

**WaterSMART:  
Title XVI WIIN Act Water Reclamation and Reuse  
Projects**

**Notice of Funding Opportunity No. R23AS00464**

**Purified Water Replenishment  
Project**

**December 6, 2023**

**Riverside County, California**



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# TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

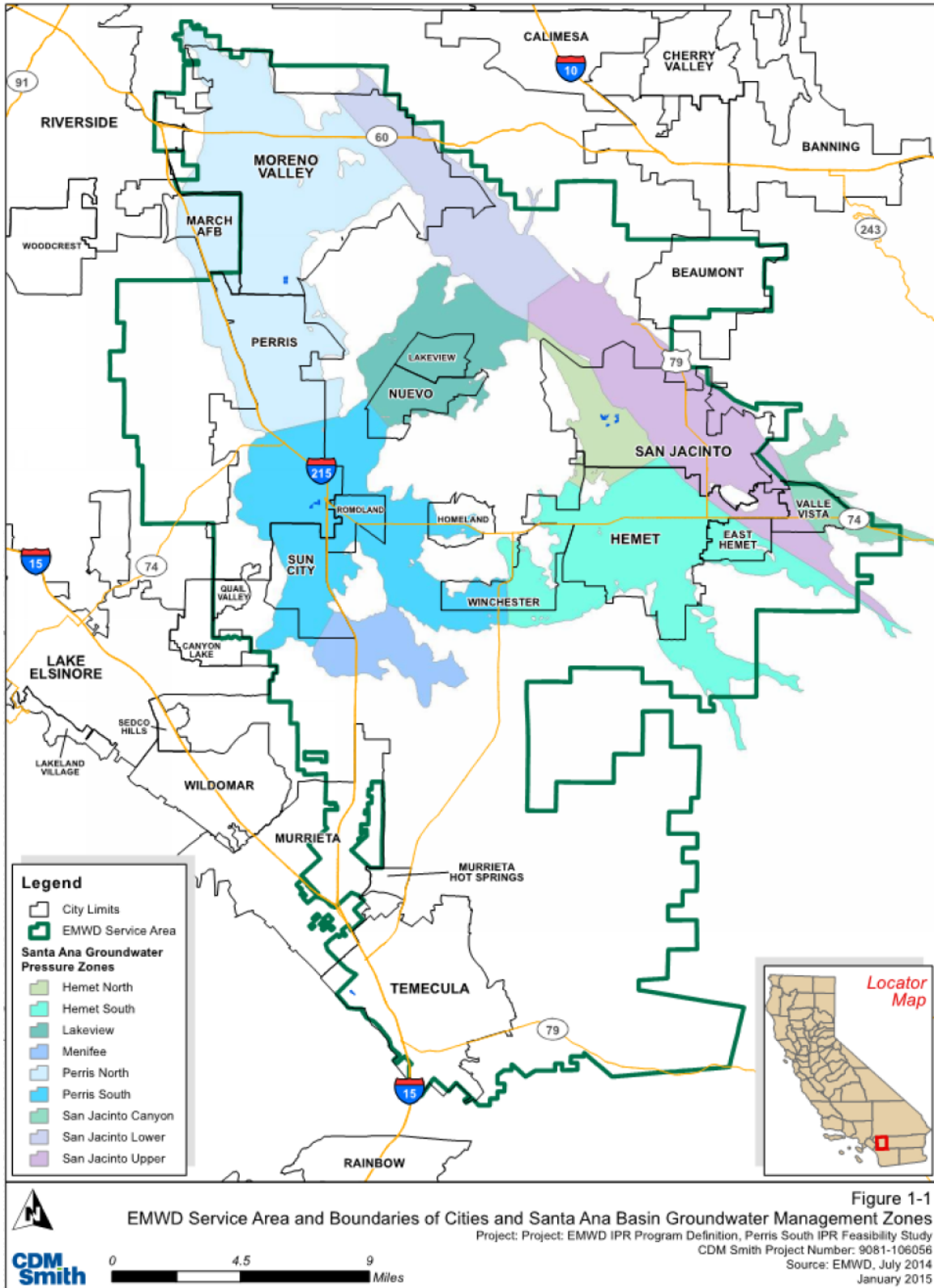
### General Information

<b>Date:</b>	December 6, 2023
<b>Applicant:</b>	Eastern Municipal Water District
<b>City, County, State:</b>	Perris, Riverside County, California
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### Project Summary

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is one of California’s largest water agencies, providing water, wastewater, and recycled water services to approximately one million people in a 558-square mile service area located in Riverside County, as shown in **Figure 1**. EMWD completed a feasibility study of the Purified Water Replenishment Project, formerly referred to as the Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR) project, in October 2016, and it was submitted to Congress on July 12, 2017. The feasibility study is included on the list of congressionally authorized Title XVI Feasibility Studies and WIIN Eligible Projects as the *Eastern Municipal Water District, Indirect Potable Reuse Study*. In March 2022, EMWD submitted a Title XVI WIIN grant application and was awarded \$10 million in funding under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), P.L. 117-58, and \$17.5 million in fiscal year (FY) 2022 appropriations. Due to unprecedented increases in construction costs over the past two years, EMWD is now requesting the remaining \$2.5 million available in Reclamation funding. This funding will assist in advancing the program through the final design and into the construction phases to achieve its objectives of fully utilizing recycled water within the EMWD service area, maximizing potable water offset, creating new local potable water supplies, minimizing cost, and managing groundwater basin salt balance. The project, which has been designated the Purified Water Replenishment Project (PWR or Project), will improve the reliability of the water supply options available to EMWD, providing increased local supply sources that are less affected by climatic conditions and regulatory restrictions compared to its current imported water sources. The Project includes infrastructure to convey recycled water from the San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility (SJVRWRF) to groundwater recharge ponds in the upper San Jacinto groundwater basin, where it will be blended with diluent water for infiltration. A portion of the recycled water will receive additional treatment through an advanced water treatment facility (AWTF) prior to groundwater recharge. The capacity of the Project will be phased over time, with an ultimate yield of 15,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) for potable use by 2035. EMWD initiated the Preliminary Design of the Project in October 2016. This phase included regulatory permitting, additional studies, public outreach, and preliminary design of the conveyance, AWTF, and brine management facilities. The PWR Preliminary Design Report was submitted in May 2018. EMWD entered into an agreement for Final Design Engineering Services in December 2021 and is currently at a 90 percent design submittal as of July 2023. EMWD anticipates completion of the 100 percent design in early 2024. Project construction activities are anticipated to take approximately 30 months, with the delivery of water in the first quarter of 2027. The Project is not located on a Federal facility and will not involve Federal land.

**Figure 1: EMWD Service Area, City Boundaries, and Groundwater Management Zones**



Source: Perris South IPR Feasibility Study and IPR Program Alternatives Analysis, May 2016. Figure ES.1-1.

## II. PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located in Riverside County, California approximately 4 miles northwest of the City of San Jacinto. The project latitude is 33°48'N and longitude is 117°01'W.

## III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Located in arid Southern California, EMWD provides water service to an area of approximately 558 square miles, with a population of approximately one million people that includes the cities of Moreno Valley, Perris, San Jacinto, Hemet, Murrieta, and Temecula, and unincorporated areas of southwest Riverside County.

Like many water districts in the region, EMWD, a public water agency annexed in 1951 into the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), relies on imported water from the Sacramento/San Joaquin Bay-Delta (Delta) and the Colorado River, and faces challenges in meeting the water supply needs of its rapidly growing service area. In addition, a significant portion of water supplies within parts of the EMWD service area is from groundwater production. The nine Groundwater Management Zones (GMZs) that EMWD overlies include Perris North, Perris South, Lakeview/Hemet North, Menifee, Hemet South, San Jacinto Lower Pressure, San Jacinto Upper Pressure, and Canyon GMZs. **Figure 1** shows the boundaries of the EMWD service area, the cities within EMWD's service area, and the groundwater GMZs in the region. In light of growing demand, EMWD has invested in developing and managing sustainable local water resources, including groundwater recharge, brackish groundwater desalination, and water recycling.

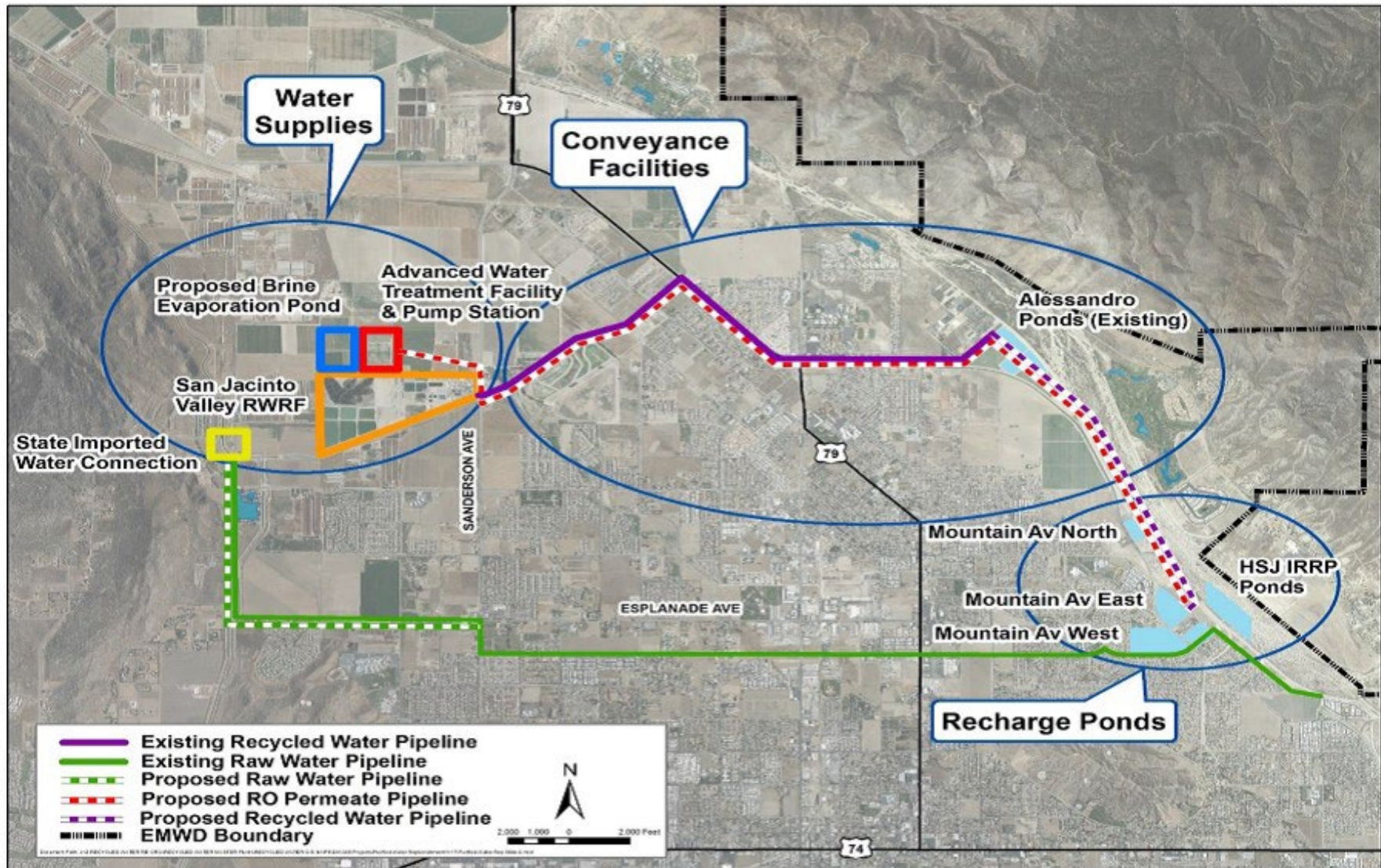
EMWD conducted a comprehensive analysis of regional water supply needs and potential demand management and supply options in its 2011 Integrated Resources Plan, and updated in EMWD's 2016 Water Supply Strategic Plan. In these plans, IPR was identified as one of the water supply strategies capable of providing the greatest regional benefit. An alternatives analysis for an IPR project in the San Jacinto Upper Pressure Management Zone (SJUPMZ), shown in **Figure 1** as "San Jacinto Upper", was conducted as part of the *Indirect Potable Reuse Phase I Study* completed in January 2014. The results of this study were built upon with the *Perris South IPR Feasibility Study and IPR Program Alternatives Analysis* completed in May 2016. The Purified Water Replenishment Project described in this Proposal was identified and detailed in these studies. In addition, the preliminary design was completed in August 2021.

The Project will recharge advanced treated recycled water to the SJUPMZ using existing spreading basins. The Project includes membrane filtration (MF) and reverse osmosis (RO) treatment processes, with the purified water blended with EMWD's Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water for groundwater replenishment via surface spreading, as shown in the facilities map in **Figure 2** and the process diagram in **Figure 3**. The Project will be implemented through the following phased implementation approach:

- Phase 1 will recharge 4,000 AFY of RO permeate blended with Title 22 recycled water into the SJUPMZ by 2027;
- Phase 2 will recharge 11,000 AFY of additional RO permeate blended with Title 22 recycled water into the SJUPMZ by 2035.

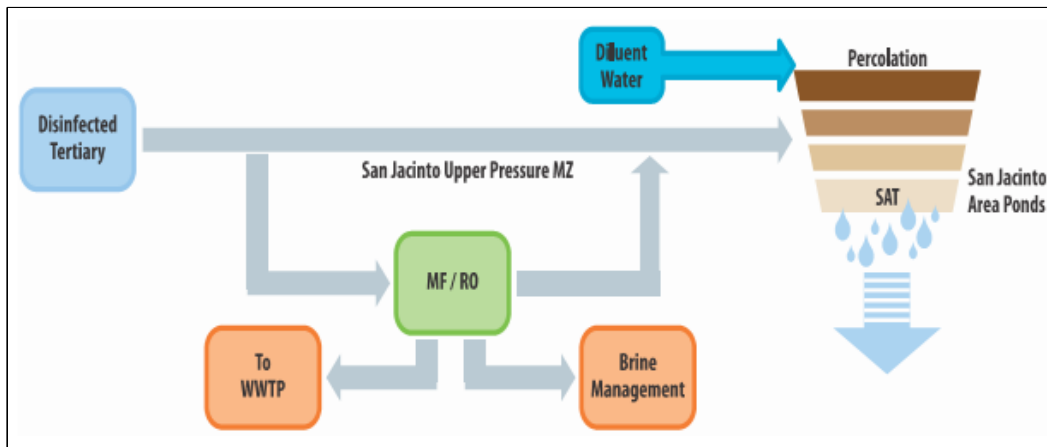
Ultimately, the IPR Project, now called the Purified Water Replenishment Project, will provide up to 15,000 AFY of water for potable uses by 2035. This new source will reduce dependence on imported water purchases from State and Federal water sources, increase regional groundwater storage, and reduce the need for additional imported purchases to meet projected future demands.

Figure 2: Project Facilities Map



Source: Perris South IPR Feasibility Study and IPR Program Alternatives Analysis, May 2016, Figure 9-2

Figure 3: Project Process Diagram



Source: Perris South IPR Feasibility Study and IPR Program Alternatives Analysis, May 2016, Figure 9-2

### Task 1: Preliminary Design

The Preliminary Design was completed as of August 2021, and developed the elements required for the Project through pre-design evaluations, preliminary design activities, field investigations, educational facility design, and regulatory coordination.

### Task 2: Public Outreach

To provide the critical outreach effort needed for a successful program, EMWD will conduct the following public outreach tasks: preparing a communications plan, messaging development, development of outreach materials, media relations, and community outreach.

### Task 3: Environmental Documentation

An environmental impact report (EIR) was prepared to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by a professional environmental consulting service and was approved by the EMWD Board on June 16, 2021. Work included developing necessary technical reports for biology, cultural resources, and air quality/greenhouse gas emissions, a Notice of Preparation, and a draft and final EIR. If necessary, additional work will be completed to identify project impacts subject to federal regulations compliant with the National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA) as required by the WaterSMART Program.

### Task 4: Project Final Design

Since the Preliminary Design was completed as of August 2021, the Final Design will continue to advance the Project to final design and preparation of contract documents for bidding and construction. Final Design is anticipated to be completed in early 2024 for the AWTF and in mid-2024 for the conveyance pipelines.

### Task 5: Construction Phase Tasks

Each of the three construction packages (AWTF, Brine Evaporation Ponds, Conveyance Pipelines) are assumed to use a conventional design/bid/build implementation methodology. The below schedule provides durations for design, bidding and construction for each construction package. Highlights of the next steps for the Project include:

- **Brine Pond Monitoring Wells:** In August 2023, an early construction package was advanced for the brine ponds monitoring wells (Specification No. 1502W) to expedite the construction and establish groundwater baseline quality before the brine ponds are in operation. The EMWD

Board approved and authorized an award of contract with ABV Liovin Drilling on November 1, 2023. Construction is anticipated to start in early 2024.

- **AWTF:** Construction activities will start in August 2024 on the AWTF and is estimated to be complete within 25 months. AWTF start-up and testing is scheduled for September 2026-February 2027.
- **Conveyance Pipelines:** Construction activities will start in December 2024 on the conveyance pipelines and are estimated to be complete within approximately 17 months.
- **Regulatory Requirements:** The draft Engineering Report has been submitted to the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for review and comment. The Final Engineering Report will be completed during construction and incorporate the DDW comments. Approval from DDW should be obtained prior to start-up of the AWTF.

## IV. EVALUATION CRITERIA

### Evaluation Criterion 1: Water Supply (35 points)

#### Subcriterion 1a – Stretching Water Supplies (18 points)

1. How many acre-feet of water are expected to be made available each year upon completion of the Project? What percentage of the present and/or future annual demand in the project sponsor’s service area will the Project's reclaimed water be expected to provide upon Project completion? The percentage should be based on the expected total service area demand, not just recycled water demand. Use the total expected capacity of the entire Project upon completion, not just the water that will be produced by the activities that will be completed over the next 3 years.

Phase 1 of the Project will start delivering 4,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water for potable uses by 2027, Phase 2 will increase the supply of potable water provided by the Project by 11,000 AFY by 2035, for a total of 15,000 AFY. As shown in **Table 1**, demand for potable and raw water is expected to go from 121,057 AFY in 2020 to 168,800 AFY in 2035. Upon completion, Phase 1 of the project will provide 2.5% of the service area’s annual water demand (assuming total 2025 demand), while Phases 1 plus 2 will provide approximately 8.9% of the service area’s annual water demand (assuming total 2035 demand).

**Table 1. Current and Future Potable and Raw Water Demand (AFY) – 2020-2035**

	Actual	Projected		
	2020	2025	2030	2035
Retail Potable Water	84,673	102,600	108,300	114,400
Wholesale Demands <sup>1</sup>	36,384	58,200	52,400	54,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>121,057</b>	<b>160,800</b>	<b>160,700</b>	<b>168,800</b>
Replenishment Supply from Project	0	4,000	4,000	15,000
<b>Percentage of Total Service Area Demand</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>

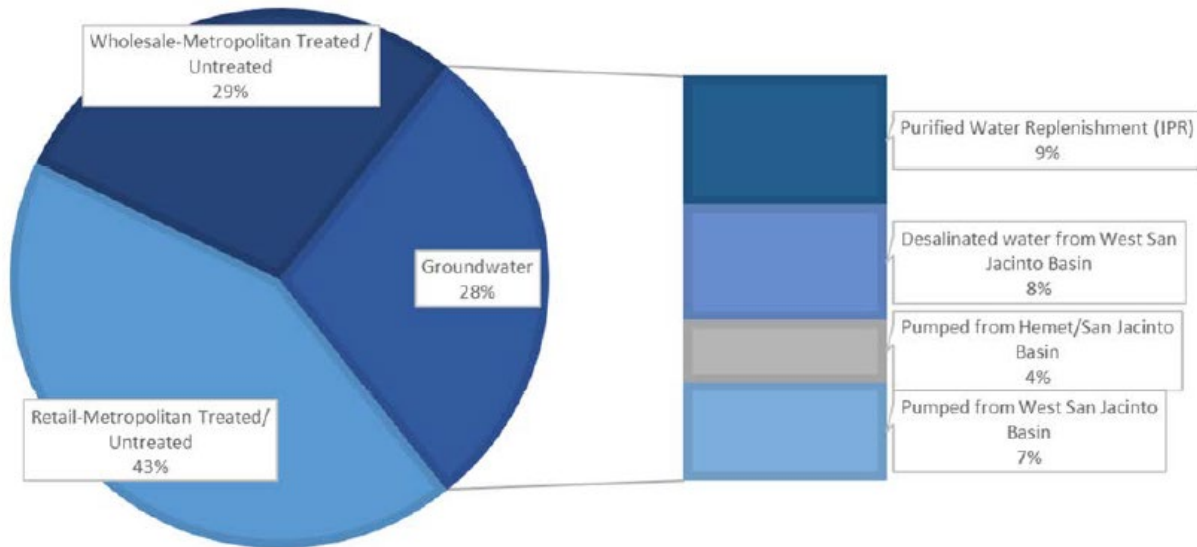
<sup>1</sup>Sales and groundwater recharge

Source: EMWD 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

After Phase 2 of the Project is implemented, it could supply roughly 60% of the demand projections for the San Jacinto Valley, 9% of the District’s total potable water supply and will make up approximately 28% of the groundwater supply. **Figure 4** provides a visual representation of the potable water supply with the Project.



**Figure 4. Projected Water Supply Portfolio (2035)**



2. Will the Project reduce, postpone, or eliminate the development of new or expanded non-recycled water supplies? Explain.

Yes, the Project will reduce the development of new or expanded non-recycled water supplies. By pursuing the Purified Water Replenishment Project, EMWD is working to improve regional water supply reliability. Approximately 12 percent of EMWD’s current water supply comes from local groundwater sources (both potable and brackish groundwater), 26 percent from EMWD’s recycled water supply, and the remaining 63 percent, which includes both treated and raw imported water, is supplied by Metropolitan from the Colorado River via the Federal Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) and from Northern California via the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) State Water Project (SWP). Without the Purified Water Replenishment Project, EMWD will have to rely more on imported water from Metropolitan via the Delta and the Colorado River. EMWD faces a number of challenges stemming from its reliance on imported water, including uncertain long-term reliability challenges associated with drought shortages, long-term climate patterns, seismic events, environmental flow restrictions in the Delta, and the salinity of Colorado River supplies.

The Project provides a new source that will increase local groundwater storage, reduce imported water purchases, and eliminate the need for additional imported purchases to meet projected demands. Expansions to EMWD’s Hemet and Perris Water Filtration Plants along with the imported water pipelines that service them estimated at approximately \$25,000,000 and \$25,000,000, respectively, will be postponed.

3. Will the Project alleviate pressure on existing water supplies and/or facilities? If so, please describe the existing water supplies, identify the supplies and/or facilities that will be impacted and explain how they will be impacted by the Project, including quantifications where applicable.

The Project will alleviate pressure on existing imported water by offsetting the use of imported water by 4,000 AFY in 2027, and by offsetting 15,000 AFY in 2035. This will alleviate pressure on existing supplies and conveyance facilities from the natural watercourses of the Feather River and Delta (sources of SWP and federal Central Valley Project [CVP] supply) and the Colorado River (source of CRA

supply). Additionally, by increasing local supply reliability in times of drought, cutbacks on imported water supplies will be mitigated.

Metropolitan's CRA delivers water from the Colorado River that is stored in Lake Havasu, part of Reclamation's Parker-Davis Project. Over the past 10 years, the amount of EMWD's retail and wholesale water supply provided by the CRA has averaged approximately 23 percent of its total imported water supply, or 16,300 AFY.

