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

(R23AS00464)

Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project

PREPARED FOR: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

GRANT PROPOSAL PREPARED BY: OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
ON BEHALF OF THE NORTH SAN DIEGO WATER REUSE COALITION

NORTH SAN DIEGO
WATER REUSE
coalition

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Chapter 1 Technical Proposal

1.1 Executive Summary

Date: December 6, 2023
Applicant: Olivenhain Municipal Water District, on behalf of the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition
Location: City of Encinitas, San Diego County, California

Olivenhain Municipal Water District (MWD), on behalf of the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition (Coalition), is seeking funding for the Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project (Project). The Project is a regional recycled water project that includes interagency connections to increase the capacity and connectivity of the Coalition partners' combined recycled water storage and distribution systems. Grant funding will be spent on the construction of new pump stations, tanks, treatment expansion, and over 104,000 linear feet (LF) of additional pipeline to increase the connectivity of recycled water systems across northern San Diego County. The Project is estimated to deliver an additional 9,060 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water upon completion in 2026. Benefits to the Coalition's customers include offsets to potable water supplies, increased water supply reliability, improved water quality, and reduced greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Project components proposed for funding under this FY 2023 FOA include Project components proposed by eight of the nine Coalition partners – Carlsbad MWD, City of Oceanside, City of Escondido, Rincon del Diablo MWD, Olivenhain MWD, Leucadia Wastewater District (Leucadia WWD), San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (San Elijo JPA), and Vallecitos Water District (Vallecitos WD). The Project components will improve recycled water availability and overall water supply reliability within the region. The Project is not located on a Federal facility or Federal land.

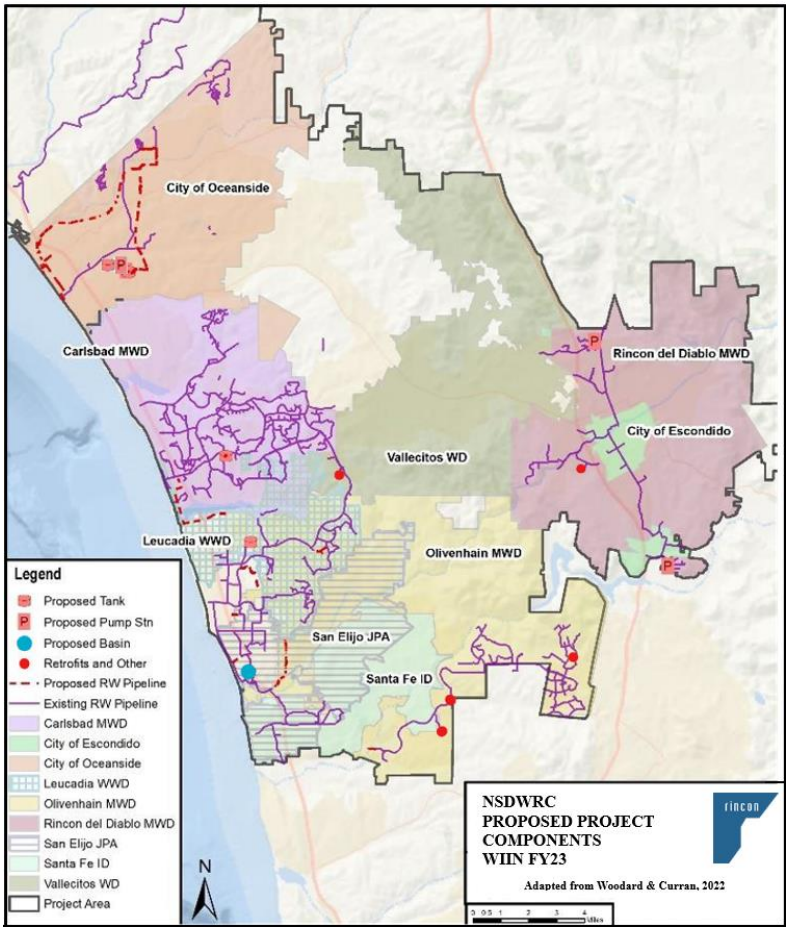
1.2 Project Location

The Project is located in northern San Diego County and involves multiple cities and water agencies comprising the Coalition. The Coalition is a partnership of nine northern San Diego County water and wastewater agencies (Coalition partners) working together to expand recycled water deliveries to northern San Diego County. The Coalition consists of the following agencies: 1) Olivenhain MWD – serves as the Project sponsor on behalf of the Coalition 2) Carlsbad MWD 3) City of Oceanside (Oceanside) 4) Vallecitos WD 5) City of Escondido (Escondido) 6) Rincon del Diablo MWD 7) Santa Fe Irrigation District (Santa Fe ID) 8) Leucadia WWD and 9) San Elijo JPA. Figure 1-1 shows the proposed facilities and their respective locations.

1.3 Project Description

The *Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study* (Project), published and approved by USBR in April 2017, documents the recycled water facilities and demands necessary to increase the capacity and connectivity of the Coalition partners' combined recycled water storage and distribution systems. The Project will reduce potable water demand by expanding the use of recycled water and will offset potable use through connecting discrete recycled water systems to one another, increasing recycled water storage capacity, and distributing recycled water. The Project will result in approximately 2,450 AFY of new recycled water deliveries and 6,610 AFY of additional recycled water production at existing treatment plants for primarily landscape and agricultural irrigation customers, for a total of 9,060 AFY of additional recycled water supplies.

Figure 1-1: Facilities Included in 2023 Funding Request



1.3.1 Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Description

The Project will deliver an additional 9,060 AFY of recycled water to customers within the Coalition's service area. The purpose of the Coalition and the Project is to develop regional recycled water infrastructure to increase the capacity and connectivity of the Coalition partners' recycled water systems and maximize reuse of available wastewater supplies. The Project will lay the foundation and connections between multiple agencies across northern San Diego County to allow for additional recycled water projects. Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 outlines the planned components and yield by Coalition partners by 2026, followed by descriptions of each project.

Table 1-1: Project Components Proposed for Funding under 2023 FOA

Agency	Component
Carlsbad MWD	Pipeline, storage tank
City of Oceanside	Pipelines, storage tank, and pump station
Vallecitos WD	Treatment
Escondido	Treatment
Rincon del Diablo MWD	Pump stations
Olivenhain MWD	Pipeline, service laterals, and flow meter, pump station
Leucadia WWD	Pipeline
San Elijo JPA	Pipeline, service laterals, storage reservoir, pump stations and treatment

Table 1-2: Summary of Project Water Yield by Partner

Coalition Partner	New Recycled Water Deliveries (AFY)	Additional Recycled Water Production (AFY)	Total Project Water Yield (AFY)
Carlsbad MWD	233	0	**233**
Oceanside[1]	767	0	**767**
Vallecitos WD	215	1,650	**1,865**
Escondido	0	3,360	**3,360**
Rincon del Diablo MWD	150	0	**150**
Santa Fe ID	685	0	**685**
Olivenhain MWD	400	0	**400**
Leucadia WWD	0	500	**500**
San Elijo JPA	90	1,010	**1,100**
TOTAL	**9,060**		

Carlsbad MWD

The Carlsbad MWD project consists of a storage tank to serve the additional customers connected to the Segment 9 and Segment 5 pipelines located in the City of Carlsbad. Segment 9 pipeline construction was completed in 2018. Construction of the Segment 5 pipelines began in January 2019 and were completed in July 2021. The 1.5-million gallon (MG) Tank Site D-4 will provide additional recycled water storage in this area. The Carlsbad MWD facilities will deliver recycled water to supply homeowner associations (HOAs), parks, and industrial users.

Oceanside

The Oceanside project includes pipelines, a storage tank, and a pump station. These new facilities will expand recycled water distribution in Oceanside's Lower Phase 1 Recycled Water Conveyance System. The new recycled water pipeline will deliver water from the San Luis Rey Water Reclamation Facility (SLRWRF) to customers and a 2.2 MG concrete storage tank and 75 horsepower (HP) pump station, located at the Fire Mountain Reservoir site, will provide additional storage and distribution capabilities in this area. In addition, Oceanside is also expanding its recycled water system to its downtown customers.

Vallecitos WD

The Vallecitos WD project includes expansion of treatment, distribution pipelines, and a pump station. The Meadowlark Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) capacity will be increased by 1.5 million gallons per day (mgd) with a 1.5 mgd expansion of the chlorine contact tank. In addition, the existing onsite storage will be upsized.

Escondido

The Escondido project includes expansion of the tertiary treatment train at the Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (HARRF), Escondido's wastewater treatment and water reclamation plant. The existing 9 mgd capacity tertiary filters will be replaced with a new 12 mgd capacity

tertiary sand filter system. The HARRF filter influent pump station will be modified to pump 1,600 gallons per minute (gpm) with a total pumping head of 580 feet. The City of Escondido facilities are expected to result in 3,360 AFY of additional treatment capacity at HARRF.

Rincon del Diablo MWD

The Rincon del Diablo MWD project includes pipelines, pump stations, and efficient irrigation fixtures. It will increase recycled water distribution capacity within the Escondido Research and Technology Center (ERTC) by extending the existing recycled water pipeline. Construction of additional mains will allow the system to capture potential recycled water users at ultimate development densities. The proposed pump station will add reliability and redundancy, allowing Rincon del Diablo MWD to receive water from Escondido's HARRF and pump the water to its R1 reservoir. Rincon del Diablo MWD is also planning to install recycled water retrofits in the Buena Ventura HOA.

Olivenhain MWD

The Olivenhain MWD project includes pipelines, a storage tank, a pump station, and recycled water service laterals to connect to new users. Olivenhain MWD will extend recycled water pipelines along Manchester Avenue and South El Camino Real in Encinitas, construct new recycled water pipeline extensions and convert numerous customer meters from potable water to recycled water. Additionally, Olivenhain MWD is working on multiple recycled water retrofits and conversions to connect new HOA recycled water customers within its service area.

Leucadia WWD

The Leucadia WWD project will extend its secondary effluent force main in two phases. Phase I extends 11,900 feet from Encina Water Pollution Control Facility (EWPCF) south on Avenida Encinas to Carlsbad Boulevard to La Costa Avenue then east to the Saxony Road intersection. Phase II extends 2,900 feet east along La Costa Avenue from Saxony Road. The project will include 1,100 LF of 12-inch pipeline connection to Olivenhain MWD. The project will also include a pump station at Gafner WRF.

San Elijo JPA

The San Elijo JPA project is focused on increasing recycled water availability to meet local demands. This project includes expanded treatment at the San Elijo Water Campus (SEWC), stormwater diversion to augment recycled water supply, new recycled water pipelines and service laterals, expanded pumping capacity, and rehabilitation/conversion of an existing 3-MG tank for recycled water use. Treatment upgrades to the SEWC will add nitrification and denitrification (NDN) process and improved chlorine disinfection to facilitate stormwater capture and reuse. The stormwater capture and treatment improvements will allow for increased production capacity to meet expanded recycled water demands. San Elijo JPA will construct stormwater diversion and capture infrastructure at the SEWC to divert urban runoff and wet weather flows from the 21-acrea campus and adjacent regional storm channel for treatment and reuse. San Elijo JPA will construct new distribution pumping capacity at the water campus, as well as a distribution booster pump station, and approximately 1.7 miles of 6-inch, 8-inch, 16-inch diameter recycled water pipelines and service laterals to serve new customers.

1.3.2 Components Included in this Funding Request

Project components described above that are part of this FY 2023 funding request will be completed by September 30, 2026. All work plan items included in this funding request are summarized in Table 1-3. More detail on this work is provided below.

Table 1-3: Project Components Included in This Funding Request

Facility	Coalition Partner	Quantity and Volume
Pipelines	Carlsbad MWD	• Segment 5: 31,300 ft., 6-in. pipe; 8,000 ft., 8-in. pipe; 4,370 ft., 6-in. pipe; 1,685 ft., 8-in. pipe • Segment 9: 3,170 ft., 8-in. pipe; 1,460 ft., 6-in. pipe
	Oceanside	• Pipeline from San Luis Rey WRF to Mesa Drive: 18,000 ft., 16-in. pipe • Pipeline from Mesa Drive to Fire Mountain Reservoir, and to Eternal Hills & El Camino Country Club: 14,000 ft., 12-in. pipe • Pipeline from Pala Road to old Fallbrook Line connection: 2,500 ft., 10-in. pipe • Pipeline in Downtown Oceanside: 5,400 ft., 8-in pipe
	Olivenhain MWD	• Pipeline from Morgan Run Golf Course Recycled Water Meter to Surf Cup Field: 1,475 ft., 8-in. pipe • Pipeline along Manchester Avenue: 4,580 ft., 6-in. pipe • South El Camino Real Main Extension: 2,650 ft., 8-in pipe • Pipeline extension along Calle Barcelona: 2,560 ft., 6-in. pipe • Pipeline along Via San Clemente: 660 ft., 6-in. pipe • Village Park Recreation Club #1 Extension: 850 ft., 4-in. pipe • Village Park Townhomes #1 Extension: 350 ft., 6-in. pipe • Summerhill HOA Extension: 1,180 ft., 6-in. pipe • Rancho Paseana Connection & Flow Control Meter • Main Extension 153 Flow Control Meter • Service Laterals
	Leucadia WWD	• Secondary Effluent Force Main – Phase I: EWPCF to Saxony Road: 850 ft. (a section of the 11,900 ft. Phase I) 16-in. pipeline replacement
	San Elijo JPA	• Paseo de las Flores to Lynwood Drive: 1,046 ft., 8-in. pipe; 4,864 ft., 6-in. pipe • San Elijo Water Campus: 450 ft., 8-in. pipe; 1,000 ft., 6-in. pipe • Quail Gardens Drive: 1000 ft., 16 in. pipe • Service Laterals
Storage Reservoirs	Carlsbad MWD	• 1.5 MG Steel Tank at Tank D Site
	Oceanside	MG Pre-stressed Concrete Tank at Fire Mountain Site
	San Elijo JPA	• 3 MG Pre-stressed Concrete Tank • Rehabilitation/Conversion at Encinitas Ranch Gold Course
Pump Stations	Oceanside	• Pump Station at Fire Mountain Site: 75 HP
	Rincon del Diablo	• Beethoven Pump Station: 3 15-HP pumps • North Iris Lane Pump Station: 3 15-HP pumps

Facility	Coalition Partner	Quantity and Volume
	MWD	
	San Elijo JPA	• Booster Pump Station at Encinitas Ranch: 4 10-HP pumps • Stormwater Capture & Reuse Pump Diversion Stations: multiple pumps ranging from 20 to 350 gpm at up to four locations at the San Elijo Water Campus. • Recycled Water Pump Station Expansion add one 150-HP pump and Chlorine Contact Tank modification to expand distribution pump station clear well by approx. 100,000 gallons.
Treatment and Other	Vallecitos WD	• Expansion of Meadowlark WRF Chlorine Contact Tank: 6.5 mgd
	San Elijo JPA	• Bioretention basins and low impact development (LID) for Stormwater Capture & Reuse • Biological Treatment Removal by retrofitting to Nitrification and Denitrification (NDN) treatment • Tertiary Treatment Rerating by retrofitting with new high-flux membranes and upgrading ancillary equipment (e.g., feed pumps, chemical systems), and site work to increase the tertiary treatment capacity by 1.0 mgd • Chlorine Contact Tank improvements to increase disinfection capacity by 1.0 mgd
	Escondido	• Expansion of Tertiary Treatment Train: 3 mgd

Key: ft = feet, in = inch, WRF = water recycling facility, MG = million gallon, HP = horse power, gpm = gallons per minute, AFY = acre feet per year

Carlsbad MWD: Carlsbad MWD has the most extensive recycled water system in the north San Diego region, distributing recycled water from Carlsbad WRF and Meadowlark WRF. The majority of the recycled water is delivered to local customers for irrigation within Carlsbad MWD's service area. Carlsbad MWD also serves some recycled water to customers in Vallecitos WD's service area that are within City of Carlsbad city limits.

Tank Site D. Carlsbad MWD will construct a 1.5-MG steel tank and yard piping at Tank Site D. Carlsbad MWD facilities included in this funding request will provide additional storage for new customer connections served by recently completed recycled water pipeline projects. Construction began in September 2023 and is anticipated to be completed by June 2025.

Pipeline Expansion Segment 5. Segment 5 consists of furnishing and installing approximately 31,300 linear feet of 6-inch recycled water pipeline, 8,000 linear feet of 8-inch recycled water pipeline, 4,370 linear feet of 6-inch of potable water pipeline, and 1,685 linear feet of 8-inch potable water pipeline with all valves and appurtenances. Segment 5 also includes two "wings" off the main pipeline to supply HOAs. Segment 5-1 is along Tamarack Avenue, and Segment 5-3 is on El Camino Real from Chestnut Drive to Haymar Drive (northernmost portion). Construction occurred between December 2018 and July 2021 and included installation of almost 46,100 linear feet of pipeline.

Pipeline Expansion Segment 9. Segment 9 consists of furnishing and installing approximately 3,170 linear feet of 8-inch pipeline, 1,460 linear feet of 6-inch pipeline, and nine recycled water services with all valves and appurtenances along Avenida Encinas, Ponto Drive, and Navigator

Circle. This segment expanded the recycled water system south to the San Pacifico HOA and various existing irrigated landscapes. A portion of this alignment extended to the Poinsettia Village shopping center. Construction was completed in 2018.

Oceanside: Currently, recycled water from San Luis Rey WRF is provided to two local golf courses, El Corazon Sports Complex, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Whelan Lake.

Lower System Phase 1. Oceanside will expand its Lower System, which conveys recycled water from the SLRWRF to the portions of Oceanside south and west of the plant. This project includes installation of a 16-inch main running from the SLRWRF south along El Camino Real to the Fire Mountain Reservoir site. The 16-inch main will reduce to a 12-inch main at Mesa Drive and continue south down El Camino Real to the Eternal Hills cemetery area, where it will feed a new 2.2-MG storage tank and pump station at Oceanside's Fire Mountain reservoir site. Oceanside will install approximately 18,000 LF of 16-inch recycled water pipeline, 14,000 LF of 12-inch recycled water pipeline, and approximately 2,500 LF of 10- inch recycled water pipeline for a total of 34,500 LF of new recycled water pipelines. These pipelines, reservoir, and pump station will serve approximately 280 AFY, which will directly offset potable water usage, reduce wastewater flows to the ocean, and increase the City's resilience to climate change. Construction of Oceanside's pipeline project component began in April 2020. Both components are expected to be completed by September 2025.

Fire Mountain Reservoir and Pump Station. As part of its Lower System expansion, Oceanside will construct a recycled water reservoir and pump station, along with associated on-site piping, at the Fire Mountain reservoir site. This project includes construction of a 2.2-MG pre-stressed concrete storage tank and a new 75-HP pump station on an existing City-owned reservoir site. The reservoir will provide operational storage for the Lower Phase 1 system, and the new pump station will boost pressure to serve customers at higher elevations in this area, primarily the El Camino Country Club and Eternal Hills Cemetery. Construction of the reservoir and pump station is anticipated to begin in early 2024.

Downtown Phase 2. Oceanside is also expanding its recycled water system to its downtown customers. Oceanside acquired 6.2 miles of 16-inch diameter pipeline, formerly used as the Fallbrook Outfall, and incorporated it into the City's recycled water system to convey recycled water along the Highway 76 corridor and through Downtown Oceanside from the San Luis Rey WRF. The project component in this application includes approximately 5,400 LF of new 8-inch recycled water main extensions and services from the Fallbrook line in the downtown area, including delivery of 100 AFY to Caltrans. This component will deliver a total of 118 AFY of new recycled water. Main extensions in Downtown Oceanside are anticipated to begin construction in early 2024. In total, the Oceanside facilities included in this funding request will deliver 398 AFY of recycled water to irrigation customers throughout the City.

Vallecitos WD: Vallecitos WD owns and operates the Meadowlark WRF and wholesales recycled water to other agencies within the Coalition for retail distribution. Vallecitos WD does not retail recycled water to its customers at this time.

Meadowlark Treatment Upgrades. The chlorine contact tanks at Meadowlark WRF can process up to 5 mgd of recycled water, and all other treatment components have the ability to process up to 6.5 mgd. Accordingly, Vallecitos WD will expand the capacity of the chlorine contact chamber

from 5 mgd to 6.5 mgd. This component is expected to result in 1,650 AFY of additional treatment capacity at Meadowlark WRF. Construction is expected to begin in August 2024.

City of Escondido: The City of Escondido operates its wastewater treatment plant, the Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (HARRF), for the benefit of the City and the Rancho Bernardo area of the City of San Diego. The facility is designed to treat wastewater flow of 18 million gallons per day (MGD), operating 24 hours a day; the average daily flow is 12.7 MGD, comprised of Escondido's flow of 9.7 MGD and Rancho Bernardo's flow of 3.0 MGD. Approximately 350 miles of pipelines and 11 pumping stations serve as the sanitary collection system backbone to direct domestic and industrial wastewater to the HAARF.

