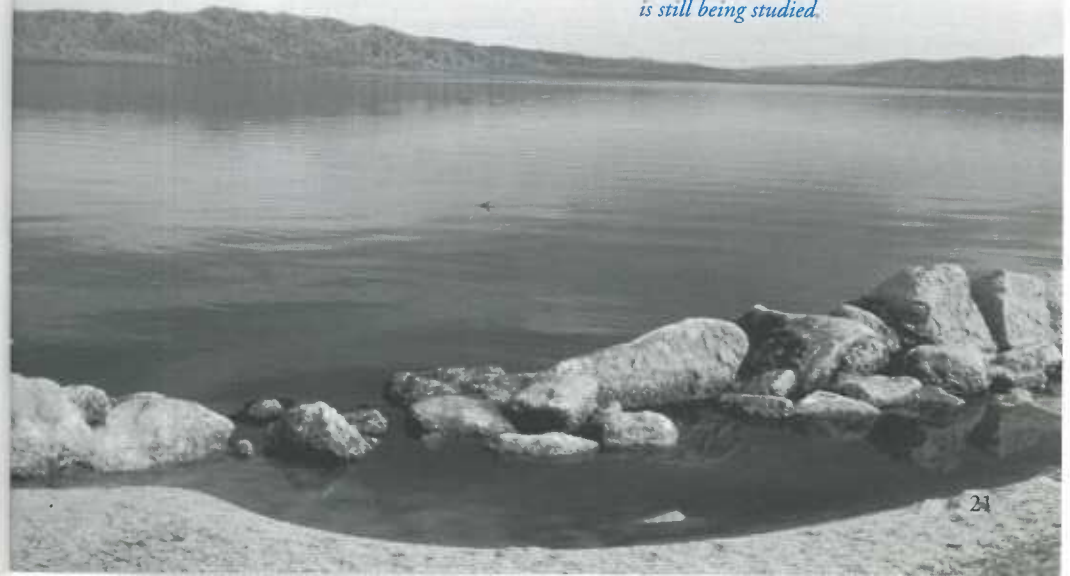
In recent years, the Colorado River Delta, or Mexican Delta, has attracted the attention of governments, academics and environmental advocacy groups in both Mexico and the U.S. The Delta is located where the Colorado River historically meandered through Mexico on its way to the Gulf of California. Much of the Delta ecosystem has been heavily damaged by a lack of water due to upstream river diversions. Now the river only flows to the Gulf in the wettest years when excess river water cannot be stored or entirely consumed by upstream interests. Bi-national discussions have been held to determine the best course of action, if any, for protecting and restoring the Delta.

Wetland habitats, such as those found in the Colorado River Delta, provide important habitat for many avian species, like these white pelicans.



Another looming environmental issue, and one closely tied to California's plan to reduce its use of the Colorado River, is the Salton Sea – a natural salt sink into which the Colorado River meandered in and out of through the centuries. The latest incarnation of the Sea occurred in 1905 when the Colorado River broke through an irrigation dike and filled the sink located in the Imperial Valley. By the time the river was contained 18 months later, it had filled the 40-mile long depression with over 7.5 million acre-feet of Colorado River water that is today 25 percent saltier than the Pacific Ocean. With no natural outlet, the sea is fed primarily by agricultural runoff from farmlands in the Imperial and Coachella valleys. If this water is conserved by Imperial Valley farmers for sale to San Diego, far less water will flow to the sea and scientists are afraid it will increase the salinity of the sea too quickly. Should this happen, the sea's fishery that supports numerous waterfowl including pelicans, grebes and cormorants will die out. Proponents for restoring the Salton Sea emphasize its role as a migratory stop-over for birds along the Pacific Flyway – an important habitat given that 90 percent of California's historic wetlands have disappeared due to infill. However, how best to restore the sea is still being debated.

How to resolve the issue of the Salton Sea, California's largest inland lake, is still being studied.



Water Quality

The Colorado River was originally named by Spanish explorers for its muddy, red color caused by the massive erosion occurring along the river channel as evidenced by the Grand Canyon. Millions of years ago, much of the Colorado River Basin was covered by a vast sea and consequently, much of the soil in the basin has a high salt composition.

As the river runs downstream, it gathers more and more salt along the way. Both the natural leaching of salts into the river from precipitation and human activities such as irrigation, increase the river's salinity. High salinity in the water can damage soil and crops, corrode pipes and household plumbing and make water unpalatable. It is estimated the annual costs to Lower Basin states as a result of high salt concentrations in the river are $1 billion in damages. Since the passage of the national 1974 Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act, programs have been developed to limit the introduction of salt into the river.

Water Conservation

Conserving water in arid regions like the Colorado River Basin is of the utmost importance and conservation practices are continually developing. National low-flow plumbing standards have been adopted for toilets showerheads, faucets, and urinals through the Federal Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Outdoor water needs, including watering the lawn, filling the swimming pool, and washing the car consume more than half the water used in a typical single-family home. Xeriscaping – landscaping with plants that use less water – has become a popular way for people to reduce outdoor water use by as much as 75 percent.