The SWP delivers water from the Delta in Northern California. Over the past 10 years, the amount of EMWD's retail and wholesale water supply provided by the SWP has averaged approximately 77 percent of its total imported water supply, or 53,100 AFY. The Project will reduce EMWD's reliance on SWP water supplies from the Delta, thereby relieving some of the competing demands on the SWP system and leaving more surface water for other uses, such as the CVP. Overseen by Reclamation, the CVP dedicates 800,000 AFY to fish and wildlife and its habitat, and 410,000 AF to state and federal wildlife refuges and wetlands, pursuant to the Central Valley Project Improvement Act.

Assuming average conditions, the Project will reduce EMWD's reliance on imported water by approximately 5 percent in Phase 1, and 20 percent in Phase 2. In total, it will reduce reliance on CRA facilities by 2,760 AFY in Phase 1 and 10,350 in Phase 2, and SWP facilities by 1,240 AFY in Phase 1 and 4,650 in Phase 2, as shown in the below calculations:

- Percent of total imported water supply offset
  - Average imported water supply = 69,400 AFY
  - Phase 1 imported water offset = 4,000 AFY / 69,400 AFY = **5% of total imported water offset in Phase 1**
  - Phase 2 imported water offset = 15,000 AFY / 69,400 AFY = **21% of total imported water offset in Phase 2**
- Colorado River Aqueduct water savings
  - Colorado River water supply reduction due to use of the Project in Phase 1 = 4,000 AFY x 23% = **920 AFY reduction in Federal water supply demand (Phase 1)**
  - Colorado River water supply reduction due to use of the Project in Phase 2 = 15,000 AFY x 23% = **3,450 AFY reduction in Federal water supply demand (Phase 2)**
- State Water Project water savings
  - SWP water supply reduction due to use of the Project in Phase 1 = 4,000 AFY x 77% = **3,080 AFY reduction in SWP water supply demand (Phase 1)**
  - SWP water supply reduction due to use of the Project in Phase 2 = 15,000 AFY x 77% = **11,550 AFY reduction in SWP water supply demand (Phase 2)**

4. What performance measures will be used to quantify actual benefits upon completion of the Project?

The primary benefits of the Project are two-fold: 15,000 AFY in imported water will be offset from the SWP and CRA, which makes up approximately 20% of the water EMWD imports each year, and achieving the "maximum benefit" objectives for the SJUPMZ of 500 milligrams per liter (mg/L) TDS and 7.0 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen for Santa Ana Watershed Planning Area's (SAWPA) Ambient Water Quality triennial report.

Performance measures to quantify the progress of each of these benefits will include:

### Water Supply Benefits

- **Actual annual imported water reduction:** The annual imported water purchases from the SWP and CRA should be compared to the historical imported water purchases from the SWP and CRA to determine actual annual imported water reduction once the Purified Water Replenishment system is operating.
- **Measure recharge rate:** The amount of recharge the Project contributes to the groundwater basin will be quantified. This rate will be closely monitored not only to understand the volume of drought-proof water available to pump, but also to ensure the maintenance and efficiency of the recharge ponds.
- **Measure groundwater levels:** Water levels in local monitoring wells will be compared to historical groundwater levels as a metric of how much additional water is available as a result of the Project.
- **Measure groundwater pumping:** Measure any additional groundwater that is made available in the SJUPMZ as a result of new water generated from the Project.
- **Flow metering:** Track the water that is delivered from the Project through flow metering on the RO permeate and Title 22 recycled water pipelines.

### Water Quality Benefits

- **Measure groundwater TDS concentrations:** Monitor groundwater in the SJUPMZ via existing local monitoring wells to compare historical TDS concentrations with TDS concentrations after sustained recharge with Purified Water Replenishment system water.
- **Measure groundwater nitrate-nitrogen concentrations:** Monitor groundwater in the SJUPMZ via existing local monitoring wells to compare historical nitrate-nitrogen concentrations with nitrate-nitrogen concentrations after sustained recharge.

### *Subcriterion 1b – Contributions to Water Sustainability (17 points)*

1. Will the Project make water available to address a specific concern? Consider the number of acre-feet of water and/or the percentage of overall water supply to be made available by the Project. Explain the specific concern and its severity. Also explain the role of the Project in addressing that concern and the extent to which the Project will address it.

As one of California’s largest water agencies, EMWD faces a number of challenges stemming from its reliance on imported water. These include uncertain long-term reliability challenges associated with drought shortages, long-term climate patterns, catastrophic interruptions from seismic events, environmental flow restrictions in the Delta (the area of pumping origin for the SWP), and salinity of Colorado River supplies. Because of the significant investments being made by Metropolitan to improve supply and system reliability, imported water costs are expected to increase significantly into the foreseeable future.

### Water Supply Reliability

EMWD has considered water supply reliability as part of its long-term strategic planning, including long-term precipitation expectations. Changes in precipitation patterns have the potential to affect not only local demand and supplies, but to reduce the amount of water available for import. Warmer temperatures will lead to higher demand for water within EMWD’s service area and throughout California. An

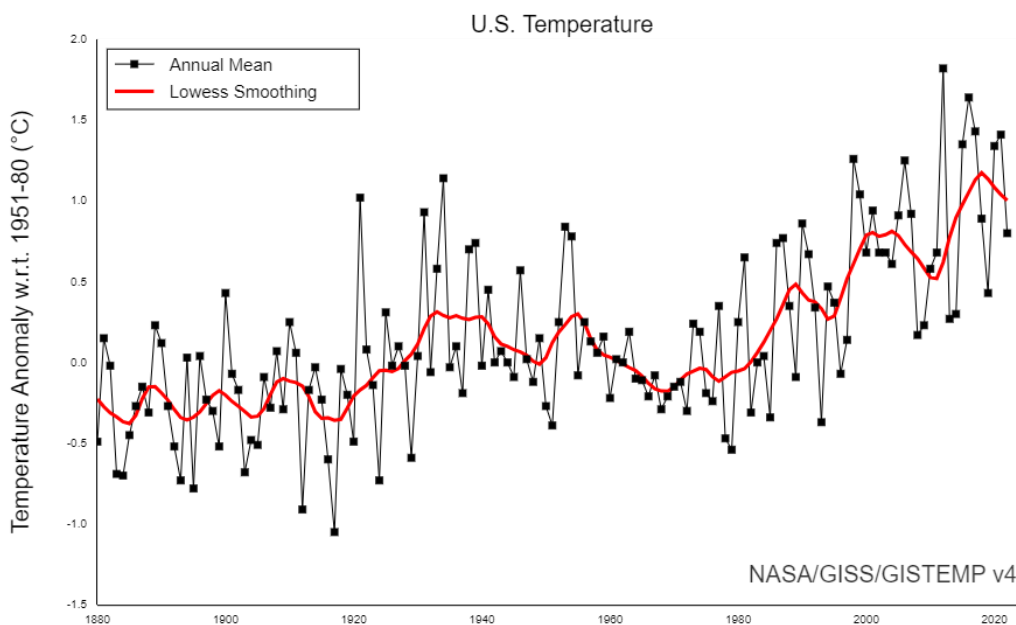
increase in intensity and frequency of extreme weather events can affect both local and imported supplies. EMWD receives the majority of its supply from Metropolitan, which imports some of its water from the Delta system through the SWP. Rising sea levels can increase the risk of damage to the Delta from storms and erosion of levees, which decreases imported water reliability.

One of the outcomes of these changes could be more frequent limitations on imported supplies and corresponding increasing cost of these supplies. To limit these impacts, EMWD’s long-term planning focuses on development of reliable local resources and implementation of water use efficiency. This Project results in the utilization of recycled water and the recharge of local groundwater basins to increase supply reliability during periods of water shortage. The Project will provide 4,000 AFY by 2027 and 15,000 AFY by 2035 of water that will be recharged into the aquifer. This water will be subjected to relatively low evaporation and be available for extraction at any time in the future, contributing to long-term water supply reliability to buffer against the changes to imported water availability.

### Water Supply Shortages

From 2012 to 2017, California experienced a very severe, multi-year drought. In 2014, over 90 percent of the State experienced extreme to exceptional drought conditions. California experienced another multiple year drought just three years after the previous drought, from 2020 to 2022, that was the driest three-year period on record. **Figure 5** shows the annual mean temperature change in the United States over the last century. The warmest year on record occurred in 2013, and the lowest snowpack in the Sierra Nevada mountain range occurred in 2014. This resulted in record low water allocations for the SWP.

**Figure 5. Annual Mean Temperature Change in the United States**



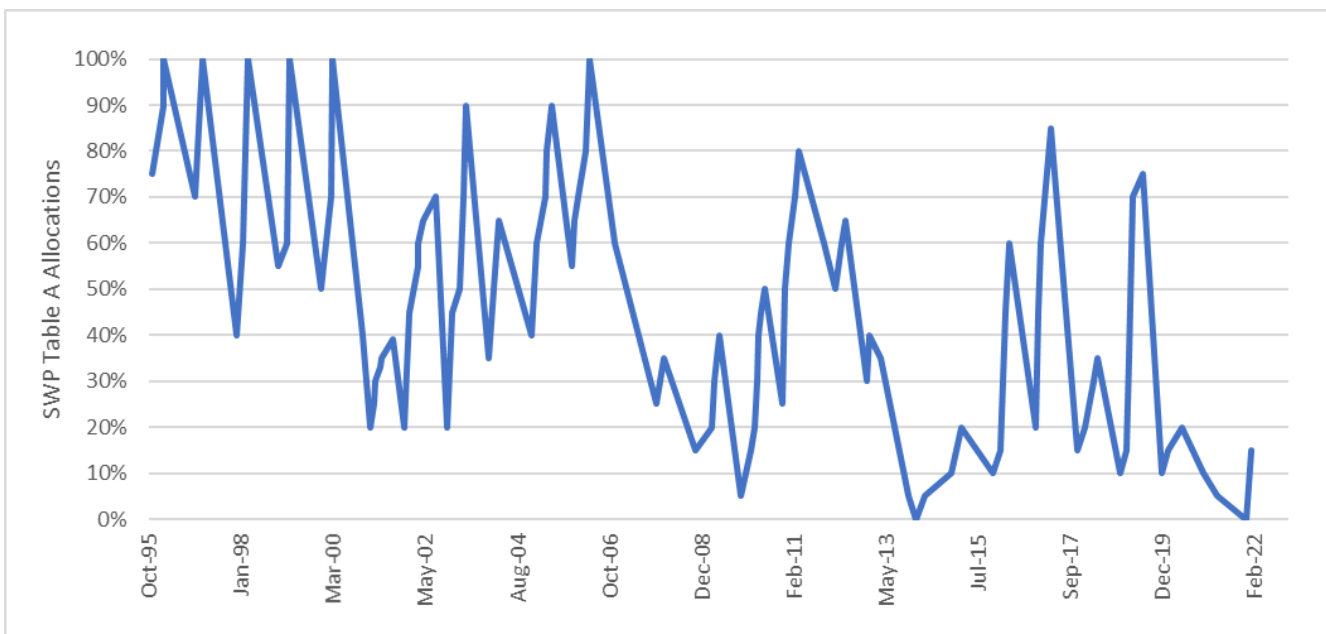
*Graph is from the NASA GISTEMP analysis*

The multiple-year droughts in California have resulted in Statewide water use restrictions. For example, in January 2014, California Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued a proclamation of a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act based on these drought conditions. In April 2014, the Governor issued a proclamation of a continued state of emergency, based on continued drought conditions. In July 2014, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) voted to impose voluntary

water use restrictions statewide that averaged 20 percent. In March 2015, as the drought extended to its fourth year, the SWRCB adopted and expanded the emergency regulations first adopted in July 2014. On April 1, 2015, following the lowest snowpack ever recorded in the Sierra Nevada mountains, Governor Brown issued the first ever statewide mandatory water reductions through Executive Order B-29-15. The Executive Order directed the SWRCB to impose restrictions on water suppliers to achieve a 25 percent reduction in potable urban water use between June 2015 and February 2016 based on 2013 water use. On November 15, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-36-15 to extend restrictions through October 31, 2016, if needed. Under the regulation, EMWD’s goal was set at a 28 percent reduction. The mandatory water restrictions required EMWD to implement Stage 4 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan which included a mandatory 30 percent water budget reduction for Tier 2 outdoor use. In April 2017, Governor Brown ended the drought state of emergency in most of California. As of October 19, 2021, Governor Newsom expanded a drought emergency proclamation statewide.

Drought conditions during these years were widespread across the southwest, impacting important sources of water for California such as the Sierra Nevada snowpack and the Colorado River. An example of variability in imported water supply is historical SWP allocations as shown in **Figure 6**.

**Figure 6. Historical SWP Table A Allocations**



In addition to drought, imported water supplies also have the potential to be impacted by available supply from reservoir storage, pumping capacity from the delta, anthropogenic activities, environmental constraints, and catastrophic interruptions to the supply convenience (such as the Oroville Dam Spillway failure in February 2017). Approximately 60 percent of EMWD’s water supply is provided by Metropolitan’s imported surface water from the Colorado River via the CRA and the Delta via the SWP. The Project has an ultimate capacity of a 15,000 AFY by 2035 and is expected to offset the use of 3,450 AFY from the CRA and 11,550 AFY from the SWP. Metropolitan’s CRA delivers water from the Colorado River that is stored in Lake Havasu, part of Reclamation’s Parker-Davis Project. Metropolitan also delivers SWP water from the Delta. The Project will reduce reliance on SWP water supplies from the Delta, thereby relieving some of the competing demands on the SWP system and leaving more surface water for other uses, such as the Reclamation’s CVP. By reducing the reliance on imported water,

the Project will relieve burden on Reclamation in future drought years by benefiting the Parker-Davis Project and CVP.

The Project will provide 4,000 AFY by 2027 and 15,000 AFY by 2035 of water that will be locally available for use during future periods of water shortages. More water available during drought periods will relieve significant pressure imposed by water supply shortages such as those implemented in recent years.

### Water Quality Issues & Availability of Alternative Supplies

EMWD also faces challenges in increasing local potable and non-potable water supplies. Local groundwater resources are protected and managed under two management plans (in collaboration with other agencies) because areas of the underlying groundwater basin are subject to decline from overuse. This is difficult to manage because EMWD does not have control over the amount of extractions by other local groundwater users, and there are constraints to maintain compliance with regulated water quality objectives. In addition, EMWD faces future projected seasonal recycled water supply production that exceeds the amount current facilities and demands would capture or use, such that recycled water that could otherwise be put to beneficial use would be discharged. Moreover, there are competing uses of limited raw water conveyance capacity and uncertain reliability of imported water due to potential drought shortages, environmental flow constraints, and emergency outage conditions.

In 2010, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) adopted Resolution No. R8-2010-0039, which amended the Santa Ana Basin Plan specifically in the SJUPMZ. The amendment incorporates “maximum benefit” TDS and nitrate-nitrogen water quality objectives and a Maximum Benefit Salt Management Plan for that portion of the EMWD service area. Under this order, EMWD must comply with the RWQCB’s implementation schedule for the specific “maximum benefit” commitments. As long as the commitments and schedule are being met, then the “maximum benefit” objectives will remain in place; otherwise, the more restrictive “antidegradation” water quality objectives will be imposed, and associated mitigation measures will be required to achieve those lower values. The “maximum benefit” objectives for the SJUPMZ are 500 mg/L TDS and 7.0 mg/L nitrate-nitrogen. The Project will help support the “maximum benefit” commitments by providing a local, high-quality source of water to recharge the groundwater basin.

EMWD is participating in several groundwater management efforts to improve both water quality and water supply in the basin. EMWD, other local water agencies, and private users have developed the Hemet/San Jacinto Water Management Plan to provide a foundation that guides and supports responsible water management now and in the future. EMWD has also worked with the local Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Federal government to develop a Settlement Agreement that resolves past issues with respect to tribal water rights and water management practices in the management area. The stakeholders developed the Stipulated Judgment entered on April 18, 2013 in Eastern Municipal Water District v. City of Hemet, et al (Riverside County Superior Court case no. RIC 1207274) that calls for the formation of a Watermaster to implement the Hemet/San Jacinto Water Management Plan, which describes water supply management to maximize the reasonable and beneficial use of all waters available to the area, eliminate overdraft, protect prior rights of the Soboba Tribe, and provide for the substantial enjoyment of all water rights by recognizing their priorities.

The commitment to implement these water management activities demonstrates that the management area is a highly managed, high-value asset for the in-basin producers and users. This Project complements these commitments in multiple ways. It will promote the use of recycled water, provide an alternative

water supply for the area, reduce local overdraft of the SJUPMZ, increase the sustainability and reliability of not only the SJUPMZ but adjacent management zones as well, and will maximize the reasonable and beneficial use of all waters available to the area. This will protect the beneficial uses of the SJUPMZ and adjacent groundwater management zones as well as generate water quality with the maximum benefit to the people of the region.

2. Will the project help create additional flexibility to address drought? Will water made available by this Project continue to be available during periods of drought? To what extent is the water made available by this Project more drought resistant than alternative water supply options? Explain.

The water made available by this Project is expected to be available during periods of drought, and by increasing local supply reliability, mitigates the impacts of cutbacks on imported supplies. Reclaimed water is considered highly drought resistant because its source water, treated wastewater, is constantly being produced. Also, given that the Project will recharge the reclaimed water to the local groundwater basin, this storage provides greater flexibility and will make the yield from the Project even more highly drought resistant because it can be stored until it is needed.

3. Has the area served by the Project been identified by the United States Drought Monitor as experiencing severe, extreme, or exceptional drought at any time in the last 4 years?
4. Has the area served by the Project been designated as a drought disaster area by the State in the last 4 years?

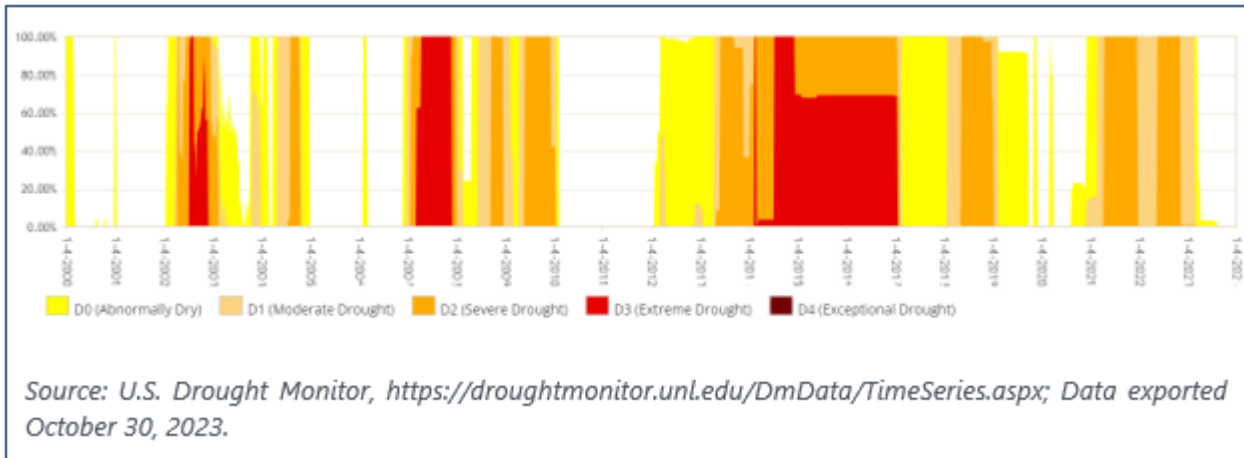
As shown in **Figure 7**, the area served by the Project (located in the San Jacinto watershed in the Upper Santa Ana River watershed) experienced severe to extreme droughts from 2013 to 2022, as defined by the United States Drought Monitor. **Figure 8** shows the recent drought impacts across the State of California. In 2021, 80% of the state was in extreme to exceptional drought.

These drought conditions corresponded with the Executive Order that directed the SWRCB to impose restrictions on water suppliers to achieve a 25 percent reduction in potable urban water use between June 2015 and February 2016, based on 2013 water use. On November 15, 2015, Governor Brown issued Executive Order B-36-15 to extend restrictions through October 31, 2016, if needed. Under the regulation, EMWD's goal was set at a 28 percent reduction. The mandatory water restrictions required EMWD to implement Stage 4 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan which included a mandatory 30 percent water budget reduction for Tier 2 outdoor use.

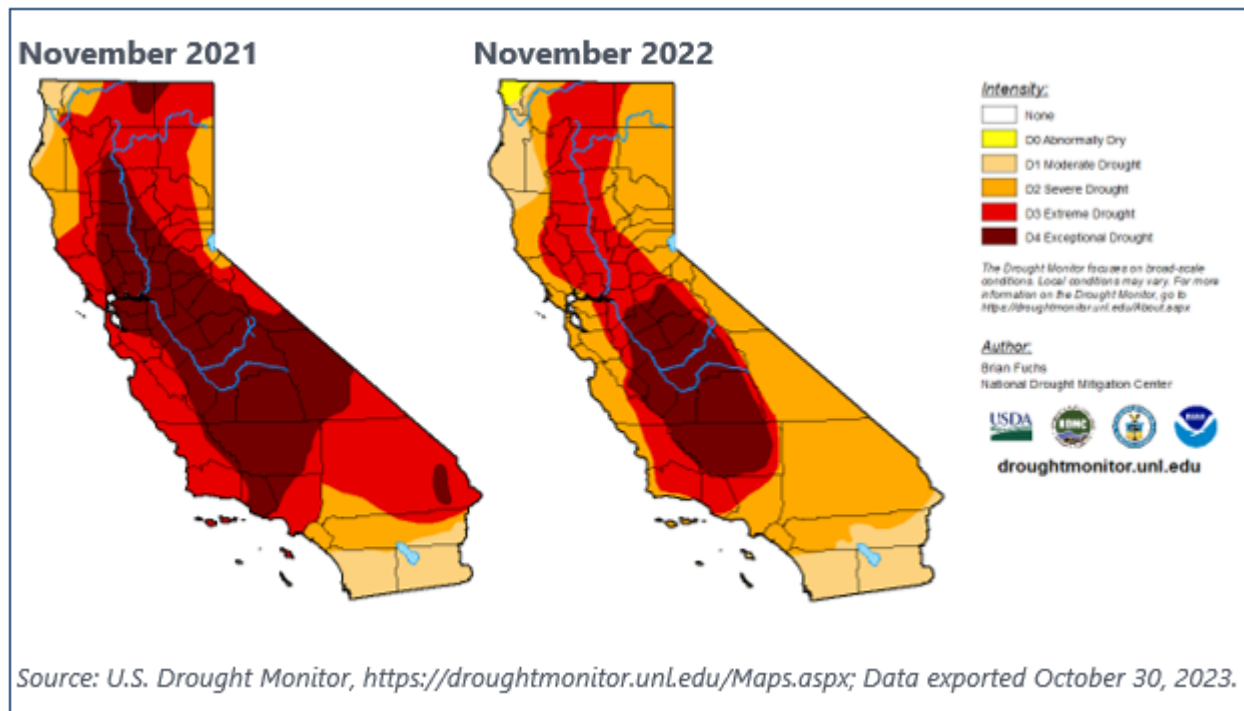
In October 2021, following the second driest year on record and with near record low storage in California's largest reservoirs, Governor Newsom issued a proclamation extending the drought emergency statewide and further urging Californians to step up their water conservation efforts as the western U.S. faced a potential third dry year.

The Project will provide 4,000 AFY by 2027 and 15,000 AFY by 2035 of drought-resistant water for the EMWD service area. This will allow EMWD to provide water to its customers even during reduced imported water availability due to statewide droughts.

