

The San Diego County Water Authority Experience with Delivery Methods

**Santa Clara Valley Water District
Recycled Water Committee
July 19, 2016**

**Maureen A. Stapleton,
General Manager**
Attachment 2
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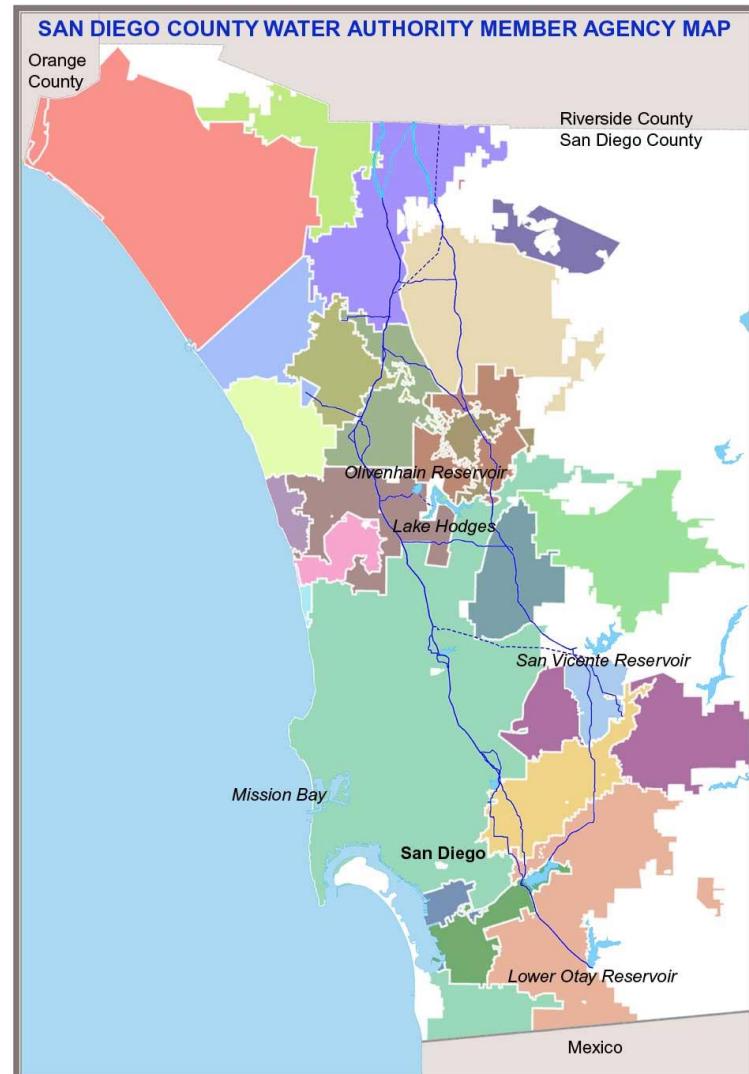
San Diego County Water Authority

Wholesale water agency created by State Legislature in 1944

- ▶ 24 member agencies
- ▶ 36-member board of directors
- ▶ Serves 3.2 million people and region's \$218 billion economy

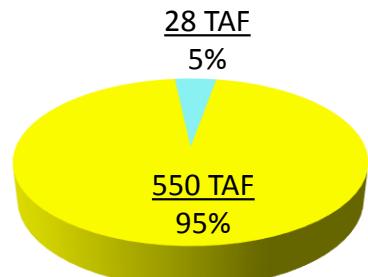
Imports 80%–90% of water used in San Diego County

- ▶ Added desalinated seawater to local supply in late 2015
- ▶ Builds, owns, operates and maintains large-scale regional water infrastructure
- ▶ Largest member agency of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California



Increasing San Diego County's Water Supply Reliability through Supply Diversification

