

### Exploring Regional Desalination as a Water Supply Option in the Bay Area

The Who, What, When, Where, Why and How of Regional Water Supply Planning

> May 29, 2012 Redwood City Public Workshop



#### What is "Bay Area Regional Desalination"?

Who are the agencies studying regional desalination in the Bay Area? Where would the water flow?

Why are the partners studying desalination? How could it fit in with other options for the future?

What has been done so far and what remains ahead? (When)



# What is the Regional Desalination Project?

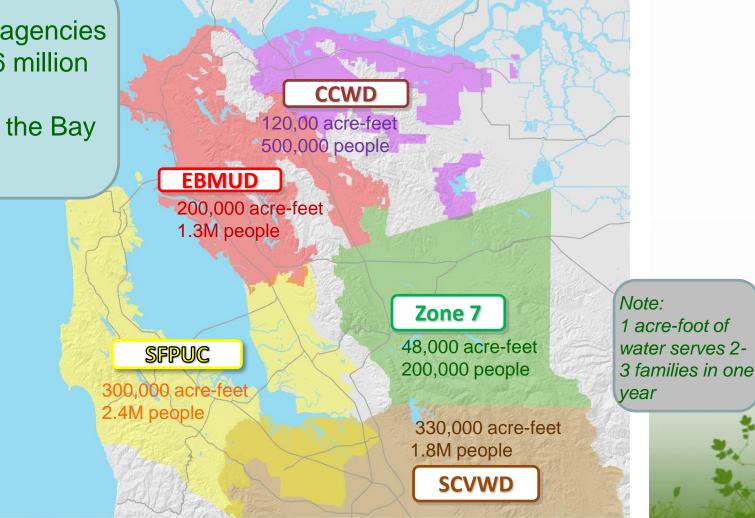
• A **partnership** between some of the Bay Area's largest water supply agencies.

 A study to evaluate how a new water supply can move through our shared region, if and when it is needed.



#### **Partners**

Together, our agencies serve over 5.6 million residents and businesses in the Bay Area.





# Water Supply Planning



### **Use Less, Conserve More**

San Francisco Water Power Sewer

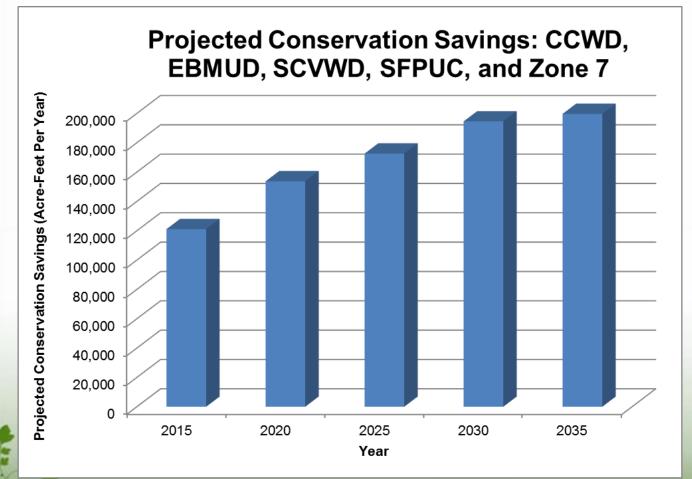
Santa Clara Valley Water District

- Conservation is a priority:
  - grants, rebates, and other incentives
  - water-wise gardening and turf-conversion programs
  - leak and fixture audits
  - support of improved plumbing codes
  - public education
- Current annual investments in conservation: \$20M+
- Our agencies are also developing automated meter reading, improving leak detection and repair, and tracking down other system losses to manage demand.

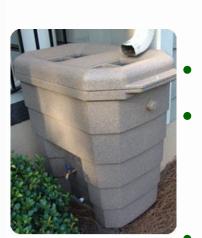




#### **Use Less, Conserve More**



By 2035, conservation savings are projected to be equivalent to the potable water needs of 400,000 households or about 1.2 million people.





#### **Recycle and Reuse**

• **EBMUD:** 20 mgd of recycled water by 2040.

