ATTACHMENT A

BACKGROUND/GOAL/ SCOPE OF WORK

DRAFT

Conceptual Scope of Services for J.B. Latham Treatment Plant Master Planning Effort

August 2025

Background

The South Orange County Wastewater Authority (SOCWA) is a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) responsible for providing wastewater treatment, effluent and biosolids disposal, and water recycling at regional facilities in the southern part of Orange County. The Member Agencies of SOCWA include: the City of Laguna Beach, the City of San Clemente, El Toro Water District, Emerald Bay Service District, Santa Margarita Water District (SMWD), and South Coast Water District (SCWD). SOCWA owns and operates wastewater treatment facilities, transmission mains, and ocean outfalls.

Recently, SOCWA has undergone reorganization impacting ownership of and participation in two critical SOCWA wastewater treatment plants, the J.B. Latham Treatment Plant (JBLTP) and the Coastal Treatment Plant (CTP). The major changes from this reorganization include the withdrawal of one of the original SOCWA Member Agencies, Moulton Niguel Water District, from the JPA, the transfer in ownership of SOCWA's Regional Treatment Plant to Moulton Niguel Water District, and the transfer of Moulton Niguel Water District's capacity in the JBLTP and CTP to the other Member Agencies with capacity in those facilities. SCWD and SMWD recognize the importance of proactive, long-term master planning at both the JBLTP and CTP to support future treatment plant modernization, potential recapitalization, and sizing capacity appropriately to accommodate future uses. The selected Consultant will work with SCWD and SMWD to identify and rank project alternatives for further consideration under this phase of work.

SOCWA administers project responsibilities based on Member Agency participation. If a project or facility involves less than all SOCWA's Member Agencies, the affected Member Agencies form a "Project Committee" (or "PC") that is responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of that project or facility.

J.B. Latham Treatment Plant

The JBLTP is governed by SCWD and SMWD (together, the "PC 2 Member Agencies") and are the Participating Member Agencies of Project Committee 2 ("PC 2"). This committee shares financial and decision-making responsibility for the plant's operations and improvements.

Following recent reorganization of PC2 and reassignment of Moulton Niguel Water District's (MNWD) capacity to SCWD, along with planned future reuse alternatives under consideration by PC2 agencies, SOCWA is working in collaboration with SMWD and SCWD in seeking to retain a qualified firm to conduct a comprehensive Facility Planning Assessment (FPA) for the JBLTP. The primary objective of the FPA will be to prepare a comprehensive analysis of potential treatment facility improvement alternatives that will optimize long-term treatment and beneficial reuse opportunities for PC 2 Member Agencies and contract agency customers based on anticipated and projected wastewater flows, regulatory considerations, and addressing site specific challenges unique to the JBLTP.

J.B. Latham Treatment Plant

The JBLTP, located in Dana Point, CA, was established in the1970s and consists of two treatment trains. Plant 1 treats an average of 6 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater and has a capacity of 9 MGD. Plant 2 was expanded in the 1980s and treats an average of 1 MGD of wastewater per day, with a capacity of 4 MGD. The JBLTP serves communities located within the South Coast Water District, and the Santa Margarita Water District service areas. Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD) contracts with SCWD to receive service from JBLTP for a portion of its service area. Figure A provides an overview schematic of the JBLTP and corresponding treatment processes.

The treatment plant consists of two treatment trains and uses a conventional activated sludge process including screening, grit removal, clarification, biological treatment, anaerobic digestion, and energy recovery. The JBLTP treats all flows to secondary level and does not treat to tertiary levels for reuse, treated effluent from the plant is discharged into the Pacific Ocean via the San Juan Creek Ocan Outfall (SJCOO). The SJCOO extends from the JBLTP approximately 2.2 miles offshore from Doheny State Beach in Dana Point, California, and conveys multiple discharged flows including wastewater discharged from the JBLTP, secondary effluent from MNWD's 3A Treatment Plant, secondary effluent from the City of San Clemente's Water Reclamation Plant, treated dry weather runoff from San Clemente's Segunda Deshecha Runoff Treatment Plant, and brine discharged from SMWD and SCWD.

