

**LAS VIRGENES - TRIUNFO  
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY  
AGENDA**

CLOSING TIME FOR AGENDA IS 8:30 A.M. ON THE TUESDAY PRECEDING THE MEETING. GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54954.2 PROHIBITS TAKING ACTION ON ITEMS NOT ON POSTED AGENDA UNLESS AN EMERGENCY, AS DEFINED IN GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54956.5 EXISTS OR UNLESS OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54954.2(B) ARE MET.

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5:00 PM

October 7, 2013

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

**1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

**A** The meeting was called to order at \_\_\_\_\_ p.m. by \_\_\_\_\_ in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District office and the Clerk of the Board called the roll.

<u>Triunfo Sanitation District</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Left</u>	<u>Absent</u>
Steven Iceland	_____	_____	_____
Michael McReynolds, Chair	_____	_____	_____
Janna Orkney	_____	_____	_____
Michael Paule	_____	_____	_____
James Wall	_____	_____	_____
 <u>Las Virgenes Municipal Water District</u>			
Charles Caspary, Vice Chair	_____	_____	_____
Glen Peterson	_____	_____	_____
Leonard Polan	_____	_____	_____
Lee Renger	_____	_____	_____
Barry Steinhardt	_____	_____	_____

**2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

**A** Moved by \_\_\_\_\_, seconded by \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, that the agenda for the Regular Meeting of October 7, 2013, be approved as presented/amended.

**3. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2

**4. ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS**

**A Development of Recycled Water Transmission and Distribution System**

## 5. CONSENT CALENDAR

- A Minutes: Special Meeting of August 5, 2013 and Regular Meeting of September 3, 2013. Approve**

## 6. ACTION ITEMS

### **A Tapia Headworks Grit Conveyor: Award of Contract**

Waive formal bidding requirements; award a contract for the design and construction of the improvements for the Tapia Headworks Grit Conveyor Project to PACE Advanced Water Engineering in the amount of \$113,360.00; and reject all remaining bids upon receipt of duly executed contract documents.

### **B Recycled Water Reservoir No. 2 Improvements: Request for Proposals**

Receive and file the Reservoir No. 2 Improvements Study (LVMWD Report No. 2537.00) prepared by HDR Engineering, Inc. and approve the issuance of a request for proposals for the design of the Reservoir No. 2 improvements.

### **C Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility Amendment Purchase and Excess Compost Sale: Terminate Agromin Contract and Execute B&B Pallet Contract**

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to terminate the agreement with Agromin in accordance with the terms of the contract and to execute a new one-year contract with two one-year renewal options with B&B Pallet.

## 7. BOARD COMMENTS

## 8. ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT

## 9. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

## 10. INFORMATION ITEMS

### **A Maintenance Agreement Renewal for Sewer Metering Stations**

## 11. PUBLIC COMMENTS

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## 12. CLOSED SESSION

### **A Conference with District Counsel – Existing Litigation (Government Code Section 54956.9(a)):**

1. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District vs. Onsite Power Systems, Inc.
2. Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority v. United States Environmental Protection Agency
3. Heal the Bay, Inc. v. Lisa P. Jackson

### **B Real Property Acquisition (Government Code Section 54956.8):**

1. APNs 4455-001-006, 4455-002-013, 4455-025-010
2. APNs 4455-014-005, 4455-027-001

13. ADJOURNMENT

**October 7, 2013 JPA Board Meeting**

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities &amp; Operations

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**Subject: Development of Recycled Water Transmission and Distribution System**

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**SUMMARY:**

The Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA) has developed a comprehensive recycled water transmission and distribution system beginning in 1972. Staff prepared the attached report illustrating the current layout of the system, which is divided into three broad groups for discussion purposes: (Group A) JPA-funded transmission system, (Group B) JPA-funded distribution system, and (Group C) LVMWD/developer-funded distribution system. Also included in the report is a discussion of significant milestones related to the development of recycled water system and questions/answers responsive to key characteristics of the system.

Staff will provide the Board with a presentation summarizing the report.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

There is no financial impact associated with this report.

Prepared By: Doug Anders, Administrative Services Coordinator

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Recycled Water Report](#)

## **Overview of the Management of Treated Effluent from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility**

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Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority

**October 2013**

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**Executive Summary - 1**

## Executive Summary

The Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (JPA) operates the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia) that serves approximately 100,000 residents in the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (Las Virgenes) and Triunfo Sanitation District (Triunfo) service areas. Both agencies provide sanitation, recycled water distribution, and potable water service within their respective districts.

Tapia produces approximately 10,000 acre feet per year of treated effluent that must be managed by one or more of the following options: 1) disposal to the Malibu Creek; 2) disposal to the 005 discharge point; 3) disposal through JPA operated spray fields; and/or 4) distribution through the recycled water system developed both jointly by the JPA and through individual efforts by Las Virgenes and Triunfo.

The least expensive and most direct option for managing the treated effluent is to discharge to the Malibu Creek. Creek discharge requires no pumping (electricity) and very little infrastructure (capital, labor or maintenance costs) to accomplish. Discharge to Malibu Creek, however, is *prohibited* seven (7) months out of each calendar year<sup>1</sup>. To manage its treated effluent and to maximize beneficial use (both during and outside of the creek avoidance period), the JPA directs significant amounts of treated effluent through the recycled water system.

Approximately 6,000 acre feet of treated effluent are “recycled” or reused each year through efforts of the JPA. Within the Las Virgenes service area alone, recycled water is moved through approximately 68 miles of transmission and distribution pipelines. Of the 68 miles of pipelines, approximately 44 miles (65%) of the system were financed through activities of the JPA. The balance, approximately 24 miles (35%) were paid for by the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District or developers working with Las Virgenes.

The purpose of this report is to help characterize significant milestones related to the development of the JPA’s recycled water system. In addition to the background information provided in the series of Questions/Answers provided below, maps detailing the recycled water system’s significant features and flows by service area are provided in Section 2.

**1. What are the organizational differences between the agencies involved (Las Virgenes, Triunfo, and Calleguas) and how is that significant to this report?**

The Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) was formed under the Municipal Water District Law of 1911 for the purpose of distributing water for domestic and municipal purposes and to provide sanitation services. LVMWD is a member public agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) and purchases water directly from Metropolitan. The Triunfo Sanitation District (Triunfo) was formed under Division 5 of the Health and Safety Code for the purpose of providing sanitation service. Triunfo distributes potable water purchased from the Calleguas Municipal Water District – also a member public agency of

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<sup>1</sup> Tapia NPDES Order No. R4-2010-0165.



the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Triunfo also retails recycled water that is purchased from Calleguas (Calleguas gets its recycled water from Triunfo, who purchases the recycled water from the JPA).

**2. What is the significance of LVMWD's relationship with Metropolitan?**

Through LVMWD's status of as a "member public agency of Metropolitan", the JPA is eligible to participate in financing programs related to recycled water system development sponsored by Metropolitan. Two significant examples include:

- The JPA Western System expansion (1983 agreement for approximately 12 miles of pipeline, a pumping station and a reservoir) for which Metropolitan provided approximately \$7.3 million in capital contribution in exchange for entitlement to a portion of the recycled water produced by the project. In 1993, the JPA bought out Metropolitan's interest in the agreement for \$3 Million. Triunfo's share was \$882,000; Las Virgenes' share was \$2,118,000.
- In 1989, the JPA entered into an agreement with Metropolitan for the Calabasas Reclaimed Water System extension (Local Resource Program). The project included the installation of approximately 7 miles of 4-10 inch distribution pipe (Calabasas) and 3 miles of 24-inch parallel trunk line from Mulholland to Las Virgenes' headquarters. In exchange for the JPA's investment, Metropolitan subsidized the cost of delivering up to 700 acre feet per year through the expanded system. The 25 year term of this agreement ends in fiscal year 2014-2105, at which point the JPA will have received approximately \$2.2 million through this agreement. It should be noted that the LRP funds are not included in the calculation of the wholesale recycled water rate, so the expiration will not have any impact on that calculation.

It is worth mentioning that since the Metropolitan LRP revenue is *not* included in the wholesale recycled water rate calculation, JPA participants receive the benefit as a direct off-set to agency expenses (from the \$2.2 million above, approximately \$1,550,000 goes to Las Virgenes and \$650,000 to Triunfo).

While these projects were sponsored by Metropolitan – a potable water agency – they served to accomplish the JPA's goal of expanding the disposal management options for treated effluent coming from Tapia.

**3. Are there other examples of outside agencies funding JPA water system expansion?**

In 2009, the United States Bureau of Reclamation awarded the JPA a \$2 million grant to construct a 24" recycled water pipeline from Tapia to Mulholland Highway.

**4. How was Tapia effluent characterized in the original JPA agreement?**

Nothing in the original JPA agreement or four subsequent amendments referred to Tapia wastewater treatment plant effluent as "recycled water". Prior to 1982, recycled water was

considered effluent (discharge to Malibu Creek at this point was prohibited eight months per year). The Joint Ventura Agreement contemplated that the parties will share in the cost of effluent disposal facilities (70/30 split). Significant projects constructed during this period include: 1) Las Virgenes Valley Pipeline; 2) Reservoir 2 (at LVMWD Headquarters); 3) Calabasas (Eastern) Reclaimed water pump station; and 4) Reservoir 3 and pipelines to Calabasas Golf course.

**5. *What changed after 1982?***

The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) permitted year-round discharge into Malibu Creek if tertiary filters were added to the Tapia treatment plant. Filters were installed and a low cost effluent disposal option was achieved by discharging to Malibu Creek. At this point in time, JPA partners had the option to either choose creek discharge or expand their recycled water system (for effluent disposal) on their own.

**6. *Does the JPA own any facilities in Ventura County?***

No. Characterization of the development of the recycled water system in Ventura County is provided in Question 7, below.

**7. *What are some of the important milestones in the development of the recycled water system in Ventura County?***

The first extension into Ventura County was constructed in the late 1980's. Las Virgenes was offered the option to participate in the construction of the pipeline as required by the Agreement, but was encouraged by Triunfo not to. This project was completed with TSD as the sole participant.

Plans to extend the recycled water system into Ventura County to North Ranch, through the Oak Park area were designed by the Joint Venture, with Triunfo as administering agent. Las Virgenes was offered the option to participate in funding this project, and did so at a level of 70.6%.

In the early 1990's when plans for the North Ranch system were nearly complete, the Calleguas Municipal Water District decided its role in Ventura County would be as the wholesale water agency of both potable and recycled water supplies. Calleguas purchased the Lake Sherwood pipeline from Triunfo and paid for the design effort expended by the Joint Venture for the North Ranch system. Calleguas redesigned and constructed the pump station, tank and main transmission line to North Ranch. California Water Service converted the North Ranch golf course to recycled water.

Following the purchase of the private mutual water company serving potable water to the Oak Park community, Triunfo offered Las Virgenes the option to participate in funding recycled water systems in that community, however the offer was declined.

Private companies and developers also extended the recycled water system in Ventura County. California Water Service extended its recycled water distribution system to new customers in Ventura County. Lake Sherwood developers extended their recycled water distribution system

in Ventura County; including construction of an underground storage tank. These private projects were completed without requests for participation of the JPA.

**8. *What are the three different groups shown on the maps in Section 2 of this report? What is the significance of each group?***

The maps provided in Section 2 show the transmission and distribution systems (pipes in the ground) that are responsible for moving the treated effluent from Tapia to disposal (005 discharge point) and to recycled water distribution points (Las Virgenes/Triunfo).

**Group A (28.8 miles)** - The JPA's recycled water transmission or "Backbone" system. This series of pipelines transmits water from Tapia to the 005 discharge point and to two (2) Ventura County connection points. Without the backbone, movement of treated effluent between the points identified above would not be possible.

**Group B (15.6 miles)** – JPA funded distribution system. This group includes distribution (typically smaller diameter pipelines) pipelines that were necessary for the participation in the two programs described in Question 2, above.

**Group C (23.8 miles)** - Distribution system funded by either Las Virgenes or through developer agreements. These pipelines were paid for by either Las Virgenes or by developers with agreements with Las Virgenes. From a budget standpoint, the operations and maintenance expense for this group resides 100% with Las Virgenes. There is no cost to JPA partners for this portion of the system.

The maps also indicate recycled water sales data (one year average sales data based on 2009-2013 data). The recycled water sales information shows Las Virgenes Municipal Water District Accounts (groups A, B and C) and sales from Triunfo's two primary recycled water service areas, Oak Park and Lake Sherwood.

**9. *Why is replacement cost used and how was it calculated?***

Replacement cost method was used to develop an "apples to apples" comparison of the value of the transmission and distribution components of the recycled water system within the Las Virgenes service area. The replacement cost calculation was made using construction cost estimating criteria based on unit prices for 4", 6", 8", 10", 12", 14", 16", 18", 20" and 24" pipelines extended across every foot of pipeline identified in this study.

**10. *Is recycled water a commodity or waste? Which is correct?***

Recycled water system expansion projects prior to the 1982 Joint Venture agreement, were funded appropriately for effluent disposal projects. After 1982, both agencies chose the option of developing a recycled water transmission/distribution system rather than use the creek discharge disposal option.

