



September 2, 2021

**To:** Commissioner Sophie Maxwell, President  
 Commissioner Anson Moran, Vice President  
 Commissioner Tim Paulson  
 Commissioner Ed Harrington  
 Commissioner Newsha Ajami

**Through:** Michael Carlin, Acting General Manager



**From:** Steven R. Ritchie, Assistant General Manager, Water  
 Paula Kehoe, Manager, Water Resources Division

*Steven R. Ritchie*

**Subject:** Alternative Water Supply Program Quarterly Update

Enclosed please find the Alternative Water Supply Program Quarterly Report, which provides an update of the progress made through August 2021 on the status of new regional and local water supply and storage projects that are being planned within the SFPUC's service area. The Water Resources Division has been preparing detailed Quarterly Report updates since June 2020.

Collectively, the projects described in this report represent our early planning to meet future water supply challenges and vulnerabilities such as environmental flow needs and regulatory changes; earthquakes, disasters, and emergencies; changes in demand; and climate change. As we face future challenges – both known and unknown – we are leveraging regional partnerships and considering this suite of alternative water projects to help meet our anticipated needs through 2045. Our planning is focused on evaluating project feasibility based on technical, institutional and operational considerations, and thinking about project activities that can be sequenced to remain flexible and responsive as we continue to gain more clarity on our planning needs. Included in this report are a description of our planning approach and updates on the anticipated water supply needs through our planning horizon.

**Cc:** Nicole Sandkulla, BAWSCA  
 Tom Francis, BAWSCA

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# Alternative Water Supply Program Quarterly Report

September 2021



*Photo: Calaveras Dam Intake Outlet Shaft Tower, June 2019*

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## Report Overview & Organization

The Quarterly Report for the Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Program provides an update to the SFPUC Commission, stakeholders and members of the public on the status of regional and local water supply, storage and conveyance projects that are being planned to meet anticipated needs in the SFPUC's service area. The Quarterly Report provides updates every three months on program activities, but also contains discussion around relevant planning considerations, as well as background information so it can serve as a standalone document for the first-time reader. **This report provides updates on program and project-related activities that occurred between June and August of 2021.** The Quarterly Report is divided into three sections: Section 1. Program Highlights and Updates; Section 2. Status of Projects; and Section 3. Program Fundamentals.

**Section 1. Program Highlights and Updates.** This section provides a discussion of program-level planning activities and considerations. Within this section, there is a discussion around different *Quarterly Highlights* each quarter. The highlights provide detail on one or two key themes and information on how they relate to the program, in order to provide context for future decision-making. Also included in this section is an update on *Ongoing Program Activities*.

For this report's *Quarterly Highlight*, there is a **discussion on the planning approach for the AWS Program and how it is designed to be responsive to the long-term water delivery needs given the uncertainty and variability of planning indicators.** This update provides a description of how water supply planning can be adaptive and how projects are being developed with long-term objectives in mind.

**Section 2. Status of Projects.** This section provides a summary of activities associated with each of the projects being evaluated as part of the AWS planning efforts. **The project status updates are broken out to include 3-5 sections, based on their relevance:** *Project Background*, which provides a brief summary of the key elements and objectives of each project; *Current Planning Considerations*, which are included for context regarding the near-term activities for a project; and sections on *Activities This Quarter* and *Upcoming Activities* that are updated each quarter. **To provide a sense of the institutional complexity of the project, a schematic on *Project Partners & Interests* is included at the outset of each project section where the SFPUC is working with external partners.**

**Section 3. Program Fundamentals.** This reference section provides background information on AWS planning activities. It includes information on the rationale, priorities, structure, challenges, opportunities, schedule and resources related to the program. **For the first time reader, this section provides a complete preface to the AWS Program and may be a useful starting point in reading this Quarterly Report.**

# Section 1. Program Highlights and Updates

## 1.1 Program Purpose

*(Updated September 2021)*

The Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Program is evaluating new projects that will meet future water supply needs in the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) service area. This Program looks beyond existing infrastructure and surface water supplies of the Regional Water System (RWS) and local groundwater sources, to new and diverse or “alternative” water supply options such as expanding surface water storage, groundwater banking, transfers, purified water<sup>1</sup> (potable reuse), desalination as well as technological innovations and other tools that can increase supply or reduce demand.

Planning for and implementing alternative water supplies require a comprehensive and detailed planning effort that considers several interrelated planning challenges, many of which are different than those faced for traditional water supply planning at the SFPUC. These planning challenges may include new regulations, multi-party partnerships, and approaches for integrating supplies into the existing water system. Additionally, as with any long-term water supply planning effort, the SFPUC must also contend with future uncertainties such as instream flow needs, climate change, and future curtailments during droughts. These planning challenges and uncertainties highlight the importance of being thoughtful and adaptive in our planning efforts for the AWS Program.

The central planning objective of the AWS Program is to meet anticipated water supply needs in drought years in the SFPUC’s retail and wholesale service areas through the 2045 planning horizon. The water supply needs account for 1) the potential instream flow requirements that would affect available water supplies; 2) the SFPUC’s contractual obligations to retail and wholesale customers, and an additional 9 million gallons per day (mgd) for the two interruptible customers<sup>2</sup> (Cities of San Jose and Santa Clara). Based on the difference between the SFPUC’s anticipated total obligations and expected supply availability in the RWS, the additional water supply need would be 122 mgd by 2045. However, demands over the planning horizon are projected to be lower.<sup>3</sup> Comparing demand projections to water supply availability in 2045, the water supply need would be 84.4 mgd (**Figure 1**).

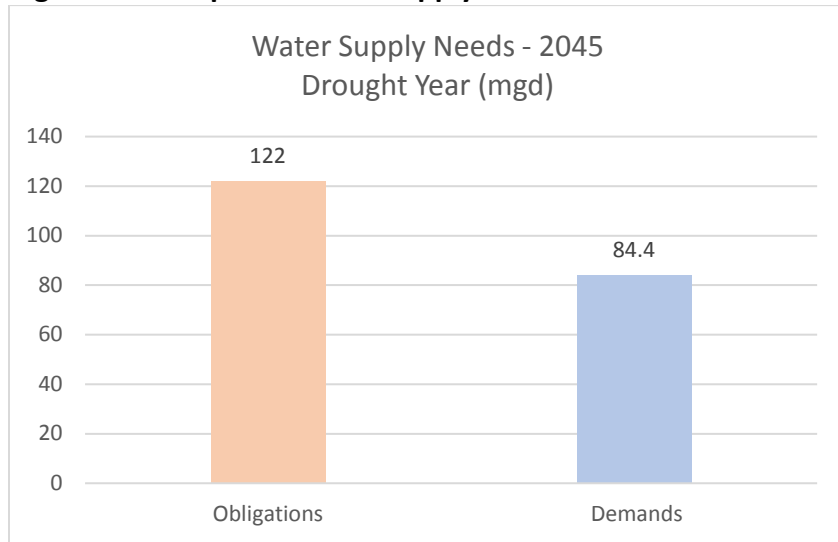
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<sup>1</sup> Purified water is the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant that has undergone advanced treatment, including filtration, reverse osmosis, disinfection and advanced oxidation.

<sup>2</sup> The SFPUC is committed to making a decision about whether to make San Jose and Santa Clara permanent customers by December 31, 2028.

<sup>3</sup> Demands for supply from the RWS account for savings from conservation and offsets from non-RWS water supplies and onsite water recycling.

**Figure 1. Anticipated Water Supply Needs in 2045**



## **1.2 Quarterly Highlight**

### ***1.2.1 Planning Approach and Service Delivery***

On July 16, 2021 there was a Special Commission Workshop to discuss customer demands in the SFPUC’s retail and wholesale service area. This workshop was part of an ongoing series of workshops on special topics related to water supply planning. The next workshop is planned for September 17, 2021 on AWS planning.

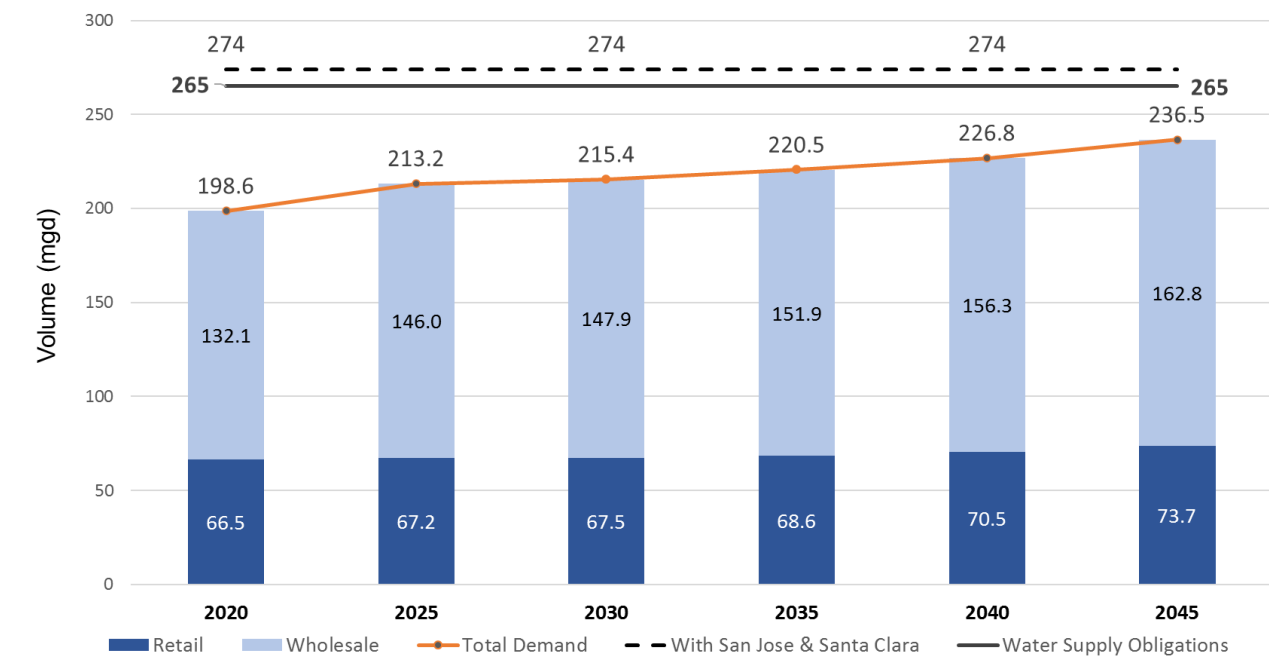
Given the timing of these workshops and the nexus between the topics they cover, this section introduces the planning approach being developed by the AWS team to ensure reliable service delivery for all our customers through the planning horizon. This approach will be laid out in greater detail as part of the 2023 Alternative Water Supply Plan (AWS Plan). The AWS Plan will inform the decision-making process and help the Commission determine how and when water supply projects will be developed.

### 1.2.1.A Planning Objectives

Consistent with the SFPUC’s Level of Service (LOS) Goals and Objectives, the SFPUC’s AWS Program aims to plan for and develop new capital projects that can ensure the delivery of reliable water service to its customers throughout the planning horizon. Maintaining reliable water service includes balancing water demands with supply availability, and it also includes having the necessary treatment, conveyance, storage, and distribution infrastructure to support water supply deliveries.

On the demand front, the SFPUC has contractual obligations to provide 184 mgd (Supply Assurance) to Wholesale Customers. Similarly, the SFPUC provides 81 mgd to retail customers. Together, this represents 265 mgd of water supply delivery obligations. San Jose and Santa Clara, interruptible customers of the SFPUC, have requested a minimum permanent supply of 9 mgd and up to 15.5 mgd of dedicated supply. The Commission will have to make a policy decision by 2028 on whether to provide this new supply assurance. For planning purposes, the AWS Program includes 9 mgd for San Jose and Santa Clara, enabling the Commission to make this commitment in the future. **Figure 2** below shows the current and potential future obligations, as well as demand projections consistent with the SFPUC’s 2020 Urban Water Management Plan.

**Figure 2. SFPUC’s Water Supply Obligations and Projected Demands**



Meanwhile, other uncertainties remain on the supply side of the equation. Based on the SFPUC’s system modeling, the Regional Water System would be able to deliver 257 mgd in 2045



under planned drought conditions and current water supply policies, including rationing. Implementation of the Bay Delta Water Quality Control Plan (Bay-Delta Plan), as adopted, would reduce supply availability during droughts by 93 mgd. Changes in precipitation associated with climate change, new permitting requirements and regulations, and future curtailments are additional factors that can affect supply availability within the planning horizon. These supply-side uncertainties can also trigger the exploration of new water supplies.

#### *1.2.1.B Planning Approach: Plan for Obligations, Build for Demands*

Recognizing that through the 2045 planning horizon 1) projected demands are lower than the SFPUC's obligations and 2) there are uncertainties around supply availability, the AWS team is developing a stepwise planning approach to meet customer obligations and implement new projects. It is important to note that while the SFPUC must prepare to meet its obligations by identifying feasible water supply and associated capital improvement projects, implementation of these large infrastructure projects may be deferred until the need is more imminent for the SFPUC to meet delivery needs. Through the planning process, key decision points for each project must be identified with an understanding of its own risks and benefits, so that the SFPUC can make informed decisions at multiple points within the project on whether and how to proceed. With this adaptive approach, the SFPUC can minimize the financial and operational risks of overcommitting or having insufficient water supplies to fill the gap between demand and supply as both continue to evolve.

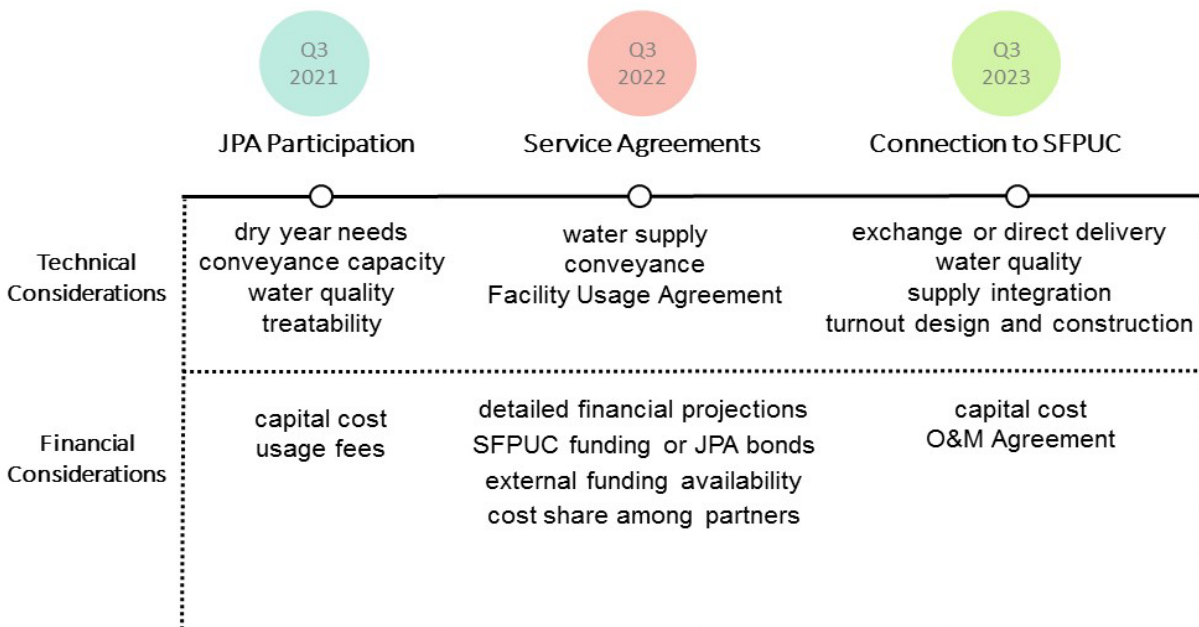
The AWS team is committed to identifying appropriate projects to meet the SFPUC's current and anticipated obligations of delivering 274 mgd to its customers. Based on the current understanding of supply availability in 2045, the AWS Program would need to identify additional water supply projects that can provide a total of 122 mgd. Projects are identified by surveying available infrastructure in and around the SFPUC's service area, considering end uses and appropriate treatment needs, identifying partnership opportunities and risks, designing and evaluating alternatives for water supply sources that meet project goals, and assessing storage and conveyance capacities for delivery. For example, the Daly City Recycled Water Expansion Project is being developed to increase the availability of drought supply in the South Westside Groundwater Basin. It involves a partnership with the City of Daly City and Cal Water, and relies on producing and delivering recycled water to irrigation users or injecting potable reuse supply directly into the Basin. Alternatives under study range in treatment and distribution infrastructure needs, and present different risks and opportunities to the partners. They will also vary in capital and operational costs. As the AWS team completes the feasibility analysis, a single alternative will be recommended that best meets the project goals.

