FINAL - Newport Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Stakeholder Workgroup: Meeting #8

ATTENDEES: See Attachment 1

DATE & PLACE: September 6, 2012; City Hall, Council Chambers

Welcome & Introductions

Julia Forgue introduced the CH2M HILL consultant team members and asked the stakeholders to state their names and organizations.

Overview of Agenda

Julia Forgue provided an overview of the agenda and asked if there were any questions before moving forward. The objective for this meeting is to collect comments from stakeholders on a preferred SMP scenario and any alterations to the scenario for draft SMP development. A summary of the agenda follows:

- 1. Welcome & Introductions
- 2. Overview of the Agenda
- 3. Approval of previous meeting's minutes
- 4. Follow-up on Parking Lot items:
 - a. Response to comments from meeting #7a
- 5. Facilitated session to develop preferred alternative
 - a. Stakeholder rankings of 13 scenarios
 - i. Stakeholder comments on how they determined priorities
 - ii. Presentation of results
 - b. Discussion of top scenarios
 - c. Selection of SMP scenario
- 6. Next meeting information

Overview of CSO Program Schedule

Julia Forgue provided an overview of the CSO program goals, the strategy to achieve the goals and the program schedule and review of the Stakeholder Workgroup Mission Statement.

Previous Meeting's Minutes

The minutes of Meetings #7 and #7a were approved.

Update on Parking Lot from Previous Meeting

At the previous meeting on August 14, 2012, the stakeholders provided 27 comments and questions. Responses to these comments and questions were prepared and provided to the stakeholders in advance of the meeting. A copy of the comments, questions, and responses is included in Attachment 2. There were no additional questions about the responses at the meeting.

There was a request at the August 14, 2012 meeting for fact sheets summarizing the information about each of the scenarios. These fact sheets were submitted to the stakeholders prior to the meeting along with a survey to identify preferred scenarios. The fact sheets and survey are included at Attachments 3 and 4.

Key Meeting Topics

Stakeholder Rankings

Each stakeholder identified their top rated priorities and SMP scenarios for the group. Comments provided during this discussion included:

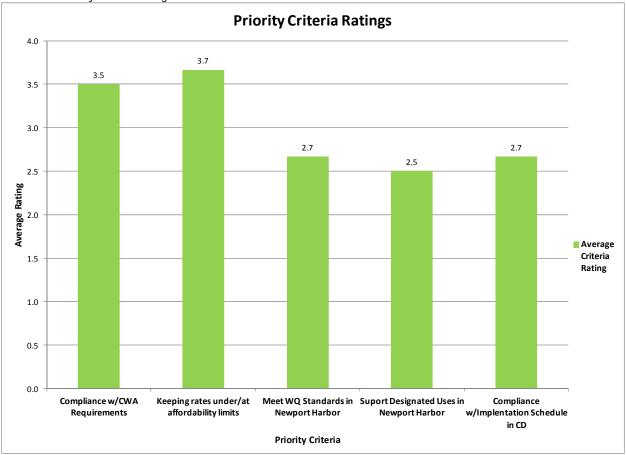
- Compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) and affordability were the 2 highest priorities.
- Compliance with the schedule should not be the schedule in the consent decree, but the implementation schedule defined in the SMP to maintain affordability
- Adaptability and ability to phase the SMP are also top priorities.

Peter von Zweck presented the results of the stakeholder survey and the results are shown below in Figures 1 and 2. The top rated scenario from the stakeholder surveys was Conveyance 1 (C1). During discussion, the stakeholders also identified the Storage 3 (S3) Scenario as another top choice as they would like to see the results of the typical year modeling for both the I/I reduction scenario (C1) and the storage scenario (S3).

The stakeholders were asked to identify any alterations to the two scenarios that they would like included in the final evaluation. The following modifications were identified:

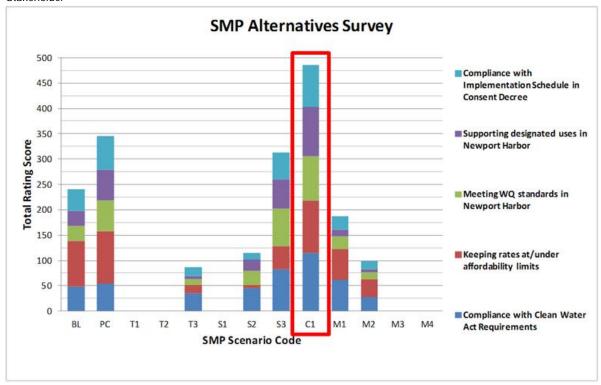
- C1 identify control options to achieve a 10-year level of control at the Wellington CSO treatment facility
- S3 include the Catchment 10 (CU-2) control option and include some level of I/I reduction.

FIGURE 1 Stakeholder Priority Criteria Ratings



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FIGURE 2 Stakeholder



Parking Lot

- Provide information about I/I reduction programs in other cities.
- Provide an update on CSO trends.

Next Meeting

The next meeting was set for October 4, 2012 at 3:00 pm at City Hall, Council Chambers.

Attachment 1

CSO Stakeholder Workgroup Meeting #8 Attendees

MEETING DATE:	Thursday September 6, 2012 @ 3:00 PM					
LOCATION:	City Hall Council Chambers - Newpor	t, RI				
Name	Affiliation	In Attendance				
No. 1000 X Section 100 X Secti	Workgroup Members					
Justin McLaughlin	City Council					
Ray Smedberg	Ad Hoc Committee	Mess ,				
David McLaughlin (Alternate)	Ad Hoc Committee	1000				
John McCain	ALN	OM				
Roger Wells (Alternate)	ALN					
Tina Dolen	Aquidneck Island Planning Commission					
Chris Witt (Alternate)	Aquidneck Island Planning Commission					
Charles Wright	Beach Commission	7				
Kathleen Shinners (Alternate)	Beach Commission					
Bill Riccio	Dept. Public Services					
Eric Earls (Alternate)	Dept. Public Services					
Paige Bronk	Dept. Planning					
Bill Hanley (Alternate)	Dept. Planning					
Tim Mills	Harbor Master					
Mary E. Dever-Putnam	EPA					
James Carlson	NSN					
William Monaco (Alternate)	NSN					
Jody Sullivan	Newport County Chamber					
Ed Lopes (Alternate)	Newport County Chamber					
Evan Smith	NCCVB					
Cathy Morrison (Alternate)	NCCVB					
Shawn Brown	Middletown					
Tom O'Loughlin (Alternate)	Middletown	Mo				
Joe Haber Frie Beck	RIDEM	1/13/4.				
Angelo Liberti (Alternate)	RIDEM					
Jim Brunnhoeffer	RWU	605				
	DILIT	V				

MEETING DATE:	Thursday September 6, 2012 @ 3:00 PM
LOCATION:	City Hall Council Chambers - Newport, RI

DAVID ARESCOTT

OCATION:	City Hall Council Chambers - Newport, RI					
Name	Affiliation	In Attendance				
John Torgan	Save the Bay					
Wendy Waller (Alternate)	Save the Bay	DRP				
Tom Cornell	Resident	Ti D				
Stuart K. Mills, Jr.	Resident	sk				
Roger Slocum	Resident	RS-				
Ted Wrobel	Resident					
	Other Attendees					
Julia Forgue	City of Newport					
Ken Mason	City of Newport					
Mike Domenica	CH2M HILL	,				
Peter von Zweck	CH2M HILL					
Becky Weig	CH2M HILL	/				
Jim Lauzon	United Water					
Jen Reiners	CHZM HILL	V				