Commencing in May 1998, Malibu Creek discharge was prohibited by the RWQCB for seven (7) months per year. The sale of recycled water makes up the largest option for creek avoidance based on volume.

The 2009 Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement (Article Four: Effluent Disposal) identifies recycled water distribution as one of four (4) options for disposing of treated effluent. Under the umbrella category of "Tapia effluent management", discharge of effluent to the Malibu creek *and* distribution of effluent through the recycled water system to recycled water customers both achieve the same goal.

**11. What is the benefit to JPA partners to participate in a recycled water projects outside of the agency's service area?**

As discussed previously in this report, expansion of the recycled water system enhances the JPA capability to manage treated effluent from Tapia. Additionally, as pointed out in Question 2, partners can benefit from programs that either aren't available - or aren't being pursued - within their service area. Examples include Metropolitan's Local Resource Programs (LRP).

Additionally, when effluent is managed through the recycled water system, costs associated with moving the water and maintaining the necessary infrastructure are paid for by the end user through the JPA wholesale recycled water rate. Put in another context, recycled water customers pay for the pumping that is associated with the disposal of recycled water.

**12. What percentage of recycled water sales happens during the prohibition or "creek avoidance" period?**

Approximately 75% of all recycled water sales (by JPA partners) are during the creek avoidance (or prohibition) period. Without this level of retail recycled water retail sales during the prohibition period, the volume of treated effluent that must be disposed would triple.

**13. Without the existing recycled water system, what options would the JPA have for effluent management?**

The 2005 "Tapia Effluent Alternative Study" (Report No. 2321.03) identifies a number of alternatives/enhancements for managing effluent from Tapia. While the study was commissioned to identify mechanisms for achieving 100% creek avoidance, the projects are options to manage effluent that can be implemented in addition to (or in lieu of) the JPA's recycled water system. It should be noted that each of the projects featured on the narrowed down list of 13 projects has significant capital outlay and ongoing operations and maintenance requirements that would likely make the option more expensive than investment in the recycled water system.

At a minimum, the *cost of disposing* the treated effluent that is currently recycled during the prohibition period would equal the pumping costs to get the water to the discharge point. Currently, through sale of the recycled water, retail customers pay this expense.

#### 14. Summary

The following tables summarize data provided on the included maps.

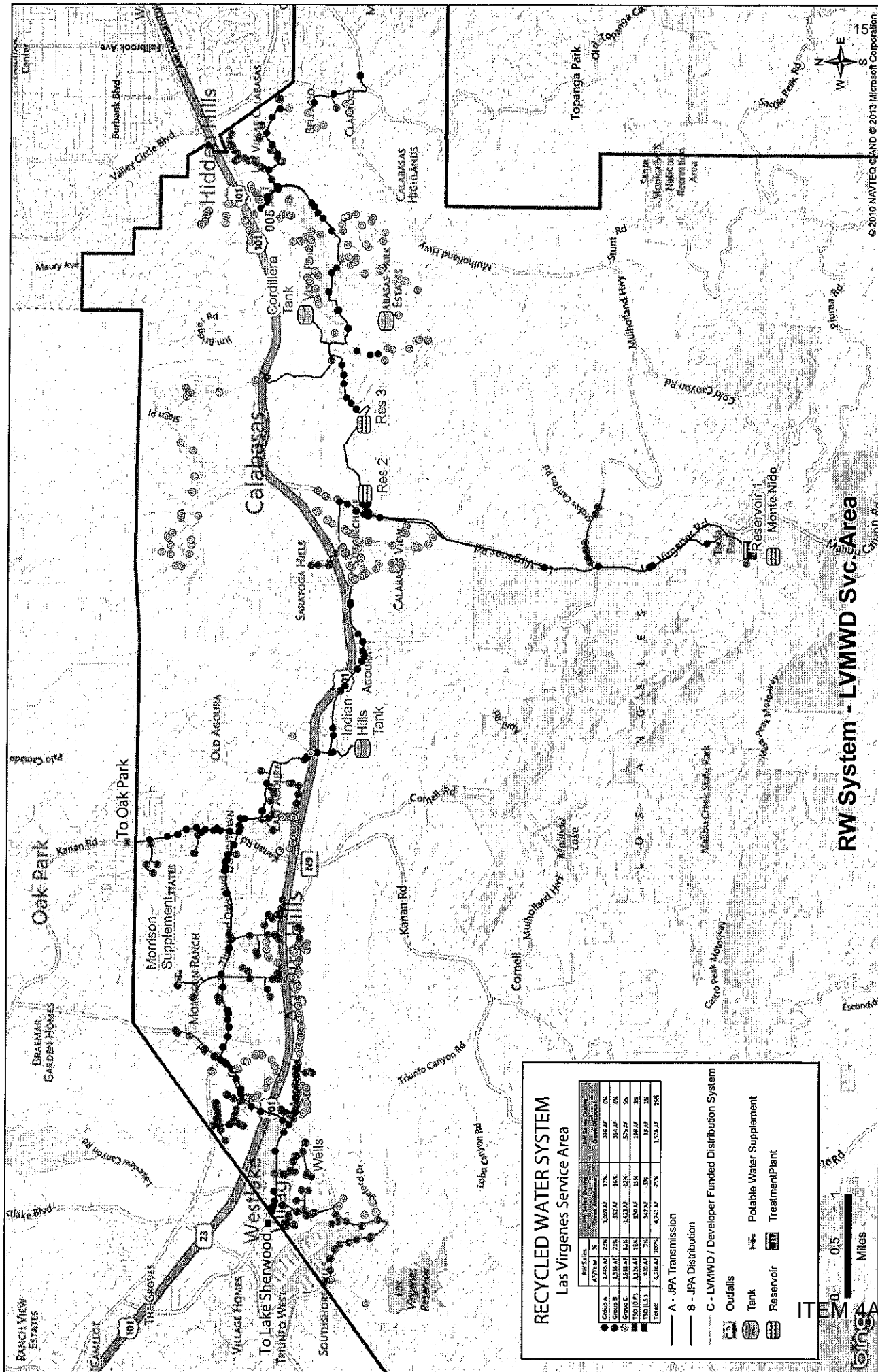
*Table 1: Investment by Agency*

	RW System Pipeline Grouping			Total
	A	B	C	
Las Virgenes	\$ 15,990,900	\$ 3,741,800	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 27,232,700
Triunfo	\$ 6,659,100	\$ 1,558,200	\$ -	\$ 8,217,300
Total Replacement	\$ 22,650,000	\$ 5,300,000	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 35,450,000

*Table 2: Annual Recycled Water Sales by Agency*

	Las Virgenes		Triunfo		Total
	Prohibition	Non-Prohib.	Prohibition	Non-Prohib.	
Group A	1,069	376			1,445
Group B	982	354			1,336
Group C	1,413	575			1,988
Triunfo			1,277	269	1,546
Total	3,464	1,305	1,277	269	6,315

**Maps - 2**



### RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM Las Virgenes Service Area

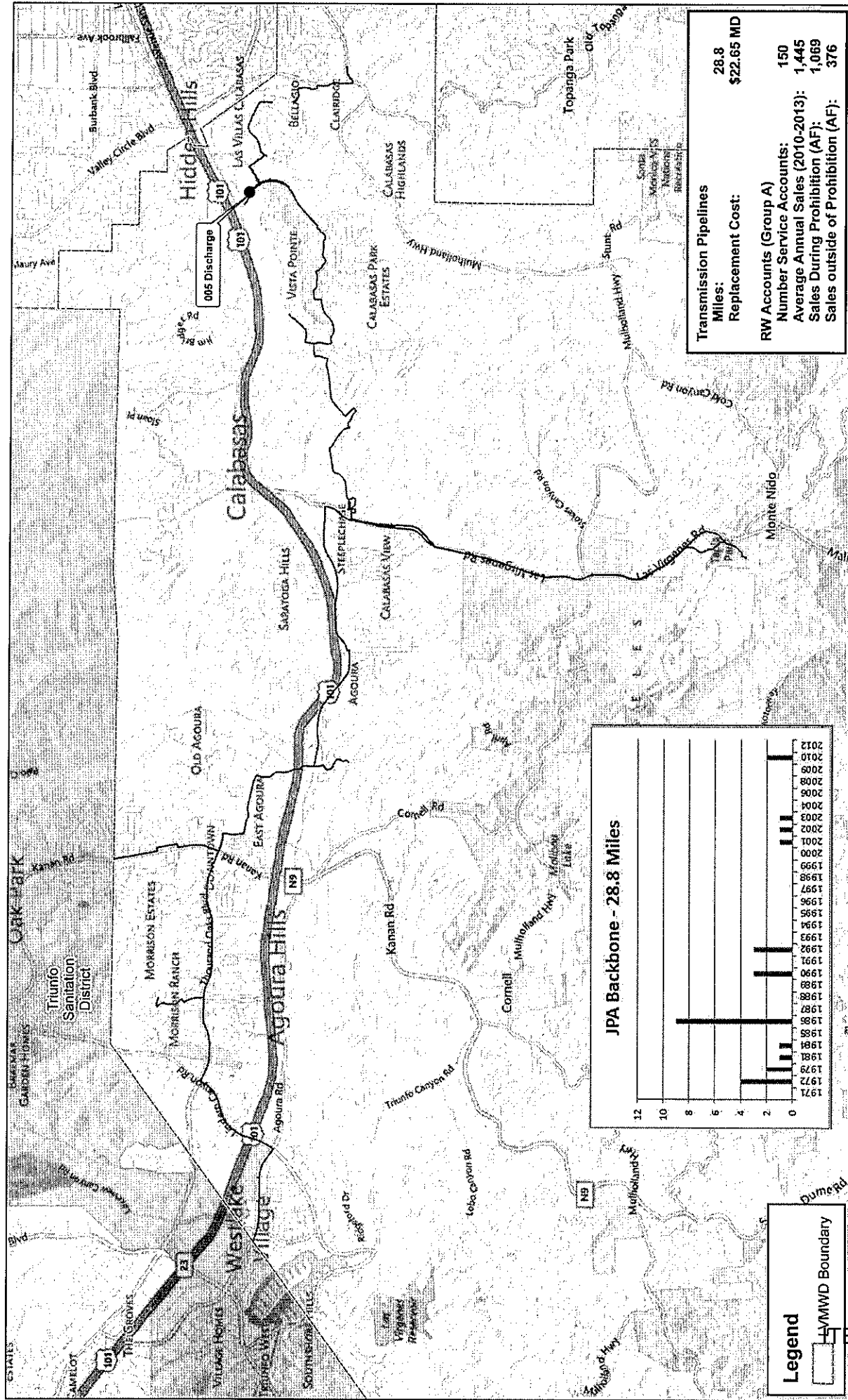
GROUP	AREA	POPULATION	PER CAPITA WATER USE (GPD)	PERCENTAGE OF WATER RECYCLED	PERCENTAGE OF WATER RECYCLED TO BE USED
Group A	2,475 A.F.	22K	1,000 G.P.D.	37%	318 A.F.
Group B	3,316 A.F.	27K	852 G.P.D.	16%	364 A.F.
Group C	5,284 A.F.	32K	1,433 G.P.D.	22%	579 A.F.
Group D	150 (0.2 A.F.)	15K	800 G.P.D.	12%	196 A.F.
Group E	100 (0.1 A.F.)	7K	547 G.P.D.	5%	137 A.F.
TOTAL	6,318 A.F.	100K	872 G.P.D.	25%	1,574 A.F.