**Figure 7: US Drought Monitor Statistics for the San Jacinto Watershed**



**Figure 8: California Drought Map**



**Evaluation Criterion 2: Environment and Water Quality (15 points)**

Points will be awarded based on the extent to which the Project will improve surface, groundwater, or effluent discharge quality; will restore or enhance habitat for non-listed species; or will provide water or habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered species. Indirect benefits of the project will also be considered under this criterion.

1. Will the Project improve the quality of surface water or groundwater? If so, how?
2. Will the Project improve effluent quality beyond levels necessary to meet State or Federal discharge requirements?



The Project will improve the quality of groundwater and improve effluent quality beyond levels necessary to meet discharge requirements using advanced treatment to treat a portion of the water to be recharged. Historical ambient water quality conditions for TDS and Nitrate-Nitrogen are shown in **Figure 9** and **Figure 10** below. The graphs show ambient conditions for the San Jacinto (SJ) Lower Pressure and Upper Pressure Groundwater Management Zones. The Project is located within the San Jacinto Upper Pressure GMZ. The most current ambient water quality (AWQ) condition from 1996 to 2015 for TDS and Nitrate-Nitrogen were 370 mg/L and 1.6 mg/L, respectively. Additionally, maps are shown in **Figure 11** and **Figure 12** of the TDS and Nitrate-Nitrogen ambient conditions gradient through the SJ Lower Pressure and Upper Pressure GMZs from 1996 to 2015.

Under Order No. R8-2010-0039, EMWD must comply with the RWQCB's implementation schedule for the specific "maximum benefit" commitments for the SJUPMZ. As long as the commitments and schedule are being met, then the "maximum benefit" objectives will remain in place; otherwise, the more restrictive "antidegradation" water quality objectives will be imposed and associated mitigation measures will be required to achieve those lower values. The "maximum benefit" and "antidegradation" objectives are described in Evaluation Criteria 1b. There are triggers in the Maximum Benefit Basin Plan Amendment that require additional desalting in the groundwater basin within six months of either of the following:

- When the 5-year running average TDS of the SJVRWRF effluent exceeds 640 mg/L; and/or
- When the volume-weighted, ambient, average concentration in the SJUPMZ of TDS exceeds 490 mg/L.

The Project will do two key things relative to TDS and nitrate: 1) Allow for the continued use of recycled water for irrigation thereby offsetting groundwater production, and 2) improve groundwater quality while supporting increased groundwater recharge with imported water. In the IPR Feasibility Study, a salt and nitrate balance model was developed to project future groundwater basin TDS and nitrate-nitrogen concentrations for the baseline condition (i.e., no IPR Project) and for the five IPR alternatives. The salt and nitrate balance was refined and the advanced water treatment facility (AWTF) portion of the Project has been optimized to reduce TDS and nitrates, which will improve groundwater quality and aid EMWD in meeting the maximum benefit commitments for the groundwater basin.

Figure 8: NO<sub>3</sub>-N Ambient Water Quality

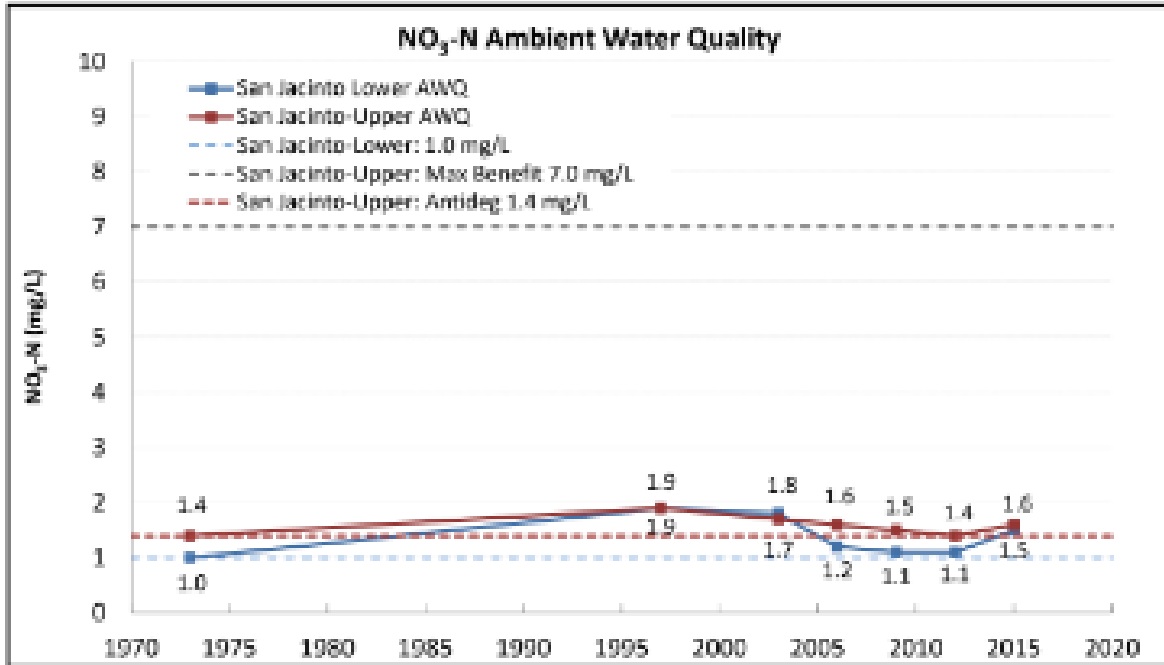
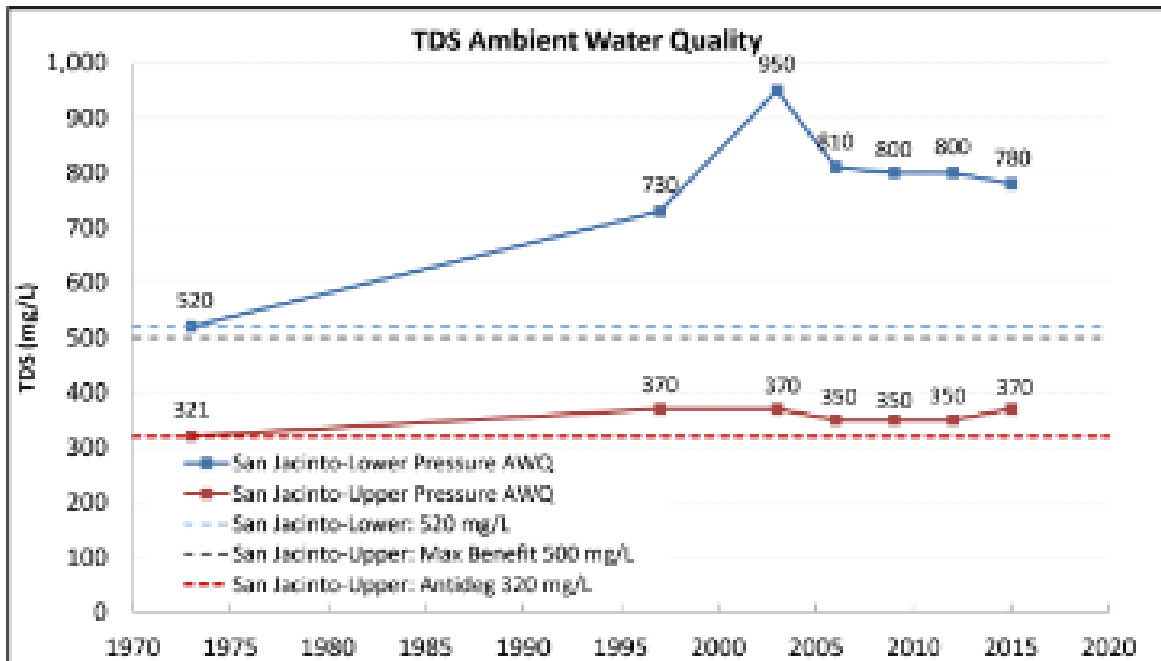
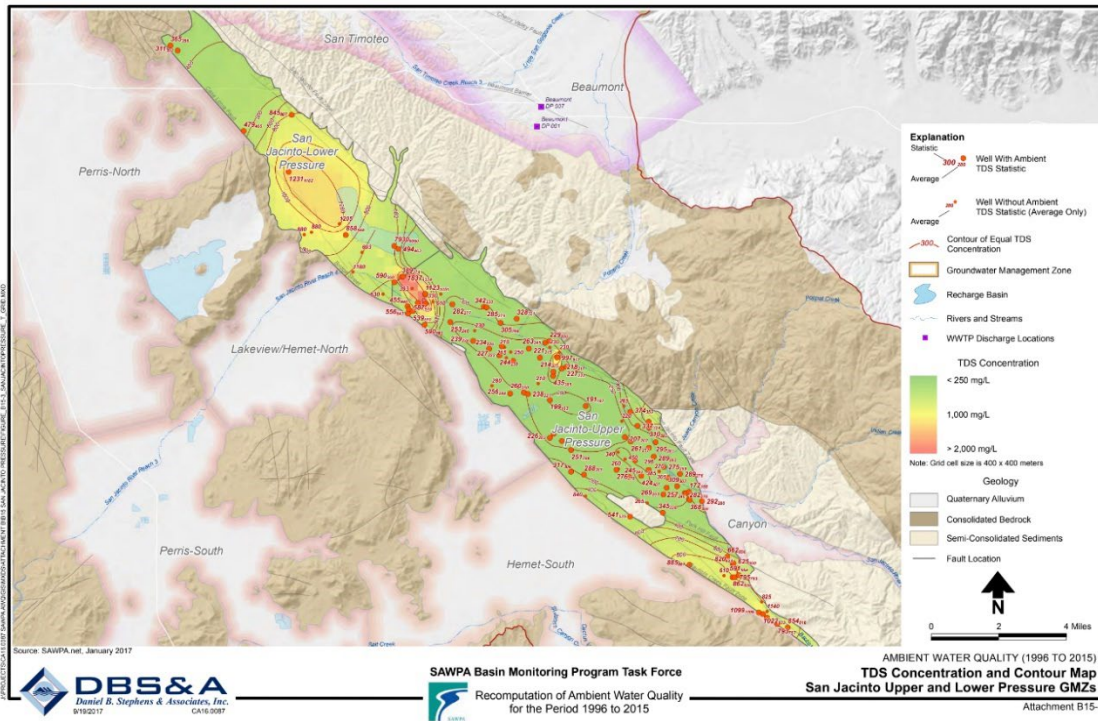


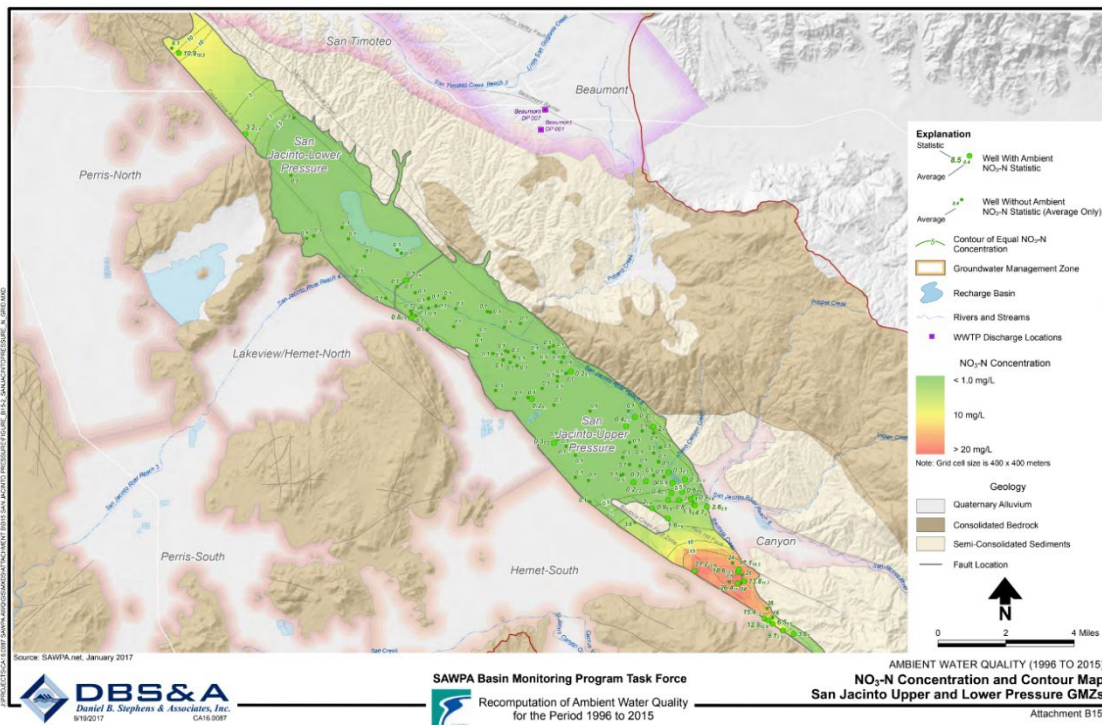
Figure 9: TDS Ambient Water Quality



**Figure 10: TDS Concentrations in the San Jacinto Upper and Lower Pressure GMZs**



**Figure 11: NO<sub>3</sub>-N Concentrations in the San Jacinto Upper and Lower Pressure GMZs**



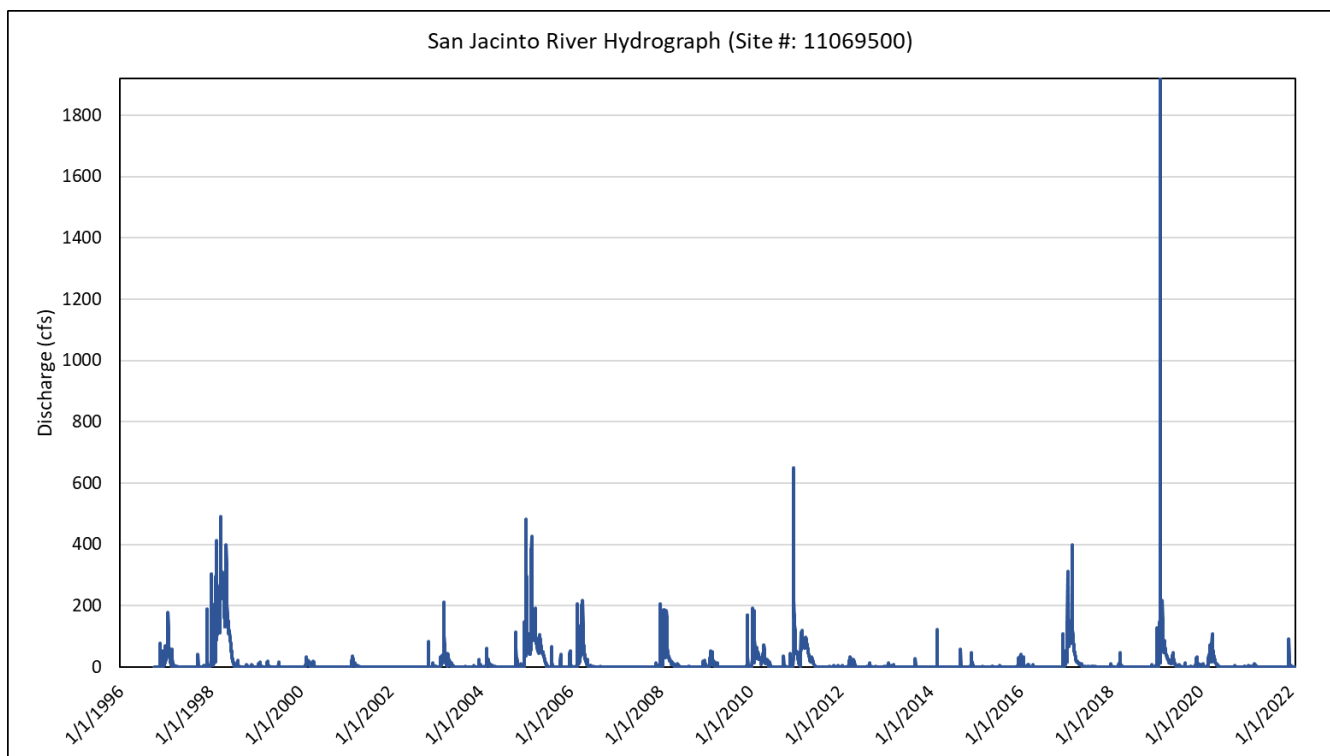
Source: Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority Basin Monitoring Program Task Force, *Recomputation of Ambient Water Quality in the Santa Ana Watershed for the Period 1996 to 2015*, [https://www.dropbox.com/s/whku7uf7xn3nwh2/Final%20AWQ%201996-2015\\_wApp.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/whku7uf7xn3nwh2/Final%20AWQ%201996-2015_wApp.pdf?dl=0).

3. Will the Project improve flow conditions in a natural stream channel? If so, how?
4. Will the Project restore or enhance habitat for non-listed species? If so, how?

The Project will improve flow conditions in a natural stream channel and enhance habitat for non-listed species. Baseline conditions for the San Jacinto River at USGS gage 11069500 are plotted in **Figure 13**. The site lies at the foothills of the San Bernardino National Forest and represents conditions of the San Jacinto River before it enters the urban environment. Twenty-five years of historical discharge data are shown.

The Project will recharge recycled water and diluent water in recharge ponds along the bed of the San Jacinto River. By recharging the groundwater basin here, this reduces the hydraulic gradient between the surface water flow in the stream channel and the water table beneath the surface. Therefore, less river water will infiltrate in the streambed and more surface water will remain as flow. According to the Santa Ana Basin Plan, the San Jacinto River’s beneficial uses include intermittent warm freshwater habitat and wildlife habitat. By allowing for surface water to remain as river flow, these habitat-related beneficial uses will be enhanced for use by non-listed species.

**Figure 12: San Jacinto River Flow Conditions**



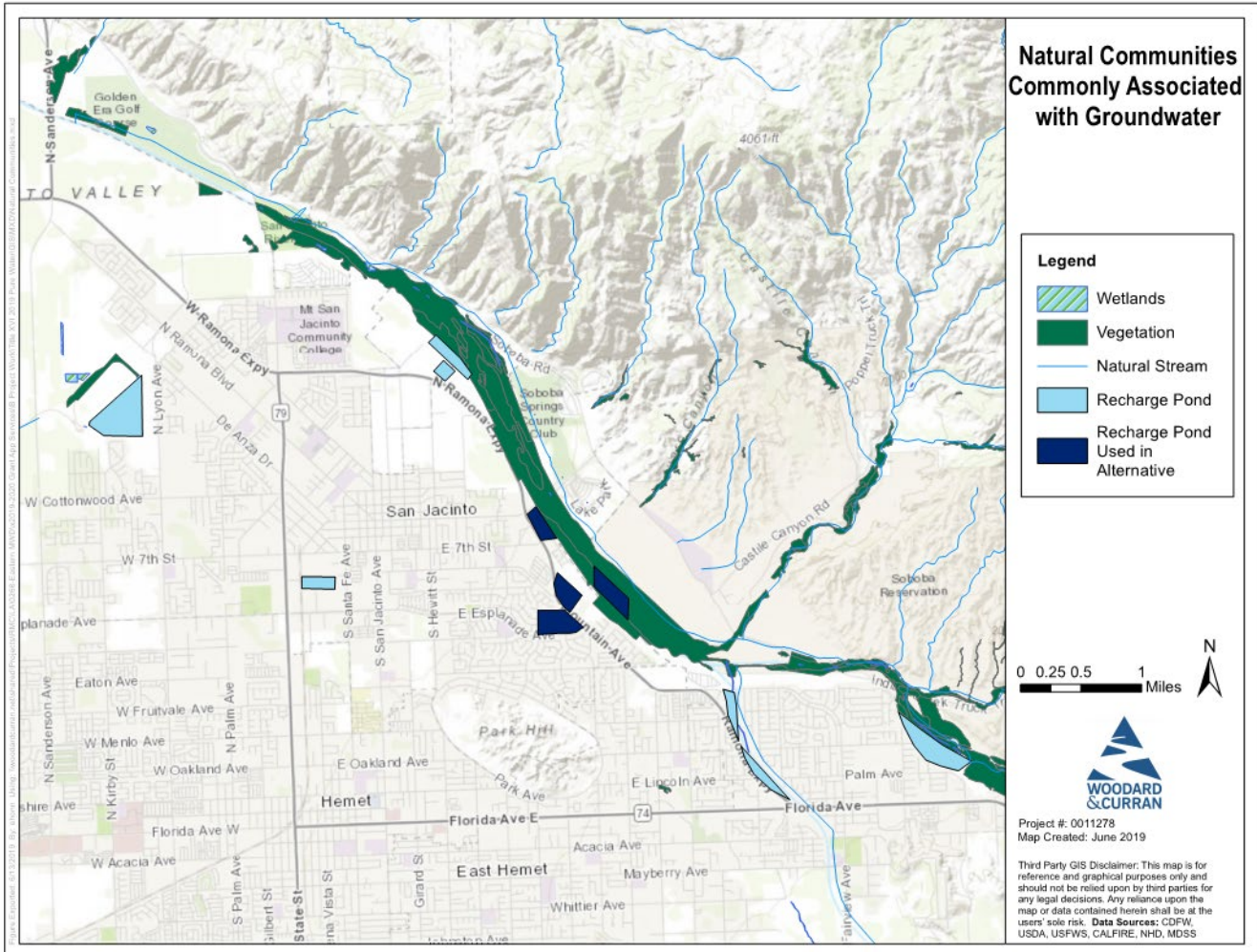
Source: United States Geological Survey, National Water Information System, San Jacinto River near San Jacinto Gage (11069500), [https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/inventory/?site\\_no=11069500](https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/inventory/?site_no=11069500). Data exported February 17, 2022.

The Project will improve flow conditions in the Colorado River by reducing EMWD’s reliance on federal water supplies from the Colorado River. The SWP pumps water from the Delta which originates from SWP facilities along the Feather River. The Project will improve flow conditions in the Feather River, Sacramento River, Delta, and the federal CVP by reducing EMWD’s reliance on SWP water supplies from these sources.

- Will the Project provide water or habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered species? If so, how?

The Project will help to support the regional ecosystems that are dependent on the surface water system overlying the San Jacinto Groundwater Basin, given the interconnection between groundwater and surface water systems and benefit provided by sustainable groundwater management. **Figure 14** shows ecological communities that generally are considered to rely on groundwater to sustain themselves, as provided by DWR.

**Figure 13: Groundwater Dependent Ecosystems**



Source: The Nature Conservancy, Natural Communities Dataset, <https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/NCdatasetViewer/#>. Data exported June 10, 2019.

The Santa Ana River, the major river within the watershed, supports an abundant amount of wildlife and plant species. Managing a sustainable level in the groundwater basin will reduce depletion of flows in the Santa Ana River and will benefit the species that depend on these flows. The varied geography and natural features of the Santa Ana River Watershed provide habitat for a number of Federal and/or State-listed species. The Santa Ana Watershed’s One Water One Watershed OWOW Plan 2.0 highlights listed species of concern that occupy aquatic, wetland, riparian, or riparian-adjacent areas. Species such as the Santa Ana River woolly star (*Eriastrum densifolium*), the least Bell’s vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), and

the Stephen's kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys panamintinus*) are a few species that are dependent on the health of the Santa Ana River and the watershed's groundwater basins. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) identified reduction in groundwater levels as one of the highest threats to the native steelhead/rainbow trout populations in the Santa Ana River Watershed. By recharging water into the basin and managing the level, the Project will improve habitat for the native steelhead/rainbow trout.