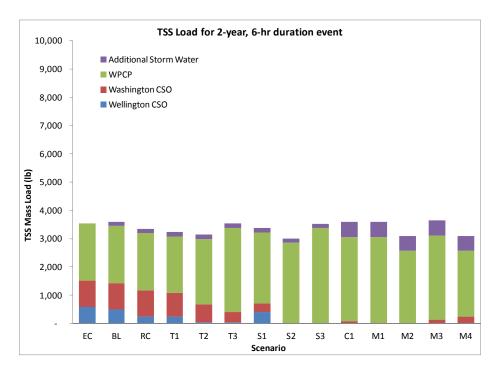
Attachment 2

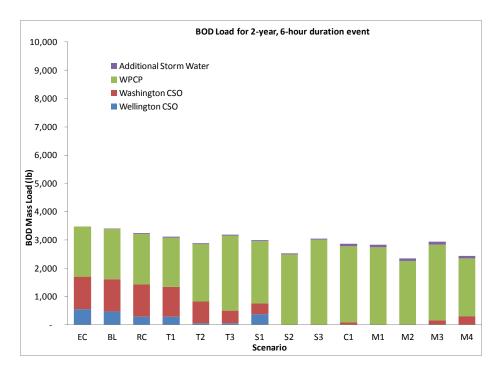
Comments from the August 14th Meeting with Responses

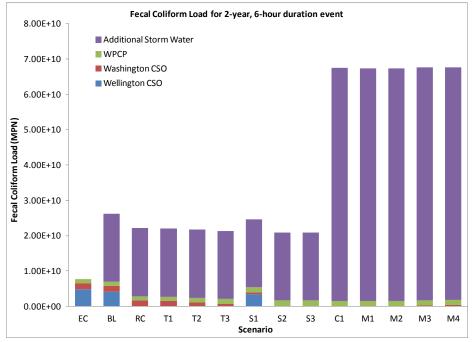
The requests, comments and questions collected during the August 14th Stakeholder Workgroup are summarized below. A response has been provided for each of the 27 items. Each response is based on the best available source of information and engineering evaluations completed to-date. In cases where a complete response is not provided – or is subject to an engineering evaluation not yet completed – a note on the expected resolution is noted.

Request #1: Subtract dry weather loads at the WPCP from the pollutant graphics.

Response: Updated graphs are provided below.







Request #2: Please share data on each scenario's performance for reducing discharge volumes for larger storm events.

Response: A summary of discharge volumes at the two CSO treatment facilities for "larger" storm events is provided below. This same information is provided in the fact sheets for each scenario.

Scenario	2-	/ear	5-\	/ear	10-	year
	Wellington	Washington	Wellington	Washington	Wellington	Washington
EC	1.29	4.30	1.83	6.50	2.72	7.81
BL	1.09	4.30	1.78	5.39	2.67	7.12
PC ¹	1.09	4.30	1.78	5.39	2.67	7.12
T1	1.09	3.94	1.78	5.30	2.68	6.89
T2	0.20	2.90	0.59	5.04	1.27	6.74
T3	0.20	1.65	0.58	2.44	1.29	3.76
S1	0.89	1.38	1.29	3.16	2.05	3.73
S2	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.78	0.28
S3	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.79	0.94
C1	0.00	0.36	0.00	1.15	0.49	2.76
M1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.47	1.64
M2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.25	3.21
M3	0.00	0.63	0.00	1.13	0.48	1.18
M4	0.00	1.14	0.00	3.41	0.49	4.28

¹ Revised scenario name from RC to Permit Compliance (PC) to better reflect its objective.

Request #3: Please provide information on CSO event reduction for each scenario.

Response:

The approach to system planning includes evaluation of the system's performance for average annual conditions before and after controls are implemented. This will be addressed in two steps. A "screening level" assessment of overflow frequencies is provided below. These estimates are based on a review and an extrapolation of model results for design events – compared with storms for an "average year". After a control scenario is selected for the SMP, the citywide hydraulic model will be used to calculate the number, volume, duration and peak discharge rates for comparison with the project's baseline.

Scenario	Estimated Annual Number of Discharge Events ¹					
	Wellington	Washington				
EC	12	20				
BL	12	20				
PC	12	20				
T1	12	18				
T2	5	11				
Т3	5	6				
S1	11	5				
S2	3	1				
S3	3	1				
C1	1	3				
M1	1	1				
M2	1	3				
M3	1	4				
M4	1	5				

Estimated from model runs completed to-date.

Request #4: Provide information on Newport's designation as combined system.

Response:

The majority of Newport's collection system was originally designed to transport both sanitary and storm water runoff. Although the City has been active toward constructing a separate drainage system, recent field work has confirmed that a large number of wet weather connections remain throughout the city. This information was summarized in 2 reports submitted to the EPA in 2011. One report was prepared for the Wellington Service Area and the other was for the Washington Service Area. Based on a review of these reports, the EPA acknowledged that portions of the collection system remain combined. EPA's finding expands the framework of regulatory requirements for this project to include the National CSO Policy and also limits the extent of Newport's obligations to "affordable" limits. A copy of the EPA's letter on this topic was distributed at the August 14th Stakeholder's Meeting.

Request #5: What overflows can be approved per Consent Decree?

Response:

The Consent Decree describes the process for evaluating CSO controls but does not describe the extent to which overflows must be controlled. The EPA's CSO Policy provides more specific guidance on acceptable levels of control. This includes a "demonstrative" and a "presumptive" approach. In situations when elimination is determined to be infeasible or unaffordable, most programs choose to follow the presumptive approach. An excerpt from the policy describing control requirements is provided below:

The USEPA's CSO Control Policy, contained in 40 CFR Part 122, defines

its "Presumption" Approach as a program that meets any of the following:

- i. No more than an average of four overflow events per year, provided that the permitting authority may allow up to two additional overflow events per year. For the purpose of this criterion, an overflow event is one or more overflows from a CSS as the result of a precipitation event that does not receive the minimum treatment specified below; or
- The elimination or the capture for treatment of no less than 85% by volume of the combined sewage collected in the CSS during precipitation events on a system-wide annual average basis; or

Request #6: Have the CSO program goals changed?

Response: The programs goals have not changed. Although the framework of regulatory requirements has expanded as a result of the recently completed field investigations and engineering studies, the

program continues to follow the planning process described in the Consent Decree. The summary

statement used for the program is provided below:

Continue to identify & implement the most costeffective solution for reducing the number of CSOs to a level protective of Newport Harbor and acceptable to the community and regulatory agencies.

Request #7: The Stakeholders are lacking information to decide how to attack problem.

Response: Fact sheets summarizing the components, costs, system benefits, and discharge characteristics

have been provided since the August 14th meeting.

Request #8: Explain building blocks and effectiveness, and how scenarios were developed.

Response: The fact sheets include an explanation of the objectives of each scenario and logic used to select

its component projects.

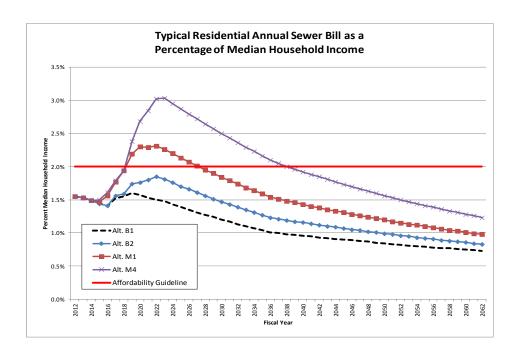
Request #9: What can we do for money left under affordability?

Response: The concept of identifying a program that is affordable is complex. It is influenced by current

obligations, identification of controls that meet program objectives, and planning

implementation to maintain rates within the City's limits of affordability. The following data

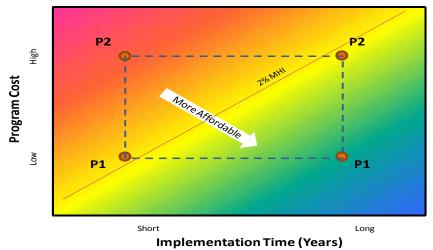
were presented During the August 9th Stakeholders Workgroup meeting.



