Drought Planning Task Force Meeting 3

Burbank Water & Power Drought Contingency Plan



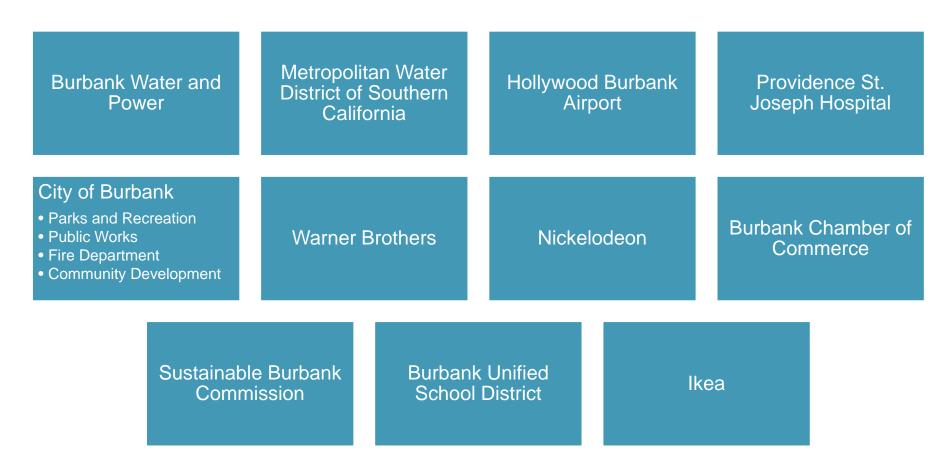




- **01** Welcome & Introductions
- 02 Drought Contingency Plan in Review
- 03 DCP Detailed Workplan Update
- 04 Plan Development
- 05 Next Steps and Closing

01 Welcome & Introductions

Drought Planning Task Force Members



Any first-time attendees?

Task Force Engagements to Date

Task Force Meeting #1

- Kickoff
- Introduction to Grant & Project
- Reviewed required elements and Task Force role

Task Force Meeting #2

- Plan Progress update
- Reviewed Draft Detailed Workplan

Drought Contingency Plan in Review

Elements of the DCP

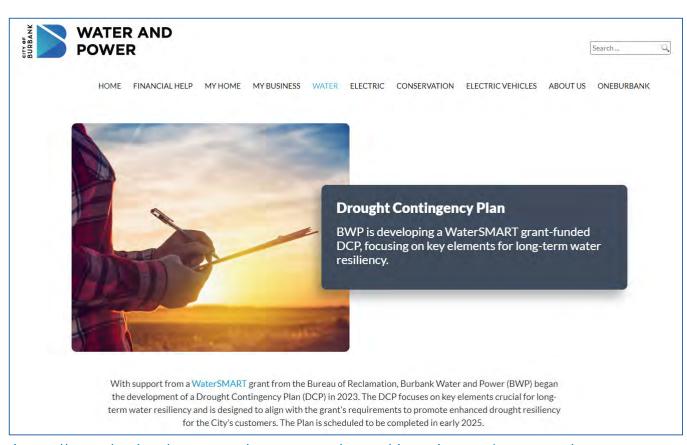


Water Supply & Demand Planning



Updated DCP Webpage – Live!

- Overview of Planning Approach
- Task Force Meeting Descriptions
- Presentation Slide Decks
- Email link for feedback



https://www.burbankwaterandpower.com/water/drought-contingency-plan

Review of Detailed Workplan

Drought Contingency Plan (DCP)

- Partnered with Bureau of Reclamation using WaterSMART grant funds
- Goal to ensure we have adequate supply of water to serve the community
- Major Plan elements:

Develop a Drought Planning Task Force

Perform Water Supply/Demand Assessment Develop a drought monitoring program

Conduct the vulnerability assessment

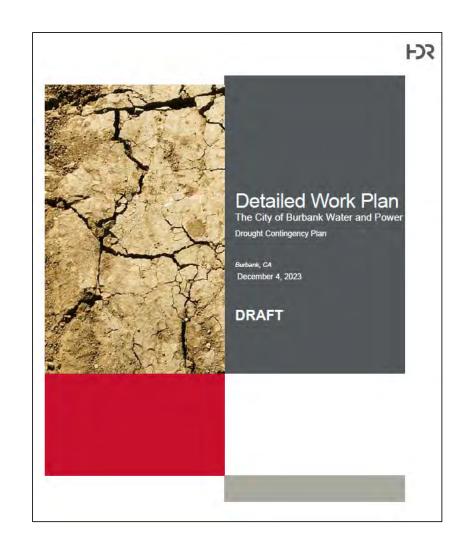
Identify & prioritize mitigation and response actions

Develop BWP's DCP



DCP Detailed Workplan

- Documents the workplan needed to meet BoR requirements
- BoR has verbally approved the DCP direction
- Workplan development underway based on verbal approval



Joining via Mobile Device is recommended

Instructions

Go to

www.menti.com