Many of these species are protected from development in the Western Riverside County Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). 118 of the 146 species the MSHCP addresses are considered "adequately conserved." Only once particular conservation requirements are achieved, the remaining species (28) can be considered "adequately conserved." A species-specific plan for each of these species is included in the MSHCP that outlines the path toward reaching the necessary conservation objectives. Of the 146 species covered under the MSHCP, the following lists which are federally threatened or federally endangered in Western Riverside County.

**Federally Threatened:**

- vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*)
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*)
- California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*)
- bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)
- western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*)
- hidden Lake bluecurl (*Trichostema austromontanum ssp. Compactum*)
- Parish's daisy (*Erigeron parishii*)
- spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*)
- thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*)
- Vail Lake ceanothus (*Ceanothus ophiochilus*)

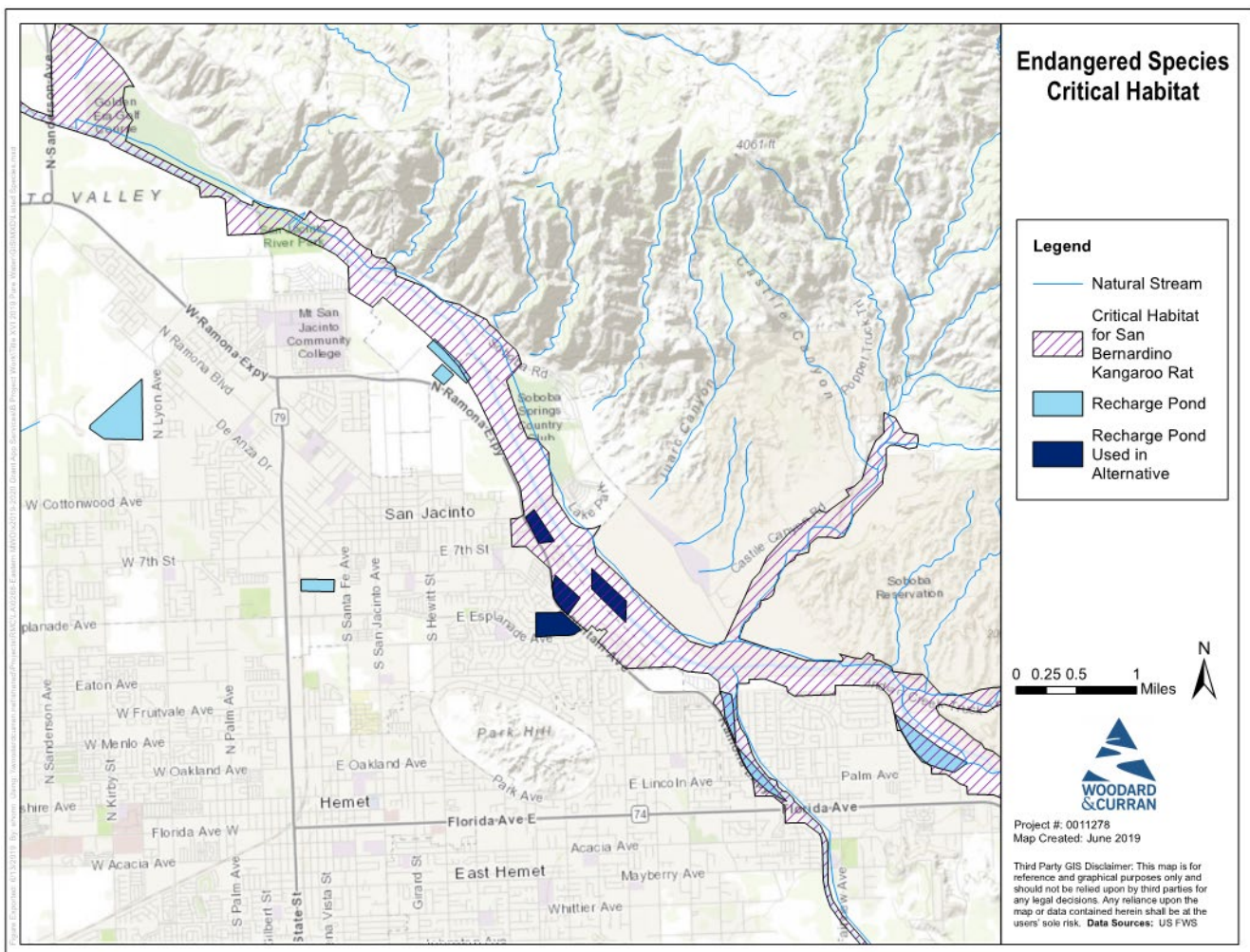
**Federally Endangered:**

- Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*)
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*)
- Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*)
- arroyo toad (*Bufo californicus*)
- mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana mucosa*)
- least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)
- peninsular bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis cremnobates*)
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*)
- Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*)
- Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*)
- California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica*)
- coastal dunes milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener var. titi*)
- Munz's onion (*Allium munzi*)
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevini*)

- San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*)
- San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii*)
- San Jacinto Valley crownscale (*Atriplex coronata var. notatior*)
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. Sanctorum*)
- slender-horned spine flower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*)

The federally endangered San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) has critical habitat that may overlap the project area, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s critical habitat boundary database. “Critical habitat” refers to the suite of ecological features that are essential for the conservation of the species. Raising groundwater levels in the streambed as a result of this Project sustains the groundwater dependent ecosystems, shown in **Figure 14**, that contribute vital vegetation to maintain the critical habitat the kangaroo rat requires. **Figure 15** shows the spatial relationship between this critical habitat and the recharge ponds proposed in the alternatives analysis.

**Figure 14: Critical Habitat that may benefit from the Project**



Source: United States Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS Critical Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species Dataset, <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/fws-critical-habitat-for-threatened-and-endangered-species-dataset>. Date exported June 13, 2019.

Lastly, by reducing imported water demand during droughts, the Project also benefits habitat elsewhere in the region in two ways: by reducing diversions from the Colorado River and Delta and improving

conditions of the downstream habitat on the Colorado River and the Delta. In the Delta, which serves as critical habitat for a number of threatened or endangered aquatic species such as the Delta Smelt, Longfin Smelt, Chinook Salmon, and Sacramento Splittail, natural flows are altered by operation of the SWP, impacting aquatic species health. The Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), created to develop a plan for habitat conservation in the Delta, notes that various habitat types exist in the area including tidal and nontidal wetlands, floodplains, and riparian habitat. Reducing imported water use would allow for water to remain in the system to support these habitats. Additionally, species such as the Delta smelt become entrained in the pumps used to bring flows to Southern California. Reducing imported water demand will contribute towards reducing pumping in the Delta. Also, the diversion of water for supply from the Colorado River has impacted downstream habitats, particularly habitats in the Colorado River Delta that are actively being restored, such as riparian and brackish marsh habitats. Reducing dependence on imported water from the Colorado River will contribute flows towards these restoration efforts.

**Evaluation Criterion 3: Economic Benefits (25 points)**

***Subcriterion 3a: Cost Effectiveness (15 points)***

1. Reclamation will calculate the cost per acre-foot of water produced by the Project using information provided by Project sponsors.
2. Please provide the following information for this calculation:
  - (a) The total estimated construction costs, by year, for the Project (include all previous and planned work) as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Estimated Construction Cost by Year**

Calendar Year	Construction Cost (\$M)
2024	\$56.6
2025	\$56.6
2026	\$56.6
Total Estimated Phase 1 Construction Cost	\$169.9
Total Estimated Phase 2 Construction Cost	TBD

*Note: Estimated costs were originally developed in 2022. Phase 2 construction costs will occur in 2035.*

- (b) The total estimated or actual costs to plan and design the Project. Note: This should not include the cost to complete a feasibility study that meets the requirements of Reclamation’s Directives and Standards WTR 11-01.

The total estimated costs to plan and design the Project are \$8,824,871.

- (c) The estimated expected average annual operation and maintenance costs for the life of the Project. Please do not include periodic replacement costs in the operation and maintenance costs. Periodic replacement costs should be provided separately in response to (f) below. Note: this is an annual cost—not total cost.

The average annual operation and maintenance costs for Phase 1 (years 2027 – 2035) is \$2.16 million and Phase 2 (years 2035 – 2064) is \$6.01 million.



(d) The year the Project has or is expected to deliver reclaimed water.

It is estimated that the Project will begin to deliver recycled water in 2027.

(e) The Projected life (in years) that the Project is expected to last. Note: this should be measured from the time the Project starts delivering water.

The Project is expected to last 40 years from when the Project starts delivering water in 2027.

(f) All estimated replacement costs by year as shown in Table 3. If there are multiple replacement costs in one (1) year, or at the same interval, please total them and put them on one line with the year or interval.

All major equipment is expected to last the lifetime of the project (40 years). **Table 3** shows the anticipated replacement cost for membranes, expected every six years after project start-up. These membrane replacement costs have been integrated into the O&M costs stated in part (c).

**Table 3: Estimated Replacement Costs by Year**

Description of Replacement Required	Year	Cost
Treatment Process Equipment Replacement (Membranes)	2030	\$66,255
Treatment Process Equipment Replacement (Membranes)	2036	\$66,255
Treatment Process Equipment Replacement (Membranes) - Assumes Phase 2 Implemented	2042	\$212,015
Treatment Process Equipment Replacement (Membranes) - Assumes Phase 2 Implemented	2048	\$212,015
Treatment Process Equipment Replacement (Membranes) - Assumes Phase 2 Implemented	2054	\$212,015

(g) The maximum volume of water (in acre-feet) that will be produced upon completion of the Project. This volume of water must correspond to the costs provided above. If costs are only provided for a portion or phase of the project, then only the water produced by that same portion or phase of the project will be considered under this criterion.

The Project will produce 4,000 AFY in Phase 1 (from 2027 – 2035) and 15,000 AFY when Phase 2 is complete (2035). The maximum volume of that will be produced through the 40-year life of the project is 501,000 AF.

3. Reclamation will calculate the cost per acre-foot for the Title XVI Project using the information requested in question No. 1 and compare it to the non-reclaimed water alternative, and any other water supply options that the applicant identified to evaluate the cost effectiveness of the Project. Please provide the following information for this comparison:

(a) A description of the conditions that exist in the area and projections of the future with, and without, the Project.

Approximately 63% of EMWD's potable retail supplies are imported water purchased through Metropolitan from the SWP and the CRA. Other local supplies consist of groundwater, desalinated groundwater, and recycled water.

Total water demand in EMWD's service area is expected to increase by about 67% between 2020 and 2045. This Project will help EMWD serve its customers' growing demand while decreasing reliance on imported supplies. If the Project were not implemented, the additional imported water would likely be purchased from Metropolitan. Imported water deliveries have the potential to vary from year to year depending on the available supply from rainfall, snowpack, runoff, reservoir storage, anthropogenic activities, and environmental constraints. Additional details on reliability concerns with imported water and existing groundwater sources are discussed in the response to Subcriterion 1b.

- (b) Provide the cost per acre-foot of other water supply alternatives that could be implemented by the non-Federal Project sponsor in lieu of the Project, this must include, but is not limited to, one non-reclaimed water alternative that would satisfy the same demand as the Project. Other water supply alternatives beyond one non-reclaimed water alternative are not required but may be provided where available to demonstrate the cost effectiveness of the Project.
- (c) If available, provide the cost per acre-foot of one water supply project with similar characteristics to the Project. This information does not have to be provided if it is not available. It is intended to provide another possible comparison to demonstrate the cost effectiveness of the Project.
- (d) Discussion of the degree to which the Project is cost-effective. Where applicable, include a discussion of why the Project may be cost effective even if the overall Project cost appears to be high.

A cost effectiveness analysis was performed as part of a larger alternatives analysis in the Feasibility Study. The following alternatives were evaluated through this analysis, each of which explore the various options for recharge and treatment of recycled water by looking at different recharge of reclaimed water at different locations by varying the volume recharged at each, and different levels of treatment, as described below.

- A: Maximize recharge in Perris South (15,000 AFY)
- B: Balanced approach between San Jacinto (7,500 AFY) and Perris South
- C: Maximize enhanced natural process in San Jacinto (11,950 AFY)
- D: Maximize San Jacinto (15,000 AFY) using partial reverse osmosis
- E: Maximize San Jacinto Water Bank (9,000 AFY) and Skiland Pond Capacity (6,000 AFY)
- F: Purchase imported water supplies to meet demand, assuming purchase of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Tier 2 Treated Water at a 3.5% escalation rate (No Project)

All projects are compared to Alternative F, a No Project scenario in which EMWD continues its current imported water purchasing into the future. **Table 4** provides a summary of the capital and O&M costs for each of these alternatives. A unit cost was calculated by dividing the annualized capital and annual O&M cost by the potable water yield expected over the project life of 40-years.

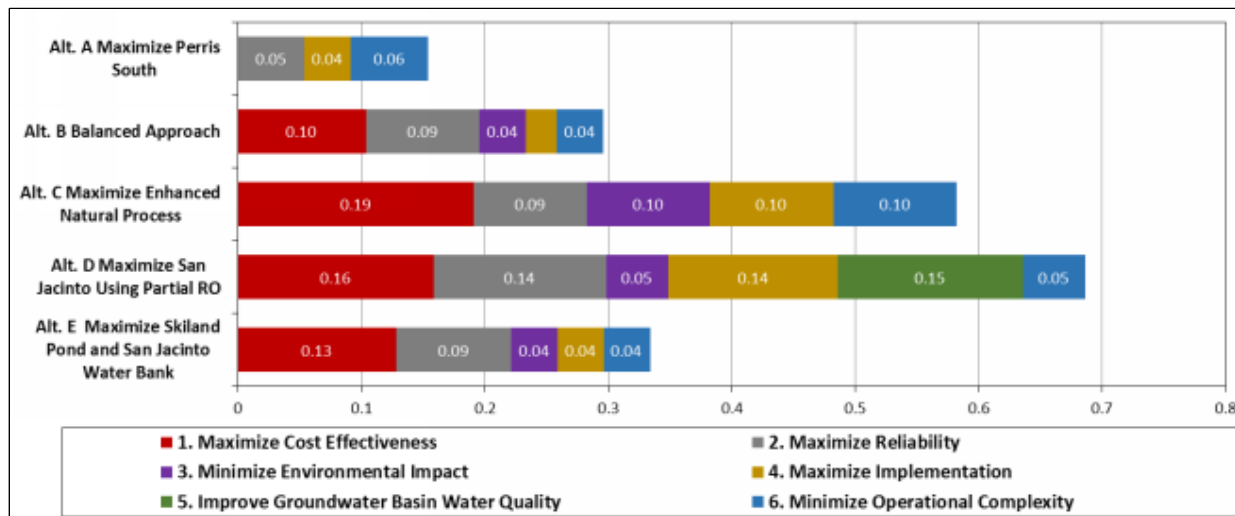
**Table 4: Capital, O&M, NPV and project life supply volume for alternatives analysis (2015 dollars)<sup>1</sup>**

Alternative	Total Capital Cost (\$M)	Annual O&M (\$M)	Potable water yield (AF/year)	Unit Cost (\$/AF) <sup>2</sup>	Unit Cost (\$/AF) <sup>2</sup> Escalated to 2022
	Phases 1 and 2	Phases 1 and 2			
<b>A</b>	\$342.2	\$9.04	15,000	\$2,434	\$2,856
<b>B</b>	\$214.0	\$5.22	15,000	\$1,492	\$1,751
<b>C</b>	\$36.8	\$0.73	11,950	\$308	\$361
<b>D (Proposed Project)</b>	\$140.0	\$4.89	15,000	\$1,079	\$1,261
<b>E</b>	\$187.1	\$4.64	15,000	\$1,310	\$1,537
<b>F</b>	n/a	\$26.4	15,000	\$1,760	\$2,239

1. Summarized from Perris South IPR Feasibility Study and IPR Program Alternatives Analysis, Tables 7-9, 7-10, 7-12
2. Assumes 5% interest rate over 20 years for annualized capital costs.

As shown in the above table, the Proposed Project (Alternative D) is not the alternative with the lowest unit cost, but is still of lower cost than imported water (Alternative F). To select the preferred alternative that led to the proposed Project, a full alternatives analysis was conducted that included several objectives and metrics, shown in **Table 5**. **Figure 16** provides the summary results of the alternatives analysis, and shows that Alternative D, which is the proposed Project, scored most highly.

**Figure 15: Alternatives Analysis Results**



Source: Perris South IPR Feasibility Study and IPR Program Alternatives Analysis, Figure 7-12.

**Table 5: Alternatives Analysis Objectives, Metrics and Weighting**

No.	Objective		Sub-objective		Metric
	Name	Weighting	Name	Weighting	
1	Maximize Cost-Effectiveness	20%	NPV	20.0%	\$ (present value of avoided MWD costs minus present value of lifecycle costs)
2	Maximize Reliability	20%	Water Supply/Discharge Benefit	10.0%	AF of recycled water recharged over project life (40 years)
			Achieve Drought Benefit	6.0%	Drought benefit provided during Shortage Level 7 (AFY) <sup>1</sup>
			Potential Negative Impact on GW Wells	4.0%	Groundwater wells in SJUPMZ impacted (Yes or No)
3	Minimize Environmental Impact	10%	CEQA Complexity	5.0%	Qualitative score that measures short-term impacts of construction <sup>2</sup>
			Environmental Value and Stewardship	5.0%	Qualitative score that measures long-term impacts of operations (emissions and brine production) <sup>2,3</sup>
4	Maximize Implementation	20%	Permitting Complexity	10.0%	Qualitative score that measures difficulty in DDW approval <sup>2</sup>
			Ease of Infrastructure Integration	5.0%	Qualitative score that measures complexity of infrastructure implementation and how well projects can be integrated into the existing system <sup>2</sup>
			Public Acceptability	5.0%	Qualitative score that measures the perceived extent of public outreach related to the IPR program <sup>2</sup>
5	Improve Groundwater Basin Water Quality	20%	SJUPMZ Salt Concentration	20.0%	Qualitative score that represents how well the alternative performs with respect to the SJUPMZ Maximum Benefit Objective <sup>2,4</sup>
6	Minimize Operational Complexity	10%	Operational Complexity	5.0%	Qualitative score that measures complexity of operation <sup>2</sup>
			Compliance Sampling Frequency	5.0%	Qualitative score that represents the complexity of the sampling plan and the quantity of samples required for compliance monitoring over project lifetime <sup>2</sup>
Total		100%	Total	100.0%	

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>The first 9,000 AFY of IPR in SJUPMZ is Extraordinary Supply and provides 100% drought benefit; all other IPR estimated to provide 32% drought benefit during Shortage level 7 (see Section 7.4.4.2, Achieve Drought Benefit).

<sup>2</sup>All qualitative scores will be 1 through 5, where 1 = poor performance and 5 = superior performance.

<sup>3</sup>Since the long-term impacts of operations in terms of water quality are already addressed by Objective 5, Improve Groundwater Basin Water Quality, this sub-objective measures non-water quality operations impacts, specifically emissions (assessed by relative energy use), brine production, and the need for additional imported water for diluent water (requires more energy).

<sup>4</sup>As an indicator of overall groundwater basin water quality.

*Source: Perris South IPR Feasibility Study and IPR Program Alternatives Analysis, Table 7-11.*

Based on the results of this IPR program alternatives analysis, IPR Program Alternative D (the proposed Project) is the recommended alternative for implementation. This alternative is preferred because of the following benefits:

- Highest score on Maximize Reliability, which is due to this alternative having the highest potable water yield and largest drought benefit of all of the alternatives.
- Best overall score on Maximize Implementation, which is driven by this Project concept being the least complex to permit, especially in terms of compliance with the Maximum Benefit Objective. The alternative also rated well in terms of how well the Project would be integrated into existing infrastructure and scored better than the San Jacinto tertiary-only IPR project in terms of public acceptability.
- In terms of managing the SJUPMZ salt concentration and complying with the Maximum Benefit Objective, IPR Program Alternative D is the only alternative where the IPR program aids with the Maximum Benefit Objective with salt reduction through the RO treatment. The exact sizing of the advanced treatment portion of the Project should be reassessed for Phase 2 to confirm that the RO capacity is sufficient to meet the Maximum Benefit Objective.
- IPR Program Alternative D has the second highest NPV for the project (IPR Program Alternative C is the highest), the second highest capital costs, and the third highest O&M costs.

Additionally, the Phase 2 Project unit cost per acre-foot for the recycled water has been escalated to 2022 dollars and increased to account for the Phase 1 increased cost, resulting in a revised unit cost of \$1,355/AF. The nonrecycled water alternative that would satisfy the same demand is imported water. Imported water (MWD Tier 2 Treated Water) was estimated to cost \$2,239/AF.

***Subcriterion 3b: Economic Analysis and Project Benefits (10 points)***

1. Summarize the economic analysis performed for the Project including information on the Project’s estimated benefits and costs. Describe the methodologies used for the analysis that has been conducted. Points will be awarded based on a comparison of the benefits and costs of the Project. The information provided should include:
  - (a) Quantified and monetized Project costs, including capital costs and operations and maintenance costs.

As described under Subcriterion 3a, the Project costs, including capital and operations and maintenance costs, have been quantified and monetized for the life of the project. **Table 6** summarizes the total capital and annual costs used to develop the unit cost for Phase 1 of the Project based on current capital cost estimates included in the Project Budget section of this proposal. The unit cost is equal to \$3,300/AF for Phase 1 of the Project, assuming a 5% interest rate amortized over 30 years.

**Table 6. Project Costs**

Description	Cost
Capital Cost (\$ million)	\$169.9
Annualized Capital Cost (\$ million)	\$11.05
Annual O&M Cost (\$ million)	\$2.16
Total Annual Cost (\$ million)	\$13.2
Yield (AF/year)	4,000 AFY
Unit Cost (\$/AF)	\$3,300

- (b) Quantified and monetized Project benefits. This includes benefits that can be quantified and expressed as a monetized benefit per acre-foot. These may include, but are not limited to, benefits related to water supply quantity and water supply reliability, recreational benefits, ecosystem benefits, water quality, energy efficiency, and environmental compliance and permitting. Benefits may also include the avoided cost of no action (i.e., the costs that would be incurred if the Project were not implemented), and the willingness of users or customers to pay for a benefit or avoid a negative outcome (e.g., the willingness of households to pay for a water supply system that would reduce groundwater overdraft). If quantified and/or monetized information for these benefits is not available, they may be addressed in response to question two below.

The quantified and monetized Project benefits are represented by the avoided cost of purchasing imported water from Metropolitan. It's assumed that EMWD would need to purchase Tier 2, fully treated imported water should the Project not move forward (Alternative F). Imported water (MWD Tier 2 Treated Water), assuming a 3.5 percent escalation from 2015 to 2022, was estimated to cost \$2,239/AF.

A sustainable and drought-proof local water supply will allow EMWD to support local communities. In 2021, EMWD generated \$58 million in revenue from property taxes. The Project will provide up to 9% of EMWD's potable water supply at full buildout. By securing a sustainable water supply, EMWD will continue to support the local landowners and therefore continue to generate revenue to fund additional sustainable projects. This equates to a project benefit of approximately \$5.3 million or \$362/AF after Phase 2 is implemented.

According to the analysis done for the 2021 EIR, the Project would result in a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction of approximately 2,063 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year during Phase 1 and approximately 7,736 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year during Phase 2. By using the Technical Support Document: Social Cost of Carbon, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide Interim Estimates under Executive Order 13990 from the Interagency Working Group, reducing emissions by 2,063 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year during Phase 1 would equal approximately \$359,000 or \$90/AFY in avoided social costs. Reducing emissions by 7,736 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year during Phase 2 would equal approximately \$1,641,000 or \$109/AFY in avoided social costs.

The compiled monetized Project benefits are summarized in **Table 7**.