The JBLTP Treatment process generally includes:

- Screening
- Grit Removal
- Primary Clarification
- Secondary Treatment
- Secondary Clarification
- Anaerobic Digestion
- Thickening
- Solids Dewatering
- Digester Gas Energy Recovery

Overall Master Planning Goals

The JBLTP master planning effort has multiple goals, including but not limited to:

- Conducting a phased facility master planning effort to identify potential treatment facility improvement alternatives that will optimize long-term treatment and beneficial reuse opportunities for the JBLTP.
- Completing a 30-year base capacity utilization and peaking analyses of the JBLTP based upon current and forecast flows, loads and flow characteristics (peaking) from SMWD, SCWD and flows from MNWD delivered to JBLTP under contract with SCWD and other future potential uses of the JBLTP.
- Performing high-level process-by-process assessments to determine existing available capacity, general asset condition, available useful life remaining, and to support assessment of future infrastructure opportunities and capacity right-sizing options.
- Identifying treatment alternatives that ensure facility resiliency and reliability and manage risks related to variations in flows and loading, flooding, regulatory changes and other operational uncertainties.
- Evaluating potential biosolids treatment technologies to achieve Class B solids or as needed based on future regulatory outlook.
- Developing an effluent utilization strategy to determine the most effective use of the treated wastewater including potential Title 22 recycled water production, potable reuse or continued ocean discharge.
- Identifying project alternatives that reduce energy consumption, improve resource recovery, and enhance environmental sustainability.
- Determining long-term regulatory compliance, permitting needs, and assessing readiness to meet them.

Conceptual Scope of Services: Facility Planning Assessment

The treatment plant master planning effort for the JBLTP will be completed in two phases. The services requested under this engagement are for Phase 1 only. Phase 2 is not part of this request for services and is only provided for reference. A summary of each phase is provided below:

- Phase 1: Facility Planning Assessment (this effort) - will focus on identifying and evaluating a range of project alternatives to address current and future needs for the JBLTP. This phase will include technical assessments and regulatory considerations to ensure viable and cost-effective solutions for further consideration in Phase 2.
- Phase 2: Facility Master Plan (future effort) - will build upon the findings of Phase 1 to develop the comprehensive facility master plan for the JBLTP, outlining recommended improvements, and implementation strategies for future facility upgrades and improvements. If a consultant is successfully selected for Phase 1, they would not be precluded from participating in the future Phase 2: Facility Master Plan effort.

The following should be considered as a preliminary scope of services for the Facility Planning Assessment (FPA) under Phase 1. Proposals may include modifications to this scope of services that the firm deems desirable or necessary based upon experience and expertise.

The project scope of work is separated into the following tasks supported by subtasks as outlined below.

1 Project Management

1.1 Project Control Plan

A Project Control Plan (PCP) will be developed by the Consultant to establish clear project management procedures and strategies so that the Consultant and PC 2 Member Agencies are unified in understanding of expectations, roles, and responsibilities. Master planning tasks, assignments, and project communications will be documented to provide for the efficient execution of the planning process and to help achieve quality assurance throughout the entire master planning process. The PCP should include decision-making processes, establish planning

and design criteria, basis for project cost estimates, coordination needs with concurrent projects, including ongoing master planning efforts related to the CTP, coordination with SOCWA and the PC 2 Member Agencies, summarize master plan goals and objectives, meetings, workshops, Board presentations, deliverables, and include an overall project schedule with key milestones. Coordination regarding the CTP master planning effort is related to the potential decommissioning of CTP and the option of redirecting flows to the JBLTP.

As part of the PCP, the Consultant shall prepare a comprehensive Table of Contents for the FPA Report, outlining each proposed chapter, section, and subheadings of the report. The Consultant shall develop chapters throughout the master planning process and submit each chapter according to their proposed deliverable schedule.

1.2 Project Meetings and Communications

The kick-off meeting will assist in refining the initial vision and objectives developed for the FPA. This includes identifying what the plan is to accomplish, summarizing master planning drivers (e.g. regulatory, policy, strategic initiatives, growth, aging infrastructure, optimization, sustainability, solids handling, etc.), what information it will provide, and how the FPA will be used in subsequent implementation steps.

