



City of Santa Monica

Proposal for United States Bureau of Reclamation's
Notice of Funding Opportunity No. R23AS00076
WaterSMART: Water Recycling and Planning

Santa Monica OneWater Project – First Direct Potable Reuse Project in CA



Applicant Information:

City of Santa Monica
1685 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90401

Project Manager:

Sunny Wang, P.E. – Water Resources Manager
2500 Michigan Ave., Building 1, Santa Monica, CA 90404
sunny.wang@santamonica.gov
(310) 458-8230

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Date: February 23, 2023

Applicant Information: City of Santa Monica – Department of Public Works, Water Resources Division (Los Angeles County, State of California).

As the Western United States is experiencing worsening drought conditions due to climate change, innovations to conserve and use water more efficiently are needed to develop a sustainable water supply for the region. The City of Santa Monica (City) is applying for the WaterSMART: Water Recycling and Desalination Planning grant for its Santa Monica OneWater Project (Project) to expand indirect potable reuse (IPR) and/or implement direct potable reuse (DPR) to further its efforts to reduce its reliance on imported water supplies (e.g., oversubscribed Colorado River). Since 2017, the City has imported approximately 30-40% , or 3,400 to 4,500 acre-feet per year (AFY) of its water supply from the Colorado River and State Water Project water. Increasing water recycling through IPR and/or DPR in the City may provide up to an additional 4,500 AFY of locally sourced water supply. The grant from the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) No. R23AS00076 would assist the City in accelerating planning and preliminary design efforts to prioritize IPR and DPR solutions to augment local water supplies for domestic potable water use). In doing so, this Project would reduce demand on imported water supplies, support the State of California’s mandated Regional Housing Needs Assessment to add roughly 9,000 housing units in Santa Monica (69% of which are affordable housing for the region), help maintain eco-systems and protect the environment, aid in local and regional economic recovery efforts from the COVID-19 pandemic, and adapt to climate change impacts by diversifying the City’s water supply sources. Specifically, the funds would be used to: 1) confirm feasible locations to increase groundwater recharge via direct injection and begin preliminary design of the injection well(s); 2) map out a timeline, necessary infrastructure additions, cost, and agreements to implement a regional IPR project with the City of Los Angeles’ Operation NEXT; and, 3) advance the DPR treatment train with State regulators, develop treatment strategies to achieve 20/14/15 log reduction values (LRV) for virus, *Giardia*, and *Cryptosporidium*, respectively, and confirm infrastructure upgrades (e.g., recycled water booster pump station and pipeline) to integrate the City’s existing advanced water treatment facilities for DPR (note the City’s existing advanced water treatment facilities already achieve 19.5/18/18.5 LRV for virus, *Giardia*, and *Cryptosporidium*, respectively, and only needs minor improvements to satisfy California’s State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) draft DPR treatment criteria). The City estimates the proposed Project would take approximately 15 months to complete. Assuming a grant award date of October 2023, the planning and preliminary design efforts for the Project could be complete by the end of 2024. The Project will not be on a Federal Facility or involve Federal land.

2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project locations, either located within the City of Santa Monica or in West Los Angeles, are summarized in Figure 1. The City does not need to acquire any new property for the

proposed Project. The Project will not be on a Federal Facility or involve Federal land.

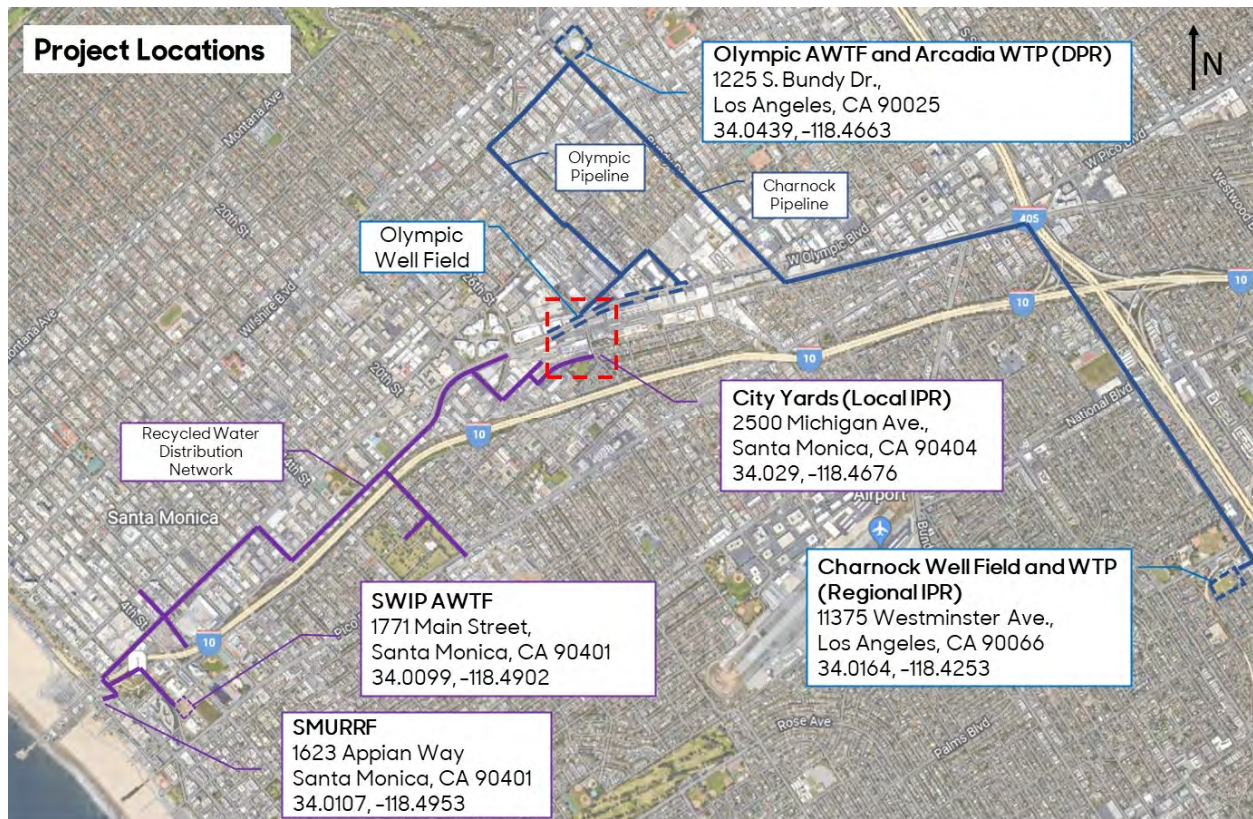


Figure 1: Project Locations

3 TECHNICAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City is applying for the USBR WaterSMART: Water Recycling and Desalination Planning grant for the Santa Monica OneWater Project. The Project would advance the planning/preliminary design of expanding IPR and/or implement DPR to augment the City's raw drinking water supply. The City is applying for grant funding under Funding Group I under USBR's NOFO No. R23AS00076 and is an eligible applicant as a municipal water supplier in the State of California. The grant funds would be used to assess the feasibility of expanding IPR or implementing DPR, prepare preliminary cost estimates, evaluate project alternatives, and advance preliminary design for the selected project alternative.

As California enters the 3rd year of the current historic multi-year drought, it is clear that alternative water supplies such as water recycling, potable reuse, and desalination will play a critical role in water supply sustainability and reliability across the Western United States. The City's Project will build on innovations already implemented to increase local water supply resiliency and reduce its reliance on imported water supplies (e.g., oversubscribed Colorado River). The City partnered with California's State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Water Resources, Los Angeles County, and the Metropolitan Water District of

Southern California (MWD) to deliver several *first of its kind innovations in water reuse and desalination* that included the first stormwater direct injection project in California, the first membrane bioreactor and cartridge filter permitted for potable reuse in California, and the first Flow Reversal Reverse Osmosis (FRRO) system in the United States. *The City seeks to partner with USBR, through the WaterSMART: Water Recycling and Desalination grant, to deliver the first DPR project in California.*

The proposed Project would not only address water supply shortages and reliability issues in the West, but it will also help the City address groundwater depletion and water quality issues, reduce pollution in the Santa Monica Bay, support regional affordable housing needs, reduce the City's water supply energy footprint, protect the City's water supply against natural disasters, maintain overall affordability in its water supply, and provide a OneWater model that other utilities can emulate to enhance their own sustainable and reliable local water supplies. The City's efforts to develop a local, resilient, and sustainable water supply will also benefit local Disadvantage Communities (DACs) and Severely Disadvantaged Communities (SDACs) that represent nearly 17% of the local community. The City's efforts will also support economic sustainability and growth in the region, such as the tourism and hospitality industries that are recovering to pre-pandemic levels that supported over 12,600 jobs (majority of which employs DAC and SDAC members in the region) and generated over \$1.9 billion for the local economy in 2019. *Specifically, the overall goals of the Project are to:*

- 1. Reduce the City's reliance on imported water supplies and alleviate pressures on the Colorado River and State Water Project.*
- 2. Maximize water recycling and water use efficiency through IPR and DPR*
- 3. Enhance sustainability and drought resiliency to create flexibility in adapting to climate change impacts on the City's water supply (e.g., stormwater harvesting during wet weather events for potable reuse and reducing pollution discharge into the Santa Monica Bay or leveraging municipal wastewater for DPR during drought periods).*

These goals are in alignment with priorities outlined by the Biden-Harris administration (e.g., EO 14008), the California Governor's Water Supply Strategy, and several regional watershed and water supply plans (e.g., Greater Los Angeles Integrated Water Management Plan, MWD's Integrated Resources Plan, and Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the Santa Monica Basin). To achieve these goals, the City has already identified three alternatives that could add up to 4,500 AFY of locally sourced water through potable reuse and aims to develop and refine each alternative through the work plan detailed within this proposal. The work plan consists of: 1) stakeholder coordination and public outreach to solicit feedback on each alternative or develop new ones; 2) reviewing existing data, facilities, and operations to establish baseline conditions for each alternative; 3) outlining regulatory compliance strategies and identifying compliance gaps within each alternative; 4) developing and ranking each alternative while considering environmental impacts, treatment requirements, operation requirements, and life-cycle cost; 5) advancing feasible projects to preliminary design; and 6) meet all of the requirements of Reclamation's Feasibility Study D&S WTR 11-01.