While most residential water is used outdoors, big savings can also be made indoors, especially in the bathroom. A traditional toilet can be the biggest water-using fixture in the house, consuming 3.6 gallons per flush and about 27 percent of a household's overall indoor water use, according to a national study. With conventional toilets, water can be conserved by placing a contained filled with water in the toilet tank to displace some of the water.

After the toilet, the biggest bathroom guzzler is the shower or bathtub. An eight-minute shower with a 2.2 gallon-per-minute showerhead can use 17 gallons of water. A bath, on the other hand, uses about 24 gallons.

In the kitchen, a typical dishwasher uses between 8 and 15 gallons of water. New, water-efficient styles can use as little as 6 gallons per load. In the laundry room, a typical clothes washer uses 41 gallons per load. High-efficiency clothes washers reduce the average volume per load by 40 percent.

Other urban water efficient steps include using highly-treated wastewater to irrigate parks and golf courses instead of using water that has been treated to drinking water standards. This practice is known as water recycling.

But conservation practices are not limited to urban areas. On farms, new technologies are being used to maximize efficient use of irrigation water. Lining irrigation canals with plastic or concrete can reduce the amount of water normally lost to seepage. More efficient irrigation techniques, such as replacing flood irrigation or sprinkler systems with drip irrigation, place the water directly onto the crop root zone.

Final Note

Trying to balance the water needs of farms, cities, the environment, American Indian tribes and recreation is no easy task, especially with an already over-allocated water source such as the Colorado River. The challenge for these interests is to find common ground on their water uses and this will require some willingness to diverge from their historic water demands. Whether this can be accomplished without intervention of the judicial system or will require legal action is uncertain. What is certain is that creative solutions to address the multitude of demands in the Colorado River Basin are being implemented now and into the future.

WATER EDUCATION FOUNDATION

717 K Street, Suite 317, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone (916) 444-6240 • Fax (916) 448-7699
www.watereducation.org

Purchase Order Number

River Report Newsletter	$25.00/year
Colorado River Water Map	$10.00
Layperson's Guide to California Water	$ 7.00
Layperson's Guide to the Colorado River	$ 7.00

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Mail – **717 K Street Suite 317, Sacramento, CA 95814**

AGENDA ITEM 10

MetroTAC Work Plan

MetroTAC
2013/14 Work Plan
November 2014 (Revised Per Metro TAC)

MetroTAC Items	Description	Subcommittee Member(s)
JPA Website Update	5/13: The Metro TAC would like to update the current website as it is outdated. A review of the current website and its limitations will be on the Metro TAC agenda in the next couple months. 9/13: Greg & Karyn have been working with Vision Internet to finalize a scope of work and contract. These will go to the JPA for approval at their October meeting. 1/14: The contract has been negotiated and approved and Vision has started on the framework for the website.	Greg Humora Karyn Keese Lori Peoples
Ebola Protocol for Protection of Wastewater Staff	*11/14: Members of Metro TAC discussed their concerns over protecting their wastewater crews from exposure to viruses such as Ebola. A recent panel of AWWA experts came to a conclusion that there are no current guidelines available from the CDC. Ann Sasaki stated that she will find if San Diego has a protocol on this and report back. It was suggested that ADS might have a protocol and should be contacted. SCAP has not released anything as well.*	*Mike Obermiller* *Tom Howard*
SDG&E Rate Plan	SDG&E has submitted a Rate Plan that would not only change some rate structures but will also shorten the off peak hours for users such as utilities. BBK will continue to monitor and update Metro TAC and Commission/JPA members on protest measures.	Paula de Sousa
PUD Industrial Waste Program Update	9/13: A performance audit was performed on the PUD's IWCP. The audit produced two findings and made 8 recommendations. PUD has hired Brown & Caldwell to perform a fee study and assist implementation of an updated program. A subcommittee of the Metro TAC was formed to work with PUD staff and the consultant.	Roberto Yano Ed Walton
Management of Non-Dispersibles in Wastewater	9/13: Eric Minicilli handed out a position paper prepared by the NEWEA.	Eric Minicilli
2013/14 Transportation Rate Update	5/13: PUD staff is proposing slightly revising the methodology and increasing the transportation rate. Subcommittee met with PUD staff on 6/12/13 to review calculations. 9/13: PUD staff is having the rate methodology reviewed by engineering staff. They should be meeting with Metro TAC subcommittee within the next month. 5/14: PUD staff has met with subcommittee and will be presenting the current proposal at May Metro TAC. 5/14: Metro TAC approved 2014 transportation rate w/caveat that PUD staff hires a consultant to review/revise methodology for 2015.	Al Lau Dan Brogadir Karyn Keese
PLWTP Permit Ad Hoc TAC	6/13: Ad Hoc created by JPA at their special June workshop. Goal: Create regional water reuse plan so that both a new, local, diversified water supply is created and maximum offload at Point Loma is achieved to support federal legislation for permanent acceptance of Point Loma as a smaller advanced primary plant. Minimize ultimate Point Loma treatment costs and most effectively spend ratepayer dollars due to successful coordination between water and wastewater agencies. Ad Hoc has been meeting all month and has developed a Concept Paper. Ad Hoc will be giving presentations to PAs City Councils/Board of Directors during July 2013. 9/13: Greg Humora, Leah Browder, and Scott Tulloch have given presentations to most of the governing bodies of the PAs in addition to meeting with environmental groups, San Diego staff and City Council members. A position paper, as well as a presentation, has been prepared. A resolution of support has been adopted by the governing bodies of the PAs. 1/14: The AdHoc outreach group continues to meet with stakeholders and City staff in development of the Program. *Milestones are included in each month agenda packet*	Greg Humora Leah Browder Mark Watton Scott Tulloch Rick Hopkins Jim Smyth Karyn Keese