These data demonstrate the potential impacts of 4 scenarios relative to Median Household Income. The scenarios bracket the range of alternatives studied to-date from least expensive – to most expensive. The analysis is also based on the assumption that all of the controls will be implemented by 2018 (the date referenced in the Consent Decree). The graphic shows that implementation of the more expensive scenarios at the schedule referenced in the Consent Decree may cause rates to significantly exceed the 2% of MHI index typically used to limit "affordability".

Designing an affordable program is a key strategy of the program. As illustrated in the following graphic, the affordability of low and high cost programs can vary significantly when implementation periods are considered.

Designing an Affordable Program



Request #10: Please provide a matrix of CSO reduction vs. cost.

Response: Fact sheets summarizing the components, costs, system benefits, discharge characteristics and

cost per CSO reduction have been provided since the August 14th meeting.

Request #11: Where are we in terms of storm event \$/activity?

Response: Fact sheets summarizing the components, costs, system benefits, discharge characteristics and

potential impacts have been provided since the August 14th meeting.

Request #12: The program should address storm water pollutant issues.

Response: Although storm water pollution may contribute to impairments to the harbor and beaches, the

focus of the current program is to identify controls appropriate for its two CSO treatment facilities. The City is keeping stormwater in mind while developing the controls for the CSO program because stormwater requirements are covered from the same rates as CSO controls

and will impact the affordability determinations.

Request #13: Please address impacts of storm water related to water quality and impacts to beach closures

and CSOs.

Response: Data on water quality in the harbor were presented at Stakeholder Workgroup Meeting #4 in

September 2011. Based on the data discussed at that meeting it was suggested that reducing CSO events in the harbor is not likely to have any impact on the frequency of beach closures.

Request #14 Baseline projects – system maintenance and operations need to be included and factored into

spending.

Response: Costs associated with the City's operations and maintenance agreement – and costs associated

with projects in its current CIP have been incorporated into the affordability analysis.

Request #15: Has there been a change in focus from CSO reduction to "cleaner" CSO's?

Response: The goals of the program remain as described in response #6. As described in Item #65 of the

Consent Decree this includes an evaluation of a broad range of "additional measures" including

I/I reduction, storage and high-rate treatment.

Request #16: Is the City responsible for reducing CSO's if it won't achieve the elimination or WQ targets?

Response: It is expected by the regulatory agencies that even if the City can't achieve the target of

elimination, that efforts will be made to work towards that ultimate goal within the confines of

affordability.

Request #17: Please include flexibility in the program – allowing for reassessments.

Response: Phasing and reassessment of CSO control measures is a standard practice. The benefits of

phasing Newport's investments in CSO controls will be addressed in the SMP.

Request #18: Establish better ways to track benefits/different types of storm events.

Response: The best way to evaluate the potential benefits of CSO control technologies or combination

scenarios is through the use of the calibrated hydraulic model. As shown in the fact sheets summarizing the components, costs, system benefits, discharge characteristics and potential impacts that have been provided since the August 14th meeting the potential benefits for larger-

sized storm events has been evaluated and presented for consideration.

Request #19: Costs – biggest bang for the buck – what is the minimum to spend and be in compliance? What

are threshold numbers and the criteria?

Response: Fact sheets summarizing the components, costs, system benefits, and discharge characteristics

have been provided since the August 14th meeting.

Request #20: What is the \$/Sewer Bill/yr for each scenario?

Response: Information on rates for scenarios ranging from the least to the most expensive is provided in

response #9. This data is presented with reference to MHI. The potential impact on an average annual utility bill is dependent on both the program costs and the implementation schedule for

the recommended scenario.

Request #21: Will these scenarios get the City to "regulatory compliance"?

Response: As shown in the fact sheets, these scenarios will bring the City closer to CSO elimination, but do

not guarantee that after implementation and evaluation of progress that the City will not need to make additional efforts towards elimination of CSOs. Much like the City's efforts in the 1970s

and 1980s to separate sewers and build CSO treatment facilities were big steps towards

compliance, over time they are being required to do more.

Request #22: The program should not make a commitment for more than 8 to 10 years.

Response: Based on evaluations completed to-date it appears likely that it will require more than 8-years to

implement improvements that achieve a high level of control – while maintaining rates below recommended limits for affordability. Correspondingly, phasing and reassessment of CSO control

measures will be addressed in the SMP.

Request #23: Show that existing system is optimized before new construction.

Response: Optimization of the system was been considered during the preliminary engineering and

evaluation phase of the program. Prior to evaluating CSO controls the City completed assessments of the condition and operating protocols for its wastewater collection and treatment systems. The key documentation for these assessments includes the following:

- Inventory and CMOM Self Assessment (August 2010)
- Evaluation of WACSOTF, WSCOTF and NASC (August 2010)
- CMOM Corrective Action Plan (October 2010)
- WPCP Flow Optimization Study (March 2011)

Request #24 What have other CSO communities done to achieve success regarding performance of technologies?

Response:

The process for evaluating CSO control options and the results in other communities vary significantly. The EPA's guidance document for developing long-term control plans (US EPA, September 1995) provides both guidance and examples of the planning process. This document also credits the City of Newport in Section 3.3.1.3 for "creative thinking".

3.3.1.3 Creative Thinking

The initial identification of alternatives should involve some degree of brainstorming and free thinking. CSO control can be a challenging problem, where lack of available sites, potential impacts on sensitive receptors, and stringent water quality goals are common issues. The CSO Control Policy encourages "Permittees and permitting authorities...to consider innovative and alternative approaches and technologies that achieve the objectives of this policy and the CWA" (I.F). Some of the more successful urban CSO projects have incorporated original ideas for multiple use facilities and for mitigating impacts on neighboring areas. For example:

- Rochester, NY--A tunnel system was designed to cross the Genesee River by way of a conduit suspended across the Genesee Gorge. Crossing the gorge above rather than below the river surface eliminated the need for downstream pumping to the POTW and also allowed the construction of a pedestrian walkway along the suspended conduit, providing access between parks located on either side of the gorge.
- Newport. RI-Below-grade, covered storage/sedimentation tanks located on a
 commercial block were designed to allow parking on the roof slab. Architectural
 features of the facility were designed to blend in with historic homes in an adjacent
 neighborhood.

Many communities that have followed EPA's guidance have developed and obtained approvals for control plans founded on the same technologies that have been discussed at recent stakeholder meetings for Newport. Few (if any) have been successful in completely eliminating overflows on a community wide basis. Examples of recent plans in New England include:

- Providence, Rhode Island Phase 1 includes construction of a deep tunnel system to reduce overflows for a portion of its system to a long-term average of 4 per year.
 Currently engaged in the design/construction of conveyance controls as a part of Phase 2.
- Bangor, Maine Developed and implemented a plan in the 1990s that included combinations of conveyance, high-rate treatment and storage following the presumptive approach. The program was selected by EPA as the Outstanding CSO Program in 1996. The City is currently working with EPA on an update to its plan designed to achieve higher levels of control.
- City of Boston, Massachusetts Developed a LTCP using control technologies specific to receiving water uses. Included use of high-rate treatment facilities on the Charles River.

Request #25: Where does storm water go with I/I reduction?

Response:

Storm water disconnected from the wastewater collection system may be redirected to the ground or directly to the storm drainage system. In the case of roof leaders it is expected that a portion of them may removed through "cut and splash" modifications. The specific extent of this approach would be determined by property owners as the modifications are implemented. It is also expected that some roof leader disconnections may require on-property drainage improvements that would indirectly route those flows through pipes or overland to the storm drainage system. For catch basins currently connected to the wastewater collection system, most modifications are expected to be performed by construction of new drains and/or laterals required to connect them to the storm drainage system.