**Table 7. Monetized Project Benefits (in 2022 Dollars)**

Local Revenue	\$362/AF
Avoided GHG Emissions	\$109/AFY
Avoided Imported Water Costs	\$2,239/AF
<b>Net Benefit</b>	<b>\$2,711/AF</b>

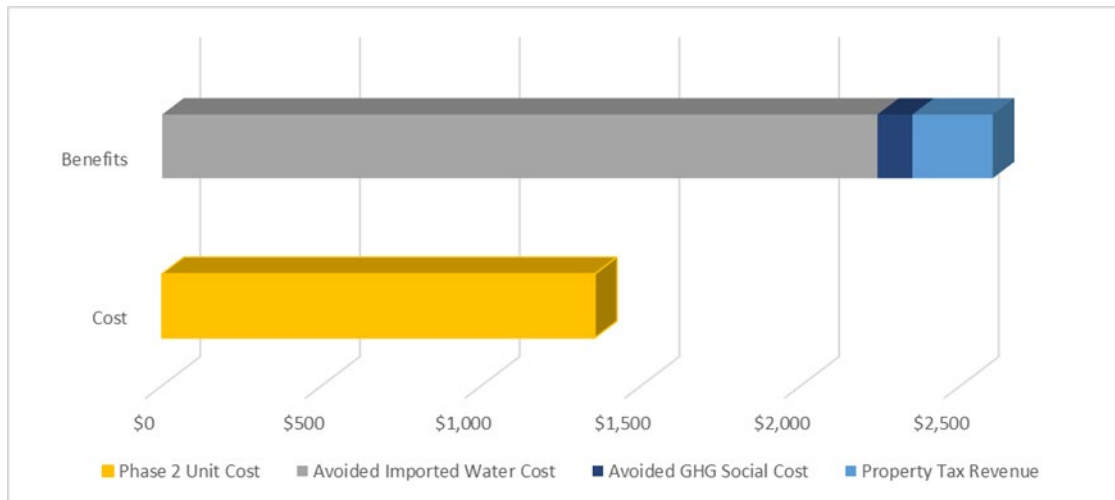
As described under Evaluation Criterion 3a, an alternatives analysis was conducted that did not monetize all benefits, but did quantify to the level that they could be evaluated. Because monetized information is not available for all the project benefits, these benefits are described in the response to Question 2.

- (c) A comparison of the Project's quantified and monetized benefits and costs. *\*Please note that information must be included in the proposal to be considered. Scores will*

*not be based on information provided in the Project's feasibility study if the information is not included in the proposal.*

The unit costs of the Project are \$3,300/AF for Phase 1 and \$1,355/AF for Phase 2. The Phase 2 project is lower than the total monetized project benefits provided in **Table 7** above, \$2,711/AF. **Figure 17** provides a comparison of the Project (Indirect Potable Reuse Alt. D) versus Metropolitan Tier 2 Treated water cost in using 2022 dollars, and indicates that the avoided cost of purchasing Tier 2 imported water will provide a higher benefit than the unit cost of the project. Imported water costs are expected to increase in future years as continued droughts affect availability.

**Figure 16: Comparison of Project Unit Cost to Imported Water Unit Cost**



In addition to the alternatives analysis, an analysis was conducted based on various financial scenarios. Based on the potential availability of external funding, as well as the different projections of alternative water supply (imported water) rate increases, several financial scenarios were developed to assess the economic performance of the Project. The economic metrics calculated for these financial scenarios included Net Present Value, Payback Period, and Internal Rate of Return. The Project has a positive Net Present Value ranging from \$59.2 to \$114.4 million depending on assumptions regarding imported water rate increases and the availability of outside funding. Each financial scenario showed the same Payback Period of 13 years. The Internal Rate of Return is also similar for the financial scenarios, ranging from 11 to 15 percent. Overall, this indicates that the Purified Water Replenishment Project is a very cost-effective water supply option for EMWD. More detail on the economic analysis of the Project can be found in the 2016 Perris South IPR Feasibility Study and IPR Program Alternatives Analysis.

- Some Project benefits may be difficult to quantify and/or monetize. Describe any economic benefits of the Project that are not captured above or that are difficult to quantify and/or monetize. Provide a qualitative discussion of the economic impact of these benefits. Points will be awarded based on the potential economic impact of the Project-related benefits. Some examples of benefits may include, but are not limited to, acres of land or stream miles that may be benefitted or not harmed, benefits to habitat or species, flood risk mitigation, local impacts on residents and/or businesses, job creation, and regional impacts. This may also include benefits listed in question one, if they have not been monetized (e.g., water reliability, water quality, and recreation).

In addition to the monetized benefits described above, the Project will provide benefits to water quality, water reliability, and groundwater management. The Project will maximize water supply reliability by providing 501,000 AF of potable water yield over the project life (40 years) and will provide up to 15,000 AFY of drought benefit that can be produced during water shortages.

### **Meet Local Water Quality Objectives**

The Project is expected to provide benefit towards the SJUPMZ Maximum Benefit Objective. Salt and nutrient balance modeling was completed to determine the impacts of each alternative to groundwater quality. While all alternatives met nutrient requirements, only Alternative D (the proposed Project) improved the TDS concentration of the SJUPMZ versus the baseline model run. Improved water quality can increase crop yields when used for irrigation and reduce the costs of treatment.

### **Supporting Local and Collaborative Water Reliability**

EMWD is participating in several groundwater management efforts to improve both water quality and water supply in the basin. EMWD, other local water agencies, and private users have developed the Hemet/San Jacinto Water Management Plan to provide a foundation that guides and supports responsible water management now and in the future. EMWD has also worked with the local Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Federal government to develop a Settlement Agreement that resolves past issues with respect to tribal water rights and water management practices in the management area. The stakeholders developed the Stipulated Judgment entered on April 18, 2013 in Eastern Municipal Water District v. City of Hemet, et al (Riverside County Superior Court case no. RIC 1207274) that calls for the formation of a Watermaster to implement the Plan, which describes water supply management to maximize the reasonable and beneficial use of all waters available to the area, eliminate overdraft, protect prior rights of the Soboba Tribe, and provide for the substantial enjoyment of all water rights by recognizing their priorities.

The commitment to implement these water management activities demonstrates that the management area is a highly managed, high-value asset for the in-basin producers and users. These commitments will promote the use of recycled water, provide an alternative water supply for the area, reduce local overdraft of the SJUPMZ, increase the sustainability and reliability of not only the SJUPMZ but adjacent management zones as well, and will maximize the reasonable and beneficial use of all waters available to the area. The Project will recharge the groundwater basin and improve the groundwater quality. This will result in the protection of the beneficial uses of the SJUPMZ and adjacent groundwater management zones and demonstrate that water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.

### **Avoided Groundwater Development Costs**

In addition to providing a cost-effective new water supply, the Project also has the potential to eliminate the need for future groundwater desalination infrastructure capital and O&M costs as the quality of the Project water will improve the groundwater quality. In certain groundwater basins, EMWD has constructed groundwater treatment to reduce TDS in groundwater. Should the Project not move forward, it may be necessary to construct additional treatment facilities, specifically desalters, to reduce TDS for potable use. A recent construction cost estimate for a desalter (the Perris II Desalter) placed the cost at \$88.4 million, which includes a traditional system with extraction wells, treatment and brine disposal.

### **Reduced Imported Water Reliance**

The Project will provide a source of water that will be locally available for use during future periods of water shortages. More water available during drought periods will relieve significant pressure on local



businesses imposed by water supply shortages such as those implemented in recent years. Approximately 60 percent of EMWD's water supply is provided by Metropolitan's imported surface water from the Colorado River via the CRA and the Delta via the SWP. The Project is expected to offset imported water. Metropolitan delivers water from the Colorado River that is stored in Lake Havasu, part of Reclamation's Parker-Davis Project. Metropolitan also delivers SWP water from the Delta. The Project will reduce reliance on SWP water supplies from the Delta, thereby relieving some of the competing demands on the SWP system and leaving more surface water for other uses, such as the Reclamation's CVP. By reducing the reliance on imported water, the Project will relieve burden on Reclamation in future drought years by benefiting the Parker-Davis Project and CVP.

## Evaluation Criterion 4: Presidential and Department of the Interior Priorities (15 points)

### *Climate Change*

Please provide specific details and examples on how the project will address the impacts of climate change and help combat the climate crisis.

The Project will provide a local and drought resistant water supply which will help to protect public health within the service area by moving towards locally supplied and sustainable water use. Also, by providing a local source of potable water, the Project will reduce reliance on imported water, thereby reducing GHG emissions associated with the energy used to pump water from the Delta in northern California or from the Colorado River. The Project is estimated to save, and therefore reduce import of potable water by 4,000 AFY under Phase 1 and 15,000 AFY under Phase 2. According to the analysis done for the 2021 Environmental Impact Report for the Project, this would result in a GHG emissions reduction of approximately 2,063 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per year during Phase 1 and approximately 7,736 MT CO<sub>2e</sub> per year during Phase 2. GHG emissions contribute to the effects of climate change, therefore reducing emissions will help address climate change.

Does this proposed project strengthen water supply sustainability to increase resilience to climate change? Does the proposed project contribute to climate change resiliency in other ways not described above?

The Project will strengthen water supply sustainability to increase resilience to climate change. It is widely accepted that, as a result of climate change, higher temperatures have intensified drought and will lead to a more arid future. Without adaptation, these changes will exacerbate existing water supply-demand imbalances and decrease imported water supplies. Water recycling helps to provide a local and drought resistant water supply. The Project will reduce dependence on imported water purchases from State and Federal water sources and reduce the need for additional imported purchases to meet projected future demands.

Water recycling also helps to offset demands on EMWD's potable water supply and produce water with a relatively low carbon intensity compared to the local water supply. EMWD uses less energy to provide recycled water than it does to provide water from local groundwater sources, and the energy demand is similar to that of imported raw water, when considering only EMWD's operations. If the upstream energy requirements are included, recycled water has a far lower carbon intensity than imported raw and treated water. The Annual GHG reduction potential of this Project is described in the previous question.

### ***Disadvantaged or Underserved Communities***

If applicable, describe how the project benefits those disadvantaged or underserved communities identified using the tool. For example, does the project improve water quality, provide economic growth opportunities, improve or expand public access to nature, or provide other benefits in a disadvantaged or underserved community?

The Project is located within the limits of the City of San Jacinto, which receives water supplies from EMWD and therefore would benefit from the Project. The City of San Jacinto was historically a rural community with a population of fewer than 50,000 people (the City's 2018 population is estimated at 48,867, according to the US Census Bureau). The 2020 census provides an updated population for the City of San Jacinto of 53,898, just slightly over the 50,000 rural population criteria.

**Figure 18** provides a map of economically disadvantaged communities within the EMWD service area based on data from the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool. Approximately 38.4 percent of EMWD's service area is considered "disadvantaged."

On the local level, the City of San Jacinto would directly benefit from local elevated groundwater levels, improved habitat, and improved water quality. On the district level, all disadvantaged communities in the service area will benefit from the water supply resiliency and lower costs the Project will allow for EMWD.

### ***Tribal Benefits***

Does the proposed project directly serve and/or benefit a Tribe? Will the project improve water management for a Tribe?

Does the proposed project support Tribal resilience to climate change and drought impacts or provide other Tribal benefits such as improved public health and safety by addressing water quality, new water supplies, or economic growth opportunities?

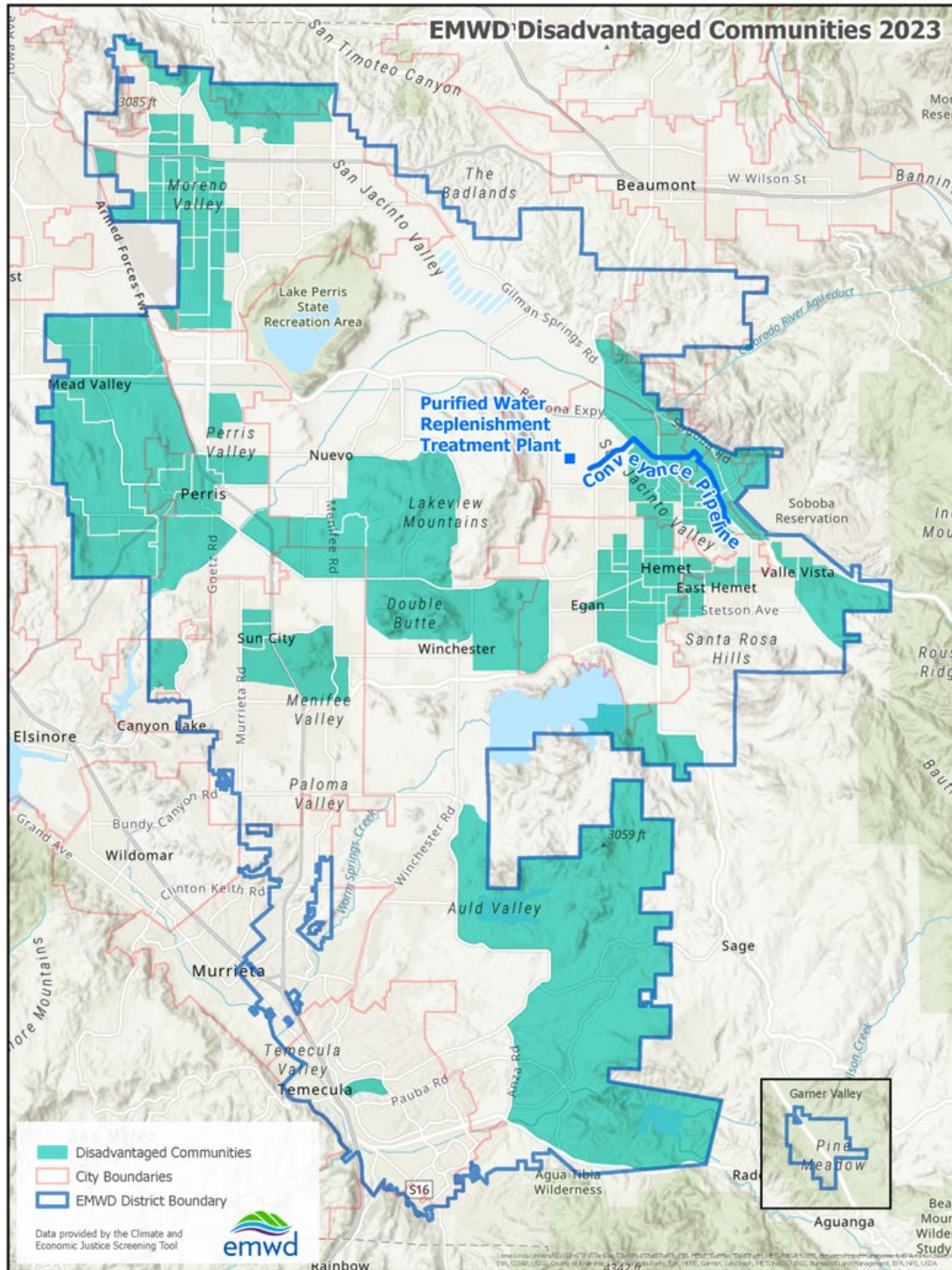
No. However, the Project indirectly benefits the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians' (Soboba Tribe) by reducing the quantity of potable water utilized for non-potable uses. The reduction improves the availability of other regional water supplies such as groundwater and the Colorado River and adds to availability for the beneficial use of the federally recognized Soboba Tribe.

Does the proposed project support Reclamation's Tribal trust responsibilities or a Reclamation activity with a Tribe?

The Project would help to fulfill Reclamation's Indian trust responsibilities by making resources available to assist a tribal government to protect, manage, and develop their water and related resources. Specifically, the Project will serve Federal interests by helping to meet required annual deliveries to provide water for a tribe. An agreement with the Soboba Tribe, called the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Settlement Act of 2007 (Soboba Settlement) mandates that, on average, an annual delivery of 7,500 AFY of water be made available from Metropolitan over 30 years. Water is delivered to EMWD on behalf of the settlement parties including EMWD. This is part of an effort to recharge groundwater in the Hemet/San Jacinto area, fulfilling the Soboba Tribe's water rights and addressing chronic groundwater overdrafts. If Metropolitan allocations are curtailed due to drought, the region may find it more difficult to fulfill requirements of the Soboba Settlement Act. The implementation of the Project

coordinates well with the requirements of the Settlement. Therefore, this Project will help to ensure the requirements of the Soboba Settlement are met and groundwater is available for beneficial use of the Soboba Tribe.

**Figure 17: Disadvantaged Communities in the EMWD Service Area  
(Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool)**



## **Evaluation Criterion 5: Reclamation's Obligations and Watershed Perspective (10 points)**

### ***Subcriterion 5a – Reclamation's Legal and Contractual Water Supply Obligations (5 points)***

Points will be awarded for Projects that help to meet Reclamation's legal and contractual obligations.

Explain how the Project relates to Reclamation's mission and/or serves a Federal interest. Does the Project help fulfill any of Reclamation's legal or contractual obligations such as providing water for Indian Tribes, water right settlements, river restoration, minimum flows, legal court orders, or other obligations? If so, explain. Note: a Project may help Reclamation fulfill its obligations even if the project sponsor is not a Reclamation contractor, and indirect benefits to Reclamation will also be considered under this criterion.

The Project would help to fulfill Reclamation's Indian trust responsibilities by making resources available to assist a tribal government to protect, manage, and develop their water and related resources. Specifically, the Project will serve Federal interests by helping to meet required annual deliveries to provide water for a tribe. An agreement with the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians (Soboba Tribe), called the Soboba Settlement mandates that, on average, an annual delivery of 7,500 AFY of water be made available from Metropolitan over 30 years. Water is delivered to EMWD on behalf of the settlement parties including EMWD, Lake Hemet Municipal Water District, and the Cities of Hemet and San Jacinto. This is part of an effort to recharge groundwater in the Hemet/San Jacinto area, fulfilling the Soboba Tribe's water rights and addressing chronic groundwater overdrafts. If Metropolitan allocations are curtailed due to drought, the region may find it more difficult to fulfill requirements of the Soboba Settlement Act. EMWD and Metropolitan entered into a long-term water supply contract for this recharge water, which requires EMWD to construct and operate recharge facilities, eventually storing up to 40,000 AF of water in the groundwater basin. The Project implementation coordinates well with the requirements of the Settlement. The 7,500 AFY of imported water required by the Settlement to be recharged can serve as diluent water for the recycled water to be recharged as part of the Project, and new recharge facilities will be constructed to service both the Settlement water and the Project. Therefore, this Project will help to ensure the requirements of the Soboba Settlement are met and that groundwater is available for the beneficial use of the federally recognized Soboba Tribe.

### ***Subcriterion No. 5b: Watershed Perspective (5 points)***

Points will be awarded based on the extent to which the Project promotes or applies a watershed perspective by implementing an integrated resources management approach, implementing a regional planning effort, forming collaborative partnerships with other entities, or conducting public outreach.

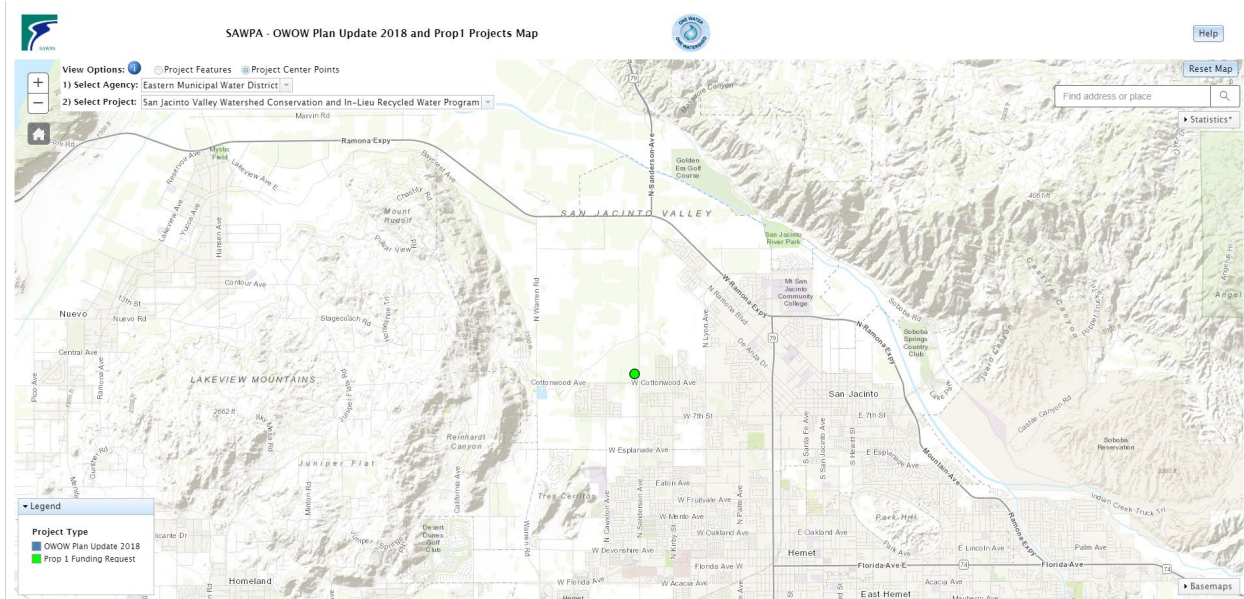
A watershed perspective generally means an approach to planning directed at meeting the needs of geographically dispersed localities across a region or a watershed that will take advantage of economies of scale and foster opportunities for partnerships. This approach also takes into account the interconnectedness of water and land resources, encourages the active participation of all interested groups, and uses the full spectrum of technical disciplines in activities and decision making. Does the Project:

1. Implement a regional or state water plan or an integrated resource management plan? Explain.

The Project is included in the OWOW Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan, which serves as the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan for the SAWPA. **Figure 19** is a screenshot of

the Project listed in the OWOW Plan Update 2018 and Proposition 1 Projects Map database. The San Jacinto River Watershed is tributary to the Santa Ana River Watershed; therefore, this Project is beneficial to, and will work in coordination with, other water management efforts within the watershed to implement a regional water plan. The San Jacinto River Watershed is a part of the headwaters for the larger, overall watershed.

**Figure 19: Screenshot of the Project's Listing in the OWOW IRWM Plan Project Database**



The Project also implements resource management strategies (RMS) that are included in the California Department of Water Resources *2013 California Water Plan*, which provides a guide for managing water resources throughout California. The following management objectives are directly addressed by the Project, including:

- Increase Water Supply
  - RMS: Conjunctive Management of Groundwater
  - RMS: Municipal Recycled Water
- Improve Water Quality
  - RMS: Matching Water Quality to Use
  - RMS: Salt and Salinity Management
- Practice Resource Stewardship
  - RMS: Recharge Area Protection

However, multiple management objectives are indirectly addressed by the Project and described in this application including:

- Improve Water Quality
  - RMS: Urban Stormwater Runoff Management
- Practice Resource Stewardship
  - RMS: Ecosystem Restoration
  - RMS: Land Use Planning and Management
- People and Water
  - RMS: Economic Incentives

2. Help meet the water supply needs of a large geographic area, region, or watershed? Explain.

The Project will help to meet the demands of a large geographic area made up of EMWD's customers who are dependent on groundwater from the upper San Jacinto groundwater basin, as well as improve supply reliability to the full EMWD service area. EMWD is one of California's largest water agencies, providing wholesale and retail water, wastewater, and recycled water services to approximately one million people in a 558-square mile service area located in Riverside County. EMWD is the fourth largest recycled water producer and sixth largest retail water agency in California. As such, EMWD's approach to regional water supply issues must take into account the needs of all its retail customers, which include the Cities of Moreno Valley, Perris, San Jacinto, Hemet, Temecula, Murrieta, and Menifee, as well as the unincorporated communities of Good Hope, Lakeview, Nuevo, Mead Valley, Murrieta Hot Springs, Valle Vista, and Winchester (See **Figure 1**).