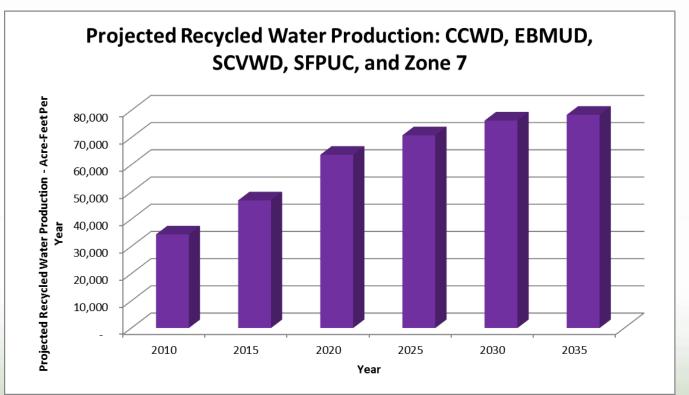
San Francisco Water Power Sewer

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- **SCVWD:** Evaluating the feasibility of using advanced treated recycled water for indirect potable reuse, such as groundwater recharge.
- **SFPUC:** Requiring new commercial/mixed-use developments to reuse graywater and treat rainwater on-site.
- **Zone 7:** Evaluating the expansion of recycled water to maximize its use for irrigation.
- **CCWD:** 10% of existing supply is recycled water, evaluating new opportunities.



#### **Recycle and Reuse**



By 2035, use of recycled water is projected to free up drinking water supplies for 160,000 households or nearly half a million people.

# **Acquire New Supplies**

May be needed to replace lost supplies or diversify portfolios.

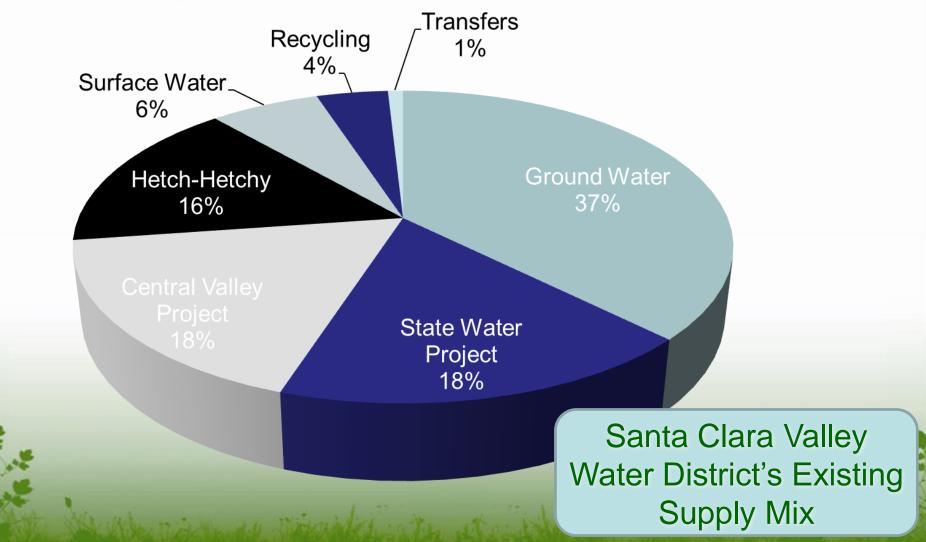
San Francisco Water Power Sewer

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- Purchase imported water from other parties.
  - can be short-term or long-term agreements.
  - water conserved by agriculture is one potential source of water supply for growing urban populations.
- Pump more groundwater.
- Develop groundwater banking or conjunctive use programs.
- Obtain/increase water rights for local streams.
  - Desalinate surface water or groundwater normally impaired for potable use.