For each project, as preferred alternatives are identified and analyzed, the AWS team identifies critical decision points, or milestones, along the course of project planning and implementation. **Figure 3** demonstrates the key project milestones for the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion (LVE) Project. At each of these project milestones, the Commission will have an opportunity to

consider the near-term project needs and feasibility in relation to the SFPUC’s long-term planning goals to assess the appropriate next steps in developing the project. By breaking down the project into smaller actionable milestones, this planning approach provides a couple of advantages: 1) it enables the Commission to assess the level of commitment as the project advances, and 2) some decisions associated with the LVE project can be taken before the AWS Plan is complete. The planning approach highlights the risks and benefits at each decision point for the project in relation to the current understanding of long-term water supply needs. This way, the Commission can still make a “no regrets” decision at each milestone.

Authorization to participate in the Joint Powers Authority (JPA), which was approved on August 24, is an example of a “no regrets” decision. It enables the SFPUC to continue participating in a dry year regional storage opportunity, which can provide operational flexibility and water supply when SFPUC water supply needs are the greatest, while maintaining the ability to withdraw from the project until more information becomes available on water supply and total costs over the next year.

**Figure 3. Los Vaqueros Expansion Project Milestones**

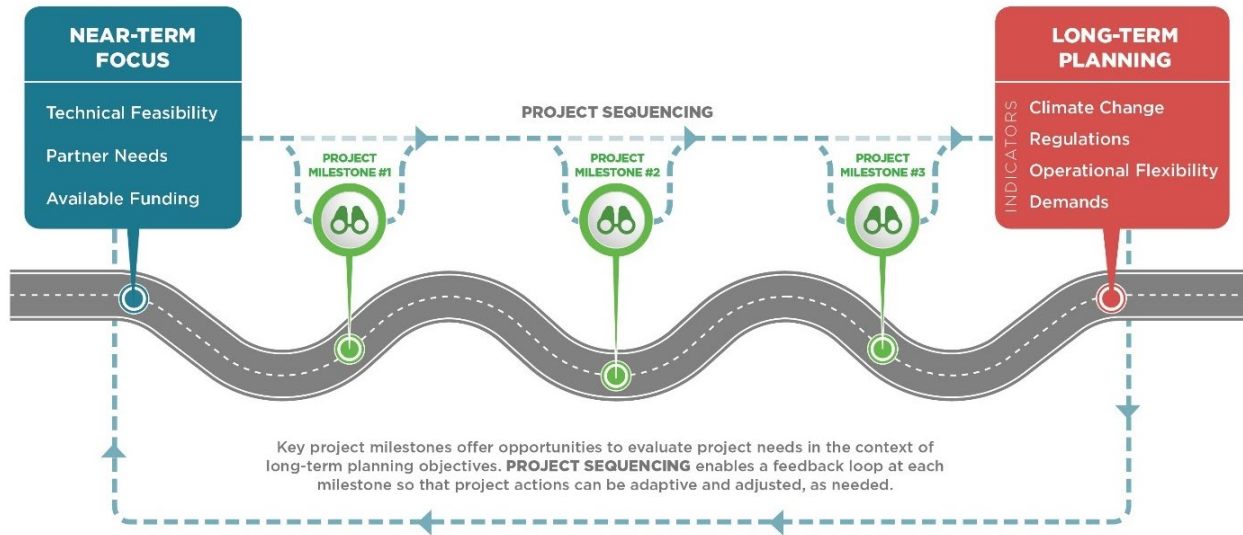


Breaking down the critical decision points in this way to trigger a feedback loop between individual projects and broader water supply planning needs is referred to as *project sequencing*. Eventually, whether a project is advanced to implementation<sup>4</sup> depends on both the current planning conditions and the project needs. The planning approach thus allows cognizance of the fact that there may be changes necessary over time and that the individual projects and their drivers would continue to inform the long-term thinking and vice versa.

<sup>4</sup> Implementation may involve, but not be limited to approval of a project or phase or initiating construction.

**Figure 4** below illustrates how project sequencing fits within the broader planning approach. The figure is not intended to present an exhaustive list of factors and indicators that will be considered in the AWS Plan, but it shows how the approach can provide multiple opportunities to revisit project needs vis-à-vis broader planning objectives.

**Figure 4. Adaptive AWS Planning Approach**



Another planning tool is being developed to model multiple long-term planning scenarios that combine different future climate conditions, demands, operations, and environmental requirements. This tool links AWS planning to the SFPUC’s Long-Term Vulnerability Assessment (LTVA), enabling the AWS projects to be considered under varying conditions to understand their impacts to water supply availability and delivery reliability. Besides infrastructure projects, the planning can also be applied to initiatives or institutional measures such as promulgating standards or local regulations (e.g., the Non-potable Ordinance); administering the conservation program that is currently very active in San Francisco; and exploring new partnerships and/ or institutional arrangements.

**1.2.1.C Service Delivery**

SFPUC’s planning approach is geared toward delivering continuous reliable service throughout the planning horizon in the context of planning uncertainties. To meet this planning objective, the approach is necessarily dynamic and adaptive, and consists of a rigorous process that connects near-term project needs to long-term planning indicators at pre-defined milestones. This approach will help the SFPUC build informed “no regrets” strategies that are consistent with the SFPUC’s LOS Goals and Objectives while minimizing the risk of overinvesting or underprojecting future alternative water supplies.

## **1.3 Ongoing Program Activity Updates**

### ***1.3.1 Status of Ongoing Coordination with San Jose and Santa Clara***

#### **Planning Considerations for San Jose and Santa Clara's Permanent Status**

Planning of alternative water supplies is proceeding with the intention to be able to make San Jose and Santa Clara permanent customers of the SFPUC. Based on the request from San Jose and Santa Clara, that means providing at least 9 mgd of additional water supply guarantees to the two cities collectively. However, consistent with the SFPUC's planning priorities, the SFPUC must first meet instream flow requirements and meet ongoing obligations to existing permanent customers before making interruptible customers permanent or considering meeting increased demands of existing and interruptible customers. Distinct from San Jose and Santa Clara's all-year needs, meeting our existing obligations requires securing dry year supplies.

As SFPUC staff evaluate the technical and institutional feasibility of each of the projects included in the AWS Program, the timing, availability and location of the water supply benefits associated with the projects are being considered. With these criteria, the SFPUC can review projects for their suitability as drought supply for existing permanent customers and also their suitability for meeting the needs of San Jose and Santa Clara. Depending on location and availability, a purified water project could be better suited to meeting San Jose and Santa Clara's needs rather than the drought needs of existing permanent customers alone.

Since August 2020, the Bay Area Water Supply & Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) has facilitated regular discussions with San Jose and Santa Clara to collectively consider project opportunities and interests. In addition to reviewing projects that are already listed in the AWS Program, the agencies are working together to identify new project opportunities that may provide multiple water supply benefits as well.

#### **Activities in this Quarter**

SFPUC staff did not meet with San Jose and Santa Clara during this quarter, but the AWS team continues to consider San Jose and Santa Clara's needs in existing and new project opportunities.

## Section 2. Status of Projects

Staff are currently studying the feasibility of both regional and local projects that can contribute to meeting the needs and priorities identified for this planning effort. Three projects in the San Joaquin Valley (Upcountry Projects) have also been identified and planning for those is linked to the negotiations for the Bay-Delta Plan. Collectively, these projects represent new water supplies, local supply opportunities, a study of conveyance options, an innovations program, a potential local policy option, and a water transfer simulation that can help answer some planning questions. This section provides a status of each of these efforts, which are organized geographically and shown in **Figure 5**.

**Each project status discussion that follows in Section 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3 includes the following sections:** *Project Background* and *Current Planning Considerations*, which is included for purposes and context, and sections on *Activities This Quarter* and *Upcoming Activities* that are updated each quarter. **A schematic on *Project Partners & Interests* appears at the beginning of each of the regional projects in Section 2.1 in which there are multiple partners.**

Figure 5. Map of Regional AWS Program Activities



## 2.1 Regional Projects

### 2.1.1 Daly City Recycled Water Expansion

#### Project Partners & Interests

SFPUC	Daly City (Sanitation District)	Cal Water
Increase drought supply reliability	Reduce ocean discharges	Develop local supplies

#### Project Background

This project can make an additional 0.7 mgd of groundwater available in the South Westside Basin for drought supply. The project is envisioned to serve 13 cemeteries and other smaller irrigation customers with new recycled water supply, replacing existing groundwater pumping from the Basin. This will free up groundwater, enhancing the reliability of the Basin. The project has been a regional partnership between the SFPUC, Daly City, and the California Water Service Company (Cal Water), in coordination with the Town of Colma and the irrigation customers who are located largely within Cal Water’s service area. As a private water utility, Cal Water’s participation in the project is subject to approval by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). SFPUC customers will benefit from the increased reliability of the South Westside Basin for additional drinking water supply during droughts. In this way, this project supports the Groundwater Storage and Recovery (GSR) Project, which is under construction.

#### Current Planning Considerations

The current planning questions driving near-term project activities include:

- 1) Are there alternatives to the baseline recycled water project that might help mitigate project risks associated with the GSR project and increase dry year reliability in the South Westside Basin?
- 2) How can the project be phased to maximize benefits over time?
- 3) How will responsibilities and costs be allocated among the project partners?

#### Activities this Quarter

For the analysis of feasible project alternatives, SFPUC staff and the consultant team presented the three feasible alternatives and their associated costs, risks and benefits to both internal staff and the partner agencies. The three alternatives include two options that feature recycled water delivery to offset groundwater pumping and one envisions a small purified water project to store water directly in the groundwater basin (indirect potable reuse).

A task order for consultants to update cemetery groundwater demands has been approved this quarter. The demands will be updated to project cemetery needs based on existing expansion plans, which would help clarify whether there is sufficient recycled water supply to meet future demands as well as potential effects on groundwater basin storage.

Regular meetings with our partner agencies, Daly City and Cal Water continued this quarter. Cal Water will complete its regional reliability study this year to develop a clearer understanding how this project would fit with their overall sustainability and supply reliability goals.

**Upcoming Activities**

In the coming quarter, SFPUC and its consultant team will complete the alternatives analysis report. SFPUC staff will begin to develop a scope of work with consultants on how to fully account for project costs as well as defining project benefits to determine project impact on water supply, future rates, and cost sharing with partner agencies.

**2.1.2 ACWD-USD Purified Water**

**Project Partners & Interests**

SFPUC	Alameda County Water District (ACWD)	Union Sanitary District (USD)
Increase Dry Year Supply	Reduce dependence on SFPUC Regional Water System	Reduce Bay discharges

**Project Background**

This project could provide a new purified water supply utilizing USD's treated wastewater. Purified water produced by advanced water treatment at USD could be transmitted to the Quarry Lakes Groundwater Recharge Area to supplement recharge into the Niles Cone Groundwater Basin or put to other uses in ACWD’s service area. With the additional water supply to ACWD, an in-lieu exchange with the SFPUC could result in more water left in the RWS. Additional water supply could also be directly transmitted to the SFPUC through a new intertie between ACWD and the SFPUC’s Bay Division Pipelines.

**Current Planning Considerations**

The current planning questions driving near-term project activities include:

- 1) What is the maximum potential purified water that can be produced and put to beneficial use from this project?
- 2) What are a range of potentially feasible alternatives for treatment and delivery?
- 3) What are the considerations and tradeoffs of two alternatives that the partners wish to study, and what are the associated costs and infrastructure needs?



**Activities this Quarter**

During this quarter, the project team revised the work plan based on the alternatives that were identified in the prior quarter which changed the scope of work. The alternatives include purified water concepts that could recharge the groundwater basin through Quarry Lakes as a first phase and provide water supply to ACWD or SFPUC directly as a second phase. There are two variations of this phased concept based on whether or not planned capital improvements at the wastewater treatment facility are assumed. The two alternatives will result in the analysis of different treatment options, which are still under discussion among the partners.

**Upcoming Activities**

In the coming quarter, that the consultant team will further develop and analyze the two selected alternatives.

***2.1.3 Crystal Springs Purified Water (PREP)***

**Project Partners & Interests**

<b>SFPUC</b>	<b>Silicon Valley Clean Water</b>
	<b>City of San Mateo</b>
Increase Dry Year Supply or Supply for San Jose / Santa Clara	Reduce Bay discharges
<b>Cal Water</b>	<b>BAWSCA</b>
	<b>Redwood City</b>
Develop local supplies	Increase dry year supply

**Project Background**

The Crystal Springs Purified Water (also referred to as the Potable Reuse Exploratory Plan or PREP) Project is a purified water project that could provide 6-12 mgd of water supply through reservoir water augmentation at Crystal Springs Reservoir, which is a facility of the RWS. Treated wastewater from Silicon Valley Clean Water (SVCW) and/or the City of San Mateo would go through an advanced water treatment plant to produce purified water that meets state and federal drinking water quality standards. The purified water would then be delivered via pipeline 10-20 miles (depending on the alignment) to Crystal Springs Reservoir, blended with regional surface water supplies and treated again at Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant. Early studies analyzed the feasibility of treatment and distribution and provided feasible scenarios for institutional structure and costs.

**Current Planning Considerations**

To evaluate the merits of the project as a water supply to meet dry year needs, the SFPUC will need to answer the following near-term planning questions:

- 1) What is the preferred operational scenario for the project?
- 2) How will a new water supply in Crystal Springs Reservoir affect water quality and operational needs of the RWS?
- 3) What are the feasible alternatives to delivery through Crystal Springs Reservoir? How do the costs and benefits of the alternatives compare?

To answer these questions, the SFPUC and partner agencies including BAWSCA, Cal Water, Redwood City, SVCW and San Mateo developed a scope of work for Phase 3 of the feasibility study.

**Activities This Quarter**

This quarter, the SFPUC, partner agencies and the consultant team continued to make progress on the Phase 3 feasibility study by demonstrating the preliminary results of the water quality modeling for retention times of the purified water in Crystal Springs Reservoir under different volumes and operating scenarios. The team also met with SFPUC operations and water quality staff to assess potential impacts to and improvements needed at the Pulgas facility and discussed concerns regarding algal blooms and treatment options that address nutrient removal in purified water.