A - JPA Transmission  
 B - JPA Distribution  
 C - LVMWD / Developer Funded Distribution System  
 Outfalls  
 Tank  
 Reservoir  
 Potable Water Supplement  
 Treatment Plant

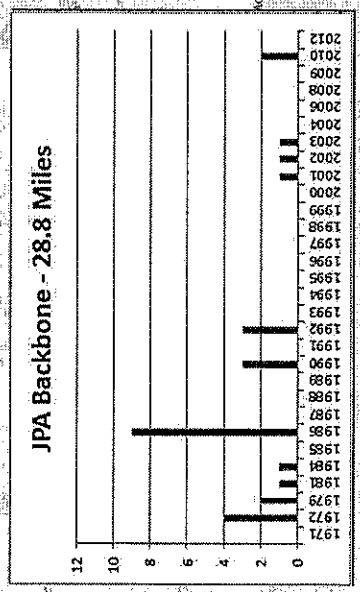
0 0.5 1 Miles  
 ITM 010

## RW System - LVMWD Svc Area

© 2010 NAVTEO © AND © 2013 Microsoft Corporation

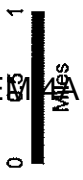


Transmission Pipelines	28.8
Miles:	
Replacement Cost:	\$22.65 MD
<b>RW Accounts (Group A)</b>	
Number Service Accounts:	150
Average Annual Sales (2010-2013):	1,445
Sales During Prohibition (AF):	1,069
Sales outside of Prohibition (AF):	376



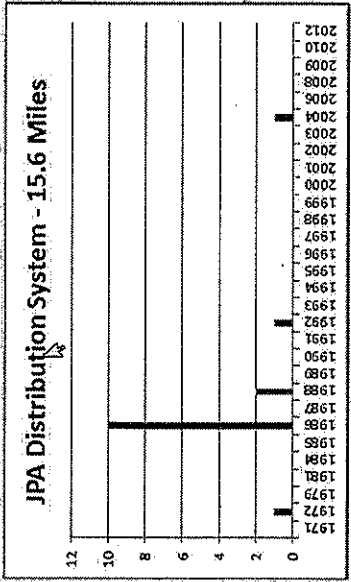
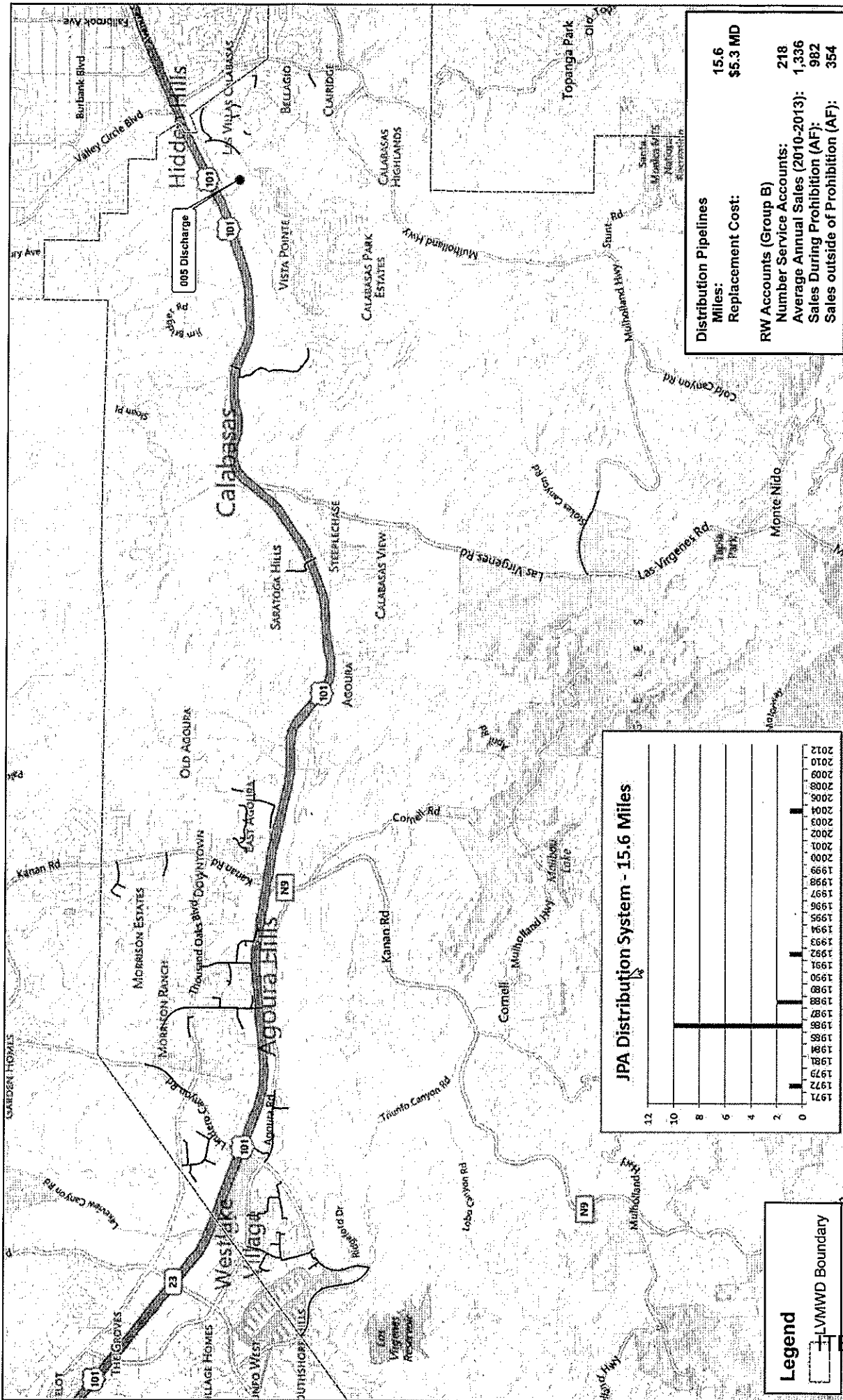
**Legend**

- JPA Backbone
- MWD Boundary



# Group A - Joint Venture Transmission System





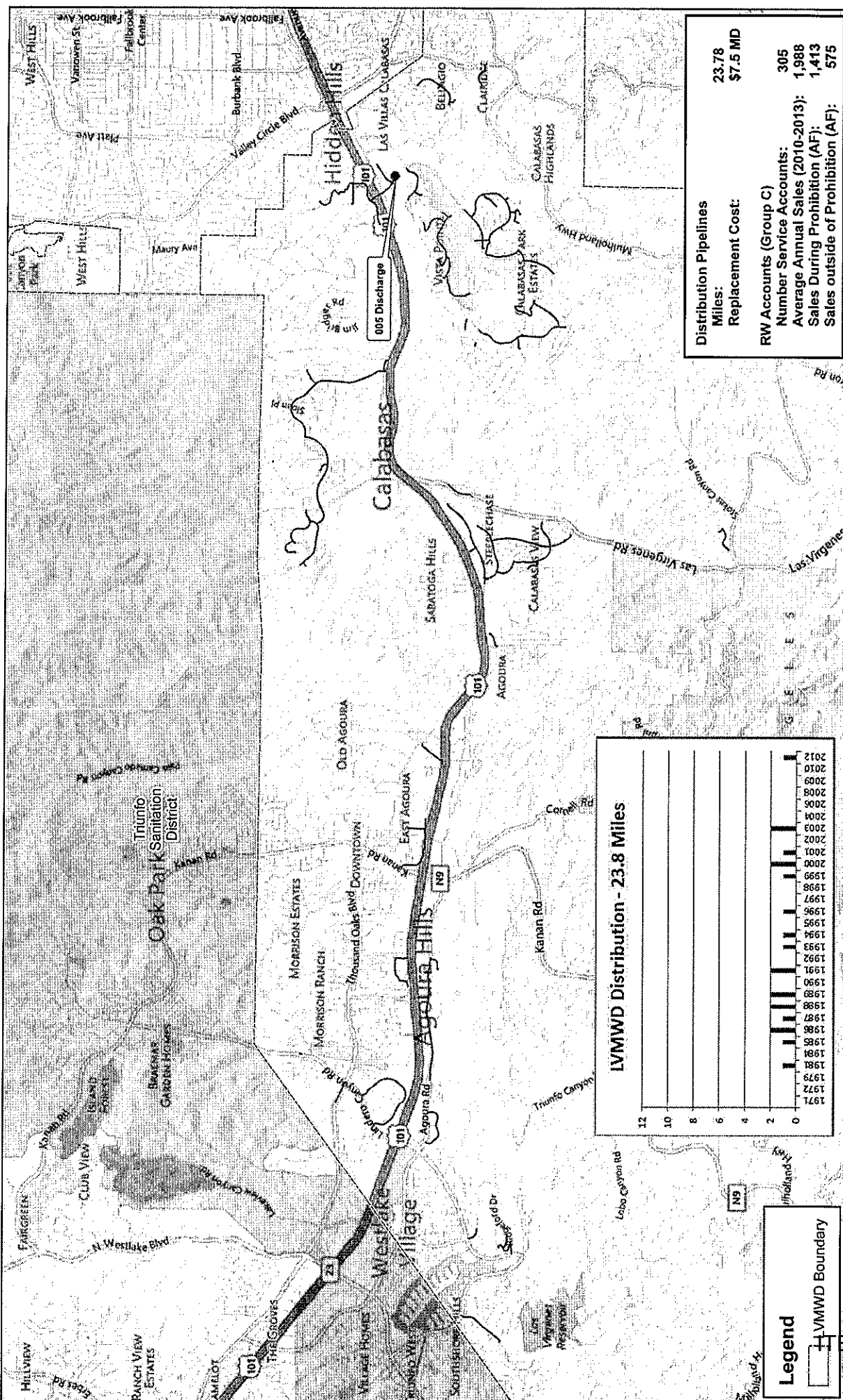
Distribution Pipelines	15.6
Miles:	
Replacement Cost:	\$5.3 MD
<b>RW Accounts (Group B)</b>	
Number Service Accounts:	218
Average Annual Sales (2010-2013):	1,336
Sales During Prohibition (AF):	982
Sales outside of Prohibition (AF):	354

## Group B - JPA Funded Distribution System

**Legend**

— LVMWD Boundary





Distribution Pipelines	23.78
Miles:	\$7.5 MD
Replacement Cost:	
RW Accounts (Group C)	305
Number Service Accounts:	1,988
Average Annual Sales (2010-2013):	1,413
Sales During Prohibition (AF):	575
Sales outside of Prohibition (AF):	

# Group C - LVMWD / Developer Funded Distribution System



**Legend**

— LVMWD Boundary

LAS VIRGENES - TRIUNFO  
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY  
MINUTES

5:00 PM

August 5, 2013

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Chair McReynolds

1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

A Call to order and roll call

The meeting was called to order at 5:01 p.m. by Director McReynolds in the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility Lunchroom. Clerk of the Board, Bodenhamer called the roll. Those answering present were Directors Caspary, McReynolds, Orkney, Peterson, Polan, Renger and Wall. Directors absent: Iceland, Steinhardt.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

A Approval of agenda

On a motion by Director Charles Caspary, seconded by Director Janna Orkney, the Board of Directors voted 8-0 -2 to Approve the JPA Special Meeting of 8/5/2013 as presented.

AYES: Director(s) Caspary , McReynolds , Orkney , Paule , Peterson , Polan , Renger , Wall

ABSENT: Director(s) Iceland , Steinhardt

Arrived at the tank site: Directors Iceland at 5:02 and Director Steinhardt at 5:03.

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS

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No speaker cards were received from the public.

4. ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS

A Third Digester Construction Site Tour

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen thought this would be a good opportunity for all to tour of the construction site of the Third Digester Project. The JPA Board of Directors convened to the site tour.

Facilities & Operations Director Lippman introduced Inspector Barrow and Technical Services Manager Zhao, the team partners in charge of the construction process and went on to say that once they were up at the tanks, they will give an explanation about how big it's going to be and what the plans are in the future.

At the construction site, Mr. Lippman explained this was the start of the Third Digester and ITEM 5A

excavation was completed; the majority of the dirt was taken out and spread in the fields in order to save us money; a contractor did not have to be paid to haul it off the site; the remainder of the dirt is left for backfill of the digester; the two tanks are the existing digesters which are about 1.1 million gallons each in capacity; the majority of them are underground just like the new project is going to be partially underground.

Mr. Barrow gave an overview of the project saying they first had to excavate about 10,000 cubic yards of soil out and brought in structural backfill and compacted that and then formed and put rebar in the pad. The pad is about 2 feet thick with 2 mats of rebar. The bottom mat is 6" on each center with #7 rebar; above that is another mat that has #7 bars with 1 foot on center; they poured it in 2 pours that looked like a pie with 2 slices taken out; they poured opposite corners one day starting the pour about 7:00 am and finishing up around noon; it took about 24 cement trucks; after waiting a few days, they poured the other two sections; they placed burlap on top of the pour and flooded it with water so it could cure slowly which prevents cracking; after the pour, the cement has to sit for 14 days before a load like the wall framing and wall forms can be put on it; on Monday August 12th they will be able to start setting the walls; the two 20" pipes sticking out the side travel underneath the pad and poke up through the center; the 20" is for the suction line for the recirculating pump; the 8" pipe is for the draw line that heads up to the dewatering building for the amendment;

A summary of JPA Board questions included: The original finished elevation of the slab was higher than it is now so was it over excavated (Barrow: they excavated down to what appeared to be bedrock; Fugro came in and notified it was not actually bedrock so they had to excavate another 10 feet and do additional soil nails; they drill the nails into slope 40' and solid grout with plates and washers and lock nuts). Will that area all be backfilled and what about wall forms? (Barrow: it will be backfilled so you won't see any of the shotcrete; the walls are going to be 22" thick and 34' high; wall forms are poured a section at a time) Since the project is on bedrock, seismically it should be fine? (Lippman: that is correct) What is the regular concrete psi rating and what is the difference? (Barrow: city mix for sidewalks is about 2500 psi and the concrete for this project is about 4500 PSI and it is also a special mix design; this is a lot stronger; Geolabs is the soils services company during construction and they come out and draw cylinders and check the temperature and slump of the cement; at 7 days they break the cylinders and they have to come up to a certain strength; they break them all the way to 28 days to check the strength; when they did the shotcrete and grout on the walls that came up to strength in 7 days and at 28 days it was at 7200 psi) (Lippman: when construction is done, we will have a tank like to ones already there sticking up out of the ground but in addition to that, they will build a pump station that will include the recirculation pumps for the new digester as well as a new heating system; the conversion is being made from the steam heating system from heating water in a boiler, pumping the steam and injecting it into the digester to using a heat exchanger; with hot water on one side and sludge on the other, the heat from the hot water will transfer to the sludge as it is recirculated in and out of the digester; the gas that was being used will be used for the cogeneration with hopes to gain some savings in electrical costs) How will the water be heated? (Lippman: the waste heat from the cogen and if there is not enough waste heat, then a low heat boiler will be used to replace the high heat boiler currently being used) Are the current tanks as deep as the one being built? (Barrow: yes, they are going to match each other elevation wise because the new pump station will have recirculation pumps but the piping is going to tie into the existing pump station; the tanks will all tie together to be more efficient when doing maintenance) (Lippman: the original design for Rancho included 6 digesters and he believes the third one should be sufficient) Where are the generators and are they piston type generators? (Lippman: in the building down the hill and they are internal combustion engines) Do they need more fuel or more demand? (Lippman: they need more demand, the demand peaks when the centrifuges are running to dewater the sludge being pulled from the digesters, otherwise there is a steady base load) What about the heat exchanger? (Lippman: there will be a new heating system for all 3 digesters because the current system is starting to fail, rather than invest in replacing it or maintaining it, the plate and frame heat exchanger is a better way to go) When is the project going to be complete? (Barrow: we started May 1st, 2013 and its a 1 year contract; the contact is doing really well and is ahead of scheduled) (Lippman: pictures are being taken at the same time, same location each

day of the progress being made; those pictures are available on the web as a flip book) (Barrow: they have been working for 52 actual work days and there is a daily photo for each day) What about routing drainage from the storms? (Barrow: we have a catch basin and a cement head wall with a storm drain already installed) Will the tanks have to be rehabbed? (Lippman: not sure of how much rehab will be needed until the tanks can be taken out of service; once the new digester is stabilized it will allow the other tanks to come out of service to develop a rehab program)

The meeting was reconvened at 5:25 pm.