Tertiary Treatment Upgrades. Escondido will install tertiary treatment upgrades at the HARRF, which will consist of replacing the existing tertiary filters with a higher-capacity tertiary sand filter system and modifications to the filter influent pump station to increase pumping capacity. The existing 9 mgd capacity tertiary filters will be replaced with a new 12 mgd capacity tertiary sand filter system. The HARRF filter influent pump station will be modified to pump 1,600 gallons per minute (gpm) with a total pumping head of 580 feet. The City of Escondido facilities are expected to result in 3,360 AFY of additional treatment capacity at HARRF.

Rincon del Diablo MWD: Rincon del Diablo MWD distributes recycled water produced at its Harmony Grove WRF and Escondido's HARRF to local customers for irrigation and industrial uses. Its largest customer is the Palomar Energy Center, which uses two to three mgd of recycled water for cooling.

Pump Station Upgrades. Rincon del Diablo MWD will rehabilitate the Beethoven Pump Station and the North Iris Pump Station to replace critical mechanical components and enhance operational flexibility of aging facilities that are approaching the end of their useful life. This project will increase reliability to the recycled water distribution system, allowing Rincon del Diablo MWD to provide recycled water from Escondido's HARRF to its customers in the most northern and southern portions of its service area. Construction includes replacement of two skid mounted pump stations with three pumps each, including variable frequency drives, SCADA, and telemetry upgrades and will begin in January 2024. The recycled water pump station upgrades included in this funding request will contribute to the overall Project goal of 9,060 AFY by delivering 52 AFY of recycled water.

Olivenhain MWD: Olivenhain MWD produces recycled water at its 4S Ranch WRF and also distributes recycled water originating from such neighboring facilities such as Meadowlark WRF, San Elijo WRF, and those operated by the City of San Diego. Recycled water in Olivenhain MWD's service area is primarily used for irrigation. Olivenhain MWD is proposing seven components of the Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project as part of this funding request.

Surf Cup Recycled Water Pipeline. Olivenhain MWD extended recycled water services to the Surf Cup Sports Park in the city of Del Mar for landscape irrigation. This project included installation of 1,475 LF of 8-inch recycled water pipeline to the Surf Cup property. Construction was completed in July 2019, and this project delivers 150 AFY of recycled water.

Manchester Avenue Recycled Water Pipelines. This project will extend recycled water pipelines along Manchester Avenue and South El Camino Real in Encinitas. The Manchester Avenue reach includes installation of 4,580 LF of 6-inch pipe along Manchester Avenue. From there, an additional 2,650 LF of 6-inch pipe will be constructed along South El Camino Real. This project

will serve up to 18 sites between Via Poco and Tennis Club Drive and will result in a total of 40-50 AFY of new recycled water deliveries. Construction began in July of 2022 and will be completed in Spring of 2024.

Village Park Recycled Water Pipelines. Olivenhain MWD will construct new recycled water pipeline extensions and convert up to 28 meters from potable water to recycled water. The Calle Barcelona reach includes installation of 2,560 LF of 6-inch pipe along Calle Barcelona to complete a loop to the existing pipeline in Calle Acervo and allow for the installation of an additional 660 LF of 6-inch pipe on Via San Clemente. The Village Park Recreation Club #1 reach includes installation of 850 LF of 4-inch pipe on Park Dale Lane, Village Run East, and Village Green Road. The Village Park Townhomes #1 reach includes installation of 350 LF of 6-inch pipe on Gate Post Road and Village Run East. The Summerhill HOA reach includes installation of 1,180 LF of 6-inch pipe on Summerhill Drive and Village Center Drive. In total, 39 AFY of recycled water will be delivered. Construction began in December of 2023 and will be completed in October of 2024.

Rancho Paseana Recycled Water Pipeline. Olivenhain MWD will connect a large-scale recycled water customer to an existing 8-inch recycled waterline. Construction began in June of 2022 and was completed in August of 2023. This component will yield between 200 and 400 AFY.

Main Extension 153 Flow Control Meter. This project includes installation of a buried flowmeter and control valves along a 14-inch recycled water transmission main to ensure reliability and control to the Southwest Quadrant. The project component will increase reliability of 345 and 645 AFY of recycled water deliveries. Construction began in February of 2023 and was completed in November of 2023.

HOA Conversions-Del Rayo Downs. Recycled water retrofits will be completed for the following recent and ongoing customers: Fair Oaks Valley Southern Preserve, Del Rayo Downs HOA, Seagate Village, Vida Pacifica HOA, Village Creek HOA, Village Park Townhomes #2, Village Park Recreation Club #2, Village Park Recreation Club #3 Golf Course, and Villanitas HOA Park. Construction started in October 2017 and was completed in October 2020. This project yields 128 AFY of new recycled water deliveries.

HOA Conversions-Bernardo Point. Recycled water retrofits will be completed for the following recent and ongoing customers: Bernardo Point HOA, Westmont of Encinitas Assisted Living Facility, Leucadia Recycled Fill Stations, Batiquitos Bluffs Mitigation Site, 777 North El Camino Real, The Lakes above Rancho Santa Fe, and Village Park Condo Corporation. Construction started in April 2017 and will be completed in August of 2025. A total of 136 AFY of recycled water will be delivered by this project.

4S Ranch Neighborhood Pump Station: A neighborhood pump station will be constructed to serve the Black Mountain Ranch East Clusters Unit No. 3, the Heritage Bluff, and Debevois (Avion) developments within the Olivenhain MWD service area. The pump station will serve an average flow rate of 1,360 gpm.

Leucadia WWD: Leucadia WWD collects and transports roughly 4 MG of wastewater every day to EWPCF in Carlsbad where it is treated. A portion of the treated wastewater at EWPCF is pumped back to the Gafner WRF, which produces 80 to 100 MG of recycled water per year.

Gafner B1 Pipeline. Leucadia WWD will replace approximately 850 LF of the 11,900 LF pipeline that transports secondary effluent from the EWPCF back to Gafner WRF. The pipe along that section is currently 16-inch ductile iron and will be replaced with 16-inch PVC pipe. Construction

was executed on an emergency basis due to two successive failures in this section, starting November 2022. Construction was completed in March 2023.

San Elijo JPA

San Elijo JPA treats wastewater and storm runoff and delivers recycled water to customers in Encinitas, Solana Beach, Del Mar and parts of Rancho Santa Fe. Approximately 70 percent of the influent wastewater managed by San Elijo JPA was recycled for industrial and irrigation uses in 2022.

Encinitas Ranch Recycled Water Pump Station and Pipelines. San Elijo JPA will construct a booster pump station located in the Encinitas Ranch Community and expand recycled water pipelines within the community. The pressure boosting station includes four 10-HP pumps, and the new pipeline will extend 1.5 miles from the existing San Elijo JPA recycled water distribution system. The pipeline is a combination of 6-inch and 8-inch diameter pipe that will serve the community of Encinitas Ranch, two agricultural users, and the City of Encinitas' trail system. San Elijo JPA facilities included in this funding request are designed to offset 45 AFY of potable water currently used for landscape irrigation. Construction of these facilities has been completed, and the facilities are in operation.

Stormwater Capture and Reuse: San Elijo JPA will construct stormwater diversion and capture infrastructure at the SEWC to divert urban runoff and wet weather flows from the campus and adjacent regional storm channel for treatment and reuse. Improvements will include capturing and diverting onsite runoff from the 21-acre water campus utilizing low impact development (LID) techniques to direct runoff to centralize capture basins that will be pumped to the water recycling facility for treatment and reuse. Onsite stormwater improvements will incorporate bioretention swales and basin(s), to detain and redirect runoff through pumped and gravity systems to the water recycling facility for treatment and reuse. Diverted stormwater and urban runoff will increase supply to the expanding regional water recycling system that serves non-potable recycled water. In addition, this component involves improvements to hardscape and softscape features around the site to improve runoff management in order to optimize capture and reuse opportunities.

Biological Nutrient Removal and Tertiary Treatment Re-rating. San Elijo JPA will convert the SEWC from a conventional carbon oxidation biological process to a biological nitrification and denitrification (NDN) process that will improve the filterability and allow for more recycled water treatment production capacity. The Modified Ludzak Etinger (MLE) was deemed to be the preferred NDN alternative process and includes installation of equipment upgrades (turbo blowers, fine bubble diffusers, coarse air mixing system, internal mixed liquor recycle system, aeration basin baffling, and a surface wasting system). Existing membrane filters will be retrofit with high flux microfiltration and ancillary systems (e.g., feed pumps, chemical systems) will be upgraded, and site improvements will be completed to alleviate hydraulic limitations. The tertiary filtration capacity will be increased by 1 mgd. This high-quality filtered water, low in turbidity, organic content, and nutrients, will allow San Elijo JPA to convert its disinfection process to a free chlorine regime, which will allow the existing chlorine contact tank to be re-rated from 3 mgd to 4 mgd. By switching to free chlorine, a portion of the existing chlorine contact tank will no longer be needed for disinfection and will be repurposed as a clearwell for the recycled water pump station and a fourth recycled water distribution pump will be added to increase recycled water delivery capabilities. These improvements will allow the SEWC tertiary treatment processes to be re-rated

by up to 1.0 mgd yielding a nominal 1,100 AFY of increased production capacity in the region to meet future demands.

Wanket Tank, Pipeline, and New Customer Connections. San Elijo JPA will rehabilitate/convert an abandoned 3-MG potable water reservoir for use as a regional recycled water reservoir and construct approximately 1,000 LF of 16-inch diameter pipeline to connect to existing recycled water distribution system. San Elijo JPA will also construct service laterals and water meters for connections to the Caltrans regional bike and pedestrian path; San Elijo Water Campus; apartments, businesses, HOAs., and other customers within San Elijo JPA's service area.

Project elements include construction of tank structural modifications, tank inlet/outlet and yard piping, recycled water pipeline, 10 water meters and installation boxes, asphalt demolition and repair, and miscellaneous pipe fittings. The total new recycled water yield is 90 AFY. Construction of the pipelines and customer connections began in late 2017, and completion of the storage conversion is anticipated for March 2026 The pipeline will connect a pre-existing, 3 MG storage tank to recycled water, increasing distribution system storage, relieving operational challenges in meeting peak demands, and allowing for expanded service to northern portions of the distribution system.

1.4 Evaluation Criteria

1.4.1 Evaluation Criterion 1 – Water Supply

The Project is expected to secure and stretch reliable water supply in San Diego County by increasing recycled water demand and offsetting potable water use. In addition, as population in San Diego County increases, wastewater flows will continue to increase, providing San Diego County with a sustainable water source.

Sub criterion No. 1a – Stretching Water Supplies

1. **How many acre-feet of water are expected to be made available each year upon completion of the Project? What percentage of the annual demand in the project sponsor's service area will the Project's reclaimed water be expected to provide?**

The Project will result in 2,450 AFY of new recycled water deliveries and 6,610 AFY of additional recycled water production at existing treatment plants, for a total of 9,060 AFY of additional yield. Estimated existing recycled water demands served by Coalition partners are 14,730 AFY, as shown in Table 1-4. Future demands for recycled water and potable reuse water associated with Coalition partners are anticipated to increase by up to 16,568 AFY by 2025 for a total demand of 31,298 AFY, and by another 14,982 AFY by 2035 to a total demand of 46,280 AFY. The Coalition developed a *2012 Facilities Plan*[2] and *2015 Program Environmental Impact Report*[3] that address the facilities necessary to serve all demands presented in Table 1-4. Note that the *Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study* addresses the portion of those facilities that are anticipated to be constructed by 2026 – those facilities are considered the Project.

The estimated demands presented in Table 1-4 assume the "purple pipe" approach will continue to be utilized for the Project. The purple pipe approach includes use of tertiary-treated recycled water for non-potable purposes such as irrigation and industrial purposes as defined in Title 22 of

[2] 2012. North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition. Regional Recycled Water Facilities Plan. Available: http://nsdwrc.org/project.html
[3] 2015. North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition. Regional Recycled Water Program Environmental Impact Report. Available: http://nsdwrc.org/project.html

the California Code of Regulations. In addition, potential changes in the current regulatory environment may make it possible that a regional potable reuse and delivery strategy can be implemented, which will significantly increase the potential demand and ability to use future available potable reuse supplies. None of the Coalition partners' potable reuse projects were included in the Feasibility Study, PEIR, or subsequent grant applications. However, they are listed in Table 1-4 to provide context for recycled water expansion within North San Diego County.

Table 1-4: Existing and Future Average Demands for Regional Project

Partner	Group	Treatment Plant(s) to Provide Supply	Existing Demands	Average Demand Increase (AFY)		Total Demand (AFY)
				By 2025	By 2035	
Carlsbad MWD	A	Carlsbad WRF	2,150	1,752	1,398	5,300
	B	Meadowlark WRF	2,000	0	187	2,187
Escondido	C	HARRF	771	4,670	3,035	8,476
	D	Escondido AWT	0	2,200	0	2,200
San Elijo JPA	E	San Elijo WRF/Gafner WRF	700	90	0	780
Oceanside	G	San Luis Rey WRF/Southern Regional TTP	300	2,477	1,130	3,907
	G	San Luis Rey WRF – AWT	3,920	0	1,680	5,600
Olivenhain MWD	N/A	Meadowlark WRF[2]	950	0	0	950
	H	San Elijo WRF	300	300	0	600
	H	San Elijo WRF – AWT	0	1,100	1,030	2,130
Rincon del Diablo MWD	I	HARRF	3,279	500	0	3,779
	I	HARRF – AWT	0	200	0	200
	J	Harmony Grove WRF	0	220	0	220
Santa Fe ID	K	San Elijo WRF/Gafner WRF	510	40-729	0	550-1,239
	K	San Elijo WRF – AWT	0	0-1,100	1,030	1,030-2,130
Vallecitos WD	L	Carlsbad WRF	0	0	454	454
	M	HARRF	0	574	922	1,496
	N	Meadowlark WRF	0	0	416	416
	N	Meadowlark WRF – AWT	0	1,100	1,100	2,200
Vista ID	O	San Luis Rey WRF/Carlsbad WRF	0	255	2,600	2,855
Total Additional Demand for Regional Project[3]			**14,580**	**16,538**	**14,982**	**46,440**
Total Cumulative Demand for Regional Project[3]			**--**	**31,268**	**46,240**	

Source: NSDWRC, 2015, NSDWRC Regional Recycled Water Project Program Environmental Impact Report, April, Prepared by RMC Water and Environment – Table 2-4 amended to reflect updates in Carlsbad MWD and Oceanside treatment projections.

Future recycled water supplies will serve demands associated with irrigation in HOAs, commercial properties such as business parks, and golf courses. A portion of the recycled water demand will serve agricultural customers, mainly those who will be connected through Escondido and Rincon del Diablo MWD project components. Table 1-4 shows the existing, 2025, and 2035 recycled water demands for each Coalition partner, as well as the proportion of total demand served by additional water supplies provided by the Project. Among the water suppliers in the Coalition, potable and non-potable demands are expected to increase from 126,023 AFY in 2025 to 135,303 AFY in 2040 due to increases in population. The Project's recycled water will provide an average of 7 percent of the Coalition's total water supply over the next 20 years. Table 1-5 provides details about supplies available for projected demands for each Coalition partner.

Table 1-5: Coalition Partner Project Service Area Water Supply and Demand

Partner[1]	2025	2030	2035	2040	Average
	Total Water Demand (AFY)				
Carlsbad MWD	20,518	20,871	21,737	22,262	20,674
City of Escondido	22,791	23,044	23,171	23,304	23,125
City of Oceanside	25,354	26,590	27,052	27,107	26,349
Olivenhain MWD	21,933	22,295	22,440	22,514	21,771
Rincon del Diablo MWD	8,421	8,889	9,107	9,429	8,507
Santa Fe ID	9,514	10,096	10,272	10,399	9,985
Vallecitos WD	17,492	18,328	18,981	20,288	17,893
Total Demand	**126,023**	**130,113**	**132,760**	**135,303**	**128,305**
Project Water Supplies	9,060	9,060	9,060	9,060	9,060
Project % Water Demand of Total[2]	**7%**	**7%**	**7%**	**7%**	**7%**

1 Wastewater Coalition partners were not included as they do not procure water from natural courses or aquifers.

2 Calculated as Project Water divided by Total Supply with Project.

Source: San Diego County Water Authority Final 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) (2021).

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

Yes, the Project will reduce the development of new or expanded non-recycled water supplies in the region by allowing Coalition partners to reduce the volume of water purchased from San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), the regional wholesaler. The Coalition's water supply partners purchase raw and treated imported water from SDCWA. SDCWA supplies a blend of imported water and desalinated seawater to its member agencies within San Diego County.

SDCWA's imported water includes State Water Project (SWP) and Colorado River Aqueduct (CRA) supplies from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) and additional Colorado River supplies acquired via transfers from Imperial Irrigation District (IID) and conservation savings from several canal-lining projects. In October 2015, SDCWA began purchasing desalinated seawater from the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant, which is operated by Poseidon Water. This desalinated seawater is blended into SDCWA's treated water supply and delivered to member agencies.

Imported water is the lowest-priority supply for SDCWA; as such, any offsets to purchases from SDCWA will in turn be used to offset purchases of imported water from Metropolitan, which has recently faced water reliability and shortage issues. Increasingly stringent environmental regulations and competition for water from outside Metropolitan's service area have resulted in changes in delivery patterns and timing of imported water supply availability. At the same time, the Colorado River watershed has experienced a protracted drought since 2000. From 2006 through 2015, Metropolitan provided just 50 to 60 percent of the water needs in its service area from the Colorado River via the CRA and from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Watershed via the SWP. To ensure reliability for their member agencies, either Metropolitan or SDCWA will need to develop new water supplies. Those projects might include additional seawater desalination plants or regional potable reuse, both of which are more expensive than recycled water and treat water to a higher level of treatment than is necessary for landscape irrigation (the primary customer base for this Project).

By increasing use of recycled water, Coalition partners will be able to reduce their purchases of imported water from SDCWA by 9,060 AFY. Based on SDCWA's imported supply mix (described in *Subcriterion No. 1a – Question 3* below, see Table 1-6**)**, this will result in a reduction of supplies from the Colorado River averaging 4,530 AFY and supplies from the SWP averaging 4,530 AFY.

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

Yes, the Project will alleviate pressure on existing water supplies and facilities. Of the water purchased from SDCWA, there are two federally-supplied water sources: CRA purchases from Metropolitan and direct Colorado River supplies that are acquired via transfers and conservation savings. Colorado River supplies are provided by Reclamation's Colorado River Storage Project. Metropolitan also purchases water from California's SWP, which is a water storage and delivery system extending more than 700 miles from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta (Bay Delta) to southern California. Metropolitan's overall supply mix includes CRA and SWP supplies. Approximately 38 percent of Metropolitan's supplies are from the CRA, and the remaining 62 percent are from the SWP.[4] Reduced deliveries from the Colorado River Storage Project will alleviate pressure on Lake Mead, which has had alarmingly low water surface levels since 2014 and is the subject of ongoing conservation measures.

For purposes of evaluating Project benefits, water supply projections from SDCWA were considered. SDCWA's *Final 2020 Urban Water Management Plan* (UWMP) projects SDCWA's portfolio will consist of an average of 42 percent from Metropolitan (with an average of 38 percent from CRA and 62 percent from SWP) and 50 percent from additional direct Colorado River supplies from 2015 through 2040.[5] In order to decrease reliance on imported water, which has become increasingly unreliable due to climate change and regulatory requirements, SDCWA's UWMP projections show that Colorado River, seawater desalination, and member agency supplies must increase. By applying 50 percent to the 9,060 AFY of SDCWA offset, the Project will reduce

[4] 2016. Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. 2015 Integrated Water Resources Plan. Available: http://www.mwdh2o.com/AboutYourWater/Planning/Planning-Documents/Pages/default.aspx
[5] 7 2021. San Diego County Water Authority. Final 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. Available: https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/uwmp_attachments/7444959342/SDCWA_DWR percent20Submittal percent20UWMP_Final percent20wApp_24Jun21.pdf

its Federal water demand from the Colorado River by 4,530 AFY. The remaining 50 percent of the Project's water yield will be used to offset 4,530 AFY of SWP water (see Table 1-6).

Table 1-6: SDCWA Offset by Supply Source

Water Supply Source	% SDCWA Imported Supply Offset	Project Offset of SDCWA Imported Supplies (AFY)
Colorado River Aqueduct (Federal)	50 %	4,530
State Water Project (State)	50 %	4,530
Total	**100 %**	**9,060**

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

The objectives documented in the *Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study* will be used as performance measures against which the benefits of the Project will be quantified. These include:

1. Number of users and amount of recycled water served;
2. Capital cost of infrastructure to serve the users;
3. Operation and maintenance costs for the Project;
4. Use of existing system infrastructure and unused pipelines, if possible; and
5. System reliability and flexibility.

The Project's water supply benefits will continue to be measured through extensive monitoring programs currently in place. Recycled water flow quantity and quality are measured during production, and water flow quantity is measured at each of the distribution system turnouts. Recycled water use and the number of users served will continue to be monitored as the major performance metric for diversifying the Coalition's water supply. The Coalition partners will quantify actual recycled water demand over time as well as revenues generated. By tracking these metrics, the Coalition partners will be able to assess market demand and the pattern of use of recycled water to help guide the development of future phases.