**Upcoming Activities**

Next steps for the project team include completing the modeling of the impacts of adding purified water into Crystal Springs on the SFPUC regional water system and developing and continuing to refine the methodology on the selection of alternatives among the partner agencies.

***2.1.4 Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion***

**Project Partners & Interests**

<b>CCWD</b>	<b>ACWD</b>	<b>SFPUC</b> <small>with BAWSCA</small>
<b>EBMUD</b>	<b>Zone 7 Water Agency</b> <b>Valley Water</b>	
Increase water supply reliability	Increase water supply reliability	Increase Dry Year Supply or Supply for San Jose / Santa Clara
<b>San Luis &amp; Delta Mendota Water Authority</b>	<b>Grassland Water District</b>	<b>DWR (State)</b>
		<b>USBR (Federal)</b>
Increase water supply for irrigation	Protect wildlife refuges	Provide approvals and funding

## **Project Background**

The LVE Project is a storage project that will enlarge the existing reservoir located in northeastern Contra Costa County from 160,000 acre-feet to 275,000 acre-feet. While the existing reservoir is owned and operated by Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), the expansion will have regional benefits and will be managed by a JPA that will be set up prior to construction. Meanwhile, CCWD is leading the planning, design and environmental review efforts. CCWD's Board certified the EIS/EIR and approved the LVE Project on May 13, 2020.

The additional storage capacity from the LVE Project would provide a dry year water supply benefit to the SFPUC. However, securing a water supply and ensuring conveyance is available can both be significant barriers to realizing the full water supply potential of storage for SFPUC customers. In particular, issues related to conveyance have been the focus for SFPUC staff in determining the extent of participation in the LVE project.

Specifically, to better understand the conveyance options and effects related to decision-making for the LVE Project, two subprojects were developed to support this project. These are listed here and described in the subsequent sections:

1. **Conveyance Alternatives** (evaluating conveyance from LVE to RWS facilities);
2. **The Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR) Partnership Shared Water Access Program (SWAP)**, which is a simulation to evaluate the potential impacts of conveyance from LVE to San Antonio Reservoir within the RWS, as well as an exchange with ACWD.

In addition, water supply options are being considered for storage in LVE. One of these options is treated in-Delta diversions through the **Brackish Water Desalination Project**, which could be a source of supply as an exchange with CCWD. This project is described separately under the AWS Program.

## **Current Planning Considerations**

The current planning questions driving near-term project activities include:

- 1) Is conveyance through the South Bay Aqueduct a feasible alternative to deliver water either directly, or via exchange, to the SFPUC? If so, under what conditions?
- 2) Are there feasible alternatives to conveyance through the South Bay Aqueduct for the SFPUC?
- 3) What are the water supply options that are available to fill storage in Los Vaqueros Reservoir for the SFPUC? What are the opportunities and constraints associated with water supply?

## **Activities this Quarter**

During this quarter, there have been several significant developments. The updates are grouped in the paragraphs that follow.

### *Planning and Permitting*

The LVE Project activities continued to advance with funds remaining from the Amendment No. 2 to the Multi-Party Cost Share Agreement (MPA), which cover Project expenses through December 31, 2021.

In June 2021, due to delays in the formation of the JPA and the understanding that even when formed, additional time would be needed for the JPA to assume financial responsibility for the Project, CCWD and the parties to the MPA proposed to add an additional planning phase to the Project by introducing Amendment No. 3 to the MPA.

Amendment 3 to the MPA will cover the expenses related to continued planning, management, design and permitting between January and December of 2022. This Amendment will increase funding for the MPA by up to \$6,279,848 divided equally among the seven Project partners, with a maximum contribution by the SFPUC not to exceed \$897,121 and will extend the duration of the MPA to the earlier of: a) the completion of the work contemplated in the scope of work; or b) until the Agreement is superseded by an interim funding agreement, which may be negotiated among the Project partners and JPA; or December 31, 2022. The Commission approved the SFPUC's participation in the 3rd Amendment of the MPA on August 24, 2021.

Funding Amendment No. 3 to the Multi Party Agreement does not obligate the SFPUC to fully participate in the construction and operation of the Project. The SFPUC retains the ability to make decisions about its continued participation in the Project as project planning progresses.

### *Formation of a Joint Powers Authority (JPA)*

JPA Agreement provisions were finalized by the legal work group on August 3, 2021. The SFPUC's participation was authorized by the Commission on August 24, 2021. The SFPUC General Manager and the Assistant General Manager for Water will serve as the SFPUC's Director and Alternative on the JPA Board, respectively. By the end of August, six of the Project partners including CCWD approved participation in the JPA. The East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) is expected to seek approval from its Board on September 14, 2021 and Grassland Water District is expected to seek approval on September 21, 2021.

The first monthly meeting of the JPA Board is anticipated to take place in November 2021. In the following months the JPA will negotiate a Service Agreement with CCWD and EBMUD as well as individual Service Agreements with each of its member agencies which will set forth the terms for the services provide by the Project and the cost for such services.

For the Project to be in compliance with CWC cost share requirement two items would need to be in place prior to the CWC Feasibility Hearing scheduled for October 20, 2021:

1. Joint Powers Authority has to be filed.
2. The Director of the Department of Water Resources (DWR) must receive commitments from no less than 75 percent of the non-public benefit cost shares of the project. A Joint Letter of Support is being developed by the Local Agency Partners (LAPs) for submission to California Department of Water Resources to support this requirement.

Service Agreements are not required until the CWC Final Award Hearing. There is no statutory deadline for the Final Award Hearing.

### **Upcoming Activities**

There are several key milestones projected in the coming months. In the next quarter, staff expect the following activities to take place:

- Identification and preliminary characterization of water supply options
- SFPUC staff recommendation on conveyance and storage

### **2.1.4.A Conveyance Alternatives**

#### **Project Background**

The SFPUC is considering two main pathways to move water from storage in a prospective LVE Project to the SFPUC's service area, either directly to RWS facilities or indirectly via an exchange with partner agencies. The first and preferred path is through the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA), and the second pathway is through EBMUD.

The SBA is a 49-mile aqueduct, which is part of the State Water Project, owned by DWR. There are three State Water Project contractors (SBA Contractors) who maintain contract capacity for use of the SBA. They are Zone 7 Water Agency, ACWD, and Valley Water. The SBA is in close geographical proximity to SFPUC's San Antonio Reservoir and the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. SFPUC staff, in coordination with BAWSCA, have been working with the SBA Contractors to develop a clear understanding of what the maximum potential use of the SBA could be that would be of benefit to the SFPUC and what constraints may exist to achieving those benefits.

#### **Current Planning Considerations**

As indicated under the LVE Project, identifying a viable conveyance pathway is critical for the SFPUC's participation. The primary focus of this task has been to understand the capacity within the SBA and evaluate an alternative through EBMUD.

### **Activities this Quarter**

Significant advances have been made to evaluate potential water quality impacts of bringing new water supplies through the SBA into San Antonio Reservoir or the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant through the Bay Area Regional Reliability Shared Water Access Program (BARR SWAP) effort described in the next section.

Once there is confidence in treatability and available conveyance capacity through the SBA, SFPUC, through the JPA will enter into agreements with DWR regarding the terms and conditions for SBA use.

In addition to direct deliveries to SFPUC facilities, SFPUC staff are also pursuing exchanges with SBA Contractors. ACWD is a Wholesale Customer and the SFPUC shares common customers with Valley Water, including San Jose and Santa Clara. Discussions have been ongoing through this quarter with both agencies regarding potential exchanges. The potential for an exchange with ACWD is being evaluated through the BARR SWAP project described in the subsequent update.

As an alternative to use of the SBA, the SFPUC is also evaluating conveyance pathways through EBMUD. EBMUD and the SFPUC share an emergency intertie through the City of Hayward, however this alternative considers the development of a new non-emergency intertie. The SFPUC retained a consultant team to evaluate three potential alignments for conveyance. Based on preliminary analysis, this new conveyance alternative will not likely be cost competitive with use of the SBA, which is an existing pipeline.

### **Upcoming Activities**

In the coming quarter, final evaluation of both conveyance alternatives is expected to be complete.

## ***2.1.4.B Bay Area Regional Reliability Shared Water Access Program (BARR SWAP)***

### **Project Background**

As part of the BARR Partnership, a consortium of 8 Bay Area water utilities (including ACWD, BAWSCA, CCWD, EBMUD, Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD), SFPUC, Valley Water, and Zone 7 Water Agency) are exploring opportunities to move water across the region as efficiently as possible, particularly during times of drought and emergencies.

The BARR agencies initially proposed two separate pilot projects in 2020-2021 through the Shared Water Access Program (SWAP) to test conveyance pathways and identify potential hurdles to better prepare for sharing water during a future drought or emergency. A strategy report identifying opportunities and considerations will accompany these pilot transfers and

will be completed in 2021. This work is supported with grant funds from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the participating water agencies.

The first proposed pilot (Pilot 1A) is a desktop simulation that assumes the existence of some facilities that are currently not in place. The second pilot (Pilot 2A) was a physical exchange of water between two federal Central Valley Project (CVP) Contractors, CCWD and Valley Water.

### **Current Planning Considerations**

This simulation will test the conveyance of water from an expanded Los Vaqueros Reservoir through the SBA. The agencies participating in this simulation are the SFPUC, ACWD, and BAWSCA. This BARR SWAP project will help the SFPUC evaluate two aspects of LVE Project feasibility:

- 1) Potential water quality impacts and treatment needs associated with a new water supply through the SBA into San Antonio Reservoir and Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant; and
- 2) Potential for exchange with ACWD, offsetting demand on the RWS.

### **Activities this Quarter**

In this quarter, for Pilot 1A, the technical memoranda on the impacts of bringing in a new source of supply from the LVE Project through the SBA and blending that supply with the RWS either in San Antonio Reservoir or directly at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (Sunol WTP) were completed. An Executive Summary and final presentation are being prepared. Together with the final Technical Memoranda, this will feed into the BARR SWAP analysis.

Pilot 2A has been delayed due to current drought conditions, but is still planned. Meanwhile, a new pilot exchange among CVP Contractors EBMUD and CCWD is planned as a third pilot BARR SWAP project.

### **Upcoming Activities**

In the next quarter, the Pilot 1A project team will complete internal review of the water quality and treatability analysis and utilize this information in developing treatment unit costs for a potential new source of supply and will continue to make progress in evaluating the potential financial implications and necessary institutional agreements needed to enable exchanges with ACWD and Valley Water.

## ***2.1.5 Bay Area Brackish Water Desalination***

### **Project Background**

The Bay Area Brackish Water Desalination (Regional Desalination) Project is a partnership between CCWD, EBMUD, SFPUC, Valley Water, and Zone 7 Water Agency. The project could

provide a new drinking water supply to the region by treating brackish water from CCWD's existing Mallard Slough intake in Contra Costa County. While this project has independent utility as a water supply project, for the current planning effort the SFPUC is considering it as a source of supply for storage in LVE. While the allocations remain to be determined among partners, the SFPUC is considering a water supply benefit of between 5 and 15 mgd during dry year conditions when combined with storage at LVE.

### **Current Planning Considerations**

In the current planning, SFPUC is considering brackish water desalination as a source for storage in LVE. For that scenario, the current planning questions include:

- 1) What are the conditions needed to make an exchange of water to fill SFPUC storage in LVE in wet years possible?
- 2) What are the losses associated with an exchange and related conveyance?
- 3) What are the alternatives to desalination for water supply storage in LVE?

### **Activities this Quarter**

Staff have previously identified some water rights issues associated with exchanges needed to store water from this project in LVE. A decision was made to wait until a planned pilot exchange of Central Valley Project water between Valley Water and CCWD (Pilot 2A described in the previous section) is completed. That pilot has been delayed due to current drought conditions, so no additional work has resumed for this project, but is planned.

### **Upcoming Activities**

Next steps will depend on the outcome of the planned Central Valley Project exchange.

## ***2.1.6 Calaveras Reservoir Expansion***

### **Project Background**

This storage project envisions the expansion of Calaveras Reservoir to store excess RWS supplies or other source water in wet/normal years. No expansion of water rights from the local watershed is anticipated. With the Calaveras Dam Replacement project in place, Calaveras Dam impounds a capacity of 96,850 acre-feet, or 31 billion gallons of water. Through an expansion, up to an additional 289,000 acre-feet, or 94 billion gallons of additional storage could be realized. Calaveras Reservoir is owned and operated by the SFPUC for the benefit of RWS customers. Unlike all other regional projects under review in this program, no external partners are anticipated at this time.

### **Current Planning Considerations**

The current planning questions include:



- 1) What are the feasible dam raise scenarios for the physical storage structure and what are some preliminary cost estimates?
- 2) What are the conveyance alternatives, including infrastructure and operational considerations, for an expanded Calaveras Reservoir?
- 3) How can different water supply alternatives be integrated to maximize efficient use of expanded storage at Calaveras?

### **Activities this Quarter**

During this quarter, the project team has identified several alternatives to bring water upcountry to Calaveras Reservoir. Alternatives were discussed among SFPUC staff in July.

### **Upcoming Activities**

Alternatives identified will be evaluated in the next quarter.

## **2.2 Upcountry Projects**

### ***2.2.1 Groundwater Banking***

#### **Project Background**

Groundwater banking in the Modesto Irrigation District (MID) and Turlock Irrigation District service areas could be used to provide some additional water supply to meet instream releases in dry years reducing water supply impacts to the SFPUC service area. For example, additional surface water could be provided to irrigators in wet years, which would offset the use of groundwater, thereby allowing the groundwater to remain in the basin rather than be consumptively used. The groundwater that remains in the basin can then be used in a subsequent dry year for irrigation, freeing up surface water that would have otherwise been delivered to irrigators to meet instream flow requirements.

#### **Activities this Quarter**

There is no change in status for this project over the reporting period.

#### **Upcoming Activities**

Feasibility study of this option is included in the proposed Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement. Progress on this potential water supply option will depend on the negotiations of the Voluntary Agreement.

## **2.2.2 Inter-Basin Collaborations**

### **Project Background**

Inter-Basin Collaborations could provide net water supply benefits in dry years by sharing responsibility for in-stream flows in the San Joaquin River and Delta more broadly among several tributary reservoir systems. One mechanism by which this could be accomplished would be to establish a partnership between interests on the Tuolumne River and those on the Stanislaus River, which would allow responsibility for streamflow to be assigned variably based on the annual hydrology.

### **Activities this Quarter**

No new development has occurred during this reporting period.

### **Upcoming Activities**

As is the case with Groundwater Banking, feasibility of this option is included in the proposed Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement.

## **2.2.3 Dry Year Transfers**

### **Project Background**

During the planning and implementation of the Phased WSIP, the SFPUC pursued a long-term agreement to transfer 2 mgd from MID in dry years only. The negotiations were terminated in 2012. Subsequently, the SFPUC has initiated discussions with Oakdale Irrigation District to secure a similar dry year transfer.

### **Activities this Quarter**

No new water transfer developments occurred during this reporting period.

### **Upcoming Activities**

While no transfer has been secured to date, the SFPUC continues to engage in discussions with partners to explore potential transfer opportunities on the Tuolumne River and throughout the San Joaquin Valley.