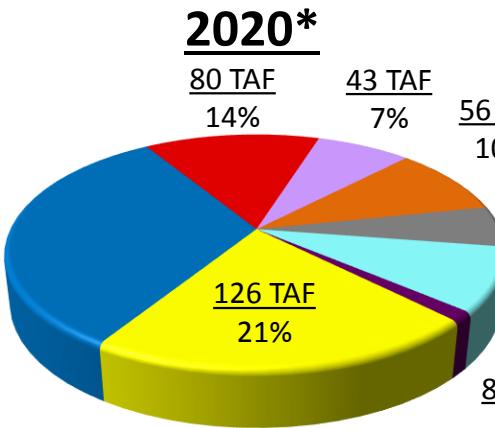
1991



Total = 578 TAF

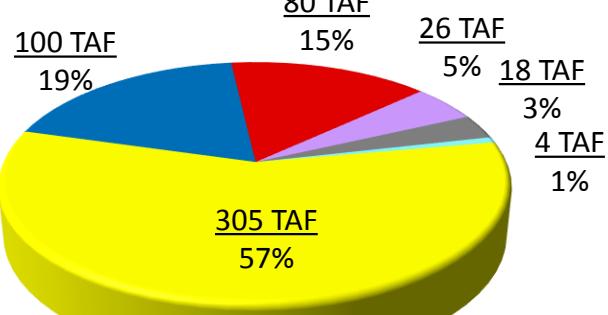
2020*

190 TAF
32%



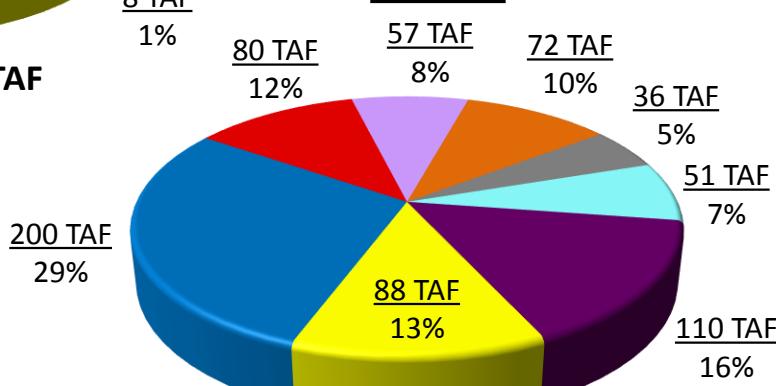
Total = 588 TAF

2015



Total = 533 TAF

2035*



Total = 694 TAF

Metropolitan Water District

All American & Coachella Canal Lining

Seawater Desalination

Local Surface Water

Imperial Irrigation District Transfer

Recycled Water

Groundwater

Potable Reuse

Attachment 2

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TAF= Thousand Acre-Feet

Historic Investments in Infrastructure

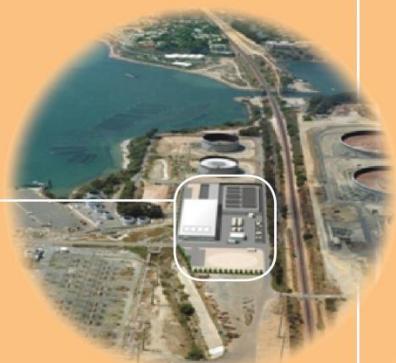
San Vicente Dam Raise & Related Projects

\$816 million



Carlsbad Seawater Desalination Projects

\$1 billion



Plant Site

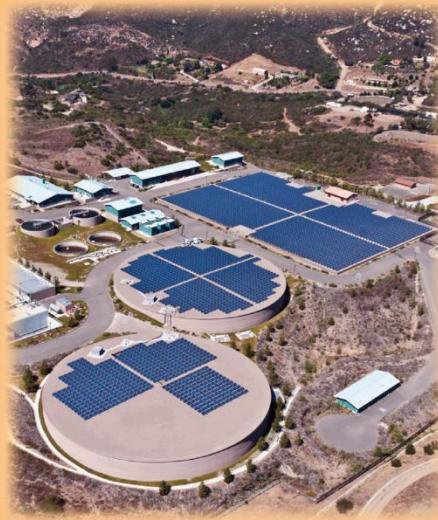
Olivenhain Dam & Reservoir

\$198 million



Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant

\$179 million



All-American & Coachella Canal Lining Projects

\$447 million
(\$190 million from Water Authority)