Measurement of performance will also include assessments of reduced water quality impacts associated with reduced wastewater discharges, and related reductions in treatment costs. Recycled water has primarily been a wastewater management strategy alternate for effluent disposal to discharges to a natural water body, such as the Pacific Ocean. With the increase in competing demands on water supply and larger uncertainty about the impacts of drought, recycled water has become a feasible supply management strategy. In addition, with the increase in recycled water use, the Coalition partners will be able to reduce their discharges to the Pacific Ocean and advance the wastewater discharge reduction goals of the 2019 Revised California Ocean Plan.

Subcriterion No. 1b – Contributions to Water Supply

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. Explain the specific concern and its severity.

The Project will make water available to address water supply shortages, water supply reliability, heightened competition for water supplies, and availability of alternative supplies. Due to

increased water demand, drought, and natural disasters such as earthquakes and wildfires, increasing water availability and reliability has become a priority of the Coalition. The Project will offer northern San Diego County a drought-resilient approach for augmenting local and imported supplies, without the development of new non-recycled water supplies.

Recycled water can help meet future increases in water demand. Per the San Diego Association of Government's most current population projections (Series 14: 2050 Regional Growth Forecast), the San Diego region's population will grow by nearly 750,000 people by 2050. As a result, total water demands are projected to increase by 26 percent between 2015 and 2050. The additional water supply created by the Project will help to alleviate water supply competition associated with expected increase in population. Furthermore, future droughts will compound the impacts of population growth and increase water competition in the region.

Over the last decade, drought conditions have crippled the State's water supply systems, including dropping San Diego region reservoirs to 38% of capacity. Water supply from the SWP is especially vulnerable to drought periods, and supplies can be restricted during times of water shortages. In the last few years, California experienced yet another drought with annual precipitation in Water Year 2020 being significantly below average and Water Year 2021 ranking as the second driest year in California's recorded history.[6] As a result, SWP deliveries were reduced to 20 percent of allocations statewide in 2020 and to 5 percent of allocations in 2021.[7] Similarly, the Colorado River Basin is also facing a number of challenges stemming from long- term drought conditions. Last year, the water levels of Lake Powell and Lake Mead, two of the main reservoirs of the Colorado River, were at historic lows - Lake Powell was at 26 percent capacity, and Lake Mead sat at 27 percent capacity.[8] During Water Year 2024, water storage in Lake Powell has fallen by 61,424 AF, and total outflows have exceeded total inflows by 43,040 AF.[9]

The Project will also help mitigate increased risks of supply disruption that is inherent with transporting water resources over a large distance. Earthquakes pose a significant risk to imported water reliability. The Bay Delta, the source of SWP supplies, is below sea level and is protected by a series of levees. A major earthquake could compromise the levee system, leading to seawater intrusion into the Bay Delta and causing a long-term outage of imported water supplies. Imported water must also travel long distances across multiple seismically- active areas to reach the Coalition partners' service areas. In California, both the SWP and CRA traverse the San Andreas fault at least once.

Within Southern California, there are several known active faults with varying levels of activity that can generate significant earthquakes and cause widespread damage. In the greater San Diego County region, the San Andreas and the San Jacinto fault systems are the most capable of damaging regional imported water facilities. Among these faults, the Elsinore fault zone to the northeast of the region has experienced the highest rate of seismic activity. The SDCWA Aqueducts, which convey all SWP and CRA water to the region, cross the Elsinore fault zone just north of San Diego County. Pipeline damage due to liquefaction and ground shaking may disrupt

[6] U.S. Department of the Interior. *Colorado River Drought Conditions*. https://www.doi.gov/ocl/colorado-river- drought-conditions
[7] DWR. 2021. S*tate Water Project Historical Table A Allocations 1996-2022*. https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR- Website/Web-Pages/Programs/State-Water-Project/Management/SWP-Water-Contractors/Files/1996-2022- Allocation-Progression-012022a.pdf
[8] NASA Earth Observatory, https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/150111/lake-mead-keeps-dropping
[9] Lake Powell Water Database, https://lakepowell.water-data.com/

imported water deliveries for SDCWA's entire service area, including Coalition partners' service areas.

Developing 9,060 AFY of local supplies will mitigate risks associated with potential imported water outages. By applying reducing reliance on the Colorado River Aqueduct by 4,530 AFY and the State Water Project by the same amount, the Project will reduce risk of water supply shortages, improve water supply reliability, reduce competition for SWP and CRA resources, and alleviate impacts of natural disasters on water supply infrastructure. (see Table 1-6).The risks to the Coalition's water reuse infrastructure are minimal compared to risks to imported water infrastructure due to the smaller size and limited area covered by the Coalition's reuse infrastructure. Additionally, local recycled water supplies rely on a smaller, locally- managed system that can be more resilient after a large seismic event. As a result, the Project mitigates the impacts of potential natural disasters that may impact water infrastructure should such a disaster affect the long-distance imported water infrastructure.

The Project will build the Coalition's water supply reliability by diversifying Coalition partners' water supply portfolios, reducing demands for imported water, and providing a drought-resilient emergency water supply.

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

The Project will help create additional flexibility to address drought. Recycled water is a locally-created supply that is more resilient than other alternative water supply options available to the Coalition. Recycled water is considered a drought-proof supply, so long as the infrastructure is operational, because it is not directly impacted by weather fluctuations and is available year-round whether drought conditions exist or not. Wastewater flows for recycled water production may decrease during drought period as conservation measures are implemented; however, wastewater is still produced and can be recycled.

The water produced by the Project is significantly more drought-resistant than alternative water supply options. Alternative water supply options available to the Coalition partners are primarily limited to imported water, groundwater, and surface water supplies. As stated above, imported water is subject to rationing during drought periods. Water from the CRA and the SWP is particularly vulnerable to restrictions resulting from weather, climate, environment, or regulatory variables. The Drought Risk Assessment included in the 2020 Final SDCWA UWMP also determined surface water and groundwater are the two local water supplies most susceptible to variation due to weather. During the most recent historic drought, water levels of surface water reservoirs within San Diego County dropped to 38 percent of capacity, the lowest since the end of 2004. Local reservoir levels dropped steadily since 2007. Low reservoir levels restrict the region's ability to respond to water demands and emergencies.

SDCWA imported approximately 70 percent of its water supplies from the SWP and the Colorado River in 2020. SWP supplies from the Bay Delta were restricted from 2006 to 2018 due to drought and environmental regulations, while the delivery of Colorado River water may be subject to future limitations. The recent drought limited SDCWA's ability to acquire extra Colorado River supplies (beyond its allocation) to make up for the reductions from the SWP. Recent negotiations resulted in a voluntary agreement among Lower Colorado River Basin states to cut allocations by three million AF until 2026. On April 1, 2015, former Governor Brown's executive order imposed

mandatory, statewide water restrictions to reduce water use by 25 percent. In response, SDCWA's member agencies reduced water use by 21 percent cumulatively and has prompted ongoing localization of water supply and infrastructure.

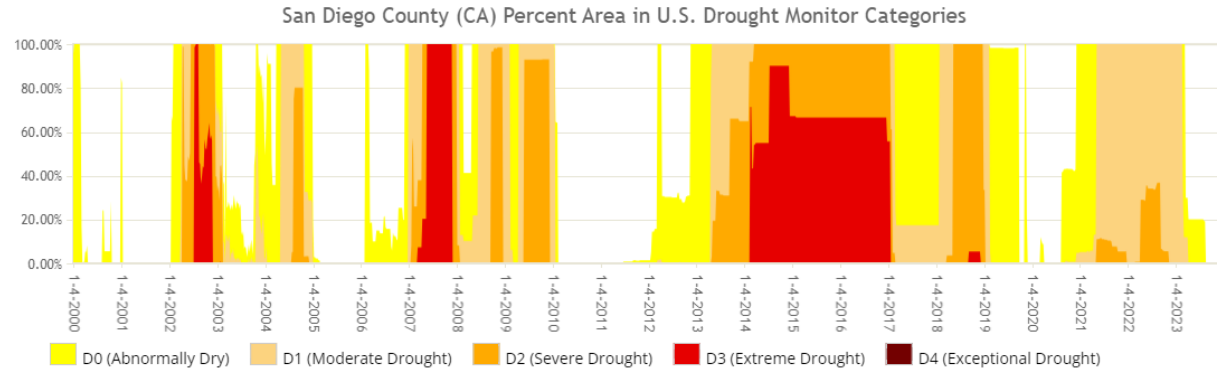
Recycled water serves as an important local water resource to Southern California, including the service area served by Coalition partners. Recycled water in the Project area is produced by several treatment plants that provide an average flow of 11 mgd of tertiary treated water, equivalent to 12,320 AFY. This water is suitable for non-potable uses such as parks, residential landscaping, golf courses, and cemeteries, among others. Future recycled water supply availability is expected to increase as populations and associated wastewater flows increase; the Coalition anticipates increasing tertiary treatment capacity to 61 mgd by 2035, an increase of roughly 40 mgd over current capacity.

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?

California recently recovered from one of its worst droughts in history, which occurred from 2013 through 2017, and reducing water use is a priority statewide. From July 2014 to December 2016, two-thirds of San Diego County was in extreme drought per the United States Drought Monitor. The majority of the Project's service area has been identified as experiencing abnormally dry, moderate drought, severe drought, and extreme drought conditions for the last four years. [10] Due to above average rainfall in Water Year 2023, much of the severe drought conditions in California have been temporarily alleviated, although drought conditions have been consistent historically and are likely in the future. See

Figure 1-2.[11]

Figure 1-2: San Diego County Drought Monitor



4. Has the area served by the Project been designated as a drought disaster area by the State in the last 4 years?

San Diego County has been subject to multiple natural disasters in the past four years, including flooding, drought, and wildfires. The area served by the Project has been designated as a drought disaster area by the State in the last four years. President Biden designated 50 California counties as primary drought disaster areas on March 5, 2021 due to recent drought conditions; San Diego

[10] United States Drought Monitor, https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Data/Timeseries.aspx

County, as a contiguous area, was deemed eligible to be considered for certain assistance from the Farm Service Agency.[12] On October 9, 2021, Governor Newsom declared a state of emergency for the entire state, including San Diego County. As part of this designation, Governor Newsom urged Californians to redouble water conservation efforts and allowed the State to ban wasteful water practices.[13] A Major Disaster Declaration was approved on October 16, 2020 for wildfires in 7 seven counties in California, including San Diego. San Diego County was designated for public assistance. Due to repeated drought disasters in the San Diego region over the last several decades, the Coalition partners have renewed their commitment to developing and expanding recycled water as a local supply.

1.4.2 Evaluation Criterion 2 – Environment and Water Quality

1. Will the Project improve the quality of surface water or groundwater? If so, how?

Recycled water production in the region will improve the quality of surface water. Wastewater effluent treated to a secondary level is currently discharged to the Pacific Ocean. By putting recycled water to use, the Project will result in less effluent being discharged to the Pacific Ocean, which will result in a decrease in mass discharge of contaminants, resulting in an overall improvement in the quality of the Pacific Ocean along coastal North County. Additionally, the biological treatment component of Coalition members' project portfolio will improve the recycled water processing infrastructure to remove nutrients, thereby reducing nitrogen load, and providing a significant improvement in water quality to the ocean and underlying groundwater basins.

The Project will divert a total of 9,060 AFY of treated wastewater from three ocean outfalls used by the Coalition partners, thus reducing the amount of treated wastewater that enters the Pacific Ocean. The three operational ocean outfalls within the Coalition's service area are the Oceanside ocean outfall (OOO), the San Elijo ocean outfall (SEOO), and the Encina ocean outfall (EOO).

The OOO is used by Oceanside, Fallbrook Public Utility District, U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, and Genentech. The combined effluent flow is limited to 22.6 mgd. The portion of the Pacific Ocean Shoreline within the San Luis Rey River watershed, which falls in the northern portion of the Coalition's service area (Oceanside), is listed in the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB's) 2014/2016 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. Diverting wastewater discharges will reduce pollutant loading in the Pacific Ocean and help to meet established TMDLs.

The SEOO, which is co-owned by San Elijo JPA and Escondido, has a hydraulic capacity of 25.5 mgd. Currently, secondary effluent that is produced at HARRF and not treated to tertiary levels for recycling is discharged to the Pacific Ocean via a 14-mile-long land outfall pipeline that connects to the SEOO pipeline near San Elijo Lagoon. By developing a year-round recycled water strategy, Escondido will relieve seasonal hydraulic constraints on the land outfall, avoiding an estimated $300 million in wastewater disposal infrastructure upgrades. [14]

The EOO has a current design capacity of 75 mgd and accepts effluent discharges from EWPCF, Meadowlark MRP, Shadowridge WRP, and Carlsbad WRF for ocean discharge. A recent

[12] USDA Farm Services Agency https://www.fsa.usda.gov/news-room/emergency-designations/2022/ed_2022_0426_rel_0018
[13] Office of Governor Gavin Newsom. 2021. Governor Newsom Expands Drought Emergency Statewide, Urges Californians to Redouble Water Conservation Efforts. October 19. Available at: https://www.gov.ca.gov/2021/10/19/governor-newsom-expands-drought-emergency-statewide-urges-californians-to-redouble-water-conservation-efforts/
[14] [14] *RMC Water & Environment. 2017. Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study*.

feasibility assessment by Poseidon Channelside[15] studying the viability of discharging brine from the Carlsbad Desalination Plant to the EOO concluded there will be insufficient capacity to accommodate additional flows. Competing discharges from the EOO continue to put a strain on the water quality health of the Pacific Ocean Shoreline.

In addition to reducing effluent discharge to the Pacific Ocean, dry weather flows that eventually discharge to the Pacific Ocean are also reduced. The majority of the proposed recycled water supplies developed under the Project will be used to fulfill irrigation demands. Recycled water regulations require strict controls for overspray and irrigation efficiency. These conditions help reduce the volume of dry weather flows and associated polluted runoff flows to local streams and drainages, which eventually reach the Pacific Ocean.

The California Environmental Data Exchange Network database shows northern San Diego County waterways sampled as part of the Dry Weather Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MS4 NPDES) monitoring program often have elevated nitrogen including values up to twice the drinking water standard of 10 mg/L for nitrate. Coalition partners estimate that switching to recycled water from potable water will result in a 20 percent reduction in demand due to the controls on overspray and runoff for use of recycled water. Because the Project will convert 9,060 AFY from potable water to recycled water for irrigation, a similar reduction in dry weather runoff (20 percent of 9,060 AFY or 1,812 AFY) in northern San Diego County waterways will occur. The concentration of nitrates in the waterway may remain unchanged, but the reduction in flow would result in a reduced presence of nitrogen in the waterway which should improve water quality and reduce the potential for algal blooms.

2. Will the Project improve effluent quality beyond levels necessary to meet State or Federal discharge requirements?

Existing recycled water use requirements are established in orders adopted by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board for the various wastewater treatment facilities. All recycled water that will be delivered as a result of the Project, including advanced treated water for groundwater recharge, meets or exceeds the permit requirements within the relevant NPDES and waste discharge requirements permits for the Project facilities (described in further detail in the *Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study*). Several times over the last decade, a bill has been proposed within the State to reduce ocean discharges by up to 90 percent. This project will help meet the requirements of any future legislation that will regulate the volume of ocean discharges.

3. Will the Project improve flow conditions in a natural stream channel? If so, how?

The Project will indirectly improve flow conditions in natural stream channels through a reduction in imported water demands. The Project will result in production of a reliable, local water source that decreases demand for imported water supplies drawn from both the CRA and the SWP by a combined total of 9,060 AFY, thereby improving flow conditions in the natural stream channels of the Colorado River and the Bay Delta. Each of these supply sources support a variety of fish and wildlife species that could benefit from the increased flows that are the result of reduced exports. By decreasing imports of water from these supply sources, the Project will increase flows within those systems and enhance habitat for the associated species.

[15] Poseidon Channelside. Feasibility Assessment: *Alternative Brine Discharge to Encina Ocean Outfall. Accessed June 7, 2019. Source: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/regulatory/docs/appendices/Appendix_RR.pdf*

4. Will the Project restore or enhance habitat for non-listed species? If so, how?

The Lower Colorado River supports several hundred species of wildlife. Water is diverted from the Colorado River primarily at Lake Havasu and transported to Southern California via the CRA. The result of this and other diversions is a decrease in flows to support the Lower Colorado River ecosystem. The *2004 Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program* (MSCP) covers 17 species that are not federally listed.[16] The plan estimates that flow reductions could reach 1,574,000 AFY by 2051, resulting in lower water levels and higher concentrations of contaminants from agricultural runoff. Water, in sufficient quantity and quality, is fundamental to the health of the Colorado River and to the local survival of those 17 non-listed species. Coalition partners will indirectly increase the quality and quantity of water in the Colorado River and Lake Mead by decreasing their reliance on imported water supplies and, thereby, support the health of the river and restoring and enhancing habitat for all those species dependent upon it.

The Bay Delta encompasses 1,600 square miles and provides habitat for more than 500 species of fish and wildlife. The *2013 Bay Delta Conservation Plan* (BDCP) identifies over 30 non-listed species potentially impacted by withdrawals from that system through the SWP.[17] Impacts from withdrawals occur due to the change of river flow by pumping, capture within pumping equipment, and increased saltwater intrusion due to pumping. A decrease in water imported through the SWP as a result of the Project can improve the Bay Delta ecosystem by further strengthening habitats for non-listed species because many species rely on these habitats for ecologic function at various life stages and require constant freshwater flow.

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

The Project will improve water and habitat for federally listed threatened and endangered species in the San Diego County coastal areas as well as in the Bay Delta and Colorado River watersheds. The Project will improve water quality along San Diego County's coast by reducing the amount of wastewater that is discharged through ocean outfalls. The California Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum browni*) is a federally endangered species.[18] This migratory bird nests along the coasts from northern Baja California to San Francisco Bay. Similarly, the Western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus nivosus*), a year-round resident of San Diego County, depends on the health of coastal habitat areas. The snowy plover is a federally threatened species that resides in open coastal beaches. Reduced human disturbances, such as wastewater discharges to the ocean, along the coast will provide improved water quality and nesting areas habitats for these shorebirds. Two listed plant species, the Nevis barberry (*Berberis nevinii*) and Encinitas baccharis (*Baccharis vanessae*), were identified as species of special interest as related to the Project and are listed federally endangered and federally threatened, respectively. These federally listed species will benefit in areas in which recycled water produced from the Project will be used for irrigation, such as local parks and golf courses.

The Project will also increase water flows for federally listed species in the BDCP and the Lower Colorado River MSCP by reducing the amount of water that is imported from the Bay Delta and

[16] 2004. Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program. *Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program, Volume II: Habitat Conservation Plan*. Available: https://www.lcrmscp.gov/
[17] 2013. California Department of Water Resources. *Bay Delta Conservation Plan*. Available: http://baydeltaconservationplan.com/Home.aspx
[18] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2018. *State and Federally List Endangered and Threatened Animals of California, May 2018.*

Colorado River. [19] Federally listed species covered in the BDCP include four fish species, four mammal species, three bird species, one reptile, two amphibians, five invertebrate species and two plant species. These listed species include both endangered and threatened species, and include the Delta Smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus)*, Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*, Least Bells vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), Steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss)*, and the California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii)*. Federally listed species, identified as Threatened, covered by the Lower Colorado River MSCP include three fish species, one mammal species, three bird species, 1 reptile species and 2 plant species. These include the Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)* and the Desert tortoise *(Gopherus agassizii).*

1.4.3 Evaluation Criterion 3 – Economic Benefits

As described in the following subsections, reducing the amount of purchased imported water will help lower the overall cost of developing and conveying water supplies to the region's customers.

Subcriterion No. 3a – Cost Effectiveness

1. Cost Per Acre-foot of Water Expected to Be Delivered

The following information has been provided to assist Reclamation in calculating the Project's cost per acre-foot. The *Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study's* annual capital calculation is based on an assumed 30-year loan at 3 percent interest (refer to Table 4-16 in *Feasibility Study*). This estimate has been updated based on actual construction costs and estimated probable costs of construction as the regional program has proceeded over the past several years. An annualized capital cost of $6,423,300 and annual O&M cost of $2,157,465 comes to a total annualized Project cost of $8,580,765 per year for implementation of the full Project.

Based on this annual Project cost and a water production of 9,060 AFY, the unit cost of the recycled water provided by the Project components in this application is $947/AFY.

a. The total estimated construction costs, by year, for the Project (include all previous and planned work).

The Project is currently underway and is expected to be complete by 2026. Total estimated constructions costs are broken down by year in Table 1-7 below. These costs reflect construction costs spent to date, along with costs included in this grant request and anticipated to fulfill the *Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study* objectives. Due to supply chain interruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, recent construction bids for recycled water infrastructure have been significantly higher than engineering estimates. The Engineering News-Record (ENR) Cost Construction Index (CCI) for Los Angeles—which is the nearest major city with an established cost index—estimates construction costs based on cement, lumber, and structural steel costs. The CCI for Los Angeles was used to estimate construction cost escalation, along with engineering cost estimates and construction bids, to forecast future costs.