3. Promote collaborative partnerships with multiple stakeholders representing diverse interests? Explain.

EMWD is participating in several groundwater management efforts to improve both water quality and water supply in the basin. EMWD worked with the local Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians and the Federal Government to develop a Settlement Agreement that would resolve past issues with respect to tribal water rights and water management practices in the management area. EMWD and other local water users developed the Hemet/San Jacinto Groundwater Management Plan to provide a foundation that guides and supports responsible water management, now and in the future. The Watermaster implements the Plan which describes water supply management to maximize the reasonable and beneficial use of all waters available to the area, eliminate overdraft, protect prior rights of the Soboba Tribe, and provide for the substantial enjoyment of all water rights by recognizing their priorities. The Project provides regional watershed benefits to these stakeholders through improved water quality, increased groundwater levels, and a more reliable water supply.

EMWD's commitment to implement these water management activities demonstrates that the groundwater management area is a highly managed, high-value asset for the in-basin producers and users. These commitments will promote the use of recycled water, provide an alternative water supply for the area, reduce local overdraft of the SJUPMZ, increase the sustainability and reliability of not only the SJUPMZ but adjacent management zones as well; and it will maximize the reasonable and beneficial use of all waters available to the region. This will result in the protection of the beneficial uses of the SJUPMZ and adjacent management zones and demonstrate that water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.

The EMWD Integrated Resources Plan was developed to address EMWD's future regional water supply challenges and develop an overall strategy for future water supply to meet multiple objectives. IPR was recommended in the Integrated Resources Plan as a key local water supply strategy for EMWD's future water supply portfolio. The Project supports many of the evaluation objectives established by the Integrated Resources Plan, most specifically the objectives of maximizing local resources and maximizing water use efficiency by minimizing discharges of recycled water. The Project will contribute to greater groundwater storage in the basin and improved groundwater quality and increase the beneficial use of EMWD's significant recycled water resources within the region.

Many presentations have been given to local and regional partners to facilitate the kind of collaborative partnerships that will be necessary to the Project's success. In October 2022, EMWD hosted a Purified Water Replenishment Open House, where the community was invited to learn more about the program. Additional presentations and partnership outreach have included:

- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- City of Hemet
- City of San Jacinto
- City of Perris
- City of Menifee
- City of Moreno Valley
- City of Murrieta
- City of Temecula
- Sacramento Legislative Briefings

4. Include public outreach and opportunities for the public to learn about the project? Explain.

The Project will include extensive public outreach efforts and learning opportunities. The following provides a summary of the public outreach plan described in more detail in the Technical Description of this Project Proposal.

### **Communications Planning/Strategic Council**

This task includes the development and completion of a comprehensive communication plan, which will provide the framework for the public outreach program. Additionally, this task includes the development and refinement of schedules and budgets and ongoing strategic counsel.

### **Research**

Substantive research is critical in determining stakeholder perception and attitudes toward potable reuse. This task includes conducting stakeholder interviews in EMWD's service area, telephone surveys, and focus group sessions. This task also includes a literature review of published potable reuse communications and terminology and the refinements and maintenance of EMWD's already established stakeholder database.

### **Message Development/Training**

This task will establish key messages and branding for the program and ensure that key staff can deliver messages clearly and consistently, considered essential for program success. This task includes development of a brand, logo, and color template for the program and drafting and finalizing a message platform. Additionally, this task includes working with EMWD to train staff on message delivery.

### **Outreach Materials**

Print and electronic materials provide program information that is easily understandable and accessible. This task includes the development and finalization of program collateral materials, including fact sheets, a brochure, website content, infographics, and video vignettes.

### **Media Relations**

Engaging media representatives will enhance their understanding and accurate coverage of the program. This task includes the development of a general media kit for distribution as needed, preparation of press

releases/media advisories and op-eds/letters to the editor. It also includes support for social media and website maintenance and content development.

### **Community Outreach/Engagement**

Cultivating and maintaining strong relationships with members of the community increases program understanding. A variety of outreach activities provides open channels of communication throughout the program to audiences with varying levels of interest. This task will include tours of regional potable reuse facilities (Orange County and San Diego), support for a speaker's bureau through presenter outreach and presentations, and workshops, open houses and pop-up outreach as needed. It will also include school and youth outreach, conducting community surveys, and other as-needed community outreach.

### **Paid Media/Marketing**

Paid media/marketing is effective at reaching a diverse audience in forums and publications that are most familiar to them. This task includes the development of local newspaper advertisements, radio and video scripts, and additional content as needed.

### **Multicultural Outreach**

Reaching out to multicultural communities in their familiar languages and forums is important for raising awareness and support. This task includes conducting stakeholder interviews and developing a summary report, translating program materials into Spanish, and participating in multicultural events. It also includes preparing for and participating in briefings, tours or interviews with Spanish media, and preparation of communication plan content for multicultural community outreach.



## **PROJECT BUDGET**

### **Funding Plan**

EMWD is providing all of the non-Federal funding to perform the Purified Water Replenishment Preliminary and Final Design, and Construction. EMWD's contribution will be paid for through its Expansion and System Betterment Funding Sources.

EMWD and consultant costs to advance the preliminary design phase have been incurred since October 2016 and it is anticipated that additional expenditures will be incurred before the award date for this NOFO, as described below. However, those costs incurred prior to the feasibility study being submitted to Congress on July 12, 2017 are ineligible; therefore, costs incurred after July 12, 2017 and before the award date are included in the forecast portion of the budget.

#### ***EMWD Costs (including salaries and wages, fringe benefits and indirect costs)***

- The Project expenditure and the amount

EMWD Project expenditures (internal labor) that have been incurred prior to July 12, 2017 are not eligible for reimbursement and thus, are not included in the project budget. The EMWD expenditures (internal labor) included in the Project costs incurred after July 12, 2017 through February 2022 are estimated at \$603,969.49. EMWD expenditures (internal labor) to be incurred between March 2022 and the award date, September 30, 2022, are estimated at \$65,063.60.

- Whether the expenditure is or will be in the form of in-kind services or donations

EMWD costs are in the form of in-kind services.

- The date of cost incurrence

After July 12, 2017 and before September 30, 2027.

- How the expenditure benefits the Project

EMWD initiated Preliminary Design activities associated with the Project with additional groundwater modeling, water quality evaluation, development of site plans, pipeline alignment study, field investigations, equipment sizing, and public outreach. These efforts have helped refine the Project elements. As a result of this effort, 30% design documents will be completed that will allow for EMWD to advance the project to the final design and construction phases.

#### ***Project Consultant Costs (contractual costs)***

- The Project expenditure and the amount

EMWD Project expenditures (consultants) that have been incurred prior to July 12, 2017, are not eligible for reimbursement and thus, are not included in the project budget. In August 2016 the EMWD Board approved and authorized an engineering services agreement with CDM Smith to advance the Phase 1 PWR preliminary design effort. In February 2019, the Board approved and

authorized an agreement with CDM Smith in the amount of \$259,890 for the preparation of Program and Title 22 Engineering Reports. In June 2021, the Board approved and authorized the Final EIR for the PWR Project, mitigation monitoring and reporting program, findings of fact, and preparation and filing of the Notice of Determination.

In November 2021, the EMWD Board approved and authorized an agreement with Brown and Caldwell for the final design of the PWR Advanced Water Treatment Facility (AWTF) Project in the amount of \$7,065,982. The scope of work includes project management, data gathering, analysis, field investigation (geotechnical, corrosion), planning refinement, final design of the AWTF and Brine Management Facilities, cost estimates, construction schedule and preparation of final plans and specifications.

The contractual expenditures included in the Project costs incurred after July 12, 2017, through February 2022 are estimated at \$1,699,597.65. The contractual expenditures related to final design to be incurred between March 2022 and the award date, September 30, 2022, are estimated at \$2,701,914.

- Whether the expenditure is or will be in the form of in-kind services or donations

Project consultant costs are not in the form of in-kind services or donations.

- The date of cost incurrence

After July 12, 2017 and before September 30, 2027.

- How the expenditure benefits the Project

EMWD initiated Preliminary Design activities associated with the Project with additional groundwater modeling, water quality evaluation, development of site plans, pipeline alignment study, field investigations, equipment sizing, and public outreach. These efforts have helped refine the Project elements. As a result of this effort, 30% design documents will be completed that will allow for EMWD to advance the project to the final design and construction phases.

- Provide the identity and amount of funding to be provided by funding partners, as well as the required letters of commitment.

EMWD is providing all of the non-Federal funding to perform the Purified Water Replenishment Preliminary Design.

- Describe any funding requested or received from other Federal partners. *Note: Other sources of Federal funding may not be counted towards the cost share unless otherwise allowed by statute.*

On September 15, 2023, an agreement between EMWD and Reclamation was executed for \$27.5 Million in Title XVI WIIN funding to construct the Purified Water Replenishment Project under Grant Number R23AP00520.

- Describe any pending funding requests that have not yet been approved, and explain how the Project will be affected if such funding is denied.

EMWD has a pending FY 2024 Community Project Funding (Earmark) request in the amount of \$959,752. If such funding is denied, the Project will move forward.

Please include the following chart (Table 1) to summarize all funding sources. Denote in-kind contributions with an asterisk (\*).

**Table 8** provides a summary of non-Federal funding sources for the Project. The non-Federal funding represents 82% of the total Project cost.

**Table 8: Summary of Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources**

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT
<b>Non-Federal Entities</b>	
EMWD	\$139,981,522
<i>Non-Federal Subtotal</i>	<i>\$139,981,522</i>
<b>Other Federal Entities</b>	
USBR—WaterSMART Title XVI FY22 Grant	\$27,500,000
<i>Other Federal Subtotal</i>	<i>\$27,500,000</i>
<b>REQUESTED RECLAMATION FUNDING</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>	<b>\$169,981,522</b>

## Budget Proposal

**Table 9** provides a summary of the budget proposal. Additional information on these costs can be found in the Budget Narrative in the next section.

**Table 9: Budget Proposal**

Budget Item Description	Computation		Quantity Type	Total Cost
	\$/unit	Quantity		
<b>Salaries and Wages</b>				
Not applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Fringe Benefits</b>				
Not applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Travel</b>				
Not applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Equipment</b>				
Not applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Supplies/Materials</b>				
Not applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Contractor/Construction</b>				
CDM Pre-design consultant, including amendments	N/A	N/A	LS	\$916,968
CDM Title 22 Engineering Report	N/A	N/A	LS	\$259,890
Katz and Associates outreach	N/A	N/A	LS	\$368,045

Budget Item Description	Computation		Quantity Type	Total Cost
	\$/unit	Quantity		
Final Design Consultants	N/A	N/A	LS	\$7,065,982
NEPA/CEQA Documentation	N/A	N/A	LS	\$213,986
Phase 1 Construction Costs	N/A	N/A	LS	\$161,126,651
<b>Subtotal Contractor/Construction</b>				<b>\$169,951,522</b>
<b>Other</b>				
Reclamation costs for environmental documentation review	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$30,000
<b>Subtotal Other</b>				<b>\$30,000</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>				<b>\$169,981,522</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>				
Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>				<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Estimated Project Costs</b>				<b>\$169,981,522</b>

## Budget Narrative

### *Salaries and Wages*

No salary and wage costs are included in the budget proposal.

### *Fringe Benefits*

No fringe benefit costs are included in the budget proposal.

### *Travel*

No travel costs are included in the budget proposal.

### *Equipment*

No equipment costs are included in the budget proposal.

### *Materials and Supplies*

No materials and supplies are included in the budget proposal.

### *Contractual*

Consultants costs incurred prior to July 12, 2017 are not eligible for reimbursement and thus, are not included in the budget.

### CDM Smith

Between January 23, 2017 and July 21, 2017, EMWD has incurred \$287,503 in consultant fees for CDM Smith Inc. related to the Purified Water Replenishment Project Preliminary Design Phase. The tasks performed include groundwater modeling, water quality evaluation, development of site plans, pipeline alignment study, field investigations, equipment sizing. CDM Smith continued advancing these elements to prepare the 30% design documents for the advance water treatment, brine management, and conveyance facilities. For additional details related to this effort, refer to the attached consultant's fee estimate dated July 17, 2016 in the amount of \$883,988 as shown in **Table 10**, Amendment 1 fee estimate dated March 6, 2017 in the amount of \$129,446 as shown in **Table 11**, and Amendment 2 fee estimate

in the amount of \$191,036 as shown in **Table 12**. The total contract amount to date, is \$1,204,470. The costs incurred in the amount of \$287,503 are not eligible for reimbursement or included in the budget table as they were either incurred before July 12, 2017 or the period of services rendered was prior to July 12, 2017.

As part of the EMWD competitive bidding process, the Project Manager prepared and issued a request for proposals and received six proposals for the planning and design services/tasks related to the Project. The proposals were all evaluated based on each firm's experience, technical approach, project understanding, and the team's expertise. The EMWD review panel selected CDM Smith with the best value and highest-ranking proposal. EMWD proceeded to negotiate a final scope of work and budget with CDM Smith for the Preliminary Design task. CDM Smith was also awarded the contract to complete the Title 22 Engineering Report at an estimated cost of \$259,890, and was also awarded as a part of a competitive bidding process.

#### Katz and Associates

Between October 27, 2016 and July 27, 2017, EMWD has incurred \$149,739.87 in consultant fees for Katz and Associates related to the Purified Water Replenishment Project Preliminary Design Phase. The tasks performed included developing a communications plan, conducting research, message development, creating outreach materials, media relations and conducting multicultural outreach. For additional details related to this effort, refer to the attached consultant's fee estimate dated May 6, 2016 in the amount of \$517,785 as shown in **Table 13**. The costs incurred in the amount of \$149,739.87 are not eligible for reimbursement or included in the budget table as they were either incurred before July 12, 2017 or the period of services rendered was prior to July 12, 2017.

As part of the EMWD competitive bidding process, the Project Manager prepared and issued a request for proposals and received four proposals for the public outreach services/tasks described above related to the Project. The proposals were all evaluated based on each firm's experience, technical approach, project understanding, and the team's expertise. The EMWD review panel selected Katz and Associates with the best value and highest-ranking proposal.

#### NEPA/CEQA Documentation - Environmental Impact Report

The Project has received full CEQA compliance as outlined below. Following design completion, EMWD approved an agreement with Helix Environmental Planning for \$213,986 to prepare an EIR to evaluate potential impacts of the PWR Project. The process began with the issuance of the Notice of Preparation (NOP) on April 2, 2020 for a 60-day comment period that concluded on June 1, 2020. All comments received were taken into consideration during drafting of the EIR. The Draft EIR was completed and circulated for a 45-day public review period which began on February 16, 2021 and concluded on April 2, 2021. The Final EIR contains the comments received and EMWD's responses to comments. The EMWD Board approved and authorized the Final EIR for the PWR Project on June 16, 2021.

#### Final Design Fee

As part of the EMWD competitive bidding process, the Project Manager prepared and issued a request for proposals and received five proposals for the final design services for the PWR advanced water treatment facility and brine management facilities. The proposals were all evaluated based on each firm's experience, technical approach, project understanding, and the team's expertise. The EMWD review panel selected Brown and Caldwell with the best value and highest-ranking proposal. The final design fee estimate is included in **Table 14**.

### **Construction Phase Costs**

The costs associated with the construction of the first phase of the Project are shown in **Table 15** and **Table 16**.

### ***Environmental and Regulatory Compliance Costs***

Environmental and regulatory compliance costs are included under Contractual costs. It's assumed that Reclamation will incur a cost of \$30,000 for review of the environmental documentation.

### ***Other Expenses***

The estimated cost that Reclamation will incur to review environmental documentation is included under "Other Expenses" in **Table 9**, and is assumed to be \$30,000.

### ***Indirect Costs***

No indirect costs are included in the budget proposal.

### ***Total Costs***

The total cost of the Purified Water Replenishment Project is \$169,981,522. The Federal cost share is \$30,000,000, and the non-Federal cost share is \$139,981,522.

**Table 8: Consultant Cost Estimate for Preliminary Design**

Task	Task Description	CDM Smith				
		hours	Labor	Outside Prof.	ODC's	Total
<b>TASK 1: IPR PRE-DESIGN EVALUATIONS</b>						
1.1	Updated Water Quality Data Review	36	\$7,115	\$1,800	\$213	\$9,129
1.2	Conveyance Facilities Alternative Alignment Study	240	\$43,821	\$0	\$1,315	\$45,136
1.3	Monitoring Well Site Selection (Assume 1)	110	\$17,788	\$0	\$534	\$18,322
1.4	Pre-design Meetings and Workshops	-	-	-	-	-
1.4.1	Working Meetings (1)	26	\$5,320	\$0	\$160	\$5,480
1.4.2	Management Workshops (1)	30	\$6,854	\$0	\$208	\$7,060
1.5	QA/QC Review	16	\$4,160	\$0	\$125	\$4,285
<b>Task 1 Subtotal</b>		<b>458</b>	<b>\$85,059</b>	<b>\$1,800</b>	<b>\$2,552</b>	<b>\$89,411</b>
<b>TASK 2: PRELIMINARY DESIGN</b>						
2.1	Preliminary Design Report	132	\$25,075	\$4,060	\$752	\$29,887
2.2	Preliminary Design Criteria	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.1	Membrane Filtration Equipment Procurement	54	\$9,723	\$900	\$292	\$10,915
2.2.2	AWTF Processes (MF/UF, RO, HRRO, chemicals)	231	\$42,121	\$9,900	\$1,264	\$53,284
2.2.3	Conveyance Pipelines (RW and brine/no ROP)	184	\$31,010	\$0	\$930	\$31,940
2.2.4	Evaporation Ponds	128	\$22,733	\$4,600	\$682	\$28,015
2.2.5	Miscellaneous Design Criteria (general, civil, structural, mech, elect)	208	\$37,478	\$1,800	\$1,124	\$40,403
2.3	Preliminary Design Drawings	-	-	-	-	-
2.3.1	AWTF	430	\$84,109	\$29,360	\$2,523	\$115,992
2.3.2	Conveyance Pipelines (RW and brine/no ROP)	350	\$58,724	\$0	\$1,762	\$60,485
2.3.3	Evaporation Ponds	260	\$49,051	\$7,800	\$1,472	\$58,323
2.4	Implementation Schedule	38	\$7,358	\$740	\$221	\$8,319
2.5	Cost Estimates	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.1	Capital Costs	140	\$27,068	\$1,640	\$812	\$29,640
2.5.2	O&M Costs	74	\$15,030	\$0	\$451	\$15,480
2.6	Meetings and Workshops	-	-	-	-	-
2.6.1	Working Meetings (2)	52	\$11,091	\$2,700	\$333	\$14,124
2.6.2	Management Workshops (1)	38	\$8,481	\$1,350	\$254	\$10,086
2.7	QA/QC Review	74	\$18,603	\$2,960	\$558	\$22,121
<b>Task 2 Subtotal</b>		<b>2,393</b>	<b>\$447,656</b>	<b>\$67,810</b>	<b>\$13,430</b>	<b>\$529,015</b>
<b>TASK 3: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS</b>						
3.1	Surveying	28	\$5,588	\$25,000	\$168	\$30,756
3.2	Geotechnical Services	20	\$4,244	\$60,000	\$127	\$64,371
3.3	Utility Investigation	52	\$10,532	\$0	\$316	\$10,848
3.4	QA/QC Review	20	\$5,200	\$0	\$156	\$5,356
<b>Task 3 Subtotal</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>\$25,564</b>	<b>\$85,000</b>	<b>\$767</b>	<b>\$111,331</b>
<b>TASK 4: EDUCATIONAL FACILITY SUPPORT</b>						
4.1	Educational Facility Design (Site and Equipment Layout)	262	\$43,054	\$6,900	\$1,292	\$51,246
4.2	Educational Facility Meetings (2)	32	\$7,217	\$0	\$217	\$7,434
4.3	QA/QC Review	8	\$2,080	\$680	\$62	\$2,822
<b>Task 4 Subtotal</b>		<b>302</b>	<b>\$52,351</b>	<b>\$7,580</b>	<b>\$1,571</b>	<b>\$61,502</b>
<b>TASK 5: REGULATORY COORDINATION AND UPDATE</b>						
5.1	Regulatory Coordination and Meetings (1)	68	\$14,452	\$10,440	\$434	\$25,326
<b>Task 5 Subtotal</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>\$14,452</b>	<b>\$10,440</b>	<b>\$434</b>	<b>\$25,326</b>
<b>TASK 6: PUBLIC OUTREACH ASSISTANCE</b>						
6.1	Public Outreach Assistance	20	\$4,500	\$0	\$135	\$4,635
<b>Task 6 Subtotal</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>\$4,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$135</b>	<b>\$4,635</b>
<b>TASK 7: GRANT FUNDING ASSISTANCE</b>						
7.1	Grant Funding Assistance	40	\$7,560	\$0	\$227	\$7,787
<b>Task 7 Subtotal</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>\$7,560</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$227</b>	<b>\$7,787</b>
<b>TASK 8: WORKSHOPS, BOARD MEETINGS, AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS</b>						
8.1	Board Committee Meeting (1)	20	\$4,308	\$0	\$129	\$4,438
<b>Task 8 Subtotal</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>\$4,308</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$129</b>	<b>\$4,438</b>
<b>TASK 9: PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>						
9.1	Preliminary Design Kickoff Meeting	18	\$3,954	\$1,640	\$119	\$5,713
9.2	Project Management	-	-	-	-	-
9.2.1	Project Management (includes monthly progress reports and sched	161	\$36,526	\$0	\$1,096	\$37,621
9.2.2	Weekly Progress Meetings (assume biweekly-1/2 hour conf calls)	28	\$7,000	\$0	\$210	\$7,210
<b>Task 9 Subtotal</b>		<b>207</b>	<b>\$47,480</b>	<b>\$1,640</b>	<b>\$1,424</b>	<b>\$50,544</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,628</b>	<b>\$688,931</b>	<b>\$174,270</b>	<b>\$20,668</b>	<b>\$883,988</b>