Additional detail on the implantation strategies required to meet the program's goals for I/I reduction are to be included in a Sewer System Evaluation Report submitted separately from the SMP. In accordance with the Consent Decree, this report is scheduled to be prepared after the SMP is approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Request #26: Please describe how sea level rise (related to climate change) may affect the life expectancy of scenario options.

Response: All discharges from Newport's wastewater collection and treatment systems are pumped into

the harbor. This includes discharges from both of the CSO treatment facilities and the WPCP. The potential affect of sea level rise on the performance of these pumped discharges is considerably less than should be expected for systems that drain by gravity. However do to the close proximity of the CSO treatment facilities to the harbor, measures required to protect them from rising sea

levels should be evaluated as a part of the design process.

Reguest #27: Please provide a summary of the scenarios and their costs.

Response: Fact sheets summarizing the components, costs, system benefits, and discharge characteristics

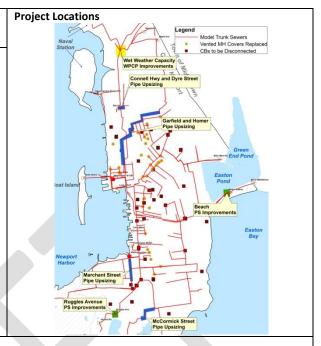
have been provided since the August 14th meeting.

Attachment 3

Scenario Code
BL Scenario Title
Baseline

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Baseline scenario includes projects that have been identified in the City's existing CIP and other projects recommended to maintain or improve the levels of service provided by the current sanitary/combined sewer system. It provides a benchmark for comparison of all other improvement scenarios. Correspondingly all components of the baseline are included in all system improvement scenarios. Its components include a variety of infrastructure replacement, inflow reduction, conveyance, and wastewater treatment projects.



Components and Costs¹

Project Code	Name/Brief Description	То	tal Capital Cost	Ch	ange in Annual O&M Cost	Equivalent Innual Cost
	City of Newport CIP Projects FY	/2013	3-2017			
	Bridge Street Tide Gates	\$	85,000	\$	-	\$ 3,000
	Almy Pond - TMDL	\$	170,000	\$	-	\$ 9,00
	Sanitary Sewer Improvements	\$	11,000,000	\$	-	\$ 299,00
II-1	Catch Basin Disconnections	\$	2,000,000	\$	(8,000)	\$ (000
	Beach PS Improvements	\$	305,000	\$	-	\$ 11,00
	Audit - UW Service Agreement	\$	100,000	\$	-	\$ 5,00
	CSO Program Management	\$	1,000,000	\$	-	\$ 51,00
WPCP-1.0	Headworks and Disinfection Improvements	\$	2,250,000	\$	-	\$ 89,00
WPCP-1.2	Final Clarifier Improvements	\$	1,500,000	\$	-	\$ 54,00
	Subtotal	\$	18,410,000	\$	(8,000)	\$ 521,000
	Recommended Projects FY2	2018	- ?			
WPCP-1.0	WPCP Improvements	\$	13,512,000	\$	-	\$ 535,000
	Wellington Pump Station Improvements	\$	2,886,000	\$	-	\$ 104,000
	Ruggles Pump Station Improvements	\$	206,000	\$	-	\$ 7,000
	Subtotal:	\$	16,604,000	\$	-	\$ 647,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$	35,014,000	\$	(8,000)	\$ 1,168,00

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- Replacement of infrastructure that has reached the end of its useful life
- Inflow reduction at manholes and catch basins connected to the sanitary/combined sewer system
- ✓ Conveyance improvements to eliminate known bottlenecks
- Improvements to the WPCP's headworks, solids processing and disinfection facilities to improve its effective treatment capacity

Characteristics of CSO Discharges

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington
2-year Storm	1.09	4.30
5-year Storm	1.78	5.39
10-year Storm	2.67	7.12
Annual Events	20	
Cost per MG CSO remove	N/A	
Cost per million MPN feca removed ²	N/A	

Water Quality Benefits

Provides a baseline for the comparison of alternatives. Does not significantly improve the volume, frequency, or quality of discharges from the CSO treatment facilities.

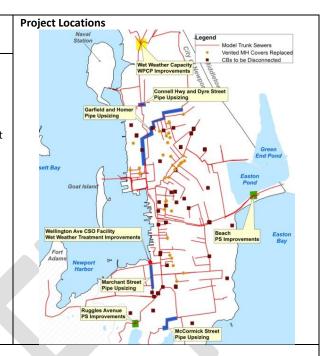
 $^{^{1}}$ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

² Based on Equivalent Annual Costs and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code PC Scenario Title Permit Compliance

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Permit Compliance scenario includes all projects in the Baseline scenario, which are those that have been identified in the City's existing CIP and other projects recommended to maintain or improve the levels of service provided by the current sanitary/combined sewer system. In addition, treatment at the Wellington Avenue CSO (WACSO) Facility would be improved to meet the required primary effluent standard identified in the City's permit with RIDEM.



Components and Costs¹

Project Code	Name/Brief Description		Total Capital Cost		Cha	ange in Annual O&M Cost	Equ	ivalent Annual Cost
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$		35,014,000	\$	(8,000)	\$	1,168,000
CSOT-1.1	Enhanced CSO Treatment (Wellington)	\$		23,563,000	\$	160,000	\$	1,012,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$		58,577,000	\$	152,000	\$	2,180,000

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- Replacement of infrastructure that has reached the end of its useful life
- Inflow reduction at manholes and catch basins connected to the sanitary/combined sewer system
- Conveyance improvements to eliminate known bottlenecks
- Improvements to the WPCP's headworks, solids processing and disinfection facilities to improve its effective treatment capacity
- ✓ Improvements to the WACSO facility to improve treatment of CSO effluent

Characteristics of CSO Discharges

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington
2-year Storm	1.09	4.30
5-year Storm	1.78	5.39
10-year Storm	2.67	7.12
Annual Events ²	20	
Cost per gallon CSO remo	N/A	
Cost per million MPN feca removed ³	\$174	

Water Quality Benefits

Treatment at WACSO improves quality of discharges from the facility. Does not significantly improve the volume or frequency of discharges.

¹ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

³ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

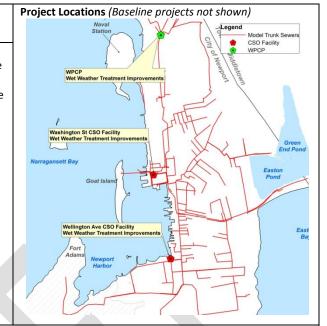
Scenario Code T1

Scenario Title

Treatment 1

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Treatment 1 scenario includes projects designed to improve the quality of discharges through use of enhanced treatment at the CSO facilities and WPCP. The volumes of discharges from the Wellington Avenue and Washington Street facilities are minimally reduced through WPCP improvements.



Components and Costs¹

Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Tot	al Capital Cost	(Change in Annual O&M Cost	Equ	ivalent Annual Cost
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$	35,014,000	\$	(8,000)	\$	1,168,000
WPCP-1.1	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 1 (primary clarifiers)	\$	7,662,000	\$	-	\$	303,000
WPCP-2	CEPT	\$	12,842,000	\$	577,000	\$	213,000
SO-1	WPCP Flow Optimization	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
CSOT-1.1	Enhanced CSO Treatment (Wellington)	\$	23,563,000	\$	160,000	\$	1,012,000
CSOT-1.2	Enhanced CSO Treatment (Washington)	\$	38,430,000	\$	160,000	\$	1,549,000
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$	-	\$	22,000	\$	22,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$	117,511,000	\$	911,000	\$	4,267,000

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- ✓ Improvements to the effluent discharge quality at WACSO and WSCSO facilities
- ✓ Improvements to the wet weather capacity and treatment at the WPCP

Characteristics of CSO Discharges¹

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington					
2-year Storm	1.09	3.94					
5-year Storm	1.78	5.30					
10-year Storm	2.68	6.89					
Annual Events ²	12						
Cost per gallon CSO remo	\$3.23						
Cost per million MPN feca removed ³	\$310						

Water Quality Benefits

✓ Improved performance for wet weather treatment at the WPCP and the two CSO facilities.