4 TECHNICAL PROPOSAL: EVALUATION CRITERIA

4.1 Evaluation Criterion 1: Project Planning and Analysis

Subcriterion No.1a – Water Recycling Needs and Opportunities

4.1.1 Describe the problems and needs in the project area.

In recent years, many regions around the globe have adopted new water supply management strategies to address the effects of climate change. In the State of California, traditional water supplies from the State Water Project and the Colorado River are experiencing ongoing, historic drought conditions that would take years, or even decades, to recover from. Every gallon or acre-feet of imported water that the City replaces with locally sourced water is made available to other users or eco-systems that are more heavily dependent on the Colorado River or State Water Project. All water agencies must do their part to diversify and develop sustainable solutions to combat climate change.

The City of Santa Monica aims to address numerous water supply issues to secure a sustainable and climate change resilient water supply, including:

- **Water supply shortages and reliability.** The City’s imported water supply (Colorado River and State Water Project) has faced historic shortages and its reliability has been compromised due to climate change . Extreme drought conditions have resulted in 0% allocation of State Water Project water for Southern California on December 1, 2021, and a starting allocation of only 5% for December 1, 2022, which contributed to a Regional Drought Emergency declared by the MWD for the Southern California region. During this period, MWD had to borrow water from the State Water Project to meet human health and safety needs in areas that are solely dependent on the State Water Project. The Colorado River is also facing historic low levels in its reservoirs at Lake Mead and Lake Powell after 23 years of drought, calling for all seven states reliant on the Colorado River’s supply to collaboratively develop a plan reducing their use immediately.
- **Mitigate risk of groundwater depletion and deteriorating groundwater quality.** Climate change has not only impacted the City’s imported water supply, but it has also impacted the City’s groundwater supply and the natural recharge cycle of the Santa Monica Groundwater Subbasin to maintain service levels for drinking water production. Reduction of groundwater levels impacts the City’s ability to restore two contaminated groundwater basins that are impaired from historical industrial activities.
- **Support regional affordable housing needs.** The Regional Housing Needs Assessment, as mandated by California State Law, required the City to plan for approximately 9,000 new housing units that would add approximately 1,500 AFY to the City’s total water demand. Roughly 69% of 9,000 new housing units are slated to be affordable housing for the region.
- **Prevent disruption of water supply from natural disasters.** The City’s imported water supply from the Colorado River and State Water Project is susceptible to service interruptions from earthquakes. For example, following the 1994 Northridge earthquake, the City’s imported water supply was interrupted for a few days where the

City had to rely solely on local groundwater supplies while emergency repairs were completed on conveyance infrastructure.

- **Support water affordability and economic recovery.** Reliance on imported water supplies from the Colorado River and State Water Project also subjects the City's residents and local economy to price volatility. Imported water is also more expensive than locally-sourced water supplies. Having an affordable and resilient water supply is key for economic recovery efforts in the region.

4.1.2 Describe the current and projected water supplies and demands in the project area; include a discussion on supply and demand imbalances. Additional consideration will be given to proposals that explain how the problems and needs in the area may be impacted by climate change, and/or if supply and demand projections will include climate change information.

Through water conservation efforts alone, the City has already permanently reduced 2,500 AFY per year of water demand on imported water supplies. As outlined in the City's 2018 Sustainable Water Master Plan (SWMP), the City aims to further reduce its reliance on imported water supplies (State Water Project and Colorado River) from 4,500 acre-feet per year (AFY), or roughly 40% of the City's water supply, to less than 200 AFY (<2% of the City's water supply). The City recently completed its Sustainable Water Infrastructure Project (SWIP), home to several "firsts" in water recycling, including the first membrane bioreactor and cartridge filter system in California to be granted pathogen removal credits for potable reuse, the first stormwater harvesting project that meets potable reuse standards for groundwater augmentation through subsurface applications, and the first below-grade advanced water treatment facility that purifies wastewater and stormwater to groundwater recharge standards all within a single facility.

The City's goal of achieving 99% water self-sufficiency by 2023, as outlined in the 2018 SWMP, has been impacted by climate change and the 2020 Regional Housing Needs Assessment where only 80% water self-sufficiency is achievable with current water supply infrastructure. Various future climate change scenarios were modeled in the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and 2022 GSP for the Santa Monica Groundwater Subbasin, where extreme, multi-year drought periods could impact the availability and sustainable yield of local groundwater supplies. The estimated future climate impact indicates the City may still need 3,000-4,000 AFY of imported water supplies to meet its projected future water demands or bridge the gap of any shortfalls on groundwater availability from reduced natural recharge. The Regional Housing Needs Assessment, as mandated by California State Law, also required the City to plan for over 9,000 new housing units that would add approximately 1,500 AFY to the City's total water demand.

4.1.3 Describe how the planning activities will investigate potential uses and markets for reclaimed or desalinated water (e.g., environmental restoration, fish and wildlife, groundwater recharge, municipal, domestic, industrial, agricultural, power generation, and recreation).

The planning grant from USBR would assist the City in accelerating planning and preliminary

design efforts to prioritize IPR and DPR solutions to augment local water supplies for domestic potable water use. These solutions would replace imported water supplies from the Colorado River, support required housing development in Santa Monica, and adapt to climate change impacts on the City's water supply sources through diversification and resiliency. The City's Recycled Water Master Plan has already identified ultimate non-potable recycled water demands for commercial, industrial, cooling, and recreation purposes. The focus of this Project is to augment drinking water supplies.

4.1.1 Describe the source water that will be considered for the project, including location, capacities, existing flows, treatment processes, and quantities of impaired water available to meet the new reclaimed, recycled, or desalinated water demands.

The source water that will be considered for the proposed Project includes advanced treated recycled water, treated stormwater/dry-weather urban runoff, and/or saline brackish water from the City's SWIP or advanced treated recycled water from a regional advanced water purification facility being planned by the City of Los Angeles in its Operation NEXT program. Please see summary in Table 1 on source water that will be considered for the Project, including location of the facilities, capacities, existing and available source water flows, existing demand, and available water for IPR and DPR applications.

4.2 Subcriterion No.1b – Evaluation of Project Alternatives

4.2.1 Describe the objectives that all alternatives will be designed to meet. What other water supply alternatives and project alternatives will be investigated?

The primary objectives of the proposed Project are to: 1) reduce the City's reliance on imported water supplies (Colorado River and State Water Project); 2) maximize water recycling within the City; and, 3) enhance sustainability and drought resiliency in the City's water supply portfolio through water conservation, water recycling, and desalination. The City is leveraging brackish groundwater, contaminated groundwater, stormwater, dry-weather urban runoff, and municipal wastewater in its local water supply portfolio. Collectively, all of these water sources work together as "One Water," due to their interdependencies, and a holistic approach has been used to evaluate the City's one water supply against imported water supplies.

4.2.2 Describe how the planning activities will develop project alternatives (water supply sources, reuse strategies, or treatment technologies) that have been or will be investigated.

The proposed Project will focus on advancing each project alternative summarized previously for IPR and DPR options. A preliminary scope of work is outlined in Table 2 to develop and evaluate the project alternatives. A more detailed description of each task is provided in the Project Budget section of the City's grant proposal.

Table 1: Summary of Source Water for the Project


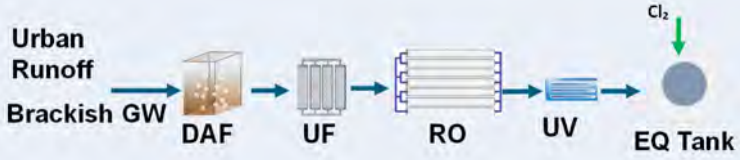

Facility (Location)	Treatment Processes	Available Source Water	Capacity	Existing Demand	Water Available
SWIP AWTF (1771 Main St., Santa Monica, CA 90401)		1.5 to 15 million gallons per day (mgd) (stormwater + urban runoff + wastewater)	1 mgd	0.25 mgd (IPR) 0.25 mgd (non-potable)	1 mgd
SMURRF + Clean Beaches Tank (1623 Appian Way, Santa Monica, CA 90401)		Up to 0.5 mgd (stormwater + urban runoff + brackish groundwater)	0.5 mgd		
Operation NEXT – Hyperion WRP (12000 Vista Del Mar, Playa Del Rey, CA 90293 (Planned)		275 mgd (wastewater, on average)	217 mgd (projected)	TBD	TBD

Table 2: Summary of Planning Activities to Develop and Rank Project Alternatives

Task	Description
Task 1 – Project Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement	Throughout the Project, the City will engage key stakeholders (e.g., City leadership, community groups, non-profits, etc.) and continuously hold various public outreach efforts to develop and refine each Project alternative.
Task 2 – Data Collection	Collect and review data on recycled water/water production, facility operations, design criteria of existing treatment facilities and conveyance infrastructure, and water quality. The data collection effort will help establish baseline conditions for each Project alternative to be evaluated.
Task 3 – Regulatory Considerations	Identify and outline regulatory compliance strategies for both IPR and DPR. Although IPR is well established in California, DPR regulations are set to be finalized in 2023. The initial effort for DPR alternatives will utilize anticipated regulatory context based on draft regulations and public review sessions held by the DDW.
Task 4 – Alternatives Development and Ranking	The Project will refine alternatives already identified in this proposal as well as develop up to three additional alternatives, which may be a combination of IPR and DPR solutions. Development and ranking will focus on environmental considerations, future climate change scenarios, treatment requirements (LRV for pathogen removal) to protect public health, operation requirements, and life-cycle cost.
Task 5 – Planning Study Report	A draft and final report of the Project to summarize alternatives development and ranking will be prepared and submitted to the USBR for review and input.
Task 6 – Preliminary Design	For the top-ranking alternative(s), each alternative would be advanced to the preliminary design phase for 30-percent level design and cost estimate (Class 5 Construction Estimate).

4.2.3 Provide a general description of the selected project, including project features, benefits, anticipated costs, and analyses conducted.