## B Water Quality Permitting Overview

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen gave a brief overview of Water Quality Permitting and Director of Facilities & Operations Lippman presented.

Mr. Lippman referred all to his handout as a reference and backup to what he was speaking about in the presentation. The presentation was on Permitting on JPA facilities focused on Water Quality but not from legal point of view. Mr. Lippman stated Wayne Lemieux, Keith Lemieux and John Mathews could answer any legal questions. The regulations are the State's Porter-Cologne Act and the Federal Clean Water Act. In 1949 the state legislature passed the Drinking Water Pollution Control Act; the purpose was to manage sewer systems and industrial waste; in 1969 the legislature passed the Porter-Cologne Act which is the Water Quality Law; under the umbrella, you have the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) who manage the Porter-Cologne Act; we are in Region 4 of the Los Angeles Region; the SWRCB consists of five full time salaried members, each filling key positions and each member is appointed to a 4 year term by the governor; the RWQCB consists of 7 part time members, also assigned by the governor and serving a 4 year terms; information on the board members is included in the hand outs; the RWQCB has an extensive staff led by Samuel Unger, their Executive Officer and Deb Smith, their Chief Deputy; in 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, regulated under the EPA; the Clean Water Act requires standards and surface water quality mandated sewage treatment regulations; individual states primarily enforce the Clean Water Act; LVMWD is under the State of California which enforces the Clean Water Act; California has the authority to administer and enforce discharge permit programs, pretreatment programs, however California does not have an approved biosolids program; the JPA service area is the EPA Region 9 which serves Arizona, California, Hawaii and Nevada, their main office is in San Francisco with a field office in Los Angeles; Jared Blumenfeld was appointed by President Obama in 2009 as the Region 9 Administrator; water quality and daily maximum loads are managed by Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds in the Office of Water; when Pedersen and Lippman were in Washington DC, they met with one of the main executives in the office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds; Region 9 is under the monitoring assessment and TMDL section, our local contact is Dr. Cindy Lin in the Los Angeles office; California does not have an approved Biosolids program so the compost plant is regulated by Cal-Recycle under the Cal-EPA, however the farm has a discharge permit from the RWQCB because the application of sludge or recycled water in the fields could impact ground water or surface waters; we are also regulated by the EPA under part 503 of the Clean Water Act; those are the 3 agencies that regulate the composting facility for water quality; National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requires permits by the Clean Water Act; all facilities that discharge any pollutant from any source are required to have a discharge permit and to obtain an NPDES Permit (called discharge permit throughout the rest of the presentation); the SWRCB and RWQCB have many programs dealing with underground fuel tanks and water rights, but in the area of water quality, they formulate policies and plans, as an example, the SWRCB is working on a Biological objectives policy which Carlos Reyes will talk about later on in the evening; the RWQCB issues individual permits, general permits, manage the pretreatment program and deal with water quality issues; there is no set schedule for general permit renewals, but they are reviewed and revised; the general permit for dewatering was recently revised and the District had to re-enroll in it and some of the requirements changed, particularly due to the monitoring requirements; individual permits include WDR's, WRR's and NPDES WDR's; the WDR's are Waste Discharge Requirements which is the requirement for the farm; WRR is the Water Treatment

Reclamation Requirement required for the Recycled Water System; the difference between the WDR and WRR and the discharge permit is that they don't have set renewals schedule; the discharge permits have a set 5 year renewal schedule; the discharge process requires that you apply for renewal 6 months before the permit expires; the approval for renewal is based on plant performance, water quality standards and any new polices in place before the last permit renewal period; the draft permit is submitted for public review and revised based on the RWQCB's response to comments received from the public and depending on the complexity, the permit could be revised and sent out for review again and after approval, the permit becomes effective 50 days later which allows the EPA to also approve it and also allows the permittee to appeal from the Regional Board to the State Board; the JPA has appealed successfully in the past but you have to have a firm bases to appeal successfully; included in all of the permits are monitoring requirements (MRP's) which tells, what, where and when and how the sample, monitor and record; during the renewal process, the RWQCB takes a lot of time to make sure the MRP's are reasonable; in 2010 they wanted to provide an MRP that would cost an additional \$250,000 per year in monitoring, we were able to negotiate a revision to the MRP where they left the 2005 monitoring requirements but required us to do the study for the proposed watershed monitoring plan; currently we are monitoring based on the 2005 permit; the discharge permit for Tapia expires on August 10, 2015 which means the application for renewal needs to be completed by February 10, 2015; there are several needs of enforcement with violations to permit conditions, such as missing reporting requirements or exceeding water quality limits which result in penalties of \$25,000 per day or \$10.00 - \$25.00 per gallon per day depending on the violation; depending on the violation, rather than taking the penalty, the funds can be used for Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEP) which typically fund projects that benefit the watershed; during the 2005 permit renewal, a violation letter was received for exceeding water quality limits in the Malibu Creek when there was no discharge so the allegations were removed after explaining there was no discharge to the creek, however the misinformation was made public; Water Quality Standards are reviewed by the EPA and the EPA also develops Water Quality Standards that are incorporated in WDR's, WRR's and Discharge Permits;

A summary of JPA Board comments included: Is the State Board not required to follow the EPA? Since the new ruling, does it tie their hands (Lemieux: it will be discussed in closed session)

#### C Update on the U.S. EPA TMDL for Sedimentation and Nutrients to Address Benthic Community Impairments

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen stated he would like to provide an update to the JPA Board on the TMDL along with Director of Resource Conservation and Public Outreach Carlos Reyes and Resource Conservation Manager Dr. Randal Orton.

Mr. Reyes stated the presentation consists of 4 parts; background information related to the TMDL; Dr. Orton will cover any major technical issues and concerns; Mr. Lippman will cover the compliance cost estimates and then Mr. Pedersen will wrap up by going over the next steps; Heal the Bay report is the basis of the TMDL; we completed our review of their report with a 25 page document a couple of weeks ago; we copied our review to Federal, State and local levels as they will be interested in what we have to say, Shelly Luce with the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission and key staff with EPA; the comments will be published on the District's website as well; JPA comments included: why was it presented at the last minute; it seems as if it should have been presented weeks or months prior to a decision being made? (Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen: The Heal the Bay report "Ecosystem on the brink" was never released to the public until 5 days before the TMDL was released; when we went back to Washington DC that was one of the comments made to the folks there and when we returned back there was an event planned by Heal The Bay to release their report, clearly intended to get the report out before the regulation was adopted; it was 5 days before the March deadline to adopt the TMDL regulation) (Reyes: Randal reported that the Heal The Bay report was cited the TMDL about 24 times) we sent out comments to HTB, will there be a regulatory response, do they have to respond? (Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen: they do not have to so they may not but the key thing is that the report was published without independent scientific peer review, i.e. reviewers were not

picked by Heal The Bay there were some mis-statements and omissions that were critical; it was important to correct those and correct the record but it is unlikely they will respond) Item number 2, the petition for challenging the MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) Permit; that permit governs the discharge from the County was issued in November of 2012, a month later and the NRDC appealed the permit; 37 cities in the county also filed administrative appeals claiming excessive costs; MS4 contains the provisions of the nutrient TMDL; the state board denied the 37 petitions. JPA question: what about Ventura County? (Reyes: this does not cover discharge in Ventura County, it only covers Los Angeles County) Item number 3, the Bio Objective Policy to be complete in April of 2014; it is under a technical level and policy level; there are separate groups working on in and the effort are spear headed by the SWRCB. Item number 4 is the WERF Study Applications; Randal will discuss further; JPA question: Nitrogen is a naturally occurring substance, how is it differentiated between inorganic and organic nitrogen? (Orton: Organic nitrogen refers to molecules with nitrogen atoms in them attached to carbon atoms, whereas inorganic nitrogen molecules have no carbon (e.g. nitrate, NO<sub>3</sub>, nitrite NO<sub>2</sub>). TOTAL nitrogen (TN) in a water quality test is the sum of both forms (i.e. organic + inorganic N). Unlike previous nitrogen limits based solely on nitrate N, the US EPA TMDL specifies allowable levels of nitrogen as TOTAL nitrogen, or TN; the organic nitrogen is hundreds of different kinds of molecules; Reyes: there was a request from the Water Environment Research Federation (WERF) so we applied for a couple of studies; we are requesting about \$60,000 towards the cost of the studies; the first study involves the Geologic Impacts of Water Quality and the second study refers to Organic Nitrogen in Biogenic Marine Shale; item number 5, Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission (SMBRC) update, the last few months the SMBRC has been working to update the plan; the plan is intended to be a conservation management plan, however, the plan appears to have elements that make the commission look like a regulatory agency; particularly in terms of TMDL implementation; staff has been working with Director Caspary to provide comments to the commission; he is working with other members of the governing board; they had planned to take up the plan this month but it is not published; sometime ago, Director Caspary wanted information as to what requirements are for treatment plants that discharge to Calleguas Creek; (Carlos showed a map with the outlines of the Calleguas Creek) the 5 plants are Hill Canyon, Camarillo, Moorpark, Simi Valley and Camrosa; the last permit registered to the treatment plant was in 2003 which is actually 2 permit cycles behind; the permit was based on the nutrient TMDL for Calleguas Creek Watershed that same year; the TMDL only has requirements for nitrogen, no phosphorus; the limits for nitrogen in that watershed was 9; JPA comments: They are 2 permit cycles behind? What does that mean? (Reyes: it means they are going by the conditions of the last permit that was issued to them; the last permit was in 1997) (Lippman: the permits we are talking about are the discharge permits and they are required to renew every 5 years; that doesn't mean the Regional Board renews them, they fall behind because there is so much work; prior to 2005, the Tapia permit had not been renewed since 1997; its most likely due to the lack of action on the Regional Board) JPA question regarding Hill Canyon TP requirements/Calleguas Creek Nutrient TMDL: Does this consent decree on TMDL impact the Calleguas Creek? (Reyes: the nutrient TMDL that was prepared for the Calleguas Creek was part of the consent decree) JPA question: what is the difference between the Malibu Creek Watershed and Calleguas that creates the biggest challenge given the larger watersheds? (Caspary: having walked around Calleguas Creek and various areas is that it has been channelized and harden banks by Federal Record Engineers so it's not a natural state; that may be the biggest reason why nothing is happening) (Miller: for many years they started their system looking at the creek and doing the study) (Adminstering Agent/General Manager Pedersen: its interesting because you would think the two would have similar characteristics, also no discharge prohibition) JPA question: does it only affect what comes out of the pipe? (Reyes: Yes) Reyes stated the TMDL did not set limits on phosphorus so the wastewater plants like Hill Canyon and Simi Valley do not have limits with phosphorus. JPA question: How is it the EPA is just getting back to saying it's too expensive? How is it that 10 years passed before that happened? (Lippman: the petitions were for the MS4 permit that was just approved in 2012, not the 2003 nutrient TMDL)

Dr. Orton gave a brief overview on the TMDL; the TMDL is intended to address Benthic Community Impairments; the concept is simple in theory, the benthic community is impaired due to bad habitat and bad water quality due to excessive algal growth; but in practice the EPA overlooked or dismissed any

other potential causes of impairment, focusing solely on nutrients.