[19] 2013. California Department of Water Resources. *Bay Delta Conservation Plan*. Available: http://baydeltaconservationplan.com/Home.aspx

Table 1-7: Estimated Construction Costs for Title XVI Project

Calendar Year	Construction Cost[1]
2017	$389,961
2018	$4,060,304
2019	$8,028,658
2020	$6,154,782
2021	$8,492,427
2022	$10,560,510
2023	$17,370,304
2024	$18,933,631
2025	$18,933,631
2026	$32,974,594
Total[1]	**$125,898,802**

1 Total costs from Feasibility Study were escalated to 2021 dollars using a 3 percent escalation factor, from 2021 to 2022 (13 percent escalation factor), and from 2022 to 2023 (9 percent escalation factor), based on the ENR CCI for Los Angeles. Years 2024-2026 costs are based on engineers cost estimates and construction bids.

b. The total estimated or actual costs to plan and design the Project.

The total estimated costs to plan and design the Project are separated by Coalition partner in Table 1-8. These costs were estimated during development of the *Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study* and were updated to match planning, design, and environmental activities underway. These values include all planning and design costs to fulfill the Feasibility Study objectives.

Table 1-8: Planning and Design Costs for Title XVI Project

Partner	Planning and Design Costs[1]
Carlsbad MWD	$1,289,896
Oceanside	$2,495,346
Vallecitos WD	$377,504
Escondido	$2,543,080
Rincon del Diablo MWD	$48,514
Olivenhain MWD	$1,985,166
Leucadia WWD	$612,504
San Elijo JPA	$1,533,504
Total	**$10,885,515**

1 Total costs from Feasibility Study were escalated to 2021 dollars using a 3 percent escalation factor, from 2021 to 2022 (13 percent escalation factor), and updated in 2023 based on current and contracted costs.

c. The average annual operation and maintenance costs for the life of the Project.

Annual operation and maintenance costs for the Project are separated by Coalition partner in Table 1-9. These costs were estimated during development of the *Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study* and were escalated to 2023 dollars. These values include all costs for the Coalition's 9,060-AFY yield.

Table 1-9: Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs for Title XVI Project

Partner	Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs[1]
Carlsbad MWD	$129,871
Oceanside	$210,904
Vallecitos WD	$271,815
Escondido	$138,752
Rincon del Diablo MWD	$84,085
Santa Fe ID	$170,665
Olivenhain MWD	$142,776
Leucadia WWD	$597,607
San Elijo JPA	$410,985
Total	**$2,157,465**

1 Total costs from Feasibility Study were escalated to 2021 dollars using a 3 percent escalation factor, from 2021 to 2022 (13 percent escalation factor), and from 2022 to 2023 (9 percent escalation factor), based on the ENR CCI for Los Angeles.

d. The year the Project will begin to deliver recycled water.

The Project began recycled water delivery in 2018 shortly after completion of Olivenhain MWD's Villanitas HOA component. The Coalition anticipates full recycled water deliveries of the Project by December of 2026.

e. The projected life (in years) that the Project is expected to last.

The Project has a project lifespan of 30 years from the time the Project began delivering water.

f. All estimated replacement costs by year.

Required Project replacement costs are indicated in Table 1-10. Assuming annual maintenance, pipelines and storage tanks are expected to last the 30-year timeframe of the Project. As such, no replacement costs are included for most of Project facilities. The 2-inch irrigation lines on HOAs should be replaced every 10 years. The motors and electrical gears associated with the various pump stations included in the Project can be replaced every 20 years with good maintenance.

Table 1-10: Estimated Replacement Costs by Year

Description of Replacement Requirement	Year	Cost (2023 Dollars)[1]	Cost with Assumed Inflation[1]
Irrigation Pipeline	2032	$39,237	$49,703
Irrigation Pipeline	2042	$39,237	$68,801
Pump station motors and electrical gear	2043	$155,375	$280,624

1 Total costs from Feasibility Study were escalated to 2021 dollars using a 3 percent escalation factor, from 2021 to 2022 (13 percent escalation factor), and from 2022 to 2023 (9 percent escalation factor), based on the ENR CCI for Los Angeles.

g. The maximum volume of water (in acre-feet) that will be produced upon completion of the Project.

The Project will deliver an additional 2,450 AFY of recycled water supply to customers and produce an additional 6,610 AFY of recycled water at existing treatment plants, for a total of 9,060 AFY of recycled water yield for Coalition partners.

2. Cost of Non-Reclaimed Water Alternative and Other Water Supply Options

The primary alternatives to the Project are: 1) a "No Project" Alternative, in which the Coalition will continue its reliance on SDCWA's imported water supplies; and 2) a similar regional water reuse project - the Encina Water Pollution Control Facility Water Reuse Project (Encina Project).

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

Northern San Diego County is currently served potable and recycled water by a variety of small and mid-sized agencies. The Coalition was brought together to maximize recycled water deliveries across jurisdictional boundaries in order to reduce the region's dependence on imported water purchased from SDCWA. The Coalition currently serves approximately 14,696 AFY of recycled water and supplies the remainder of demands with SDCWA purchases and local supplies (see *Subcriterion No. 1a – Question 1*).[20] Prolonged drought will impact Metropolitan's and SDCWA's ability to deliver imported water supplies, which will reduce the reliability of the Coalition's water supply portfolio. Projections of future conditions without the Project indicate a drier climate with increased water scarcity. As drought frequencies and intensities are projected to increase and the state population continues to grow, increased competition for water supplies will become a major source of uncertainty in the region's water resource management strategy. For example, prolonged drought in the Colorado River Watershed has prompted the development of a Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) for the Lower Basin States and Mexico.[21] As part of the DCP agreement, California has agreed to reductions to its Colorado River allocations if specific drought conditions are triggered. This will impact SDCWA's Colorado River supplies, which have become an integral part of its water supply portfolio.

The State is also working with water suppliers and environmental groups to develop a "single-tunnel" Delta Conveyance project. This highly contentious project, which will require large funding agreements with various SWP contractors, is a significant source of uncertainty for Metropolitan and SDCWA. Without the Delta Conveyance project, water suppliers that depend on imported water from the Bay Delta may struggle to meet future projected water demands. Developing local supplies, such as recycled water, can mitigate the uncertainties associated with imported water supplies from the SWP and the Colorado River.

The Project will produce and deliver a total of 9,060 AFY of recycled water to Coalition customers, increasing water supply reliability in the region. The Coalition anticipates delivering an additional 23,858 AFY under buildout of future phases on the regional program. Without the project, Coalition water agencies will continue to depend on SDCWA purchases of imported water with

[20] 2021. San Diego County Water Authority. *Final 2020 Urban Water Management Plan*. Available: *https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/public/uwmp_attachments/7444959342/SDCWA_DWR percent20Submittal percent20UWMP_Final percent20wApp_24Jun21.pdf*

[21] Reclamation. 2019. *Agreement Concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations*. Avalable: https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/docs/final/Companion-Agreement-Final.pdf

the associated reliability concerns outlined above. It is possible that future potable water supplies could be limited or cut back due to SWP and Colorado River shortages. With the Project, on the other hand, the Coalition partners will rely on local sources of flexible water sources, and maintain reliable service for all member agency customers. In this scenario, overburdened water supplies from the CRA and SWP will be reduced by 9,060 AFY of diversions.

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.

The No Project Alternative will be the continued use of imported water purchased from SDCWA. Each of the water supply agencies in the Coalition purchases a majority of its potable water supply from SDCWA and will continue to do so without the proposed recycled water offset. The cost per acre-foot of SDCWA water will vary over time and is based on the cost for SDCWA to treat, transport, and deliver imported water to member agencies. Projected SDCWA imported water costs through 2049 (30-year Project life span) are included in Table 1-11. The costs for 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 were obtained from SDCWA and include projected rate increases from Metropolitan for blended SWP and CRA supplies. Rates after 2023 have been escalated by 3 percent annually (which is lower than rates have increased over the past decade, but is a conservative assumption). The total average cost per acre-foot of SDCWA imported water, when projected from 2020 through 2049, is $2,283. The increasingly expensive cost of imported water is, in part, a reflection of an agency's willingness to pay for a secure and reliable source of water.

The Coalition can acquire additional water supplies to meet future demands by purchasing 9,060 AFY of imported water supplies from SDCWA. The estimated costs for the No Project Alternative, as compared to the Coalition's 2020 Project, are shown in Table 1-13 below.

Table 1-11: Projected Annual Cost per Acre-Foot of Imported Water from SDCWA [1]

Year	Cost per AF	Year	Cost per AF	Year	Cost per AF	Year	Cost per AF
2020	$1,205	**2028**	$1,830	**2036**	$2,319	**2044**	$2,937
2021	$1,474	**2029**	$1,885	**2037**	$2,388	**2045**	$3,026
2022	$1,523	**2030**	$1,942	**2038**	$2,460	**2046**	$3,116
2023	$1,579	**2031**	$2,000	**2039**	$2,534	**2047**	$3,210
2024	$1,626	**2032**	$2,060	**2040**	$2,610	**2048**	$3,306
2025	$1,675	**2033**	$2,122	**2041**	$2,688	**2049**	$3,405
2026	$1,725	**2034**	$2,186	**2042**	$2,769		
2027	$1,777	**2035**	$2,251	**2043**	$2,852		
Total Average Cost Per Acre-Foot							**$2,283**

1 All-in actual rates were used for years 2020-2023. After 2023, rates have been escalated using a 3% escalation factor.

c. If available, provide the cost per acre foot of one water supply project with similar characteristics to the Project.

The Encina Project is a regional water reuse project similar to the Coalition's effort. The Encina Project was developed by the Encina Wastewater Agency, which is a joint powers authority of the Cities of Carlsbad, Vista, and Encinitas; Vallecitos WD; Buena Sanitation District; and Leucadia WWD. Although the Coalition's current efforts are focused on expansion and interconnection of their non-potable recycled water systems, the Encina Project evaluated the feasibility of developing a regional potable reuse effort. The Encina Project would produce over 5 mgd of

potable reuse for groundwater replenishment and raw water augmentation. Groundwater augmentation in the San Marcos groundwater basin could produce up to 2,240 AFY, while raw water augmentation of SDCWA's Second Aqueduct, Pipeline No. 5 could produce approximately 15,560 AFY. Total capital costs for the project are estimated at $678 million, with annual operation and maintenance costs of about $34 million.[22] The unit cost of water for the project is approximately $3,644/AF. The estimated costs for the Encina Project are shown in Table 1-12.

Table 1-12: Estimated Costs for the Encina Project

Item	Cost[1]	Notes
EWPCF Secondary Improvements	$119,892,927	at 31 mgd flow rate
Advanced Treatment (FAT + O3/BAF)	$315,762,946	at 20.5 mgd influent rate
Conveyance – East	$243,018,923	at 20.5 mgd influent rate
Total Capital Cost	$678,674,796	
Annual O&M Costs		
Power – Treatment (EWPCF + AWTF)	$7,278,443	24/7/365 operations
Power – Conveyance	$18,033,782	24/7/365 operations
Equipment Rehabilitation/Replacement and Consumables	$7,710,867	EWPCF + AWTF + Conveyance
Labor	$1,541,097	AWTP + Conveyance
Total Annual O&M Cost	$34,564,189	
Cost of Water		
Annualized Capital Cost	$30,302,777	2.0 percent rate, 30-yr term
Total Annual Cost	$64,866,966	for first 30 years
Annual Yield	17,800	acre-feet
Unit Cost – Capital	$1,702	per acre-foot (Annualized capital cost/Annual Yield)
Unit Cost – O&M	$1,942	per acre-foot (Total O&M cost/Annual Yield)
Unit Cost of Water	**$3,644**	**per acre-foot**

Source: Encina Water Pollution Control Facility Water Reuse Feasibility Study – July 2018

1 Costs were escalated to 2021 dollars using a 3 percent escalation factor, from 2021 to 2022 (13 percent escalation factor), and from 2022 to 2023 (9 percent escalation factor), based on the ENR CCI for Los Angeles.

d. Discussion of the degree to which the Project is cost-effective.

The unit cost of the recycled water produced by the Project is $947/AF. This is $1,336/AF less than the projected average unit cost for imported water through 2049 ($2,283/AF SDCWA minus $947/AF). The Project's unit cost is also $2,697/AF less than the unit cost for potable reuse water delivered by the Encina Project. The Project is a cost-effective solution to development of reliable water supplies for the region. Treatment improvements and delivery components of the Project are essential to expanding recycled water availability in the region.

In addition, as components of the Project are implemented, Coalition agencies will enter into agreements with each other to address items such as facilities construction; operation and

[22] Costs from Feasibility Study were escalated to 2021 dollars using a 3 percent escalation factor, and from 2021 to 2022 based on the ENR CCI for Los Angeles (13 percent escalation factor).

maintenance; joint ownership; cost sharing; monitoring requirements; and wastewater effluent rights. The primary method for encouraging customers to convert potable water systems to recycled water will likely include pricing, where recycled water will be offered at a lower rate than potable water. Lower water rates are assumed to offset the cost of conversion for customers.

Currently, water demands within the Coalition partners' service areas are met primarily by purchasing water from SDCWA, which provided over 65 percent of supplies for all member agency demands in 2020. Between 2015 and 2040, Coalition partners are expected to implement 32,918 AFY of recycled water as part of the 2020 Program to offset increasing demands and reduce the need to purchase additional imported water (see Table 1-6 above).[23] The Project, as included in the Feasibility Study, will contribute 9,060 AFY towards this regional water supply goal.

A cost comparison was conducted to assess the unit lifecycle cost of the Project against (1) the Encina Project and (2) the No Project alternatives. Table 1-13 provides a summary of the alternative capital costs and unit life cycle costs of the three projects. As shown, the Project has both a lower capital cost and a lower unit lifecycle cost. However, the Project's recycled water costs only include unit costs for new facilities and new increments of water when produced by the wholesaler or retailer. The unit lifecycle cost is not reflective of all Coalition partners because it does not include the cost to purchase recycled water from other agencies, which some of the Coalition partners might need to do.

Table 1-13: Alternatives Cost Comparison

Alternative	Water Yield (AFY)	Capital Cost ($)	Unit Lifecycle Cost[1] ($/AF)
Regional Recycled Water Project[1]	9,060	$125.9 million	$947
No Project – Purchase Imported Water	9,060	Purchased by AF	$2,282
Encina Project[2]	17,800	$622.6 million	$3,644

1 The Project's recycled water costs only include unit costs for new facilities and new increments of water when produced by the wholesaler or retailer. The unit lifecycle costs are based on an assumed loan payment over 30 years at 3 percent interest, and do not reflect obtaining grant funding. The unit lifecycle cost is not reflective of all Coalition agencies as it does not include the cost to purchase recycled water from other agencies, which some of the Project partners do.

2 Costs were escalated to 2021 dollars using a 3 percent escalation factor, from 2021 to 2022 (13 percent escalation factor), and from 2022 to 2023 (9 percent escalation factor), based on the ENR CCI for Los Angeles.

The difference in the cost of the Project and the cost of imported water under the No Project Alternative (provided in Table 1-13) shows the cost of producing recycled water is approximately $1,336/AF less than purchasing imported water and $2,697/AF less than the unit cost for potable reuse water delivered by the Encina Project.

Subcriterion No. 3b – Economic Analysis and Project Benefits

The long-term benefits of the Project substantially outweigh the short-term impacts. The outcome of the economic analysis done in the Feasibility Study suggests the Project should be implemented.

[23] Due the varied types of components within the Project, applications under subsequent FOAs will yield different costs of water.

1. Summarize the economic analysis performed for the Project including information on the Project's estimated benefits and costs.

a. Quantified and monetized Project costs, including capital costs and operations and maintenance costs.

Total annual Project cost, consisting of annualized capital costs and annual O&M costs and escalated to 2023 dollars, is $8,580,765. A total Project water yield of 9,060 AFY results in a unit cost of $947/AF. Again, the costs of increased treatment capacities are included in this unit cost as they are essential to future planned recycled water deliveries in the region. A summary of project costs is presented in Table 1-14. The total monetized cost of the Project over its 30-year lifespan is $190.8 million. This value was calculated by summing the net present value of the total, non-annualized capital cost, replacement cost, and annual O&M costs spread over the 30 years.

Table 1-14: Total Project Costs for Title XVI Project

Capital ($)[1]	Annualized Capital ($/yr)[2]	O&M ($/yr)[1]	Total Annual Cost ($/yr)[2]	Water Yield (AFY)
$125,898,802	$6,423,300	$2,157,465	$8,580,765	9,060
Unit Cost			**$947**	

1 Costs were escalated to 2021 dollars using a 3 percent escalation factor, from 2021 to 2022 (13 percent escalation factor), and from 2022 to 2023 (9 percent escalation factor), based on the ENR CCI for Los Angeles.
2 The Title XVI Project recycled water costs only include unit costs for new facilities and new increments of water produced by the wholesaler or retailer. The annual capital costs are based on an assumed loan payment over 30 years at 3 percent interest, and do not reflect grant funding.
3 The unit and total annual cost may not be reflective of all Coalition agencies as it does not include the cost to purchase recycled water from other agencies, which some of the project partners might need to do.

b. Quantified and monetized Project benefits.

Expanding the Coalition's production of local, drought-resilient water supplies will result in primary benefits associated with 1) avoided imported water purchases, 2) reduced GHG emissions, and 3) water supply reliability.

Avoided Imported Water: The Project will produce a local source of water, which will have the benefit of avoiding costs associated with purchasing imported water from SDCWA. The Project will provide water by treating secondary wastewater flows to tertiary recycled water. The recycled water will be beneficially reused and will offset Coalition's demands for imported water purchased from SDCWA. The No Project Alternative to the Project is to continue to purchase imported water from SDCWA. Based on the assumption that the Project will offset 9,060 AFY of imported SDCWA water supplies and the cost per acre foot of imported water from SDCWA (see Table 1-11 above), the average annual value of avoided imported water will be around $22.4 million. Over the hypothetical 30-year lifetime of the Project, the value of avoided imported water costs at the forecast SDCWA rates in Table 1-11 will total $538 million.

Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Reduced reliance on imported water will avoid the extensive energy requirements associated with transporting water from Northern California and the Colorado River to San Diego County. The 9,060 AFY of avoided imported water will have a total energy demand of 27,200,000 kilowatt hours per year (kWh/year) based on energy intensities of delivering SWP and CRA water of 3,600 kWh/AF and 2,700 kWh/AF, respectively.[24] The Project's total energy demand is approximately 17,500,000 kWh/year. A detailed calculation of total energy

[24] WateReuse. 2011. Seawater Desalination Power Consumption White Paper. November. Available:https://www.watereuse.org/wpcontent/uploads/2015/10/Power_consumption_white_paper.pdf

demands is included in Appendix A. The avoided GHG emissions from the Project was calculated by taking the amount of energy associated with the imported water supplies (28,200,000 kWh/year) and subtracting the amount of energy associated with operating the Project (26,600,000 kWh/year) to arrive at the net energy savings of approximately 1,572,000 kWh/year from the Project. According to estimates provided by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, the carbon intensity of energy provided by SDG&E is 539.8 pounds of CO_2 per MWh.[25]

The Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases within the U.S. Government (Interagency Working Group), which includes the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Energy, documented the social cost of carbon in 2016.[26] The social cost of carbon includes changes in net agricultural productivity, human health, and the value of ecosystem services due to air pollution. Based on the forecasted social cost of carbon provided by the Interagency Working Group, the economic benefit of the Project's 1,572,000 kWh/year energy savings will equate to around $26,000 in 2025. Over the 30-year lifetime of the Project, the monetized social benefit of reduced GHG emissions will be approximately $0.48 million.

Water Supply Reliability: In addition, the Project has a quantifiable supply reliability benefit. Currently, Coalition customers pay relatively high prices for water imported by SDCWA for irrigation purposes. The Project will provide water at a lower cost ($947/AF in 2023) and will be more reliable than SDCWA imported water. For the purposes of this analysis, it was assumed customers will be willing to pay at least as much for the Project as they currently do for imported SDCWA supplies to ensure a reliable supply of water for irrigation purposes. The Project will only provide reliability for about 7 percent of the total water supply in the region; therefore, the estimated willingness to pay for a reliable water supply was reduced proportionally. The estimated willingness to pay for the reliability that the Project will provide was estimated to be $61/AF per year, based on the difference between the City of Escondido's agricultural water rate (which is a local supplier of irrigation water) and our Project water ([$1,818 - $947] x 7 percent) in 2023 dollar terms.[27] Over the 30-year lifetime of the Project, this will equate to $16.58 million.

c. A comparison of the Project's quantified and monetized benefits and costs.

The monetized benefit of the Project is $602.6 million, primarily due to the anticipated increased cost of imported water acquired from SDCWA. Total monetized cost of the Project is $190.8 million. Thus, the Project has a 3.18 benefit-cost ratio. See Table 1-15.

Table 1-15: Monetized and Quantified Benefits and Costs

Benefit	Quantity
Avoided Imported Water	$538 million
Reduced GHG Emissions	$0.48 million
Water Supply Reliability	$16.58 million
Total Monetized Benefit	*$602.6 million*
Total Monetized Cost	*$190.8 million*
Benefit-Cost Ratio for Project	**3.18**

[25] CalEEMod model, https://www.caleemod.com/user-guide
[26] Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of GHG, United States Government. Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis – Under Executive Order 12866. August 2016.
[27] City of Escondido 2023 Ag Rates ($5.58/1000 gallons as of Jan 2023)

2. 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.