MetroTAC Items	Description	Subcommittee Member(s)
IRWMP	Bob Kennedy attended the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) meeting of April 3, 2013. Minutes from this meeting are attached. 6/5/13: Bob Kennedy attended Meeting #43. Minutes are attached to this work plan. The Final 2013 San Diego IRWM Plan has been completed and is available to download at http://sdirwmp.org/2013-irwm-plan-update. 1/14: Bob Kennedy continues to attend RAC meetings and reports back to Metro TAC. 5/14: Bob Kennedy presented minutes from meeting #49 & #50 to Metro TAC *9/14*: Meeting No, 52 minutes included in October 2014 Metro TAC agenda.*12/14: Meeting No. 53 minutes included in December Metro TAC agenda.*	Bob Kennedy Greg Humora
Fiscal Items	The Finance committee will continue to monitor and report on the financial issues affecting the Metro System and the charges to the PAs. The debt finance and reserve coverage issues have been resolved. Refunds totaling $12.3 million were sent to most of the PA's.10/26/11: 2010 will be the first year where the PAs will be credited with interest on the debt service reserve and operational fund balances. Interest will be applied as an income credit to Exhibit E when that audit is complete.	Greg Humora Karen Jassoy Karyn Keese
Recycled Water Revenue Issue	Per our Regional wastewater Agreement revenues from SBWTP are to be shared with PA's. 4/11: City has agreed to pay out revenue to Wastewater Section and PA's credit will be on the Exhibit E adjustments at year end Open issues: Capacity reservation lease payments and North City Optimized System Debt service status. 12/11: Letter sent to San Diego regarding outstanding recycled water revenue issues. 1/14: Karyn Keese continues to meet with City staff to determine the basis of the water department's administrative charges.4/13: Need Metro TAC member for subcommittee	Karyn Keese
Water Reduction - Impacts on Sewer Rates	The MetroTAC wants to evaluate the possible impact to sewer rates and options as water use goes down and consequently the sewer flows go down, reducing sewer revenues. Sewer strengths are also increasing because of less water to dilute the waste. We are currently monitoring the effects of this. 2/2011:wastewater revenues are declining due to conservation and flow reductions and agencies are re-prioritizing projects to be able to cover annual operations costs	Eric Minicilli Bob Kennedy Karyn Keese
"No Drugs Down the Drain"	The state has initiated a program to reduce pharmaceuticals entering the wastewater flows. There have been a number of collection events within the region. The MetroTAC, working in association with the Southern California Alliance of Publicly-owned Treatment Works (SCAP), will continue to monitor proposed legislation and develop educational tools to be used to further reduce the amount of drugs disposed of into the sanitary sewer system. 8/2010: County Sheriff and Chula Vista have set up locations for people to drop off unwanted medications and drugs.4/11: Local law enforcement has taken a proactive role and is sponsoring drug take back events. 3/11: TAC to prepare a position for the board to adopt; look for a regional solution; watch requirements to test/control drugs in wastewater. 10/26/11: A prescription drug take back day is scheduled for 10/29/11. Go to www.dea.gov to find your nearest location.4/12: East County to host a prescription drug take back 4/28/12. 4/27/13 is scheduled to be a county wide take back day. Locations can be found on the DEA website. 5/14: There was a county-wide drug take-back program on 4/26/14. All sheriffs' offices in San Diego County now take-back drugs on a daily basis. 9/14: Measures are being taken through the Attorney General's office to require Drug Stores to take back unused drugs on a national level.	Greg Humora
Strength Based Billing Evaluation	3/20/13: Brown and Caldwell presented their draft results to Metro TAC. This has been added as a standing item to the Metro TAC agenda for discussions on the recommendations. 9/13: This item is complete. 1/14: City staff provided Metro TAC with draft adjustments back to 2004 based on B&C's review of the North City Plants flows. 2/14: The City provided the Finance Committee with draft adjustments back to 1998.	Karyn Keese