The Consultant will need to facilitate collaboration, effective communication, open discussion, and constructive interaction among all members of the FPA team. Prepare for and conduct kick-off and progress meetings, conference call updates, and strategically scheduled workshops with SOCWA staff, the PC 2 Member Agencies, and the Board of Directors.

The Consultant shall provide progress reports that include project updates, schedules, and track percent completed by task. The Consultant should assume one kick-off meeting and 12 monthly progress meetings.

The Consultant shall hold and describe in its proposal meetings, workshops, and Board presentations undertaken throughout the FPA process to keep SOCWA and the PC 2 Member Agencies apprised of the work efforts, review work-in-progress, share information, discuss submittals, present findings, receive feedback, and obtain decisions and direction. The Consultant shall include five staff workshops and three Board presentations to present findings based on project milestones outlined in the Tasks below.

2 Existing Facilities Evaluation

2.1 Description of Existing Facilities

Develop descriptions, supporting figures, and tables for the existing wastewater treatment, solids handling, and ancillary facilities for the plant. The description will include design criteria, unit sizing, and both hydraulic and process capacities. Provide updated plant layouts, hydraulic profiles, mass balance schematics, and piping and instrumentation diagrams (P & IDs) as necessary for comprehensive alternatives development and analysis.

2.2 Review Existing Reports and Models

Conduct comprehensive review of existing planning documents, master plans, design documents, plant operating data, condition assessment reports, and other pertinent studies necessary for the FPA. This review aims to assess the relevancy and applicability of each report and how they may affect the master planning of future facilities. Review previously developed treatment process and hydraulic models necessary for the completion of the FPA tasks. Summarize the relevance of each major past report/model to the master planning process and confirm the proposed improvements and estimated costs where capital improvements were recommended in reports. The FPA team will review and provide input and comments on these draft documents, as necessary, before they are finalized. Existing documents to be reviewed may include, but are not limited to, the following reports provided by SOCWA.

J.B. Latham Treatment Plant Facility Planning Studies:

- 2024: Plant 2 primary clarifier condition assessment by HDR
- 2021: Hydraulic model and flow management by Carollo
- 2021: Consequence of failure analysis by Dudek
- 2019: JBL Package B final design technical memo by ___??
- 2017: Foul air system evaluation by DHK Engineers
- 2016: MNWD flow study to JBL by AKM
- 2016: Consolidated headworks feasibility study by Carollo
- 2012: Facility plan by Carollo

The Consultant may also request copies of the 2025 SOCWA reorganization and capacity assignment agreements referred to in the Background section of this document.

2.3 Flow and Loading Analysis

2.3.1 Historical Wastewater Flows and Loading

The Consultant will review, evaluate, and summarize historical wastewater flows, pollutants and other load characteristics, and loading for the purpose of projecting wastewater flows and loads and evaluating treatment plant capacities. Identify any data gaps, incomplete or inconsistent data, and its impact on projections. Flows, loads, and associated peaking factors will be evaluated on average dry weather, average day, maximum month, and peak hourly basis, along with consideration of peak wet-weather flows. Diurnal and seasonal variability in flow will also need to be considered, as needed, for evaluating process capacities, assessing master plan alternatives, and optimizing existing facilities. The Consultant shall review and summarize past data and reports related to receiving water characteristics.

2.3.2 Projected Wastewater Flows and Loads

The FPA effort will establish and summarize wastewater flow and load projections (average dry weather, average day annual, average day maximum month, peak hourly, and considerations of peak wet-weather flows) for the planning horizon (30 years) and build-out conditions considering future population projections, per capita wastewater flow rate, and loads, historical flows and loads trending, current and projected trends in water consumption and water conservation, current and projected trends in inflow and infiltration (I/I). The Consultant shall coordinate and obtain flow projections from SOCWA and the Member Agencies.

In consideration of the master planning efforts and recent reorganization, Moulton Niguel Water District will inform SOCWA of its future capacity needs and flows including average, maximum, and peak flows for wastewater liquids and equivalent solids at the JBLTP no later than January 1, 2026. This information will be provided to the Consultant by SOCWA.