## **2.3 Local Projects**

### **2.3.1 San Francisco Purified Water**

#### **Project Background**

The San Francisco Purified Water Project is a concept that envisions providing a new, local drinking water supply in San Francisco. In 2020, the SFPUC successfully completed PureWaterSF, a small-scale research and demonstration DPR project at its headquarters. While much more research and investigation are needed before a project is conceptualized, there is a

statewide push to increase reuse and reduce wastewater discharges. With the absence of large remaining non-potable applications and the lack of infrastructure in San Francisco to support other types of potable reuse, San Francisco would have to consider treated water augmentation in which purified water could be blended at one or more of San Francisco's drinking water reservoirs.

#### **Activities this Quarter**

In this quarter, work on analyzing purified water potential has begun. A review of non-potable current and future demands was initiated, and other information requests have been made regarding source water and infrastructure availability in the retail service area.

#### **Upcoming Activities**

The Task Order to study purified water opportunities and develop a stepwise approach for planning has begun and will continue through Spring 2022.

### ***2.3.2 Satellite Recycled Water***

#### **Project Background**

The proposed Satellite Recycled Water Project would provide a tertiary recycled water supply to meet the demands of dual-plumbed<sup>5</sup> buildings in San Francisco that do not currently have a non-potable water supply source. This project would provide an appropriate water supply source for non-potable irrigation, as well as commercial and industrial uses not addressed by the Non-Potable Ordinance (NPO).

#### **Activities this Quarter**

In this quarter, SFPUC staff and the consultant team continue to work on identifying potential sites for a satellite treatment facility on the eastside of San Francisco to serve existing dual-plumbed buildings. SFPUC Real Estate Division is assisting with the search for a potential site in the Mission Bay or Financial District. The team has also begun to analyze the option of producing recycled water at Southeast Treatment Plant, focusing currently on the infrastructure needs.

#### **Upcoming Activities**

Evaluation of a satellite treatment facility and the option of producing recycled water at Southeast Treatment Plant will continue in the next quarter.

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<sup>5</sup> Dual-plumbing is a plumbing system with two sets of pipes. One set of pipes is designed and used for the transmission of recycled water within buildings and structures, including lateral supply pipelines, and which is separate from the existing set of pipes or any potable water distribution system that complies with all material and construction specifications contained in City codes and other applicable State and Federal laws. There are several dual-plumbed buildings in San Francisco that installed the plumbing to comply with the Recycled Water Ordinance.

### **2.3.3 Innovations Program**

#### **Project Background**

This program supports development of new technologies and initiatives to demonstrate the feasibility of atmospheric water generation technology, heat recovery in non-potable systems, expanded leak detection, and breweries treating process water for reuse. Included in the Innovations Program are demonstration of new technologies and grant funds to support partnership opportunities. Examples of projects within the Innovations Program include a grant program to treat process water in breweries and grants to support onsite reuse projects with heat recovery systems. The SFPUC is also pursuing a prospective project to expand leak detection and a project to test atmospheric water generation technology.

#### **Activities this Quarter**

The SFPUC executed a sole source contract with SOURCE (formerly Zero Mass Water) for the atmospheric water generation project. The SFPUC is providing a grant through the Onsite Water Reuse Grant Program to a brewery process water reuse project, which completed construction and began commissioning its water treatment system in July. The SFPUC continues to use several technologies and approaches to detect potential leaks in its system. This includes an ongoing pilot of the Ecologics acoustic leak detection platform.

#### **Upcoming Activities**

The SFPUC will continue developing projects to demonstrate the potential for water savings and supply with innovations in the coming quarter.

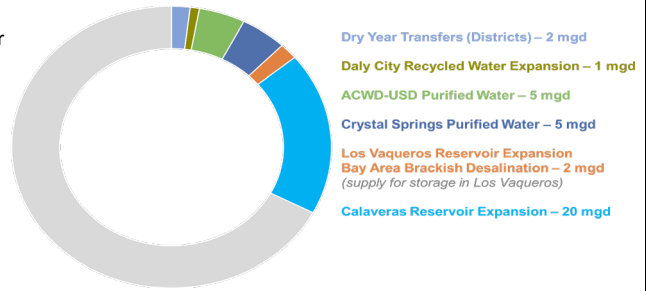
## **2.4 Project Summaries**

In the following pages, single page summaries of each project are provided, along with current planning and development schedules and additional details of each project included in this program.

## Summary of Alternative Water Supply Program

### Project Description

As the SFPUC plans to 1) meet environmental flow obligations requirements and projected customer obligations demands for existing customers; 2) evaluate serving new permanent customers and providing additional supply for existing customers; and 3) prepare for future climate effects and other uncertainties through the 2045 water supply planning horizon, there is a need to look beyond current surface water supplies and operations of the San Francisco Regional Water System (RWS) and local groundwater sources. The Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Program was established to evaluate new and diverse "alternative" water supply options such as expanding storage, groundwater banking, transfers, purified water (potable reuse), desalination, and technological innovations that can increase supply.



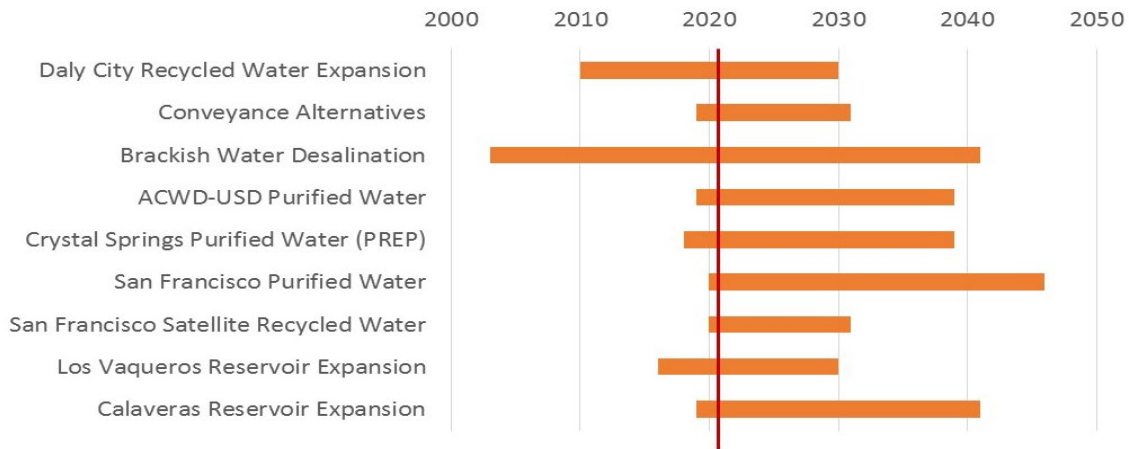
*Potential New Alternative Water Supply Options*

There are 14 projects listed as part of the SFPUC's AWS pProgram. While they all support the SFPUC's goal of balancing meeting future water needs, they are not all necessarily centered around the surface water supply source. The projects that can provide direct water supply benefits and are currently being evaluated include four regional water supply projects, two regional storage expansion projects, and two local water supply projects in San Francisco.

General Program Information				SFPUC Budget Information			
Average Annual Supply		Availability		10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation		Current FY '21 Allocation	
Varies		Varies		Regional	\$288M	\$17M	
				Local	\$10.3M	\$6.3M	
Total Project Costs				Capital Cost/Acre-Foot			
Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD	TBD			

### Programmatic Schedule

#### Proposed Schedule of Projects



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
Planning <b>18-Month Outlook</b> • Feasibility studies underway to identify and analyze project concepts	• Determining incremental water supply benefits • Integrating new supplies with existing supplies	• Potential to meet future water supply needs

## Daly City Recycled Water Expansion

### Project Description

This project can make an additional 0.7 mgd available in the South Westside Basin for drought supply. The project is envisioned to serve 13 cemeteries and other smaller irrigation customers with an average annual recycled water supply of 1.25 mgd, offsetting existing groundwater pumping from the South Westside Basin. This will free up groundwater, enhancing the reliability of the Basin. The project has been a regional partnership between the SFPUC, Daly City, and the California Water Service Company (Cal Water), in coordination with the Town of Colma and the irrigation customers who are located largely within Cal Water’s service area. As a private water utility, Cal Water’s participation in the project is subject to approval by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). SFPUC customers will benefit from the increased reliability of the South Westside Basin for additional drinking water supply during droughts. In this way, this project supports the Groundwater Storage and Recovery (GSR) Project, which is under construction.



Holy Cross Cemetery Colma, CA

### Project Partners

Daly City, Town of Colma, Cal Water and SFPUC

### SFPUC Project Manager

YinLan Zhang

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
0.7 MGD	Drought and All Years	Recycled Water / Groundwater Offset	Regional	TBD

### Total Project Cost

<b>Est. Capital Cost:</b>	\$85.0M	<b>Est. Annual O&amp;M:</b>	\$2.0M
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### SFPUC Budget Information

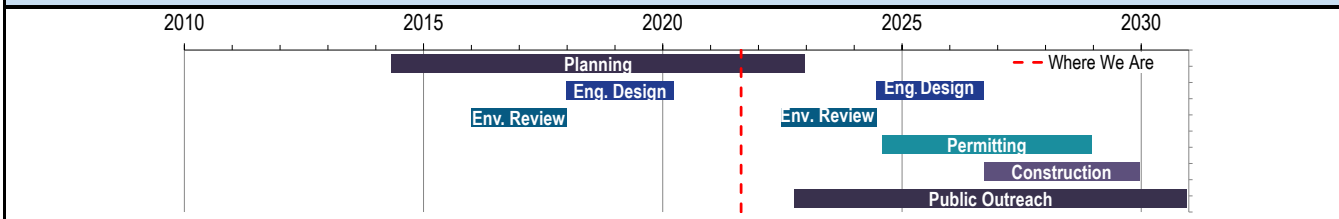
<b>10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation:</b>	\$85.0M	<b>Current Allocation:</b>	\$2.5M
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### Institutional Complexity

SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
<p>Planning</p> <p><b>18-Month Outlook</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify Project ownership and cost structure among Partners (SFPUC, Daly City, Cal Water)</li> <li>Evaluate project alternatives</li> <li>Develop Term Sheet for project</li> <li>Outreach and communication with cemeteries and Colma</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Securing customers (cemeteries and others)</li> <li>Partner buy-in and involvement</li> <li>Finalizing and procuring storage tank location</li> <li>Realizing groundwater offset benefits through GSR</li> <li>Loss of 1-2 SFPUC retail customers, dependent on negotiations with partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing reliance of cemeteries on groundwater pumping for irrigation will increase the reliability of the Southwest Groundwater Basin for drinking water supply</li> <li>Recycled water supply may be available for additional customers (to be identified)</li> <li>Diversifying water supply portfolio</li> <li>Replace some potable water used for irrigation with recycled water (0.05 mgd)</li> </ul>

## SFPUC-Alameda County Water District - Union Sanitary District Purified Water Partnership

### Project Description

This project will provide a new purified water supply utilizing Union Sanitary District (USD)'s treated wastewater and further treating it through a multi-barrier advanced treatment process to meet or exceed drinking water standards. While the potential volume of supply will be determined through a feasibility evaluation, prior studies indicate the potential for at least 4 mgd of new supply. Purified water produced at USD could be transmitted to the Quarry Lakes Groundwater Recharge Area to supplement recharge into the Niles Cone Groundwater Basin or for other uses in Alameda County Water District's (ACWD's) service area. With the additional water supply to ACWD, an in lieu exchange with the SFPUC would result in more water left in the SFPUC's Regional Water System. Additional water supply could also be directly transmitted to the SFPUC through a new intertie between ACWD and SFPUC. A range of scenarios considering treatment capacity, distribution potential and feasibility are being considered through an evaluation between the three partner agencies.



*Quarry Lakes, Alameda County*

### Project Partners

Union Sanitary District (USD), Alameda County Water District (ACWD) and SFPUC

### SFPUC Project Manager

YinLan Zhang

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
TBD	All Years	Purified Water	Regional	TBD

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### SFPUC Budget Information

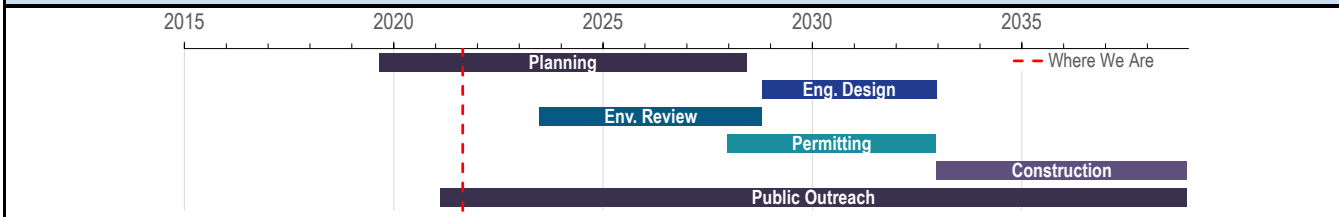
10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation:	\$5.0M	Current Allocation:	\$2.5M
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### Institutional Complexity

SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
<p>Planning</p> <p><b>18-Month Outlook</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and analyze the two selected alternatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncertainty of planned capital improvements at wastewater treatment plant may affect purified water treatment requirements</li> <li>Potential water quality change to Quarry Lakes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leverages existing facilities to provide water supply</li> </ul>

## Crystal Springs Purified Water

### Project Description

This is a purified water project that could provide 6-12 mgd of water supply through reservoir water augmentation at Crystal Springs Reservoir in San Mateo County, within the SFPUC's Regional Water System (RWS). Treated wastewater from Silicon Valley Clean Water and/or the City of San Mateo would go through a water purification process that uses multi-barrier treatment technology to meet state and federal drinking water quality standards. The purified water would then be transmitted 10-20 miles (depending on the alignment) to Crystal Springs Reservoir, blended with regional surface water supplies and treated again at Harry Tracy Treatment Plant. In addition to the SFPUC and the wastewater agencies, Cal Water, Redwood City and BAWSCA are also participating in the project. Initial feasibility analyses have been completed. Additional planning, including analysis of feasible operational scenarios, impacts to RWS operations, and the evaluation of Direct Potable Reuse (DPR) alternatives, are needed to further evaluate the feasibility and impacts of this project.