MetroTAC Items	Description	Subcommittee Member(s)
Grease Recycling	To reduce fats, oils, and grease (FOG) in the sewer systems, more and more restaurants are being required to collect and dispose of cooking grease. Companies exist that will collect the grease and turn it into energy. MetroTAC is exploring if a regional facility offers cost savings for the PAs. The PAs are also sharing information amongst each other for use in our individual programs. 3/11: get update on local progress and status of grease rendering plant near Coronado bridge	Eric Minicilli
Padre Dam Mass Balance Correction	11/11: Padre Dam has been overcharged for their sewage strengths since 1998. Staff from City of San Diego presented a draft spreadsheet entitled Master Summary Reconciliations Padre Dam Mass Balance Corrections Calculation. Rita Bell and Karyn Keese were elected to review the documentation and report back to Metro TAC. 2/12: Audit complete. Item added as Standing to Metro TAC agenda.4/12: This issue is scheduled as a standing item and discussed at each Metro TAC meeting until it is resolved. Currently Metro TAC is focusing on the statue of limitations. 2/13: The PAs have received a joint letter from Padre Dam/City of San Diego. The PA's attorneys group continues to meet on this issue. 3/13: The attorney's group has requested an extension to 4/23/13 to respond to San Diego's letter. 5/13: The attorney's group has submitted a letter to Padre Dam and San Diego. 1/14: City of San Diego has submitted an offer to the attorney's group. The attorney's group met in January to discuss. 2/14: Edgar Patino has prepared a spreadsheet of all open financial issues. Karyn Keese is currently reviewing it. The spreadsheet has been given to the attorney's group. 5/14: Metro TAC will meet with the PA attorney group at the May meeting. 9/14: PA Attorney group has submitted a letter to San Diego and Padre Dam outlining a proposed settlement.	Rita Bell Karyn Keese
Waiver and Recycled Water Study Implementation	11/12: Metro TAC requested a timeline from City staff including milestones for the waiver process. The waiver is due no later than 7/30/15. However, the application needs to be submitted six months prior to the July date (2/1/15). Preparation of the waiver will begin in the early part of FYE 2014. 2/13: City staff has met to start coordination of the waiver process. Staff in attendance included Roger Bailey, Marsi Steirer, Guann Hwang, Steve Meyers, and Allan Langworthy. 5/13: Scott Tulloch has briefed Metro TAC and the Metro Commission/JPA on the waiver's history and secondary equivalency. A JPA workshop to be held in June to further discuss. Scott Tulloch is preparing a briefing paper for the Commission's use.6/13: JPA workshop held and PLWTP Steering Committee and Ad Hoc TAC were appointed.	Greg Humora Leah Browder Scott Tulloch Karyn Keese
City of San Diego Recycled Water Pricing Study	San Diego is working on a rate study for pricing recycled water from the South Bay plant and the North City plant. Metro TAC, in addition to individual PAs, has been engaged in this process and has provided comments on drafts San Diego has produced. We are currently waiting for San Diego to promulgate a new draft which addresses the changes we have requested. 10/26/11: draft study still not issued. 5/13: Recycled Water Study to be on July 2013 Metro TAC agenda per PUD staff.6/24/13: Recycled Water Pricing Study goes to IROC. 7/10/13: Recycled Water Study goes to NR&C 9/13: PUD has hired Black & Veatch to review the study	Karyn Keese Rita Bell
Pure Water Program Cost Allocation	A small working group was formed to discuss options to allocate PLWTP offset project costs among the water and wastewater rate payers; Concepts will be discussed at TAC and JPA Board in near future.7/12: Subcommittee to meet with PUD staff & consultants to review TM 8 and economic model.8/12: Subcommittee has meet with City staff and consultants. Economic model has been received. City will not pursue cost allocations until Demonstration Project is complete due to staffing constraints. 6/13: Ad Hoc TAC has started work on cost allocation concept. 5/14: Cost allocation workgroup will meet in May. 6/14: Cost allocation group has met twice.*7/14: Cost allocation group continues to meet on a every two week basis.*	Greg Humora Leah Browder Scott Tulloch Rick Hopkins Roberto Yano Kristen Crane Al Lau Bob Kennedy Karyn Keese

MetroTAC Items	Description	Subcommittee Member(s)
Board Members' Items		
Rate Case Items	1/12: San Diego is in the process of hiring a consultant to update their rate case. As part of that process, Metro TAC and the Finance Committee will be monitoring the City's proposals as they move forward. 6/12: San Diego hired Black & Veatch as their rate consultant. 2/13: Preliminary results were reported at the IROC Meeting of 2/19/13. Karyn Keese will be working with the IROC Finance Committee to review details. 3/13: Karyn Keese attended a joint workshop with IROC to review the draft revenue requirement for the Rate Case. 4/13: Next meeting with IROC on the rate case is 5/20/13. 5/13: Next special meeting with IROC is June 24, 2013. 6/13: San Diego is only moving forward with Water Rate Case due to needed rate increase. Wastewater does not appear to need a rate adjustment for two years.	Karyn Keese
Exhibit E	Metro TAC and the Finance Committee are active and will monitor this process. Individual items related to Schedule E will come directly to the Board as they develop. 2/13: 2010 and 2011 audits are ongoing. 3/13: The 2010 audit is complete and has been presented to Metro TAC & the Finance Committee. Will move forward to Commission at 6/13 meeting. 2011 field work is complete. 2012 sample selected.9/13: 2012 preliminary fieldwork is complete. Waiting for PUD's answers to questions. 5/14: Fieldwork for all audits is complete (including 2013). True-ups have not been completed since 2008 due to the Padre Dam and North City billing issues.	Karen Jassoy Karyn Keese
Future bonding	Metro TAC and the Finance Committee are active and will monitor this process. Individual items related to bonding efforts will come directly to the Board as they develop. 10/26/11: San Diego is issuing an RFP for a cost of service study to support a future bond issue potentially in mid-2013. Kristin Crane to sit on the selection panel. 2/1 3: San Diego's preliminary rate case does not show the issuance of additional debt until FY 2018.	Karen Jassoy Karyn Keese Kristen Crane
Changes in water legislation	Metro TAC and the Board should monitor and report on proposed and new legislation or changes in existing legislation that impact wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal, including recycled water issues	Paula de Sousa
Border Region	Impacts of sewer treatment and disposal along the international border should be monitored and reported to the Board. These issues would directly affect the South Bay plants on both sides of the border. 2/12: This Item does not have a champion. Should we remove?	*Who should take over?*
SDG&E Rate Case	5/14: BBK prepared a draft letter for all PAs to send regarding SDG&E's latest proposal to the PUC regarding the change in off-peak hours. BBK will continue to monitor.	Paula de Sousa
Metro JPA Strategic Plan	6/12: Chairman Ewin to establish a subcommittee to monitor the progress of strategic plan initiatives.	*Who should take over?*