The proposed Project will evaluate both IPR and DPR options for the City to maximize its available recycled water supply to prioritize expanding IPR to recharge local groundwater aquifers and/or directly augment the City’s raw groundwater supply sent to the Olympic Advanced Water Treatment Facility (Olympic AWTF) and Arcadia Water Treatment Plant (WTP) as a DPR application. A summary of the Project alternatives, including key features, benefits, anticipated total project costs (including planning, feasibility design, preliminary and detailed design, and construction), and analyses conducted to date is provided in Table 3 and its location, capacities, treatment processes and available flows for each alternative is summarized in Figure 2, Figure 3, and Figure 4.

Table 3: Summary of Proposed Project Alternatives for Water Recycling

Alternative (Total Cost)	Key Features, Benefits, and Analysis Conducted
1A - Expand IPR Injection at City Yards using SWIP (\$9.5 million)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage available 1 million gallons per day (mgd) from SWIP and maximize use of existing recycled water infrastructure. • Hydrogeologic modeling indicates two groundwater recharge wells (~200-250 gallons per minute [gpm] each) could be supported to increase IPR at the Olympic Well Field. • Maintain sustainable yield at the Olympic Well Field (~ 2,000 acre-AFY). • Development of this alternative will focus on confirming location, footprint, ancillary equipment and support requirements, and establishing design criteria for the injection wells.
1B - Regional IPR at Charnock Well Field (\$30 million)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage Operation NEXT’s potential 217 mgd of advanced treated recycled water from the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant. • Preliminary estimates indicate each recharge well could inject up to 500 gpm at the Charnock Well Field and suggest 3 recharge wells may be feasible to support sustainable yield of local groundwater supplies (~ 7,000 AFY). • Development of this alternative will consider schedule of Operation NEXT, conveyance infrastructure requirements, and refining hydrogeologic models to confirm recharge capacity and location at the Charnock Well Field.
2 - Implement DPR with SWIP, Olympic AWTF, and Arcadia WTP (\$13.5 million)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage the SWIP and Olympic AWTF to meet California’s DPR requirements while maximizing water recycling efficiency and use of existing recycled water infrastructure. • Directly augment the raw groundwater supply treated at the City’s Arcadia WTP to augment ~1,000 AFY in drinking water supply. • Provide a road map to implement DPR in California for augmenting local groundwater supplies. • Based on initial discussions with state regulators, the City would need to evaluate the following: 1) adding a chemical disinfection treatment step (e.g., ozone or chlorine dioxide) to provide 1 LRV for virus, <i>Giardia</i>, and <i>Cryptosporidium</i>, and 2) installing a new recycled water booster pump station and connection to the Arcadia WTP to complete the DPR treatment train.

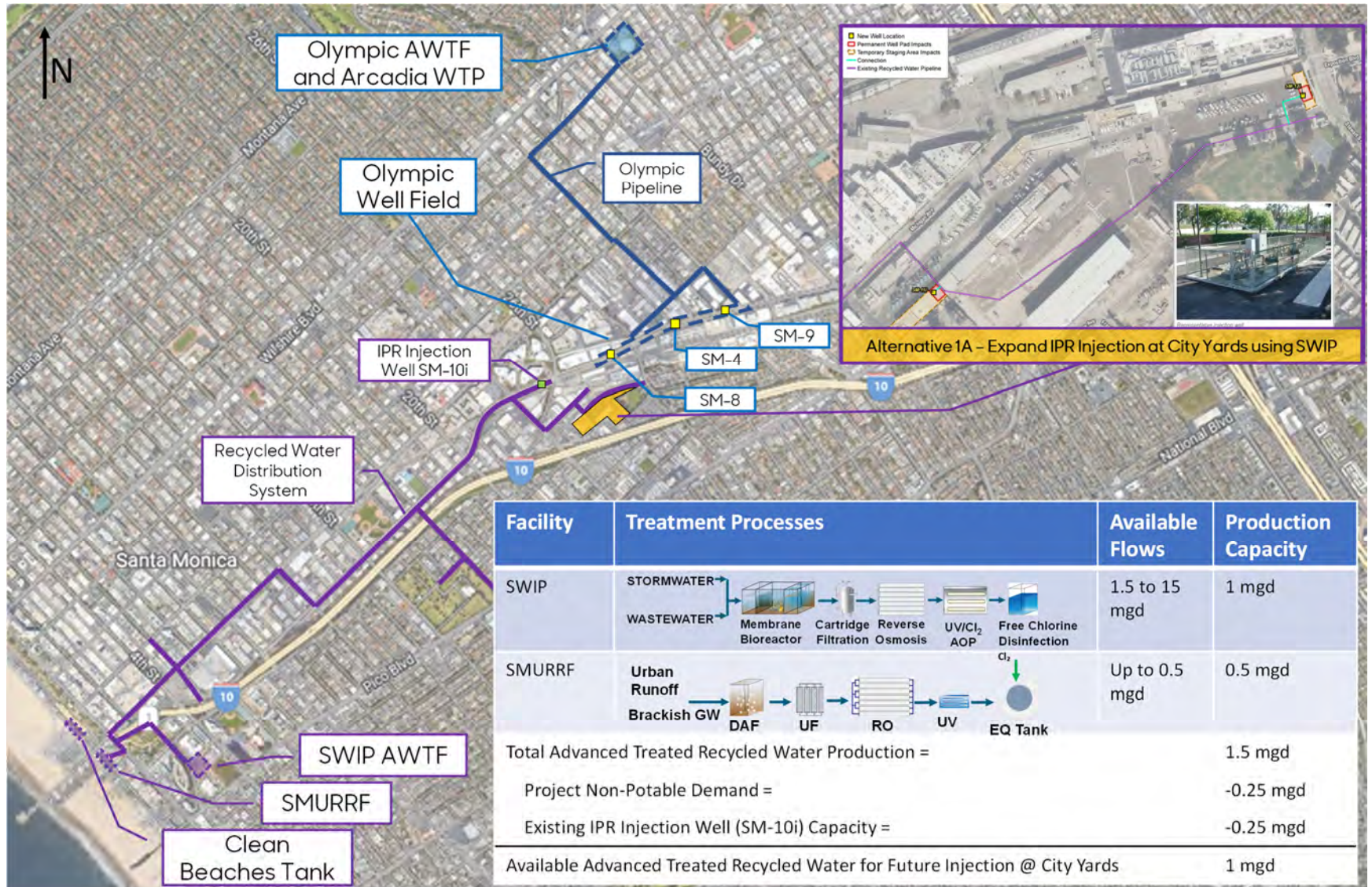


Figure 2: Summary of Alternative 1A – Expand IPR at City Yards with SWIP



Figure 3: Summary of Alternative 1B – Expand IPR at Charnock Well Field with Operation NEXT

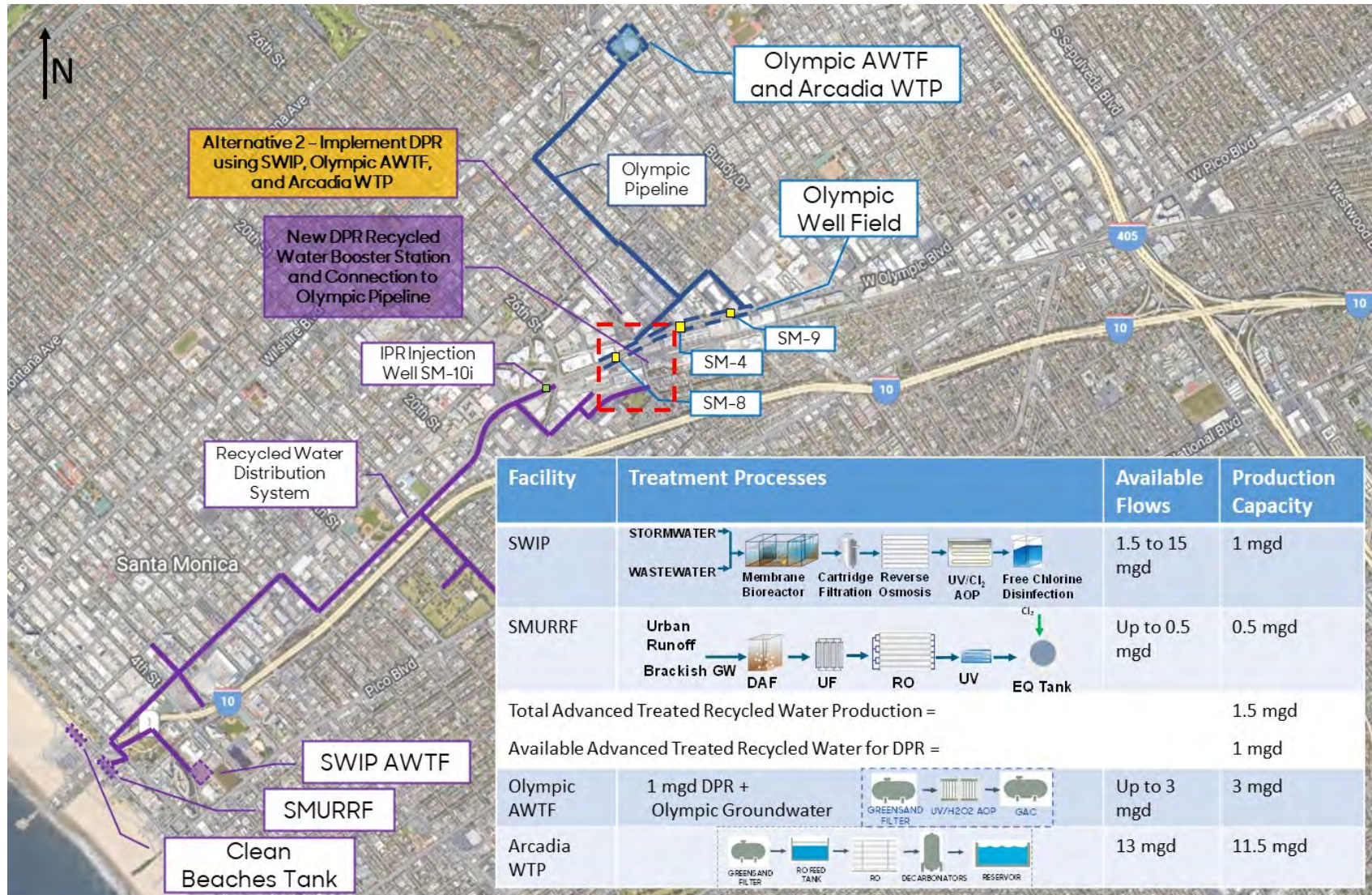


Figure 4: Summary of Alternative 2 – Implement DPR w/SWIP, Olympic AWTF, and Arcadia WTP

California's regional water supplier that imports Colorado River and State Water Project water. Increasing water recycling through IPR and/or DPR in the City may provide up to an additional 4,500 AFY of locally sourced water supply. Every gallon or acre-foot of demand on imported water that is reduced through the Project will free up water supplies to areas that are more heavily dependent on the State Water Project or Colorado River or help maintain ecosystems supported by those sources.