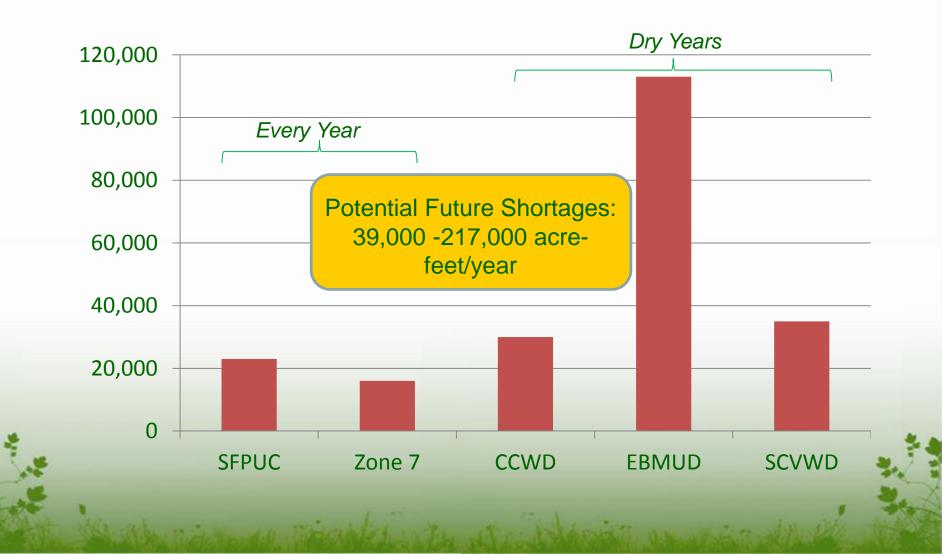


#### **Example of a Diversified Portfolio**





#### **Potential Maximum Future Shortages (2030-2040)**



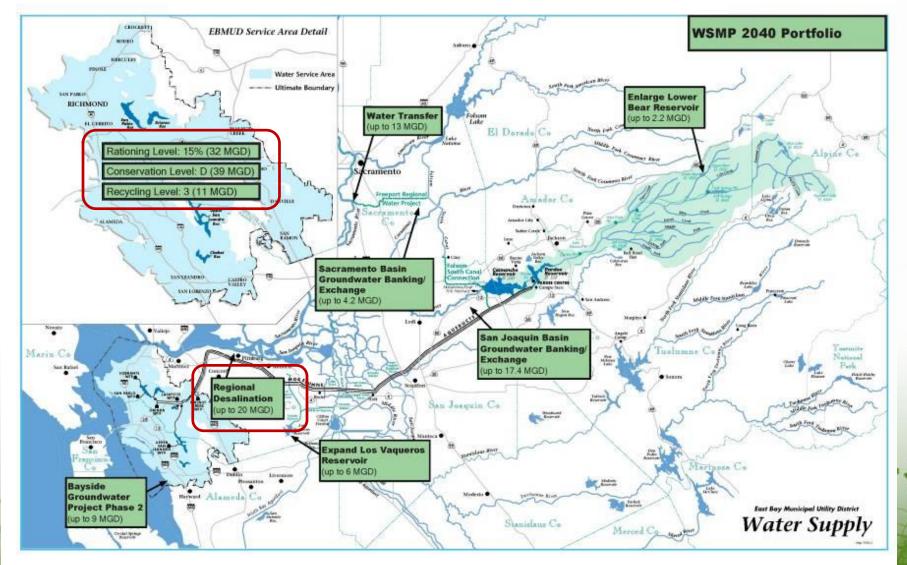


#### **Potential Agency Demands from Desalination**

Agency	Demand (Acre-Feet Per Year)	Demand (mgd)	Demand Frequency after 2020
SFPUC	10,000	9	Every year
Zone 7	5,600	5	Every year, or wet/ normal years only
CCWD	Up to 14,400	Up to13	1 in 10 years (2030+)
SCVWD	Potential Future Shortages:	10	1 in 5 years
EBMUD	39,000-217,000	9+	1 in 5 years
Total	15,600-51,100	14 - 46	



#### **EBMUD's Water Supply Portfolio in 2040**





#### **Regional Benefits**

- Diversification of Water Supplies
- Reliability of Water Supplies
- Minimization of New Facilities
- Cost-Effectiveness
  - **Operational Flexibility**



### **Diversification of Water Supplies**

- Need different supplies that can handle different challenges.
- Desalination offers unique benefits for responding to some of these challenges.

What factors can affect our ability to reliably provide you with water?

- drought conditions
- earthquakes
- levee failures in the Delta
- major pipeline and facility failures
- environmental restrictions
- climate change
- saltwater intrusion in the Delta
- terrorist acts
- water quality problems



# **Reliability of Water Supplies**

- Desalination provides a reliable source of drinking water, unlike other alternative supplies.
- Desalination is not as dependent on hydrologic conditions.

Can supply drinking water even during droughts.

#### **Minimization of New Facilities**

San Francisco Water Power Sewer Santa Clara Valle Water District

- Regional approach minimizes the need for new construction and maximizes use of existing facilities.
  - Sharing of infrastructure leads to minimization of environmental footprint.
  - Environmental disruption due to plant construction would be limited to one site.



#### **Cost-Effectiveness**

- Regional approach minimizes overall costs.
  - Costs (e.g., planning, design) will be shared among participating agencies.

Total Costs	DWR Grant	Partners'	Agency
Through 2011		Share	Share
\$2,328,254	\$1,199,056	\$845,878	\$283,320

• A regional facility benefits from economies of scale.