2.4 Existing Facilities Analysis

2.4.1 Establish Planning and Design Criteria

Determine planning and design criteria to evaluate the capacity of existing facilities. Criteria shall consider original design criteria, the Consultant's experience with similar facilities, SOCWA operational and maintenance experiences, reliability

information from other similar types of treatment plants, and from pertinent engineering and industry practices.

The Consultant will review original design and sizing criteria, past reports, historical operations and flow data, and current operational strategies for each treatment plant process. Assess the hydraulic and process capacities of each treatment plant process by evaluating hydraulic and process loadings, the historical performance of each process, and considering the established design criteria.

Under a sperate engagement, SOCWA and the PC 2 Members Agencies are undertaking a facilitated process to establish a Level of Service (LOS) framework that will identify criteria across key service categories for the wastewater facilities. The LOS framework will include LOS standards and metrics for treatment plant performance and evaluative criteria to help assist with selection of preferred projects and plant modifications based upon operational needs, cost effectiveness, environmental considerations, alignment with regulatory expectations, social and community considerations, phasing and implementation flexibility, and other criteria. These criteria will be compatible with and suitable for conducting a triple bottom line analysis.

The Consultant will review and assess the developed LOS framework and corresponding evaluative criteria to identify any potential recommendations for SOCWA and the PC 2 Member Agencies consideration. Any revisions to the LOS and related evaluative criteria shall be finalized and agreed to by SOCWA and the PC 2 Member Agencies prior to evaluation of the proposed project alternatives under Task 3.

2.4.2 Hydraulic Capacity Evaluation

Review and update SOCWA's current hydraulic capacity model for all major unit processes to support appropriate alternatives analysis. Provide an updated hydraulic profile and evaluate hydraulic capacity throughout the treatment plant to identify potential hydraulic capacity limitations and assess capacity requirements from changes in average dry weather, average day annual, average day maximum month, and peak hourly flows. The hydraulic model shall be provided to SOCWA at the end of the FPA, including all rights to own and use the model developed under the FPA effort.

2.4.3 Process Model Configuration

Review and update SOCWA's current process loading model for all major unit processes to support appropriate alternatives analysis. Perform any additional reconfiguration and/or calibration required to model future treatment plant alternatives and evaluate existing process capacities. The process model shall be provided to SOCWA at the end of the FPA, including all rights to own and use the model developed under the FPA effort.

2.5 Condition Assessment of Major Unit Processes

The Consultant shall conduct an onsite high-level visual condition assessment of the JBLTP major unit process, focusing on the structural, process, electrical, instrumentation, and mechanical aspects of each process. The objective is to evaluate the current condition and estimate the remaining useful service life of critical equipment and processes that are expected to remain in service as part of the proposed treatment alternatives developed in Task 3.

SOCWA has completed previous conditional assessment studies, which the Consultant shall review and incorporate, where feasible, into the development of the assessment plan, analysis, and recommendations. The Consultant should prioritize assets and major treatment processes based on criticality and condition to determine useful life and feasibility of continued use of assets going forward. In addition, the Consultant shall determine if advanced performance testing, predictive analysis, or specialized evaluation methods beyond visual inspection would be required to more accurately determine the life expectancy of some of the assets. Information regarding the need for specialized evaluation methods or assessments beyond visual inspection should be provided to SOCWA and the PC2 Member Agencies for further consideration.

3 Wastewater Treatment Alternatives

3.1 Identify and Develop Treatment Alternatives

3.1.1 Liquid Treatment Alternatives

Prior to developing liquid treatment alternatives, the Consultant shall establish a baseline scenario based on the current plant configuration. The baseline scenario shall assess the existing liquid treatment processes under current and projected

flows and loading and include recommended process and capacity optimization. The baseline scenario shall be used as a basis for comparison to other liquid treatment alternatives.

The Consultant shall identify and summarize candidate liquids treatment alternative technologies to meet anticipated regulatory requirements, existing and projected flows and loads (including water conservation impacts), cost and level of service criteria, asset management, performance, and operational efficiency requirements. Liquid treatment alternatives should consider equalization, preliminary, secondary, tertiary, and disinfection treatment processes, as well as effluent discharge and other plant hydraulic and pumping processes and facilities. The Consultant shall consider potential related impacts on other processes, such as solids treatment. Consideration of future regulatory changes under Task 3.2 should be evaluated to determine the best treatment technologies.