Enter the code

4130 9357



Or use QR code

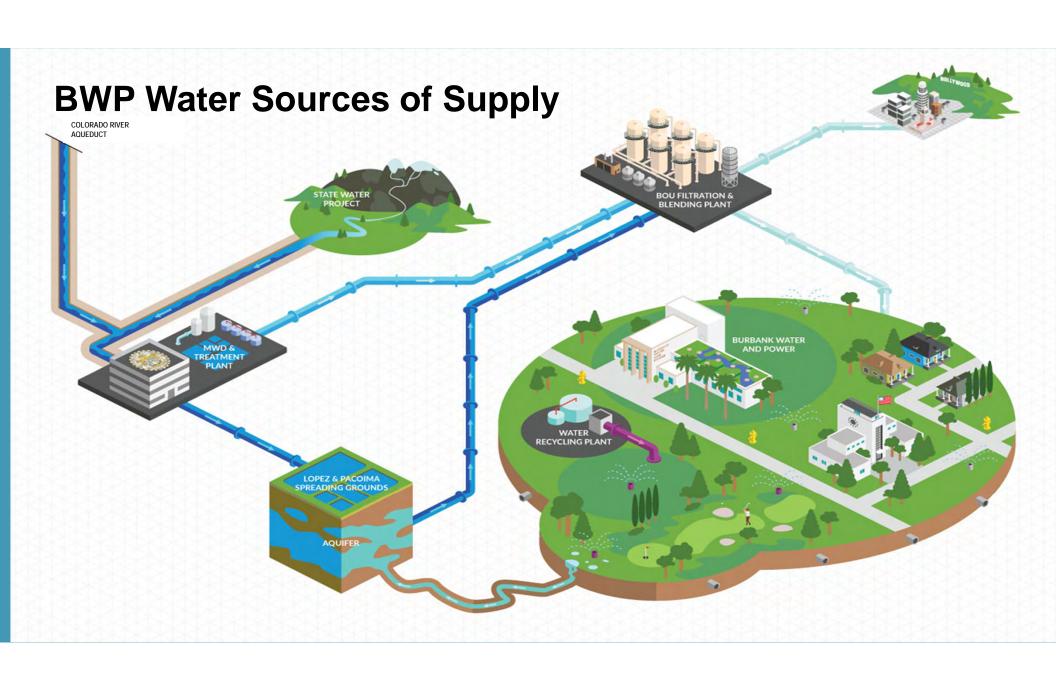


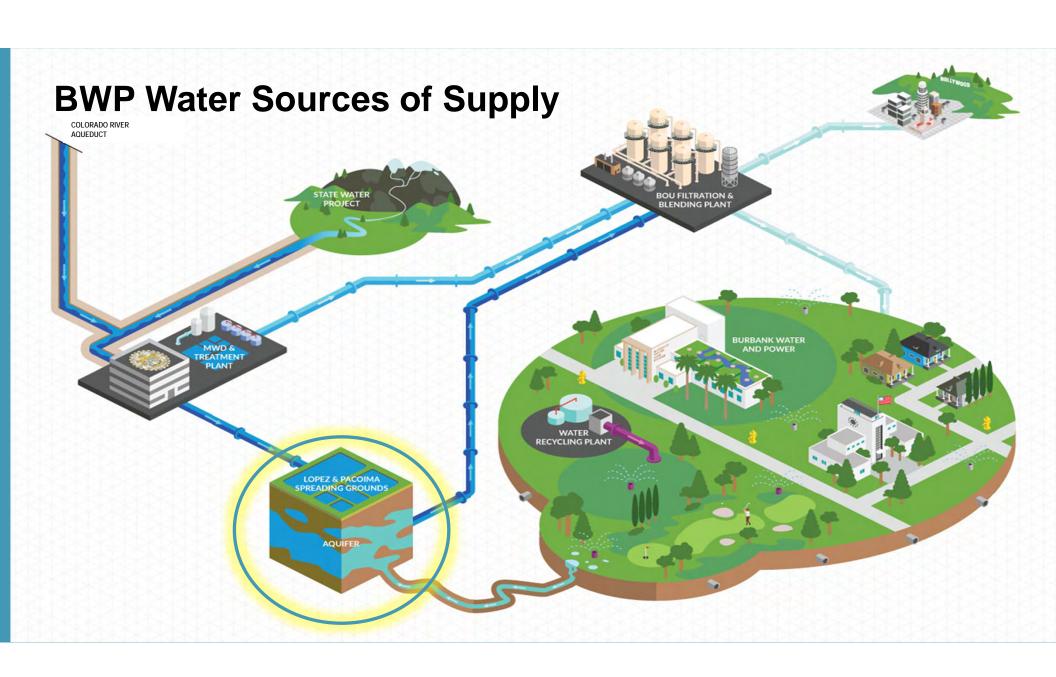
Your Information

Which Emoji best represents you today?

04 Drought Contingency Plan Development

Supply and Demand Summary

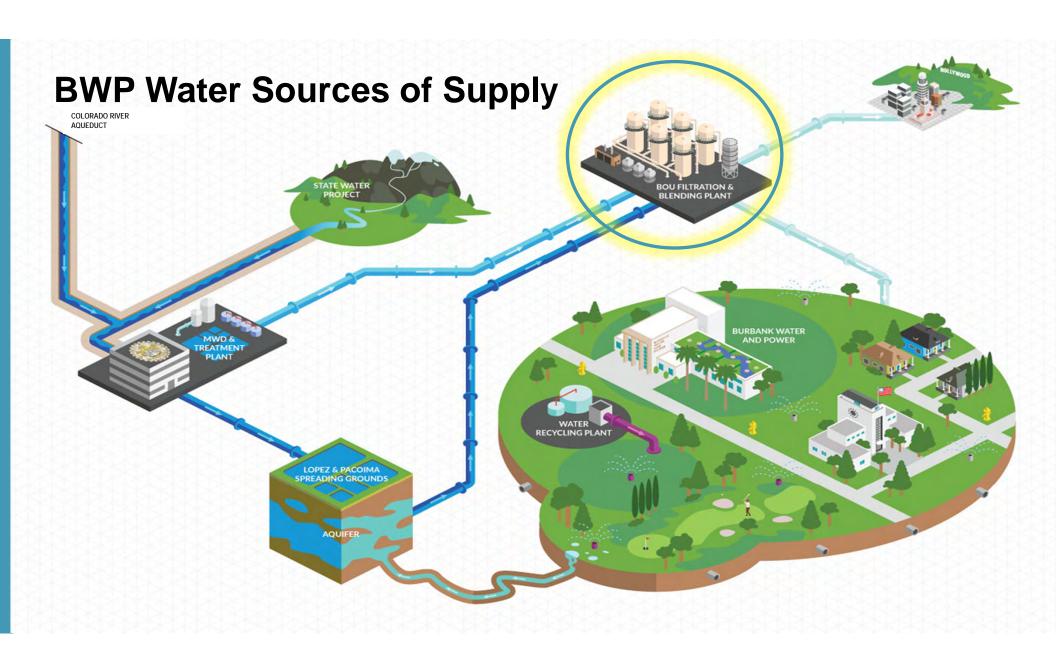




Spreading Grounds



- Spreads approximately 8,000 acre-feet per year in the San Fernando Ground Water Basin
- Spreading used to maintain groundwater inventory
- The Watermaster oversees the recharge and extraction allocations in the Basin