*Crystal Springs Reservoir*

### Project Partners

Silicon Valley Clean Water, City of San Mateo, Cal Water, Redwood City, Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA) and SFPUC

### SFPUC Project Manager

YinLan Zhang

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
TBD	All Years	Purified Water	Regional	TBD

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### SFPUC Budget Information

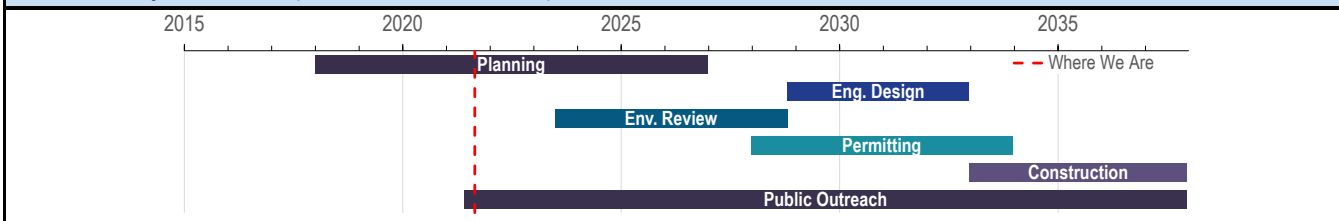
10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation:	\$4.5M	Current Allocation:	\$2.0M
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### Institutional Complexity

SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
<p>Planning</p> <p><b>18-Month Outlook</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue analysis of impacts of new water supply into Crystal Springs Reservoir</li> <li>Perform modeling analysis</li> <li>Refine model inputs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational and water quality challenges in Crystal Springs Reservoir</li> <li>Construction challenges in parts of distribution area</li> <li>Water supply during non-drought years would impact operations and storage availability in the Regional Water System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces Bay discharges</li> <li>Provides a new drought-resistant water supply</li> </ul>



## Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion

### Project Description

The Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion (LVE) Project is a storage project that will enlarge the existing reservoir located in northeastern Contra Costa County from 160,000 acre-feet to 275,000 acre-feet. The main objectives of the expansion include increasing water supply reliability for municipal, industrial and agricultural customers as well as ecosystem benefits to south-of-Delta wildlife refuges and Delta fisheries. While the existing reservoir is owned and operated by Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), the expansion will have regional benefits and will be managed by a Joint Powers Authority that will be set up prior to construction. Meanwhile, Contra Costa Water District is leading the planning, design and environmental review efforts. The LVE Project includes construction of new pipelines, upgrades to existing facilities and reoperation of some facilities. Storage in LVE can provide a dry year water supply benefit to the SFPUC's Regional Water System (RWS). Currently, SFPUC staff are pursuing scenarios of 20,000 - 40,000 acre-feet of storage. In addition, water supply and conveyance to the RWS need to be determined before the SFPUC determines the extent of participation in the LVE project. Conveyance Alternatives, Brackish Water Desalination, and BARR simulation are planning efforts that are linked directly to this project.



*Los Vaqueros Reservoir*

### Project Partners

Alameda County Water District (ACWD), CCWD, East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), SFPUC, Zone 7 Water Agency, and the San Luis Delta Mendota Water Authority

### SFPUC Project Manager

Senobar Lanigan

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
To be identified in a separate project	Drought and/or All Years	Storage	Regional	TBD

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	\$980M	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### SFPUC Budget Information

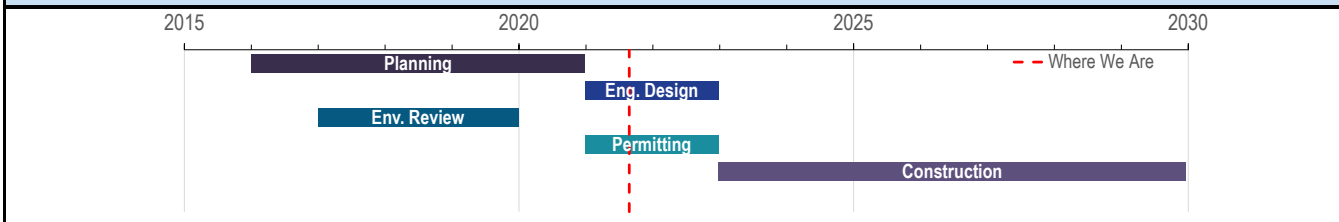
10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation:	\$10.5M	Current Allocation:	\$2.5M
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### Institutional Complexity

SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



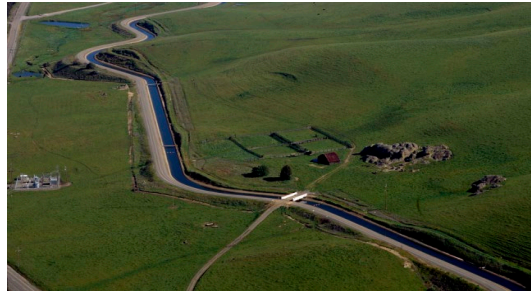
Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
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Planning; Environmental Review <b>18-Month Outlook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated storage and usage cost allocations</li> <li>JPA formation</li> <li>Identification and preliminary characterization of water supply options</li> <li>Staff recommendations on conveyance and storage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity and institutional constraints for conveyance to RWS</li> <li>Firm water supply source</li> <li>Depending on conveyance option, water quality and need for pretreatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides operational flexibility, particularly in drier years</li> <li>Allows the SFPUC to manage existing supply more efficiently</li> </ul>
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## Conveyance Alternatives

### Project Description

This project is dependent on the SFPUC's participation in the Los Vaqueros Expansion Project in Contra Costa County. Through this evaluation, SFPUC staff will evaluate the potential mechanism(s) available to transfer or exchange water for the benefit of SFPUC Regional Water System (RWS) customers. The volume of water that can be transferred would be the same volume of water that is stored by SFPUC in Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project (to be determined).



*South Bay Aqueduct*

The three conveyance alternatives that will be explored as part of this project using the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA) include 1) a transfer with ACWD; 2) a transfer with Valley Water; and 3) delivery to San Antonio Reservoir. Partners will include the SBA Contractors (ACWD, Zone 7 Water Agency, Valley Water), particularly any agency identified as a feasible transfer partner. Of the three options along the SBA, only one (delivery to San Antonio) provides a water supply directly into the RWS. Any conveyance option utilizing the SBA will likely include pipeline improvements and may also include pretreatment and/or pumping, depending on the option pursued. Reliability of the SBA is critical to the viability of these options.

In addition to the SBA, SFPUC is also considering other alternatives, including the potential for a new intertie with the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD).

### Project Partners

SFPUC and BAWSCA working with SBA Contractors: Alameda County Water District (ACWD), Zone 7 Water Agency, and Valley Water

### SFPUC Project Manager

Senobar Lanigan

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
Dependent on water supply	All Years	Transfer	Regional	TBD

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### Institutional Complexity

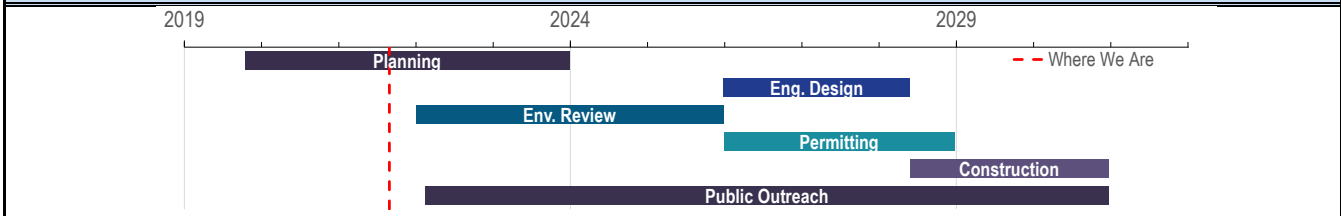
SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### SFPUC Budget Information

10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation:	\$3.0M	Current Allocation:	\$2.0M
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### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)

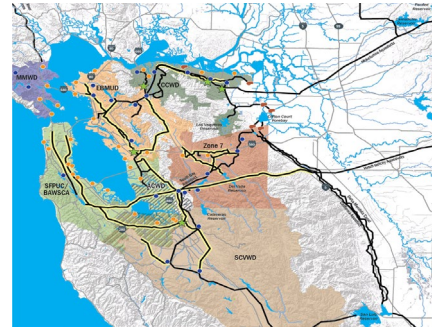


Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
<p>Planning</p> <p><b>18-Month Outlook</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify preferred conveyance and delivery alternative and plan next steps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional arrangements / willingness of stakeholders</li> <li>Availability of supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leverages existing infrastructure</li> </ul>

## Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR) Shared Water Access Program (SWAP)

### Project Description

In 2016, eight of the Bay Area's largest water utilities formed a partnership to explore opportunities to transfer and exchange water across service areas to better serve customers, particularly in times of droughts and emergencies. The partnership is intended to leverage the existing infrastructure and interconnections that exist between the partnering agencies. The Bay Area Regional Reliability (BARR) Partnership includes the following agencies: 1) Alameda County Water District (ACWD), 2) Bay Area Water Supply & Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), 3) Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), 4) East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), 5) Marin Municipal Water District (MMWD), 6) the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), 7) Valley Water (formerly Santa Clara Valley Water District and 8) Zone 7 Water Agency.



BARR Service Areas

The BARR Partnership has received two grants from the US Bureau of Reclamation to support for collaborative drought planning. A Drought Contingency Plan was completed in 2017. Currently, the BARR Partnership is planning to test water transfer scenarios through a Shared Water Access Program (SWAP) so that future transfers can be implemented more readily in times of drought or emergency. The SFPUC is participating in a water transfer simulation with ACWD and BAWSCA that would simulate the use of the South Bay Aqueduct (SBA) for an exchange with ACWD and a transfer into San Antonio Reservoir.

### Project Partners

SFPUC and BAWSCA working with SBA Contractors: Alameda County Water District (ACWD), Zone 7 Water Agency, and Valley Water

### SFPUC Project Manager

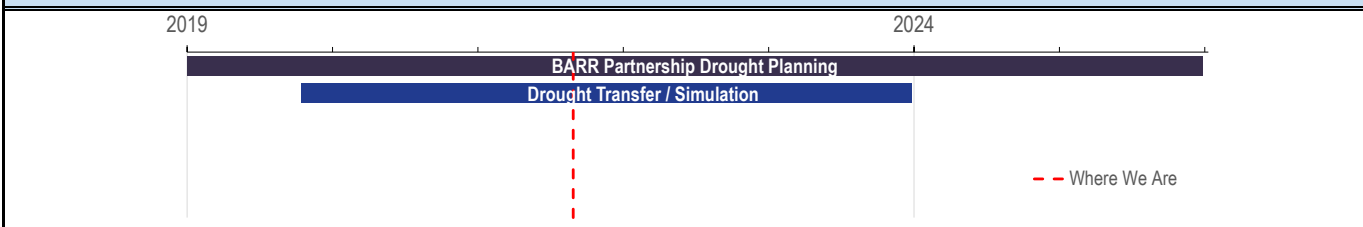
Manisha Kothari

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
Dependent on water supply	Drought Years	Conveyance/Transfer	Regional	TBD

Total Project Cost				Institutional Complexity	
Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD	SFPUC Only	Multi-Party Partnership
SFPUC Budget Information				<small>Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.</small>	
CIP Budget Allocation:	\$0.3M				

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
Conceptual <b>18-Month Outlook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct water transfer simulation through SBA, considering operational, water quality, financial and legal impacts</li> <li>Review water quality and treatability analysis</li> <li>Evaluate financial implications and exchange agreements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional arrangements / willingness of stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourages regional water supply planning and collaboration</li> <li>Leverages existing infrastructure</li> </ul>

## Bay Area Brackish Water Desalination (Regional Desalination)

### Project Description

The Bay Area Brackish Water Desalination (Regional Desalination) Project is a partnership between Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), SFPUC, Valley Water, and Zone 7 Water Agency. East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) and the Alameda County Water District (ACWD) may also participate. The project could provide 10-20 mgd of new drinking water supply to the region by treating brackish water from CCWD's existing Mallard Slough intake in Contra Costa County. The project relies primarily on available capacity in an extensive network of existing pipelines and interties that already connect the agencies, as well as existing wastewater outfalls and pump stations. The new infrastructure needed for this project includes a treatment facility and upgrades to existing facilities. Zone 7 Water Agency would likely need a new intertie with EBMUD. Depending on the conveyance system used, additional pretreatment and/or facility upgrades may be needed.



*Bay Delta Wetland*

Early planning studies conducted between 2003-2015 assumed that the project would provide a steady water supply of 9 mgd to the SFPUC in all years; however, the SFPUC is currently seeking drought year supply via storage in Los Vaqueros Reservoir from this project. The final volume share will be subject to negotiation with other partners. The SFPUC would not directly receive desalinated water, but would take delivery of water through a series of transfers and exchanges.

### Project Partners

Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), Valley Water, Zone 7 Water Agency and SFPUC

### SFPUC Project Manager

Manisha Kothari

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
TBD	Dry Years (with storage) and/or All Years	Desalination / Transfers	Regional	TBD

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### Institutional Complexity

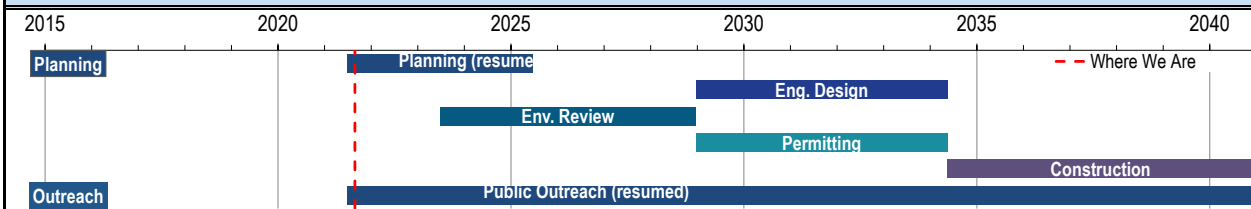
SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

### SFPUC Budget Information

10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation:	\$5.0M	Current Allocation:	\$1.5M
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Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



### Current Status

Planning

### 18-Month Outlook

- Feasibility analysis to resume after planned BARR pilot (2A) is completed
- Supply potential and delivery mechanism to be worked out among partners

### Risks and Uncertainties

- Some impacts to sensitive fish may be unavoidable
- Water rights and permitting likely to be challenging
- Conveyance options are limited to transfer water to Regional Water System

### Benefits

- Availability during dry years
- Lower GHG emissions than seawater desalination
- Leverages existing infrastructure
- Storage option in Los Vaqueros provide dry year benefits

## Calaveras Reservoir Expansion

### Project Description

This storage project envisions the expansion of Calaveras Reservoir to store excess Regional Water System (RWS) supplies or other source water in wet/normal years. No expansion of water rights from the local watershed is anticipated. With the Calaveras Dam Replacement project in place, Calaveras Dam holds a capacity of 96,850 acre-feet, or 31 billion gallons of water. Through an expansion, up to an additional 289,000 acre-feet, or 94 billion gallons of storage could be realized. Calaveras Reservoir is owned and operated by the SFPUC for the benefit of RWS customers. No external partners are anticipated at this time. The expansion of Calaveras Reservoir would provide storage for additional water that can be available in all water year types. The proposed project would include raising the dam, increasing the capacity of the outlet structures and the spillway, and the addition of any transmission and pumping needed to bring water to Calaveras Reservoir. Constraints including water availability and conveyance will need to be evaluated.