Pipeline Relining

\$493 million



Lake Hodges Projects

\$208 million



Pump House Detail

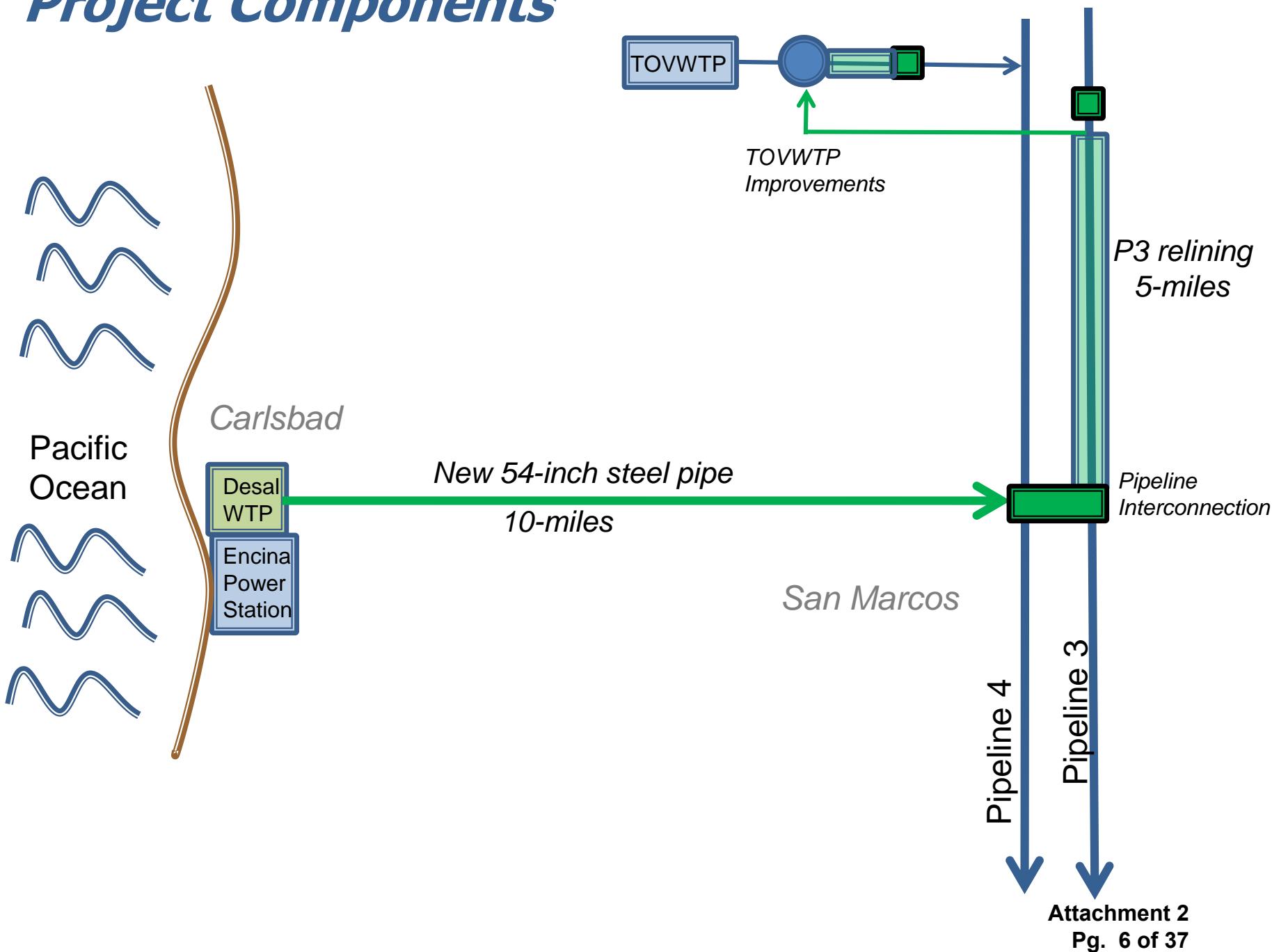


Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant

- Owned and operated by Poseidon Water
- 30 year contract
- \$1 billion investment
- 48,000-56,000 acre-feet/year of drought-proof supplies
- Largest, most advanced seawater desalination facility in North America
- On-line in December 2015



Project Components



Carlsbad Desalination Projects



Total Project Costs

Total Capital Cost

Total desalination plant	\$537 million
Total conveyance pipeline	\$159 million
Financing costs	\$227 million
Water Authority improvements and oversight	\$80 million
Total Capital Costs	\$1.003 billion

2016 water purchase price* (includes pipeline)

*Current estimate based on highest electricity rate applicable

56,000 acre-feet per year	48,000 acre-feet per year
\$2,131/AF	\$2,367/AF

Project Financing Structure

- ▶ 82% funded through Bonds issued via the California Pollution Control Financing Authority
 - Plant Bonds issued as Tax-Exempt Private Activity Bonds with Poseidon as sponsor
 - Pipeline Bonds issued as Tax-Exempt Governmental Purpose Bonds with the Water Authority as sponsor
 - Bonds sold on December 24, 2012
 - Interest rate 4.78%
- ▶ 18% Cash Equity from Stonepeak Infrastructure

