

WIN 4 ALL

THE 2040 PLAN FOR REGIONAL INDEPENDENCE



WIN 4 ALL STRATEGIC PLAN

February 2023



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Acre-feet
APA	Allowed Pumping Allocation
AR	Adjudicated Right
ARC	Albert Robles Center for Environmental Learning
AWTF	Advanced Water Treatment Facility
BOS	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works – Bureau of Sanitation
DAC	Disadvantaged Community
DGB	Dominguez Gap Barrier
WRP	Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant
JWPCP	Joint Water Pollution Control Plant
LAAFP	Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant
LACSD	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
LASAN	LA Sanitation and Environment
LBWD	Long Beach Water Department
LBWRP	Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant
LCWRP	Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant
LVL	Leo J. Vander Lans
MFSG	Montebello Forebay Spreading Grounds
mgd	Million Gallons per Day
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl Substance
RL	Response Level
RBWRP	Regional Brackish Water Reclamation Program
SDWP	Safe Drinking Water Program
TIWRP	Terminal Island Water Reclamation Plant
WIN	Water Independence Now
WRD	Water Replenishment District of Southern California

1 BACKGROUND

The Water Replenishment District (WRD) has sustainably managed two of the most heavily utilized urban groundwater basins for more than 60 years. The Central and West Coast Groundwater Basins that underlie the WRD service area annually supply approximately 50% of the water demand for over 4 million residents in 43 cities – approximately 11% of the state of California’s population.

The total adjudicated pumping rights allocated to approximately 150 groundwater pumpers equates to more than double the natural sustainable yield. As such, WRD was formed in 1959 for the purpose of protecting the groundwater resources in the Central and West Coast Groundwater Basins. As the groundwater management agency, WRD ensures regional groundwater supply is not only reliable and safe, but sustainable and resilient. WRD groundwater management practices include artificial replenishment, groundwater monitoring, and contamination prevention and remediation. In 1962, WRD along with two partners, the Los Angeles County Public Works and the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, pioneered the first ever permitted use of recycled water for potable reuse. Since then, tertiary treated recycled water has percolated into the groundwater aquifers at the Montebello Forebay Spreading Grounds. In addition, advanced treated recycled water has been directly injected into aquifers through seawater barrier wells along the coast.

1.1 Water Independence Now (WIN)

In 2004, WRD initiated the Water Independence Now (WIN) effort aimed at eliminating WRD’s demand for imported water for groundwater replenishment at the spreading grounds. The goal of WIN was to offset costly and drought-sensitive imported surface water supplies that are delivered from the Colorado River and Northern California. The effort required significant investment in capital projects across the service area, including construction of two WRD-owned advanced water treatment facilities, partnerships to expand other recycled water projects and permitted usage, and improvements to stormwater capture facilities. In 2019, after 15 years of collaboration and innovation, WRD completed the cornerstone project of the WIN effort, the Albert Robles Center Advanced Water Treatment Facility, which developed the capacity to provide local supplies for replenishment. WRD is in the process of optimizing WIN and fully utilizing the capacity developed by meeting replenishment needs with locally sustainable sources.

Groundwater extraction exceeds nature’s ability to replenish the Central Basin and West Coast Basin. As a result, WRD artificially replenishes the groundwater basins with a combination of recycled water, stormwater, and imported water. Specifically, WRD replenishes the basins through spreading at the Montebello Forebay Spreading Grounds (MFSG) or injection at the Leo J. Vander Lans Advanced Water Treatment Facility (LVL). Replenishment at MFSG includes stormwater, advanced treated water from the Albert Robles Center (ARC) facility, and recycled water from other water reclamation plants. Replenishment at the West Coast Barrier, Dominguez Gap Barrier, and Alamitos Barrier is accomplished through injection of a combination of imported water and recycled water supplies. Historical replenishment in acre-feet (AF) for the last five water years (Oct 1 to Sep 30) by source is summarized in Table 1Error! Reference source not found..



Table 1. Historical Replenishment Sources

Water Year	Replenishment through Spreading by Source (AF)			Replenishment at Barrier by Source (AF)	
	Imported Water	Recycled Water	Local Water	Imported Water	Recycled Water
2017-18	9,792	56,689	5,125	9,266	15,650
2018-19	5,339	48,594	83,545	12,990	12,141
2019-20	0	53,988	51,187	8,984	17,539
2020-21	0	61,370	0	10,782	14,814
2021-22 ¹	0	66,589	25,911	12,409	10,316
5-Year Average	3,026	57,446	33,154	10,886	14,092

Notes:

1. FY 2021-2022 values are estimates as of 11/28/2022. Official values will be published in the Engineering Survey and Report in January 2023.