*Calaveras Reservoir*

### Project Partners

SFPUC Only

### SFPUC Project Manager

Susan Hou

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
N/A	Drought Years and/or All Years	Local Storage	Regional	TBD

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### Institutional Complexity

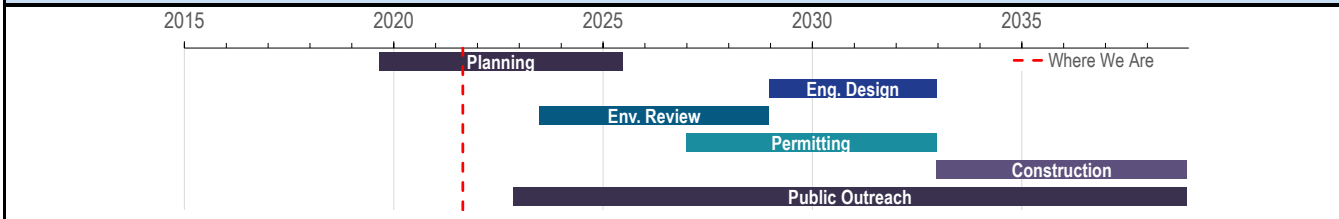
SFPUC Only D Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### SFPUC Budget Information

10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation:	\$3.5M	Current Allocation:	\$2.5M
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### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



### Current Status

Planning

### 18-Month Outlook

- Consultant team identifying and evaluating conveyance alternatives

### Risks and Uncertainties

- Availability of additional water from the Tuolumne River to divert to storage

### Benefits

- Provides operational flexibility, particularly in dry years
- Increases storage capacity in the SFPUC's largest reservoir
- Increases utilization of Tuolumne River and other wet/normal year supply

## Groundwater Banking

### Project Description

Groundwater banking in the Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock Irrigation District (the Districts) service areas could be used to provide some additional water supply to meet instream releases in dry years reducing water supply impacts to the SFPUC service area. For example, additional surface water could be provided to irrigators in wet years, which would off-set the use of groundwater, thereby allowing the groundwater to remain in the basin rather than be consumptively used. The groundwater that remains in the basin can then be used in a subsequent dry year for irrigation, subsequently freeing up surface water that would have otherwise been delivered to irrigators to meet instream flow requirements.



*Irrigation in MID service area*

Feasibility study of this option is included in the proposed Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement.

### Project Partners

MID and TID  
Groundwater users within the MID/TID service areas that also receive surface water deliveries from the Districts

### SFPUC Project Manager

Ellen Levin and Michael Carlin

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
Unknown	Drought Years	Groundwater / Storage	Regional	TBD

### Total Project Cost

<b>Est. Capital Cost:</b>	TBD	<b>Est. Annual O&amp;M:</b>	TBD
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### Institutional Complexity

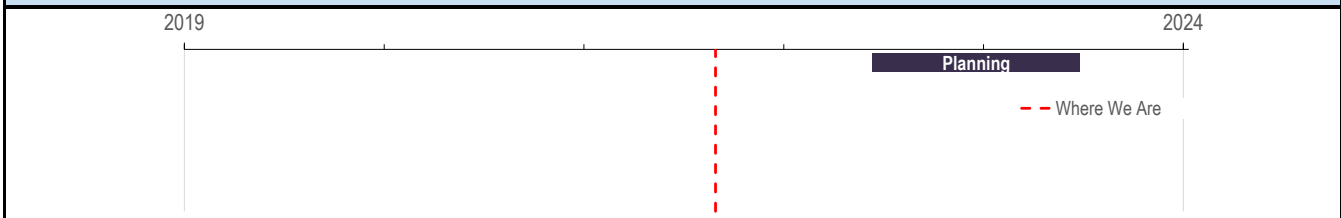
SFPUC Only	<div style="background-color: #e67e22; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div> Multi-Party Partnership
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### SFPUC Budget Information

<b>CIP Budget Allocation:</b>	\$0.0M
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Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
Conceptual <b>18-Month Outlook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate next step based on negotiations of Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional challenges relating to water rights and basin management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional storage, with availability in dry years</li> </ul>

## Inter Basin Collaborations

### Project Description

Inter-Basin Collaborations could provide net water supply benefits in dry years by sharing responsibility for in-stream flows in the San Joaquin River and Delta more broadly among several tributary reservoir systems. One mechanism by which this could be accomplished would be to establish a partnership between interests on the Tuolumne River and those on the Stanislaus River, which would allow responsibility for streamflow to be assigned variably based on the annual hydrology. The Tuolumne system tends to spill more excess flow in wetter years than the Stanislaus, and this excess flow could be shaped and credited to meet Stanislaus system requirements, while New Melones Reservoir in the Stanislaus system is refilling. Then the stored water could be partially used to provide required streamflow to meet Stanislaus and Tuolumne requirements in future dry years.



Inter-Basin Collaborations could also include groundwater banking, utilizing the connections between the OID and MID surface water service areas.

Feasibility study of this option is included in the proposed Tuolumne River Voluntary Agreement. Any collaboration would need to protect the interests of all participants.

*Reservoirs on the tributaries to the San Joaquin River*

### Project Partners

- Tuolumne interests (SFPUC, MID, TID)
- Stanislaus interests (OID, SSJID, USBR)
- Groundwater users that also receive surface water for irrigation

### SFPUC Project Manager

Ellen Levin and Michael Carlin

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
TBD	Varies	Storage or Exchanges	Regional	Unknown

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### SFPUC Budget Information

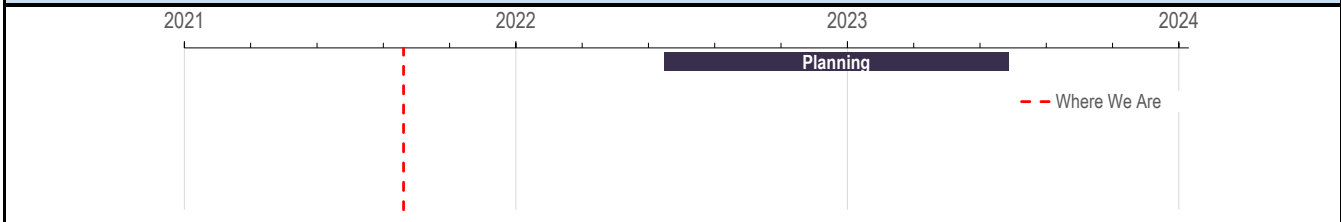
CIP Budget Allocation:	N/A
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### Institutional Complexity

SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration will require agreements and operational changes among many public and private parties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better management of basins can lead to greater regional water supply availability</li> <li>• Water supply and environmental benefits</li> </ul>
<b>18-Month Outlook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with other parties to be scheduled pursuant to Voluntary Agreement negotiations</li> </ul>		

## Dry Year Transfers - Districts

### Project Description

In 2008, the SFPUC Commission adopted the Water System Improvement Program (WSIP) Phased Variant to ensure that the SFPUC could continue to reliably meet the projected needs of its customers through 2030. One element of WSIP Phased Variant was a drought year water transfer. Coupled with the Regional Groundwater Storage and Recovery Project (GSR), this project was intended to ensure drought reliability in the planning horizon. The SFPUC pursued a long-term agreement to transfer 2 mgd from Modesto Irrigation District (MID) in drought years. However, the negotiations were terminated in 2012. Subsequently, SFPUC staff initiated discussions with the Oakdale Irrigation District (OID) to secure a similar drought year transfer. While no transfer has been secured to date, the SFPUC continues to pursue discussions with partners to explore potential transfer opportunities on the Tuolumne River and throughout the San Joaquin Valley.



*Don Pedro Reservoir*

### Project Partners

SFPUC  
Oakdale Irrigation District  
Modesto Irrigation District

### SFPUC Project Manager

Ellen Levin and Michael Carlin

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
TBD	Drought Years	Transfer	Regional	TBD

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### SFPUC Budget Information

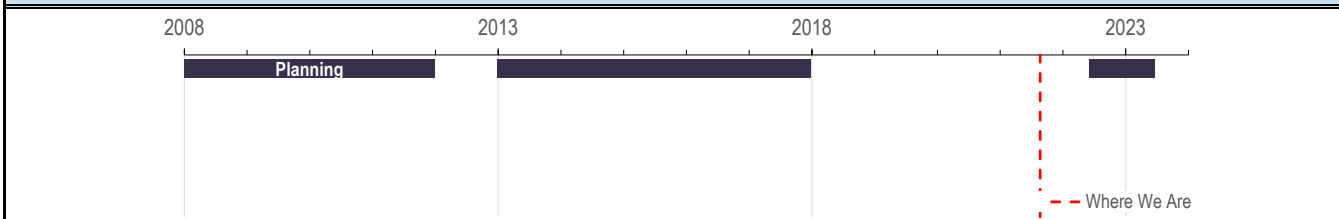
CIP Budget Allocation:	TBD
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### Institutional Complexity

SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional arrangements / willingness of stakeholders</li> <li>Availability of supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leverages existing supply and existing infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>18-Month Outlook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resume discussions with Districts</li> </ul>		



## San Francisco Purified Water

### Project Description

The San Francisco Purified Water Project is a concept that envisions providing approximately 5 million gallons per day of new, local drinking water supply in San Francisco. The project would treat secondary effluent sourced from one of San Francisco's wastewater treatment plants through a multi-stage, multi-barrier advanced treatment process to produce water that meets state and federal drinking water standards. The treated water would then be blended at one or more of San Francisco's drinking water reservoirs. This treatment and distribution process is referred to as treated water augmentation, and State regulations are still under development (anticipated by 2023). The SFPUC would have no external partners in developing the project infrastructure, but close coordination with regulators, other utilities contemplating similar projects, and our communities will be very important throughout the planning and development of this project.



*Southeast Treatment Plant*

Before engaging in project planning, SFPUC conducted initial research and testing around water quality, process reliability, and operational needs for purified water opportunities. Initial outreach with staff and local communities was also carried out. This building-scale research project (PureWaterSF) was completed in 2020 with grant support from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Water Research Foundation. Data revealed that the treatment processes operated as anticipated. A feasibility study is underway to identify potential size, scale and other next steps. This study will be completed in 2022. Additional research, testing, training and outreach is also anticipated.

### Project Partners

SFPUC only

### SFPUC Project Manager

Manisha Kothari

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
5 mgd	All Years	Purified Water	Local	TBD

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### SFPUC Budget Information

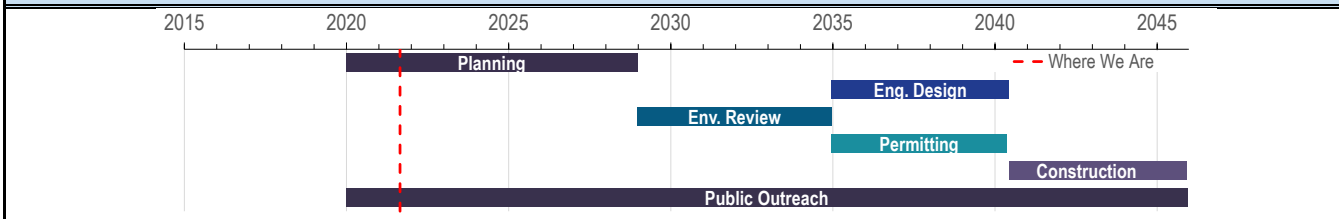
10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation:	\$5.5M	Current Allocation:	\$0.5M
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### Institutional Complexity

SFPUC Only ■ Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
Research / Conceptual <b>18-Month Outlook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study purified water opportunities</li> <li>Develop a stepwise approach for planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulatory framework not in place until after 2023</li> <li>Need for additional testing, analysis and study</li> <li>Public perception</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces Bay discharges</li> <li>Takes advantage of treated recycled water availability</li> </ul>

## Satellite Recycled Water

### Project Description

The proposed Satellite Recycled Water Project would provide a tertiary recycled water supply to meet the demands of dual plumbed buildings in San Francisco that do not currently have a non-potable water supply source. Based on prior surveys, there is likely less than 0.5 mgd of demand for existing buildings that have the ability to use non-potable water, but lack the supply. This project would include a small centralized tertiary treatment facility, storage tank, and transmission lines that would be located nearest to a majority of the end uses. This project would provide an appropriate water supply source for non-potable irrigation, as well as commercial and industrial uses not addressed by the Non-Potable Ordinance (NPO).



*Rendering of Chase Center in San Francisco*

### Project Partners

SFPUC only

### SFPUC Project Manager

Taylor Chang


### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
Up to 0.5 mgd	All Years	Recycled Water	Local	TBD

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	TBD
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### Institutional Complexity

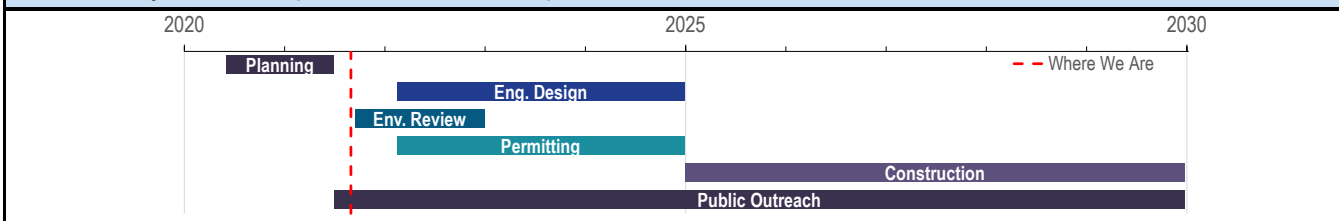
SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### SFPUC Budget Information

10-Yr CIP Budget Allocation:	\$4.8M	Current Allocation:	\$0.8M
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### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
Conceptual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost relative to customer potential</li> <li>Land availability</li> <li>Complexity of serving dispersed customers</li> <li>Potential for cross-connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bridges gap not met by Non Potable Ordinance (NPO) for non-potable needs</li> <li>Reduces Bay discharges</li> <li>Potential for potable offset</li> <li>Matches right water for right use</li> </ul>
<b>18-Month Outlook</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out feasibility study including alternatives analysis</li> </ul>		

## Innovations Program

### Project Description

This program supports development of new technologies and initiatives to demonstrate the feasibility of atmospheric water generation, heat recovery systems in non-potable systems, expanded leak detection, and breweries treating process water for reuse. Included in the Innovations Program are demonstration of new technologies and grant funds to support partnership opportunities. Examples of projects within the Innovations Program include grant funding to support the reuse of process water in breweries, and onsite reuse projects with heat recovery systems. The SFPUC is also testing leak detection technologies and will pilot the use of atmospheric water generation technology locally.



*Fog on Golden Gate Bridge*

### Project Partners

Various

### SFPUC Project Manager

Paula Kehoe

### General Project Information

Average Annual Supply	Availability	Supply Type	Local or Regional?	Capital Cost/Acre-Foot
Varies	Varies	Local	Local	N/A

### Total Project Cost

Est. Capital Cost:	TBD	Est. Annual O&M:	N/A
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### Institutional Complexity

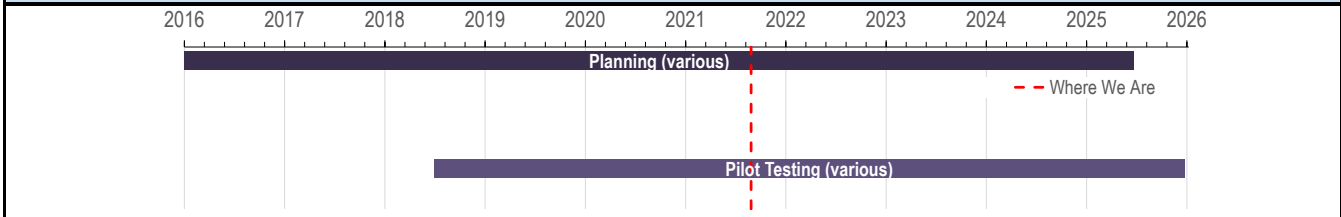
SFPUC Only  Multi-Party Partnership

Institutional complexity is a relative measure that takes into account project service area, project facilities ownership, number of project partners, cost share, and whether SFPUC is construction and design lead.