 $^{^1}$ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

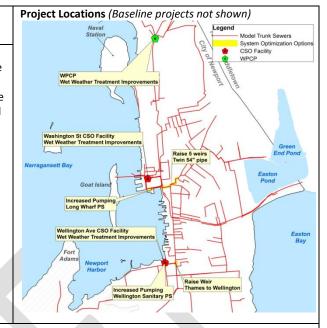
 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

³ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code	Scenario Title	
T2		Treatment 2

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Treatment 2 scenario includes projects designed to improve the quality of discharges through use of enhanced treatment at the CSO facilities and WPCP. The volumes of discharges from the Wellington Avenue and Washington Street facilities are reduced through conveyance and WPCP improvements.



Components and Costs¹

inponents and	2 CO313						
Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Tot	al Capital Cost	Cha	ange in Annual O&M Cost	Equi	ivalent Annua Cost
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$	35,014,000	\$	(8,000)	\$	1,168,000
WPCP-1.1	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 1 (primary clarifiers)	\$	7,662,000	\$	-	\$	303,000
WPCP-2	CEPT	\$	12,842,000	\$	577,000	\$	1,041,000
SO-1	WPCP Flow Optimization	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
CSOT-1.1	Enhanced CSO Treatment (Wellington)	\$	23,563,000	\$	160,000	\$	1,012,000
CSOT-1.2	Enhanced CSO Treatment (Washington)	\$	38,430,000	\$	160,000	\$	1,549,000
SO-3	Weirs	\$	189,000	\$	-	\$	6,000
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$	-	\$	22,000	\$	22,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$	117,699,000	\$	911,000	\$	5,102,000

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- Conveyance improvements to transport larger volumes of flow from Wellington and reduce volumes to Washington
- ✓ Improvements to the effluent discharge quality at WACSO and WSCSO facilities
- Improvements to the wet weather capacity and treatment at the WPCP

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington	
2-year Storm	0.20	2.90	
5-year Storm	0.59	5.04	
10-year Storm	1.27	6.74	
Annual Events ²	5	11	
Cost per gallon CSO remo	\$1.56		
Cost per million MPN feca removed ³	\$393		

- ✓ Improved performance for wet weather treatment at the WPCP and the two CSO facilities
- ✓ Reduced discharges from the CSO treatment facilities

¹ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

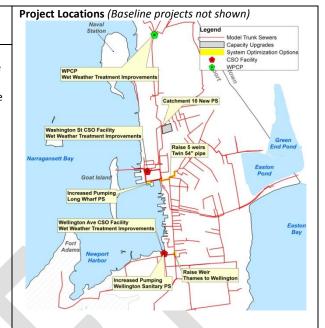
² Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code T3 Scenario Title Treatment 3

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Treatment 3 scenario includes projects designed to improve the quality of discharges through use of enhanced treatment at the CSO facilities and WPCP. The volumes of discharges from the Wellington Avenue and Washington Street facilities are reduced through conveyance improvements, including a new pump station, and WPCP improvements.



Components and Costs¹

components	and costs					
Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Tot	tal Capital Cost	inge in Annual O&M Cost	Equi	ivalent Annual Cost
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$	35,014,000	\$ (8,000)	\$	1,168,000
WPCP-1.1	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 1 (primary clarifiers)	\$	7,662,000	\$ -	\$	303,000
WPCP-1.2	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 2 (aeration tank)	\$	5,891,000	\$ -	\$	213,000
WPCP-2	CEPT	\$	12,842,000	\$ 577,000	\$	1,041,000
SO-1	WPCP Flow Optimization	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
CU-2	Catchment 10 Reroute (new 3.5 mgd PS)	\$	4,788,000	\$ 68,000	\$	241,000
CSOT-1.1	Enhanced CSO Treatment (Wellington)	\$	23,563,000	\$ 160,000	\$	1,012,000
CSOT-1.2	Enhanced CSO Treatment (Washington)	\$	38,430,000	\$ 160,000	\$	1,549,000
SO-3	Weirs	\$	189,000	\$ -	\$	6,000
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$	-	\$ 22,000	\$	22,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$	128,378,000	\$ 979,000	\$	5,556,000

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- ✓ A new pump station to reduce flows to Long Wharf and Washington from Catchment 10
- Conveyance improvements to transport larger volumes of flow from Wellington and reduce volumes to Washington
- Improvements to the effluent discharge quality at WACSO and WSCSO facilities
- Improvements to the wet weather capacity and treatment at the WPCP

Characteristics	of	CSO	Discharges ¹
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Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington
2-year Storm	0.20	1.65
5-year Storm	0.58	2.44
10-year Storm	1.29	3.76
Annual Events ²	5	6
Cost per gallon CSO remo	\$0.80	
Cost per million MPN feca removed ³	\$403	

- ✓ Improved performance for wet weather treatment at the WPCP and the two CSO facilities.
- ✓ Reduced discharges from the CSO treatment facilities

¹ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

² Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

³ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code Scenario Title Storage 1

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Storage 1 scenario includes projects designed to reduce the frequency and volume of discharges from the CSO treatment facilities through use of off-line storage at the Wellington facility, Washington facility and the WPCP.



Components and Costs¹

Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Total Capital Cost		Change in Annual O&M Cost	Equivalent Annual Cost
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$	35,014,000	\$ (8,000)	\$ 1,168,000
OS-11	Washington CSO Facility Storage (3MG)	\$	21,567,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 759,000
OS-2	WPCP Storage (2MG)	\$	16,667,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 590,000
OS-19	King Park, Wellington Ave by CSO Facility, Storage (0.9MG)	\$	17,629,000	\$ 27,000	\$ 626,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$	90,876,000	\$ 69,000	\$ 3,143,000

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- ✓ Off-line storage at the Wellington and Washington CSO facilities to capture wet weather flows
- Off-line storage at the WPCP to capture wet weather flows that exceed wet weather capacity

Characteristics	of CSO	Discharges ¹

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington
2-year Storm	0.89	1.38
5-year Storm	1.29	3.16
10-year Storm	2.05	3.73
Annual Events ²	11	5
Cost per gallon CSO remo	\$0.42	
Cost per million MPN feca removed ³	\$590	

Water Quality Benefits

✓ Reduced discharges from the CSO treatment facilities

¹ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

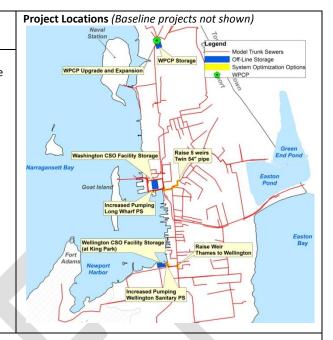
² Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

³ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code Scenario Title Storage 2

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Storage 2 scenario includes projects designed to reduce the frequency and volume of discharges from the CSO treatment facilities through a combination of conveyance improvements, WPCP improvements and off-line storage at the Washington facility, Wellington facility, and WPCP. The addition of conveyance improvements provides in-system storage which reduces the required storage for off-line facilities.