**Table 9: Consultant Cost Estimate for Preliminary Design, Amendment 1**

Task	Task Description	CDM Smith		Outside Prof.	ODC's	Total
		hours	Labor			
<b>TASK 1: ADDITIONAL GROUNDWATER NUMERICAL FLOW AND TRANSPORT SCENARIO MODELING</b>						
1.1	Scenario 3 Modeling					
1.1.1	Run Simulation	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.1.1	Prepare and check updated recharge files	15	\$3,685	\$0	\$74	\$3,758
1.1.1.2	Prepare and check updated well files	10	\$2,510	\$0	\$50	\$2,560
1.1.1.3	Configure overall model file set and test	8	\$2,083	\$0	\$42	\$2,125
1.1.1.4	Monitor and check run progress	6	\$1,562	\$0	\$31	\$1,594
1.1.1.5	Configure and check transport files	18	\$4,593	\$0	\$92	\$4,685
1.1.1.6	Configure overall MT3DMS file set and test	10	\$2,510	\$0	\$50	\$2,560
1.1.2	Post-Processing	42	\$8,946	\$0	\$179	\$9,125
1.1.3	Groundwater Scenario Modeling Technical Memorandum	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3.1	Draft TM	29	\$5,783	\$0	\$116	\$5,899
1.1.3.2	Final TM	13	\$2,589	\$0	\$52	\$2,641
1.1.4	Project Meetings	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.4.1	Kick-off Conference Call	3	\$760	\$0	\$15	\$776
1.1.4.2	Progress Call	3	\$760	\$0	\$15	\$776
1.1.4.3	Review Meeting	3	\$760	\$0	\$15	\$776
<i>Task 1.1 Subtotal</i>		<b>180</b>	<b>\$36,541</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$731</b>	<b>\$37,272</b>
1.2	Scenario 4 Modeling					
1.2.1	Run Simulation	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.1.1	Prepare and check updated recharge files	15	\$3,685	\$0	\$74	\$3,758
1.2.1.2	Prepare and check updated well files	10	\$2,510	\$0	\$50	\$2,560
1.2.1.3	Configure overall model file set and test	8	\$2,083	\$0	\$42	\$2,125
1.2.1.4	Monitor and check run progress	6	\$1,562	\$0	\$31	\$1,594
1.2.1.5	Configure and check transport files	18	\$4,593	\$0	\$92	\$4,685
1.2.1.6	Configure overall MT3DMS file set and test	10	\$2,510	\$0	\$50	\$2,560
1.2.2	Post-Processing	34	\$7,432	\$0	\$149	\$7,581
1.2.3	Groundwater Scenario Modeling Technical Memorandum	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.3.1	Draft TM	18	\$3,451	\$0	\$69	\$3,520
1.2.3.2	Final TM	7	\$1,370	\$0	\$27	\$1,397
1.2.4	Project Meetings	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.4.1	Kick-off Conference Call	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1.2.4.2	Progress Call	3	\$760	\$0	\$15	\$776
1.2.4.3	Review Meeting	3	\$760	\$0	\$15	\$776
<i>Task 1.2 Subtotal</i>		<b>132</b>	<b>\$30,715</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$614</b>	<b>\$31,330</b>
1.3	Scenario 5 Modeling					
1.3.1	Run Simulation	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.1.1	Prepare and check updated recharge files	15	\$3,685	\$0	\$74	\$3,758
1.3.1.2	Prepare and check updated well files	10	\$2,510	\$0	\$50	\$2,560
1.3.1.3	Configure overall model file set and test	8	\$2,083	\$0	\$42	\$2,125
1.3.1.4	Monitor and check run progress	6	\$1,562	\$0	\$31	\$1,594
1.3.1.5	Configure and check transport files	18	\$4,593	\$0	\$92	\$4,685
1.3.1.6	Configure overall MT3DMS file set and test	10	\$2,510	\$0	\$50	\$2,560
1.3.2	Post-Processing	34	\$7,432	\$0	\$149	\$7,581
1.3.3	Groundwater Scenario Modeling Technical Memorandum	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.3.1	Draft TM	18	\$3,451	\$0	\$69	\$3,520
1.3.3.2	Final TM	7	\$1,370	\$0	\$27	\$1,397
1.3.4	Project Meetings	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.4.1	Kick-off Conference Call	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1.3.4.2	Progress Call	3	\$760	\$0	\$15	\$776
1.3.4.3	Review Meeting	3	\$760	\$0	\$15	\$776
<i>Task 1.3 Subtotal</i>		<b>132</b>	<b>\$30,715</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$614</b>	<b>\$31,330</b>
<i>Task 1 Subtotal</i>		<b>424</b>	<b>\$97,971</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,959</b>	<b>\$99,931</b>
<b>TASK 2: TOC INVESTIGATION FOR SEASONAL OPERATION</b>						
2.1	Review Regulations for TOC Requirements	13	\$2,828	\$740	\$57	\$3,624
2.2	Define Conceptual Recharge Scenarios	22	\$4,933	\$0	\$99	\$5,031
2.3	Investigate TOC Conceptual Recharge Scenarios	38	\$8,097	\$0	\$162	\$8,259
2.4	TOC Investigation Summary	45	\$9,048	\$0	\$181	\$9,229
2.5	Project Meetings	-	-	-	-	-
2.5.1	Kick-off Conference Call	7	\$1,591	\$0	\$32	\$1,623
2.5.2	Progress Calls	8	\$1,714	\$0	\$34	\$1,748
<i>Task 2 Subtotal</i>		<b>133</b>	<b>\$28,211</b>	<b>\$740</b>	<b>\$564</b>	<b>\$29,515</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>557</b>	<b>126,182</b>	<b>\$740</b>	<b>\$2,524</b>	<b>\$129,446</b>



**Table 10: Consultant Cost Estimate for Preliminary Design, Amendment 2**

Task	Hours	Budget
Task 1 – Conceptual Model	300	\$55,205
Task 2 – Local Model Refinement and Calibration	435	\$78,643
Task 3 – Model Simulations	232	\$40,388
Task 4 – Additional Meetings and Workshops	76	\$16,800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>\$191,036</b>

**Table 11: Consultant Public Outreach Fee Estimate**

TASK DESCRIPTION - Assumes 18 month timeframe (7/16 - 12/17)	Principal in Charge Sara Katz		Senior Project Manager Patricia Townsend		Assistant Project Manager Sarah Rowlett		Project Support Megan Drummy		Graphic Design & Account Support \$65.00		FMS \$6.00		OPR \$190.00		Data Instincts \$145.00		Torres Consulting \$100.00		Total Labor		Expenses	TOTAL COST			
	Hrs.	Cost	Hrs.	Cost	Hrs.	Cost	Hrs.	Cost	Hrs.	Cost	Hrs.	Cost	Hrs.	Cost	Hrs.	Cost	Hrs.	Cost	Hrs.	Cost					
	\$290.00	\$225.00	\$150.00	\$125.00	\$65.00	\$6.00	\$190.00	\$145.00	\$100.00																
<b>TASK 1 - Communications Planning/Strategic Counsel</b>																									
Kick off team meeting/planning session		\$0	12	\$2,700	12	\$1,800	12	\$1,500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		36	\$6,000	\$	250	\$6,250	
Communications plan draft/finalize	4	\$1,000	20	\$4,500	20	\$3,000	20	\$2,500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		20	\$17,000	\$		\$17,000	
Budget/Schedule development/refinement	4	\$1,000	10	\$2,250	8	\$1,200	8	\$1,000		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		4	\$400	\$	42	\$7,370	
Ongoing strategic counsel, meetings/calls	36	\$9,000	108	\$24,300	36	\$5,400	72	\$9,000		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		48	\$4,800	\$	3,000	\$74,130	
Subtotal	44	\$11,000	150	\$33,750	76	\$11,400	112	\$14,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	100	\$19,000	40	\$6,600	64	\$6,400	588	\$102,150	\$	3,250	\$105,400		
<b>TASK 2 - Research</b>																									
Stakeholder Interviews (25 -)/Summary Report		\$0	20	\$4,500	40	\$6,000		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		60	\$16,200	\$		\$16,200	
Literature search re IPR communications, terminology/etc.		\$0	4	\$900		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		4	\$2,550	\$		\$2,550	
Telephone Survey (400 - 500 bilingual calls)		\$0	8	\$1,800		\$0	4	\$500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		12	\$2,960	\$	39,500	\$42,460	
Focus Groups (Three sessions - 2 English & 1 Spanish)		\$0	8	\$1,800		\$0	4	\$500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		12	\$2,960	\$	30,000	\$32,960	
Databases: Assumes EMWD already has robust databases in place. This budget for refinement/maintenance.		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	30	\$2,550		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		8	\$800	\$	46	\$4,870	
Subtotal		\$0	40	\$9,000	40	\$6,000	8	\$1,000	30	\$2,550	0	\$0	18	\$7,230	18	\$2,970	8	\$800	182	\$29,540	\$	69,500	\$96,490		
<b>TASK 3 - Message Development/Training</b>																									
Message platform drafts/finalization	4	\$1,000	8	\$1,800	8	\$1,200		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		28	\$5,420	\$		\$5,420	
Message training workshops (2)		\$0	12	\$2,700	12	\$1,800		\$0	8	\$680		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		40	\$6,700	\$		\$6,700	
On-camera training for key presenters	8	\$2,000	4	\$900	4	\$600		\$0	4	\$340		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		28	\$5,360	\$	750	\$6,110	
Internal Employee Workshops/Practice		\$0	12	\$2,700	12	\$1,800		\$0	4	\$340		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		36	\$6,360	\$		\$6,360	
Subtotal	12	\$3,000	36	\$8,100	36	\$5,400	0	\$0	16	\$1,360	0	\$0	18	\$7,230	4	\$660	0	\$0	112	\$23,840	\$	750	\$24,590		
<b>Task 4 - Outreach Materials (Print &amp; Electronic)</b>																									
Up to four fact sheets including one FAQ		\$0	4	\$900	4	\$600	12	\$4,000	12	\$2,700		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		36	\$10,860	\$		\$10,860	
One program brochure - 11x17		\$0	2	\$450	2	\$300	16	\$2,000	8	\$680		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		36	\$4,750	\$		\$4,750	
Website materials/updates/content		\$0		\$0	4	\$600	16	\$2,000	8	\$680		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		36	\$4,600	\$		\$4,600	
Misc. infographics/key target materials		\$0		\$0		\$0	10	\$850		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		15	\$2,475	\$		\$2,475	
Up to three YouTube Video Vignettes - (45/60 sec)		\$0		\$0	20	\$3,000	10	\$1,250		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		38	\$5,770	\$		\$5,770	
Subtotal		\$0	6	\$1,350	30	\$4,500	74	\$9,250	58	\$4,930	0	\$0	8	\$1,530	47	\$7,935	0	\$0	223	\$29,305	\$	-	\$29,305		
<b>Task 5 - Media Relations</b>																									
Prepare general media relations kit for as needed distribution/ as needed support.		\$0	4	\$900	6	\$900	12	\$1,500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		24	\$4,560	\$		\$4,560	
Prepare up to four press releases/advisories. Prepare up to three op-ed/letters to the editor.		\$0	2	\$450	4	\$600	12	\$1,500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		18	\$3,040	\$		\$3,040	
Level of effort to support Districts Social Media and website platforms re potable reuse.		\$0	4	\$900	10	\$1,500	12	\$1,500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		15	\$2,850	\$	4	\$400	\$7,810
Subtotal		\$0	10	\$2,250	20	\$3,000	38	\$4,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	55	\$10,450	4	\$660	4	\$400	118	\$21,260	\$	-	\$21,260		
<b>Task 6 - Community Outreach/Engagement</b>																									
Tours of regional facilities/closest potable reuse projects in operation (assumes 2 - GCVIP or San Diego)		\$0	4	\$900		\$0	40	\$5,000		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		10	\$1,900	\$	10	\$1,000	\$8,800
Speakers outreach/presentations/etc. - General level of effort support.		\$0	4	\$900		\$0	20	\$2,500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		8	\$800	\$	52	\$8,000	
Workshops/open houses/events/pop-up outreach (general level of effort/ specifics to be determined. District to pay for any out of pocket expenses)		\$0	20	\$4,500	30	\$4,500	70	\$8,750		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		40	\$7,600	\$	10	\$1,000	\$26,350
I-PAD intercept surveys/school & youth outreach/other - general level of effort.		\$0	8	\$1,800		\$0	40	\$5,000	8	\$680		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		20	\$3,800	\$	12	\$1,200	\$12,480
Subtotal		\$0	36	\$8,100	30	\$4,500	170	\$21,250	8	\$680	0	\$0	90	\$17,100	0	\$0	40	\$4,000	374	\$55,630	\$	2,500	\$58,130		

Table 13, Continued

Task 7 - Paid Media/Marketing																						
Brand/logo/color template development.		\$0		\$0	4	\$600		\$0	8	\$680		\$0	12	\$1,980		\$0	24	\$3,260	\$3,260			
Set aside for local newspaper ads to promote events/drive engagement - placeholder budget for graphics. District to pay directly for space.		\$0		\$0	4	\$600		\$0	20	\$1,700		\$0	4	\$660		\$0	28	\$2,960	\$2,960			
Radio to support key events/education on water resources, etc. - placeholder budget/district to pay for airtime/spots.		\$0	2	\$450	12	\$1,800		\$0	12	\$1,020		\$0	16	\$3,040		\$0	42	\$6,310	\$6,310			
Bus wraps/benches/select signage placement/etc. TBD - Graphics budget. District to pay directly for ads/space/production.		\$0		\$0	8	\$1,200		\$0	16	\$1,360		\$0	18	\$3,040	10	\$1,650		\$0	50	\$7,250	\$7,250	
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	\$0	2	\$450	28	\$4,200	0	\$0	56	\$4,760	0	\$0	32	\$6,080	26	\$4,290	0	\$0	144	\$18,780	\$18,780	
Task 8 - Multicultural Outreach																						
Conduct stakeholder interviews/briefings and presentations etc. Assume 15 interviews (in person/by phone). Summary report.		\$0		\$0	4	\$600		\$0		\$0		\$0	8	\$1,520		\$0	45	\$4,500	57	\$6,620	\$ 200	\$6,820
Draft information materials in Spanish. Level of effort.		\$0		\$0	4	\$600		\$0	30	\$850		\$0		\$0		\$0	18	\$1,800	30	\$3,050	\$ 500	\$3,550
Assume participation in community events, fairs, organizations, etc. Assume 15 outings.		\$0		\$0	4	\$600		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	60	\$6,000	64	\$6,800	\$ 200	\$6,800
Outreach to Spanish media: briefings, tours, interviews, pitching stories, etc. Assume 8 mtgs.		\$0		\$0	4	\$600	4	\$500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	40	\$4,000	48	\$5,100	\$ 200	\$5,300
Ongoing participation in meetings, calls etc. Preparation of content for communications plan re Latino outreach.		\$0	4	\$900	8	\$1,200		\$0		\$0		\$0	4	\$760		\$0	36	\$3,600	52	\$6,460	\$ 200	\$6,660
<b>Subtotal</b>	-	\$0	8	\$900	16	\$2,400	4	\$500	30	\$850	0	\$0	8	\$1,520	0	\$0	197	\$19,700	251	\$27,830	\$ 1,300	\$29,130
Task 9 - Program Management																						
BI-weekly K&A virtual team meetings/calls/engagement.	24	\$6,000	72	\$16,200	72	\$10,800	100	\$12,500	40	\$3,400		\$0	48	\$8,120	12	\$1,980	20	\$2,000	288	\$64,000	\$ 6,000	\$70,000
Calls/emails/as needed in person meetings with K&A team & EMWD staff.	20	\$5,000	60	\$13,500	72	\$10,800	24	\$3,000	12	\$1,020		\$0	72	\$13,680	4	\$660	8	\$800	256	\$48,800	\$ 2,500	\$51,300
Contract compliance/activity reports/subcontractor management/etc.		\$0	24	\$5,400	18	\$2,700	36	\$4,500		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0		\$0	78	\$12,600		\$12,600
<b>Subtotal</b>	44	\$11,000	156	\$35,100	162	\$24,300	160	\$20,000	52	\$4,420	0	\$0	120	\$22,800	16	\$2,640	28	\$2,800	622	\$125,200	\$ 8,500	\$133,700
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	100	\$25,000	436	\$98,100	438	\$65,700	564	\$70,500	230	\$19,550	0	\$0	478	\$91,010	155	\$25,575	341	\$34,100	2643	\$434,535	\$ 85,600	\$517,785



## **ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES COMPLIANCE**

To allow Reclamation to assess the probable environmental and cultural resources impacts and costs associated with each application, all applicants must respond to the following list of questions focusing on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements.

- Will the proposed Project impact the surrounding environment (e.g., soil[dust], air, water [quality and quantity], animal habitat)? Please briefly describe all earth-disturbing work and any work that will affect the air, water, or animal habitat in the Project area. Please also explain the impacts of such work on the surrounding environment and any steps that could be taken to minimize the impacts.

A full environmental evaluation has been prepared of the Project. EMWD prepared an EIR containing both project and program elements to examine the environmental impacts of the Project. The AWTF will be constructed on a previously disturbed site. The Project also includes new conveyance piping in which the alignment is still being determined. The Project includes evaporation ponds as a project feature to dispose of the RO brine generated from the Project. The system will include construction of lined ponds and a pipeline to deliver the associated brine stream.

The EIR examined the potential environmental effects from implementation of the proposed Project, including information related to existing site conditions, analyses of the types and magnitude of individual and cumulative environmental impacts, and feasible mitigation measures that could reduce or avoid environmental impacts. In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the potential environmental effects of the proposed Project were analyzed for the following areas:

- Agricultural and Forestry Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Air Quality
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Biological Resources
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources
- Noise
- Energy
- Transportation

Table S-1 (Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures) in the EIR provides a summary of the environmental impacts that could result from implementation of the project and feasible mitigation measures that could reduce or avoid environmental impacts. Table S-2, Summary of Cumulative Impacts, summarizes cumulative impacts and whether the project would result in a considerable contribution to a cumulative impact.

Impacts to aesthetics, hazards and hazardous materials, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, recreation, utilities and service systems, and wildfire are considered to be “Effects Found Not to be Significant,” according to Section 15128 of the CEQA Guidelines. These issues were discussed further in the EIR in Chapter 5, Environmental Effects Found

Not to be Significant. The EIR concluded that all impacts should be considered “Less than Significant” after implementation of the suggested mitigation measures.

- Are you aware of any species listed or proposed to be listed as a Federal threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat in the Project area? If so, would they be affected by any activities associated with the proposed Project?

During construction, the proposed project has the potential to directly and/or indirectly affect special status plant and animal species including smooth tarplant, chaparral sand-verbena, nesting birds and raptors, least Bell’s vireo, and burrowing owl. However, after mitigation measures, the impacts were deemed to be “Less than significant”. See the Biological Resources section of the EIR for detailed descriptions of the proposed mitigation.

A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction environmental training session for construction personnel to inform them of the sensitive biological resources in the local area and the avoidance measures in place to remain in compliance. The biologist will periodically monitor construction activities where temporary construction fencing has been installed in accordance with mitigation measure MM-BIO-1 in the EIR.

- Are there wetlands or other surface waters inside the Project boundaries that potentially fall under Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction as “Waters of the United States”? If so, please describe and estimate any impacts the proposed Project may have.

The Project has been specifically designed to avoid impacts to federally protected wetlands and other potential jurisdictional aquatic resources by restricting project components to occur entirely within upland areas and by implementing trenchless construction methods for the 18-inch pipeline to be sliplined. The sliplining insertion and pulling pits would be located in upland areas. The sliplining process would not involve a directional drill auger or fluid that could inadvertently release during operation and cause a potential frac-out event, and no such impacts are anticipated. Therefore, no direct impacts on federally protected wetlands or other potential jurisdictional aquatic resources would occur.

- When was the water delivery system constructed?

EMWD’s water deliveries from the CRA began in 1951. In 1981, construction began on the Northern California Integration Project which connected EMWD’s system to the SWP. In 2001, the first groundwater desalter and several new wells were completed. EMWD has maintained, replaced, and/or expanded its water delivery system to allow it to mature from a small, primarily agricultural serving agency in 1950 to one whose major demands come from domestic customers.

- Will the proposed Project result in any modification of or effects to, individual features of an irrigation system (e.g., head gates, canals, or flumes)? If so, state when those features were constructed and describe the nature and timing of any extensive alterations or modifications to those features completed previously.

The Project will not result in modifications of or effects to, individual features of irrigation systems.

- Are any buildings, structures, or features in the irrigation district listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places? A cultural resources specialist at your local Reclamation office or the State Historic Preservation Office can assist in answering this question.

There are several locations along the CRA that have been assessed as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, however, these locations will not be affected by the Project. As such, no historical resources per CEQA would be affected by the project, and no impacts would occur.

- Are there any known archeological sites in the proposed Project area?

The proposed Project has the potential to affect unknown archaeological resources during ground-disturbing activities, such as clearing, trenching, and grading, and could potentially combine with cumulative projects requiring ground disturbance to result in cumulatively significant regional impact to archeological resources. However, mitigation measures MM-CUL-1 through MM-CUL-6 as discussed in the EIR, which comprise an archaeological and Native American monitoring program, would be implemented as part of the proposed Project and through implementation of these mitigation measures, the proposed Project's contribution to a regional impact to archaeological resources would not be cumulatively considerable.

- Will the proposed Project have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on low income or minority populations?

The Project will not have an adverse effect on low income or minority populations.

- Will the proposed Project limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites or result in other impacts on tribal lands?

The Project is not expected to limit access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites or result in any other impacts on tribal lands.

- Will the proposed Project contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area?

The Project is not anticipated to contribute to the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species known to occur in the area.

## **REQUIRED PERMITS OR APPROVALS**

Applicants must state in the application whether any permits or approvals are required and explain the plan for obtaining such permits or approvals.

Note that improvements to Federal facilities that are implemented through any Project awarded funding through this FOA must comply with additional requirements. The Federal government will continue to hold title to the Federal facility and any improvement that is integral to the existing operations of that facility. Reclamation may also require additional reviews and approvals prior to award to ensure that any necessary easements, land use authorizations, or special permits can be approved consistent with the requirements of 43 CFR §429, and that the development will not impact or impair project operations or efficiency.

Permits and approvals from various agencies are required for the construction and/or operation of the Project. The following **Table 17** summarizes the Project Permit Plan. These permits will not be necessary until the Project begins construction, after August 2024.

**Table 17: Project Permit Plan**

Responsible Agency	Permit/Approval
<b>State</b>	
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	Encroachment Permit*
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water	Title 22 Engineering Report, Summary of Public Hearing, Conditional Approval
State Water Resources Control Board/Regional Water Quality Control Board	NPDES – Industrial General Permit, <sup>1</sup> Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
	NPDES – Construction General Permit, SWPPP
Regional Water Quality Control Board	Producer/User Water Recycling Requirements
	Order No. R8-2020-0006, NPDES No. CAG998001, General Waste Discharge Requirements for Insignificant Threat Discharges to Surface Waters
	Title 27 – Environmental Protection – Division 2, Solid Waste – Waste Management Units, Facilities and Disposal Sites
<b>Regional</b>	
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Permits to Construct and Operate
<b>Local</b>	
County of Riverside and/or Division of Drinking Water	Cross-connection and Backflow Prevention
County of Riverside	Encroachment Permit(s)
Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District	Encroachment Permit*
City of San Jacinto	Building Permits*
	Encroachment Permits
Private Property Owner(s)	Temporary Easements*
*If necessary <sup>1</sup> This would not be a new permit. The Projects which require the permit would be added to the existing permit for the SJVRWRF.	

## **OVERLAP OR DUPLICATION OF EFFORT STATEMENT**

EMWD identifies that there is potential overlap between the proposed Project and three other active funding requests. **Table 18** provides a status of the requests. While none of the funding requests represent a duplication of the current application, if any of the proposals are awarded funds, EMWD will notify the NOFO point of contact immediately.

**Table 18: Pending Funding Requests**

<b>Funding</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Status</b>
Federal	U.S. Congress/U.S. EPA	FY24 Community Project Funding	Requested; Award Possible Anytime
State	State Water Resources Control Board	Water Recycling Funding Program (AWTF)	Pending Submittal; Award Possible June 2024
State	State Water Resources Control Board	Water Recycling Funding Program (Conveyance Pipeline, Blending Facility)	Pending Submittal; Award Possible June 2024

## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

EMWD declares that there is no current or foreseen conflict of interests that exist at the time of submission of this application.

## **UNIFORM AUDIT REPORTING STATEMENT**

EMWD completed a Single Audit report for the most recently closed fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), along with the Single Audit, was uploaded to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse website. EMWD’s Employee Identification Number (EIN) is 956004429.

## **DISCLOSURE OF LOBBYING ACTIVITIES**

The Authorized Official’s signature on the SF-LLL forms included in this application represent the EMWD’s certification of the statements in 43 CFR Part 18, Appendix A-Certification Regarding Lobbying.