JPA question: can you starve algae by limiting available nitrogen? (Dr. Orton: nitrogen has to be very low in order to starve it out; the mats will not go away even if all human nitrogen sources are eliminated, because there is still enough natural nitrogen in the creek to grow excessive levels of algae; that is actually on the next slide; there is a theory called the Law of the Limit, the growth of any population is limited by whatever nutrient is in shortest supply; if there's plenty of phosphorus in the creek, for example, but limited nitrogen, then whole idea is to start by reducing the nitrogen) For the purposes of the listing, Southern California – IBI (Index of Biological Integrity) on the map in red and orange shows as a fail so that was the problem perceived; the theory behind the TMDL is pretty simple, if poor water quality is fixed, the rest will follow; but that simple concept is, in practice, based on assumptions that do not hold true in Malibu Creek, specifically the assumption that excessive algal growth is due to human nutrient sources.

JPA question: Why don't we just suck up the algae? (Orton: in terms of quantity, we figured out how many additional tons of nitrogen it would take to get out of the treatment plant, from a treatment perspective, it's a very difficult thing; in terms of the actual mass of nutrients, you could probably achieve the same reduction in the creek by harvesting it; unless that sounds too crazy, in the Los Angeles River, LA County routinely scrapes algae out of their concrete storm channels; every time they did that, one truck load removed as much nutrients (bound up in the algae) as a whole year of nutrient reduction at Tapia as proposed by the TMDL. Heal the Bay did not measure organic nitrogen, they only measured non-organic nitrogen; water samples were taken from the Heal the Bay sites and we measured the organic nitrogen – it's high; tests were also taken in the parking area with Monterey conditioned rock; the TMDL will require impossibly lower TN levels; JPA comment included: if we are not discharging, then why does it matter? (Orton: if we are out of the creek, it doesn't matter, but it matters when we discharge to the creek except for fish flows; the EPA calls fish flows a de minimus discharge, even though the water may not meet the TMDL numbers; looking at the conceptual flow chart the TMDL has some major problems including flawed data, flawed methods, flawed nutrient targets, flawed "reference" streams; TMDL sets enforceable limits both for nutrients and bioassessment scores.

## 5. CONSENT CALENDAR

A Minutes: Regular Meeting of July 1, 2013. Approve

Director Paule: abstained from the vote as he was not at the previous meeting of July 1, 2013.

On a motion by Director Charles Caspary, seconded by Director Lee Renger, the Board of Directors voted 9-0 -1 to Approve the recommendation as presented.

AYES: Director(s) Caspary , Iceland , McReynolds , Orkney , Peterson , Polan , Renger , Steinhardt , Wall

ABSTAIN: Director(s) Paule

## 6. ACTION ITEMS

A Odor Control Scrubber Carbon Replacement: Authorization of Purchase Orders

Waive formal bidding requirements for replacement of granular activated carbon for the odor control scrubbers at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility and LVMWD's two lift stations; and authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to issue a purchase order in the amount of \$45,933 to Prominent Systems, Inc., for the work.

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen spoke on the Odor Control Scrubber Carbon Replacement; the carbon media that removes the odors has to be periodically replaced periodically and regenerated; this will involve replacing the carbon scrubbers and primary scrubbers; he asked to waive the formal bidding for replacement of granular activated carbon for the odor control scrubbers at Tapia and the Lift Stations and requested issue a purchase order to the low bidder, Prominent Systems Inc., in the amount of \$45,933; there were 4 bids received for the work;

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A summary of JPA Board comments included: If bids were already received, why is a purchase order not being issued? (Pedersen: the bids were submitted in an informal bidding process and not through the formal bidding procedures) In regards to financial impact, last year we budgeted \$62,000, how much will it vary from that amount? (Brett Dingman: the amount will be less than the previously budgeted amount)

On a motion by Director Lee Renger, seconded by Director Michael Paule, the Board of Directors voted 10-0 to Approve the recommendation as presented.

AYES: Director(s) Caspary , Iceland , McReynolds , Orkney , Paule , Peterson , Polan , Renger , Steinhardt , Wall

**B Construction of Impressed Current Cathodic Protection System for Centrate Treatment and Storage Tanks - Rejection of Bids**

Reject all bids for the Construction of Impressed Current Cathodic Protection System for Centrate Treatment and Storage Tanks Project and direct staff to bring the item back for a call for bids in May 2014.

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen discussed the rejection of bids for the Construction of Impressed Current Cathodic Protection Systems for Centrate Treatment Storage Tanks; the item was discussed and on the agenda for approval at a previous JPA meeting and it was requested to be removed at that time; the scope of the project is to upgrade the 2 centrate treatment tanks currently equipped with sacrificial anode cathodic protection systems; the project went out to bid and got an apparent low bidder; because of the dry year discharge to the creek for fish flows, if the tank is taken off line during that time, the centrate treatment system will not be as effective which will cause the discharge at Tapia to be higher than normal; a request was made to reject the bid and to direct staff to call for bids again in May 2014.

A summary of JPA questions included; Renger asked about the power supply? What if it's a dry summer next year also? (Pedersen: to continuously have a fish flow like this is very unusual; Lippman: the fish flow is not normally at the beginning of the prohibition period, normally lasts 6 weeks at the most; we need the centrate treatment active and effective) how long will the job take? (Lippman: 6 to 8 weeks) Could the work be scheduled to start at the beginning of the prohibition period? (Pedersen: yes)

On a motion by Director Barry Steinhardt, seconded by Director Leonard Polan, the Board of Directors voted 10-0 to Approve the recommendation as presented.

AYES: Director(s) Caspary , Iceland , McReynolds , Orkney , Paule , Peterson , Polan , Renger , Steinhardt , Wall

**C Joint Powers Authority Fourth Quarter Financial Review**

Receive and file.

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen spoke on the Joint Powers Authority Fourth Quarter Financial Review operating revenues coming in favorably under budget by 4% and with higher revenues and lower expenditures; there was an increase in the wholesale recycled water rate; operating expenses and were under budget by 4% (\$624,000) expected operating expenses were attributed to the cost of waste water treatment at Tapia; the other major component capital project expenditures were substantially under budget; expenditures are primarily driven by timing of the projects and large projects such as the Third Digester Project, this was a large capital budget over 13 million dollars and the actual expenditures were over 3.5 million; the Rancho Digester project at the fiscal year end was at 787,000, which was substantially under budget at the time;

A summary of JPA questions included: capital projects are in the next budget year? What about centrate injecting? (Lippman: Injection Centrate business unit includes the centrate facilities at Tapia)

farm maintenance; Litton has about \$250,000; What about the increase for sewers? (Lippman: a large maintenance expense was due to rehabilitating all of the creek crossings in the trunk sewer system; has the electrical been resolved yet? Lippman: we asked Edison to find the problem and they will not be back charging; what was the estimate that they were supposed to be charging? (Lippman: ½ million was supposed to be charged; the expenses are back up at Tapia to what they were before this happened); are the projects that were on hold last year moving forward? (Lippman: that will stay on hold until the results of the master plan; the Rancho material handling improvements are still on hold; the vulnerability assessments for the sanitation facilities were driven by EPA regulations unlike vulnerability assessments; they have not issued those regulations as of yet so until they do, the District will not move forward with the assessment; the ground water supplement recycled water study will wait for the master plan); what is the impact of the costs given the fact that SCE has to somehow absorb the cost of the shutdown in San Onofre? (Reinhardt: the money already exists in Edison's budget and the amounts are already anticipated) is there a back-up capacity? (Lippman: yes) (Pedersen: portions of the system will actually shut down) in case of an actual brown out, are there plans to shut down the vulnerable equipment, rather than loss of operations? (Lippman: yes)

On a motion by Director Lee Renger, seconded by Director Leonard Polan, the Board of Directors voted 10-0 to Approve the recommendation as presented.

AYES: Director(s) Caspary , Iceland , McReynolds , Orkney , Paule , Peterson , Polan , Renger , Steinhardt , Wall

## 7. BOARD COMMENTS

Director Renger reported he had co-hosted the August 3rd Malibu Creek Watershed/Wastewater Treatment System Tour.

Director Polan went to the City of Westlake Village last Wednesday night and the City Council said they would have an issue with 20% by 2020. It was well received.

Director Peterson reported the new SWRCB Board Member Dorene D'Adamo went on the tour of the Metropolitan Facilities.

Director Orkney reported Malibu Times had an article out on the EPA TMDL. The EPA spokesperson said the TMDL's aren't really a regulation and made it seem like it wasn't a big deal; they were receptive;

Director Paule attended the Bi-monthly meeting for Ventura County Special District; the last meeting in June talked about the TMDL's;

Director Paule was asked to do a short update at the next meeting; and requested that a more formal presentation from the JPA since there are a number of people including the park districts, special districts and associations so anything we can do to rally support from them, especially Ventura County;

Director Caspary thanked staff for their response to Watershed on the Brink; they are getting the right people's attention;

Director McReynolds – Also attended the tour and staff did an excellent job; so well done that others came over and told him they don't see why we have problems with the algae and what is being missed because its so obvious; and also thanked staff for the input on the agenda on the reclaimed water system in regards to who paid for what.

Director Polan spoke of the algae growing in the creek and the experimental planting of trees in by the shopping center to reduce the amount of algae. Has any thought been given to planting more trees, especially where the algae tends to grow down? (Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen: there is a lot of merit to that and its something that should be considered going forward by its

probably not a JPA function to do that)

8. ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen reported on the Watershed Tour; still plans on hosting a tour for elected officials; reported on follow-up items.

9. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

None

10. INFORMATION ITEMS

A Renewal of Aluminum Sulfate Contract

11. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2

No speaker cards were received from the public.

The meeting convened into break at 7:10 pm.

12. CLOSED SESSION

The meeting reconvened into Closed Session at 7:15 pm.

A Conference with District Counsel - Potential Litigation (Government Code Section 54956.9):

1. One Case in the opinion of District Counsel, disclosure of the identity of the litigant would be prejudicial to the agency.

B Conference with District Counsel - Existing Litigation:

1. Heal the Bay, Inc. v. Lisa P. Jackson

C Conference with District Counsel - Existing Litigation (Government Code Section 54956.9(a)):

1. Las Virgenes Municipal Water District vs. Onsite Power Systems, Inc.

13. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting convened into Open Session at 7:37 pm. No reportable actions were taken during Closed Session.

Chair McReynolds declared the meeting adjourned at 7:38 pm.

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Michael McReynolds, Chair

ATTEST:

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Charles Caspary, Vice Chair

**LAS VIRGENES - TRIUNFO  
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY  
MINUTES**

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5:00 PM

September 3, 2013

**PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by District Manager Mark Norris

**1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL****A. Call to order and roll call:**

The meeting was called to order at 5:00 p.m. by Director McReynolds in the Oak Park Library and the Clerk of the Board Bodenhamer called the roll. Those answering present were Directors Caspary, McReynolds, Orkney, Paule, Peterson, Polan, Renger, Steinhardt and Wall. Absent: Director Iceland.

**2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA****A. Approval of agenda**

*On a motion by Director Michael Paule, seconded by Director Charles Caspary, the Board of Directors voted 9-0 -1 to Approve the JPA Regular Board Meeting of 9/3/2013, as presented.*

*AYES: Director(s) Caspary , McReynolds , Orkney , Paule , Peterson , Polan , Renger , Steinhardt , Wall*

*ABSENT: Director(s) Iceland*

**3. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2

No speaker cards were received from the public.

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen asked to hold off on Item 4A until the consultants who were expected to speak on the item arrived at the meeting.

**4. ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS****A 2013 Master Plans Update: Projected Wastewater Generation Rates and Future Recycled Water Demands**

Mike Joyce from Kennedy Jenks gave a presentation on the Master Plan Update. Kennedy Jenks is developing reliable planning criteria for the Master Plan; SCAG Data, Census Data and Land Use Data will be used; historical wastewater flows to Tapia WRF were

ITEM 5A

studied; there is a large area of underdeveloped land; 1200 acres could be served. Director of Facilities and Operations Lippman stated that Kennedy Jenks worked with Mark Norris; none of that area is anticipated; 1200 acres developed. JPA questions included: Are details available? (Joyce: 12% growth; current capacity of Tapia is 12 MGD; the spikes are during the El Nino years) What is the date for the extended time? (Joyce: 12% increase, 9.23-12%, based on statistical analysis and recovery; inflow happens during storm events, flooded manholes etc.) Looking at the past as a predictor, rates were stable and behavior may be altered, was that considered? (Joyce: behavioral changes have taken place) What about the Westlake Wells? (Joyce: it has been taken out; the plant can handle liquid)

Saik-Choon Poh from HDR presented on Recycled Water in regards to the Master Plan. His presentation reflected future demands and modeling scenarios for the JPA's Master Plan. The red lines in his presentation are proposed recycled waterlines, Oak Park HOA conversions. JPA questions included: Homeowners condos are not seen, why? (Lippman: will verify if pipeline is there) Poh: Conejo Creek extension will include all parks; Decker Canyon extension was never constructed due to the cost; Hidden Hills, Woodland Hills and Pierce College extensions were all noted. JPA question: Where is Sherwood Golf Course? (Mr. Lippman located the Lake Sherwood line) Poh: upon approval of the Master Plan, the demands and scenarios will be refined; JPA question: In order to meet the demand, 18 MGD peak demand? If we generate, can we produce and recycle back? (Pedersen: scenario E plus proposed extensions, sufficient capacity) With calculating demand, how can the culture be changed to feed the green belts or use recycled water? (Lemieux: that is a legal issue)

## 5. ACTION ITEMS

### **A** Tapia Channel Mixing Improvements: Approval of Request for Proposals

Approve the Request for Proposals for the Tapia Channel Mixing Improvements Project.