As shown in Table 1Error! Reference source not found., replenishment through spreading historically included imported water. However, with the culmination of the WIN effort in 2019, replenishment through spreading is now accomplished only through recycled and local water, which includes stormwater and San Gabriel River baseflow. Replenishment at the barrier is accomplished through a combination of imported water and recycled water supplies due to operational constraints. The infrastructure and capacity to achieve replenishment at the barrier with only locally sustainable resources were completed as part of the WIN effort and WRD is currently optimizing the use of its facilities to fully achieve the goal.

Once the optimization of WIN is complete, the current Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) water connections will serve as backup supply at the barriers in the event local source water is unavailable. In the future, these backup supply connections can potentially be tied into MWD's future Pure Water Southern California project, which will be described in later sections. The WIN optimization efforts are described below.

Dominguez Gap Barrier – Second Connection

WRD is adding a second connection from the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works – Bureau of Sanitation (BOS) Terminal Island Water Reclamation Plant (TIWRP) Advanced Water Treatment Facility (AWTF) to the Dominguez Gap Barrier (DGB), which is currently replenished with a combination of recycled water and imported water due to the length of the barrier. The second connection will have the ability to provide recycled water to the portion of the barrier currently served by imported water, eliminating the need for imported water supply for normal operations at the Dominguez Gap Barrier.



Leo J. Vander Lans (LVL) Advanced Water Treatment Facility

The LVL AWTF has a capacity of 8.0 million gallons per day (mgd) and treats water for injection at the Alamos Seawater Barrier. WRD's contract with the Long Beach Water Department (LBWD) includes 6.5 mgd of tertiary treated recycled water (Title 22) source water from the Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant (LBWRP), which equates to 6.0 mgd of product water from the LVL facility. To fully utilize the treatment capacity of the LVL AWTF, a total of 8.7 mgd of source water is required, which equates to an additional 2.2 mgd of source water. WRD is currently evaluating several options to convey additional source water to the LVL AWTF including additional supply from LBWRP and WRD's unused allocation at the Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant (LCWRP) and MWD's Pure Water Southern California program. Due to the confined nature of the aquifer near LVL, an increase in replenishment near LVL will require a partnership with LBWD to increase pumping by LBWD.

Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant Supplemental Source Water Project

WRD has an unused allocation of 10,000 afy of tertiary treated recycled water at the LCWRP. WRD is evaluating the potential use of this allocation as a supplemental replenishment supply for the LVL AWTF. This effort would require either an expansion of the LVL AWTF for increased injection in the West Coast Basin, or constructing a new AWTF at the LCWRP and pumping the water north to the MFSG in the Central Basin. In both scenarios, the construction of major infrastructure including a pipeline and potentially a pump station will be required.



In 2020, WRD also evaluated the potential use of this allocation as supplemental replenishment supply for the ARC AWTF. This would require a new force main and pump station at LCWRP, and a new effluent force main from LCWRP to ARC. The Level 5 project cost estimates for 10 mgd was estimated to be \$91.4 million, while the Level 5 project cost estimates for 15 mgd flow was estimated to be \$106 million. The difference in cost is attributable to the larger pump station and piping in the 15 mgd flow scenario versus a potential future flow equalization basin in the 10 mgd flow scenario.

2 ACHIEVING WIN 4 ALL

Following the realization of the WIN effort, WRD began the “WIN 4 ALL” initiative, which is an expansion of the WIN objectives to further increase the region’s use of sustainable groundwater supplies and decrease reliance on imported water by the year 2040. WIN 4 ALL aims to utilize the existing groundwater aquifers to expand locally sustainable water supplies for the Los Angeles Basin Region.

The goals of WIN 4 ALL include:

- **Exercise unused groundwater pumping rights** and reduce reliance on imported water;
- **Facilitate the development of augmentation projects** and increase regional resiliency through regional partnerships;

While WIN focused on replenishment, WIN 4 ALL focuses on increasing the region’s use of sustainable local supplies and decreasing reliance on imported water through groundwater pumping and augmentation projects. This strategic plan outlines a path for WRD to achieve the goals of WIN 4 ALL.