4.3.3 Describe the potential for the project to make water available to address a specific concern. Explain the specific concern and its severity. Also explain the role of the project being investigated in addressing that concern and the extent to which the project will address it.

Expanding IPR and/or adding DPR to the City's water supply portfolio not only provides a sustainable, drought resilient water supply to reduce the City's reliance on imported water supplies, but also addresses several other areas of concern that are listed below.

- **Water supply shortages and reliability.** A Regional Drought Emergency was declared by MWD in December 2022 due to extreme shortages in both the State Water Project and Colorado River that not only impact the reliability of the region's water supply, but also put the region's major hydroelectric power generation facilities at risk. The City's proposed Project would add up to 4,500 AFY of local sourced water supply that would reduce its demand on the Colorado River or State Water Project.
- **Groundwater depletion.** The proposed IPR and DPR projects align with the sustainable management actions outlined in the 2022 GSP for the Santa Monica Groundwater Subbasin per the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act in California to help sustain 10,000 to 11,000 AFY of local groundwater production.
- **Water quality issues.** Expanding IPR and/or adding DPR to the City's water supply portfolio would aid in maintaining the sustainable yield of the local groundwater basins, which is critical to restoring water quality in the groundwater basins due to historical industrial contamination at the Olympic and Charnock well fields.
- **Natural disasters that may impact water supply infrastructure.** Having a diverse, sustainable, and locally sourced water supply will reduce the City's reliance on imported water supplies which are susceptible to interruptions from a natural disaster (e.g., earthquakes). After the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, the City assisted in the emergency recovery efforts by relying solely on local water supplies while imported water supplies were interrupted by emergency repairs.
- **Availability of alternative water supplies.** The City's proposed Project will leverage and maximize use of available alternative water supplies, up to 1 mgd or 1,100 AFY locally, or tap into Operation NEXT's 217 mgd that would be available from the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant.
- **Increasing cost of water supplies.** One of the main benefits in developing a diverse, sustainable local water supply is to provide long term cost certainty for the City's water supply to support a sustainable community and economy. Imported water rates currently exceed costs for local water supply production, and by 2029, imported water supplies are projected to increase to \$300 more per AFY compared to implementing the

City's OneWater program. Outside funding support, in both low interest loans and grants, have been able to accelerate the payback period of investing in local water supplies.

4.3.4 Describe the potential for the project to help create additional flexibility to address drought. Will water made available by the project being investigated continue to be available during periods of drought? To what extent is the water made available by the project being investigated more drought resistant than alternative water supply options? Explain

The evaluation will consider climate change vulnerability (already quantified in the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan and the Santa Monica Groundwater Subbasin's 2022 Groundwater Sustainability Plan), life-cycle cost, regulatory monitoring and compliance, environmental impacts, operation requirements, use of existing facilities, and footprint/location of new facilities. Flexibility and adaptability of local water supplies are essential in combating climate change impacts where increasing unpredictability in weather patterns often result in severe, multi-year drought conditions in the Western United States. The City's proposed Project aims to maximize its available advanced treated recycled water to expand IPR, recharging local groundwater aquifers to maintain sustainable yield, and/or to expand DPR to directly augment drinking water supplies. Advancing and adding DPR to the City's water supply portfolio will further enhance the City's drought resiliency and increase water use efficiency over IPR.

4.4 Evaluation Criterion 3: Environment and Water Quality (20 points)

4.4.1 Describe the potential for the project to improve the quality of surface water or groundwater.

Increasing water recycling through IPR and/or DPR in the City will improve water quality in the Olympic and Charnock sub-basins, which account for nearly 9,000 AFY of the City's local groundwater supply. Due to historical industrial contamination, both sub-basins are currently being restored through advanced water treatment technologies that remove the contaminants and produce safe, high-quality drinking water. Expanding potable reuse would help maintain water levels to sustain groundwater remediation activities by maintaining groundwater levels and sustainable yield. In addition, the City's SWIP, which will be providing the source water for IPR/DPR, also diverts stormwater and urban runoff pollution away from the Santa Monica Bay, improving surface water quality.

4.4.2 Describe the potential for the project to improve effluent quality beyond levels necessary to meet State or Federal discharge requirements. Describe the potential for the project to improve flow conditions in a natural stream channel.

The Project would maximize the source water from the SWIP, which diverts stormwater and dry weather runoff pollution away from the Santa Monica Bay and reduces treated wastewater that is discharged into the ocean. On average, the SWIP is estimated to divert over 40 million gallons of stormwater and urban runoff pollution away from the Santa Monica Bay. In addition, when stormwater and dry weather urban runoff are not available, the SWIP is designed to purify up to 1,100 AFY of wastewater that would otherwise be

treated to lower, secondary effluent standard at the Hyperion Treatment Plant and discharged to the ocean. The SWIP purifies these water sources to meet or exceed drinking water regulations for its highest beneficial reuse to indirectly or directly augment drinking water supplies for the City. The City's SWIP has already obtained its permit for Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Reclamation Requirements from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board for non-potable use (Order No. R4-2021-0044) and is in the process of amending the permit for IPR (scheduled for September 2023).

4.4.3 Describe the potential for the project to restore or enhance habitat for non-listed fish and wildlife species.

This Project allows for the City to reduce its reliance on imported water and utilize local water sources, thus alleviating stresses on the Colorado River and State Water Project. As less water is extracted from these sources, native habitats for non-listed fish and wildlife species will experience less disturbance and can be enhanced. Non-listed wildlife will benefit from the reduction in freshwater outflows and entrainment losses to water diversion, which are major causes for habitat destruction. As an example, reducing the City's use of State Water Project would contribute to maintaining the delicate environmental balance at the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta for at risk species such as the longfin smelt, Central Valley steelhead, spring-run Chinook salmon, and the green sturgeon. The Colorado River is the lifeblood of the American West that span over seven states where wetlands and riparian forests along its banks support habitat for hundreds of species of birds, including a total of 27 at-risk species such as the Yellow-Billed Cuckoo, Rideway's Rail, Arizona Bell's Vireo, California Black Rail, Flannelmouth Sucker, and Yuma Hispid Cotton Rat.

4.4.4 Describe the potential for the project to provide water or habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered species.

The Project will also aid in protecting listed threatened and endangered species, the City would help limit impacts to the Bay-Delta by reducing demand on the State Water Project. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is home to the Delta Smelt, which is listed as threatened and endangered on the Federal and California Endangered Species Acts, respectively. Causes for the decline to the Delta Smelt include reduction in freshwater outflows, entrainment losses to water diversion, and high outflows. For the Colorado River, reducing water from the river would help preserve natural stream flows that support threatened/endangered species such as the bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, humpback chub, and razorback sucker. This Project will reduce imported water supplies and maximize local, sustainable water supplies lessening the City's impact on endangered species.

4.5 Evaluation Criterion 4: Department of the Interior Priorities

4.5.1 Combating Climate Change and Strengthen Water Supply Sustainability/Resilience

Climate change is resulting in longer and more severe droughts in western United States. By maximizing water recycling opportunities such as IPR and DPR, the City would meet its water demands locally through multiple sources and adapt to climate change impacts, such as harvesting stormwater during heavy rain events or purify wastewater as a drought resilient water supply, without having to import water from the Colorado River or State Water

Project. The City is positioned to be the first in California to leverage multiple water sources during both rain and drought events to increase IPR and implement DPR to provide a climate resilient, local water supply for the community. The proposed Project also aligns with several priorities outlined by the Biden-Harris Administration, including E.O. 14008: *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad* as summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary of Climate Change Priorities Addressed by the Project

Priority	Benefit Provided by Proposed Project
E.O. 14008: Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad	
Section 102: we will help build upon the Paris Agreement’s overarching goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in DPR and IPR will help with drought impacts and advance climate resilience efforts. A sustainable, local water supply will also help sustain local/regional economy including the local hospitality and tourism sector that generated \$1.9 billion in 2019 prior to the pandemic.
Section 102d: one of the United States’ priorities will be enhanced climate ambition and integration of climate considerations, including sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPR and IPR will help with sustainable development of much needed housing in the State as identified in the Regional Housing Needs Assessment, while not increasing the strain on our water supplies
Section 203b: the National Climate Task Force will organize and deploy a government-wide approach to combat the climate crisis; increase climate resiliency, conserve our waters and biodiversity, spur well-paying union jobs and economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing strain on the Colorado River and State Water Project, resulting in less pumping and disturbance of fish and wildlife to help retain biodiversity and increase conservation efforts. Creating additional operations and administrative jobs, thus creating skilled well-paying union jobs locally. Having a sustainable, drought-resilient water supply also supports economic recovery and growth efforts.
Section 216: Task Force will work with state and local governments to conserve 30% of land and 30% of water by 2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing IPR and DPR in the City will replace up to 10% of the City’s imported water use through local water recycling efforts. Increasing local water supplies will support regional housing needs without increasing use of land/footprint (10% increase in population in the City)
Section 219: we must ensure that environmental and economic justice are key considerations in how we govern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having a local, sustainable water supply benefits the entire City, which includes residents that live in severely disadvantaged and disadvantaged communities and allows our community to thrive, create jobs, and sustain local economies.

4.5.2 Project Benefits to Disadvantaged or Underserved Communities

The proposed Project benefits the entire City by maximizing local water supplies and limiting imported water deliveries while providing local cost certainty and affordability to its water supply. The City incorporates a significant portion of underrepresented and disadvantaged communities. Implementation of this project will ensure these communities do not experience significant and unreasonable impacts to their water supply incurred by ongoing water shortage measures in response to severe drought conditions.