Allows for use of existing excess capacities.

### **Operational Flexibility**

San Francisco Water Power Sewer

Santa Clara Valle Water District

 Optimize regional desalination facility operation and capacity to meet different needs at different times.

 Enhanced agency interconnections and agreements can provide flexibility in wheeling water across the Bay Area.

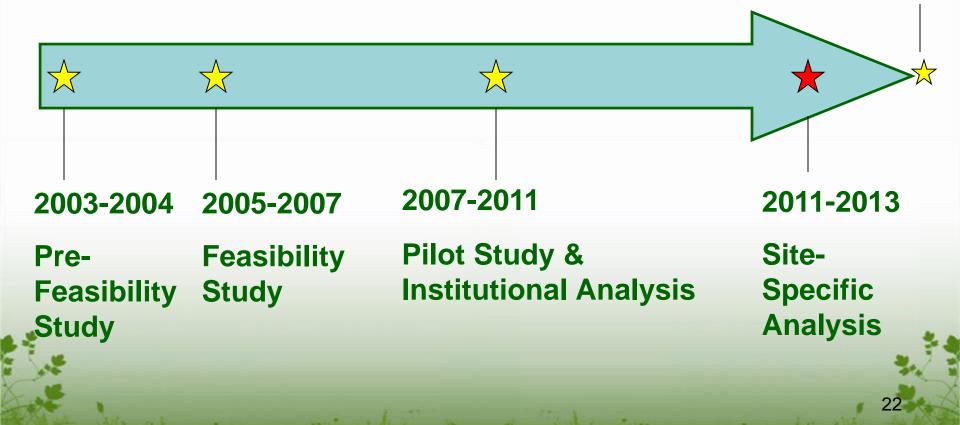


#### Timeline

June 2013

Decision on agency participation

and initiation of CEQA process (pending decision)





# Pre-Feasibility Study (2003-2005)



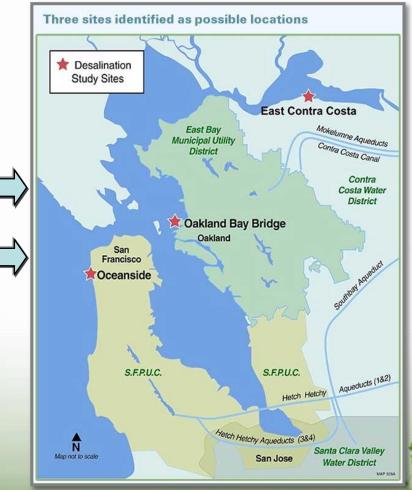
- Identified project objectives and goals for each agency
- Evaluated future demands based on historical needs, droughts
- Identified and screened 22 sites
  => 13 feasible => top 3



#### **Evaluation of Site Alternatives (2003-2007)**



Sites evaluated in 2003 feasibility study



#### Narrowed down to 3 potential sites

### **Feasibility Study Findings**

San Francisco Water Power Sewe

Santa Clara Vall Water District

- Project size could be optimized to meet most of the demand most of the time
- Conveyance capacity limits the project size
- If operated continuously, water costs could be cut by 50%
- A series of institutional agreements will be required



# **Site Selection for Pilot Testing**



- East Contra Costa selected Benefits:
  - Opportunity to add to body of research: testing of brackish water desalination
  - Permitted CCWD water intake (Mallard Slough Pump Station)
  - Existing facilities with state-of-the-art fish screen



### **Concluding Thoughts**

 The Bay Area Regional Desalination Project is a unique partnership offering regional benefits.

 Desalination is one of many tools (including recycled water, conservation, groundwater, etc.) to address water shortages.



#### **END**

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#### **EXTRA SLIDES**

#### SFPUC Water Supply Project Timeline

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San Francisco

Santa Clara Valley

Water District

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		2012		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects in final planning or environmental review (1)											
2 mgd transfer from MID/TID	w										
Reg. Groundwater Storage/Recovery	w										
San Francisco Groundwater Supply	w										
SF Westside Recycled Water Project	w										
Projects undergoing feasibility analysis											
SF Eastside Recycled Water Project	w		٥								
Daly City Recycled Water Project (2)	С			<b>♦</b>							
So. SF Recycled Water Project	С	\$									
Menlo Country Club Recycled Water	с		٥								
Regional Desalination Project				<b>\$</b>							
Additional transfer from MID/TID (2)		\$									
Non-potable Supply Program											

(1) The decision to begin environmental review has already been made for the four projects in this category.