Completed Items	Description	Subcommittee Member(s)
City of San Diego Revised Procurement Process	8/12: San Diego City Engineer James Nagelvoort reported on recent changes to San Diego's procurement process to move projects through more quickly. Technically any CIP projects under $30 million may no longer need to be reviewed by the Metro TAC or JPA prior to City Council approval. Chairman Humora requested San Diego prepare a summary of the recent changes and the decision points for consideration of the TAC at the September meeting. 10/4: Metro Commission requests further review by TAC to recommend an appropriate level for CIP's to be brought forth to the Commission. 11/12: MetroTAC recommended leaving the thresholds as they are today and therefore everything will go through TAC and then to the JPA for formal action. The policy will be placed on the JPA website. The Metro Commission approved the policy at their November 2012 meeting. San Diego's CIP will become a standing item on the Metro TAC agenda.	Metro TAC
State WDRs & WDR Communications Plan	The Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), a statewide requirement that became effective on May 2, 2006, requires all owners of a sewer collection system to prepare a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). Agencies' plans have been created. We will continue to work to meet state requirements, taking the opportunity to work together to create efficiencies in producing public outreach literature and implementing public programs. **Project complete: 5/10.** 2/12: State has proposed new WDR regulations. Metro TAC will not reopen but Dennis Davies will stay on top of the issue.	Dennis Davies
Ocean Maps from Scripps	Schedule a presentation on the Sea Level Rise research by either Dr. Emily Young, San Diego Foundation, or Karen Goodrich, Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve **Project complete: 5/10**	Board Member Item
Secondary Waiver	The City of San Diego received approval from the Coastal Commission and now the Waiver is being processed by the EPA. The new 5 year waiver to operate the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant at advanced primary went into effect August 1, 2010. **Project complete 7/10**	Scott Huth
Lateral Issues	Sewer laterals are owned by the property owners they serve, yet laterals often allow infiltration and roots to the main lines causing maintenance issues. As this is a common problem among PAs, the MetroTAC will gather statistics from national studies and develop solutions. 4/11: There has been no change to the issue. We will continue to track this item through SCAP and report back when the issue is active again. **Efforts closed 3/11**	Tom Howard Joe Smith
Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Project	San Diego engaged CDM to design/build/operate the project for the water repurification pilot program. 2/8/11: Equipment arrived 3/2011; tours will be held when operational (June/July 2011 timeframe). 2/12: Tours are available. San Diego whitepaper on IPR distributed to Metro TAC members. **Closed 4/18/12**	Al Lau
SDG&E Rate Case	SDG&E has filed Phase 2 of its General Rate Case, which proposes a new "Network Use Charge" which would charge net-energy metered customers for feeding renewable energy into the grid as well as using energy from the grid. The proposal will have a significant impact on entities with existing solar facilities, in some cases, increases their electricity costs by over 400%. Ultimately, the Network Use Charge will mean that renewable energy projects will no longer be as cost effective. SDG&E's proposal will damage the growth of renewable energy in San Diego County. A coalition of public agencies has formed to protest this rate proposal.2/12: PUC has not accepted SDG&E's filing. Metro TAC move to close this item. Will continue to monitor this.8/19: Karyn to check with Paula regarding latest SDG&E issues.	Paula de Sousa