Regional Economy: Construction of a local, reliable water supply system has a positive effect on the regional economy. Investments in water infrastructure by the SDCWA and its member agencies, including Coalition partners, support operations and maintenance jobs, promote economic competition, and expand business opportunities. These infrastructure improvement projects are estimated to provide over 10,000[28] construction jobs over the next five years. In addition, a study released by the San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in June 2018 concluded that every $1 invested in water infrastructure results in a $1.80 increase in the region's gross regional product (GRP).[29] Based on the projected increase in GRP, the economic benefit of the Project's construction equates to around $9 million in 2022. Over the 30-year lifetime of the Project, the monetized benefit of water supply reliability is approximately $84.8 million.

The Project also helps to support regional industries that are heavily dependent on a reliable water supply, such as life sciences and breweries. The Scripps Research Institute, Thermo Fisher Scientific, and Pfizer are well-known life sciences entities that have contributed to technologies that fuel economic growth in San Diego County. Activities in the life sciences industry account for $33.6 billion in total economic impact. According to Qualcomm, the 5G mobile value chain could generate an upwards amount of $3.5 trillion in revenue in 2035 and support as much as 22 million jobs. San Diego is additionally known as the Craft Beer Capital of America. The brewery industry generated $851 million in 2015 and employed 4,512 workers. The reliable water supplied through the Project ensures these industries can continue to thrive in San Diego, further supporting the economy and the residents who live in the region. These infrastructure improvement projects are estimated to provide over 10,000 construction jobs over the next five years.

Regional Tourism: Water reliability supports a $10.8 billion regional tourism economy in San Diego County annually, including area beaches and museums.[30] Tourism is San Diego's second largest industry and employs about 13 percent of the jobs in San Diego County. The visitor industry employs about 200,000 people directly and indirectly. Furthermore, the tourism industry generates about $778 million in state and local taxes annually, which translate to local and regional public services and benefits. Proportional regional tourism benefits to the Coalition's service are $3.1 billion. In particular, Oceanside will leverage the increased availability of recycled water to promote and develop its agritourism industry, which includes farmers markets, garden tours, and demonstrations farms. Table 1-16 summarizes secondary benefits associated with the Project, including daily GRP, sales supported by a reliable water supply, and avoided ocean discharges (below).

[28] Job creation was calculated from the Council of Economic Advisers estimates which that $92,000 of government spending creates one job-year.
[29] San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation. 2018. *The Importance of Water Reliability to San Diego's Economy*. Accessed: http://www.sandiegobusiness.org/sites/default/files/Water percent20Study percent202018.compressed.pdf
[30] San Diego Tourism Authority. 2018. *San Diego Tourism Fast Facts 2018*. Available: https://www.sandiego.org/about/industry-research.aspx

Table 1-16: Secondary Economic Benefits of Regional Recycled Water Project[1]

Benefit	Life Sciences	Technology	Aerospace	Academia	Breweries	Total
Daily GRP Supported ($)	$5 million	$3.4 million	$3 million	779,000	761,000	$12.9 million
Daily Business Sales ($)	$10.3 million	$8 million	$7.7 million	$1.3 million	$2 million	$29.3 million
Water Supply Reliability	-	-	-	-	-	$92.7 million
Regional Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	$3.1 billion

[1] Table adapted from San Diego Regional Economic Development Corporation Study, June 2018

Avoided Ocean Discharges: Additional economic benefits associated with the Project come from reduced wastewater discharges and associated coastal stressors. Recycled water is a wastewater management strategy used as an alternate for effluent disposal to discharges to a natural water body. Without the Project, there will be sustained demand for wastewater discharge capacity in one of the three ocean outfalls used by Coalition members. Within San Diego County, where water supply options are increasingly limited and wastewater discharge requirements are becoming more rigorous, avoiding wastewater disposal through recycled water provides great benefits to water quality, local ecosystems, and recreation. These benefits can be qualitatively evaluated by the additional annual recreational beach days, cost savings from avoided illnesses, and environmental co-benefits such as improved riparian habitats and flood control per the County of San Diego's cost-benefit analysis published in 2017.[31] Improved water quality in coastal areas will contribute to an increase in these qualitative benefits over the lifespan of the Project.

Quality of Life and Utility Bills: The Project will also help maintain and improve the quality of life in areas that are able to irrigate public areas with recycled water, particularly when potable water use becomes restricted during times of drought. Irrigating with recycled water can help to keep green spaces green and available for use by the public. This is particularly important to residents within the disadvantaged communities (DACs) located within the Coalition's service areas who may have little access to outside spaces, including portions of the cities of Oceanside, Carlsbad, Escondido, San Marcos, and Encinitas. The use of recycled water, which can be cheaper than potable water, can help stretch water budgets to water parks closer to DACs. In addition, taxes generated from tourism will benefit all residents of the Coalition's service area. Finally, producing recycled water is significantly more cost-effective than alternative water supplies, which will help to minimize utility bills for all rate payers in Coalition partner service areas.

Potential for Renewable Energy: The Project also includes the use of variable frequency drives to match pumping needs with demands, which will reduce energy consumption as compared to pumps on soft starts. Oceanside is currently evaluating innovative strategies in an organic waste-to-energy/biosolids master plan to produce renewable energy at the San Luis Rey WRF with the goal of becoming energy-neutral. The organic waste-to-energy/biosolids effort will evaluate optimal conversion of organics to digester gas, which is anticipated to be used to produce renewable energy.

[31] County of San Diego. 2017. Cost-Benefit Analysis: *San Diego Region Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Loads*.

This renewable energy will help or fully offset the energy demands associated with Oceanside's portion of the Project.

1.4.4 Evaluation Criterion 4—Presidential and Department of the Interior Priorities (15 Points)

1. **Please provide specific details and examples on how the project will address the impacts of climate change and help combat the climate crisis. Does this project strengthen water supply sustainability to increase resilience to climate change? Does the project contribute to climate change resiliency in other ways not described above?**

The Project will directly address climate change. Climate change has a significant impact on the availability of water supplies, particularly in Southern California where the frequency and severity of droughts have become a major source of concern over the last several decades. Climate change is expected to cause higher temperatures and evapotranspiration, potentially increasing irrigation demands. Precipitation events in California are also expected to become less frequent but more intense, consisting of more rainfall and less snowfall. Not only is this shift in climate anticipated to result in more frequent and severe drought periods, but it is also projected to further reduce key sources of freshwater in California, such as the Sierra Nevada snowpack—which is the source of SWP supplies—threatening the reliability of imported water sources. The Project will increase resilience to climate change impacts by providing drought-proof supplies that are not affected by weather fluctuations.

Recycled water provides a reliable, climate resilient and drought-proof supply alternative to imported water. It is not linked to weather fluctuations, or climate-related supply disruptions and is available year-round. The Project will alleviate impacts of future imported water drought allocations and other natural disasters by providing the Coalition with a local and flexible water supply. This will increase water supply reliability in the service area when other surface and imported water supplies are constrained by drought conditions and reduce competition for limited potable supplies.

Additional water supplies will also be required to successfully combat the increased number of wildfire occurrences due to warmer summer temperatures. By reducing demands for potable water, imported supplies that are stored in local reservoirs will be available for these emergency situations. For example, water from Olivenhain Reservoir, located in the center of the Coalition Project area, was used for firefighting in the last two major north San Diego County wildfires.

While imported supply reliability is anticipated to be reduced due to climate change, importing water is also energy-intensive and releases carbon emissions that are the root cause of climate change. The energy intensities of delivering imported SWP and CRA supplies are significantly higher than Project's energy demand. The Project will reduce GHG emissions by offsetting imported water supplies with locally-produced recycled water supplies, which will directly mitigate climate change. The Project will also support carbon sequestration by providing a drought-proof water supply to maintain tree canopy and support biodiversity.

2. **Disadvantaged or Underserved Communities. If applicable, describe how the project benefits disadvantaged or underserved communities.**

The project area includes 24 census tracts that are identified as disadvantaged by the White House Council on Environmental Quality's Interactive Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (Figure 1-3). Due to low income levels, disadvantaged and underserved communities are likely to

experience high and/or persistent poverty levels, high unemployment, distressed neighborhoods, disproportionate impacts from climate change, reduced access to healthcare, and high housing, transportation, and energy cost burdens.

Among the census tracts identified as disadvantaged, a few important indicators stand out. The average expected economic loss to agricultural value resulting from natural hazards each year is 19 percent higher than other census tracts. In addition, 60 percent of households in the disadvantaged census tracts experience linguistic isolation, and 37 percent of individuals in the identified census tracts are below the Federal poverty line. Furthermore, in-stream water quality readings modeling toxic concentrations ranked higher than 45 percent of other census tracts.

Project implementation will affirm the advancement of environmental justice and equity for all because the Project will benefit DACs within the Project's service area. Although the recycled water deliveries will go to large irrigators, not the DAC residents, the offset of potable demands will make the DACs' water supplies more reliable and help to avoid additional increases in water rates associated with new supply development.

Figure 1-3: Disadvantaged Communities in the Project Area

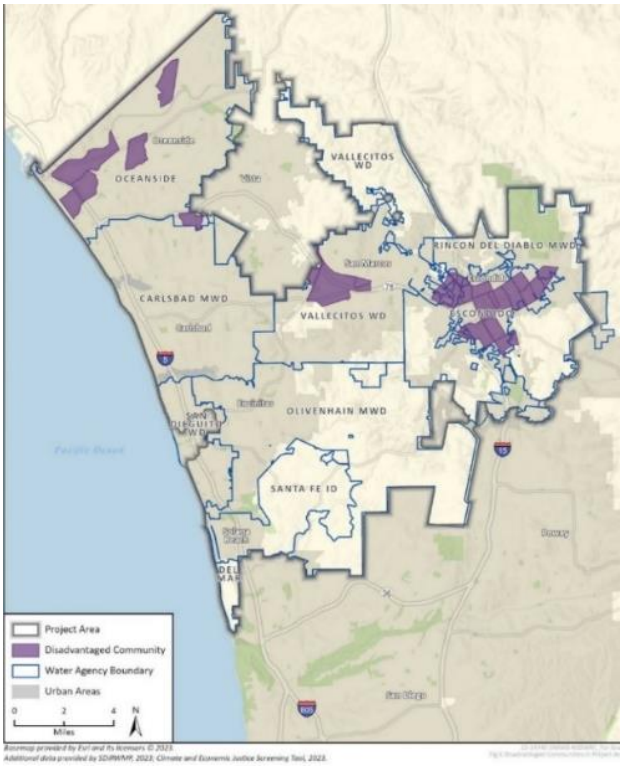


Figure 1-4: State Beaches in San Luis Rey Tribal MOU in Project Area

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

The Project does benefit the interests of Tribal members who have been historically marginalized in the Coalition's service area. Due to the fertility of the soil in the Project area, settler communities in the late 1800s wanted to secure access to the agricultural land, and therefore denied formation

of a reservation for the San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians (SLR Band). However, the SLR Band has kept its identity as a people within the local cities and communities that now exist on ancestral tribal lands. The SLR Band is associated with the other six Luiseño and Cupeño tribes - the La Jolla, Pala, Pauma, Pechanga, Rincon, Saboba and their cultural departments, known as a "Tribal Coalition," collaborate with local governments to preserve cultural sites.

The SLR Band has a strong presence in the municipal and agricultural areas served by the Coalition and will directly benefit from the water quality improvements associated with the Project. The SLR Band has long considered the coastal areas of Northern San Diego County culturally significant and has advanced preservation efforts to improve management of the biological and water resources in the coastal lands.

In 2023, the Band established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with California State Parks to promote tribal stewardship of multiple coastal areas, including Cardiff State Beach, Carlsbad State Beach, San Elijo State Beach, and South Carlsbad State Beach. These four beaches, and the adjacent nature preserves utilized by the SLR Band, are all in the Coalition's project area. See relevant MOU Beaches in Figure 1-4. By diverting a total of 9,060 AFY of treated wastewater from three ocean outfalls, the Project will reduce the presence of solids, oils, grease, fats, sand and grit being discharged to the Pacific Ocean. Pollutant loading along the shoreline of coastal areas protected by the SLR Band will be greatly reduced, and land and ocean resources utilized by the SLR Band for cultural and medicinal purposes will be protected. The MOU identifies multiple "activities of mutual benefit" that healthy shoreline areas will facilitate, including basketweaving, agave roasting, storytelling, and flute and tule boat building.

4. Does the proposed project support Tribal resilience to climate change and drought impacts or provide other Tribal benefits?

A majority of the proposed recycled water developed under the Project will be used to fulfill agricultural water demands, which will have direct benefits to the San Luis Rey River watershed honored by the SLR Band. The band has much of its ancestral lands in the San Luis Rey River Valley and has maintained a presence along the San Luis River for generations, and the SLR Band now considers much of the watershed culturally significant. The San Luis Rey River Corridor is rich in cultural resources and archeological sites, and several other Luiseño tribes reside on reservations higher in the watershed. Today, the San Luis Rey River, which drains approximately 360,000 acres, serves as a vital water source for agriculture as well as a habitat for various wildlife, including steelhead trout and other aquatic species. The river's riparian zones are essential for numerous bird species and plant communities. Conservation efforts and watershed management practices have become increasingly important in protecting the San Luis Rey River and ensuring its continued ecological health and cultural relevance.

Excessive fertilizer use in the San Luis Rey River watershed has led to nitrogen and phosphorus loading in riparian zones considered sensitive by the San Luis Rey Band. This nutrient influx can result in water contamination, with harmful consequences for both aquatic ecosystems and human health. The river shows high levels of chloride and total dissolved solids and the mouth of the river has had historical bacterial exceedances. By minimizing fertilizer application and utilizing wastewater resources rich in phosphorous, potassium, ammonia, and nitrogen, the Project repurposes a waste product and enables the use of recycled nutrients necessary for agricultural production. By scaling up wastewater recycling infrastructure, the Project will lay the foundation for the use of biosolids to replace conventional and synthetic fertilizers while supplying needed

nutrients and organic matter into the soil. In doing so, the Project will safeguard water quality and help protect the delicate balance of riparian ecosystems. Furthermore, the Project mitigates the risk of harmful algal blooms and other water quality issues downstream that could directly impact the natural resource utilized by the SLR Band at Cardiff State Beach, Carlsbad State Beach, San Elijo State Beach, and South Carlsbad State Beach.

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

Tribes in the Colorado River basin are entitled to significant water resources from the river, though the dwindling resources is resulting in tenuous water rights disputes. While the Project will not directly fulfill any of Reclamation's Tribal trust responsibilities, it will help to reduce demands on the Colorado River, including offsetting an average of 4,530 AFY of Federal Colorado River supplies, which can help support Reclamation's activities with Tribes.

1.4.5 Evaluation Criterion 5 – Reclamation's Obligations and Watershed Perspective

Subcriterion No. 5a – Reclamation's Legal and Contractual Water Supply Obligations

1. Does the Project help fulfill any of Reclamation's legal or contractual obligations?

The Project will indirectly help Reclamation meet its obligations by reducing the amount of Federal imported water supplies the region needs and directly benefitting DACs within the Project area. The Project will further Reclamation's mission to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. While the Project will not directly fulfill any of Reclamation's legal or contractual obligations, it will help to reduce demands for imported water by 9,060 AFY, including an average of 4,530 AFY of Federal Colorado River supplies. This will make imported water more available to meet other demands, potentially including Reclamation's legal or contractual water- related obligations, such as minimum flows and river restoration in the Lower Colorado River Basin. In addition, reducing demands on imported water will help alleviate pressure on water resources managed by Reclamation.

Deliveries of CRA water have been consistently lower than historically anticipated benchmarks and agencies reliant on CRA supplies are starting to diversify their water portfolios. The 18 million AF of annual natural flow originally estimated in the Upper Basin no longer reflects hydrologic conditions, and flows have continued to decline. In 2023, deliveries to Lower Basin users decreased by 721,000 AF, representing 8 percent of the total normal allotment.[32] The two largest reservoirs in the basin – Lakes Powell and Mead – both reached record low elevations in 2022, threatening the reliability of hydropower generation that four million individuals rely on.

Negotiations over long-term solutions resulted in a voluntary agreement among Lower Colorado River Basin states to cut allocations by three million AF until 2026.[33] Approximately half of the three MAF will be conserved by the end of 2024. The voluntary agreement ends in 2026, and the worsening hydrologic conditions of the CRA will likely result in a long-term solution that involves significant cuts for all CRA users. The Project will supplement urban and irrigation water supplies through water reuse, thereby improving efficiency, providing flexibility during water shortages,

[32] https://www.usgs.gov/news/colorado-river-flow-dwindles-warming-driven-loss-reflective-snow-energizes-evaporation
[33] https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/biden-harris-administration-announces-historic-consensus-system-conservation-proposal

and diversifying the water supply. The Project will provide growing communities with a new, local source of clean water that will offset Federal water supplies that Reclamation can use to satisfy its legal and contractual obligations.

Subcriterion No. 5b – Watershed Perspective

1. Does the Project implement a regional or state water plan or an integrated resource management plan? Explain.

Yes, the Project is being completed by the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition, a coalition of nine water and wastewater agencies, and will develop regional recycled water infrastructure to increase the capacity and connectivity of the recycled water storage and distribution systems of Coalition partners and maximize reuse of available wastewater supplies. The Project will lay the foundation and connections between multiple agencies across northern San Diego County to allow for additional recycled water and potable reuse projects. It is one of the only integrated recycled water projects that span multiple watersheds in efforts to create a truly integrated watershed planning project. To do this, the Project will replace potable water use with recycled water use, convert facilities to recycled water service, connect discrete recycled water systems to one another, increase recycled water storage capacity, distribute recycled water to effectively meet recycled water demands, and implement advanced water treatment to produce and use potable reuse water within the Project area. A key objective of the project is to combine resources and work together to maximize water reuse for the Coalition members at a level beyond what each member could supply and utilize individually.

The Project supports many objectives of the *2019 San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Plan*,[34] a regional planning document that encourages integrated water planning in San Diego County (see Table 1-17). The project also advances goals of *Urban Water Management Plans* adopted by Coalition members, along with local supply enhancement goals being advanced by Metropolitan Water District.[35],[36] Coalition partners are active participants in the San Diego IRWM program. In addition to individually secured funding, the Coalition has successfully leveraged $4.95 million in IRWM grant funding to help fund construction of various regional Project components.

Table 1-17: San Diego IRWM Objectives Addressed by the Project

San Diego IRWM Objectives
A. Encourage the development of integrated solutions to address water management issues and conflict.
B. Maximize stakeholder / community involvement and stewardship of water resources,
C. Effectively obtain, manage, and assess water resource data and information.
D. Develop and maintain a diverse mix of water resources, development of local water supplies.
E. Construct, operate, and maintain a reliable and resilient water management infrastructure system.
F. Effectively reduce sources of pollutants and environmental stressors to protect and enhance human health, safety, and the environment.

[34] 2013. San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Group. San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, 2013. Available: http://sdirwmp.org/2013-irwm-plan-update#codeword
[35] 2020. City of Carlsbad, Urban Water Management Plan. https://www.carlsbadca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/6819/637704842994970000
[36] Metropolitan Water District, https://www.mwdh2o.com/building-local-supplies/

Source: Regional Water Management Group and Regional Advisory Committee. 2019. *2019 San Diego IRWM Plan* Objectives. Available: http://sdirwmp.org/pdf/SDIRWM_02_Vision_Objectives_FINAL_2019.pdf

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

Yes, the Project helps meet the water supply needs of northern San Diego County. The Coalition's service area encompasses a total of 306 square miles (see Table 1-3) and a population of approximately 600,000 residents. The western boundary of the service area is defined by the Pacific Ocean; the northern boundary is roughly defined by the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base and Rainbow Municipal Water District; the eastern boundary is the border with Valley Center Municipal Water District, the City of Poway, and the City of San Diego; and to the south, the service area is roughly bounded by the City of San Diego. Cities in the Project Area include: Encinitas, Carlsbad, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, and Solana Beach.

3. Does the Project promote collaborative partnerships to address water-related issues? Explain.

Yes, the Project promotes collaborative partnerships to address water-related issues. Coalition partners, consisting of both water and wastewater agencies, are collaborating as part of an effort to connect the region – taking inventory of where there is a supply of wastewater and a demand for recycled water for irrigation, industrial, or potable uses. By working together, these agencies are demonstrating a commitment to expanding the availability of a reliable, drought-resilient source of water for the region and reducing discharge of wastewater to the ocean.

Coalition partner water agencies are institutional bodies whose functions include providing potable water for various uses. These water agencies also develop and maintain the recycled water systems to supply non-potable demands that help offset potable water needs. Coalition partner wastewater agencies are institutional bodies whose functions include providing and maintaining wastewater collection, treatment, and recycling or disposal of treated effluent.