Project benefits allocated to Disadvantaged Communities (DACs) and Severely Disadvantaged (SDACs) were calculated by geographic area and population as defined by California's Department of Water Resources DAC Mapping Tool. Within the City of Santa Monica, DACs geographically occupy approximately 12% of the area of the City's distribution network and SDACs occupy approximately 17% based on 2016 – 2020 Census Block Group, Tract, and Places data from the American Community Survey provided through the DAC Mapping Tool. By population within the City of Santa Monica, approximately 4% of the population is within an SDAC, and approximately 9% is within a DAC. The DAC and SDAC in the City are a result of historic structural racism in local housing policies, such as exclusionary zoning, which was used to create neighborhoods in Santa Monica. Local discriminatory laws were reinforced by federal redlining policies, which determined mortgage qualifications based on race, ethnicity, religion, or immigrant status. In Santa Monica, the Pico neighborhood and parts of the Mid City and Ocean Park neighborhoods were redlined. In the 1950s, freeways were purposely constructed to separate white and non-white residents. In Santa Monica, the I-10 freeway was constructed through the Pico neighborhood, where most residents were POC. Countless homes were demolished for the construction and resulted in loss of home ownership for Pico residents. Today, lower income residential areas in the City reflect the redline maps, with the highest percentage of low-income residents being in the Pico neighborhood. Pico residents are mostly renters, with a high concentration of minorities, limited in English proficiency, in close proximity to poor environmental conditions (e.g., pollution from the I-10 freeway and the landfill that once existed in the area).

4.5.1 Project Tribal Benefits

The City's proposed Project aims to promote sustainable management of natural resources in the Santa Monica Groundwater Subbasin through IPR, replenishing local groundwater aquifers and restoring water quality, and/or DPR, to reduce the City's reliance on both imported water supplies (from the Colorado River and State Water Project) and local groundwater production. By promoting sustainable management of natural resources, the City acknowledges the Gabrieleño (Tongva) Band of Mission Indians who is the first and only State recognized tribe in the greater Los Angeles area. Their lineage dates back before the time of the California missions.

4.6 Evaluation Criterion 5: Watershed Perspective and Stakeholder Involvement

4.6.1 Will the proposed project implement a regional or state water plan or an integrated resource management plan? Explain.

The proposed Project is in alignment with key state and regional integrated planning efforts to secure a sustainable, climate resilient water supply as listed below.

- **California's Water Supply Strategy – Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future (August 2022).** The Water Supply Strategy includes: 1) creating storage space for up to 4 million acre-feet of water, 2) recycling and reusing at least 800,000 acre-feet of water per year by 2030, 3) freeing up 500,000 acre-feet of water through water use efficiency and conservation, and 4) capturing stormwater and desalinating ocean water and salty water in groundwater basins. The City's proposed Project aligns with the State's Water Supply Strategy by maximizing water recycling, stormwater harvesting, and brackish groundwater supplies available for expanding IPR and/or adding DPR to the City's local water supply portfolio.
- **Greater Los Angeles County Integrated Water Management Plan (IRWMP).** The proposed Project is outlined in the IRWMP, which promotes efforts to develop and utilize urban stormwater runoff and recycled water to promote local water supply resiliency, conserve habitat, improve surface water quality, preserve flood protection, and expand recreation access in the region. The City's stormwater harvesting and water recycling efforts as part of this Project to increase water recycling via IPR/DPR are included in the IRWMP that would improve local water supply reliability, contribute to the IRWMP's IPR goal of 80,000 AFY by 2035, and improve water quality in the Santa Monica Bay.
- **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's Integrated Water Resources Plan (IRP).** MWD's IRP serves as a framework for future activity by Metropolitan and its member agencies. Specifically, the IRP identifies regional targets for local water resource development to ensure water supply reliability for its service area through the year 2040. The SWIP that will be producing the advanced treated recycled water for the proposed Project has received funding from MWD's Local Resources Program to increase local water supplies as identified in the IRP.

4.6.2 Will the proposed project help meet the water supply needs of a large geographic area, region, or watershed? Explain.

The proposed Project is also included in regional and watershed planning documents to secure a sustainable, climate resilient water supply as listed below.

- **Los Angeles County Water Plan.** The LA County Water Plan aims to articulate a shared, inclusive, regional path forward to sustainability and achieve safe, clean, reliable water resource for the county. The proposed Project aligns with the plan by addressing water supply resilience, drinking water equity, promoting a healthy watershed, increasing public engagement, and promoting regional collaboration.
- **Santa Monica Groundwater Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan.** The City is a member of the Santa Monica Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) and is also

the leading agency in the GSA. By implementing this proposed Project, the City will help improve groundwater levels, increase the subbasin's sustainability, and improve groundwater quality in the basin, consistent with the sustainable management goals outlined in the GSA's Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

4.6.3 Will the proposed project promote collaborative partnerships to address water-related issues? Explain. Describe stakeholder involvement in the project planning process.

The City has leveraged collaborative partnerships on multiple fronts to secure a sustainable, drought-resilient local water supply to support a sustainable community. The City partnered with the State Water Resources Control Board, Los Angeles County, Department of Water Resources, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) to deliver several *first of its kind innovations* that advanced the state-of-the art in water recycling and desalination, including the first stormwater direct injection project in California, the first membrane bioreactor and cartridge filter permitted for potable reuse in California, and the first Flow Reversal Reverse Osmosis (FRRO) system in the United States. *The City seeks to partner with USBR, through the WaterSMART: Water Recycling and Desalination grant, to deliver the first DPR project in California.*

The City is the leading agency of the five member Santa Monica Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) that also includes the City of Beverly Hills, City of Culver City, City of Los Angeles, and Los Angeles County that work collaboratively to sustainability manage the Santa Monica Groundwater Subbasin. The GSA published the first comprehensive Groundwater Sustainability Plan on January 2022. The City also works with MWD and Los Angeles County on regional and integrated water supply planning efforts aimed to enhance local water supply resiliency. The Project will continue to promote collaborative partnerships to develop and refine project alternatives with all agencies in the State and region as we all must work together to secure a reliable and resilient water supply in the West.

4.6.4 Will the proposed project include public outreach and opportunities for the public to learn about the project? Explain.

Public outreach within the community and the industry is critical to a successful project. The City is committed to soliciting public input throughout the process of refining and developing each alternative. Examples of public outreach/engagement opportunities the City has participated in previously include: City Council and Board Meetings (e.g., GSA and RWQCB), City's Commission on Sustainability, Environmental Justice, and the Environment, local citizen oversight committees, City's seven neighborhood associations, industry conferences, and various public events in the City. In addition, the City is currently working with a local artist to educate the general public on local water supply through showcasing photographic portraits of workers, designing and developing public engagement programs that illuminate water, and creating a cartographic record of water systems to encourage public engagement.

5 PROJECT BUDGET

5.1 Funding Plan

Expansion of the City’s water recycling program to increase IPR – groundwater augmentation via subsurface application (injecting advanced treated recycled water from SWIP into the groundwater aquifer) is already included in the City’s Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for Fiscal Year 22/23 and 23/24 and is fully funded by the City’s Water Enterprise Fund. Please refer to the link below for the City’s Adopted FY 2022-2024 Biennial CIP Budget and pages 87 and 88 for Groundwater Recharge Well SM-11i and SM-12i. For Fiscal Year 2022-23, approximately \$1.69 million is available to begin planning, site evaluation, permitting, and design tasks for the two groundwater recharge wells to expand IPR. The City is currently in the process of selecting an outside consultant through a competitive RFP process to provide professional engineering services for Groundwater Recharge Well SM-11i and 12i.

There are no time constraints on the availability of funds and no other contingencies associated with the funding commitment. Funding for the IPR expansion, by adding Groundwater Recharge Well SM-11i and 12i, is available now and will be used as non-federal cost share of the total Project cost for USBR NOFO R23AS00076. The City is committed to provide the necessary matching funds, up to \$1 million under Funding Group I, as summarized in the attached letter from the Mayor of City of Santa Monica. A formal resolution is being adopted by City Council on March 14, 2023, and it will be provided to the USBR as soon as it is adopted.

<https://finance.smgov.net/Media/Default/annual-reports/FYE2023/FYE2023-CIP-Budget.pdf>

5.2 Budget Proposal

The proposed Project budget cost table, as required per NOFO No. R23AS00076, for non-federal and federal funding sources and the total project cost is summarized in Table 5 and Table 6, respectively. A detailed cost breakdown for the proposed Project is provided in the Budget Narrative section below.

Table 5: Summary of Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources

Funding Sources	Amount
Non-Federal Entities	
1. City of Santa Monica	\$961,033 ¹
Non-Federal Subtotal	\$961,033
REQUESTED Reclamation Funding	
¹ Includes approximately \$108,067 of in-kind contributions from the City	

Table 6: Total Project Cost Table

Source	Amount
Cost to be reimbursed with the requested Federal Funding	\$961,033
Cost to be paid by the applicant	\$961,033 ¹
Value of third-party contributions	\$0
TOTAL Project Cost	\$1,922,066

¹Includes approximately \$108,067 of in-kind contributions from the City

5.3 Budget Narrative

A summary of the Project cost by category (Table 7) and relevant categories for 6a. Personnel (Table 8), 6b. Fringe Benefits (Table 9), and 6f. Contractual (Table 10) is provided below. A detailed narrative on the tasks to be completed by City staff and outside consultants (contractual cost) to complete the proposed Project is provided after the cost tables.