Components and Costs¹

	1 1 1111											
Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Tot	Total Capital Cost		Fotal Capital Cost Change in Annual O&M Cost		Total Capital Cost		•		Equivalent Annual Cost	
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$	35,014,000	\$	(8,000)	\$	1,168,000					
WPCP-1.1	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 1 (primary clarifiers)	\$	7,662,000	\$	-	\$	303,000					
OS-11	Washington CSO Facility Storage (3MG)	\$	21,567,000	\$	26,000	\$	759,000					
SO-1	WPCP Flow Optimization	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-					
OS-2	WPCP Storage (2MG)	\$	16,667,000	\$	24,000	\$	590,000					
SO-3	Weirs	\$	189,000	\$	-	\$	6,000					
OS-19	King Park, Wellington Ave by CSO Facility, Storage (0.9MG)	\$	17,629,000	\$	27,000	\$	626,000					
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$	-	\$	22,000	\$	22,000					
	Scenario Totals:	\$	98,727,000	\$	91,000	\$	3,474,000					

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- Conveyance improvements to transport larger volumes of flow from Wellington and reduce volumes to Washington
- ✓ Improvements to the wet weather capacity and treatment at the WPCP
- ✓ Off-line storage at the Wellington and Washington CSO facilities to capture wet weather flows
- Off-line storage at the WPCP to capture wet weather flows that exceed wet weather capacity

Characteristics of CSO Discharges

Citaracteristics or eso pise	. 0		
Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington	
2-year Storm	0.00	0.00	
5-year Storm	0.38	0.00	
10-year Storm	0.78	0.28	
Annual Events ²	3	1	
Cost per gallon CSO remo	\$0.24		
Cost per million MPN feca removed ³	\$253		

- ✓ Potential to eliminate discharges from the CSO treatment facilities for up to a 2-year level of control (to 5-year level for Washington)
- ✓ Improved performance for wet weather treatment at the WPCP

¹ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

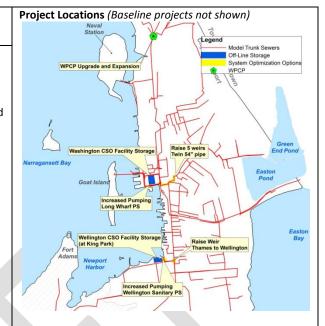
² Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

³ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code Scenario Title
S3 Storage 3

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Storage 3 scenario includes projects designed to reduce the frequency and volume of discharges from the CSO treatment facilities through a combination of conveyance improvements, WPCP improvements and off-line storage at the Washington and Wellington facilities. The conveyance and WPCP wet weather capacity improvements reduce the required storage for the off-line facilities.



Components and Costs¹

components	s and Costs						
Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Tota	I Capital Cost	Cha	ange in Annual O&M Cost	Equ	ivalent Annual Cost
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$	35,014,000	\$	(8,000)	\$	1,168,000
WPCP-1.1	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 1 (primary clarifiers)	\$	7,662,000	\$	-	\$	303,000
WPCP-1.2	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 2 (aeration tank)	\$	5,891,000	\$	-	\$	213,000
OS-11	Washington CSO Facility Storage (3MG)	\$	21,567,000	\$	26,000	\$	759,000
SO-1	WPCP Flow Optimization	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
SO-3	Weirs	\$	189,000	\$	-	\$	6,000
OS-19	King Park, Wellington Ave by CSO Facility, Storage (0.9MG)	\$	17,629,000	\$	27,000	\$	626,000
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$	-	\$	22,000	\$	22,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$	87,951,000	\$	67,000	\$	3,097,000

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- Conveyance improvements to transport larger volumes of flow from Wellington and reduce volumes to Washington
- Improvements to the wet weather capacity and treatment at the WPCP
- Off-line storage at the Wellington and Washington CSO facilities to capture wet weather flows

Characteristics of CSO Discharges

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington			
2-year Storm	0.00	0.00			
5-year Storm	0.35	0.04			
10-year Storm	0.79	0.94			
Annual Events ²	3	1			
Cost per gallon CSO remo	\$0.22				
Cost per million MPN feca removed ³	\$217				

- ✓ Potential to eliminate discharges from the CSO treatment facilities for up to a 2-year level of control
- ✓ Improved performance for wet weather treatment at the WPCP

 $^{^{1}}$ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

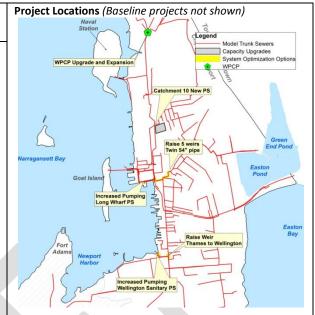
² Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

³ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code C1 Scenario Title Conveyance 1

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Conveyance 1 scenario includes projects designed to reduce the volume and frequency of discharges from the CSO treatment facilities through use of a combination of inflow reduction, conveyance, and wastewater treatment projects. The volumes of discharges from the Wellington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts and by improvements to the conveyance system. The volumes of discharges from the Washington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts and by improvements to the conveyance system, including a new pump station.



Components and Costs^{1,2}

components	omponents and costs					
Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Total Capital Cost	Change in Annual O&M Cost	Equivalent Annual Cost		
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$35,014,000	\$ (8,000)	\$ 1,168,000		
WPCP-1.1	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 1 (primary clarifiers)	\$ 7,662,000	\$ -	\$ 303,000		
WPCP-1.2	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 2 (aeration tank)	\$ 5,891,000	\$ -	\$ 213,000		
SO-1	WPCP Flow Optimization	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
CU-2	Catchment 10 Reroute (new 3.5 mgd PS)	\$ 4,788,000	\$ 68,000	\$ 241,000		
11-4	Downspout Disconnection	\$25,821,000	\$ (27,000)	\$ 918,000		
SO-3	Weirs	\$ 189,000	\$ -	\$ 6,000		
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$ -	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000		
	Scenario Totals:	\$ 79,365,000	\$ 54,000	\$ 2,871,000		

² Downspout disconnection costs are included in the affordability calculations but do not affect user rates.

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- ✓ Reduction of inflow from the largest known contributor to the system downspouts
- ✓ Conveyance improvements to transport larger volumes of flow from Wellington
- ✓ A new pump station to reduce flows to Washington from Catchment 10
- Improvements to the wet weather capacity at the WPCP

Characteristics of CSO Discharges¹

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington				
2-year Storm	0.00	0.36				
5-year Storm	0.00	1.15				
10-year Storm	0.49	2.76				
Annual Events ³	1	3				
Cost per gallon CSO removed ⁴ \$0.23						
Cost per million MPN fecal coliform -\$29* removed ⁴						
* Negative costs denote added bacteria to receiving waters						

- ✓ Potential to eliminate discharges from the Wellington CSO treatment facilities for up to a 5-year level of control
- ✓ Improved performance for wet weather treatment at the WPCP

¹ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

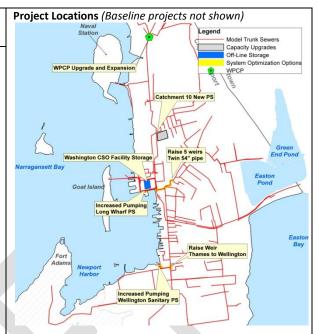
³ Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

⁴ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Title Scenario Code Master Mix 1 M1

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Master Mix 1 scenario includes projects designed to reduce the volume and frequency of discharges from the CSO treatment facilities through use of a combination of inflow reduction, offline storage, conveyance, and wastewater treatment projects. The volumes of discharges from the Wellington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts and by improvements to the conveyance system. The volumes of discharges from the Washington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts, offline storage, improvements to the conveyance system and improvements to the WPCP wet weather capacity.