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

Yes, the Coalition maintains a website (http://nsdwrc.org/) that provides the public with the opportunity to learn about the history of the Coalition and the evolution of the Project. The website hosts all Project-related documents including the Facilities Plan, Program Environmental Impact Report, and outreach brochures about recycled water benefits and the history of potable reuse. The Coalition has produced seven outreach brochures to date, addressing topics related to: the Project, the business case for recycled water use, landscaping with recycled water, recycled water and community sustainability, and potable reuse. The Coalition has held additional outreach to convey the benefits associated with irrigating with recycled water. These workshops, conducted in late 2018, helped educate landscape irrigators. In 2020, Olivenhain MWD collaborated with Leucadia WWD to produce and distribute an educational video about the use of recycled water for sewer maintenance in the La Costa and Village Park neighborhoods. Olivenhain MWD alone has conducted recycled water outreach to roughly 788 individuals via postcards and 15,697 residents via quarterly newsletters with hard copy water bills. Olivenhain MWD maintains an active school education program utilizing regional programs. The Coalition also schedules occasional Coalition infrastructure tours for interested parties, including local elected officials, SDCWA, Reclamation, and California Department of Water Resources staff.

Chapter 2 Environmental and Cultural Resources Compliance

The Project is a coordinated effort to increase water supply in northern San Diego County. Extensive environmental evaluation has concluded that the Project can reduce significance of environmental impact with implementation of identified mitigation measures, with the exception of air quality and GHG impacts possible if multiple of the Project's components are constructed concurrently. The Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition's Regional Recycled Water Project was certified by Olivenhain MWD's Board of Directors in October 2015. Additional Project-level CEQA compliance is needed for each individual Project component; some may tier from the PEIR and others may complete stand-alone CEQA compliance, depending on each agency's preference. Oceanside adopted a CEQA-Plus Addendum to the 2015 PEIR for the Lower Conveyance System project and anticipates submitting a Categorical Exemption letter report for the Downtown Phase 2 project. Olivenhain MWD completed a CEQA Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) for its Surf Cup project component. Olivenhain MWD received the Notice of Determination for the Manchester Avenue component in March of 2019. San Elijo JPA filed an Addendum to an IS-MND for the Encinitas Ranch, treatment expansion, distribution pumping expansion, and stormwater capture & reuse project components. San Elijo JPA filed a Notice of Exemption (NOE) for the Wanket Recycled Water Pipeline in May 2023. Vallecitos WD is currently preparing an Addendum to the 2015 PEIR for the Meadowlark WRP expansion project component.

Responses to questions in this section apply to the Project as a whole, as generally described in the 2015 PEIR. Where applicable, responses include discussion of activities specific to this funding request.

2.1 Impacts to the Surrounding Environment

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.

The impacts discussed in this section relate to construction and operation of the Project. Impacts identified are generally short-term, though operation of the project will result in some ongoing impacts which the 2015 PEIR mitigation measures aim to ameliorate. Project construction will include earth-disturbing work, such as excavation for chlorine contact tank expansion, installation of reservoir infrastructure, and trench excavation and shoring to install recycled water pipelines. Soils excavated from the trenches, if of suitable quality, will be stockpiled alongside the trench or in staging areas for later reuse in backfilling the trench. Pipeline trenches, in any given location, will be open for two to three days on average. During construction, vertical wall trenches will be temporarily "closed" at the end of each workday, by covering with steel plates or backfilled. No potentially significant impacts to Agricultural and Forestry Resources, Mineral Resources, or Population and Housing will occur. For each potentially significant impact in the remaining environmental categories, at least one mitigation measure has been identified to reduce the significance of the environmental impact where feasible. With implementation of the mitigation measures, potential impacts associated with the Project will be reduced to less-than-significant levels with the exception of impacts to Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions.

2.1.1 Aesthetics

Project construction has the potential to substantially degrade existing visual character or quality of the Project site and surrounding areas, including scenic vistas. The Project has the potential to introduce new short-term sources of light or glare that will adversely affect views in the area. The 2015 PEIR mitigation measures include restoration of construction sites to pre-construction conditions to avoid long-term visual impacts and compliance with local regulations regarding scenic resources to avoid short-term and long-term visual impacts. Light and glare will be mitigated by assuring all permanent exterior lighting is directed downward to ensure that no light source is directly visible from neighboring residential areas. Highly reflective building materials and/or finishes will not be used in the designs for proposed structures, unless required by law or for public safety.

2.1.2 Air Quality

Project construction has the potential to violate air quality standards and contribute substantially to existing or projected air quality violations. It also has the potential to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of criteria pollutants for which the Project region is non- attainment under applicable ambient air quality standard. Other air quality impacts include the potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and to create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. The 2015 PEIR mitigation measures require an air quality assessment be completed to determine project-level air emissions and identify measures that can be incorporated into project design (operation) and construction to minimize emissions to the extent practicable. The 2015 PEIR mitigation measures also require consideration of objectionable odors will be incorporated into the design of treatment facilities and treatment facility expansions, and appropriate odor control measures will be implemented.

2.1.3 Biological Resources

Project construction has the potential to have substantial adverse effects on candidate, sensitive, or special status species, riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities, and federally protected wetlands. Project construction also has the potential to interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species and with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors and to impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. In addition, the Project may conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources and may conflict with an adopted or approved habitat conservation plan. Mitigation measures from the 2015 PEIR, such as conducting habitat assessments for special status plant species and surveys and avoidance/minimization measures for special status wildlife species, prior to construction will be implemented.

2.1.4 Geology and Soils

The Project is located in a seismically active area. Local building codes and regulations mitigate impacts from seismic activity, such as earthquakes and landslides. To ensure all components of the Project will comply with these regulations, mitigation measures have been included in the 2015 PEIR that require project design and construction to be completed in compliance with all applicable seismic hazard regulations and policies and to implement safety measures during construction. Mitigation measures include assessing for liquefaction and stabilizing slopes during construction.

2.1.5 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The analysis in the 2015 PEIR focuses on GHG emissions associated with the Project and the Project's relationship to statewide policies for reduction in GHG emissions. Impacts of the Project include the potential to generate GHG emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment and the potential to conflict with applicable plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purposes of reducing GHG emissions. Mitigation measures stated in the *Air Quality* section above will be used to address potential impacts related to GHG emissions.

2.1.6 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Due to the extensive nature of the Project, the risk of exposure to hazards and hazardous materials exists. Potential impacts include creating significant hazards to the public or the environment through use, emission, and accidental release of hazardous materials. The Project may also impair implementation of or physically interfere with adopted emergency response plans. In addition, the Project may expose people or structures to significant risk involving wildland fires. Mitigation measures in the 2015 PEIR include preparing a Hazardous Materials Business Plan, identifying hazardous materials exposure, and developing and maintaining emergency response strategies.

2.1.7 Hydrology and Water Quality

Project construction has the potential to affect water quality, alter the existing drainage pattern of project component sites, and place structures that could impede flood flows within 100-year flood hazard areas. Mitigation measures identified in the 2015 PEIR will reduce these potential impacts to less than significant. Project construction has the potential to violate water quality standards and waste discharge requirements or otherwise degrade water quality (e.g., such as by altering the drainage pattern of a site or area that will result in erosion/siltation). Excavation for groundwater wells or other facilities associated with groundwater recharge during construction of potable reuse project components could encounter saturated sediments and groundwater, which will require local dewatering and result in a temporary alteration of local shallow groundwater levels. However, groundwater levels will be expected to return to normal levels following construction. Mitigation measures in the 2015 PEIR include conducting a potable reuse technical investigation to characterize existing conditions of the groundwater aquifer and the anticipated effects from potable reuse operation on both volume and water quality.

2.1.8 Land Use

Land use within the Project Area is a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and open space, with development greater in the coastal areas and rural land uses generally located in the eastern portion of the Project Area. The Project Area is also within the North County Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP), which is designed to protect special status species while allowing for continued growth, as appropriate. Because the Project is a construction project partially sited along the coast, there is potential for conflicts with the MHCP and applicable Local Coastal Programs. Those potential issues are addressed by the 2015 PEIR mitigation measures related to aesthetics and biological resources, as described above. Two projects included as part of this FOA funding request fall within the Local Coastal Plans (LCPs) for the Cities of Oceanside and Carlsbad. LCPs are planning documents that help guide development in coastal areas and protect coastal resources. Construction of the Project within LCP areas will be subject to LCP regulations.

2.1.9 Noise

Project construction has the potential to expose people to or generate noise levels in excess of local standards, generate vibration, and create temporary and permanent increase in noise levels in excess of ambient noise levels without the Project. Mitigation measures in the 2015 PEIR to avoid or reduce noise impacts include noise and vibration control during construction and written pre-construction notifications to residents within 500 feet of the project area.

2.1.10 Public Services

Project construction has the potential to result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities and/or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, parks, or other public facilities. The mitigation measure in the 2015 PEIR (MM 3.16-1) requires a traffic management plan be developed for each project component, which includes measures to reduce impacts to traffic during construction activities.

2.1.11 Transportation and Traffic

The Project has the potential to disrupt emergency response and traffic flow during project construction due to work in the roadway rights-of-way (ROWs) when pipelines are being installed. These potential impacts are temporary and short-term in nature and will be reduced to less-than-significant through implementation of mitigation measures from the 2015 PEIR, such as development of emergency response strategies and a traffic management plan.

Project components for Carlsbad MWD, Oceanside, Rincon del Diablo MWD, Olivenhain MWD, and San Elijo JPA are likely to include construction activities for alignments that will result in diversions of bicycle and pedestrian traffic, bicycle lane closures, and/or temporary sidewalk closures. Diversion of bicycle traffic from the bicycle lane, shoulder, or ROW and diversion of pedestrian traffic from sidewalks and pedestrian facilities could increase exposure to hazards from passing vehicles and could result in a potentially significant impact of the safety of bicycle and pedestrian traffic.

2.2 Listed Species

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?

Sensitive plant communities found within or near the Project include Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh, Southern Willow Scrub, Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh, Chamise Chaparral, Southern Maritime Scrub, Northern Mixed Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub-Chaparral Transition, and Non-native grassland. Two sensitive plant species were identified as species of special interest as related to the Project. These were the Nevis barberry (*Berberis nevinii*; Federal endangered) and Encinitas baccharis (*Baccharis vanessae*; Federal threatened). No impacts were identified for species outside of the identified Biological Areas. The 2015 PEIR identified a series of mitigation measures that will reduce potential impacts to these species. Mitigation, which will be implemented in accordance with the adopted Mitigation Monitoring and

Reporting Program, includes sensitive species surveys, habitat compensation, avoidance of migratory bird nesting season, and tree inventories.

The federally endangered light-footed Ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus levipes*), federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) and designated critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher, the federally endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), and the federally endangered southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*) have the potential to be affected by the proposed Project during construction activities. Most components of the proposed Project involve upgrades to existing structures and/or installation of pipelines within developed or disturbed areas. As a result, no direct effects to habitat for these federally-listed species or critical habitat would occur. However, sensitive habitats occupied by these listed species are located adjacent to several project components, including Olivenhain MWD's Surf Cup, Manchester Avenue, South El Camino Real, and Rancho Paseana project component sites; the City of Escondido's HARRF; Rincon del Diablo MWD's Beethoven Pump Station; San Elijio JPA's Quail Gardens Drive, Wanket Tank, and San Elijo Water Campus project component sites; and Vallecitos WD's Meadowlark WRF.

To avoid take of these species and potential direct and indirect impacts, the respective agencies have proposed implementation of species-specific conservation measures, including avoiding the breeding/nesting season, pre-construction surveys, construction noise reduction measures, exclusionary fencing and biological monitoring. Implementation of these conversation measures will avoid and minimize effects to these species as a result of construction noise and activity.

2.3 Wetlands or Surface Water

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.

Potential construction impacts to waters of the U.S. were evaluated in the 2015 PEIR in *3.4 Biological Resources* and *3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality*. Potential impacts to riparian communities were found to be less than significant. However, the Project was found to have a potentially significant impact on federally-protected wetlands considered waters of the U.S., which are regulated by the United Staes Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the CWA. Specifically, federally-protected wetlands in the vicinity of two Project components (those of Oceanside and Leucadia WWD) are potentially at risk. Impacts to wetlands will result from the crossing of jurisdictional areas and will include potential frac-out from trenchless crossing methods and impacts from potential open-trench construction. Mitigation from the 2015 PEIR will reduce these impacts to less than significant.

2.4 Water Delivery System

When was the water delivery system constructed?

Water began to be imported from the Colorado River via a single pipeline that connected to the CRA in 1947. SDCWA constructed four additional pipelines between the 1950s and early 1980 that are all connected to Metropolitan's distribution system and deliver water to San Diego County. In December 2015, SDCWA began delivering regional supplies from Carlsbad Desalination Plant. Deliveries of non-potable water recycled in the San Diego region began in the 1960s when Padre Dam Municipal Water District began delivering recycled water for use in Santee Lakes.

2.5 Irrigation Systems

Will the proposed Project result in any modification of or effects to individual features of an irrigation system (e.g., headgates, 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 to irrigation system features. While Project components associated with Escondido's project will serve farmers, the project will only include replacement of existing treatment structures at an existing facility and is expected to have minimal to no impacts to features of irrigation systems.

2.6 Buildings and Structures

Are any buildings, structures, or features in the irrigation district listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)?

There are several known historical resources in the Project Area. As identified in the 2015 PEIR, these historical resources include:

- Rancho Santa Fe Land Improvement Co. Spec House #1;
- Ranch Santa Fe, California State Historic Landmark #982, a historic planned community, which encompasses two historic districts – the Village Commercial District and Lillian Rice Designed Buildings;
- The First San Diego Aqueduct, which was previously evaluated as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;
- Enchanted Oaks, a Victorian residence constructed in 1890, which has been found eligible for the National and California Registers; and
- Rancho Francisco Pio/Whelan Ranch, which was constructed around 1880 and is listed under NRHP Status Code 4D2, "a contributor to a fully documented district that may become eligible for listing when more historical or architectural research is performed on the district."

In addition, there are a number of structures in the area that are at least 50 years old and thus will need to be evaluated to determine if they are historic:

- Maerkle Dam reservoir (previously called Squires Dam reservoir) is located in an isolated area of Carlsbad near the border with Oceanside and Vista and was built in 1963. The dam and reservoir may be a historic resource;
- Residence at 2439 East Washington was built in or before 1964, making it at least 50 years of age and a possible resource;
- A number of buildings in the block bounded by North Citrus Avenue, East Washington Avenue, East George Washington Avenue, and Escondido Creek were built in or before 1964 and therefore may be historic resources;
- Housing development bounded by North Citrus Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Pitman Street (including Scott Way and Hillward Street) was also built by 1964 and may contain historic resources;
- City of Oceanside Fire Station 3, which was constructed in 1962;

- Residence at 1450 Mackinnon Avenue, which was constructed in 1948; and
- Holiday Pet Hotel at 551 Union Street, which was constructed in 1951.

As part of a recent (2023) Historic Properties Identification Report prepared by Rincon Consultants for select components of the proposed Project, the City of Escondido's HARRF, San Elijo JPA's Wanket Reservoir and San Elijo Water Campus, and Vallecitos WD's Meadowlark WRF, all of which are of historic age, were recorded and evaluated. All four built environment properties were found ineligible for listing in the NRHP and are therefore are not considered historic properties under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Two In addition, two other previously-recorded, historic-age, built environment resources (Birmingham Road and SC-003 Transmission Line and five previously-recorded archaeological resources (P-37-004498, P-37-007871/H, P-37-008280/H, P-37-012601, and P-37-013283) were identified within the Area of Potential Effects. Neither built environment resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP, but one of the archaeological resources was previously determined eligible for the NRHP and three others were conservatively presumed to be eligible for the NRHP in the report.. These eligible resources are all outside the direct development footprint of the proposed Project, but two. Two resources are within areas proposed for use as staging and access roads. However, these resources have been previously disturbed, paved over, or landscaped during prior development, and the proposed uses of these areas for staging and access would not require ground disturbance, would be consistent with past and current use of the locations, and would not alter the conditions of either resource. Therefore, no effects to these historic resources would occur.

Mitigation measures in the 2015 PEIR require additional analysis of the above-referenced historical resources and historical resource monitoring of construction adjacent to identified resources. Each Project component has or will complete a project-level assessment of cultural, archeological, and historical resources for review by SHPO.

2.7 Archaeological Sites

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

Archaeological resources in the Project Area were identified through a cultural resources records search performed for the 2015 PEIR at the California Historical Resources Information System-South Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCIC). The records search indicated that 58 known archaeological resources have been recorded within or adjacent to the Project Area. A total of 326 archaeological resources have been recorded within 0.25 mile of the regional Project facilities. Because these resources were recorded over a period of almost 60 years, the current condition of the resources is uncertain.

As discussed previously, five previously-recorded archaeological resources (P-37-004498, P-37-007871/H, P-37-008280/H, P-37-012601, and P-37-013283) were identified within the Area of Potential Effects. These resources are all outside the direct development footprint of the proposed Project, but two are within areas proposed for use as staging and access roads. However, these resources have been previously disturbed, paved over, or landscaped during prior development, and the proposed uses of these areas for staging and access would not require ground disturbance, would be consistent with past and current use of the locations, and would not alter the conditions of either resource. Therefore, no effects to these known archaeological sites would occur.

Based on a review of the San Diego National History Museum's database, there are 185 known fossil localities in the vicinity of the potential locations for project facilities. Because the known fossil deposits located in the Project Area have already been recovered and are curated at the museum, there is no potential for the project to affect these resources. However, it is possible that additional unrecorded resources are present in the area because native soils and sediments in the area are within geologic units that have a moderate, moderate to high and high potential for retaining fossils. Mitigation measures in the 2015 PEIR require additional analysis of potential archeological resources and archeological monitoring of construction adjacent to identified resources as well as paleontological sensitivity training for construction personnel and paleontological monitoring in areas with moderate to high potential for fossiliferous geologic units. Each Project component has or will complete a project-level assessment of cultural, archeological, and historical resources for review by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

2.8 Environmental Justice Considerations

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

The Project has the potential to cause impacts to minority or low-income populations that are disproportionately high and adverse, either directly, indirectly, or cumulatively. The analysis conducted in the 2015 PEIR considered the location of environmental justice communities (minorities and DACs) in relation to the location of Project activities, facilities, and potential changes to the Project Area resulting from the Project. Mitigation measures in the 2015 PEIR require a screening-level environmental justice analysis, using the most recent income and demographic data available at that time. For those project components found to be constructed within or near an environmental justice community, efforts shall be made to reduce environmental justice impacts to less-than-significant levels. These efforts may include, but are not limited to, avoiding environmental justice communities when making design decisions (e.g., moving pipeline alignments to avoid environmental justice communities), incorporating impact-reducing features into facility design (e.g., include additional sound-proofing or odor control measures in facility design), and including additional mitigation measures to further reduce potentially disproportionate impacts to environmental justice communities.

2.9 Tribal Lands

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

A Sacred Lands File search through the Native American Heritage Commission, along with follow-up consultation with the 21 Native American groups and/or individuals identified as having affiliation with the Project Area vicinity was conducted. The 2015 PEIR did not identify any concerns related to the Project with regard to tribal lands or Indian sacred sites.

2.10 Noxious Weeds or Invasive Species

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 2015 PEIR did not identify the introduction, continued existence, or spread of noxious weeds or non-native invasive species as a Project impact.