Table 7: Summary of Project Cost by Category

Summary			
6. Budget Object Category	Total Cost	Federal Estimated Amount	Non-Federal Estimated Amount
a. Personnel (see Table 8)	\$71,655		
b. Fringe Benefits (see Table 9)	\$36,411		
c. Travel	\$0		
d. Equipment	\$0		
e. Supplies	\$0		
f. Contractual (see Table 10)	\$1,813,999		
g. Construction	\$0		
h. Other Direct Costs	\$0		
i. Total Direct Costs	\$1,922,066		
i. Indirect Charges (see Error! Reference source not found.)	\$0		
Total Costs	\$1,922,066	\$961,033	\$961,033
	Cost Share Percentage	50%	50%

Table 8: Summary of City Personnel Cost (In-Kind Contribution)

6a. Personnel					
Position Title	Time (Hours)	Rate (Hour)	Total Cost	Rate Basis	Comments (as needed)
Water Resources Manager	116	\$98	\$11,417	Current Salary	hourly rate
Supervising Civil Engineer	428	\$66	\$28,299	Current Salary	hourly rate based on average rate for all personnel occupying this position
Civil Engineering Assistant	720	\$44	\$31,939	Current Salary	hourly rate based on average rate for all personnel occupying this position
Total			\$71,655		
<p>Additional Narrative/Comments: See tasks below that will be supported by City staff. City staff will be responsible for overall project management, stakeholder coordination, regulatory engagement, and USBR grant funding reporting requirements. The City certifies that current, actual hourly rates for each position listed is used to prepare the City Personnel cost.</p>					

Table 9: Summary of City's Fringe Benefits Cost (In-Kind Contribution)

6b. Fringe Benefits				
Position Title	Compensation	Quantity (Hour)	Total Cost	Comments (as needed)
Water Resources Manager	\$41.08	116	\$4,765	
Supervising Civil Engineer	\$31,85	428	\$13,632	
Civil Engineering Assistant	\$25.02	720	\$18,014	
Total			\$71,655	
<p>Additional Narrative/Comments: See tasks below that will be led and supported by City staff. Fringe benefits are estimated for each position listed. The fringe benefits are calculated based on each position's hourly rate.</p>				

Table 10: Summary of Contractual Services Cost

6f. Contractual				
Contractor Name	Purpose and Contracting Method	Total Cost	Description of costs	Basis of cost
Consultant - IPR Scope of Work, TBD	Contracting Method = Competitive RFP process Develop and refine IPR Project Alternatives, evaluate and rank alternatives, prepare cost estimate, and advance preliminary design	\$847,040	personnel cost and expenses	Based on bids received by consultants through competitive bidding process to advance IPR
Consultant - DPR Scope of Work, TBD	Contracting Method = Competitive RFP process Develop and refine IPR Project Alternatives, evaluate and rank alternatives, prepare cost estimate, and advance preliminary design	\$966,959	personnel cost and expenses	Estimate provided by consulting firm providing preliminary support to the City on DPR options
Subtotal		\$1,813,999		
Additional Narrative/Comments: See tasks below that will be completed by outside consultant's contractual services that will be procured competitively through the City's competitive bidding process, Request for Proposal, to secure professional engineering services. The basis of the cost estimate is based on estimates provided by engineering consulting firms.				

The proposed Project scope of work that will be completed through Contractual services to support the total Project cost and requested grant funding from USBR is summarized below.

Task 1 – Project Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement

Task 1.1 – Project Coordination. The City will provide overall project coordination with USBR, outside consultant teams, and all relevant stakeholders to keep the Project on schedule and budget. Regular progress reporting to USBR will be maintained throughout the project and progress meetings will be held at key stages of the Project to ensure the work product meets all goals and objectives.

Task 1.2 – Stakeholder Engagement and Public Outreach. Throughout the Project, the City will engage key stakeholders and continuously hold various public outreach efforts to develop and refine Project alternatives. Key stakeholders of the Project include City leadership (City Council), City's Commission on Sustainability, Environmental Justice, and the Environment, City's Clean Beaches & Ocean Parcel Tax Citizens Oversight Committee, the City's seven neighborhood organizations, regulatory agencies (e.g., Regional Water Quality Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, and Los Angeles County Department of Public Health), and relevant local non-profit organizations (e.g.,

Heal the Bay and Climate Action Santa Monica).

Task 2 – Data Collection

Collect and review data on recycled water/water production, facility operations, design/as-built information for treatment facilities and conveyance infrastructure, and water quality information for advanced treated recycled water, raw groundwater, groundwater aquifer, and drinking water. The data collection effort will help establish baseline conditions for each Project alternative to be evaluated.

Task 3 – Regulatory Considerations

Task 3.1 – Indirect Potable Reuse. Identify and outline regulatory compliance strategy for each IPR alternative, including Title 22 Groundwater Replenishment Reuse Project, Anti-Degradation Policy or Salt and Nutrient Management Plant, and Sustainable Groundwater Management Act – Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

Task 3.2 – Direct Potable Reuse. Identify and outline regulatory considerations and compliance strategy for DPR regulations in California that are set to be finalized in 2023. The initial effort will be based anticipated regulatory context based on draft regulations and public review sessions held by DDW. The strategy will include compliance approaches to meet required pathogen reduction, blending and final treated water quality, critical control points and monitoring requirements, enhancing local limits or pretreatment program, and operation requirements (e.g., operator certification, staffing levels, and financial stability).

Task 4 - Alternatives Development and Ranking

Task 4.1 – Alternatives Development. The Project will refine alternatives already identified in this proposal as well as develop up to three additional alternatives that may surface during stakeholder engagement, data collection, and regulatory review efforts during Task 1-3.

- *Task 4.1.1 - Environmental Considerations.* A preliminary environmental assessment will be performed for each alternative to identify environmental considerations such as aesthetics, air quality, hazards and hazardous materials, cultural resources, traffic and circulation, recreation, biological resources, land use, noise, hydrology, and geological hazards.
- *Task 4.1.2 – Treatment Requirements.* Current and future anticipated treatment requirements (e.g., required LRV for pathogen removal, travel/residence time for IPR, and blending requirements for DPR) for IPR and DPR scenarios will be outlined for each alternative. This task will also consider maximizing the use of existing facilities, identify footprint requirements for any new facilities that may be needed, and management of any new waste streams.
- *Task 4.1.3 – Operation Requirements.* Current and future anticipated operation requirements (e.g., water quality monitoring and compliance, staffing levels between IPR and DPR, operator certification requirements, and financial stability) will be developed for each alternative for evaluation and ranking of each Project

alternative.

Task 4.2 – Life-Cycle Cost. A preliminary life-cycle cost will be prepared for feasible project alternatives to aid in ranking of each alternative.

Task 4.3 – Alternatives Development and Evaluation Workshops. Two workshops will be held to develop and evaluate the Project alternatives. The first workshop will focus on developing and refining IPR and DPR alternatives to provide sufficient definition in each alternative for treatment and operation requirements to be detailed out. The second workshop will focus on evaluating and ranking the Project alternatives in order for the City to prioritize IPR and/or DPR to maximize available advanced treated recycled water.

Task 5 – Planning Study Report.

A draft report of the Project will be prepared and submitted to USBR for review and input. Upon receiving review comments from USBR, the City will work on finalizing the Project report for submission to USBR.

Task 6 – Preliminary Design.

For the top-ranking alternative(s), each alternative would be advanced to the preliminary design phase to support a comprehensive environmental assessment (e.g., California Environmental Quality Act) and to prepare 30 percent level design for each alternative. The preliminary design activities include establishing process treatment design criteria, civil site design/layout as well as structural, mechanical (hydraulic profile, equipment selection, and mechanical layout), electrical (e.g., single line diagrams and power plans), and instrumentation & control designs. A 30 percent design level cost estimate (e.g., Class 5 Construction Estimate) will also be prepared for each alternative that is advanced to preliminary design.

5.4 Letters of Funding Commitment

A letter from the Mayor of City of Santa Monica, committing the necessary funding for the Project is attached for USBR's reference.

6 REQUIRED PERMITS OR APPROVALS

The City's SWIP, which supplies the source water for the proposed Project, has already obtained its permit for Waste Discharge Requirements and Water Reclamation Requirements from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board for non-potable use (Order No. R4-2021-0044) and is in the process of amending the permit for IPR – groundwater augmentation via subsurface applications. The permit amendment request for IPR has already received conditional approval from the Division of Drinking Water and is scheduled for adoption by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's August 2023 Board Meeting. For IPR alternatives in the Project, no additional permits or approvals are anticipated.

For DPR implementation, the City has already held preliminary discussions with Division of Drinking Water staff as DPR regulations in California are being finalized by the end of 2023. The City's proposed DPR treatment train, using multiple advanced water treatment facilities

on the wastewater purification and drinking water treatment side, already achieves 19.5 log virus, 18 log *Giardia*, and 18.5 log *Cryptosporidium* reduction and only needs minor improvements to satisfy DDW's DPR treatment criteria. Based on initial discussions with the State regulators, the City would need to add: 1) a chemical disinfection treatment step (e.g., ozone or chlorine dioxide) to provide 1 LRV for virus, *Giardia*, and *Cryptosporidium*, and 2) a new recycled water booster pump station and connection to the Olympic AWTF and Arcadia WTP to complete the DPR treatment train.

7 OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

A letter of commitment from the Mayor of City of Santa Monica is attached while the official resolution to apply for the USBR WaterSMART NOFO No. R23AS00076 is scheduled for adoption by City of Santa Monica's City Council on March 14, 2023. The adopted resolution will be provided to USBR as soon as it is available.

8 LETTERS OF SUPPORT

The letters of support for the City's proposed Project and goal to reduce demand on imported water supplies from the Colorado River and State Water Project while enhancing local water supply sustainability and resiliency are attached for USBR's use.

9 OVERLAP OR DUPLICATION OF EFFORT STATEMENT

The proposed Project submitted to USBR for consideration under NOFO No. R23AS00076 does not in any way duplicate any proposals or projects that have been or will be submitted for funding consideration to any other potential funding source – whether it be Federal or non-Federal.

10 UNIFORM AUDIT REPORTING STATEMENT

The City of Santa Monica's latest Single Audit Report is available through the Federal Audit Clearinghouse. The City's Employer Identification Number (EIN) is 956000790.

11 CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The City confirms that there is not any actual or potential conflict of interest that exists at the time of submission of this grant proposal for USBR NOFO No. R23AS00076.



Proposal for United States Bureau of Reclamation's
Notice of Funding Opportunity No. R23AS00076
WaterSMART: Water Recycling and Planning

Santa Monica OneWater Project – Budget Narrative



Applicant Information:

City of Santa Monica
1685 Main Street, Santa Monica, CA 90401

Project Manager:

Sunny Wang, P.E. – Water Resources Manager
2500 Michigan Ave., Building 1, Santa Monica, CA 90404
sunny.wang@santamonica.gov
(310) 458-8230

5 PROJECT BUDGET

5.1 Funding Plan

Expansion of the City’s water recycling program to increase IPR – groundwater augmentation via subsurface application (injecting advanced treated recycled water from SWIP into the groundwater aquifer) is already included in the City’s Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for Fiscal Year 22/23 and 23/24 and is fully funded by the City’s Water Enterprise Fund. Please refer to the link below for the City’s Adopted FY 2022-2024 Biennial CIP Budget and pages 87 and 88 for Groundwater Recharge Well SM-11i and SM-12i. For Fiscal Year 2022-23, approximately \$1.69 million is available to begin planning, site evaluation, permitting, and design tasks for the two groundwater recharge wells to expand IPR. The City is currently in the process of selecting an outside consultant through a competitive RFP process to provide professional engineering services for Groundwater Recharge Well SM-11i and 12i.