2.1 Utilize Unused Groundwater Pumping Rights

Increasing the use of local groundwater supplies and reducing reliance on imported water is critical to satisfying WIN 4 ALL. Pumpers within the region have an adjudicated right (AR) in the West Coast Basin or an allowed pumping allocation (APA) in the Central Basin based on the respective Judgments. The total AR in the West Coast Basin equates to 64,468.25 AF and the total APA in the Central Basin is 217,367 AF.

In FY 2021-2022, the total amount pumped in the West Coast Basin and Central Basin was 30,581 AF and 164,227 AF, respectively. Groundwater rights were not fully utilized, and pumpers from both basins

imported water to meet demands as shown in Figure 1. For example, in the Central Basin a total of 77,277 AF of water was imported; of that total, 28,979 AF could have been offset with groundwater. In the West Coast Basin, 115,668 AF was imported; of that 22,742 AF could have been offset with groundwater. Thus,

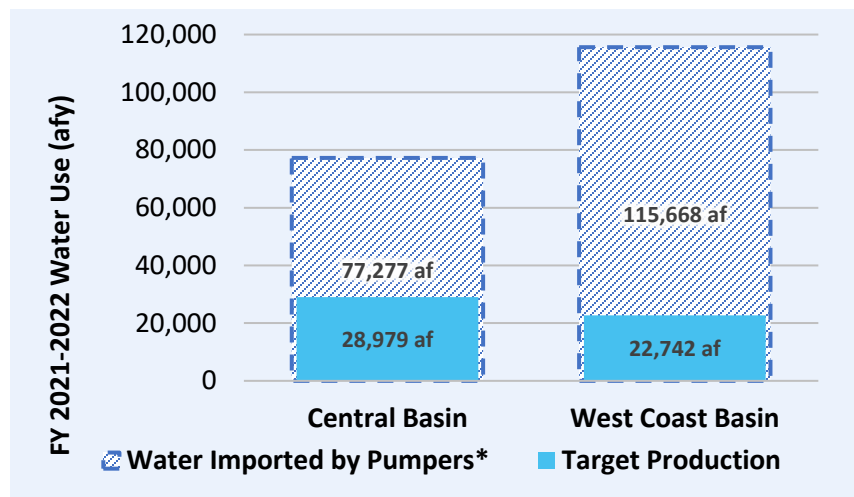


Figure 1. Imported Water and Available Groundwater Rights*

*Long Beach imported water demand included in Central Basin.

encouraging pumpers to utilize their unused groundwater rights is vital to offsetting the use of imported water supplies. Table 2 lists the pumpers within each basin that purchased imported water and had unused groundwater rights in fiscal year 2021-2022. To ensure full utilization of groundwater rights for each listed pumper, an approximate target groundwater production was identified based on fiscal year 2021-2022. For pumpers with more unused rights available than imported water purchased, the target production equates to the total amount imported. For pumpers with more imported water purchased than unused rights available, which indicates more demand than the pumper’s AR or APA, the target production equates to the total amount of unused rights. In the Central Basin, up to 38 percent of the water imported by pumpers may be offset with remaining available groundwater rights, while in the West Coast Basin, up to 20 percent of the water imported by pumpers may be offset with remaining available groundwater rights.

The pumpers listed in Table 2 are grouped into three categories based on the target production:

- Category A: Target production less than or equal to 500 AF
- Category B: Target production between 500 AF and 2,000 AF
- Category C: Target production greater than 2,000 AF