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen explained the Tapia Channel Mixing Improvement is a CIP item for the Fiscal Year. The Channel Air Mixing System at Tapia needs replacement; the mixing system keeps the solids in suspension.

Director of Facilities and Operations Lippman: Carollo completed a process air evaluation and recommended to fix the air leaks; it is a \$1.4 million project. Reclamation Manager Dingman passed around a part to show what the system looks like; it can create odors and go septic and have additional problems; the existing materials will be replaced with steel; asking for action to approve the RFP.

JPA questions included: What is meant by "a better process"? (Lippman: better mixing of solids) Is this 454 noted in there? (Lippman: no money is being requested at this time) Are the diffusers being replaced? (Lippman: no) What is the life expectancy? (Lippman: 20 to 30 years) What is the construction cost? (Lippman: you will be updated as we have more information) Will it help to reduce the nitrogen? Lippman: no; do we have flexibility? (Lippman: we will once it is replaced)

*On a motion by Director Lee Renger, seconded by Director Janna Orkney, the Board of Directors voted 9-0 -1 to Approve the recommendation as presented.*

*AYES: Director(s) Caspary , McReynolds , Orkney , Paule , Peterson , Polan , Renger , Steinhardt , Wall*

*ABSENT: Director(s) Iceland*

### **B** Woodland Hills Country Club Recycled Water System Extension: Approval of Term Sheets

ITEM 5A

Approve the term sheets for the Woodland Hills Country Club Recycled Water System Extension.

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen reported there are 2 draft term sheets for consideration; lower amounts of water are available if the timing is right; Department of Water and Power is proposing to pay the capital cost; the pipeline is 4.5-5 miles long; JPA was going to finance and fund but DWP will pay now; there will be a 10% administrative fee for services.

Director of Facilities and Operations Lippman added if the draft agreement is approved with the request for proposals, they are motivated to start; recycling wholesale cost includes potable water supplement and with DWP paying; the price escalation will be based on the CPI. JPA questions included: If customers require summer supplemental, what do we do when DWP is taking it? How is it balanced? (Lippman: it includes supplement of increased usage; it will not affect the ratepayers) (Pedersen: seasonal storage will have advantages and it's a long term effort; it's a 30 year agreement) (Lippman: we have an off-ramp if necessary; the facilities are owned and operated by the JPA) If supplemental water is used, does that go against 20% by 2020? Concern was expressed that the rates are not being raised on potable and that it is based on the CPI; If it's a JPA project, then is water 29% TSD? (Lippman: that is correct) When will we be reimbursed for construction? (Lippman: after the agreements are done and the award is made on the contract, the money can be drawn in an escrow account) Do we have to get a loan? (Lippman: there are no terms on payment) Is the term sheet cost shared on a prorated basis to be reimbursed? (Pedersen: if you refer to chart 7i on the draft term sheet, admin cost will be prorated) (Lippman: DWP will not reimburse the administrative cost for JPA's share) Will the agreement drive the need for Seasonal Water Storage? (Pedersen: that's a timing issue with 4k AF per year) (Lippman: the pipeline will be sized to serve) (JPA is concerned with the CPI as opposed to the potable water cost; the termination seemed too weak) (Pedersen: it's priced by the AF; reclaimed water cost for system is not rising by potable cost; it's set at a fixed number) How long will it take to build? (Lippman: concern is with the escalator on the rate; he suggested to approve the item with that one exception) Isn't the potable supplement at a variable rate? (Lippman: no, the supplement of the system is at two different rates) Will we have forewarning on any increases? (Lippman: yes, we will have plenty of time) JPA comments included: the ultimate goal is to get out of the creek; the agreement has to work for both parties and there is plenty of time to rethink it before any changes are made; JPA questions: What is the CPI cost over the years? (Peterson: the last two years is not a good indicator; CPI is on the wholesale rate)

*On a motion by Director Charles Caspary, seconded by Director Barry Steinhardt, the Board of Directors voted 9-0 -1 to Approve the recommendation as presented.*

*Director Iceland abstained from the vote as he arrived at 5:44 pm and was not present during discussion of the item.*

*AYES: Director(s) Caspary , McReynolds , Orkney , Paule , Peterson , Polan , Renger , Steinhardt , Wall*

*ABSTAIN: Director(s) Iceland*

Discussion on item 4A was resumed at this time.

## **6. BOARD COMMENTS**

Director Polan would like to see more recycled water use. Caspary: economics to use less; Iceland: encourage to use less; Caspary: recycled water supplement; Peterson: wells and sidewalks; Steinhardt: go back to levels; rate payers were responsive.

Director Orkney requested to have numbered pages on the agenda, even if it is hand numbered. ITEM 5A

## 7. **ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT**

Administering Agent/General Manager Pedersen gave an update on the solar project; start date is September 9th; the Third Digester Project is progressing; we had a visit at the composting facility from Santa Rosa; they want to replicate what we have; September 28th there will be a Watershed Tour and the City Managers are invited; all Board Members should attend; Director Orkney asked if the school districts are invited? (Pedersen: there could possibly be another tour at a later date and they would be invited at that time but there may not be enough room on this tour)

## 8. **FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

## 9. **INFORMATION ITEMS**

- A Renewal of Sodium Bisulfite Contract
- B Renewal of Sodium Hypochlorite Contract

## 10. **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2

No speaker cards were received from the public.

The meeting convened into break at 6:50 pm.

## 11. **CLOSED SESSION**

The meeting reconvened into Closed Session at 6:54 pm.

- A Conference with District Counsel - Potential Litigation (Government Code Section 54956.9): One Case in the opinion of District Counsel, disclosure of the identity of the litigant would be prejudicial to the agency.
- B Conference with District Counsel - Existing Litigation: Heal the Bay, Inc. v. Lisa P. Jackson
- C Conference with District Counsel - Existing Litigation (Government Code Section 54956.9(a)): Las Virgenes Municipal Water District vs. Onsite Power Systems, Inc.

## 12. **ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting convened into Open Session at 7:09 pm. No reportable actions were taken during Closed Session.

Chair McReynolds declared the meeting adjourned at 7:10 pm.



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Michael McReynolds, Chair

ATTEST:

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Charles Caspary, Vice Chair

**October 7, 2013 JPA Board Meeting**

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities &amp; Operations

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**Subject: Tapia Headworks Grit Conveyor: Award of Contract**

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**SUMMARY:**

The overhead crane used at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility to move the headworks grit bins is over 33-years-old and has reached the end of its useful life. The system shows signs of corrosion and its electrical bus system is becoming a costly maintenance item requiring frequent repairs and presenting a safety concern. The crane has been taken out of service due to the concerns, and the grit bins are temporarily being moved manually. Installation of a conveyor system to carry the material from the grit classifiers directly outside the building to a dumpster will lower maintenance expenses and provide a much safer handling system for staff.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Waive formal bidding requirements; award a contract for the design and construction of the improvements for the Tapia Headworks Grit Conveyor Project to PACE Advanced Water Engineering in the amount of \$113,360.00; and reject all remaining bids upon receipt of duly executed contract documents.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

The adopted Fiscal Year 2013-14 Budget includes funding in the amount of \$150,000 for the Tapia Grit Cyclone Conveyance System Project, CIP Project No. 10499.

**DISCUSSION:**

During a load test and inspection by the District's overhead crane vendor, staff was informed of new code requirements mandating that the electrical bus/brush system be upgraded to a grounded bus system. Because the current system does not meet the code requirements, the crane system had to be red-tagged and is no longer available for use by staff.

Without access to the crane system, staff has resorted to utilizing alternative methods to move the grit bins with forklifts and pallet trucks on an interim basis. Movement of the heavy grit bins has been a safety concern for staff. Multiple hazard exposures, such as a dropped bin or shifted load, underscore the importance of addressing the grit handling system expeditiously.

The overhead crane electrical bus system was constructed prior to 1980 and has been in service for over 33 years. Due to its age, complexity and the impacts of corrosion, the overhead crane system is not recommended for upgrade. Changing the bus and brushes would be expensive. The estimated cost for replacement of the existing brushes to comply with current code requirements, including installation of appurtenances and replacement of corroded structural members, would exceed \$150,000. On-going maintenance and inspection costs to outside vendors would be continued, if replaced. The existing manual system for moving the heavy and bulky grit bins could be significantly improved. Operators are currently required to handle the large, bulky bins twice: first from under the grit classifiers to the loading dock and then from the driveway with a forklift prior to being picked up by the trash company.

To expedite completion of the project, staff solicited the expertise of PACE Advanced Water Engineering, a consulting specialist in wastewater treatment plant equipment and solids handling, for recommendations on conveyor manufacturers based experience with other agencies. With the assistance of PACE, bids were solicited from three recommended manufacturers and a design-build approach was recommended to expedite the project completion. The following three bids were provided for the conveyor system with engineering and construction administration costs being the same for each.

ITEM 6A

**Project Bids:**

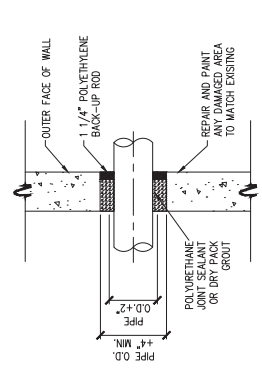
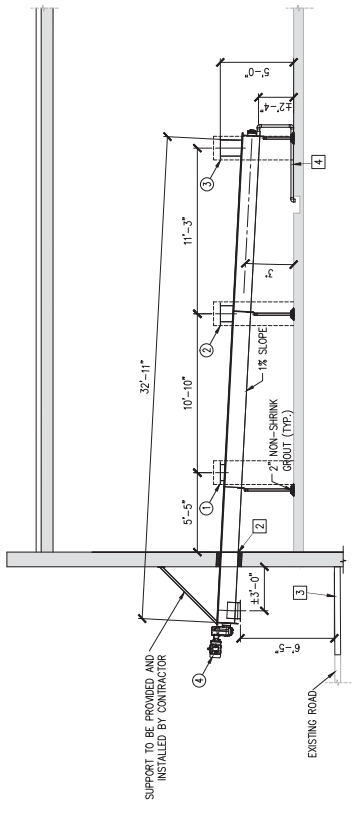
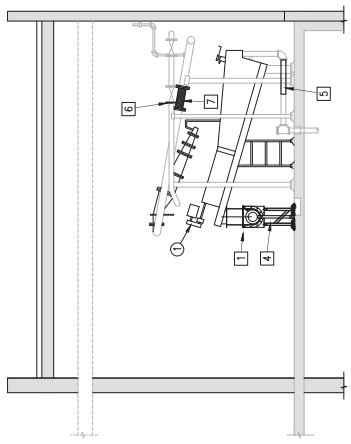
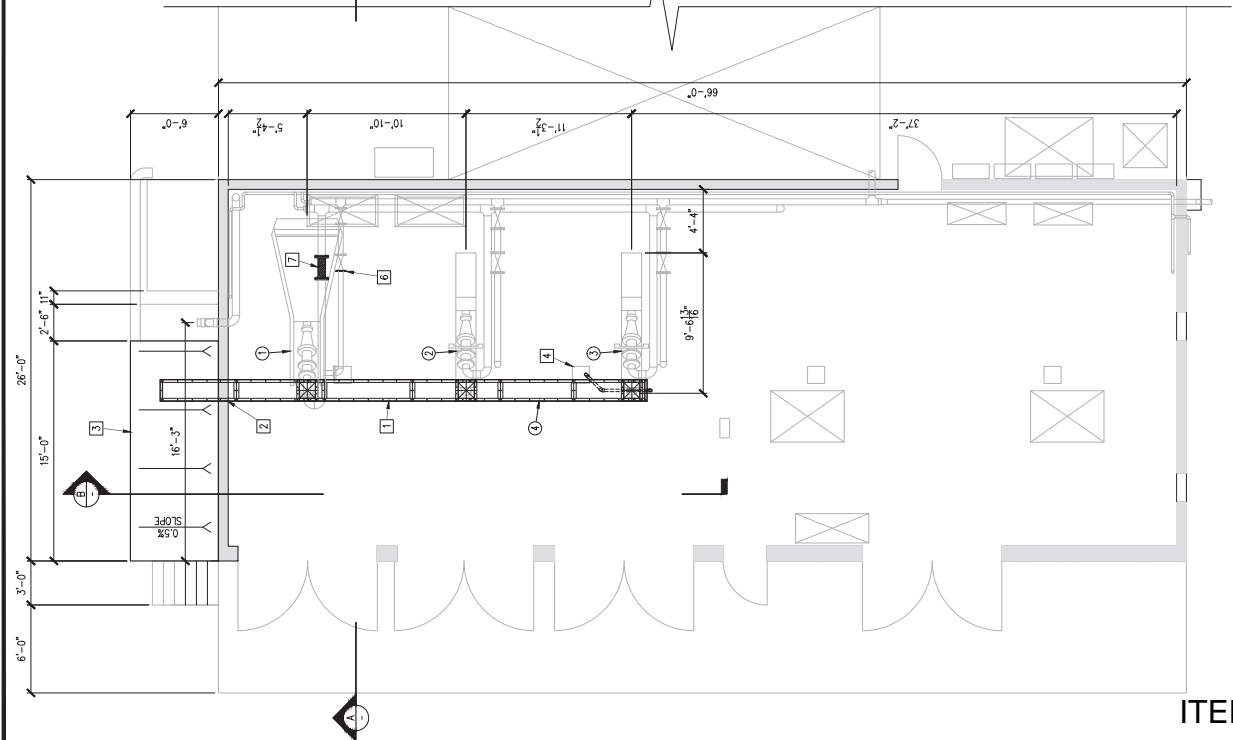
<b>12-Inch Conveyor</b>	<b>Austin Mac</b>	<b>KWS Environmental</b>	<b>Custom Conveyor</b>
Engineering Shop Drawings	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Equipment Procurement	\$46,860	\$80,880	\$109,033
Equipment Installation	\$38,500	\$38,500	\$30,000
Controls System Installation	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$113,360</b>	<b>\$147,380</b>	<b>\$167,033</b>

The design-build approach provides for an expedited schedule to mitigate the current safety concerns while ensuring economical completion of the project. The major cost component of the project is for purchase of the equipment; the initial bid for the conveyor unit was \$98,435. The design-build approach cost is \$113,360, including procurement of the conveyor unit, construction and installation and all associated appurtenances complete and fully operational. The bid is approximately 75% of the originally approved budget for the project.