Chapter 3 Required Permits or Approvals

Table lists required permits and approvals for the Project. The PEIR for North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition's Regional Recycled Water Project was certified by Olivenhain MWD's Board of Directors in October 2015. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance work will need to build off the CEQA work that has either been completed or will be completed for each project component. Based on coordination with Reclamation staff, it anticipated that the Project components will receive a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). Permits or approvals needed for Project components proposed for funding under this FOA, which will be constructed by September 30, 2025, are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 3-1: Required Permits and Approvals

Regulating Agency	Permit/Approval
Federal	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal Endangered Species Act Compliance (Section 7 Consultation) (*Potential*)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Clean Water Act, Section 404, Nationwide Permit(s) (*Potential*)
State	
California Department of Fish & Wildlife (Region 5)	State Endangered Species Act Compliance (*Potential*) Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement (*Potential*)
San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (Region 9)	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining the Watersheds within the San Diego Region (Order R9-2013-0001 and NPDES No. CAS0109266) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order 2012-0006-DWQ and NPDES No. CAS000002) General Permit for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Municipal Recycled Water (Order No. 2009-0006-DWQ) Update/expansion of existing treatment plant permits, along with new permits for Advanced Water Treatment (AWT) facilities: 1. Waste Discharge Requirements for Vallecitos Water District Meadowlark Water Reclamation Plant San Diego County (Order No. R9-2007-0018) 2. Waste Discharge Requirements for Leucadia WWD Forest R. Gafner Water Reclamation Plant San Diego County (Order No. R9-2004-0223) 3. Master Reclamation Permit with Waste Discharge Requirements for the Production and Purveyance of Recycled Water for Carlsbad MWD Carlsbad WRF San Diego County (Order No. R9-2016-0183) 4. NPDES Permit for Encina Wastewater Authority, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean through the Encina Ocean Outfall, San Diego County (Order No. 2000-036 [NPDES No. CA0107395]) 5. Waste Discharge Requirements and Master Reclamation Permit for City of Escondido, Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (Order No. R9-2015-0026) 6. Waste Discharge Requirements for City of Oceanside San Luis Rey and La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plants and Brackish Groundwater Desalination Facility Discharge to the Pacific Ocean Via the Oceanside

Regulating Agency	Permit/Approval
	Ocean Outfall (Order No. R9-2005-0136 [NPDES No. CA0107433]) 7. Master Recycled Water Permit for the Production and Purveyance of Recycled Water for San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, San Dieguito Water District, Santa Fe Irrigation District, and City of Del Mar San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility San Diego County (Order No. 2000-10) 8. Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall (Order No. R9-2013-0112 [NPDES No. CA0109347]) 9. Waste Discharge Requirements for the Fairbanks Ranch Community Services District Fairbanks Ranch Water Pollution Control Facility San Diego County (Order No. 93-05) 10. An Addendum Modifying Waste Discharge Requirements for the Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District Rancho Santa Fe Water Pollution Control Facility San Diego County (Addendum No. 1 to Order No. 92-04) 11. Waste Discharge Requirements for the Whispering Palms Community Services District Whispering Palms Water Pollution Control Facility San Diego County (Order No. 94-80) Discharges of Hydrostatic Test Water And Potable Water To Surface Waters And Storm Drains Or Other Conveyance Systems Within The San Diego Region (Order No. R9-2010-003 (CAG679001)) (*Potential*) Groundwater Extraction and Similar Discharges To Surface Waters Within The San Diego Region Except For San Diego Bay (Order No. R9-2008-0002 (CAG919002)) (*Potential*) Clean Water Act, Section 401, Water Quality Certification (*Potential*)
California Department of Public Health	Amended Domestic Water Supply Permit (*Potential*)
California Department of Transportation	Highway Encroachment Permit
California Department of Water Resources – Division of Safety of Dams	Approvals and permits for dam facilities and structures
State Historic Preservation Officer	Section 106 Consultation in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (*Potential*)
Local	
City of Carlsbad	Approvals including Conditional Use Permit and Design Review (*as required*) Roadway Encroachment Permit Construction Staging and Traffic Management Plan Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Coastal Development Permit Special Use Permit Stormwater Protection
City of Encinitas	Approvals including Conditional Use Permit and Design Review (*as required*) Roadway Encroachment Permit Construction Staging and Traffic Management Plan Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Right-of-Way

Regulating Agency	Permit/Approval
City of Escondido	Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
City of Oceanside	Approvals including Conditional Use Permit and Design Review (*Completed*)
City of Vista	Approvals including Conditional Use Permit and Design Review (*as required*) Roadway Encroachment Permit Construction Staging and Traffic Management Plan Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
County of San Diego	Minor or Major Use Permit (*Potential*) Grading Permit Approval or Grading Exemption Approval (*Potential*) Roadway Encroachment Permit
San Diego County Air Pollution Control District	Authority to Construct Authority to Operate
North County Transit District	Roadway Encroachment Permit (*Potential*)
Private Property Owner(s)	Easement, purchase, or lease agreement for tank site

Table 3-2: Required Permits and Approvals for Proposed Project Components

Permit/Approval	Partner	Project Component	Regulating Agency	Status
CEQA Addendum to PEIR	Oceanside	Lower System Phase 1	Oceanside	Council Adopted Addendum #3 12/4/19
	Vallecitos WD	Meadowlark WRP Chlorine Contact Tank Expansion	Vallecitos WD	Anticipated by December 2023
CEQA Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration	Olivenhain MWD	Surf Cup	Olivenhain MWD	Obtained December 2018
		Manchester Avenue	Olivenhain MWD	Notice of Determination March 19, 2019
CEQA Addendum to Recycled Water Pipeline Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration	San Elijo JPA	Encinitas Ranch	San Elijo JPA	Obtained March 2018
CEQA Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the San Elijo WRF Upgrades		Treatment capacity expansion, stormwater capture & reuse, distribution pump station expansion	San Elijo JPA	Approved April 2016
CEQA Categorical Exemption	Oceanside	Downtown Phase 2	City of Oceanside	Anticipated by March 2024

Permit/Approval	Partner	Project Component	Regulating Agency	Status
Coastal Development Permit	Carlsbad MWD	Tank Site D	City of Carlsbad	Approved, consistency determination completed July 2022
	Olivenhain MWD	Manchester Avenue	Planning Commission, City of Encinitas	Obtained in November 2021
Conditional Development Permit	Carlsbad MWD	Tank Site D	City of Carlsbad	Approved, consistency determination completed July 2022
Encroachment Permit	Olivenhain MWD	HOA Conversions-Del Rayo Downs	County of San Diego	Obtained January 2019
		Manchester Avenue	County of San Diego	Obtained June 2022
	SEJPA	Wanket Recycled Water Pipeline	City of Encinitas	Anticipated March 2024
	Rincon del Diablo MWD	Pump Station Upgrades	City of Escondido	Anticipated in February 2024
Right-of-Way Permit	Oceanside	Lower System Phase 1	City of Oceanside	Ongoing
CEQA Emergency Waiver (Sec. 15269)	Leucadia WWD	Gafner B1 Pipeline	Leucadia WWD	Emergency Repair completed November 2022
Traffic Control Permit	Olivenhain MWD	HOA Conversions-Del Rayo Downs	County of San Diego	Obtained January 2019
		Manchester Avenue	County of San Diego	Obtained June 2022
		HOA Connections – Bernardo Point	County of San Diego	Anticipated December 2024
	Rincon del Diablo MWD	Pump Station Upgrades	City of Escondido	Anticipated in February 2024
	Carlsbad MWD	Pipeline Expansion Segment 9	City of Carlsbad	Obtained 2018
Excavation Permit	Olivenhain MWD	HOA Conversions-Del Rayo Downs	County of San Diego	Obtained January 2019

Permit/Approval	Partner	Project Component	Regulating Agency	Status
San Diego County, Dept of Environmental Health Certification	Olivenhain MWD	HOA Conversions-Del Rayo Downs	Department of Environmental Health	Obtained November 2017; December 2017; March 2018; February 2019
General Construction Permit	Oceanside	Lower System Phase 1	Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego	Pipeline: WDID 521662-9-37C390566
Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	Oceanside	Lower System Phase 1	City of Oceanside	Lower 1 Pipeline SWPPP in May 2020
	Carlsbad MWD	Pipeline Expansion Segment 9	City of Carlsbad	Obtained 2018
Major Use Permit	Olivenhain MWD	Manchester Avenue	City of Encinitas	Obtained in November 2021

Chapter 4 Overlap or Duplication of Effort Statement

Applicants should provide a statement that addresses if there is any overlap between the proposed project and any other active or anticipated proposals or projects in terms of activities, costs, or commitment of key personnel. If any overlap exists, applicants must provide a description of the overlap in their application for review.

Applicants should also state if the proposal submitted for consideration under this program does or does not in any way duplicate any proposal or project that has been or will be submitted for funding consideration to any other potential funding source -whether it be Federal or non-Federal. If such a circumstance exists, applicants must detail when the other duplicative proposal(s) were submitted, to whom (Agency name and Financial Assistance program), and when funding decisions are expected to be announced. If at any time a proposal is awarded funds that would be duplicative of the funding requested from Reclamation, applicants must notify the NOFO point of contact or the Program Coordinator immediately.

The activities, costs, and commitment of key personnel in this grant request are part of the Coalition's *Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project Feasibility Study* and prior FY2021 and FY2022 grant awards under Reclamation's Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program. The $30,000,000 available to the Coalition under the Title XVI program will cover approximately one fifth of the necessary design, permitting, and construction expenses associated with the Regional Recycled Water Project. The Project is not duplicative of any other Feasibility Study or grant agreement other than the Coalition's Regional Recycled Water Project.

The Coalition has pursued multiple local and state funding sources to implement the Regional Recycled Water Project (see Table 4-1 below). The activities funded by these non-Federal sources, including the California Department of Water Resources' Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) program and the State Water Resources Control Board's Clean Water State Revolving Funding (CWSRF) grants and loans, are described in the Budget Narrative and summarized below. These state and local funding sources complement the proposed Reclamation funding by contributing to the 75 percent non-Federal cost share and have been fully disclosed in this grant proposal. No additional grant proposals have been submitted that would be duplicative of the funding requested from Reclamation.

Table 4-1: Specific Funding Sources for Non-Federal and Federal Share

Non Federal Funding Sources	Award Date	Amount
California DWR – IRWM Proposition 1 Round 1 Grant	2020	$750,000
California DWR – IRWM Proposition 1 Round 2 Grant	2023	$471,178
California DWR - IRWM Proposition 84- Round 2 Grant	2014	$213,129
California DWR - IRWM Proposition 84- Round 4 Grant	2015	$600,000
State Water Resources Control Board – Proposition 1 WRFP Grant	2014	$3,575,467
State Water Resources Control Board - CWSRF Loan	2014	$5,768,283
Non-Federal Subtotal		***$11,378,057***
Federal Funding Sources		**Amount**
WaterSMART Title XVI FY2021 Grant	2022	$6,000,000
WaterSMART Title XVI FY2022 Grant	2023	$17,826,952
Federal Subtotal		***$23,826,952***

Chapter 5 Conflict of Interest Disclosure Statement

Per2 CFR §1402.112, "Financial Assistance Interior Regulation" applicants should state in the application if any actual or potential conflict of interest exists at the time of submission. Submission of a conflict-of-interest disclosure or certification statement is mandatory prior to issue of an award.

No actual or potential conflict of interest exists at the time of submission. Olivenhain MWD will continue to take appropriate steps to avoid conflicts of interest in its responsibilities under or with respect to Federal financial assistance agreements. Olivenhain MWD will continue to establish and enforce internal controls that include procedures to identify, disclose, and mitigate or eliminate identified conflicts of interest. Olivenhain MWD will notify the Financial Assistance Officer in writing of any conflicts of interest that may arise during the life of the award, including those that have been reported by Coalition members.

Chapter 6 Uniform Audit Reporting Statement

All U.S. states, local governments, federally recognized Indian Tribal governments, and non-profit organizations expending $750,000 USD or more in Federal award funds in the applicant's fiscal year must submit a Single Audit report for that year through the Federal Audit Clearinghouse's Internet Data Entry System. U.S. state, local government, federally recognized Indian Tribal governments, and non-profit applicants must state if your organization was or was not required to submit a Single Audit report for the most recently closed fiscal year. If your organization was required to submit a Single Audit report for the most recently closed fiscal year, provide the Employer Identification Number (EIN) associated with that report and state if it is available through the Federal Audit Clearing house website.

Olivenhain MWD did not receive or expend more than $750,000 in Federal funding for FY22, so was not required to submit a Single Audit report.

Chapter 7 Letters of Support

Letters of support have been received by the following agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community members for the Regional Recycled Water Program: 2020 Project. These letters are included in **Appendix D**. A full list of supporters to-date is listed in Table 7-1.

- Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation
- Bill Horn, San Diego County Board of Supervisors, Fifth District
- City of Solana Beach
- El Camino Country Club
- Encina Wastewater Authority
- Encinitas Ranch Community Association
- Encinitas Union School District
- Eternal Hills Memorial Park, Mortuary & Crematory
- Joel Anderson, Supervisor, San Diego County Board of Supervisors
- Mike Levin, 49th District U.S. Representative
- Oceanside Chamber of Commerce
- Preserve Calavera
- San Diego Botanic Garden
- San Diego County Farm Bureau
- San Diego County Water Authority
- San Diego North Economic Development Council
- San Elijo Hills Homeowners Association
- Surf Cup Sports, LLC
- Village Creek Homeowners Association

In addition to the below letters of support, the Project has received support from a wide range of area stakeholders. See Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Project Support[1]

Community Support		
• Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation • California Special Districts Association, San Diego Chapter • City of Vista • County of San Diego Supervisor Bill Horn • County of San Diego Supervisor Pam Slater-Price (Retired) • County of San Diego Supervisor Dave Roberts • Escondido Creek Conservancy • Encina Wastewater Authority • Encinitas Union School District • Flower Fields at Carlsbad Ranch • Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation • Boys & Girls Club of Carlsbad • City of Encinitas • Ocean Hills Community Association	• San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy • League of Women Voters, North County San Diego • Mira Costa College • Ocean Hills Country Club • Oceana East I Residents • Oceana Mission I Residents • Oceana South I Residents • Oceana South II Residents • Oceana South III Residents • Encina Wastewater Authority • Encinitas Chamber of Commerce • Palomar Health • City of Del Mar • California Landscape Contractors Association • Encinitas Ranch Golf Authority • Mike Levin, 49th District U.S. Representative • Surf Cup Sports, LLC	• San Diego North Economic Development Council • Oceanside Chamber of Commerce • Oceanside Community Association • San Diego Botanic Garden • San Diego County Water Authority • San Elijo Hills Homeowners Association • San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy • Scripps Memorial Hospital Encinitas • Village Creek Homeowners Association • San Dieguito Water District • Water Reliability Coalition • Carlsbad Hi Noon Rotary Club • City of Solana Beach • Business Leadership Alliance

1 List of Supporters from the Coalition website. Available: http://nsdwrc.org/community-support.html

Chapter 8 Abbreviations

AWT	advanced water treatment
AFY	acre-feet per year
BDCP	Bay Delta Conservation Plan
CCT	chlorine contact tank
CDP	Carlsbad Desalination Plant
CRA	Colorado River Aqueduct
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERTC	Escondido Research and Technology Center
EWPCF	Encina Water Pollution Control Facility
FOA	funding opportunity announcement
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
gpm	gallons per minute
HARRF	Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility
HP	horsepower
ID	Irrigation District
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
kWh/yr	kilowatt hours per year
LCP	Local Coastal Plan
MG	million gallons
mgd	million gallons per day
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MWD	Municipal Water District
NOI	Notice of Intent
PEIR	Programmatic Environmental Impact Report
psi	per square inch
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SRTTP	Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant
SWP	State Water Project
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UV	ultraviolet
WD	Water District
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WRF	Water Reclamation Facility
WWD	Wastewater District
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Appendix B- Construction Cost Estimates –

Summary A detailed analysis of construction costs for Olivenhain Municipal Water District, the City of Oceanside, Carlsbad Municipal Water District, Leucadia Wastewater District, and for the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority have been completed. These analyses have been submitted in previous applications and can be available upon request.

Appendix C- Letters of Commitment

Letters of Commitment, in the form of Grant Agreements, from the California State Water Resources Control Board, the California Department of Water Resources, and the San Diego County Water Authority have been submitted in previous applications, and can be made available upon request. Funding agreements for FY23 include:

- California Department of Water Resources – Grant to Olivenhain Municipal Water District - Prop 84/IRWM Round 4 award
- California Department of Water Resources – Grant to Olivenhain Municipal Water District - Prop 1/IRWM Round 1 award
- California Department of Water Resources – Grant to Olivenhain Municipal Water District - Prop 1/IRWM Round 2 award

Appendix D – Letters of Support

Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation

Preserve, Protect, and Enhance

March 1, 2013

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

The Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation (BLF) wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, Vista Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. The BLF recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition. As a steward of Batiquitos Ecological Reserve and its associated watershed, we strongly support the use of recycled water for regional conservation and for use in our restoration projects within the reserve. In this way we can help reduce mitigate our demand for potable water.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

The Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Fred C. Sandquist
President

P. O. Box 130491 Carlsbad, California 92013-0491 • 760.931.0800 • www.batiquitosfoundation.org

BILL HORN

SUPERVISOR, FIFTH DISTRICT
SAN DIEGO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

February 25, 2013

The Honorable Darrell Issa
U.S. Congressman, 49th District
2347 Rayburn House Office Building·
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Issa:

I am writing to convey my full support for the North County coalition of water agencies' North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Southern California faces many water supply challenges. It is imperative that Northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources.

The coalition, including Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Carlsbad Municipal Water District, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, Leucadia Wastewater District, City of Oceanside, Vista Irrigation District, Vallecitos Water District, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District has joined in this effort to add 72 million gallons of recycled water to the county water portfolio.

Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta.

For the benefit of San Diego County residents, I urge you to include funding in the Water Resource elopment Act (WRDA) bill for this significant water project.

Sincerely,

BILL HORN
Supervisor, 5th District
County of San Diego

BH:ejs

1600 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, ROOM 335, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101-2470
Ir (619) 531-5555 • FAX (619) 685-2555 • Q bill.horn@sdcounty.ca.gov

Serving the cities of:
El Cajon
Poway
Santee

Serving the San Diego communities of:
Allied Gardens
Carmel Mountain Ranch
Del Cerro
Granville
Kearny Mesa
MCAS Miramar
Miramar Ranch
Rancho Bernardo
Sabre Springs
San Carlos
San Pasqual Valley
Scripps Ranch
Serra Mesa
Stonebridge
Tierrasanta

Serving the County communities of:
4S Ranch
Alpine
Barrett
Blossom Valley
Bostonia
Boulevard
Campo
Crest
Cuyamaca
Dehesa
Del Dios
Descanso
Dulzura
Eucalyptus Hills
Fernbrook
Flinn Springs
Granite Hills
Guatay
Harbison Canyon
Jacumba
Jamul
Johnstown
Julian
Lake Hodges
Lake Morena
Lakeside
Morena Village
Mount Laguna
Pine Hills
Pine Valley
Potrero
Ramona
San Diego Country Estates
San Pasqual
Santa Ysabel
Tecate
Tierra del Sol
Winter Gardens
Wynola

Serving the tribal governments of:
Barona
Campo
Capitan Grande
Ewiiaapaayp
Inaja-Cosmit
Jamul Indian Village
La Posta
Manzanita
Sycuan
Viejas

JOEL ANDERSON

November 22, 2023

The Honorable Mike Levin
U.S. House of Representatives
2352 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Levin,

I am writing to express my support for the WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects Program application submitted by the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition.

This project will expand water recycling in North San Diego County by developing recycled water infrastructure, connectivity, and storage. If awarded this grant, the Coalition will be able to undertake a number of actions to increase water resources in our region. Specific activities include replacing potable water uses with recycled water, connecting discrete recycled water systems to one another, distributing recycled water to effectively meet recycled water demands, increasing recycled water treatment and storage capacity, converting facilities to recycled water services, and implementing advanced water treatment to produce and use potable reuse water.

In addition to increasing water resources, this grant will assist in adding thousands of new jobs for contractors, operators, and technicians. This multi-jurisdictional project will serve as a model for cooperation among multiple water agencies.

For these reasons, I support the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition's application for a WaterSMART grant and appreciate your consideration of my request. If you would like to discuss this issue further, please feel free to contact me at (619) 531-5522 or joel.anderson@sdcounty.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Joel Anderson
Supervisor, Second District

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, SECOND DISTRICT
1600 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, ROOM 335, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101-2470
PHONE: (619) 531-5522 • EMAIL: JOEL.ANDERSON@SDCOUNTY.CA.GOV
www.supervisorjoelanderson.com

Serving the cities of:
El Cajon
Poway
Santee

Serving the San Diego communities of:
Allied Gardens
Carmel Mountain Ranch
Del Cerro
Granville
Kearny Mesa
MCAS Miramar
Miramar Ranch
Rancho Bernardo
Sabre Springs
San Carlos
San Pasqual Valley
Scripps Ranch
Serra Mesa
Stonebridge
Tierrasanta

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Blossom Valley
Bostonia
Boulevard
Campo
Crest
Cuyamaca
Dehesa
Del Dios
Descanso
Dulzura
Eucalyptus Hills
Fernbrook
Flinn Springs
Granite Hills
Guatay
Harbison Canyon
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JOEL ANDERSON

November 22, 2023

The Honorable Scott Peters
U.S. House of Representatives
1201 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Peters,

I am writing to express my support for the WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects Program application submitted by the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition.

This project will expand water recycling in North San Diego County by developing recycled water infrastructure, connectivity, and storage. If awarded this grant, the Coalition will be able to undertake a number of actions to increase water resources in our region. Specific activities include replacing potable water uses with recycled water, connecting discrete recycled water systems to one another, distributing recycled water to effectively meet recycled water demands, increasing recycled water treatment and storage capacity, converting facilities to recycled water services, and implementing advanced water treatment to produce and use potable reuse water.

In addition to increasing water resources, this grant will assist in adding thousands of new jobs for contractors, operators, and technicians. This multi-jurisdictional project will serve as a model for cooperation among multiple water agencies.

For these reasons, I support the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition's application for a WaterSMART grant and appreciate your consideration of my request. If you would like to discuss this issue further, please feel free to contact me at (619) 531-5522 or joel.anderson@sdcounty.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Joel Anderson
Supervisor, Second District

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1600 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, ROOM 335, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101-2470
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Santee

Serving the
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Kearny Mesa
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San Carlos
San Pasqual Valley
Scripps Ranch
Serra Mesa
Stonebridge
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County communities of:
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Bonsall
Boulevard
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Cuyamaca
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Inaja-Cosmit
Jamul Indian Village
La Posta
Manzanita
Sycuan
Viejas

JOEL ANDERSON

November 22, 2023

The Honorable Alex Padilla
United States Senate
112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Padilla,

I am writing to express my support for the WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects Program application submitted by the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition.

This project will expand water recycling in North San Diego County by developing recycled water infrastructure, connectivity, and storage. If awarded this grant, the Coalition will be able to undertake a number of actions to increase water resources in our region. Specific activities include replacing potable water uses with recycled water, connecting discrete recycled water systems to one another, distributing recycled water to effectively meet recycled water demands, increasing recycled water treatment and storage capacity, converting facilities to recycled water services, and implementing advanced water treatment to produce and use potable reuse water.

In addition to increasing water resources, this grant will assist in adding thousands of new jobs for contractors, operators, and technicians. This multi-jurisdictional project will serve as a model for cooperation among multiple water agencies.

