Political Economic Social Technical

Legal Environmental

POLITICAL

- Get out of Malibu Creek
  Re-use 100% of our water

- Leadership
  Board unity/consistent leadership

- Disconnect among rate payers, regulators, & utilities
  Public stakeholder buy-in
  Public support for project
  Stakeholder speak as one
  Support from environmental groups

- Project gets built and not bogged down by regulations
  Regulators support for project
  Changing Public Perception of DPR

- Partnership
  Regional Partnerships
  Public acceptance
  Create a project with large support
  Partnerships?
  Integrate resource concerns

Issues brought up during Interview Exercise

- JPA decision process 3+3
- History of disagreement
- Election timing
- Water rates
- Active public
- Fiscally conserve. dems.
- Can't advocate only react
- Growth/No growth
- External relationships and partnerships
- Land use planning/zoning
- Increase level of reuse
- Create statement of purpose or charter
- Triunfo part of Ventura San. District
- Politics of Calleguas

- NIMBY
- Nat. Rec. area
- Federal Admin
- Rec. opportunities, hiking, horses
- Reuse, not waste

ECONOMIC

- Maximizing resources

- Avoid stranded costs

- How to price recycled water
  Funding
  Maximize the use of an imported and costly resource
  How to pay
  Cost/benefit
  Develop a plan for using reclaimed water that has benefits proportional to its costs
  Qualify for proposition 1 Section 8 money

- Impact on rate payers
  High water rates
  Cost of project
  Equitable cost/revenue sharing between LVMWD:TSD
  Funding and permitting an alternative to the creek
  Government financial support
  Affordable project for rate payers
  Recycled water storage cost

- Timing

- Banking future costs, pricing strategies

- Alternative financing P3
  Do we harden demand by adding purple pipe?

- Viable NPR customers
  Cost
  Financially feasible
  Efficient use of money

- Cost effective
  Bad science drives up costs
  Cost effective
  Project cost $$$$
  Funding

Affordable water rates
Pumping cost
Efficient use of public money
Beneficial to rate payers

Issues brought up during Interview Exercise

- Rates/fees
- Lost revenue @ discharge
- TMDL compliance/penalties
- Ability to finance
- Grants
- Assessments
- LRP ($250 / AF > $350 /AF)
- Land acquisitions and scale
- Land exchanges
- Local job growth
- Economic zones fro A WQ
- Cost of future water/hydrology
- Trickle down impact of drought
- Tourism
- Aging infrastructure
- Competition for (police/fire)
- USACE funding without earmarks
- Title XVI
- Water bond
- Drought grants/IRWM page.84
- SRF $
- 20% x2020
- Deliver all treated water to L.A.

SOCIAL

- Sustainable
  Sustainable water supply
  Future water supply

- Perpetuating bad habits
  End user reuse gray
  Water literate public
  Public support

- Yuck factor
  Public perception and acceptance

- Include recreation
  Create a water recreation area
  Public recreation reservoir

- Health & safety (env)

- Visual impact of infrastructure

- Timing

- Reduced portable imports

- Public awareness of costs/benefits

- Get community investments buy in

- Public Health
  Project protest public health
  Make DPR possible

- Eliminate unreasonable use and waste of water

  Maximum benefit of waste water

  Building resiliency in time of drought

- Incentives – change behaviors

- Community public support
  Consensus
  Improve conservation awareness of the general public
  Public support
  Public acceptance
  Outreach
  Public perception
  Partnerships

- Transparency

Issues brought up during Interview Exercise

- NIMBY
- View sheets
- Community disruptions
- OAC's/Env.justice
- Employment
- Property values
- Rural culture
- Trail
- Growth
- Buy in for Rew-Ethos
- Fear of outsiders- provincial
- Need for education
- Lack of PR plans
- Sustainable/Green ethos
- Strong conservation program
- Community gardens (corn)
- Engage community in process