Completed Items	Description	Subcommittee Member(s)
Metro JPA Strategic Plan	2/2011: committee to meet 2/28/11 to plan for retreat to be held on 5/5/11 Retreat held and wrap up presented to the Commission at their June Meeting. JPA strategic planning committee to meet to update JPA Strategic Plan and prepare action items. 1/12: Draft strategic plan reviewed by Board and referred to Metro TAC for input. MetroTAC has created a subcommittee to work on this project. 2/12: Metro TAC has completed their final review. Forwarded to Commission. 4/12: Adopted at April 2012 Metro JPA Meeting. Project complete.	Augie Caires Ernie Ewin
Recycled Water Study	As part of the secondary waiver process, San Diego agreed to perform a recycled water study within the Metro service area. That study is currently underway, and MetroTAC has representatives participating in the working groups. TM #8 Costs estimates are out and PAs provided comments on TM#8 and have asked for a technical briefing. 10/16/11: Final draft of report is due out in November 2011.1/12: Final draft of report is due in March 2012.3/12: Final draft available for comments until 3/19/12 4/12: PUD staff to give presentation to Metro JPA at their May meeting. 5/12 PUD staff presented the Recycled Water Study to the Metro JPA at their May meeting. Metro JPA approved the Study as a planning document. Study to move forward to SD City Council in July 2012 with letter of support from JPA. 7/12: City of San Diego approved the Recycled Water Study; Study submitted on time to Coastal Commission. Final report uploaded to JPA website.11/12: San Diego received a letter from the Coastal Commission. Metro Commission consensus was that based on the tone of the Coastal Commission letter the region may be seeing some time line changes relative to San Diego's projections on the implementation of IPR and that the MetroTAC needs to manage all aspects including the Coastal Commission and multiple issues such as desalination water, Coastal Commissions attitude at this point and pending IPR programs we have heard about.	Scott Huth Al Lau Scott Tulloch Karyn Keese
IRWMP	4:12: Metro TAC received a presentation from Cathy Pieroni (City of San Diego) on the Integrated Regional Water Management Program (IRWMP). Group is still relatively informal but plans to become more structured during its upcoming 2 year plan update. There is a governance & finance work group that starts in the 3rd quarter of 2012 and at that point the JPA role will be examined. Padre Dam and Chula Vista are regular participants. 9/19: Cathy Pieroni gave an update. Recommendation by IRWM to the RAC to include a seat for the Metro JPA. Bob Kennedy will attend the October 3, 2012 meeting representing the JPA. 11/12: At their November 2012 meeting the Metro Commission unanimously appointed Bob Kennedy of Otay Water District as primary and Metro TAC Chairman Greg Humora as alternate to the IRWMPRAC. 2/13: On February 6, 2013 Bob Kennedy attended the IRWMP meeting. Metro JPA has been added as a permanent member of the Water Quality subcommittee of the RAC. The City of San Diego presented an overview of the Recycled Water Study. Next meeting scheduled for April 3, 2013. Closed 4/12 as the Metro JPA has become a member.	Bob Kennedy Greg Humora
Role of Metro JPA regarding Recycled Water	As plans for water reuse unfold and projects are identified, Metro JPA's role must be defined with respect to water reuse and impacts to the various regional sewer treatment and conveyance facilities 2/12: Scott Huth removed as member due to new position. JPA/Metro TAC needs to appoint a new representative. 4/13: Scott Tulloch added to this subcommittee. Metro TAC member needed. 5/13: Greg Humora added to this work group.6/13: This group was formalized by the JPA as the PLWTP Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee.	Greg Humora Karyn Keese Scott Tulloch

Completed Items	Description	Subcommittee Member(s)
San Diego Wastewater 50th Anniversary Celebration	5/13: Cheryl Lester presented the draft plan for the Anniversary celebration. She requested Metro Commission/JPA participation. Commission Parks will represent the Commission/JPA. 9/13: The celebration was a big success and was well attended.	Sherryl Parks
SDG&E Rate Case	8/19: Karyn to check with Paula regarding latest SDG&E issues.11/12: Sophie Akins from BBK will present updated information to Metro TAC.	Paula de Sousa
Salt Creek Diversion	9/2010: OWD, Chula Vista and San Diego met to discuss options and who will pay for project; Chula Vista and OWD are reviewing options. 2/2011: OWD and PBS&J reviewed calculations with PUD staff; San Diego to provide backup data for TAC to review. This option is also covered in the Recycle Water Study.10/26/11: Back-up information has still not been received from staff. 8/12: San Diego to conduct business case evaluation and add to Capital Improvement Program as recommend by Metro Commission to San Diego City Council on July 17, 2012 in support of the Recycled Water Study.5/14: PUD staff has prepared and presented a Business Case. This has been discussed at the March, April, & May Metro TAC meetings. 5/14: Metro TAC agreed with PUD staff recommendation that this project should not be pursued at this time. Otay abstained from the vote.	Roberto Yano Bob Kennedy Karyn Keese Rita Bell