The Consultant shall assess various liquid treatment technologies to establish a range of conceptual treatment alternatives in developing a recommended future liquid treatment strategy. Evaluate, rank and select up to four (4) liquid treatment project alternatives for SOCWA's and the PC 2 Member Agencies' consideration.

3.1.2 Solids Treatment and Disposal Alternatives

Solids treatment at the JBLTP consists of dissolved air flotation thickening, anaerobic digestion and mechanical dewatering. The three belt filter presses that were originally installed in the Energy Recovery Building have been replaced with centrifuges. Screenings, grit and dewatered solids are removed from the facility by plant staff and hauled to the designated landfill or hauled by a private contractor to a composting facility.

Prior to developing solid treatment project alternatives, the Consultant shall establish a baseline scenario. The baseline scenario shall assess the current solids handling treatment processes and include recommended process and capacity optimization for continued operation under existing and projected loading.

The Consultant shall utilize the baseline scenario to identify and analyze alternative candidate solids treatment technologies and disposal alternatives to meet anticipated regulatory requirements, existing and projected loading, cost and level of service criteria, disposal requirements, asset management, performance, and operational efficiency requirements. Project alternatives should consider existing facilities and costs, assess energy impacts, and air emissions compliance

requirements for each proposed technology. The Consultant shall consider potential related impacts on other processes, such as liquid treatment and gas handling facilities.

Solids treatment and disposal alternatives should consider thickening, stabilization, dewatering, and storage processes, as well as other solids handling and digester gas processes and facilities. Consideration of future regulatory changes in digester gas handling and recovery, biosolids management and disposal under Task 3.2 should be evaluated to determine the best treatment technologies.

The Consultant shall compare the various solids treatment technologies to consider and assess a range of conceptual treatment alternatives in developing a recommended future solids treatment strategy. Evaluate, rank and recommend up to four (4) solids treatment project alternatives for SOCWA's and the PC 2 Member agencies' consideration.

3.1.3 Evaluate Electrical Distribution, Instrumentation, and Control Systems

For each proposed treatment alternative, the Consultant shall perform a high-level assessment of recommended improvements to the wastewater plants current electrical distribution (onsite and offsite), instrumentation, and control (PLCs, SCADA, etc.) systems. Assess normal and standby/backup power supply systems and identify strategies to improve reliability.

3.1.4 Evaluate Energy Recovery Facilities

The Consultant shall review and assess the JBLTP's existing digester gas energy recovery facilities and identify recommended facility improvements and potential outside agreements, as necessary. As part of the overall FPA process, the Consultant shall assess how best to optimize energy recovery under the proposed project alternatives. The energy recovery facilities analysis and opportunities shall be integrated with the solids treatment and disposal alternatives analysis conducted in Section 3.1.2.

3.1.5 Support Processes and Facilities

For the top-ranked liquid and solids treatment technologies and corresponding project alternatives, the Consultant shall prepare comprehensive site layouts showing the general and ancillary support processes and facilities required. Layouts should include the extent of each project alternative, major utility corridors, process

piping, support buildings, odor control, major ancillary support processes and facilities, electrical systems, roadways, security, access requirements, etc.

3.1.6 Site Planning Evaluation

Review and summarize previous site plans and evaluate future considerations based on each of the liquid and solids project alternatives. Include costs associated with site configuration adjustments and potential additional land needs based on the proposed treatment alternatives.

SOCWA is also interested in identifying site requirements for a potential regional public community educational center. The Consultant shall identify potential considerations for a regional educational facility and determine site requirements, and suitable locations either onsite or offsite in the vicinity of the treatment plant. Identify a list of potential sites and conduct high-level due diligence screening analysis based on criteria, such as and not limited to accessibility, environmental constraints, infrastructure needs (utilities, parking, etc.), land purchase/ownership, adjacent land uses and zoning, and development potential.

3.2 Risk and Resilience Planning Elements

The Consultant shall evaluate the following elements as part of the proposed project alternatives to assess uncertain future conditions regarding operational disruptions, and uncertain regulatory outlook. The following planning elements shall be evaluated and assessed over the 30-year planning period to determine potential impact. The Consultant shall consider these elements as they identify and develop the project alternatives.