For these reasons, I support the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition's application for a WaterSMART grant and appreciate your consideration of my request. If you would like to discuss this issue further, please feel free to contact me at (619) 531-5522 or joel.anderson@sdcounty.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Joel Anderson
Supervisor, Second District

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, SECOND DISTRICT
1600 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, ROOM 335, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101-2470
PHONE: (619) 531-5522 • EMAIL: JOEL.ANDERSON@SDCOUNTY.CA.GOV
www.supervisorjoelanderson.com

CITY OF SOLANA BEACH www.cityofsolanabeach.org
635 SOUTH HIGHWAY 101 • SOLANA BEACH, CA 92075 • (858) 720-2400 • Fax (858) 720-2455

June 17, 2019

Brenda Burman
Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240-0001

Dear Ms. Brenda Burman,

As the mayor of the City of Solana Beach, I would like to express my support for the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Santa Fe Irrigation District's, Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, City of Escondido's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. This project builds upon previously successful recycled water projects of the coalition that represents more than $100 million in local and state funding.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County continues to develop alternative water supplies that offer a reliable, drought- proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources.

In addition to benefiting San Diego County, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a locally produced renewable water supply.

I respectfully request your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

David A. Zito
Mayor

cc: Amanda Erath, Program Analyst - Bureau of Reclamation Policy and Administration

7-17-18

Bureau of Reclamation
Financial Assistance Support
Section Attn: Irene Hoiby
P.O. Box 25007, MS 84-27814
Denver, Colorado 80225

El Camino Country Club wishes to express support for the City of Oceanside Municipal Water Utilities Department's request for federal financial assistance for the City's proposed Recycled Water project. As a significant water user, we feel that the continued progress of this project is imperative to our community.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that City of Oceanside develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources.
El Camino Country Club recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the City's approach to develop alternative water supplies.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the City of Oceanside, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the City of Oceanside Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into Oceanside from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

As a member of this community since 1958 El Camino Country Club supports the City of Oceanside's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the City of Oceanside Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Gary M. Glaser

Gary M. Glaser
General Manager

ENCINA WASTEWATER AUTHORITY

A Public Agency

6200 Avenida Encinas
Carlsbad, CA 92011-1095
Telephone (760) 438-3941
FAX (760) 438-3861 (Plant)
(760) 431-7493 (Admin)

Ref: Admin.21-14509

April 14, 2021

Office of the Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

Subject: **WaterSMART - Title XVI WIIN Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects (Funding Opportunity No. R21AS00429)**

Dear Commissioner:

The Encina Wastewater Authority (EWA) wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Carlsbad Municipal Water District, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, Leucadia Wastewater District, City of Oceanside, City of Escondido, Santa Fe Irrigation District, Vallecitos Water District, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. The project is seeking funding through the Bureau of Reclamation's Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Desalination Construction Projects and Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects (Funding Opportunity No. R21AS00429).

EWA is owned by six public agencies governed by a Joint Powers Agreement, of which a number are applicants for this funding opportunity. EWA provides wastewater treatment services for its member agencies. EWA's facilities and services are essential for protecting the local ocean environment, preserving public health, and providing valuable water resources for the region. Development of water recycling projects in the region will further EWA's goals and has the potential to reduce the treated wastewater discharged via the ocean outfall. EWA recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in the region and strongly supports the North County Coalition's project.

In addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, the recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with Assembly Bill 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

EWA supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Michael Steinlicht
General Manager

cc: Amanda Erath, Program Analyst - Bureau of Reclamation, Water Resources and Planning Office

June 17, 2019

Brenda Burman
Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240-0001

Dear Ms. Brenda Burman,

The Encinitas Ranch Community Association would like to express its support for the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Santa Fe Irrigation District's, Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, City of Escondido's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. This project builds upon previously successful recycled water projects of the coalition that represents more than $100 million in local and state funding.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County continues to develop alternative water supplies that offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources.

In addition to benefiting San Diego County, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a locally produced renewable water supply.

The Encinitas Ranch Community Association respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Richard P. Stern
Board President
Encinitas Ranch Community Association

cc: Amanda Erath, Program Analyst - Bureau of Reclamation Policy and Administration

Junexx,2019

Brenda Burman
Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-000 I

Dear Ms. Burman:

The Encinitas Union School District wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, City of Escondido's, Santa Fe Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. The Encinitas Union School District recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion oflocal recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

The Encinitas Union School District supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely, u

G:3litt

CC: Amanda Erath, Program Analyst - Bureau Reclamation Policy and Administration

Eternal Hills
MEMORIAL PARK, MORTUARY and CREMATORY

07/17/2018

Bureau of Reclamation
Financial Assistance Support
Section Attn: Irene Hoiby
P.O. Box 25007, MS 84-27814
Denver, Colorado 80225

Eternal Hills Memorial Park, Mortuary & Crematory wishes to express support for the City of Oceanside Municipal Water Utilities Department's request for federal financial assistance for the City's proposed Recycled Water project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that City of Oceanside develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. Eternal Hills Memorial Park Mortuary & Crematory recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the City's approach to develop alternative water supplies.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the City of Oceanside, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the City of Oceanside Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into Oceanside from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

Eternal Hills Memorial Park, Mortuary & Crematory supports the City of Oceanside's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the City of Oceanside Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Debra Allen
General Manager
Eternal Hills Memorial Park, Mortuary & Crematory

MIKE LEVIN
49TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1030 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3906

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

April 22, 2021

The Honorable Grayford F. Payne
Deputy Commissioner, Policy Administration and Budget
Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C Street NW
Washington DC 20240-0001

Dear Deputy Commissioner Payne,

I write to request full consideration of the WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects Program submitted by the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition. The project expands water recycling in North San Diego County by developing recycled water infrastructure, connectivity, and storage.

The project replaces potable water uses with recycled water, converting facilities to recycled water service, connecting discrete recycled water systems to one another, increasing recycled water treatment and storage capacity, distributing recycled water to effectively meet recycled water demands, and implementing advanced water treatment to produce and use potable reuse water.

The project will increase water resources in the region and create more than 7,000 jobs for contractors, operators, and technicians. This multi-jurisdictional project is a model for cooperation amongst multiple water agencies.

I appreciate the Bureau of Reclamation's attention to this grant submission. Please contact my office if you have any questions or if we can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Mike Levin

MIKE LEVIN
Member of Congress

Oceanside
CHAMBER *if* COMMERCE
ADVANCING OCEANSIDE

Our Mission: To Stimulate Economic Prnsperity
and Foster a Vibrant Community in Oceanside
928 N. Coast Hwy. Oceanside, CA 92054
P: (760) 722-1534 | E: info@oceansidechamber.com
www.oceansidechamber.com

April 9, 2021

To Whom it May Concern,

The Oceanside Chamber of Commerce wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, City of Escondido's, Santa Fe Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. The Chamber recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

The Chamber supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Scott M. Ashton, CEO
Oceanside Chamber of Commerce

Preserve Calavera
Coastal North San Diego County

April 13, 2021

To Whom it May Concern

Preserve Calavera is a conservation organization whose mission is to preserve, protect and enhance the natural resources of coastal north San Diego county. Consistent with that mission, we support the North County Coalition request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Our region faces many water supply challenges. Drought, climate change, and population growth impact our natural lands, waters, and the people of this area. We need alternative water supply sources that reduce energy use, and offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting other local and imported sources. Recycled water plays a key role in this effort. This regional approach to expanded use of recycled water reduces costs, reduces the impact on natural resources and multiplies the benefits.

This project will not only benefit San Diego County. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity will reduce demand on water from other sources, including water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination.. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. All of these benefits support federal programs. In addition, the recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

This project moves our region toward greater sustainability and supports state and federal efforts as well.

Preserve Calavera supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for considering this grant request.

Sincerely,

Diane Nygaard

Diane Nygaard, President

5020 Nighthawk Way - Oceanside, CA 92056
www.preservecalavera.org
Nonprofit 501(c)3 ID#33-0955504

SdnDiego
BOTANIC
GARDEN

March 1, 2013

Congressman Scott Peters
2410 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Peters:

San Diego Botanic Garden wishes to express support for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project, a joint effort of the North County Coalition, which consists of Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Carlsbad Municipal Water District, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, Leucadia Wastewater District, the City of Oceanside, Vista Irrigation District, Vallecitos Water District, and Rincon de! Diablo Municipal Water District.

As a legislator with a record of promoting water recycling, you are well aware that Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, and population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develop alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. The recycling components developed as part of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act.

San Diego Botanic Garden recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly advocates the regional approach espoused by the North County Coalition. In fact, the Garden uses recycled water in about a third of our collection and displays to emphasize the important role recycled water plays in water conservation. Throughout the Garden, there are combined reclaimed water systems with weather- based irrigation controllers. to teach the San Diego community about sustainable landscape practices. The presence of distinctive purple pipes distinguishes them from

the Garden's regular water infrastructure and indicates our support of recycled water as a reliable, safe, year-round water source. San Diego Botanic Garden also has a mandate from our Board to be a leader in the promotion and practice of sustainable measures. We advance this mandate by displaying on-site signage about our use and interpretation of recycled water and by implementing educational programs.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be realized through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. An increase of 72 million gallons of recycled water production and distribution capacity will significantly reduce the demand on water from other sources. Specifically, this will reduce our need for local groundwater, surface water, and up to 90% of the currently imported water. The creation of 6,600 jobs is another significant potential benefit of this project according to an estimate by the Council of Economic Advisers. Finally, the collaborative efforts of the North County Coalition's local entities would enable the project to increase recycled water use in North County by 4.9 billion gallons a year by 2020 and would further reduce reliance on other environmentally wasteful water sources.

San Diego Botanic Garden supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration and for your dedication to water conservation efforts.

Sincerely,

Julian Duval
President and CEO

S<1nDiego
BOTANIC
GARDEN

March 1, 2013

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

San Diego Botanic Garden wishes to express support for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project, a joint effort of the North County Coalition, which consists of Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Carlsbad Municipal Water District, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, Leucadia Wastewater District, the City of Oceanside, Vista Irrigation District, Vallecitos Water District, and Rincon de! Diablo Municipal Water District.

As the recipient of the Legislator of the Year Award from the West Basin, you are well aware that Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change and population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develop alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. The recycling components developed as part of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act.

San Diego Botanic Garden -recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly advocates the regional approach espoused by the North County Coalition. In fact, the Garden uses recycled water in about a third of our collection and displays to emphasize the important role recycled water plays in water conservation. Throughout the Garden, there are combined reclaimed water systems with weather based irrigation controllers to teach the San Diego community about sustainable landscape practices. The presence of distinctive purple pipes distinguishes them from the Garden's regular water infrastructure, and indicates our support of recycled water as a reliable, safe, year-round water source. San Diego Botanic Garden has a mandate

from our Board to be a leader in the promotion and practice of sustainable measures. We advance this mandate by displaying on-site signage about our use and interpretation of recycled water and by implementing educational programs.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be realized through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. An increase of 72 million gallons of recycled water production and distribution capacity will significantly reduce the demand on water from other sources. Specifically, this will reduce our need for local groundwater, surface water, and up to 90% of the currently imported water into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. The creation of 6,600 jobs is another significant potential benefit of this project according to an estimate by the Council of Economic Advisers. Finally, the collaborative efforts of the North County Coalition's local entities would enable the project to meet the collective goal of increasing recycled water use in North County by 4.9 billion gallons a year by 2020 and would further reduce reliance on other environmentally wasteful water sources.

San Diego Botanic Garden supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration and for your dedication to water conservation efforts.

Sincerely,

Ju an Duval
President and CEO

FARM BUREAU San Diego County

The Voice of Local Farmers
Serving San Diego agriculture since 1914

July 13, 2018

Bureau of Reclamation
Financial Assistance Support
Section Attn: Irene Hoiby
P.O. Box 25007, MS 84-27814
Denver, Colorado 80225

The San Diego County Farm Bureau (SDCFB) wishes to express support for the City of Oceanside Municipal Water Utilities Department's request for federal financial assistance for the City's proposed Recycled Water project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that City of Oceanside develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. This is particularly important to the local farming community. SDCFB recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the City's approach to develop alternative water supplies.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the City of Oceanside, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the City of Oceanside Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into Oceanside from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

San Diego County Farm Bureau supports the City of Oceanside's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the City of Oceanside Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Eric Larson,
Executive Director

420 S. Broadway - Ste 200, Escondido, CA 92025 760.745.3023 www.sdfarmbureau.org sdcfb@sdfarmbureau.org

Our Region's Trusted Water Leader
San Diego County Water Authority

April 14, 2021

Office of the Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

RE: **WaterSMART - Title XVI WIIN Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects (Funding Opportunity No. R21AS00429)**

Dear Commissioner:

The San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority) wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Carlsbad Municipal Water District, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, Leucadia Wastewater District, City of Oceanside, City of Escondido, Santa Fe Irrigation District, Vallecitos Water District, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. The project is seeking funding through the Bureau of Reclamation's Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, Desalination Construction Projects and Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects (Funding Opportunity No. R21AS00429).

Development of water recycling projects is an important component in California's water supply portfolio. The Water Authority and its member agencies have been engaged in a long-term effort to advance water reuse as part of a regional water supply diversification and reliability strategy that reduces reliance on imported water supplies. The North County Coalition's cooperative effort offers a reliable, drought-resilient approach for augmenting local sustainable water supply sources. The Water Authority recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in the region and strongly supports the North County Coalition's project.

In addition to benefits for the San Diego region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increasing recycled water production and distribution capacity will reduce demand on water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding energy demands associated with long-distance water transfers and help reduce climate change impacts. Expansion of local recycled water systems will ensure water supply reliability should imported supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, increasing water reuse will reduce the amount of treated wastewater discharged into the Pacific Ocean and will convert wastewater into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with Assembly Bill 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

The Water Authority supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kelley Gage
Director of Water Resources

CC: Amanda Erath, Program Analyst - Bureau of Reclamation, Water Resources and Planning Office

SAN DIEGO NORTH
Economic Development Council

April 13, 2021

Office of the Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation 1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

Dear Commissioner:

The San Diego North Economic Development Council wishes to express its strong support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, City of Escondido's, Santa Fe Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's ("North County Coalition") request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges. Risk of drought, climate change, continued population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints all make it imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will beincorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

The San Diego North Economic Development Council supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Projeft.

It.

Chief Executive Officer
San Diego North Economic Development Council

cc: Amanda Erath, Program Analyst - Bureau Reclamation Policy and Administration

San Elijo Hills #1 Homeowners Association, Inc.

P.O. BOX 232, SOLANA BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92075-0232

March 1, 2013

Congressman Duncan Hunter
223 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Duncan Hunter:

The San Elijo Hills Home Owners Association wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, Vista Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. The San Elijo Hills Home Owners Association recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water

supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

The San Elijo Hills Home Owners Association supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

San Elijo Hills Home Owners Association

San Elijo Hills #1 Homeowners Association, Inc.

P.O. BOX 232, SOLANA BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92075-0232

March 1, 2013

Congressman Darrell Issa
United States House of Representatives
2347 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Darrell Issa:

The San Elijo Hills Home Owners Association wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, Vista Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. The San Elijo Hills Home Owners Association recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water

supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

The San Elijo Hills Home Owners Association supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

San Elijo Hills Home Owners Association

June 17, 2019

Brenda Burman
Commissioner
Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

Dear Ms. Burman:

Surf Cup Spo11s. LLC. wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's. San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's. City of Escondido's, Santa Fe Irrigation District"s, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware. Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imp011ed sources. Village Creek Homeowners Association recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition.

We understand that. in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pt mping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recx.cled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

Surf Cup Sport, LLC. supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Rob Haskell
Vice President

CC: Amanda Erath, Program Analyst - Bureau Reclamation Policy and Administration

Village Creek Homeowners Association

c/o Curtis Management Company, Inc.
5050 Avenida Encinas, Suite 160
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Office 760.643.2200

March 1, 2013

Congressman Darrell Issa
2347 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Issa:

Village Creek Homeowners Association wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, Vista Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. Village Creek Homeowners Association recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

Village Creek Homeowners Association supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jan Fisher
Board President
Village Creek Homeowners Association

Village Creek Homeowners Association

c/o Curtis Management Company, Inc.
5050 Avenida Encinas, Suite 160
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Office 760.643.2200

March 1, 2013

Senator Barbara Boxer
112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Boxer:

Village Creek Homeowners Association wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, Vista Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. Village Creek Homeowners Association recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

Village Creek Homeowners Association supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jan Fisher
Board President
Village Creek Homeowners Association

Village Creek Homeowners Association

c/o Curtis Management Company, Inc.
5050 Avenida Encinas, Suite 160
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Office 760.643.2200

March 1, 2013

Senator Dianne Feinstein
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

Village Creek Homeowners Association wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, Vista Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. Village Creek Homeowners Association recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta. This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination. Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity. The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

Village Creek Homeowners Association supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jan Fisher
Board President
Village Creek Homeowners Association

WEST YOST
Water. Engineered.

11939 Rancho Bernardo Road
Suite 100
San Diego CA 92128

858.505.0075 phone
530.756.5991 fax
westyost.com

April 14, 2021

SENT VIA: EMAIL

Bureau of Reclamation
Commissioner
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

SUBJECT: Financial Assistance for North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project

Dear Commissioner:

West Yost wishes to express support for the Olivenhain Municipal Water District's, Carlsbad Municipal Water District's, San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's, Leucadia Wastewater District's, City of Oceanside's, City of Escondido's, Santa Fe Irrigation District's, Vallecitos Water District's, and Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District's (North County Coalition) request for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project.

As you are well aware, Southern California faces many water supply challenges due to droughts, climate change, population growth, as well as legal and environmental constraints. For this reason, it is imperative that northern San Diego County develops alternative water supplies which offer a reliable, drought-proof approach for augmenting local and imported sources. West Yost recognizes the valuable role recycled water plays in this effort and strongly supports the regional approach of the North County Coalition.

We understand that, in addition to the benefits to the San Diego County region, numerous federal objectives will be advanced through the development of the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Increased recycled water production and distribution capacity reduces demand on water from other sources, including local groundwater, surface water, and water imported into San Diego County from the Colorado River basin or the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta.

This will provide an energy offset by avoiding the energy demands associated with the pumping of water from Northern California and the Colorado River which will help the region reduce climate change impacts associated with long-distance water transfers and ocean desalination.

Expansion of local recycled water systems also ensures water supply availability and reliability should imported water supplies be reduced due to changing climates. Additionally, the re-use of water reduces the amount of treated wastewater that would otherwise be discharged into the Pacific Ocean and converts it into a beneficial commodity.

The recycling components developed as part of this project will include energy efficiency measures in accordance with AB 32 and the California Environmental Quality Act, and mitigation measures will be incorporated to minimize the project's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

West Yost supports the North County Coalition's water recycling efforts and respectfully requests your support for federal financial assistance for the North San Diego County Regional Recycled Water Project. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-18

RESOLUTION OF THE OLIVENHAIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS GOVERNING THE DISTRICT'S GRANT APPLICATION SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF RECLAMATION FOR FUNDING UNDER THE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE NATION ACT PROGRAM FOR THE NORTH SAN DIEGO WATER REUSE 2020 PROJECT

WHEREAS, the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition is undertaking the 2020 Project that will develop regional recycled water infrastructure to increase the capacity and connectivity of the recycled water storage and distribution systems of Coalition members and maximize reuse of available wastewater supplies; and

WHEREAS, the 2020 Project supports regional objectives, including reducing ocean discharges, offsetting potable demands, increasing water supply availability and reliability, and building regional partnerships; and

WHEREAS, a Title XVI Feasibility Study was prepared for the 2020 Project and approved by the United States Bureau of Reclamation on May 8, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the United States Bureau of Reclamation released on September 28, 2023, a Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN) program Funding Opportunity Announcement for its WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Act Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects grant program; and

WHEREAS, Olivenhain Municipal Water District will prepare an application in response to the Funding Opportunity Announcement for the WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Act Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects grant program.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Olivenhain Municipal Water District as follows:

1. Agreement Execution. The General Manager of Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Kimberly A. Thorner, has the legal authority to enter into an agreement with United States Bureau of Reclamation on behalf of Olivenhain Municipal Water District.

2. Application Review and Support. The General Manager of Olivenhain Municipal Water District, Kimberly A. Thorner, has reviewed and supports the application being submitted by Olivenhain Municipal Water District to United States Bureau of Reclamation for the funding of the Regional Recycled Water 2020 Project under the WaterSMART: Title XVI WIIN Act Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects grant program.

3. Commitment of Funds. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is financially capable of providing the funds necessary to complete the project as outlined in the application's funding plan.

4. Coordination with United States Bureau of Reclamation. Olivenhain Municipal Water District is committed to working with United States Bureau of Reclamation to meet established deadlines for entering into a grant agreement.

5. Effective Date. This resolution shall be effective as of November 15, 2023.

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND APPROVED at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of Olivenhain Municipal Water District held on Wednesday, November 15, 2023.

Christy Guerin, President
Board of Directors
Olivenhain Municipal Water District

ATTEST:

Lawrence A. Watt, Secretary
Board of Directors
Olivenhain Municipal Water District