Table 2. Imported Water Purchases in FY 2021-2022 by Parties

Party	FY 2021-2022 Unused Rights (afy)	FY 2021-2022 Imported Water (afy)	Target Production (AF)	Category ¹
Central Basin				
City of Bell Gardens	1,712	803	803	B
City of Cerritos	829	29	29	A
City of Commerce ²	2,452	1,667	1,667	B
City of Huntington Park	911	1,239	911	B
LADWP ³	12,674	27,946	12,674	C
City of Long Beach ³	6,279	22,762	6,279	C
City of Lynwood	910	608	608	B
City of Montebello ⁴	204	287	204	A
City of Norwalk	1,364	508	508	B
City of Paramount	3,163	2,608	2,608	C
City of Santa Fe Springs	1,659	3,310	1,659	B
City of Signal Hill	1,031	1,026	1,026	B
City of Vernon	1,026	2	2	A
Central Basin Subtotal	34,215	62,796	28,979	n/a
West Coast Basin				
City of Inglewood	2,719	6,495	2,719	C
California Water Service - Hawthorne Lease	1,802	3,631	1,802	B
California Water Service - Dominguez	8,371	21,797	8,371	C
California Water Service - Hermosa	2,792	9,330	2,792	C
City of El Segundo ⁵	953	7,938	953	B
City of Lomita	1,055	1,986	1,055	B
LADWP ^{3,5}	1,503	28,835	1,503	B
City of Manhattan Beach	861	4,443	861	B
City of Torrance ³	2,686	13,993	2,686	C
West Coast Basin Subtotal	22,742	98,449	22,742	n/a
Total	56,957	161,245	51,721	n/a

Notes:

1. Category A: Target production less than or equal to 500 AF; Category B: Target production between 500 AF and 2,000 AF; Category C: Target production greater than 2,000 AF
2. Imported water through California Water Service (Commerce).
3. MWD member agency.
4. Party leases out rights. Unused rights include carryover.
5. Inactive pumper.

Pumpers in Category A (3 pumpers) have a low target production, and will be the primary targets for utilizing unused pumping rights; followed by Category B (12 pumpers) and C (7 pumpers). Pumpers in Category A are close to maximizing their groundwater rights and likely

need the least amount of new or rehabilitated infrastructure to achieve the goal, while pumpers in Category C likely require more long-term projects to achieve the goal. WRD plans to meet with each listed pumper to discuss their current system and determine how WRD can assist them fully utilize their unused groundwater rights, which will in-turn minimize their reliance on imported water and provide economic benefits.

It is important to note that several pumpers in the West Coast Basin serve refineries which require significant water use for cooling towers. An option to reduce overall imported water use would be to convert the refineries water supply to advanced treated water. With the MWD Pure Water Southern California project providing advanced treated water in the region, the conversions of these refineries will be considered as part of a long-term planning alternatives.

By achieving the target production, each basin would maximize their groundwater pumping rights to meet demands and reduce the cost of water. Pumpers that are a member agency of MWD have direct connections with MWD and pay MWD’s rates for imported water. However, pumpers that are not a member agency of MWD must purchase imported water through a wholesaler and thus pay a higher price for imported water. By maximizing the target production, the economic benefit is even greater for the non-MWD member agencies. The target production for MWD member agencies and non-MWD member agencies with each basin is summarized in Table 3 by category.

Table 3. Target Production in FY 2021-2022 by Category

Category	Central Basin Target Production (afy)	West Basin Target Production (afy)	Total Target Production (afy)
MWD Member Agencies			
Category A	0	2,686	2,686
Category B	0	1,503	1,503
Category C	18,953	0	18,953
MWD Member Agencies Subtotal	18,953	4,189	23,142
Non-MWD Member Agencies			
Category A	4,091	0	4,091
Category B	4,276	7,390	11,666
Category C	1,659	11,163	12,822
Non-MWD Member Agencies Subtotal	10,026	18,553	28,579
Grand Total	28,979	22,742	51,721

To achieve the first goal of WIN 4 ALL, WRD will conduct outreach to the pumpers within Categories A, B, and C as described above. The outreach process will include a pumper analysis, pumper consultation, identifying appropriate tools and resources to help each pumper, and implementation.

WRD has existing programs to progress towards fully utilizing groundwater pumping rights and the use of locally sustainable water within the region. These programs can assist pumpers address existing infrastructure constraints that limit their ability to fully utilize groundwater pumping rights. The programs are described below and include:

- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl Substance (PFAS) Remediation Program
- Safe Drinking Water Program & Disadvantaged Communities Outreach Assistance Program
- Well Construction and Rehabilitation Loan Program

PFAS Remediation Program

PFAS, which includes PFOA and PFOS, are man-made compounds that have been used for several decades all over the world in industrial manufacturing, firefighting foams, and several consumer products including fast-food wrappers, pizza boxes, non-stick cookware, clothing, fabric protectant, and stain-resistant carpets. PFAS has been detected in the Central Basin, generally in the Montebello Forebay region. Some purveyors have groundwater wells with PFAS levels detected above the response levels (RLs) set by the California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water and are required to notify the public about these wells or remove their wells from service. WRD's PFAS Remediation Program provides applicants with funding and technical assistance to construct the required PFAS treatment and return the wells back to service. This program currently includes more than 10 applicants and more than 39 groundwater wells. The program has the potential to remediate 35,000 AF of PFAS-contaminated groundwater.