Landmark Water Purchase Agreement between the Water Authority and Poseidon

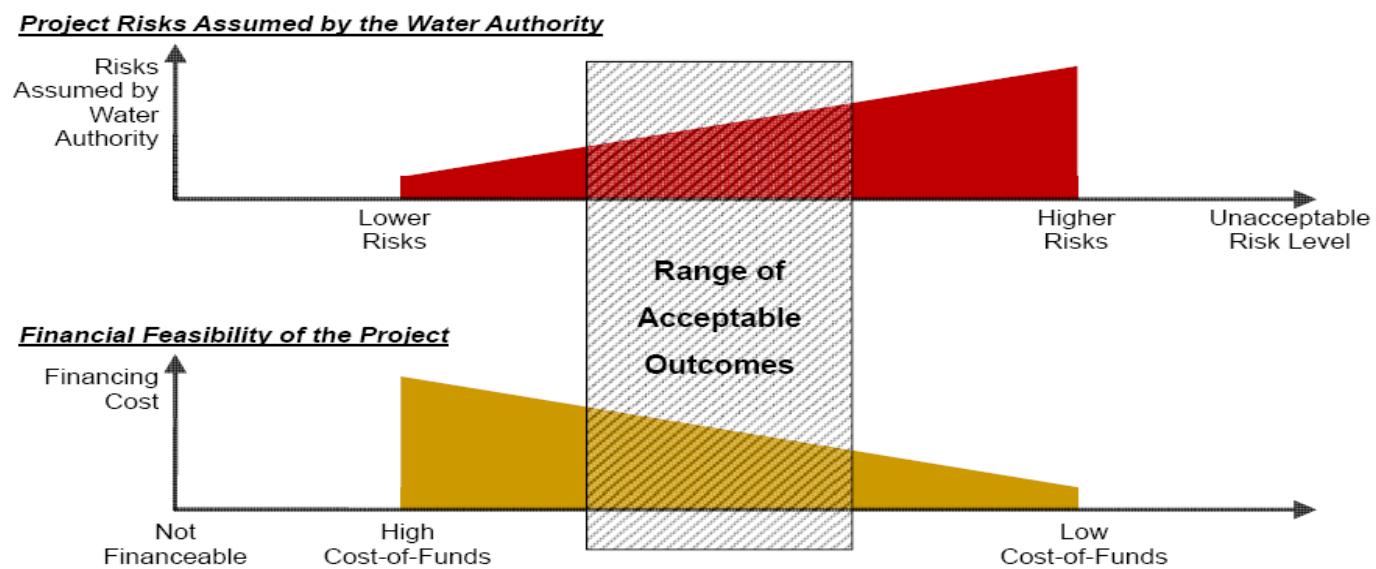
- ▶ Water Authority Board approved WPA on Nov 29, 2012
- ▶ Outlines commercial and financial terms for production and delivery of water from the Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Project
- ▶ Transfers risk to private developer



Key Objective of WPA

Balancing Price and Risk

- ▶ SDCWA had never constructed or operated a seawater desalination facility
- ▶ Assign appropriate risks to private developer at minimum cost to ratepayers



Project Structure – Desalination Plant

- ▶ Developer/Owner
 - Poseidon Water
- ▶ Construction/Operation of the Plant
 - WPA between Water Authority and Poseidon
 - Contractor – Kiewit/Shea Desalination
 - IDE Technologies provided process technology
 - Plant Operations and Maintenance also provided by IDE



