

USMCA Tijuana River Watershed
Overview of the Alternatives
Evaluation Process



USMCA Tijuana River Watershed Investments

EPA analyzed 13 alternatives on their:

- Ability to reduce environmental and human health impacts from transboundary flows
- Feasibility, cost (capital and O&M)

EPA needed a way to **incorporate community stakeholder priorities** into the evaluation process.

EPA decided to use the Augmented Alternatives Analysis process to evaluate investments that provide **social**, **environmental**, **and stewardship of public resources**.

The following slides provide an overview of the evaluation process.

Step 1: What are the USMCA Project investment goals?

Public Health & Community Livability

Stewardship of Public Resources

Ecological Protection

System Resiliency

These four goals articulate what the investments hope to achieve.

Public
Health &
Community
Livability

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Step 1: Identify USMCA Investment Goals

- The investment goals were based on the initial criteria list presented to EPECG at the Oct 16, 2020 meeting.
- The goals were then refined with information gathered from:
 - Feasibility Assessments
 - EPECG Members
 - Public Meeting Discussions
 - Technical Experts
 - Previous Studies/Research
- Once the goals were refined, EPA built out those goals to measure and evaluate the alternatives.

Step 2: What is the importance of each goal relative to the others?

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Step 2: Determine the Importance of Each Goal Relative to the Others

- From EPECG Members and Public Meeting discussions, EPA knew protect **Public Health & Community Livability** was front and center.
- Next, EPA heard an emphasis on the need to address Stewardship of Public Resources that pollution prevents or hinders in the Tijuana River Valley.
- Then EPA heard that Ecological Protection and System Resiliency were equally important to one another.
- Once EPA had solidified and identified the relative importance of the goals, they were able to use a process that detailed how they would achieve each goal.

Step 3: How will each investment be evaluated against the goals?

Public Health & Community Livability

Stewardship of Public Resources

Ecological Protection

System Resiliency

EPA used a systematic and replicable process that goes from big picture to measurable metrics.

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Step 3: Refine Big Picture Goals to Measurable Impacts

- Goals are big picture and therefore difficult to measure how an alternative performs relative to the goal.
- For example, there may be a wide variety of ways to measure how a project might impact Ecological Protection.
- Due to this variety, there needs to be a systematic and replicable process that anyone conducting the evaluation could come to the same conclusion.
- On the next slide EPA shows how they went from goals to measurable metrics.

Goal

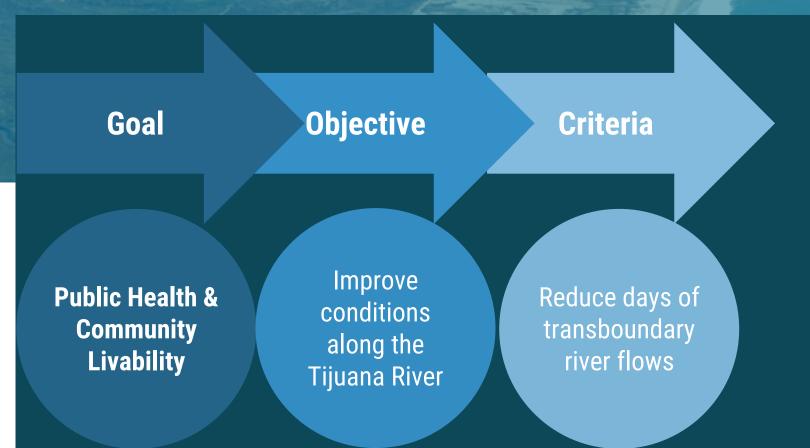
Public Health & Community Livability

Goals are big picture and articulate what the investments hope to achieve.

Objective Goal **Improve** Public Health & conditions Community along the Livability Tijuana River