There are no time constraints on the availability of funds and no other contingencies associated with the funding commitment. Funding for the IPR expansion, by adding Groundwater Recharge Well SM-11i and 12i, is available now and will be used as non-federal cost share of the total Project cost for USBR NOFO R23AS00076. The City is committed to provide the necessary matching funds, up to \$1 million under Funding Group I, as summarized in the attached letter from the Mayor of City of Santa Monica. A formal resolution is being adopted by City Council on March 14, 2023, and it will be provided to the USBR as soon as it is adopted.

<https://finance.smgov.net/Media/Default/annual-reports/FYE2023/FYE2023-CIP-Budget.pdf>

5.2 Budget Proposal

The proposed Project budget cost table, as required per NOFO No. R23AS00076, for non-federal and federal funding sources and the total project cost is summarized in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively. A detailed cost breakdown for the proposed Project is provided in the Budget Narrative section below.

Table 1: Summary of Non-Federal and Federal Funding Sources

Funding Sources	Amount
Non-Federal Entities	
1. City of Santa Monica	\$961,033 ¹
Non-Federal Subtotal	\$961,033
REQUESTED Reclamation Funding	
¹ Includes approximately \$108,067 of in-kind contributions from the City	

Table 2: Total Project Cost Table

Source	Amount
Cost to be reimbursed with the requested Federal Funding	\$961,033
Cost to be paid by the applicant	\$961,033 ¹
Value of third-party contributions	\$0
TOTAL Project Cost	\$1,922,066
¹ Includes approximately \$108,067 of in-kind contributions from the City	

5.3 Budget Narrative

A summary of the Project cost by category (Table 3) and relevant categories for 6a. Personnel (Table 4), 6b. Fringe Benefits (Table 5), and 6f. Contractual (Table 6) is provided below. A detailed narrative on the tasks to be completed by City staff and outside consultants (contractual cost) to complete the proposed Project is provided after the cost tables.

Table 3: Summary of Project Cost by Category

Summary			
6. Budget Object Category	Total Cost	Federal Estimated Amount	Non-Federal Estimated Amount
a. Personnel (see Table 4)	\$71,655		
b. Fringe Benefits (see Table 5)	\$36,411		
c. Travel	\$0		
d. Equipment	\$0		
e. Supplies	\$0		
f. Contractual (see Table 6)	\$1,813,999		
g. Construction	\$0		
h. Other Direct Costs	\$0		
i. Total Direct Costs	\$1,922,066		
i. Indirect Charges (see Error! Reference source not found.)	\$0		
Total Costs	\$1,922,066	\$961,033	\$961,033
	Cost Share Percentage	50%	50%

Table 4: Summary of City Personnel Cost (In-Kind Contribution)

6a. Personnel					
Position Title	Time (Hours)	Rate (Hour)	Total Cost	Rate Basis	Comments (as needed)
Water Resources Manager	116	\$98	\$11,417	Current Salary	hourly rate
Supervising Civil Engineer	428	\$66	\$28,299	Current Salary	hourly rate based on average rate for all personnel occupying this position
Civil Engineering Assistant	720	\$44	\$31,939	Current Salary	hourly rate based on average rate for all personnel occupying this position
Total			\$71,655		
<p>Additional Narrative/Comments: See tasks below outlined in 6f. Contractual that will be supported by City staff. The estimated hours for City staff for each task are summarized in the table below. The City certifies that current, actual hourly rates for each position listed is used to prepare the City Personnel cost.</p>					
		City of Santa Monica			
		Water Resources Manager	Supervising Civil Engineer	Civil Engineering Assistant	
TASK		\$ 98.42	\$ 66.12	\$ 44.36	
Task 1 – Project Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement	Hours	Hours	Hours		
Task 1.1 – Project Coordination		8	60	40	
Task 1.2 – Stakeholder Engagement and Public Outreach		40	40	80	
Task 2 – Data Collection		4	16	40	
Task 3 – Regulatory Considerations					
Task 3.1 – Indirect Potable Reuse		4	12	24	
Task 3.2 – Direct Potable Reuse		8	40	80	
Task 4 - Alternatives Development and Ranking					
Task 4.1 – Alternatives Development					
Task 4.1.1 - Environmental Considerations		4	24	40	
Task 4.1.2 – Treatment Requirements		8	80	120	
Task 4.1.3 – Operation Requirements		16	60	120	
Task 4.2 – Life-Cycle Cost		4	16	24	
Task 4.3 – Alternatives Development and Evaluation Workshops		8	24	40	
Task 5 – Planning Study Report.		4	16	32	
Task 6 – Preliminary Design.		8	40	80	
TOTAL HOURS =		116	428	720	

Table 5: Summary of City's Fringe Benefits Cost (In-Kind Contribution)

6b. Fringe Benefits				
Position Title	Compensation	Quantity (Hour)	Total Cost	Comments (as needed)
Water Resources Manager	\$41.08	116	\$4,765	
Supervising Civil Engineer	\$31,85	428	\$13,632	
Civil Engineering Assistant	\$25.02	720	\$18,014	
Total			\$71,655	
<p>Additional Narrative/Comments: See tasks below that will be led and supported by City staff. Fringe benefits are estimated for each position listed. The fringe benefits are calculated based on current fringe benefits provided for each position's hourly rate.</p>				

Table 6: Summary of Contractual Services Cost

6f. Contractual				
Contractor Name	Purpose and Contracting Method	Total Cost	Description of costs	Basis of cost
Consultant - IPR Scope of Work, TBD	Contracting Method = Competitive RFP process Develop and refine IPR Project Alternatives, evaluate and rank alternatives, prepare cost estimate, and advance preliminary design	\$847,040	personnel cost and expenses	Based on bids received by consultants through competitive bidding process to advance IPR
Consultant - DPR Scope of Work, TBD	Contracting Method = Competitive RFP process Develop and refine IPR Project Alternatives, evaluate and rank alternatives, prepare cost estimate, and advance preliminary design	\$966,959	personnel cost and expenses	Estimate provided by consulting firm providing preliminary support to the City on DPR options
Subtotal		\$1,813,999		
<p>Additional Narrative/Comments: See tasks below that will be completed by outside consultant's contractual services that will be procured competitively through the City's competitive bidding process, Request for Proposal, to secure professional engineering services. The basis of the cost estimate is based on estimates provided by</p> <p>The proposed Project scope of work that will be completed through Contractual services to support the total Project cost and requested grant funding from USBR is summarized below.</p> <p>Task 1 – Project Coordination and Stakeholder Engagement Task 1.1 – Project Coordination. The City will provide overall project coordination with USBR, outside consultant teams, and all relevant stakeholders to keep the Project on schedule and budget. Regular progress reporting to USBR will be maintained</p>				

throughout the project and progress meetings will be held at key stages of the Project to ensure the work product meets all goals and objectives.

Task 1.2 – Stakeholder Engagement and Public Outreach. Throughout the Project, the City will engage key stakeholders and continuously hold various public outreach efforts to develop and refine Project alternatives. Key stakeholders of the Project include City leadership (City Council), City’s Commission on Sustainability, Environmental Justice, and the Environment, City’s Clean Beaches & Ocean Parcel Tax Citizens Oversight Committee, the City’s seven neighborhood organizations, regulatory agencies (e.g., Regional Water Quality Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, and Los Angeles County Department of Public Health), and relevant local non-profit organizations (e.g., Heal the Bay and Climate Action Santa Monica).

Task 2 – Data Collection

Collect and review data on recycled water/water production, facility operations, design/as-built information for treatment facilities and conveyance infrastructure, and water quality information for advanced treated recycled water, raw groundwater, groundwater aquifer, and drinking water. The data collection effort will help establish baseline conditions for each Project alternative to be evaluated.

Task 3 – Regulatory Considerations

Task 3.1 – Indirect Potable Reuse. Identify and outline regulatory compliance strategy for each IPR alternative, including Title 22 Groundwater Replenishment Reuse Project, Anti-Degradation Policy or Salt and Nutrient Management Plant, and Sustainable Groundwater Management Act – Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

Task 3.2 – Direct Potable Reuse. Identify and outline regulatory considerations and compliance strategy for DPR regulations in California that are set to be finalized in 2023. The initial effort will be based anticipated regulatory context based on draft regulations and public review sessions held by DDW. The strategy will include compliance approaches to meet required pathogen reduction, blending and final treated water quality, critical control points and monitoring requirements, enhancing local limits or pretreatment program, and operation requirements (e.g., operator certification, staffing levels, and financial stability).

Task 4 - Alternatives Development and Ranking

Task 4.1 – Alternatives Development. The Project will refine alternatives already identified in this proposal as well as develop up to three additional alternatives that may surface during stakeholder engagement, data collection, and regulatory review efforts during Task 1-3.

- *Task 4.1.1 - Environmental Considerations.* A preliminary environmental assessment will be performed for each alternative to identify environmental considerations such as aesthetics, air quality, hazards and hazardous materials, cultural resources, traffic and circulation, recreation, biological resources, land use, noise, hydrology, and geological hazards.

- **Task 4.1.2 – Treatment Requirements.** Current and future anticipated treatment requirements (e.g., required LRV for pathogen removal, travel/residence time for IPR, and blending requirements for DPR) for IPR and DPR scenarios will be outlined for each alternative. This task will also consider maximizing the use of existing facilities, identify footprint requirements for any new facilities that may be needed, and management of any new waste streams.
- **Task 4.1.3 – Operation Requirements.** Current and future anticipated operation requirements (e.g., water quality monitoring and compliance, staffing levels between IPR and DPR, operator certification requirements, and financial stability) will be developed for each alternative for evaluation and ranking of each Project alternative.