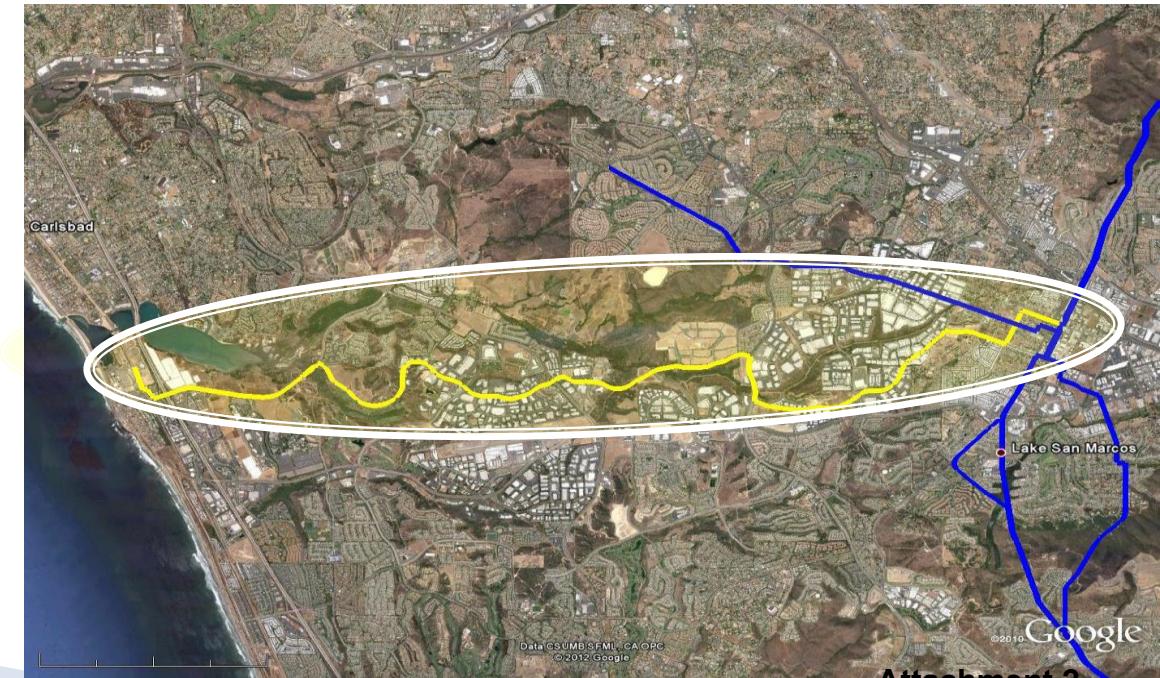
Site Lease

- ▶ Poseidon long-term site lease arrangement with NRG, owner of the Encina Power Station
- ▶ Lease Area: 5.7 acres
 - ▶ Easements: 12 acres
- ▶ Lease Term: 35 years from start of commercial operation, plus two 10-year extensions
- ▶ Rent escalates with CPI



Project Structure – Conveyance Pipeline

- ▶ Owner/Operator
 - Water Authority
- ▶ Construction of Pipeline
 - Design-Build Agreement between Water Authority and Poseidon
 - Contractor – Kiewit Shea Desalination



Project Risk Allocation

Risk Description	Poseidon & Investors	Water Authority
Construction Risk – that facility is not completed on time, on cost and according to design standards	X	
Permitting Risk – that current permit and environmental mitigation requirements increase	X	
Change in Law Risk – that future unanticipated laws or regulations increase operating costs	X	X
Technology Risk – that the plant technology does not perform as expected	X	
Output Risk – that the plant produces less than the projected volume of water	X	
Operating Margin Risk – that the price of water is not adequate to generate enough revenue to pay expenditures or may increase more than projected	X (Budget Cap)	X (Subject to CPI)
Pipeline Operating Risk – the Pipeline connecting the Plant to the regional aqueduct system and appurtenant facilities transport acceptable water to Water Authority wholesale customers	X	X
Electricity – the cost of electricity is accounted for in the water price	X (Electricity Consumption)	X (Electricity Price)

Risks Transferred

- Construction and Operating Cost Overruns
- Timely Project Completion
- Regulatory and Law Compliance
- Regulated or Differing Site Conditions
- Capital Maintenance, Repair and Replacement
- Labor Supply and Relations

Risks Retained by Water Authority

- Changes in Law that affect all desalination plant operators or wastewater dischargers
- Cost of Intake Modifications due to expected power station closure (*also a change in law*)
 - Closure-related capital costs capped at \$21.3 million (indexed)
 - Closure-related operating costs capped at \$2.7 million
- Uninsurable Force Majeure Events
- Unusual Raw Seawater Water Parameters (no additional compensation)
- Retained risks are “uncontrollable circumstances”



Water Authority/ Poseidon Responsibilities

- ▶ **Poseidon**
 - Permit, Design, and Build the Desal Plant
 - Permit, Design, and Build the Conveyance Pipeline (design-build agreement)
 - Own, operate, and maintain the Desal Plant
 - Supply Product Water that meets water quality requirements
- ▶ **Water Authority**
 - Timely Construction of Required Aqueduct Improvements
 - Own, operate, and maintain the conveyance facilities
 - “Take or Pay” for Product Water, if it meets specifications (minimum commitment of 48,000 AF/Year)

Water Purchase Payments

- ▶ Monthly, based on actual deliveries in acre-feet
- ▶ First 48,000 acre-feet per year paid at Fixed and Variable Price
- ▶ Next 8,000 acre-feet paid at Variable Unit Price
- ▶ If Poseidon does not deliver, Water Authority does not pay



Price Increases Under WPA

- ▶ Unit costs set and can only increase consistent with WPA provisions
- ▶ Annual operating cost increases generally tied to rate of inflation
- ▶ Price may also increase due to unanticipated changes in law or regulations
 - Changes generally apply industry-wide
 - Cannot exceed 10% in single-year or maximum 30% increase over 30-year term

Performance Guarantees

- ▶ Product Water Quality Guarantee
 - Compliance with all federal and state drinking water regulations
 - Additional standards for certain water quality parameters
- ▶ Minimum Product Water Delivery Guarantee
 - Annual supply to meet SDCWA demands (between 48,000 and 56,000 AF)
- ▶ Water Ordering Rights
 - Water Authority has rights to adjust delivery orders to reflect seasonal and daily demand changes