The treatment systems installed as part of the program allows pumpers to continue using their groundwater wells and maximize their water rights.

Safe Drinking Water Program & Disadvantaged Communities Outreach Assistance Program

WRD's Safe Drinking Water Program (SDWP) works in collaboration with well owners to promote the cleanup of groundwater resources through installation of wellhead treatment facilities at existing production wells. The facilities remove contaminants from extracted groundwater and deliver the treated water for potable uses.

Since 1991, a total of 18 facilities have been constructed and one facility has successfully achieved complete removal of the contaminant. The program has restored the use of approximately 40,377 AF per year of water. The SDWP also includes the Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) Outreach Assistance Program, which aids water systems in disadvantaged areas with applying for state funding. There are currently 11 participants in the DAC Outreach Assistance Program, with several projects in various stages of implementation and four projects currently under construction.



Well Construction and Rehabilitation Loan Program

The Well Construction and Rehabilitation Loan Program is designed to enable pumpers to utilize their unused pumping rights through zero-interest financing of new well construction or existing well rehabilitation. To receive funding, the program stipulates that pumpers must maintain their 5-year extraction average or increase production, with no specific production increase minimum that needs to be met. The program funds up to \$2.5 million for a new well construction and up to \$300,000 for well rehabilitation. WRD released the first program application in the summer of 2018 and has funded two program recipients for a total of \$3 million.

2.2 Facilitate the Development of Augmentation Projects

Groundwater aquifers within WRD's service area are immense natural reserves, currently with empty storage space that can hold nearly a year's water supply for WRD's service area of four million people. In 2014, after more than a decade of discussions and negotiations, the judgments that govern extractions from the Central and West Coast Basins were amended to allow for the use of 450,000 AF of available groundwater storage space (120,000 AF in the West Coast Basin and 330,000 AF in the Central Basin). This available space is sufficient volume to offset the current water demand of the groundwater pumpers that are reliant on imported water from the Colorado River and Bay-Delta, as well as provide space for resiliency planning. The amended judgments paved a path for the addition of groundwater augmentation projects

and storage projects, providing an opportunity for greater reliance on sustainable groundwater resources to meet annual water demands.

As stated in the Central Basin Third Amended Judgment and West Coast Basin Judgment, respectively, a groundwater augmentation project can increase the overall annual yield of the basins. Groundwater storage projects can be used to store wet-water year excess or new water in the basins for extraction during drier water years or extended drought, providing operational flexibility and resiliency for groundwater users and maximizing the use of available storage space. Any party wishing to develop an augmentation project is required to work alongside WRD to ensure that the project will not cause any “material physical harm” to the basins. All groundwater augmentation and storage projects must be reviewed and approved by the Storage Panel of each respective basin. The Storage Panel is made up of each respective basin’s rights panel and the WRD Board of Directors. Furthermore, all parties must be provided an opportunity to participate in any augmentation project within their respective basins on the condition that they share proportionally in common costs and benefits. Pumpers with augmentation projects have the option to extract the augmented supplies at a set frequency or store it in their individual or community storage accounts for future use. If a pumper decides to store their augmented supplies in their Individual or Community Storage Account, it is considered a storage project and is subject to the storage capacity rules indicated in their respective basin’s judgment.

Two large projects within the region will serve as primary augmentation project considerations: Pure Water Southern California Program and Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant Project. WRD will explore partnership opportunities with LADWP for augmentation project opportunities through the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant Project. In addition, WRD will explore partnerships with other rights holders that are also MWD member agencies to develop potential augmentation projects. This includes potential augmentation for WRD’s Regional Brackish Water Reclamation Program, which is currently under development. Furthermore, according to the Central Basin Judgment Section 4(M)6, WRD may receive replenishment credit through participation in an augmentation project. However, WRD is not able to participate in an augmentation project within the West Coast Basin.