Prepared By: Eric Schlageter, Associate Engineer

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Grit Conveyor](#)



- EQUIPMENT LIST**
- ① EXISTING GRIT CLASSIFIER #1 (REALIGNED)
  - ② EXISTING GRIT CLASSIFIER #2
  - ③ EXISTING GRIT CLASSIFIER #3
  - ④ NEW GRIT CONVEYOR (SEE SHEET M1.0 FOR REFERENCE).

**CONSTRUCTION NOTES:**

- 1 CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL NEW GRIT CONVEYOR.
- 2 CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL NEW PENETRATION THROUGH EXISTING MASONRY WALL. WALL SHALL BE SEALED PER DETAIL AA.
- 3 CONTRACTOR TO PAVE 6" CONCRETE SLAB, SLOPED TO 0.5% TO EXISTING ROAD WITH #4 REBAR @12" O.C. BOTH WAYS.
- 4 CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL 2" PVC DRAIN TO EXISTING DRAIN.
- 5 CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL NEW 4" STEEL PIPE AS REQUIRED.
- 6 CONTRACTOR TO WELD NEW 4" STEEL FLANGE AND JOIN.
- 7 INSTALL 6" FLANGED STEEL BRANDED NOSE OR EQUAL.

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISIONS

REPAIRED BY: [Signature]  
DATE: AUG 2013  
PROJECT: #40050  
SCALE: AS SHOWN  
DATE: 02/21/13

**PROPOSED LAYOUT**

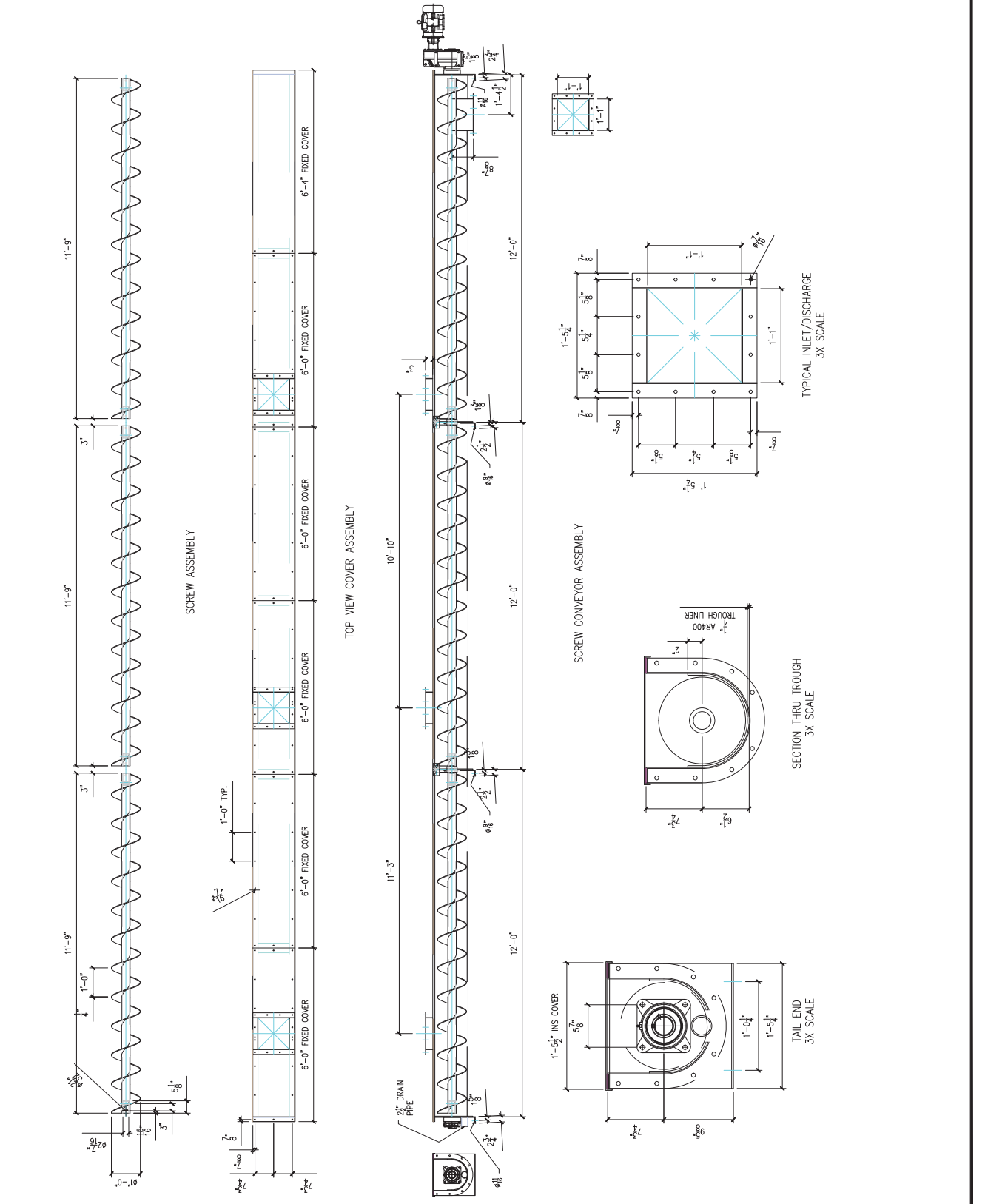
**LAS VIRGENES WWTTP GRIT CONVEYOR UPGRADE**



SHEET M2.00  
03 OF 06 SHEETS  
JOB NO. A357-3

THESE DRAWINGS ARE THE PROPERTY OF P.A.C.E. AND SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY MANNER NOR BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION UNLESS STAMPED, ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISIONS



**ITEM 6A**

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**October 7, 2013 JPA Board Meeting**

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities &amp; Operations

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**Subject: Recycled Water Reservoir No. 2 Improvements: Request for Proposals**

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**SUMMARY:**

On August 6, 2012, the JPA Board awarded a contract for the Reservoir No. 2 Improvements Study to HDR Engineering, Inc. The purpose of the study was to assess factors causing poor water quality at Reservoir No. 2 and recommend solutions to improve water quality such that it meets NPDES permit requirements for the JPA's 005 (Las Angeles River) discharge point.

The study has been completed and recommends implementation of three improvements: (1) cleaning of the reservoir, (2) installation of a membrane liner over the reservoir's earthen sides, and (3) placement of shade balls on the water surface to act as a floating cover. To prevent loss of service to recycled water customers during construction, temporary storage tanks and associated piping will be set up to allow for recycled water deliveries to remain in service. Construction work will take place in the winter months when recycled water demands are lowest.

The attached request for proposals has been developed for design of the improvements.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Receive and file the Reservoir No. 2 Improvements Study (LVMWD Report No. 2537.00) prepared by HDR Engineering, Inc. and approve the issuance of a request for proposals for the design of the Reservoir No. 2 improvements.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

There is no financial impact associated with this item. Funding for design work will be requested upon recommending award of a contract. Each JPA partner will be allocated costs as follows: 70.6% for LVMWD and 29.4% for Triunfo Sanitation District.

**DISCUSSION:**

Recycled water produced at the Tapia Reclamation Facility is pumped to Recycled Water Reservoir No. 2, which provides temporarily storage before distribution to recycled water customers or disposal to the Los Angeles River through the 005 outfall. Reservoir No. 2 is a 45 acre-foot uncovered basin with earthen sides and a concrete bottom.

On September 2, 2010, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) renewed Tapia's NPDES permit. The new permit included a requirement for the installation of an effluent monitoring station to characterize discharges to the Los Angeles River. The monitoring station was required to be located such that representative samples of excess recycled water discharged through to the Los Angeles River could be obtained. The RWQCB approved a sampling site downstream of Reservoir No. 2, after the recycled water pump station, and a sampling station was installed in summer 2011. Discharge to the Los Angeles River only occurs intermittently during the Malibu Creek discharge prohibition period of April 15th through November 15th.

Though the quality of water produced at Tapia remains consistently in compliance with permit requirements, the samples collected from the 005 monitoring station have had several permit exceedances. The majority of these exceedances were for effluent turbidity, but there have also been problems with total suspended solids. The turbidity and total suspended solids issues need to be addressed. Reservoir No. 2 is the only location where recycled water is exposed to outside elements, which can lead to the degradation of water quality causing permit exceedances.

ITEM 6B

The Reservoir No. 2 Improvements Study (LVMWD Report # 2537.00) was completed by HDR Engineering, Inc. to assess potential alternatives that would allow recycled water effluent to continuously meet NPDES permit requirements for the 005 discharge point. The study concluded that the water quality problems were associated with Reservoir No. 2 and caused by algae, bird droppings, wind-blown dust run-off sediment and sediment from the reservoir's earthen sides. To address these issues, the report recommends cleaning the reservoir, installing a membrane liner on the earthen sides and the using floating shade balls as a cover to prevent sunlight from stimulating algal growth.

Prepared By: Brett Dingman, Water Reclamation Manager

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Reservoir 2 Design RFP](#)

**Request for Proposals  
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District: Design of Reservoir # 2  
Improvements**

**Proposals due December 13, 2013 at 3:00 p.m.**

**Las Virgenes Municipal Water District  
4232 Las Virgenes Road  
Calabasas, CA 91302  
818-251-2100**



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**REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL**  
**Las Virgenes Municipal Water District**

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**Las Virgenes Municipal Water District: Design of Reservoir #2 Improvements**

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**I. GENERAL AND BACKGROUND**

Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) is a California special district established in 1958. The service area encompasses 122-square miles in western Los Angeles County and includes the cities of Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Agoura Hills and Westlake Village, as well as unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. The district provides potable water, recycled water, wastewater treatment and composting services to a population of approximately 65,000. Triunfo Sanitation District (TSD), located within eastern Ventura County, is a joint powers authority partner (JPA) with LVMWD in wastewater, recycled water service and composting. The TSD service area is 50-square miles with a population of 30,000 for a portion of the City of Thousand Oaks, and surrounding unincorporated areas including the communities of Oak Park and North Ranch. The JPA operates the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia WRF), the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility and the recycled water distribution system.

The Tapia WRF was originally constructed in 1965 to treat 0.5 million gallons per day (MGD). Several expansions have increased the plant to its current capacity of 16.1 MGD, treating wastewater to the tertiary level. Tapia currently treats approximately 9.5 MGD which is disposed of through three different methods: recycled water use, the Los Angeles River or Malibu Creek. The District owns and operates an extensive recycled water system which is used to dispose of approximately 60% of the effluent each year. The remainder of the Tapia's effluent is disposed of by discharging to the Los Angeles River (outfall 005) or Malibu Creek (outfall 001) (Malibu Creek discharge is only allowed from November 15<sup>th</sup> to April 15<sup>th</sup> each year). Discharges to Malibu Creek and the Los Angeles River are regulated under a National Pollutant Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board). Biosolids generated at Tapia are pumped approximately four miles to the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility where they are processed by mesophilic anaerobic digestion, dewatering (centrifugation) and composting to produce a Class A "exceptional quality" compost product.