Termination & Purchase Options

- ▶ Purchase options at Water Authority sole discretion
- ▶ Convenience termination
 - Early buy-out provisions after 10 years
- ▶ End of term
 - \$1 at end of 30-year term
- ▶ Event of default
 - Poseidon bankruptcy
 - Repeated violations of primary drinking water standards

WPA – Ratepayer Protection

- ▶ *Risk Transfer* to Poseidon/Contractor team
- ▶ *Price certainty* throughout WPA term
- ▶ *Buy-out provisions* after 10 years of operation
- ▶ *Transfer to public ownership* at the end of the 30 year agreement



DBOOT Pros and Cons

▶ Pros:

- Risk transfer to the private sector
- Speed (design and construction can proceed concurrently)
- A commodity purchase with defined terms and conditions
- Performance guarantees
- Approval rights over acceptance/performance testing
- Debt is kept off the public agency balance sheet

▶ Cons:

- Take or Pay contract
- Higher cost of capital
- Greater overall transactional complexity
- Limited public agency input regarding design, construction and operations
- Public agency does not have a direct relationship with contractors



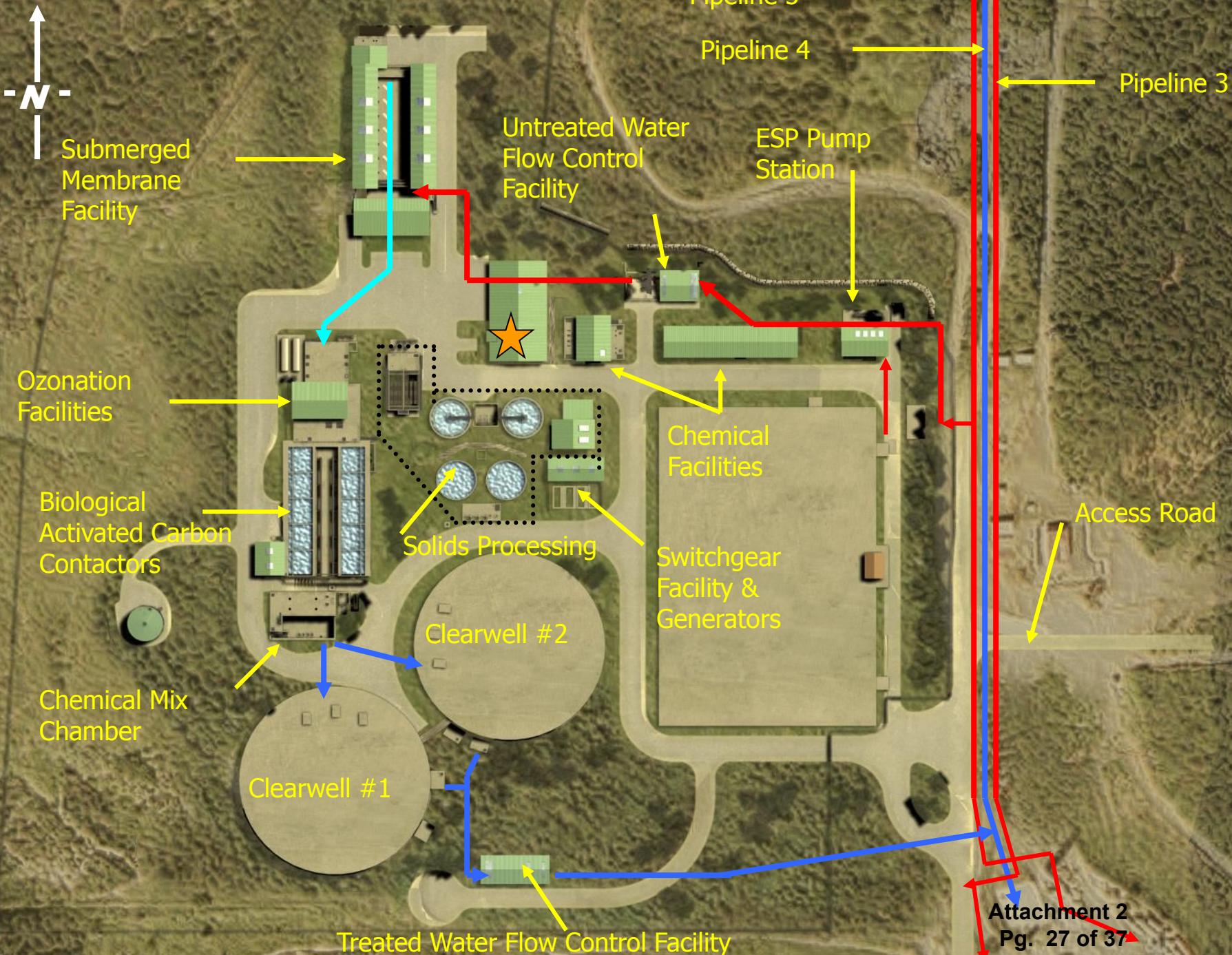
Design – Build – Operate Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant



Twin Oaks Valley WTP

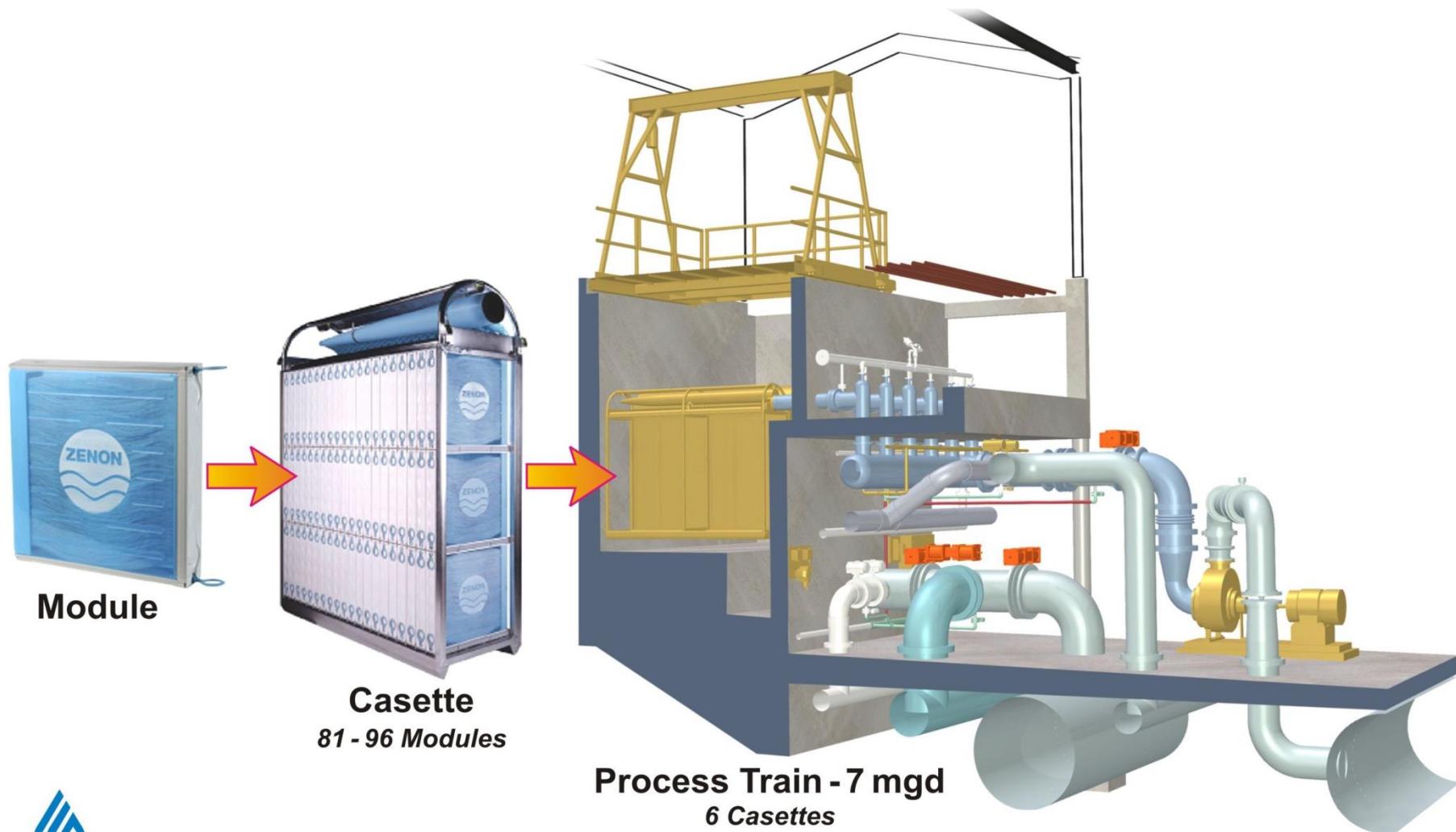
- ▶ 100 mgd submerged membrane WTP, ozone and biologically active carbon contactors
- ▶ Solids handling facilities, water control facilities, emergency power generators
- ▶ Environmentally-friendly project
- ▶ 15 years of O&M, with 5-year optional extension
- ▶ Fixed Design-Build Price = \$157M
- ▶ Annual Service Fee = \$7 million (2015)





Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant

Process Train



Choosing an Alternative Procurement Method

- ▶ Why Design-Build-Operate over Design-Bid-Build?