### SFPUC Budget Information

CIP Budget Allocation:	\$0.5M	
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### Estimated Project Schedule (Not a Baseline Schedule)



Current Status	Risks and Uncertainties	Benefits
Planning; Pilot Testing <b>18-Month Outlook</b> • Continue developing projects to demonstrate potential for water savings and supply	• Individual projects may be small, making them costly	• Identifies new technology opportunities to increase efficiency and water availability

## Section 3. Program Fundamentals

### 3.1 Introduction

This section includes background information on the Alternative Water Supply (AWS) Program and is intended to serve as a program reference. It includes information on how the AWS Program was established, program goals, planning priorities, program schedules, and information on resources for program administration such as staffing, funding, and contracting. Much of the information included in this section will be the same from one quarterly report to the next. However, new information may occasionally be added to the section, and useful information presented in the upfront sections of previous quarterly reports may be moved into this section from time to time. When new information is added, or if significant updates are made to previously included background information, the sections will be marked as “updated”.

### 3.2 Purpose of the Program

*(Updated September 2021)*

As the SFPUC plans to 1) meet environmental flow requirements and projected obligations for existing customers; 2) evaluate serving new permanent customers and providing additional supply for existing customers; and 3) prepare for future climate effects and other uncertainties through the 2045 water supply planning horizon, there is a need to look beyond current surface water supplies and operations of the San Francisco Regional Water System (RWS) and local groundwater sources. The AWS Program was established to evaluate new and diverse “alternative” water supply options such as expanding storage, groundwater banking, transfers, purified water (potable reuse), desalination, and technological innovations.

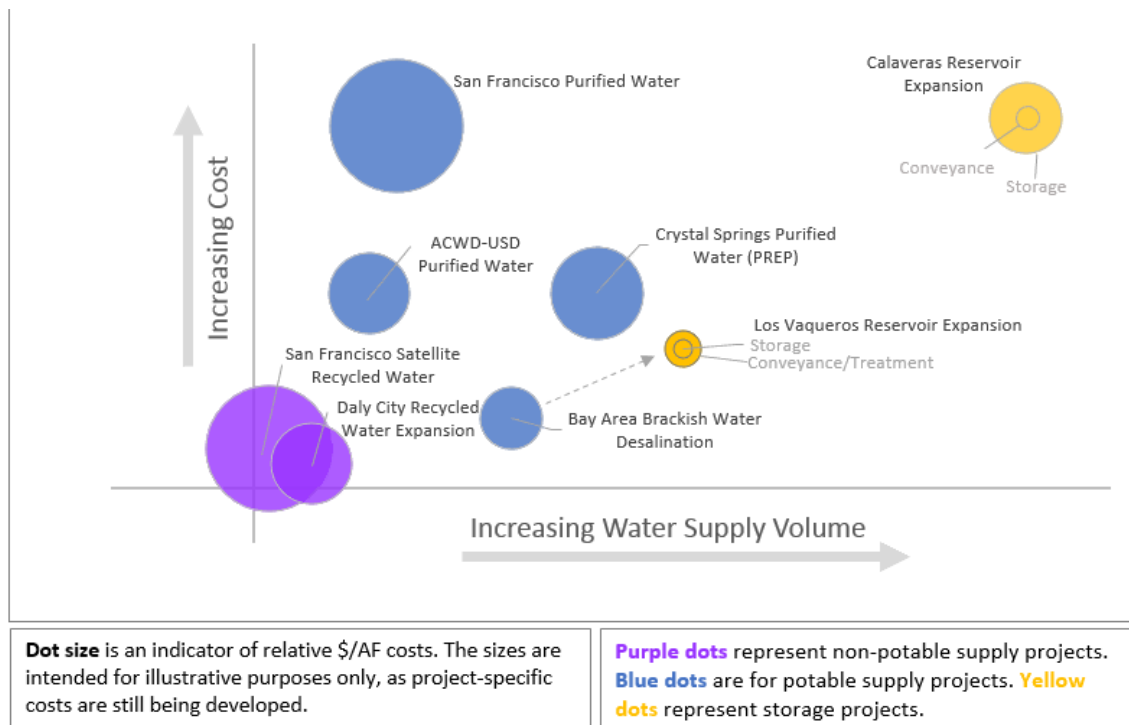
There are 14 projects listed as part of the SFPUC’s AWS Program. Among them, there are four regional water supply projects, two regional storage expansion projects, and two local water supply projects in San Francisco. In addition to regional and local water supply projects, the AWS Program includes evaluating and supporting existing infrastructure and pursuing complementary infrastructure options to meet future water supply needs. Included in this category are one evaluation of conveyance to deliver new supplies, one simulation of a transfer that can provide insight into the feasibility of a new water supply and exchange opportunities, and one project to explore new ways of increasing supply or offsetting demand increases in San Francisco. Studies are underway to evaluate all these projects. Finally, there are also three additional water supply projects that would require partnerships with Irrigation Districts on the Tuolumne and/or Stanislaus Rivers (referred to here as upcountry projects). These projects may be analyzed in the coming months, in conjunction with negotiation efforts with the State on the Bay Delta Water Quality Control Plan (Bay-Delta Plan). The upcountry projects are described in

these quarterly reports, and more information will be provided on their development as it becomes available.

The SFPUC is still in the early stages of planning and significant uncertainties about cost, volume and timing of supply availability remain. However, all the projects under consideration will require significant capital investments and ongoing operations and maintenance support. Storage projects can provide significant water supply volume and can be operated to maximize dry year deliveries when the SFPUC’s anticipated needs are greatest, but they require water supply. Desalination and potable reuse projects offer supplies in the range of 5-12 mgd each, but will likely have significant permitting, water rights and other regulatory considerations. They are also more difficult to operate intermittently for dry year supply. The lowest-cost projects being considered will likely be the non-potable supply projects, but non-potable demands are increasingly limited, particularly in San Francisco. The tradeoffs associated with projects and other technical, institutional, operational and financial considerations will continue to be studied and reported on through the planning phase of project development for the AWS projects.

The relative volume and cost of the alternative water supply projects are shown in **Figure 6** below. Purple dots represent non-potable supply projects, blue dots represent potable supply projects, and yellow dots represent storage projects.

**Figure 6. Relative Volume and Cost of Alternative Water Supply Projects**



### 3.3 Planning Needs, Priorities and Service Objectives

*(Updated September 2021)*

The need to pursue these alternative water supply options stems from the significant water supply needs that the SFPUC faces within the planning horizon and because traditional supplies are increasingly limited. While these needs will continue to evolve over time, our adaptive planning approach is focused on being able to explore and plan a diverse set of water supply options to meet needs when they arise while continuing to provide reliable and sustainable water supply to all our retail and wholesale customers.

Among the water supply needs before the SFPUC, the most significant is represented by the need to make up for new instream flow requirements on the Tuolumne River. In December of 2018, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted amendments to the Bay-Delta Plan. For the SFPUC, the effect of this action is a requirement to leave 40% of unimpaired flows in the Tuolumne River to achieve fishery improvements in the Bay-Delta system. SFPUC staff determined that the impact of this new flow requirement in the Tuolumne River would be a reduction in available water supplies by approximately 93 mgd during dry years at the current contract levels of demand.

The SFPUC is pursuing litigation against the State Board and is simultaneously seeking a compromise solution through a Voluntary Agreement with the State of California. In the meantime, water supply projects take years and even decades to plan and implement. Complexities of implementing alternative water supply projects can require even longer lead times for planning than traditional water supply projects. Thus, there is an urgency to plan new water supply opportunities that provide dry year reliability so that we can continue to meet our highest priority needs and our LOS Goals and Objectives.

In our planning framework, water supply needs will be met in the order of priority. These planning priorities, which were first articulated for the Commission in August 2016, have been slightly modified over time and are expressed as follows:

1. Offset instream flow needs and meet regulatory requirements (*obligatory*)
2. Meet existing obligations to existing permanent customers (*obligatory*)
3. Make current interruptible customers permanent (*policy decision*)
4. Meet increased demands of existing and interruptible customers (*policy decision*)

In conjunction with these planning priorities, the SFPUC considers how well we can achieve our LOS Goals and Objectives related to water supply and sustainability when considering new water supply opportunities. The key LOS Goals and Objectives relevant to this effort can be summarized as:

- Meet dry-year delivery needs while limiting rationing to a maximum 20 percent system-wide reduction in water service during extended droughts
- Diversify water supply options during non-drought and drought periods
- Improve use of new water sources and drought management, including groundwater, recycled water, conservation, and transfers
- Meet, at a minimum, all current and anticipated legal requirements for protection of fish and wildlife habitat
- Maintain operational flexibility (although this LOS Goal was not intended explicitly for the addition of new supplies, it is applicable here)

Together, the planning priorities and LOS Goals and Objectives provide a lens through which we consider the water supply options and opportunities as we strive to meet all our foreseeable water supply needs. Developed in line with this framework, the focus of the current planning effort and the AWS Program is on meeting water supply needs that are evaluated based on the contractual obligations, projected demands and the available supplies. With the variability in the obligations and projected demands, it is important for the AWS team to simultaneously aggressively plan for obligations while advancing those projects that will ensure that projected demands are met. The matrix below shows the water supply needs under different planning scenarios.

	Obligations (mgd)		Available Water Supply (mgd)		Water Supply Needs (mgd)
<b>Planning for Obligations (2045) Drought Year</b>	Obligations for Permanent Wholesale Customers, Anticipated Obligations for Interruptible Customers, and Retail Allocation	274	Water supply available with no new instream flow requirements	257	<b>17</b>
			Water Supply available with implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan and rationing	152	<b>122</b>
	Demands (mgd)		Available Water Supply (mgd)		
<b>Planning for Demands (2045) Drought Year</b>	Projected Demands in the Retail and Wholesale Service Areas accounting for conservation, and offsets from onsite water recycling and non-SFPUC System supplies	236.4	Water supply available with no new instream flow requirements	257	-
			Water Supply available with implementation of the Bay-Delta Plan and rationing	152	<b>84.4</b>

With the adoption of the Bay-Delta Plan in 2018, the AWS team is proceeding with the assumption that it would be implemented. Although the flow volume may change with the Voluntary Agreement negotiations, the current water supply need to meet obligations is estimated to be 122 mgd. Under the same flow scenario, the water supply needed to meet projected demands is estimated to be 84.4 mgd.

With the central objective of meeting water supply needs, the planning approach for the AWS Program allows for a process that understands the range of estimated needs and supply availability in the context of uncertainties. It thus informs the different decisions from identifying and conceptualizing projects, planning them, to implementing or advancing them forward.

### 3.4 Making San Jose and Santa Clara Permanent Customers

*(Updated September 2021)*

Currently, the Cities of San Jose and Santa Clara are interruptible customers of the SFPUC. While the SFPUC has never interrupted water supply to San Jose and Santa Clara, the 2009 Water Supply Agreement (WSA) with the Wholesale Customers allows the SFPUC to issue a conditional notice of termination of supply if sufficient long-term water supplies from the RWS are not available. As customer demands increase and uncertainties loom regarding future water supply availability, San Jose and Santa Clara would like to become permanent customers of the SFPUC. Permanent status would give San Jose and Santa Clara the ability to guarantee water supply availability to support planned growth in the northern portion of each of these cities. For San Jose and Santa Clara to become permanent customers of the SFPUC, an additional 9 mgd of new, year-round supplies would be needed to meet historic demand levels and up to 15.5 mgd would be needed to meet planned demand through 2045. The 2045 water supply needs for the AWS Program account for the 9-mgd deliveries to San Jose and Santa Clara as part of anticipated wholesale customer obligations.

Customer	Historic Demand	Projected Demand
San Jose	4.5 mgd	9 mgd
Santa Clara	4.5 mgd	6.5 mgd

Under the 2009 WSA, as amended, the SFPUC is committed to making a decision about whether to make San Jose and Santa Clara permanent customers by December 31, 2028. In order to give San Jose and Santa Clara permanent status, the SFPUC would have to identify specific water supplies based on which to provide individual supply guarantees at the combined historic level of 9 mgd. Environmental review for the identified project(s) should be complete for the SFPUC to be able to select water supply alternatives to implement.



Through the evaluation of alternative water supplies, the SFPUC intends to identify supplies that can meet anticipated dry year needs and help the SFPUC Commission make a policy decision regarding permanent status for San Jose and Santa Clara by 2028.

### **3.5 New Alternative Water Supplies**

While the RWS will remain the backbone of the SFPUC's wholesale and retail supply into the future, stresses on that system and new water supply needs require that we consider alternative water supplies and creative and sustainable new solutions within the planning horizon to remain resilient and fully meet our needs. In addition to the opportunities identified, SFPUC staff are also continuing to seek more options. The new supply categories that are being used for the AWS planning effort are described in the paragraphs below.

***Storage (volume dependent on supply availability and conveyance).*** Both surface water and groundwater storage provide opportunities to hold water when we have it so that it can be available when we need it most (dry years). The amount of water storage we can use is dependent on the amount of additional supplies that could be secured as well as the capacity of the conveyance facilities that connect storage to our distribution system. The Calaveras Reservoir Expansion Project and the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion (LVE) Project would provide new storage opportunities. The Daly City Recycled Water Expansion Project would offset groundwater pumping in Colma, leaving more groundwater in the South Westside Basin, supporting the reliability of the ongoing Groundwater Storage and Recovery (GSR) Project during dry years. In addition, the SFPUC is exploring opportunities for inter-basin collaborations and regional groundwater banking in the Tuolumne River watershed. Expanding the capacity of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir was considered but is not being pursued in the planning horizon at this time.

***Dry Year Transfers (~2 mgd).*** A transfer of water from another agency utilizing existing facilities during dry years would be an ideal way to efficiently utilize existing water supplies. However, during droughts is when there is a significant shortage in water supply, so securing dry year transfers has proven difficult in the past due to institutional complexities. We are continuing to pursue all feasible opportunities.

***Purified Water (Potable Reuse) (~10-25 mgd).*** Potable reuse is the process by which treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant undergoes advanced treatment, including filtration, reverse osmosis, disinfection and advanced oxidation, to produce purified water (the product) that can be compared to drinking water standards. Depending on the nature of the project, this purified water can be used to augment surface water supplies, recharge a groundwater basin, or be blended in a drinking water reservoir for direct distribution. The latter form of potable reuse (treated water augmentation) is not yet regulated, but expected to be in 2023. Several utilities in California are considering purified water projects.

Unlike dry year transfers or storage projects that can enhance drought period reliability, potable reuse projects are generally designed to be operated in all years, including wet/normal years when use and storage capacity for that water may be limited or unavailable. As we pursue these projects, SFPUC staff continue to look for design and technology solutions for intermittent or scalable use.

***Desalination (~5-15 mgd).*** The Brackish Water Desalination Project could provide 5-15 mgd of new supply for the SFPUC. The proposed project would be located in East Contra Costa County with partners including CCWD, Zone 7 Water Agency and Valley Water. East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) and ACWD may also participate in the project. Like potable reuse projects, a regional desalination project would likely need to be operated year-round to maintain the integrity of the treatment systems unless scalable design or technology solutions are identified. However, developed in conjunction with the LVE Project, this project could be used to provide greater dry year supply reliability.

### ***3.5.1 Water Supply Programs not included in the AWS Program***

In 2008, the SFPUC Commission adopted the Phased Water Supply Improvement Program (WSIP), a variant of the proposed WSIP Program that included 10 mgd of conservation, recycled water and groundwater in San Francisco, and 10 mgd of conservation, recycled water and groundwater in the wholesale service area.