On September 2, 2010, the Regional Board renewed the NPDES permit (included on CD) for the discharge of treated wastewater from Tapia to the Malibu Creek and the Los Angeles River. Sampling for both the Malibu Creek and the LA River outfalls was performed at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility. The new permit included a requirement for the installation of a new effluent monitoring station for discharge to the LA River. This monitoring station was required to be located where "representative samples of excess recycled water that discharges through Discharge Point 005 can be obtained." A site that was downstream of Recycled Water Reservoir # 2 (Reservoir # 2) was selected and installed in the summer of 2011 (see attached map). Reservoir # 2 is a 45 acre-foot uncovered basin with earthen sides and a concrete bottom (see drawings on CD). The reservoir is used to temporarily store recycled water before it is distributed via pumps to either recycled water customers or disposal in the LA River through the 005 outfall (see attached recycled water gradient drawing). Discharge to the Los Angeles River occurs during the Malibu Creek discharge prohibition (April 15 – November 15). Typically, during the peak of summer (July-September), Tapia has no discharge to receiving waters due to 100% recycling of its effluent.

Since the commencement of monitoring at the 005 outfall monitoring station, there has been several exceedances of the NPDES permit limits. The majority of these exceedances are for effluent turbidity, but there have been issues with total suspended solids and total trihalomethanes. It is expected that the recently completed chloramination project underway at Tapia will address the total trihalomethanes issue, but the turbidity and total suspended solids issues need to be addressed.

A study of the reservoir was performed by HDR Engineering to evaluate the Reservoir and assess potential alternatives that will allow recycled water effluent to meet NPDES permit requirements for the 005 discharge point. The study (included on CD) concluded that water quality issues in the reservoir are caused by algae, bird droppings, wind-blown dust run-off sediment, and sediment from the reservoirs earthen sides. To address these issues, the report recommended the cleaning of the reservoir, the installation of a membrane liner on the earthen sides and implementation of floating shade balls as a cover.

## **II. SCOPE OF WORK**

The District wishes to obtain a consultant to design the recommended improvements outlined in the Reservoir 2 Improvements Study. The scope of work is expected include:

1. Provisions for setting up temporary storage tanks and associated piping to allow for recycled water delivery to remain in service during construction. Construction is to take place in the winter months when recycled water demand is lower.
2. A requirement to clean the reservoir and adjacent debris basins, grade the reservoir sides, make minor site improvements, installation of a membrane liner on the reservoir sides and the implementation of shade balls as a cover for the reservoir surface.
3. Provide complete, ready to bid, plans and specifications necessary to construct the recommended replacement. Five (5) hard copies of the final plans and specifications shall be submitted, as well as a digital copy of both (Specifications shall be in MS Word format).
4. Provide an opinion of probable cost.
5. Provide a suggested construction sequence that creates the least impact on recycled water service.
6. Provide support services during bidding & construction.

Meetings with District staff, facilitated workshops and Board presentations during the course of the project should be included.

## **III. MINIMUM CONSULTANT QUALIFICATIONS**

The proposals shall be evaluated by district on the following criteria:

- 1) The quality of performance on similar projects in the past.
- 2) Expertise, qualifications and experience of proposed staff.
- 3) The ability to meet time schedules and complete the work within established budgets.
- 4) The ability to provide a comprehensive and understandable scope of work.
- 5) The firm's history and resource capacity to perform the requested service.
- 6) The experience and qualifications of assigned personnel.

- 7) Qualifications and use of sub-consultants, if any.
- 8) Professional liability insurance in the amount of \$1 million.
- 9) Ability to execute the standard Agreement for Professional Services (Attached)

#### **IV. INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED**

Please submit seven (7) copies of your proposal no later than 3:00 p.m. on December 13, 2013. Include the following:

- 1) Legal name of your firm, address, telephone number and the name of at least one principal.
- 2) A recommended scope of work, which clearly displays an understanding of the project.
- 3) A tentative schedule including milestones for completion
- 4) Names and résumés of individual(s) proposed to perform the services.
- 5) Names, qualifications and principals of any sub-consultants to be utilized in providing the service(s).
- 6) Cost to perform the services, indicating level of effort.
- 7) Schedule of rates.
- 8) Similar projects as a reference.

#### **V. EVALUATION CRITERIA**

Proposals will be evaluated based upon the following:

1. The quality of performance on past projects, including those on which the proposed team has worked together.
2. Expertise in reservoir water quality improvements.
3. The ability to propose and meet critical time schedules that emphasize value engineering and constructability.
4. The ability to complete the work within established budgets.
5. The ability to provide a comprehensive and understandable scope of work, including development of a program, which emphasizes economy of scale and efficiency of effort.
6. The firm's history and resource capacity to perform the requested service.
7. Cost of proposal in terms of overall value to the district.
8. The firm's internal quality control process.
9. The experience and qualifications of assigned personnel.
10. Qualifications and use of sub-consultants.
11. Interviews may be performed at the District's discretion.

#### **VI. RFP SCHEDULE**

Anticipated RFP schedule is as follows:

RFP Available	10/8/2013
Proposals Due	12/13/2012
Recommendation to Board for Engineering Services	1/6/2014

Any questions can be directed to Brett Dingman, Water Reclamation Manager, at (818) 251-2330 or [bdingman@lvwmwd.com](mailto:bdingman@lvwmwd.com).

## October 7, 2013 JPA Board Meeting

TO: JPA Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities & Operations

**Subject: Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility Amendment Purchase and Excess Compost Sale: Terminate Agromin Contract and Execute B&B Pallet Contract**

### **SUMMARY:**

On February 4, 2013, the JPA Board authorized the General Manager/Administering Agent to issue a one-year contract with two one-year renewal options to Agromin for the purchase of amendment and the sale of excess compost. The recommendation for the Board action was based upon calculations that showed a savings of up to \$18,000 per year by selecting Agromin. However, the poor quality and high moisture content of amendment and lack of performance by Agromin has resulted in substantially higher costs to the JPA. Despite a meeting with Agromin on August 6th to discuss the problems, the amendment quality and service performance have not improved. As a result, staff recommends termination of the contract with Agromin and execution of a contract with B&B Pallet to supply amendment at \$11.21 per cubic yard and remove excess compost at \$1.00 per cubic yard.

### **RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to terminate the agreement with Agromin in accordance with the terms of the contract and to execute a new one-year contract with two one-year renewal options with B&B Pallet.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

Funding in the amount of \$205,000 is available in the adopted Fiscal Year 2013-14 JPA Operating Budget (751820.5410.8) for the purchase of amendment. Savings in this budgetary unit are dependent upon the amounts of amendment purchased and excess compost produced. It is expected that there will be significant savings in amendment purchases by changing from Agromin to B&B Pallet. The split for allocation of charges/revenues for this budgetary unit is 70.6% to LVMWD and 29.4% to Triunfo Sanitation District.

### **DISCUSSION:**

On February 4, 2013, the JPA Board authorized the General Manager/Administering Agent to issue a one-year contract with two one-year renewal options to Agromin for the purchase of amendment and the sale of excess compost. The recommendation for the Board action was based upon calculations that showed a savings of up to \$18,000 per year, assuming the amount of amendment purchased annually would remain the same as historical actuals.

Upon delivery of amendment from Agromin, it was found that the compost mix ratio of amendment to dewatered biosolids needed to be increased such that staff is currently using approximately twice as much amendment as previously required (see Table 1). The reason for the increase is that the Agromin amendment contains more moisture and is ground more coarsely than the B&B pallet amendment. Because of these differences, the Agromin amendment has less surface area and moisture absorption capacity to bind the biosolids.

The financial analysis that was performed to evaluate the bids back in February (see Table 2) was updated using current amendment purchase volumes (see Table 3). The updated analysis shows that the annual cost of using Agromin's amendment ranges from \$130,000 to \$216,000 more than estimated for B&B pallet. B&B pallet has agreed to supply and deliver amendment for \$11.21 per cubic yard and to purchase excess compost for \$1.00 per cubic yard. The contract with Agromin can be terminated with issuance of a 60-day notice of termination.

Besides the higher moisture content and textural issues with the Agromin amendment, there have been several issues with Agromin's performance under the contract. The composting operation had to be shut down on two occasions due to a lack of amendment when deliveries were not made. Also, on several occasions amendment deliveries were brought in after hours rather than during normal business hours. Additionally, Agromin has not been responsive to requests for pickup of excess compost. The cure building was filled to capacity twice and finished compost had to be moved outside the building due to a lack of space. On August 6, 2013, staff met with Agromin representatives to discuss the problems; however, there has been little improvement in the amendment quality or service quality.

Prepared By: Brett Dingman, Water Reclamation Manager

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Tables for B&B vs. Agromin](#)

Table 1 - B&amp;B Pallet Amendment Usage versus Agromin Amendment Usage

**B&B Pallet Deliveries**

	Amendment Received		Solids Dewatered	Sludge/ Amendment Ratio
	Month	Cubic Yards	Gal	Gal. Sludge/Cu. Yd. Amendment
January		1,580	2,869,502	1,816
February		935	2,619,131	2,801
March		1,050	3,099,022	2,951
April		1,415	3,542,448	2,503
<b>Average</b>		<b>1,245</b>	<b>3,032,526</b>	<b>2,518</b>

**Agromin Deliveries**

	Amendment Received		Solids Dewatered	Sludge/ Amendment Ratio
	Month	Cubic Yards	Gal	Gal. Sludge/Cu. Yd. Amendment
May		2165	3,351,739	1548
June		2669	2,889,139	1082
July		3102	2,895,583	933
August		2529	2,750,226	1087
<b>Average</b>		<b>2,616</b>	<b>2,971,672</b>	<b>1,163</b>

**% Difference**

210% Amendment use

46% Less sludge/cubic yard of amendment

**Table 2 – Original Financial Analysis**

Original Amendment Supply and Excess Compost Production				
	Minimum Year	Maximum Year	Average Year	Annualized Average Year
Amendment Purchased (cu. yd.)	10,020	24,125	20,755	17,414
Excess Compost Produced (cu. yd.)	865	11,352	6,441	6,244

B&B Pallet Original Proposal Analysis				
	Minimum Year	Maximum Year	Average Year	Annualized Average Year
\$11.21/ cu. yd. Amendment	\$112,324	\$270,441	\$232,664	\$195,211
\$1.00/ cu. Yd. Excess Compost	\$865	\$11,352	\$6,441	\$6,244
Net Cost	\$111,459	\$259,089	\$226,223	\$188,967

Agromin Original Proposal Analysis				
	Minimum Year	Maximum Year	Average Year	Annualized Average Year
\$12.00/ cu. yd. Amendment	\$120,240	\$289,500	\$249,063	\$208,965
\$6.00/ cu. Yd. Excess Compost	\$5,190	\$68,112	\$38,645	\$37,464
Net Cost	\$115,050	\$221,388	\$210,418	\$171,501

**Table 3 – Updated Financial Analysis**

Updated Amendment Supply and Excess Compost Production				
	Minimum Year	Maximum Year	Average Year	Annualized Average Year
Amendment Purchased (cu. yd.)	21,042	50,663	43,586	36,569
Excess Compost Produced (cu. yd.)	1,817	23,839	13,526	13,112

B&B Pallet Original Proposal Analysis				
	Minimum Year	Maximum Year	Average Year	Annualized Average Year
\$11.21/ cu. yd. Amendment	\$112,324	\$270,441	\$232,664	\$195,211
\$1.00/ cu. Yd. Excess Compost	\$865	\$11,352	\$6,441	\$6,244
Net Cost	\$111,459	\$259,089	\$226,223	\$188,967

Updated Agromin Proposal Analysis				
	Minimum Year	Maximum Year	Average Year	Annualized Average Year
\$12.00/ cu. yd. Amendment	\$252,504	\$607,950	\$523,026	\$438,833
\$6.00/ cu. Yd. Excess Compost	\$10,899	\$143,035	\$81,157	\$78,674
Net Cost	\$241,605	\$464,915	\$441,869	\$360,158

<b>Difference from B&amp;B Proposal (cost)</b>	<b>\$130,146</b>	<b>\$205,826</b>	<b>\$215,647</b>	<b>\$171,191</b>
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**INFORMATION ONLY****October 7, 2013 JPA Board Meeting**

TO: Board of Directors

FROM: Facilities &amp; Operations

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**Subject: Maintenance Agreement Renewal for Sewer Metering Stations**

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Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority approved funding for this matter in the Joint Powers Authority Budget. This item is being presented to the JPA Board of Directors for information only.

**SUMMARY:**

ADS Environmental Services (ADS) installed sewage flow meters at the C-4, Oak Park, and North Ranch metering stations and at the City of Los Angeles sewer connection near Lift Station No. 1 (four meters total). In addition to the installation of the meters (permanent meters installed in 2004), ADS provides the maintenance and on-line monthly reporting services for the four meters.

Staff uses the data provided by ADS to prepare monthly sewage flow reports for the JPA partners and the City of Los Angeles. ADS provides very reliable service and reports to the District in a timely manner. The cost for the service is \$8,077.75 per meter per year, which reflects no change in cost from the prior year.

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

The adopted Fiscal Year 2013-14 Budget provides funding for this service in both the JPA (751800.5515 - \$24,233.25) and Las Virgenes only Sanitation (130100.5515 - \$8,077.75) Operating and Maintenance Budgets.

Prepared By: Doug Anders, Administrative Services Coordinator