- Primary reason: Schedule
- Secondary reason: Water Authority Engineering and O&M Experience is in Conveyance Facilities not Treatment



- ▶ Benefits:

- Integration of designer/contractor/operator
- Facilitates Use of Industry Expertise
- Cost and Schedule Savings

Use of Knowledgeable Advisors

- ▶ Owners Representative
 - DBO Solicitation and Award
 - Conceptual Designs and support
 - Management of DBO Contract
- ▶ Board of Senior Consultants
 - Experienced public owners
 - Industry experts
 - DBO procurement experts
- ▶ DBO attorney

Project Timeline

- ▶ RFQs June -Aug 2004
- ▶ SOQs Aug – Sep 2004
- ▶ Shortlist Oct 2004
- ▶ RFPs Dec 2004 – May 2005
- ▶ Initial Submittal Feb 2005

Project Timeline Cont'd

- ▶ Proposals May 2005
- ▶ Negotiations June – Aug 2005
- ▶ BAFO Aug 2005
- ▶ Board Award Sep 2005
- ▶ Execute Contract/Design Oct 2005

Project Timeline Cont'd

- ▶ Construction begins Feb 2006
- ▶ Design Complete Aug 2006
- ▶ Substantial Comp. April 2008
- ▶ Acceptance Test June 2008
- ▶ Operations Period begins June 2008



Risks Transferred

- Construction and Operating Cost Overruns
- Timely Project Completion
- Capital Maintenance, Repair and Replacement
- Labor Supply, Costs and Relations
- Water quality
- Cost of chemicals
- Variation in water sales



Risks Retained

- EIR and Securing land
- Differing Site Conditions
- Raw water characteristics
- Changes in Law or Regulatory changes
- Power Consumption (Shared)

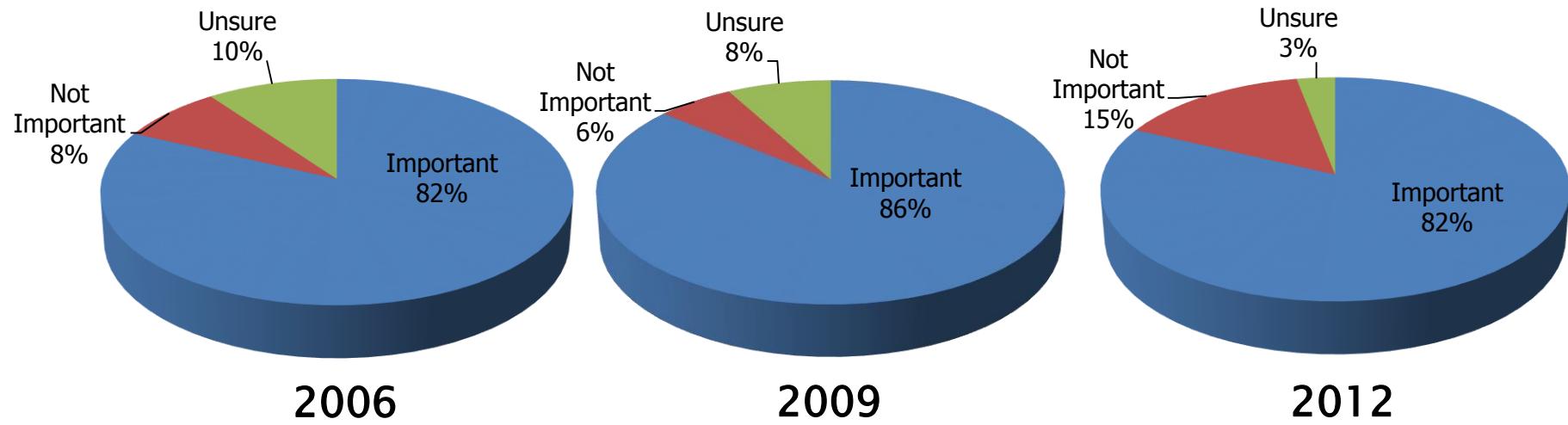




Questions?

Consistently Strong Public Support

(Water Authority Public Opinion Polls)



Importance of Ocean Desalination to San Diego County's Water Supply Reliability