San Francisco is implementing its 10 mgd increment of local supply through the Local Water Supply Program. The program includes the San Francisco Groundwater Supply Project to augment San Francisco's retail water supply with local groundwater, and several recycled water projects, including the Westside Enhanced Water Recycling Project, to provide non-potable water for irrigation. The SFPUC has also implemented conservation programs to minimize both indoor and outdoor retail water demands, resulting in a per capita residential water consumption rate of 42 gallons per person per day, a rate that is half the statewide average.

Individual wholesale customers have implemented active conservation programs in their service areas to maintain low per capita use and are similarly investing in groundwater and water recycling programs to offset potable demands. The SFPUC does not track non-RWS supplies in the wholesale service area; however, we share best practices and coordinate on planning and messaging through BAWSCA and common planning efforts.

It's important to note that the projects identified to meet the 10 mgd local water supply commitments under WSIP were being planned well before the new dry year needs of up to 98 mgd were identified; therefore, they do not count toward meeting our current water supply needs that are the focus of the AWS Program.

### 3.6 Planning for Implementation

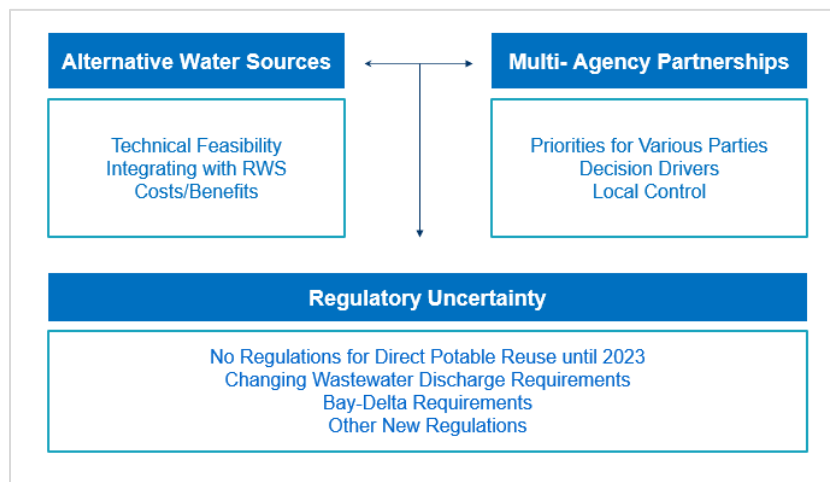
If all the projects identified through the SFPUC’s current AWS planning process to date could be implemented, there would still be a supply shortfall to meet dry year demands with San Jose and Santa Clara all-year water supply needs included. Furthermore, each of the supply options being considered has its own inherent challenges and uncertainties that may affect our ability to implement it.

Given the limited availability of water supply alternatives - unless the supply risks are significantly reduced or our needs change significantly - the SFPUC will continue to plan, develop and implement all project, partnership and policy opportunities that can help bridge the anticipated water supply gaps. In 2019 a survey was completed among water and wastewater agencies within the SFPUC service area to try to identify additional opportunities for purified water. Such opportunities remain limited, but staff continue to pursue all possibilities, and water supply options identified here may be augmented over time.

### 3.7 Trends and Risks

Of the regional<sup>6</sup> water supply options being considered, there is only one (Calaveras Reservoir Expansion) that does not involve multi-party partnerships with institutional complexities. In all other cases, the SFPUC relies on our partner water and wastewater utilities to move forward due to jurisdictions over water sources or infrastructure. Therefore, other agencies’ priorities, decision-making processes, funding, and other constraints are also factors in the feasibility, cost, and schedule of these regional projects (**Figure 7**).

**Figure 7. Special Considerations for the Alternative Water Supply Program**



<sup>6</sup> Outside the SFPUC’s retail service area.

Another risk facing some of the projects is regulatory uncertainty. While the State Board has adopted regulations for some forms of potable reuse, including groundwater injection and surface water augmentation, it has yet to pass regulations concerning direct potable reuse (DPR). Without clear regulatory guidance, projects with DPR components are at risk due to uncertainties concerning water quality criteria, treatment technologies, and overall feasibility.

### **3.8 Timeframe**

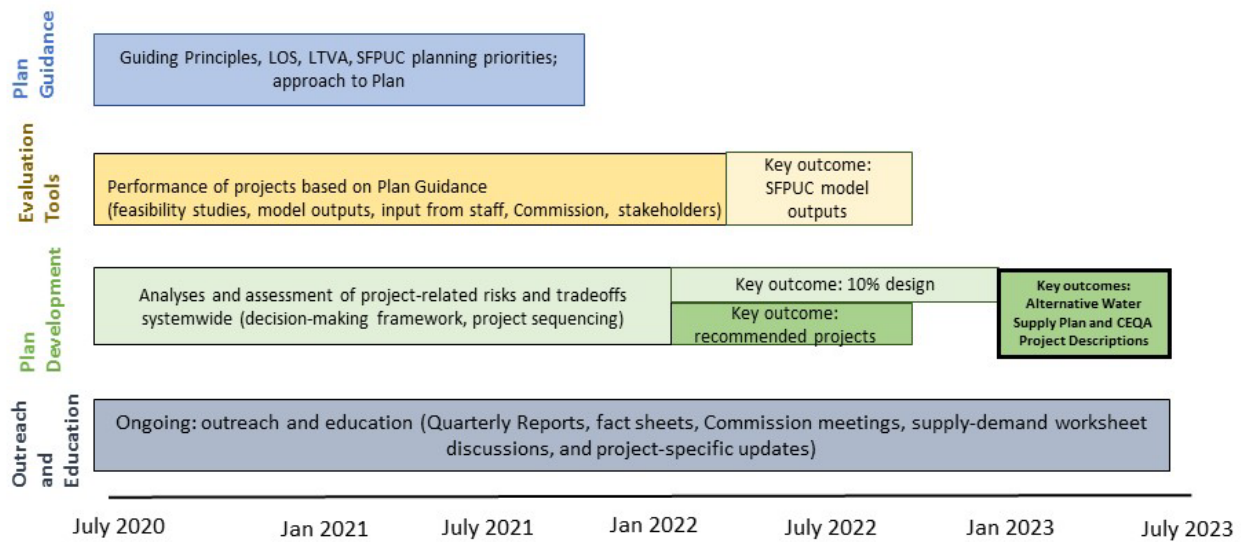
Planning remains in the early stages for the proposed Alternative Water Supply projects. Given the level of complexity and uncertainty around implementation, we expect that they will take between 10 and 30 years to implement. As we continue to plan, we will take into account the timing of water supply needs such as implementation of Bay-Delta Plan requirements during the next drought or the decision by 2028 to make San Jose and Santa Clara permanent customers.

### **3.9 Moving Toward Environmental Review**

As with traditional infrastructure projects, there is a need to progress systematically from planning to environmental review, and then on to detailed design, permitting and construction of these alternative water supply projects. Given the complexity and inherent challenges described in the previous sections, these projects will require a long lead time to develop and implement. However, the SFPUC's dry year needs may be imminent and decisions to make San Jose and Santa Clara must be made by 2028.

SFPUC staff have developed an approach and timeline to substantially complete planning and initiate environmental review by July 2023 (**Figure 8**) for a majority of the alternative water supply projects under consideration. This approach will allow sufficient time for environmental review so that decisions about the permanent status of San Jose and Santa Clara can be made by 2028.

**Figure 8. Alternative Water Supply Plan Development Process**

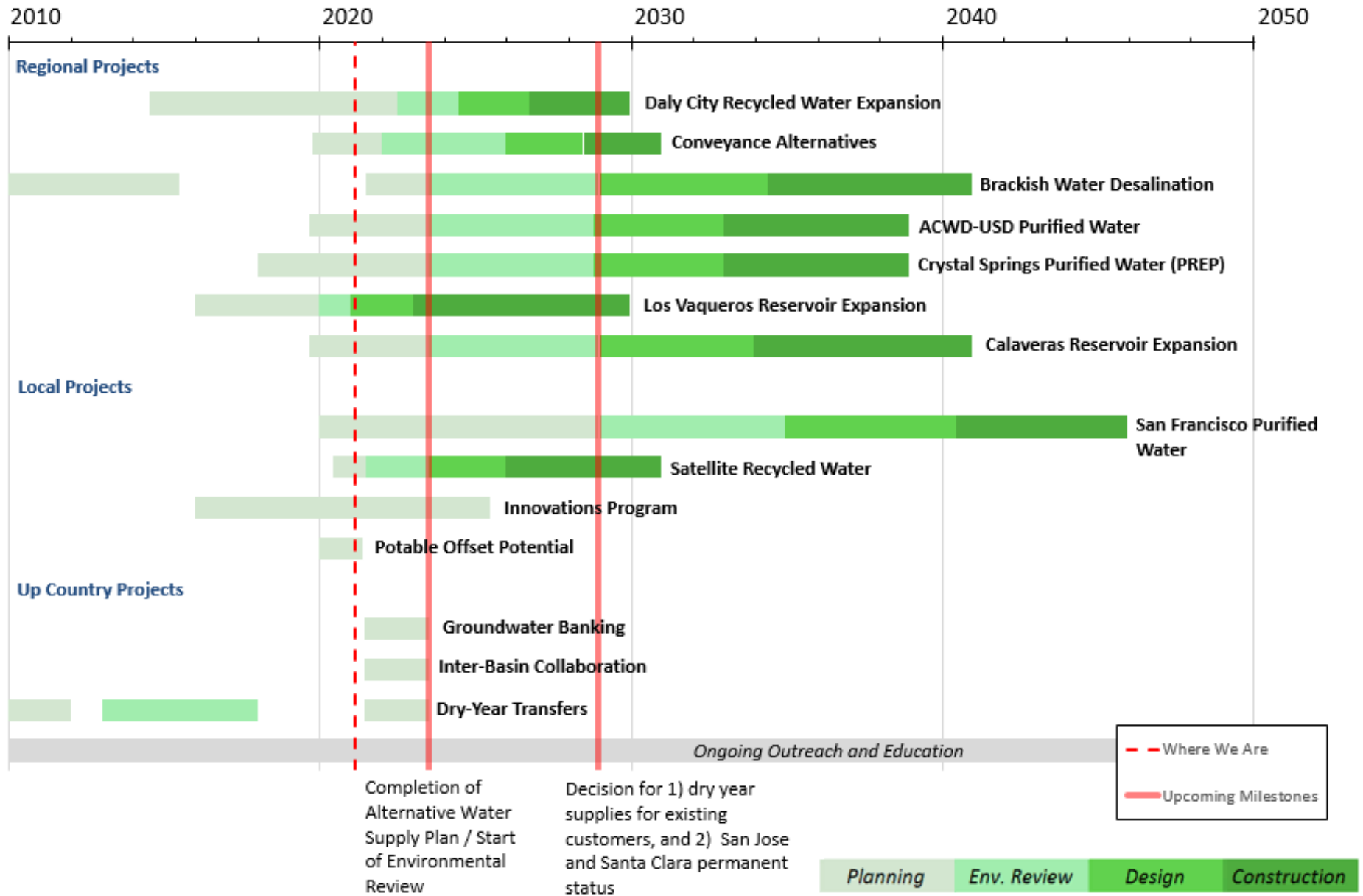


Although individual project evaluations and regular reporting and coordination are already underway, there is a need for a cohesive Alternative Water Supply Plan (AWS Plan) that ties together the planning objectives, assumptions and approach to guide the planning and evaluation process ahead of significant project development decisions by the Commission. As shown in **Figure 8** above, the AWS Plan will be developed concurrently with ongoing project-level feasibility analyses and program reporting and outreach.

Typically, a minimum of 10 percent design is needed to obtain the level of project detail required to begin preparation of an environmental document. To achieve this, the SFPUC will need to work closely with its partners to complete the feasibility phase of the projects and make decisions about which projects to pursue no later than 2023. The Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion (LVE) Project is an exception to this schedule because of external project drivers. In this case, the SFPUC decided to continue to participate in planning and design in September of 2020 and will need to decide whether to participate in the broader project implementation by December 2021. SFPUC staff are working toward having necessary project planning information and Plan guidance in place in time for the Commission to make an informed decision.

A high-level schedule overview of each alternative water supply project is shown on the next page.

# Proposed Programmatic Schedule



### **3.10 Staffing**

In order to advance the planning for several of these Alternative Water Supply projects expeditiously, the SFPUC has established a new group within the Water Resources Division, and a manager for this group was hired in December of 2020. In February and March of 2020, two new project managers were hired to focus on the detailed project-specific regional planning efforts underway, and a third project manager was added to the team in June 2021 to focus more resources on the development of the AWS Plan by 2023.

### **3.11 Water Supply Task Force**

Success in planning water supply projects will ultimately depend on our ability to operate and integrate these new supplies into our existing water supply network. This goal is even more challenging when the new water supplies are from very different sources than our existing surface water and groundwater supplies.

To advance these Alternative Water Supply projects in a thoughtful way, the SFPUC has established a Water Supply Task Force within the SFPUC that brings together a cross-functional group including planning, policy, environmental management, operations, water quality, finance, legal, and communications resources. Through early and frequent communications on all of the proposed projects, this group helps to anticipate long-term risks and challenges and address them early in the planning process. The Water Supply Task Force convenes every two weeks and has continued to do so remotely since March 2020.

### **3.12 Funding and Expenditures**

The Commission approved project budgets totaling over \$25 million in the current 2-year budget cycle for the continued planning of regional and local projects in February of 2020. Funding of \$17 million has been encumbered for regional projects in the current fiscal year 2020-2021. An additional \$6 million is available for regional projects. For local projects, \$6.3 million in funding is currently available to pursue exploration and planning for reuse.

The regional funds are aimed at completing planning studies for the Daly City Recycled Water Expansion Project, Crystal Springs Purified Water Project, ACWD-USD Purified Water Project, LVE Project, and Conveyance Alternatives. We anticipate that we will move into the design phase of the Daly City Recycled Water Project (unless a non-recycled water alternative is preferred after an alternatives analysis) and if conveyance is not a barrier, we could enter into Service Agreements and participate in a JPA for the construction and implementation of the LVE Project. The level of funding sought in this period assumes we will be in a position to continue to move forward on all of the current planning efforts.

### **3.13 Professional Services Contracts**

The Water Resources Division is managing two as-needed joint venture contracts with a capacity of \$4 million each with 1) Carollo Engineers and Water Resources Engineering (WRE) and 2) Woodard and Curran and SRT Consultants. Some of the capacity in these contracts will be used for planning studies associated with the Alternative Water Supply program, as needed to meet planning objectives. These vehicles enable the SFPUC to move quickly to evaluate specific planning needs. If necessary, other as-needed contracting capacity through the Water Enterprise may also be available. We are currently working through a Water as-needed contract to conceptualize an alternative intertie with EBMUD and completing work to report the results of PureWaterSF through another contract. We anticipate utilizing additional professional services support to advance planning efforts.

### **3.14 Adapting to an Uncertain Future**

The AWS Program is intended to identify, screen and plan for new alternative water opportunities that can help meet the SFPUC's foreseeable water supply needs over the planning horizon. Recognizing that these projects would introduce new sources of supply and require new partnerships, this program necessarily requires an integrated and holistic planning approach, both within the SFPUC and with external partners. Given the uncertain nature of planning needs, it also requires some built-in adaptability and flexibility. As this section described, the AWS Program has the infrastructure and resources needed to continue to plan in a changing environment.