(2) Schedules for a potential transfer from MID/TID and the proposed Daly City Recycled Water Project are not finalized and depend on funding, Commission and partner approval, and other factors.

#### Key:

◊ = Approval to commence environmental review, including sufficient design work to complete environmental review

**W** = Included in WSIP/PEIR

**C** = Included in the FY2012/13 Water CIP Budget

Feasibility analysis / Preliminary planning

**Environmental review** 

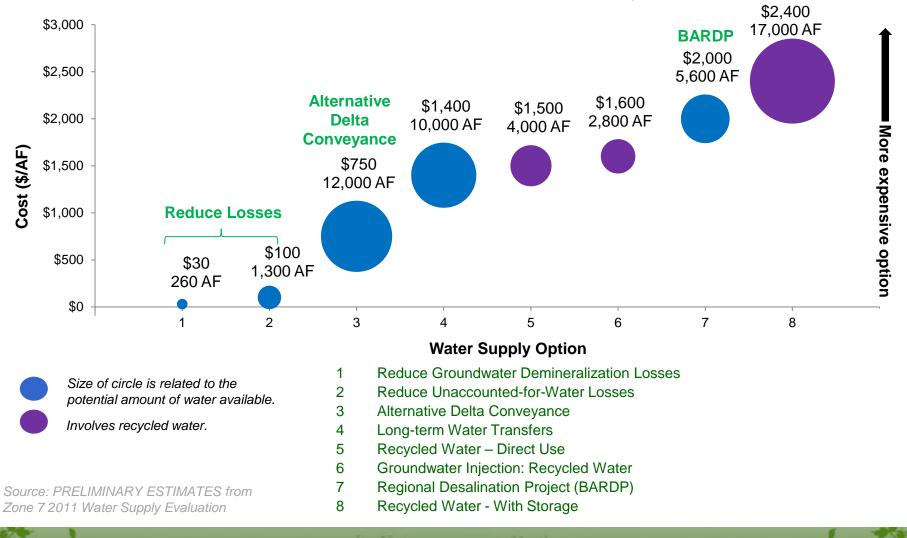
Project approval

Design

Construction



**Zone 7 Comparison of Water Supply Options** 



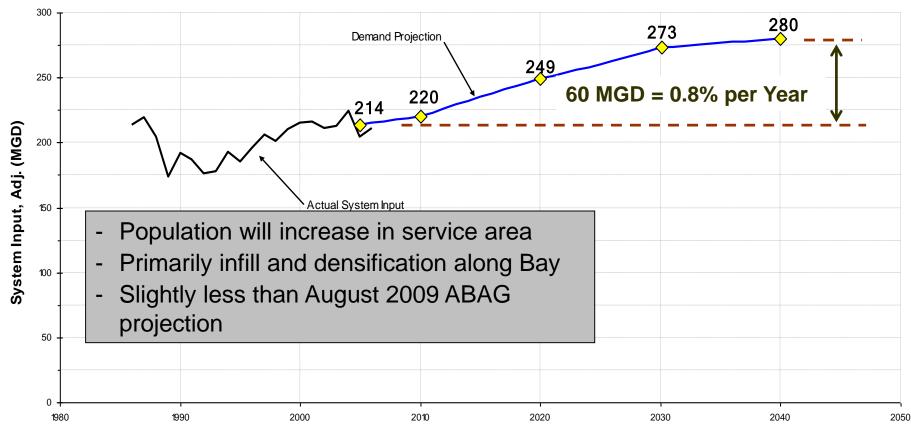


#### **Cost-Sharing (2003-2011)**

Work Product	Total Cost	DWR Grant	Partners' Share	Agency Share
Pre-Feasibility (2003-2005)	\$66,617	-	\$49,963	\$16,654
Feasibility Study (2005-2007)	\$502,337	\$249,756	\$188,415	\$64,166
Pilot Study (2007- 2010)	\$1,749,300	\$949,300	\$600,000	\$200,000
Institutional Study (2010-2011)	Staff Time			
Support for Independent Research	\$10,000	-	\$7,500	\$2,500
TOTAL	\$2,328,254	\$1,199,056	\$845,878	\$283,320



### **EBMUD's Projected Shortfall**



Year



#### Projected Demands, Supplies, and Potential Maximum Shortages (2030-2040)