3.2.1 Resilience Adaptation Planning

Provide a high-level planning assessment of the potential impacts on the wastewater treatment plant site and operations resulting from items such as extreme wet weather events and flooding, wildfires, and excessive influent flow peaking from inflow and infiltration caused by heavy and prolonged precipitation.

3.2.2 Vulnerability Planning

Assess vulnerabilities with the wastewater treatment plant and provide recommendations for improving SOCWA's resiliency from potential operational disruptions. Vulnerabilities include lack of replacement parts for aged assets,

prolonged or frequent power outages from wildfires or other power grid disruptions, and other material vulnerabilities identified by the consultant team.

3.2.3 Evaluate Regulatory Scenarios

Review and assess SOCWA's operating and discharge permits with pertinent regional, federal, and state regulatory requirements governing the treatment and discharge of wastewater to the Pacific Ocean, and Title 22 recycled water reuse. In addition, review solids treatment and disposal regulations, and applicable air quality and emission regulations.

Identify, prioritize, and summarize applicable new and emerging regulatory issues and develop regulatory compliance strategies that encompass the potential future regulatory outlook for SOCWA. Evaluate the proposed regulatory compliance strategy against each project alternative and identify its ability to achieve compliance or determine required improvements for achieving future compliance.

4 Effluent Utilization Evaluation

In addition to the baseline scenario of continued ocean discharge of secondary effluent, the Consultant shall perform a high-level feasibility assessment of effluent management options for the wastewater treatment plant, with a focus on identifying a cost-effective and sustainable beneficial reuse alternatives to reduce or eliminate ocean discharge. Reuse options shall include Title 22 recycled water direct use, indirect potable reuse (IPR) and direct potable reuse (DPR) alternatives or other potential reuse options. The assessment shall include technical feasibility, regulatory requirements, environmental impacts, and cost-effectiveness of each alternative considering existing plant operations, applicable regulations, potential treatment plant infrastructure needs, and lifecycle cost analysis. A multi-criteria decision matrix shall be developed to compare management options.

This task is intended to inform SOCWA's long-term planning by identifying management options for optimizing the use of treated effluent in support of local and regional reuse interests and initiatives. The task will include evaluating, ranking and recommending up to three (3) effluent management options for SOCWA's consideration.

The Consultant shall primarily focus the effluent utilization feasibility assessment on improvements that would be needed at the wastewater treatment plant. To

inform the FPA process where appropriate, the Consultant shall conduct a high-level cursory assessment of offsite treated effluent uses, needed off-site infrastructure improvements and other considerations related to each management option. The offsite assessment is intended to support early-stage decision-making and does not include detailed design engineering.

Consideration of the potential future effluent management options should also be integrated into the evaluation of the proposed treatment technologies considered under Task 3. Recommend strategies and improvements necessary to address potential changes in effluent management as part of the FPA project alternatives.

5 Develop Project Alternatives

The Consultant shall develop a range of proposed future project alternatives for the JBLTP based on the findings from Task 3 and Task 4. Summarize immediate and future needs of the treatment plant by comparing current and projected wastewater flows and loadings with the capacity of the existing facilities on a process-by-process basis (liquids, solids, digester gas, energy, and other processes). Consider related drivers such as risk and resilience elements, potential impact from regulatory requirements, treatment technologies, capacity needs, peaking, process optimization, operational performance, and the condition of existing assets as part of each project alternative.

5.1 Identify Proposed Project Alternatives

Evaluate and rank project alternative using the LOS standards for treatment plant performance and evaluative criteria finalized with SOCWA and the PC 2 Member Agencies as part of Task 2.4.1. All project alternatives must meet the basic LOS standards for treatment plant performance established by SOCWA and the PC 2 Member Agencies. For each alternative, perform sensitivity analysis using the agreed to evaluative criteria to help test the effectiveness and resilience of project alternatives, and to rate and rank each project alternative. The Consultant shall also utilize key economic, social and environmental evaluative criteria to perform a triple bottom line analysis as part of the overall comparison of FPA project alternatives.