Components and Costs¹,

Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Tot	al Capital Cost	nge in Annual O&M Cost	Equi	ivalent Annual Cost
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$	35,014,000	\$ (8,000)	\$	1,168,000
WPCP-1.1	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 1 (primary clarifiers)	\$	7,662,000	\$ Ţ	\$	303,000
WPCP-1.2	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 2 (aeration tank)	\$	5,891,000	\$ -	\$	213,000
OS-11	Washington CSO Facility Storage (3MG)	\$	21,567,000	\$ 26,000	\$	759,000
SO-1	WPCP Flow Optimization	\$	-	\$ Ţ	\$	-
CU-2	Catchment 10 Reroute (new 3.5 mgd PS)	\$	4,788,000	\$ 68,000	\$	241,000
11-4	Downspout Disconnection	\$	25,821,000	\$ (27,000)	\$	918,000
SO-3	Weirs	\$	189,000	\$ Ţ	\$	6,000
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$	-	\$ 22,000	\$	22,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$	100,931,000	\$ 80,000	\$	3,630,000

² Downspout disconnection costs are included in the affordability calculations but do not affect user rates.

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- Off-line storage at the Washington CSO facilities to capture wet weather flows
- Reduction of inflow from the largest known contributor to the system - downspouts
- Conveyance improvements to transport larger volumes of flow from Wellington
- A new pump station to reduce flows to Washington from Catchment 10
- Improvements to the wet weather capacity and treatment at the WPCP

Characteristics of CSO Discharges¹

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington				
2-year Storm	0.00	0.00				
5-year Storm	0.00	0.04				
10-year Storm	0.47	1.64				
Annual Events ³	1	1				
Cost per gallon CSO remo	\$0.29					
Cost per million MPN feca removed ⁴	-\$42*					
* Negative costs denote added hacteria to receiving waters						

Negative costs denote added bacteria to receiving waters

- Potential to eliminate discharges from the CSO treatment facilities for up to a 5-year level of control
- Improved performance for wet weather treatment at the WPCP

Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

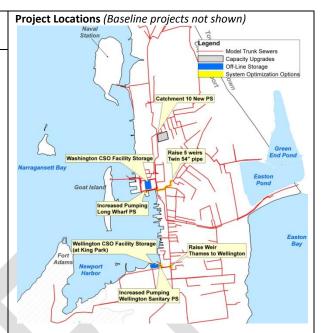
³ Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

⁴ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code M2 Scenario Title Master Mix 2

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Master Mix 2 scenario includes projects designed to reduce the volume and frequency of discharges from the CSO treatment facilities through use of a combination of inflow reduction, offline storage, and conveyance projects. The volumes of discharges from the Wellington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts and by improvements to the conveyance system. The volumes of discharges from the Washington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts, offline storage and by improvements to the conveyance system.



Components and Costs^{1,2}

Project Code		Т	otal Capital	Cha	ange in Annual	Equ	uivalent Annual
Project code	Name/Brief Description	Cost		O&M Cost		Cost	
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$	35,014,000	\$	(8,000)	\$	1,168,000
OS-11	Washington CSO Facility Storage (3MG)	\$	21,567,000	\$	26,000	\$	759,000
CU-2	Catchment 10 Reroute (new 3.5 mgd PS)	\$	4,788,000	\$	68,000	\$	241,000
11-4	Downspout Disconnection	\$	25,821,000	\$	(27,000)	\$	918,000
SO-3	Weirs	\$	189,000	\$	-	\$	6,000
OS-19	King Park, Wellington Ave by CSO Facility, Storage (0.9MG)	\$	17,629,000	\$	27,000	\$	626,000
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$	-	\$	22,000	\$	22,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$	105,008,000	\$	107,000	\$	3,740,000

² Downspout disconnection costs are included in the affordability calculations but do not affect user rates.

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- Reduction of inflow from the largest known contributor to the system - downspouts
- Conveyance improvements to transport larger volumes of flow from Wellington
- ✓ A new pump station to reduce flows to Washington from Catchment 10
- Off-line storage at the Wellington and Washington CSO facilities to capture wet weather flows

Characteristics of CSO Discharges¹

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington			
2-year Storm	0.00	0.00			
5-year Storm	0.00	0.82			
10-year Storm	0.25	3.21			
Annual Events ³	1	3			
Cost per gallon CSO remo	\$0.36				
Cost per million MPN feca removed ⁴	-\$44*				

^{*} Negative costs denote added bacteria to receiving waters

Water Quality Benefits

Potential to eliminate discharges from the CSO treatment facilities for up to a 2-year level of control (for Wellington
up to a 5-year level)

¹ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

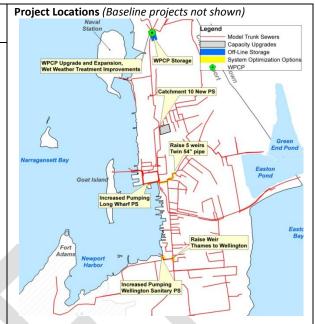
³ Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

⁴ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/ baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code M3 Scenario Title Master Mix 3

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Master Mix 3 scenario includes projects designed to reduce the volume and frequency of discharges from the CSO treatment facilities through use of a combination of inflow reduction, off-line storage, conveyance, and wastewater treatment projects. The volumes of discharges from the Wellington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts and by improvements to the conveyance system. The volumes of discharges from the Washington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts, offline storage at the WPCP, improvements to the conveyance system and improvements to the WPCP wet weather capacity.



Components and Costs^{1,2}

Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Total Capital Cost	Change in Annual O&M Cost	Equivalent Annual Cost
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$ 35,014,000	\$ (8,000)	\$ 1,168,000
WPCP-1.1	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 1 (primary clarifiers)	\$ 7,662,000	\$ -	\$ 303,000
WPCP-1.2	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 2 (aeration tank)	\$ 5,891,000	\$ -	\$ 213,000
WPCP-2	CEPT	\$ 12,842,000	\$ 577,000	\$ 1,041,000
SO-1	WPCP Flow Optimization	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CU-2	Catchment 10 Reroute (new 3.5 mgd PS)	\$ 4,788,000	\$ 68,000	\$ 241,000
OS-2	WPCP Storage (2MG)	\$ 16,667,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 590,000
11-4	Downspout Disconnection	\$ 25,821,000	\$ (27,000)	\$ 918,000
SO-3	Weirs	\$ 189,000	\$ -	\$ 6,000
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$ -	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$108,874,000	\$ 655,000	\$ 4,503,000

² Downspout disconnection costs are included in the affordability calculations but do not affect user rates.

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- ✓ Reduction of inflow from the largest known contributor to the system downspouts
- ✓ Conveyance improvements to transport larger volumes of flow from Wellington
- ✓ A new pump station to reduce flows to Washington from Catchment 10
- Improvements to the wet weather capacity and treatment at the WPCP
- Off-line storage at the WPCP to capture wet weather flows that exceed wet weather capacity

Characteristics of CSO Discharges¹

Discharge (MG)	Wellington	Washington					
2-year Storm	0.00	0.63					
5-year Storm	0.00	1.13					
10-year Storm	0.47	1.64					
Annual Events ³	1	4					
Cost per gallon CSO removed ⁴ \$0.38							
Cost per million MPN fecal coliform -\$57* removed ⁴							
* Negative costs denote added bacteria to receiving waters							

- ✓ Potential to eliminate discharges from the CSO treatment facilities for up to a 2-year level of control (for Wellington up to a 5-year level)
- ✓ Improved performance for wet weather treatment at the WPCP

 $^{^{1}}$ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

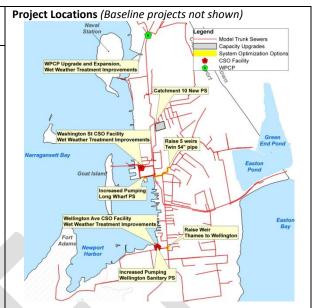
³ Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

⁴ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Scenario Code M4 Scenario Title Master Mix 4

Description of Objectives and Control Logic

The Master Mix 4 scenario includes projects designed to reduce the volume and frequency of discharges from the CSO treatment facilities through use of a combination of inflow reduction, off-line storage, conveyance, and wastewater treatment projects. The volumes of discharges from the Wellington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts and by improvements to the conveyance system. The volumes of discharges from the Washington facility are reduced through the disconnection of downspouts, offline storage and by improvements to the conveyance system. In addition, the quality of discharges is improved through enhanced treatment at the two CSO facilities and WPCP.