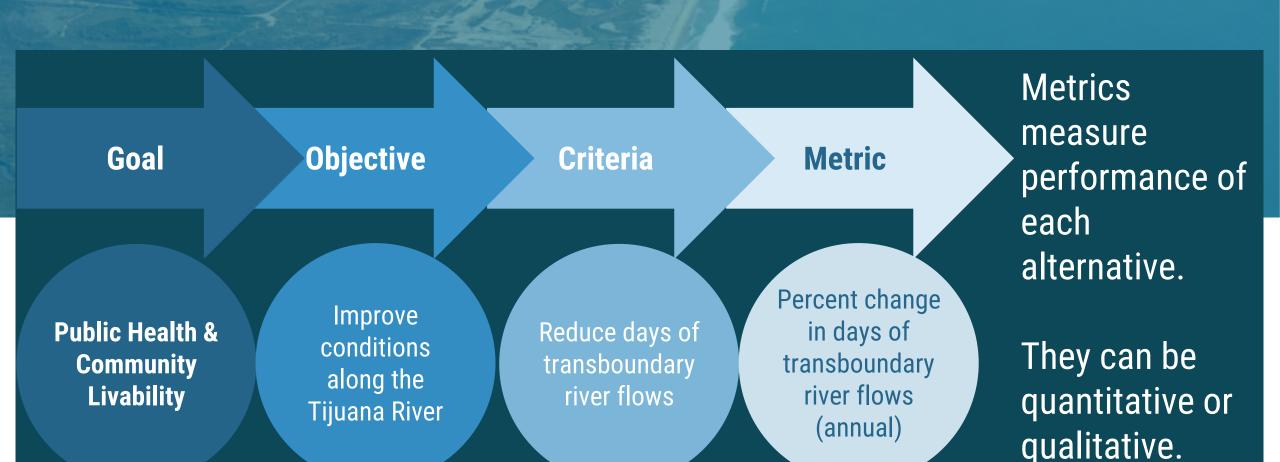
Objectives are a *specific*, *measurable* outcome that contributes to the achievement of the goal.

They are specific, measurable, assignable, realistic, and timebased.



Criteria evaluate an alternative and reveal an alternative's strengths and weaknesses.

They demonstrate how an alternative will perform relative to goal and objective.



Each goal may have multiple objectives, criteria, and metrics

Public Health & Community Livability

Stewardship of Public Resources

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In the next slide, you will see how all four goals were built out into 10 objectives, 15 criteria, and 15 different measurable metrics.

USMCA Tijuana River Watershed Goals Matrix			
Goals	Objectives	Criteria	Metrics
Public Health & Community Livability	1.1 Improve conditions along the Tijuana River	1.1.1 Reduce days of transboundary river flows	1.1.1a % change in days of transboundary river flows
		1.1.2 Reduce nuisance conditions within and adjacent to Tijuana River Valley in U.S.	1.1.2a Net impact to visual, odor, disease vector, noise, traffic, and flooding/access issues
	1.2 Improve water quality at U.S. beaches	1.2.1 Reduce sewage discharged to ocean via Tijuana River	1.2.1a % change in total volume of untreated sewage (annual)
		1.2.2 Reduce sewage discharged to ocean from SAB Creek	1.2.2a % change in total volume of untreated sewage (annual)
	1.3 Protect and improve conditions for impacted constituencies	1.3.1 Reduce siting and O&M requirements for border security personnel	1.3.1a Net impact to border security operations
Stewardship of Public Resources	2.1 Achieve a timely Intervention	2.1.1 Pursue accelerated time to implement project	2.1.1a. NEPA efficiency scored based on capital cost of alternatives not expected to require a NEPA EIS/ROD
	2.2 Increase funding to U.S. side solutions	2.2.1 Bolster U.S. oversight of construction	2.2.1a % of funding on U.S. side projects
	2.3 Reduce economic impact to affected communities	2.3.1 Reduce tourist season beach impacts	2.3.1a % change in days of contaminated beaches during tourist season
Ecological Protection	3.1 Reduce impacts to habitat and wildlife	3.1.1 Reduce sediment deposition in Tijuana River and Estuary	3.1.1a Change in amount of sediment reaching Tijuana River Estuary
		3.1.2 Reduce trash in estuary and marine debris	3.1.2a Change in amount of trash in Tijuana River
		3.1.3 Reduce ecological pollutants in aquatic habitats (e.g., Tijuana River, Tijuana Estuary, and Pacific Ocean)	3.1.3a Net change in pollutant loadings in the Tijuana River or in discharges to Pacific Ocean
		3.1.4 Avoid reduction of protected or special-status species habitat	3.1.4a Number of endangered, threatened, or special-status species in proximity to construction
System Pasiliansy	4.1 Plan for long-term treatment needs	4.1.1 Account for future population growth and urbanization	4.1.1a MGD to treat raw sewage and/or reuse of water
	4.2 Prepare for and seek to mitigate impacts of climate change	4.2.1 Reduce energy use	4.2.1a Net change in energy use

4.3.1 Retain an adequate and prepared workforce

4.3 Improve system reliability

4.3.1a Number of new licensed operators required

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USMCA Alternative Evaluation

- EPA used the matrix in the previous slide to evaluate and score each alternative's ability to meet the four USMCA Investment Goals.
- The score was then divided by the alternative's 40-year lifecycle cost (capital plus 40 years of operation and maintenance costs) to assess the alternative's cost effectiveness.