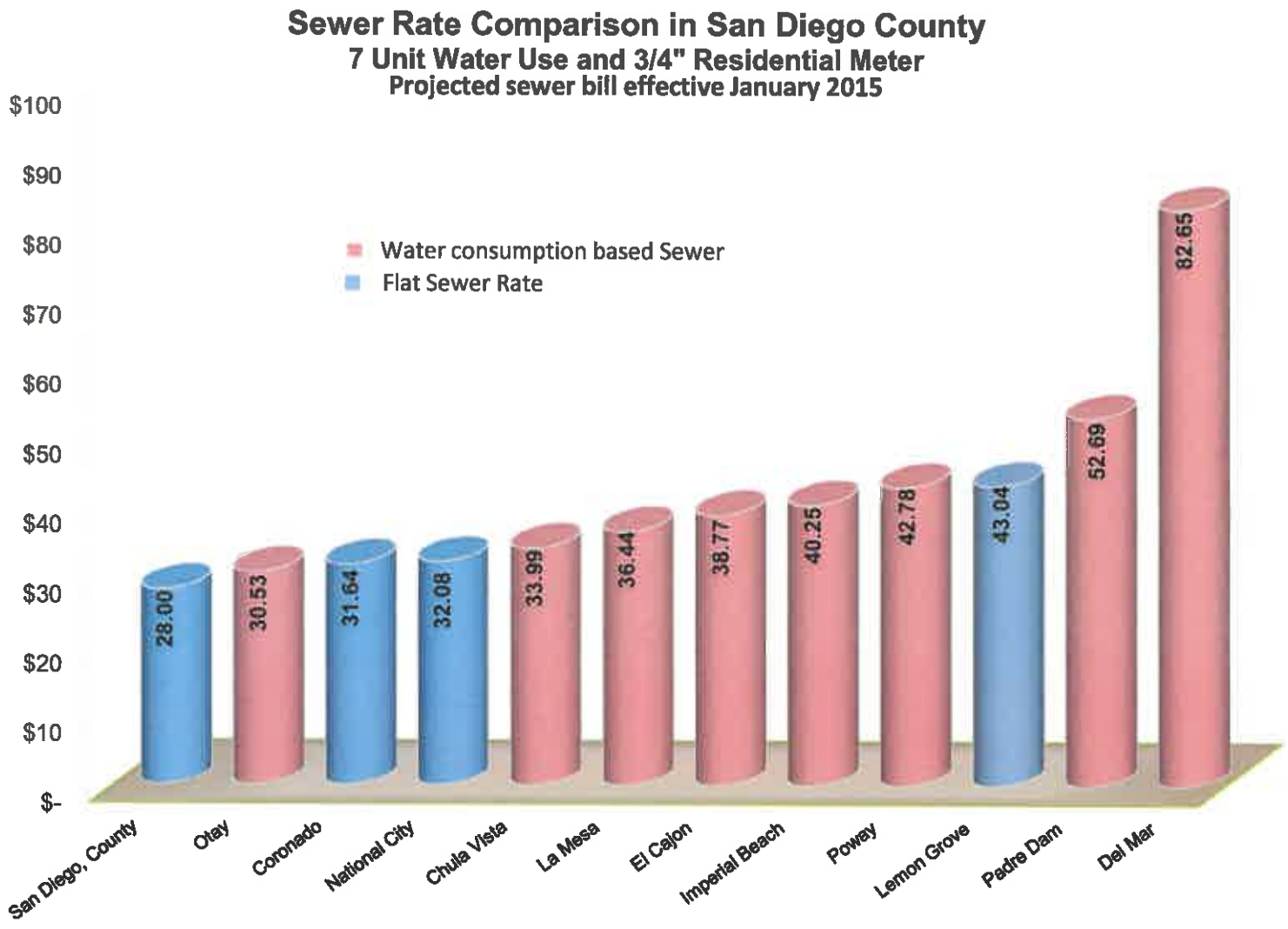
Metro TAC
Participating Agencies
Selection Panel Rotation

Agency	Representative	Selection Panel	Date Assigned
Padre Dam	Neal Brown	IRWMP – Props 50 & 84 Funds	2006
El Cajon	Dennis Davies	Old Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer Relocation	9/12/2007
La Mesa	Greg Humora	As-Needed Piping and Mechanical	11/2007
National City	Joe Smith	MBC Additional Storage Silos	02/2008
Otay Water District	Rod Posada	As-Needed Biological Services 2009-2011	02/2008
Poway	Tom Howard	Feasibility Study for Bond Offerings	02/2008
County of San Diego	Dan Brogadir	Strategic Business Plan Updates	02/2008
Coronado	Scott Huth	Strategic Business Plan Updates	09/2008
Coronado	Scott Huth	As-needed Financial, HR, Training	09/2008
PBS&J	Karyn Keese	As-needed Financial, Alternate HR, Training	09/2008
Otay Water District	Rod Posada	Interviews for Bulkhead Project at the PLWTP	01/2009
Del Mar	David Scherer	Biosolids Project	2009
Padre Dam	Neal Brown	Regional Advisory Committee	09/2009
County of San Diego	Dan Brogadir	Large Dia. Pipeline Inspection/Assessment	10/2009
Chula Vista	Roberto Yano	Sewer Flow Monitoring Renewal Contract	12/2009
La Mesa	Greg Humora	Sewer Flow Monitoring Renewal Contract	12/2009
Poway	Tom Howard	Fire Alarm Panels Contract	12/2009
El Cajon	Dennis Davies	MBC Water System Improvements D/B	01/2010
Lemon Grove	Patrick Lund	RFP for Inventory Training	07/2010
National City	Joe Smith	Design/Build water replacement project	11/2010
Coronado	Scott Huth	Wastewater Plan update	01/2010
Otay Water District	Bob Kennedy	RFP Design of MBC Odor Control Upgrade/Wastewater Plan Update	02/2011
Del Mar	Eric Minicilli	Declined PS 2 Project	05/2011
Padre Dam	Al Lau	PS 2 Project	05/2011
County of San Diego	Dan Brogadir	RFP for As-Needed Biological Services Co.	05/2011
Chula Vista	Roberto Yano	North City Cogeneration Facility Expansion	07/2011
La Mesa	Greg Humora	confined space RFP selection panel	10/2011
Poway	Tom Howard	COSS's for both Water and WW	10/2011
El Cajon	Dennis Davies	Independent Accountant Financial Review & Analysis – All Funds	01/2012