The major augmentation project concepts include:

- MWD/LACSD Pure Water Southern California Program
- Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant Project and Operation NEXT

WRD's Regional Brackish Water Reclamation Program

Within the West Coast Basin, a large plume of brackish groundwater is trapped due to past seawater intrusion and the implementation of the West Coast Seawater Intrusion Barrier. WRD developed the Regional Brackish Water Reclamation Program (RBWRP) to remediate the salty plume. The project is aiming to remediate 150,000 AF within the useable aquifer. Though the current project targets the useable aquifer, remediation of the deeper aquifers may be evaluated in the future.



The RBWRP is an expansion of WRD's existing Robert W. Goldsworthy Groundwater Desalter that will increase the desalter's production by approximately 5 million gallons of water per day once completed. This multi-faceted program includes the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, extraction wells, and implementation of advanced desalination technologies. The goal of the project is to remove the brackish water in the West Coast Basin to allow pumpers in the area to maximize their water rights usage. The treated water will be used by a partner agency to meet its service area demands. The RBWRP also provides an opportunity for augmentation through the Pure Water Southern California Program. WRD is currently in the design phase of this project and will continue working on developing partnerships to use the treated water and potential augmentation projects.

Pure Water Southern California Program

The MWD and the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD) are currently completing a demonstration plant at the LACSD Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) in Carson to produce up to 0.5 mgd, or 560 afy, of advanced treated recycled water. The facility will generate information needed for future design and construction of a full-scale recycled water plant producing as much as 150 mgd, or 168,000 afy. MWD’s program schedule is planned for start-up and operations in 2032. The overall program concept is depicted in Figure 2.

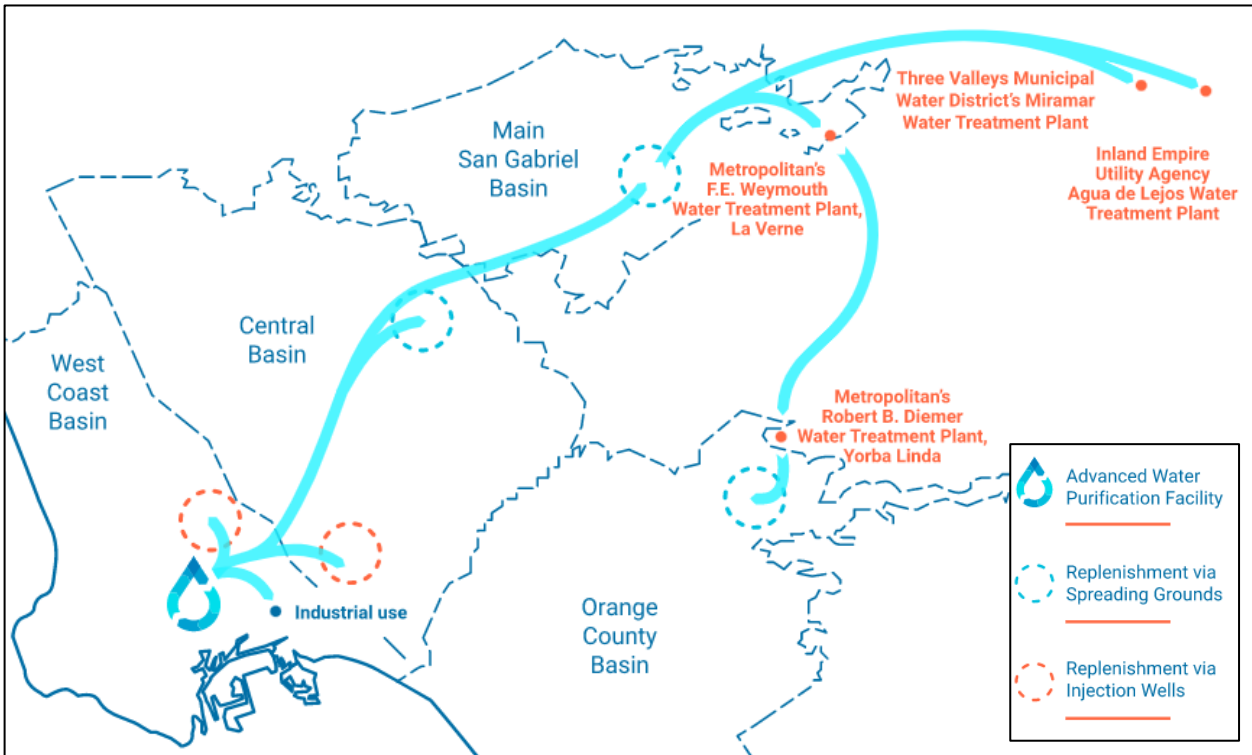


Figure 2. Pure Water Southern California Overall Project Concept.