Evaluate, rank and propose up to four (4) combined project alternatives for SOCWA's and the PC 2 Member Agencies' consideration. Prepare planning level facility descriptions, layouts, site plans, cost estimates, and preliminary design criteria for each proposed project alternative. The Consultant shall conduct a staff workshop and Board presentation to present the proposed treatment alternatives.

6 Prepare Facility Planning Assessment Report and Documents

Prepare the required deliverables and technical memorandums (TMs) throughout the FPA master planning process as outlined in Task 6.1. Organize and provide the documents based on the Consultants' deliverable schedule developed as part of the PCP in Task 1. Summarize the major findings, recommendations, and conclusions into a comprehensive FPA report with an executive summary of the final recommendations.

6.1 List of Deliverables

The Consultant shall prepare the following deliverables under Phase 1, including but not limited to the following list, based upon the Consultants' experience and expertise in master planning processes.

Task No.	Task Description	Deliverable
1	Project Management	Project Control Plan with schedule of workshops and Board presentations.
1	Project Management	Facility Planning Assessment (FPA) Table of Contents and corresponding schedule of deliverables
1	Project Management	Monthly progress reports
2	Existing Facilities Evaluation	Conditional Assessment Report
2	Existing Facilities Evaluation	Process Flow Diagram for Liquid and Solids
2	Existing Facilities Evaluation	Hydraulic model output files
2	Existing Facilities Evaluation	Hydraulic profile
2	Existing Facilities Evaluation	Process model output files
2	Existing Facilities Evaluation	Task 2 technical summary of findings. Material to be incorporated with the corresponding Chapter of the FPA Report.
3	Wastewater Treatment Alternatives	Task 3 technical summary of findings and project alternatives. Material to be incorporated with the corresponding Chapter of the FPA Report.
4	Effluent Utilization Evaluation	Task 4 technical summary of findings. Material to be incorporated with the corresponding Chapter of the FPA Report.
5	Develop Project Alternatives	Project alternative evaluation matrix
5	Develop Project Alternatives	Task 5 technical summary of findings of proposed treatment alternatives and corresponding project alternative. Material to be incorporated with the corresponding Chapter of the FPA Report.
6	Prepare Facility Planning Assessment Report	Administrative Draft, Draft, and Final version of each Chapter included in the Facility Planning Assessment

		Report. Each Chapter shall be developed and submitted according to the deliverable schedule under Task 1.
6	Prepare Facility Planning Assessment Report	Administrative Draft, Draft, and Final version of the Facility Planning Assessment Report with Exhibits.
6	Prepare Facility Planning Assessment Report	Administrative Draft, Draft, and Final versions of the Executive Summary that succinctly presents key findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

7 Anticipated Scope of Services for Phase 2 (future phase and for reference only)

As previously indicated, the treatment plant master planning effort for the JBLTP will be completed in two phases. The services requested under this engagement is for Phase 1. Phase 2 is not part of this request for services, and the following anticipated scope of services is only provided for reference. The intent of pursing Phase 1 prior to Phase 2 is to allow for a comprehensive analysis of potential treatment facility improvement alternatives that will optimize long-term treatment and beneficial reuse opportunities prior to completing a detailed Facility Master Plan and corresponding Capital Improvement Plan.

Phase 2: Facility Master Plan (future effort) - will build upon the findings of Phase 1 to develop the comprehensive Facility Master Plan for the JBLTP, outlining recommended improvements, and implementation strategies for future facility upgrades and improvements.

The following conceptual scope of services should be considered preliminary and for reference only for the Facility Master Plan (FMP) under Phase 2.

- Project Management and Communications
- Review and validate Existing Facility Needs
- Review and validate Existing and Projected flows and loadings
- Developing a Repair and Replacement (R&R) Program and Costs
- Evaluate site specific requirements for recommended project alternative under Phase 1
- Perform risk and resilience planning related to climate change, wildfire and other site-specific threats

- Develop Recommended Master Plan Program
- Develop Capital Improvement Plan
- Identify Funding Opportunities
- Developing an Environmental Compliance Strategy
- Prepare Facility Master Plan Report
- Prepare detailed capital improvement and project summary sheets

Figure A – JBLTP Facility Schematic

(INSERT)