Updated 12/10/2014

EXP

Lemon Grove	Mike James	MBC Dewatering Centrifuges Replacement (Passed)	01/2012
National City	Joe Smith	MBC Dewatering Centrifuges Replacement (Passed)	01/2012
Coronado	Godby, Kim	MBC Dewatering Centrifuges Replacement (Passed)	01/2012
Otay Water District	Bob Kennedy	MBC Dewatering Centrifuges Replacement (Accepted)/Strategic Planning Rep	01/2012
Del Mar	Eric Minicilli	New As Need Engineering Contract	02/2012
Padre Dam	Al Lau	PA Rep. for RFQ for As Needed Design Build Services (Passed)	05/2012
County of San Diego	Dan Brogadir	PA Rep. for RFQ for As Needed Design Build Services (Cancelled project)	05/2012
Chula Vista	Roberto Yano	As-Needed Condition Assessment Contract (Accepted)	06/2012
La Mesa	Greg Humora	New programmatic wastewater facilities condition (Awaiting Response)	11/2012
Poway	Tom Howard	Optimization Review Study	01/2013
El Cajon	Dennis Davies	PUD 2015 Annual Strategic Plan	1/15/14
Lemon Grove	Mike James		
National City	Kuna Muthusamy	As-Needed Engineering Services	7/25/14
Coronado	Ed Walton		
Otay Water District	Bob Kennedy	Strategic Planning (Volunteered, participated last year)	01/2014
Del Mar	Eric Minicilli		
Padre Dam	Al Lau	Pure Water Program Manager Services	9/1/14
County of San Diego	Dan Brogadir		
Chula Vista	Roberto Yano		
La Mesa	Greg Humora		
Poway	Tom Howard		
El Cajon	Dennis Davies		
Lemon Grove	Mike James		
National City	Kuna Muthusamy		
Coronado	Ed Walton		
Otay Water District	Bob Kennedy		


Sewer Rate Comparison in San Diego County
7 Unit Water Use and 3/4" Residential Meter
Projected sewer bill effective January 2015
$100
$90
$80
$70
$60
$50
$40
$30
$20
$10
$-
Water consumption based Sewer
Flat Sewer Rate
28.00
30.53
31.64
32.08
33.99
36.44
38.77
40.25
42.78
43.04
52.69
82.65
San Diego, County
Otay
Coronado
National City
Chula Vista
La Mesa
El Cajon
Imperial Beach
Poway
Lemon Grove
Padre Dam
Del Mar

AGENDA ITEM 11

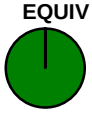
Pt. Loma Permit Renewal

Point Loma Permit/Potable Reuse
KEY MILESTONE DATES

12/10/2014

DATE	TASK	FOLLOW UP ACTION/STATUS
~~12/13/2013~~	San Diego provide draft facilities plan to stakeholders	Draft provided. Enviros requested if schedule could be accelerated. San Diego provide update on 2/5/14
January	Begin outreach to regulators, legislators, key stakeholders and public	San Diego signed contract with Katz Assoc. 5/14
~~01/16/2014~~	San Diego Define Secondary Equivalency. Provide draft white paper	Comments provided on white paper. Enviros requested an analysis to be run using existing flows as a base line for comparison. Also look a concentration limits.
~~01/23/2014~~	San Diego meet with JPA on cost allocation. 1) Agree on methodology 2) Insert construction costs from facilities plan	San Diego to look at comparing PR facilities construction through secondary to secondary at Point Loma.
February	First draft of legislative language	Draft prepared
February	Seek Congressional sponsor for legislation (Issa/Davis ?)	Need to define secondary equivalency 1st
~~02/24/2013~~	Imperial Beach outfall meeting	Halla agreed to look at additional potable reuse to reduce south bay discharge
~~03/05/2014~~	San Diego (Ann, Brent, Bob, Allan) meet with EPA staff	Pure Water program was well received by EPA
March	Resolve Padre Dam mass balance correction. This is holding up the FY12, FY11, FY10, and FY09 audits	**Letter sent to SD & PD on 8/29/14 from ALL PAs**
March	Resolve North City billing correction	These adjustments may be combined with Padre Dam mass balance corrections
March	Resolve recylced water revenue	These adjustments will occur with true-up following Padre Dam and North City
~~03/07/2014~~	Presentation to SANDAG Regional Planning Committee	Presentation was well received
~~03/27/2014~~	San Diego County Water Authority Board Meeting	CWA voted to delay changes in cost allocations until 2016
~~06/30/2014~~	Complete cost analysis and rate impact review Finalize cost allocation method	Target of Feb 15 to finalize
~~8/8 - 10/8~~	Agency presentations	
~~10/08/2014~~	City of San Diego Environmental Committee	Consideration of Pt Loma Permit
~~10/16/2014~~	Metro Commission - VOTE on Supporting Permit	
~~11/18/2014~~	City of San Diego City Council Meeting	Consideration of Pt Loma Permit and Side Agreement. Passed 9-0
12/18/2014	Stakeholders Meeting	
Nov-April	Refine cost allocation	Scheduled to meet every two weeks
2015		
January	Submit NPDES Permit to the Environmental Protection Agency	

Milestone Progress Dashboard

FACILITIES PLAN	SECONDARY EQUIV	OUTREACH	LEGIS-LATION	COST ALLOC	PERMIT APP
					

Amount of pie filled = % complete
Green = on schedule
Yellow = behind schedule
Red = late