Currently, MWD is in the environmental planning stages and identifying early start projects. The preliminary early start projects are depicted in Figure 3 and include (1) Title 22 LACSD JWPCP Campus and Carson irrigation, (2) connection to LADWP Harbor Loop System/Long Beach Harbor/Terminal Island WRP, (3) WRD Regional Brackish Reclamation Program injection, (4) West Basin Municipal Water District refinery, and (5) Long Beach injection wells.

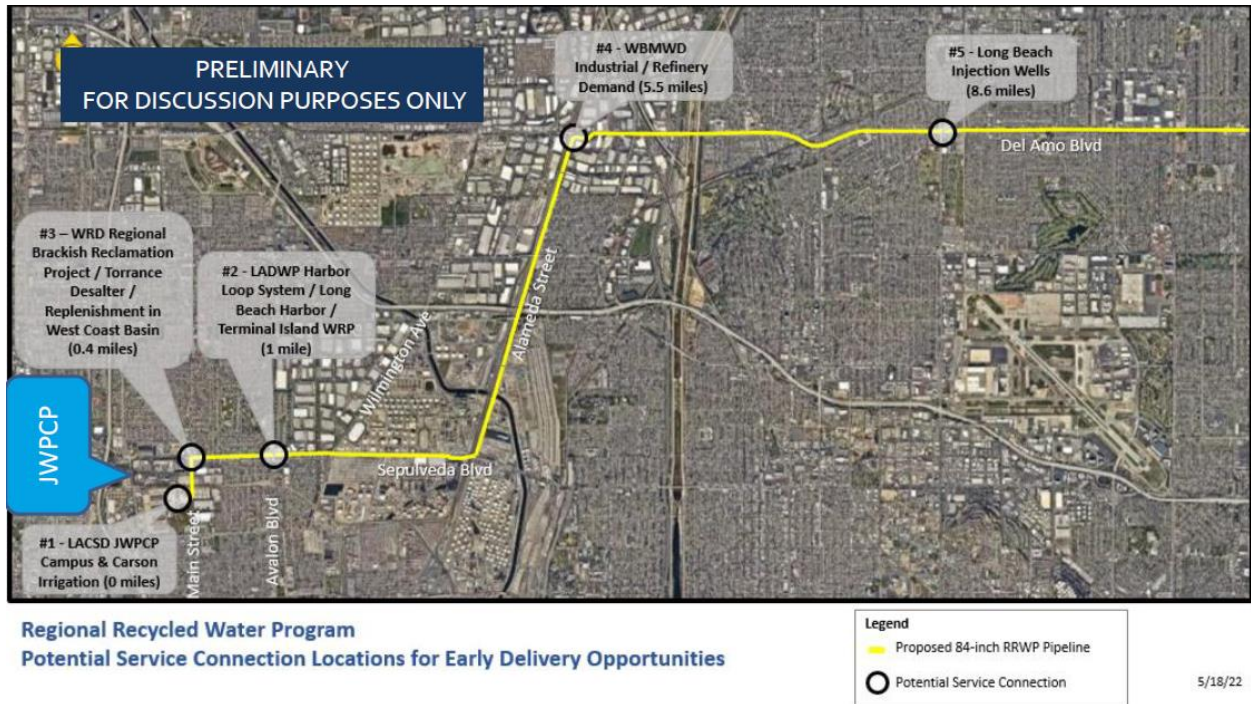


Figure 3. Pure Water Southern California - Preliminary Potential Service Connection Locations for Early Delivery Opportunities

Since 2016, WRD and MWD have worked collaboratively to evaluate potential groundwater recharge and storage opportunities that will take advantage of this new source of recycled water. MWD’s project concepts currently include conveyance of water from Carson to the Montebello Forebay for injection or spreading, to the West Coast Basin as a potential replenishment source for extraction associated with WRD’s RBWRP, to the Long Beach area for injection and storage, to oil refineries, or possibly to water treatment facilities as a new raw water augmentation source.

Pure Water Southern California is a critical project for potential augmentation projects in the future. However, since MWD is not a party to the Central or West Coast Basin Judgments, augmentation projects with this program will need to be conducted through partnerships with parties that are also MWD member agencies. One example of this would be through LBWD. As a member agency of MWD, LBWD can partner directly with MWD to develop an augmentation project with the Pure Water Southern California project. In addition to using the water to meet LBWD demands, Pure Water Southern California may also be connected to the Alamos Barrier to supplement flows to the barrier from LVL.

Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant Project and Operation NEXT

As part of LADWP’s Operation NEXT Water Supply Program, LADWP partnered with LA Sanitation and Environment (LASAN) on a recycled water initiative at the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (HWRP) with the objective of recycling 100% of available treated wastewater

for beneficial reuse by the year 2035. This program would use recycled water treated at HWRP in a collaborative effort with City of Los Angeles and regional agencies to replenish groundwater resources in the West Coast and Central Basins, provide a local sustainable influent supply to the Los Angeles Aqueduct Filtration Plant (LAAFP), and a potential to connect to the proposed MWD Pure Water Southern California Backbone (MWD PWSC Backbone) to provide supplemental flow to future connections. The preliminary program concept is depicted in Figure 4.

WRD plans to engage in discussions with LADWP’s Operation NEXT regarding the potential use of recycled water from the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant project for augmentation projects, which will decrease LADWP’s imported water use and provide a resilient water supply.

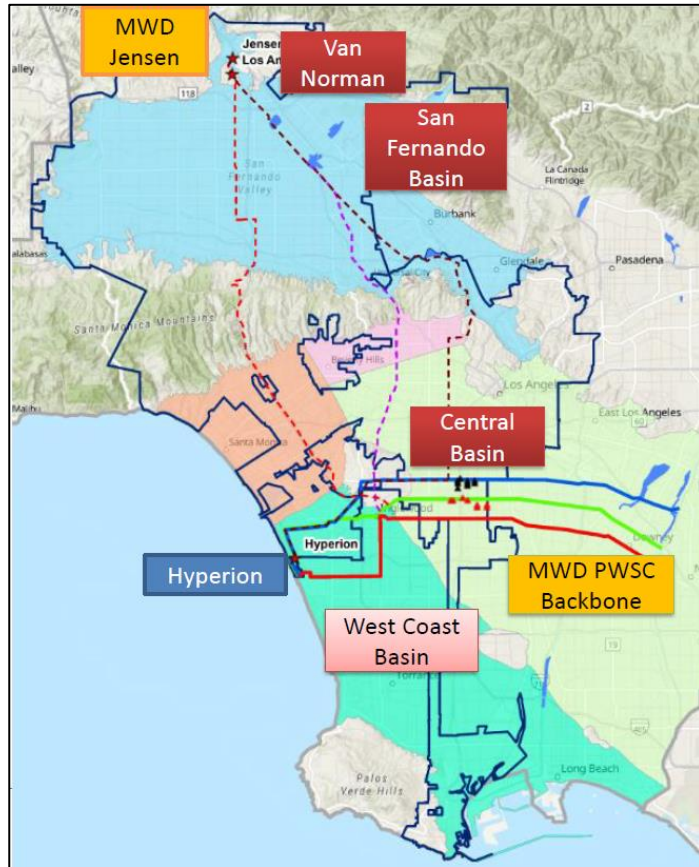


Figure 4. Preliminary Operation NEXT concept.

3 SUMMARY OF FUTURE PLANS

WIN 4 ALL aims to utilize the existing groundwater aquifers to create a locally sustainable water supply for the Los Angeles Basin Region. To achieve regional water independence, a summary of WRD’s next steps is listed below.

- **Optimize WIN**
 1. Continue to make operational changes to fully replenish the basins with sustainable local supplies and use imported water as backup supply.
 2. Continue to evaluate options to maximize the treatment capacity at LVL.
- **Fully utilize unused groundwater pumping rights**
 1. Coordinate with pumpers with imported water purchases and remaining groundwater rights, specifically Categories A and B in Table 2, to determine how WRD can assist with increasing groundwater pumping and decreasing imported water use in the region.

2. Assist pumpers with maintaining existing groundwater well pumping through programs such as SDWP, Well Construction and Rehabilitation Loan Program, and PFAS Remediation Program.
- **Facilitate the development of Augmentation Projects**
 1. Pursue partnerships with pumpers as part of the Pure Water Southern California Program to identify and facilitate augmentation projects.
 2. Coordinate with LADWP as part of the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant Project and Operation NEXT project to develop augmentation projects.