TECHNICAL

- Managing high flows to the plant
- Brine disposal
- Decentralize treatment infrastructure
  Store on existing hardscapes
  Large tanks on LVMWD spreading growth feasible for some storage
  How to best divide NPR/IPR/DPR recycled water use
  Safety (water safe for designated use
  Hybridize soft and hard watersheds
- Pipeline length (getting the water there)
- Hardened recycled demand committed recycle uses
- Innovation
- Available customers for additional RW
- Affordable O &M costs
- Landscape irrigation
- Improved pervious surfaces and storage
- Obsolescence of Technology
- Local conditions verses one solution fits all
- Technology verses practical solutions
- Beneficial reuse
- Reliability (water Supply)
  Local water reliance
  Reliable water
  Resiliency during drought
  Save drinking water

Piping mistakes---Cross contamination…
Safe water
Clean water

- Storm water recharge and reuse as part of portfolio

- Limited recycled water supply

- Can we really get of the creek year-round

- Settleable solids

- Eliminating dry water run off
  Qualifications of benefits
  Correct mix of storage disposal & DPR
  Deciding on an alternative to the creek
  Modeling realistic solutions to water scarcity

- Seasonal & Divrnal equalization

- Thorough project ideas

- Alternatives to MF/RO/AOP

- Certainty (Actions vs changing regs)
  Balance supply and demand
  Goal=100% beneficial reuse

Issues brought up during Interview Exercise

- TMDL
- No GW storage
- Unique geology
- Seismicity
- Ecosystem
- Constrained alignments
- Topography
- Lack of tech. Competence
- Lack of definition | PR|DPR
- Land = room for solution
- Non-point source solution

- Maint. flow to creek
- Staffing resources
- Intuitional knowledge
- Water + WW treatment fac. Staff
- Rew distribution
- Infr. Condition aging infrastructure
- Reliance on imported water
- Poor lacking GW
- (E) Reservoir repurpose initially?
- USACE (404)
- DSOD
- Storm water
- Reduce discharges to Malibu Creek “O”

LEGAL

- Regulatory constraints & framework
  Regulations
- Permitting
- Zero discharge to Malibu Creek
- Public health
- Already protected public parklands cannot be default site for reservoir
- Keeping the Tapia plant permits

Issues brought up during Interview Exercise

- TMDL compliance in Malibu Creek and Santa Monica Bay
- Building in national park, NEPA/CEQA
- Permitting in creek. NPDES
- ESA
- SWRCB/RWQCB
- Voting requirements
- Lawyers in community
- JPA construct 3+3 super majority
- Partnerships with others

ENVIROMENTAL

- Maintain fish flows
- Ocean water quality is getting/improving better because MS 4 progress
- Maximize resources
- Landscape native plants
  No grass
  Invasive species
  Healthy Malibu Creek ecosystem
- Red legged logs recover in water shed
  Steal head restoration/ protection must not be jeopardized
  Approximate Natural Native Hydrological System
- Improve the Malibu Creek water system
- Environmental stewardship/leadership
  Provide habitat for local Fauna, and Flora
- No water to Pacific
  No water in Malibu Creek
- Dealing with growth
- Resilience
- Regulations (all)
  Permitting requirements
- Take a the long view
- Resilience
- Conservation
  Conservation first
- Clean water in Malibu Creek and Santa Monica Bay

- Greenhouse gas

- Siting of reservoirs and other infrastructure

- Runoff
  Protecting Malibu
  Regulatory Challenges
  Revise ESA no treated H20 in creek
  Protecting beneficial uses of Malibu Creek
  Creek water quality
  Conservation
  Water Conservation
  Need reduction
  Landscape consumption 50%-70% of total
  Minimize runoff
  Unseasonal runoff

- Sustainability

- Clean drinking water

- Consider upstream changes over time (at user) point

- Lessening environmental impacts
  Environmental protection
  Environmental impacts
  Clean water
  Retire with knowing I contributed to the environment
  I believe that WQ in Malibu would improve with “more trees” and “more shade.”

Issues brought up during Interview Exercise

- CEQA/NEPA
- ESA
- Active
- Water Quality in creek
- Fire prone
- Noises
- Traffic

- Wildlife Corridor
- Drought
- Flooding
- Dam failure risk
- Sediment transport
- Odor
- Nearby landfill