Task 4.2 – Life-Cycle Cost. A preliminary life-cycle cost will be prepared for feasible project alternatives to aid in ranking of each alternative.

Task 4.3 – Alternatives Development and Evaluation Workshops. Two workshops will be held to develop and evaluate the Project alternatives. The first workshop will focus on developing and refining IPR and DPR alternatives to provide sufficient definition in each alternative for treatment and operation requirements to be detailed out. The second workshop will focus on evaluating and ranking the Project alternatives in order for the City to prioritize IPR and/or DPR to maximize available advanced treated recycled water.

Task 5 – Planning Study Report.

A draft report of the Project will be prepared and submitted to USBR for review and input. Upon receiving review comments from USBR, the City will work on finalizing the Project report for submission to USBR.

Task 6 – Preliminary Design.

For the top-ranking alternative(s), each alternative would be advanced to the preliminary design phase to support a comprehensive environmental assessment (e.g., California Environmental Quality Act) and to prepare 30 percent level design for each alternative. The preliminary design activities include establishing process treatment design criteria, civil site design/layout as well as structural, mechanical (hydraulic profile, equipment selection, and mechanical layout), electrical (e.g., single line diagrams and power plans), and instrumentation & control designs. A 30 percent design level cost estimate (e.g., Class 5 Construction Estimate) will also be prepared for each alternative that is advanced to preliminary design.

Summary			
6. Budget Object Category	Total Cost	Federal Estimated Amount	Non-Federal Estimated Amount
a. Personnel	\$71,655		
b. Fringe Benefits	\$36,411		
c. Travel	\$0		
d. Equipment	\$0		
e. Supplies	\$0		
f. Contractual	\$1,813,999		
g. Construction	\$0		
h. Other Direct Costs	\$0		
i. Total Direct Costs	\$1,922,066		
i. Indirect Charges	\$0		
Total Costs	\$1,922,066	\$961,033	\$961,033
Cost Share Percentage		50%	50%

Q1	10%	\$96,103	\$96,103
Q2	15%	\$144,155	\$144,155
Q3	25%	\$240,258	\$240,258
Q4	25%	\$240,258	\$240,258
Q1	25%	\$240,258	\$240,258
Q2			
Q3			
	100%	\$961,033	\$961,033
			\$1,922,066

ATTACHMENTS

Letter of Support and Commitment from the Mayor of City of Santa Monica

Letter of Support from Representative Ted Lieu

Letter of Support from Senator Ben Allen



Mayor Gleam Davis

February 3, 2023

Ms. Katie Neupane
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation, Water Resources and Planning
1849 C Street NW Suite 7654
Washington, DC 20240

Subject: Letter of Support for City of Santa Monica's Sustainable Water Supply Program

Dear Ms. Neupane,

I am writing to express my support for the City of Santa Monica's (City) funding application for the Sustainable Water Supply Program (Program). The City is a recognized leader in sustainability initiatives, having invested over \$200 million in local water supply projects that expand the use of recycled water, restore contaminated groundwater basins, and enhance water conservation programs. These investments also include several innovations and first of its kind applications that will serve as a model for other water utilities across the United States seeking to increase local water supplies, including the first Flow Reversal Reverse Osmosis desalination system in the United States, the first membrane bioreactor and cartridge filter system permitted for potable reuse in the State of California, and the first stormwater harvesting project in California to meet potable reuse standards where it is directly injected into the groundwater aquifer. One of the cornerstones of the Program is the City's Sustainable Water Infrastructure Project (SWIP), an innovative advanced water purification project that leverages municipal wastewater, stormwater, and saline impaired groundwater for non-potable reuse as well as groundwater recharge to ensure the sustainability of the local Santa Monica Groundwater Basin (SMGB) and reduce the City's reliance on imported water supplies from the State Water Project and Colorado River.

Building on the innovation and investment already made by the City, the Project described in the funding application seeks to advance water recycling and desalination projects to help combat climate change and address ongoing drought issues in the Western United States. The Project includes planning and design of two primary components: (1) installing additional groundwater recharge well(s) and associated monitoring



network to increase groundwater recharge of the SMGB and (2) advancing the state-of-the-art in water reuse (through Direct Potable Reuse, potentially the first in California) and desalination.

The City is committed to ongoing stakeholder engagement for this project through ongoing outreach on the Sustainable Water Supply Program from the public during City Council meetings, board meetings for the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, meetings with the City's Commission on Sustainability, Environmental Justice, and the Environment, and various neighborhood group and stakeholder meetings. The City will continue this engagement with additional public meetings to incorporate stakeholder input throughout the development of this project.

The City is committed to provide the required matching funds, through the Water and Wastewater Enterprise Funds, for the grant funds being requested through this solicitation. Thank you for your consideration of the City as a funding recipient. I hope to see this important recycled water project come to fruition. Please do not hesitate to contact me at gleam.davis@santamonica.gov if I can further assist with the review of this grant application.

Sincerely,

Gleam Davis
Mayor

CC: Sunny Wang, City of Santa Monica Water Resources Manager

TED W. LIEU
36TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON THE
JUDICIARY

COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0536

2454 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-3976

1645 CORINTH AVENUE, SUITE 101
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025
(323) 651-1040

1600 ROSECRANS AVENUE, 4TH FLOOR
MANHATTAN BEACH, CA 90266
(310) 321-7664

February 16, 2023

The Honorable Camille Calimlim Touton
Commissioner
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Commissioner Touton,

I write in support of the application submitted by the City of Santa Monica (City) to the Bureau of Reclamation for a WaterSMART Water Recycling and Desalination Planning grant. The City is requesting funding to advance the planning and preliminary design efforts to prioritize indirect potable reuse (IPR) and direct potable reuse (DPR) options to increase local water supplies for domestic potable water use and minimize use of imported water supplies.

Santa Monica, located in my district, has continuously invested in local water supply projects to provide a sustainable water supply for its residents, to reduce pollution in the Santa Monica Bay, and to reduce the region's demand on imported water supplies. One significant project that the City has undertaken is the Sustainable Water Infrastructure Project (SWIP), a recycled water plan that advance treats municipal wastewater, stormwater, and saline impaired groundwater for non-potable reuse as well as groundwater recharge into the Santa Monica Groundwater Basin.

If this proposal is fully funded, the advancement of IPR or DPR efforts will allow the City to fully utilize the 1,600 acre-feet per year of advanced treated recycled water produced by the SWIP. The development of this project will provide Santa Monica and its residents with a diverse, reliable, and sustainable water supply portfolio that is more affordable than depending on imported water supplies. In addition, the City is committed to maintaining and incorporating stakeholder input throughout the development of this project.

I ask that you give this application full and fair consideration consistent with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Should your staff have any questions, please contact Ariana Heydari and Janet Mendez in my district office at (323) 651-1040.

Sincerely,



Ted Lieu
Member of Congress

CAPITOL OFFICE
1021 O STREET, SUITE 6610
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
TEL (916) 651-4024
FAX (916) 651-4924

DISTRICT OFFICE
2512 ARTESIA BLVD., SUITE 320
REDONDO BEACH, CA 90278
TEL (310) 318-6994
FAX (310) 318-6733

WWW.SENATE.CA.GOV/ALLEN
SENATOR.ALLEN@SENATE.CA.GOV

California State Senate

SENATOR
BEN ALLEN

TWENTY-FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT



COMMITTEES
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, CHAIR
ELECTIONS & CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
JUDICIARY
NATURAL RESOURCES & WATER
TRANSPORTATION
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ARTS, VICE-CHAIR
ENVIRONMENTAL CAUCUS, CO-CHAIR

February 24, 2023

Katie Neupane
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
1849 C Street NW, Suite 7654
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Neupane,

I write to express my support for the City of Santa Monica in their application for WaterSMART grant funding of their Sustainable Water Supply Program. My hometown is a recognized leader in sustainability initiatives, having invested more than \$200 million in local water supply projects that expand the use of recycled water, restore contaminated groundwater basins, and enhance water conservation programs. One of their key projects is the Sustainable Water Infrastructure Project, an innovative system that advance-treats municipal wastewater, stormwater, and saline-impaired groundwater for non-potable reuse and groundwater recharge into the Santa Monica Groundwater Basin.

To build on their crucial work, Santa Monica needs funding to plan and design two primary components to: (1) install additional groundwater recharge wells and a monitoring network to increase groundwater recharge, and (2) advance state-of-the-art efforts through direct potable reuse. I know that the City is committed to incorporating stakeholder input throughout the development of this project; they have already solicited feedback from the public during city council, commission, and regional water quality control board meetings.

Thank you for your consideration of Santa Monica as a grant recipient for this important recycled water project. Please do not hesitate to contact my office at (310) 318-6994 with any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ben Allen".

BEN ALLEN
Senator, 24th District

**SINGLE AUDIT REPORTING PACKAGE
SUBMISSION**

CITY OF SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2021

CITY OF SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
SINGLE AUDIT REPORTING PACKAGE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

CONTENTS INCLUDED

- 1) INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
- 2) BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
- 3) REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS
- 4) INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE
- 5) SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
- 6) SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
- 7) SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

TED W. LIEU
36TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

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February 3

c

The Honorable Camille Calimlim Touton
Commissioner
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
849 C Street NW
Washington D.C. 4

Dear Commissioner Touton

I write in support of the application submitted by the City of Santa Monica (City) to the Bureau of Reclamation for a WaterSMART Water Recycling and Desalination Planning grant. The City is requesting funding to advance the planning and preliminary design efforts to prioritize indirect potable reuse (IPR) and direct potable reuse (DPR) options to increase local water supplies for domestic potable water use and minimize use of imported water supplies.

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c

If this proposal is fully funded the advancement of IPR or DPR efforts will allow the City to fully utilize the acre-feet per year of advanced treated recycled water produced by the SWIP. The development of this project will provide Santa Monica and its residents with a diverse reliable and sustainable water supply portfolio that is more affordable than depending on imported water supplies. In addition the City is committed to maintaining and incorporating stakeholder input throughout the development of this project.

I ask that you give this application full and fair consideration consistent with all applicable laws rules and regulations. Should your staff have any questions please contact Ariana Heydari and Janet Mendez in my district office at (310) 514-4444.

Sincerely



Ted Lieu

Member of Congress c