Components and Costs^{1,2}

componen	omponents and costs						
Project Code	Name/Brief Description	Т	otal Capital Cost	Cha	ange in Annual O&M Cost	Equ	ivalent Annual Cost
BL	Baseline (includes all Baseline projects)	\$	35,014,000	\$	(8,000)	\$	1,168,000
WPCP-1.1	WPCP Upgrade & Expansion, Option 1 (primary clarifiers)	\$	7,662,000	\$	-	\$	303,000
WPCP-2	СЕРТ	\$	12,842,000	\$	577,000	\$	1,041,000
SO-1	WPCP Flow Optimization	\$		\$	-	\$	-
CU-2	Catchment 10 Reroute (new 3.5 mgd PS)	\$	4,788,000	\$	68,000	\$	241,000
CSOT-1.1	Enhanced CSO Treatment (Wellington)	\$	23,563,000	\$	160,000	\$	1,012,000
CSOT-1.2	Enhanced CSO Treatment (Washington)	\$	38,430,000	\$	160,000	\$	1,549,000
11-4	Downspout Disconnection	\$	25,821,000	\$	(27,000)	\$	918,000
SO-3	Weirs	\$	189,000	\$	-	\$	6,000
SO-2	Increased Pumping Capacity/Better Use of System Capacity	\$	-	\$	22,000	\$	22,000
	Scenario Totals:	\$	148,309,000	\$	951,000	\$	6,261,000

² Downspout disconnection costs are included in the affordability calculations but do not affect user rates.

Narrative Summary of System Benefits

- Reduction of inflow from the largest known contributor to the system - downspouts
- ✓ Conveyance improvements to transport larger volumes of flow from Wellington
- ✓ A new pump station to reduce flows to Washington from Catchment 10
- ✓ Improvements to the wet weather capacity and treatment at the WPCP
- ✓ Improvements to the effluent discharge quality at WACSO and WSCSO facilities

Characteristics of CSO Discharges¹

Discharge (MG)	weilington	wasnington
2-year Storm	0.00	1.14
5-year Storm	0.00	3.41
10-year Storm	0.49	4.28
Annual Events ³	1	5
Cost per gallon CSO remo	\$0.88	
Cost per million MPN feca removed ⁴	-\$89*	

^{*} Negative costs denote added bacteria to receiving waters

- ✓ Potential to eliminate discharges from the CSO treatment facilities for up to a 5-year level of control at Wellington
- ✓ Improved performance for wet weather treatment at the WPCP and the two CSO facilities

 $^{^{1}}$ Data provided on costs and CSO volumes are planning level estimates and subject to change as scenarios are revised.

³ Results estimated based on scenario performance for design events evaluated.

⁴ Based on Equivalent Annual Costs (w/o baseline) and a 10-year storm event.

Attachment 4

Newport CSO Stakeholder Workgroup – SMP Alternatives Survey

The purpose of the following survey is to evaluate the evolving priorities of the Stakeholder Workgroup and to identify the SMP scenario that will achieve these priorities. The survey will consist of the following 4 steps:

- A. Re-rating of top 5 priority criteria.
- B. Reviewing & selecting top 3 SMP scenarios
- C. Rating top 3 scenarios against priority criteria.
- D. Providing suggested improvements to top selected scenario.

Directions for Completing Survey

Please use the following directions to complete the survey.

Part A – Re-rating of Priority Criteria

Please complete this section of the survey first. In the first column are the top 5 priority criteria for the program as identified by the stakeholder workgroup during previous meetings. In the second column (shaded green), please rate these 5 priority criteria from 1-5, with 5 being your highest priority and 1 being your lowest priority. No criteria should receive the same rating.

For the affordability criteria, please keep in mind that just because a scenario has a greater capital or average annual cost does not mean that it will be unaffordable. This scenario will just require a longer schedule to implement using a phased approach in order to keep rates at affordable levels as discussed at meeting #7a.

Part B - Selecting Top 3 SMP Scenarios

Along with this survey, you have received a packet containing a fact sheet on each of the SMP scenarios as well as the baseline scenario. After reviewing the fact sheets, please place your top 3 scenarios in the boxes shaded orange for Part B of the survey. Please use the scenario codes provided on the fact sheets to identify your top 3 scenarios.

Upon reviewing the fact sheet you will see that we have provided a number of cost components for your review including capital cost, additional annual O&M cost, equivalent annual cost, and \$/gallon CSO removed. Evaluating cost impacts can be very complicated and is not dependent upon one or even two metrics, therefore we have attempted to provide a range of cost impacts for your consideration.

Part C – Rating Top Scenarios Against Priority Criteria

Part C of the survey is shaded in blue. Please rate how well you believe each of the scenarios you have identified as your top 3 choices will achieve the priority criteria from 0 – 10 with 0 being adverse and 10 being excellent. Numbers may be used more than once. For more guidance on making these determinations, please see the definitions in Table 1 below.

Please realize that some of the priority criteria are in direct competition with each other. For example, compliance with the implementation schedule in the Consent decree would limit the ability to maintain rates at or under affordability limits. It is expected that the scenarios will receive varying ratings for the different priority criteria.

Table 1 - Part C Rating Guidance

Rating	General Description
Excellent (10)	Most favorable – indicating the highest possible rating, compared to all other available alternatives. For example, an excellent rating for reliability would indicate that the technology is nearly fail-safe.
Very Good (7-9)	Favorable – indicating a better than average rating, compared to all other available alternatives; but not the best possible. For example, a very good rating for reliability would indicate that the technology is more reliable than most, but is not among the best.
Good (4-6)	Moderate or average – indicating a mid-range rating compared to all other available alternatives. For example, a good rating for reliability would indicate that reliability should not be a major concern. However, infrequent system breakdowns can be expected to occur.
Poor (1-3)	Unfavorable – indicating a worse than average rating, compared to other available alternatives; but not the worst possible. For example, a poor rating for reliability would indicate that the technology is less reliable than most, but is not among the least reliable.
Adverse (0)	Most unfavorable – indicating the lowest possible rating compared to all other available alternatives. For example, an adverse rating for reliability would indicate the technology may likely have excessive down time, and would often be unavailable when needed.

Part D – Suggested Improvements to Top Rated Scenario

In Part D of the survey, please add any suggestions you may have that you believe would improve the scenario you rated as your top choice.

SMP Alternatives Survey

Please complete the survey below, only completing the shaded areas for Parts A, B & C as described above.

		Part B – Identifying Top 3 SMP Scenarios		
Part A – Priority Criteria (Rate 1-5, with 1 being lowest priority & 5 being highest, using each number only once.)	SMP Scenario #1	SMP Scenario #2	SMP Scenario #3	
		Part C – Rating Top 3 Scenarios Against Priority Criteria (Rate from 0 – 10, using Table 1 for guidance.)		
Part D – Suggested Improvements to Top Rated Scenario				
In the space below please provide any suggestions you have that you believe would improve upon your #1 rated scenario above.				
	Part D – Suggesto	Part D – Suggested Improvements to To blease provide any suggestions you have that you	Part D – Suggested Improvements to Top Rated Scenario Part D – Suggestions you have that you believe would improved SMP Scenario #1 SMP Scenario #2 Part D – Rating Top 3 Scenarios Agains (Rate from 0 – 10, using Table 1 for part D – 10, u	