## **LETTERS OF SUPPORT**

Please include letters from interested stakeholders supporting the Project. To ensure your proposal is accurately reviewed, please attach all letters of support/ partnership letters as an appendix. *(Note: This will not count against the application page limit.)*

Fourteen letters of support have been provided for the Project:

<b>Agency or individual providing letter of support</b>	<b>Agency or individual type</b>
Laphonza Butler, United States Senator	U.S. Senate
Raul Ruiz, Member of Congress, 25 <sup>th</sup> District	U.S. House of Representatives
Mark Takano, Member of Congress, 39 <sup>th</sup> District	U.S. House of Representatives
Ken Calvert, Member of Congress, 41 <sup>st</sup> District	U.S. House of Representatives
Darrell Issa, Member of Congress, 48 <sup>th</sup> District	U.S. House of Representatives



Corey Jackson, CA Assemblymember, 60 <sup>th</sup> District	California Assembly District
Chuck Washington, Riverside County Third District Supervisor	Riverside County Board of Supervisors
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairman of the Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians Tribal Council	Tribe
Joe Males, City Mayor, City of Hemet	City
Armando Villa, City Manager, City of Menifee	City
Kim Summers, City Manager, City of Murrieta	City
Robert Johnson, City Manager, City of San Jacinto	City
Brad Coffey, Water Resource Management, The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Water District
Craig Miller, General Manager, Western Municipal Water District	Water District

U.S. SENATOR LAPHONZA BUTLER  
CALIFORNIA



COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
- CHAIR, SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION  
COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND  
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS  
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

## United States Senate

December 5, 2023

The Honorable Camille Touton  
Commissioner  
Bureau of Reclamation  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Commissioner Touton,

I write in support of the Eastern Municipal Water District's application for funding from the WaterSMART Grant Program: Title XVI Congressionally Authorized Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects for Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024, administered by the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of Interior.

The Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) is requesting \$2.5 million in funding for its Purified Water Replenishment project. EMWD is California's sixth-largest retail water agency, providing drinking water, recycled water, and wastewater services to nearly one million residents over its 558-square mile service area in western Riverside County. In an effort to adapt to the region's population growth and increasingly frequent droughts, EMWD created its Groundwater Reliability Plus initiative – a program that aims to increase the supply and quality of water available in local groundwater basins. Under this initiative, EMWD currently uses recycled water with 100% beneficial reuse to supply non-potable uses in parks, cities, landscaping, and agriculture.

If awarded, this grant would enable EMWD to further leverage existing recycled water resources to replenish groundwater basins and supplement potable water supplies through its Purified Water Replenishment Project. The project would implement an advanced water purification facility, where advanced treated recycled water would be blended with tertiary treated recycled water. This blend would then be pumped into the San Jacinto Basin and combined with groundwater before being extracted, treated a final time, and delivered to residents. These improvements would contribute to the flexibility of western Riverside County's water supply in the face of future droughts and water shortages and benefit residents throughout the Southern California region.

I urge you to give the Eastern Municipal Water District's application every consideration. Please keep my office informed of the status of this request, and if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact my Los Angeles office at (310) 914-7300.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Laphonza Butler".

Laphonza Butler  
United States Senator



RAUL RUIZ, M.D.  
Member of Congress  
25th District of California

Washington, D.C. Office:  
2342 Rayburn House  
Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
Phone: 202-225-5330

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515-3605

November 28, 2023

Ms. Maribeth Menendez  
Water Resources and Planning Office  
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation  
Mail Code: 86-63000  
P.O. Box 25007  
Denver, CA 80225-0007

Dear Ms. Menendez:

I write in support of the Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) and their application for the Bureau of Reclamation's WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Act grant funding for the Purified Water Replenishment (PWR) Project. If awarded, this funding would help EMWD advance a vital initiative that will benefit the groundwater quality and quantity in the basin serving the communities of San Jacinto and Hemet.

EMWD's PWR project plans to increase and enhance the water supply of western Riverside County through the installation of new conveyance pipelines as well as the design and construction of a new purification facility. WaterSMART grant funding would go towards implementing the PWR project and helping EMWD produce 4,000-acre feet of water annually. This increased water supply will benefit my constituents while promoting resiliency against future droughts that may affect Southern California.

As the Representative of California's 25th Congressional District, I understand how crucial sustainable and safe drinking water is to the health of my constituents and the economic growth of our communities. In February, I visited EMWD and witnessed first-hand the important work they are doing to enhance local water supply in Riverside County. Efforts to address the growing demand of water, like the innovative water infrastructure project that EMWD proposes, would ensure access to safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water and support the health and well-being of families in the region. The population in Riverside County is expected to grow exponentially before 2050, and demand for drinking water will only rise. EMWD is working to meet these growing demands, and their PWR Project will help ensure that my constituents continue to get the sustainable and safe water that they need.

EMWD provides water, wastewater service, and recycled water to nearly one million people in western Riverside County and has demonstrated its commitment to supporting water conservation and reducing reliance on imported water supplies. For this reason, I believe EMWD

has the capacity to successfully implement the Purified Water Replenishment Program, and I urge full and fair consideration, consistent with all relevant laws, rules and regulations. If you have any additional questions, please feel free to contact my Washington, D.C. office at (202) 225-5330.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Raul Ruiz". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a prominent flourish at the end of the name.

Raul Ruiz, M.D.  
Member of Congress

MARK TAKANO  
39<sup>TH</sup> DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA  
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS  
RANKING MEMBER  
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & LABOR



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

DC OFFICE  
2078 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-2305  
FAX: (202) 225-7018

DISTRICT OFFICE  
3403 10<sup>TH</sup> ST., SUITE 610  
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501  
(951) 222-0203  
FAX: (951) 222-0217

November 30, 2023

The Honorable Camille Touton  
Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation  
U.S. Department of Interior  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

Dear Commissioner Touton:

I am writing to express my support for Eastern Municipal Water District's (EMWD) FY 2023 Title XVI WIIN grant application for \$2.5 million for its Purified Water Replenishment project. EMWD's Purified Water Replenishment program is of great importance to my District, and to the Inland Empire, to help relieve the impacts of drought and provide additional water supply.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, responsible public agencies such as EMWD must continue to maximize external funding opportunities to alleviate the effects of the drought and help create a more secure water supply. The Purified Water Replenishment program would provide our communities with new sources of clean and drought-resilient water. This important project will allow EMWD to meet the needs of a growing region for future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

As a result, I want to express my support for EMWD's FY 2023 Title XVI WIIN Purified Water Replenishment project grant application. It is my hope that the Bureau of Reclamation will strongly consider supporting EMWD's important Purified Water Replenishment program. If you have any questions, please contact my Legislative Aide, Benjamin Hong Starr ([Benjamin.HongStarr@mail.house.gov](mailto:Benjamin.HongStarr@mail.house.gov)).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Takano".

Mark Takano  
Member of Congress

KEN CALVERT  
41ST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2205 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0541  
(202) 225-1986

400 SOUTH VICENTIA AVENUE  
SUITE 125  
CORONA, CA 92882  
(951) 277-0042

73710 FRED WARING DRIVE  
SUITE 129  
PALM DESERT, CA 92260  
(760) 620-0041



UNITED STATES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

CHAIRMAN  
DEFENSE

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

CALVERT.HOUSE.GOV

FACEBOOK.COM/REPKENCALVERT

INSTAGRAM: REPKENCALVERT

December 1, 2023

The Honorable Camille Touton  
Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation  
U.S. Department of Interior  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

Dear Commissioner Touton:

On behalf of California's 41st congressional district, I write in support of Eastern Municipal Water District's (EMWD) Fiscal Year 2023 (FY2023) Title XVI WIIN grant application for its Purified Water Replenishment project. EMWD's Purified Water Replenishment project is of great importance to my District and to the region, helping relieve the impacts of drought and by providing additional water supply.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, responsible public agencies such as EMWD continue to maximize opportunities to alleviate the effects of the drought and help create a more secure water supply. The Purified Water Replenishment project would provide our communities with new sources of clean and drought-resilient water. This important project will allow EMWD to meet the needs of a growing region for future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

Thank you for your consideration of this application. Please reach out to staff at 202-225-1986 or [Jack.Lincoln@mail.house.gov](mailto:Jack.Lincoln@mail.house.gov) with any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ken Calvert". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

KEN CALVERT  
Member of Congress

DARRELL ISSA  
48TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA  
  
COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY  
  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
  
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,  
SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515-0550

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
2108 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
(202) 225-5672

ESCONDIDO DISTRICT OFFICE  
221 W. CREST ST., STE. 110  
ESCONDIDO, CA 92025  
(760) 304-7575

TEMECULA DISTRICT OFFICE  
41000 MAIN ST.  
TEMECULA, CA 92590  
(760) 304-7575

November 21, 2023

The Honorable Camille Touton  
Bureau of Reclamation  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Commissioner Touton:

The Eastern Municipal Water District in Riverside County serves one of the largest, most recently developed and rapidly expanding population centers in the 48th Congressional District and operates the San Jacinto Valley Regional Water Reclamation Facility.

This facility serves constituent water and wastewater providers from my district as well as the surrounding region and provides an important tool to help recycle and ensure a robust new source that will increase groundwater storage, reduce imported water acquisitions, and eliminate the need for additional purchases to meeting growing regional demands.

The Purified Water Replenishment Program will allow Eastern Municipal Water District to provide its customers with new sources of clean, drought-resilient water and meet the requirements of its growing customer base in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner. As a recent grant recipient, Eastern Municipal Water District is still eligible to apply for and secure WIIN Title XVI grant program funds for the Purified Water Replenishment Program.

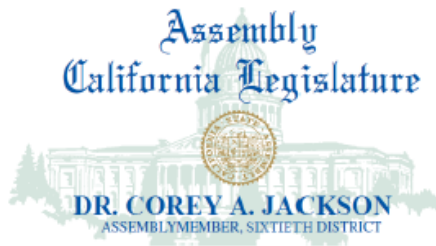
I ask that you please review the agency's Title XVI WIIN Purified Water Replenishment project grant application mindful of its importance to the region, its focus on local water sourcing and recycling, and its value as part of a larger, regional-managed water solution. Please contact Chris Mika on my staff with any questions ([Christopher.mika@mail.house.gov](mailto:Christopher.mika@mail.house.gov)).

Sincerely,

  
DARRELL ISSA  
Member of Congress

Eastern Municipal Water District  
Purified Water Replenishment Project

STATE CAPITOL  
P.O. BOX 942849  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0036  
(916) 319-2060  
FAX (916) 319-2160  
DISTRICT OFFICE  
18700 LAKE PERRIS DRIVE  
PERRIS, CA 92571  
(951) 943-6054  
FAX (951) 943-6065  
E-MAIL  
Assemblymember.Jackson@assembly.ca.gov



COMMITTEES  
HUMAN SERVICES, CHAIR  
MEMBER  
BUDGET  
BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS  
JOBS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, AND  
THE ECONOMY  
TRANSPORTATION  
SUBCOMMITTEES  
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE #1  
ON HUMAN SERVICES

November 30, 2023

The Honorable Deb Haaland  
Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

**RE: Support for EMWD's Funding Request for Purified Water Replenishment**

Dear Secretary Haaland,

On behalf of California's 60<sup>th</sup> Assembly District, I am writing to express support for Eastern Municipal Water District's (EMWD) Purified Water Replenishment program funding application to the WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Act Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects Notice of Funding Opportunity. The federal funding request for EMWD's Purified Water Replenishment program is estimated at \$2.5 million. This program is of great importance to my District, and to the region, to provide additional water supply and help relieve the impacts of drought.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, responsible public agencies such as EMWD must continue to maximize external funding opportunities to alleviate the effects of the drought and help create a more secure water supply. The Purified Water Replenishment program would provide our communities with new sources of clean and drought-resilient water. This important program will allow EMWD to meet the needs of a growing region for future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

As a result, I want to express my support for EMWD's Purified Water Replenishment program. It is my hope that the Bureau of Reclamation will strongly consider supporting EMWD's important Purified Water Replenishment program under the WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Act Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects funding opportunity.

For any questions, please contact Daissy Arteaga at [Daissy.Arteaga@asm.ca.gov](mailto:Daissy.Arteaga@asm.ca.gov) or call 951-653-0960.

Sincerely,

Dr. Corey A. Jackson  
Assemblymember, 60<sup>th</sup> District



COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

District Office: French Valley  
37600 Sky Canyon Drive, #505  
Murrieta, CA 92563  
(951) 955-1030 – Fax (951) 955-2194

Robyn Brock, Chief of Staff  
E-Mail: [D3Email@rivco.org](mailto:D3Email@rivco.org)  
[www.SupervisorChuckWashington.com](http://www.SupervisorChuckWashington.com)



Riverside Office:  
4080 Lemon Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Riverside, CA. 92501

**Supervisor Chuck Washington  
Third District**

November 21, 2023

Philip Paule  
Eastern Municipal Water District  
2270 Trumble Road  
Perris, CA 92570

**Subject: Support for EMWD's Funding Request for Purified Water Replenishment**

Dear Board President Paule:

On behalf of the Third District of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, I would like to express support for the Purified Water Replenishment program proposed by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). It is our position that available funding opportunities would provide significant support for EMWD to continue to advance its program for the benefit of the residents of our region.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, responsible public agencies such as EMWD must continue to maximize grant funding opportunities to create a more secure water supply future for their customers. The Purified Water Replenishment program would provide our communities with new sources of clean and drought-resilient water. This important program will allow EMWD to meet the needs of a growing region for future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

The Third District of the Riverside County Board of Supervisors is supportive of these efforts by EMWD. We hope that funding agencies will strongly consider supporting EMWD's important Purified Water Replenishment program.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at 951-955-1030 or [D3Email@rivco.org](mailto:D3Email@rivco.org).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Chuck Washington". The signature is stylized and cursive.

Chuck Washington  
Riverside County  
Third District Supervisor



**SOBOBA BAND OF LUISEÑO INDIANS**  
*EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL*

February 23, 2022

*Chairman*  
*Isaiah Vivanco*

*Vice-Chairwoman*  
*Geneva Mojado*

*Secretary*  
*Sally Moreno-Ortiz*

*Treasurer*  
*Daniel Valdez*

*Sergeant at Arms*  
*Kelli Hurtado*

*Executive Assistant*  
*to the Tribal Council*  
*Dione Kitchen*

*Tribal Executive Officer*  
*Steven Estrada*

Philip Paule  
Eastern Municipal Water District  
2270 Trumble Road  
Perris, CA 92570

**RE: Support for EMWD's Funding Request for Purified Water Replenishment**

Dear Board President Paule:

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians would like to express support for the Purified Water Replenishment program proposed by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). It is our position that available funding opportunities may provide significant support for EMWD's continued efforts to advance its programs for the benefit of our region.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, responsible public agencies such as EMWD must continue to maximize grant funding opportunities to create a more secure water supply for their current and future customers. The Purified Water Replenishment program would provide the neighboring communities with new sources of clean and drought-resilient water. This important program will allow EMWD to meet the needs of a growing region for future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

The Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians is supportive of these efforts by EMWD. We hope that funding agencies will strongly consider supporting EMWD's important Purified Water Replenishment program.

If you have any questions, I may be reached at (951) 654-5544 or email [ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov](mailto:ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov).

Respectfully,

Isaiah Vivanco, Chairman  
Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians

23906 Soboba Rd.  
San Jacinto, CA 92583

Mailing Address  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA 92581

[www.soboba-nsn.gov](http://www.soboba-nsn.gov)

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR



November 28, 2023

Philip Paule  
Eastern Municipal Water District  
2270 Trumble Road  
Perris, CA 92570

**Subject: Support for EMWD's Funding Request for Purified Water Replenishment**

Dear Board President Paule:

On behalf of the City of Hemet, our City Council and staff would like to express support for the Purified Water Replenishment program proposed by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). It is our position that available funding opportunities would provide significant support for EMWD to continue to advance its program for the benefit of the residents of our City.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, responsible public agencies such as EMWD must continue to maximize grant funding opportunities to create a more secure water supply future for their customers. The Purified Water Replenishment program would provide the City of Hemet and its residents with new sources of a clean and drought-resilient water supply to meet the needs of our growing community for future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

The City of Hemet is supportive of these efforts by EMWD. We hope that funding agencies will strongly consider supporting EMWD's important Purified Water Replenishment program. Should you have any questions, please contact me at [jmales@hemetca.gov](mailto:jmales@hemetca.gov).

Sincerely,

Joe Males  
Mayor



29844 Haun Road | Menifee, CA 92586  
951-672-6777 | Fax 951-679-3843

[cityofmenifee.us](http://cityofmenifee.us)

March 11, 2022

Philip Paule  
Board President  
Eastern Municipal Water District  
2270 Trumble Road  
Perris, CA 92570

**RE: Support for EMWD's Funding Request for Purified Water Replenishment**

Dear Board President Paule,

On behalf of the City of Menifee, we would like to express our support for the Purified Water Replenishment program proposed by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). It is our position that available funding opportunities would provide significant support for EMWD to continue to advance its program for the benefit of the residents of Menifee.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, responsible public agencies such as EMWD must continue to maximize grant funding opportunities to create a more secure water supply future for their customers. The Purified Water Replenishment program would provide the City of Menifee and its residents with new sources of a clean and drought-resilient water supply to meet the needs of our growing community for future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

The City of Menifee is supportive of these efforts by EMWD. We hope that funding agencies will strongly consider supporting EMWD's important Purified Water Replenishment program.

Should you have any questions, please contact Phillip Southard, Public Information and Legislative Affairs Officer, Office of the City Manager at (951) 723-3873 or [psouthard@cityofmenifee.us](mailto:psouthard@cityofmenifee.us).

Sincerely,

Armando G. Villa  
City Manager

---

Bill Zimmerman  
Mayor

Dean Deines  
Mayor Pro Tem  
District 4

Bob Karwin  
Councilmember  
District 1

Matt Liesemeyer  
Councilmember  
District 2

Lesla A. Sobek  
Councilmember  
District 3

Armando G. Villa  
City Manager



CITY OF MURRIETA

March 14, 2022

Philip Paule  
Eastern Municipal Water District  
2270 Trumble Road  
Perris, CA 92570

**Subject: Support for EMWD's Funding Request for Purified Water Replenishment**

Dear Board President Paule,

The City of Murrieta would like to express support for the Purified Water Replenishment program proposed by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). It is our position that available funding opportunities would provide significant support for EMWD to continue to advance its program for the benefit of the residents of our community.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, responsible public agencies such as EMWD must continue to maximize grant-funding opportunities to create a more secure water supply future for their customers. The Purified Water Replenishment program would provide the City of Murrieta and its residents with new sources of a clean and drought-resilient water supply to meet the needs of our growing community for future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

The City of Murrieta is supportive of these efforts by EMWD. We hope that funding agencies will strongly consider supporting EMWD's important Purified Water Replenishment program. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 951-461-6008.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kim Summers".

Kim Summers,  
City Manager



November 30, 2023

**Alonso Ledezma**  
Mayor

**Crystal Ruiz**  
Mayor Pro Tem

**Phil Ayala**  
Councilmember

**Brian Hawkins**  
Councilmember

**Valerie Vandever**  
Councilmember

---

**Robert Johnson**  
City Manager

---

Philip Paule

Eastern Municipal Water District

2270 Trumble Road

Perris, Ca 92570

**RE: Support for EMWD's Funding Request for Purified Water Replenishment**

Dear Board President Paule:

On behalf of the City of San Jacinto, the City Council and City Manager express support for the Purified Water Replenishment program proposed by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). Available funding opportunities would provide significant support for EMWD to continue to advance its program for the benefit of the residents of San Jacinto.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, responsible public agencies, such as EMWD, must continue to maximize grant funding opportunities to create a more secure water supply future for customers. The Purified Water Replenishment program would provide the City of San Jacinto and its residents with new sources of a clean and drought-resilient water supply to meet the needs of its growing community and future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner. The City of San Jacinto is supportive of these efforts by EMWD. Please strongly consider supporting EMWD's important Purified Water Replenishment program.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at [rjohnson@sanjacintoca.gov](mailto:rjohnson@sanjacintoca.gov).

Sincerely,

  
Robert Johnson  
City Manager



THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT  
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Office of the General Manager

November 30, 2023

Mr. Philip Paule  
President, Board of Directors  
Eastern Municipal Water District  
2270 Trumble Road  
Perris, CA 92570  
[Paulep@emwd.org](mailto:Paulep@emwd.org)

Support for Eastern Municipal Water District's  
Request for Title XVI WIIN funding, Purified Water Replenishment Program

The purpose of this letter is to express The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (Metropolitan) support for Eastern Municipal Water District's (Eastern MWD) request for the United States Bureau of Reclamation Fiscal Year 2023 Title XVI WIIN funding for the Purified Water Replenishment (PWR) program.

In partnership with local water agencies, Metropolitan is a leader in implementing water conservation and incentivizing local water resources such as wastewater recycling, brackish groundwater desalination, and storage programs. Metropolitan has invested more than \$1.6 billion in these drought-resilient resources, and our water agency partners, such as Eastern MWD, have invested many billions more.

The unprecedented severity of California's recent drought, the long-term shortage on the Colorado River, and the projected impacts of severe climate change underscore the need for continued diversification of Southern California's water resource portfolio. To address this, Metropolitan's Climate Adaptation Master Plan for Water calls for developing climate-resilient supplies like recycling to address a projected need for 300,000 AF of new resources by 2032. The PWR Program will improve the reliability of Metropolitan's interconnected water grid by increasing the availability of sustainable recycled water supplies.

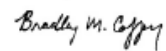
*THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA*

Mr. Philip Paule  
November 30, 2023  
Page 2

Metropolitan supports USBR Title XVI WIIN funding for the project, which would help Southern California build supply reliability for future generations in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.

Please contact Warren Teitz at (213) 217-7418 or via e-mail at [wteitz@mwadh2o.com](mailto:wteitz@mwadh2o.com) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Brad Coffey  
Manager, Water Resource Management

WAT:vsm





**Craig D. Miller**  
General Manager

**Mike Gardner**   **Gracie Torres**   **Brenda Dennstedt**   **Laura Roughton**   **Fauzia Rizvi**  
Division 1   Division 2   Division 3   Division 4   Division 5

March 2, 2022

The Honorable Philip Paule  
Eastern Municipal Water District  
2270 Trumble Road  
Perris, CA 92570

**Re: Support for EMWD's Funding Request for Purified Water Replenishment**

Dear Board President Paule,

On behalf of Western Municipal Water District (Western), I would like to express our support for the Purified Water Replenishment program proposed by Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD). It is our position that available funding opportunities would provide significant support for EMWD to continue to advance its program for the benefit of the residents of our collective region.

As California continues to face long-term water supply challenges, public agencies such as EMWD must continue to maximize grant funding opportunities to create a more secure water supply future for their customers in a way that helps ensure affordability for their customers. The Purified Water Replenishment program would provide the communities of our region with new sources of clean and drought-resilient water. This important program, which has also been included in Western's comprehensive US Bureau of Reclamation-funded Drought Contingency Plan, will allow EMWD to meet the needs of a growing region for future generations in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

Western Municipal Water District is supportive of these efforts by EMWD. We hope that funding agencies will strongly consider supporting EMWD's important Purified Water Replenishment program. Should you have any questions, please contact me at [cmiller@wmwd.com](mailto:cmiller@wmwd.com) or 951.571.7242.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Craig Miller".

CRAIG D. MILLER, P.E.  
General Manager

## **OFFICIAL RESOLUTION**

An official resolution will be approved by the EMWD Board of Directors prior to accepting an award under the NOFO. The resolution will verify the identity of the official with legal authority to enter into an agreement; the Board of Directors has reviewed and supports the application submitted; and that EMWD will work with Reclamation to meet established deadlines for entering into a grant or cooperative agreement.