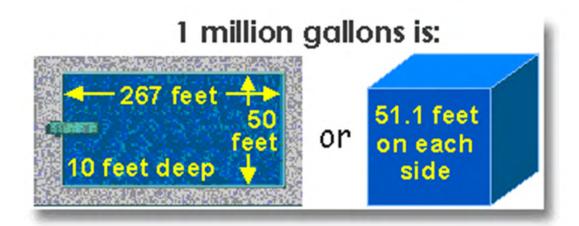
Burbank Operable Unit (BOU)



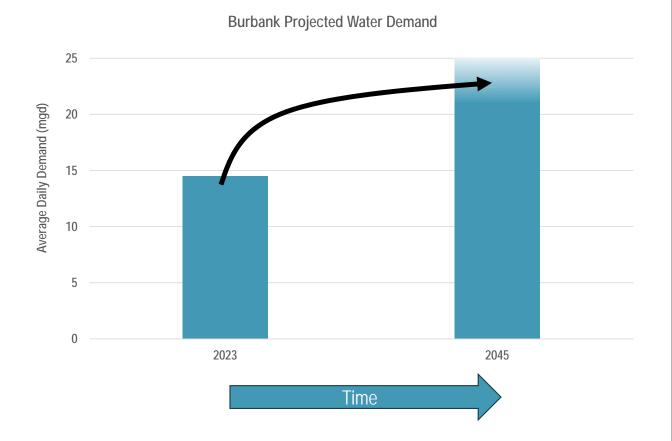
- Important BWP water supply
- Treats the groundwater to remove historical pollutants of concerns
- Water quality meets or exceeds state and federal water quality regulations
- Leverages local supply to reduce strain on imported supply and reduce overall costs

Burbank Water Demand

- 26,800 service connections
- Average demand: 14.5 Million Gallons/Day
- Max day: ~ 21 Million Gallons



BWP Anticipates Increased Water Demand



Additional water supply resiliency pressure

- State housing legal requirements
- Projected redevelopment
- The next drought...

Elements of the DCP



Water Supply & Demand Planning



System Vulnerabilities

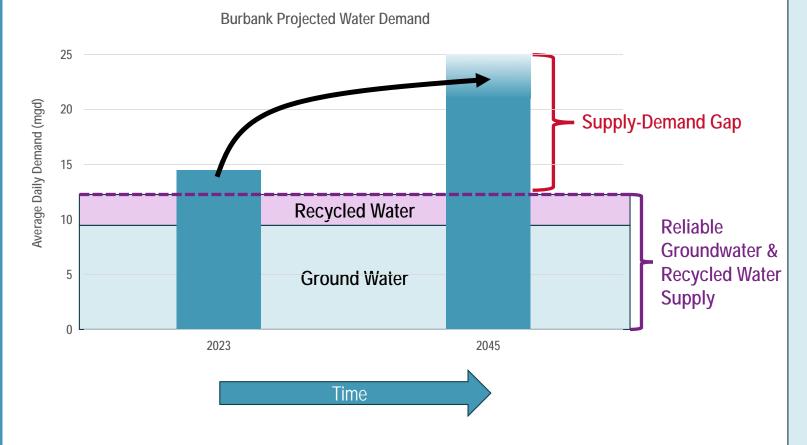
Burbank's Limited Water Supply Portfolio

- Burbank does not have water rights
- Burbank purchases water imported by Metropolitan Water District (MWD)



- BWP "spreads" untreated water onto the ground where it seeps into the aquifer for groundwater credits
- Spreading is restricted by spreading ground availability and flood control prioritization

BWP Anticipates Increased Water Demand



Addressing the Supply – Demand Gap

Gap substantially increases during severe drought conditions

Cost of additional water exceeds current unit supply costs

Survey Question

Go to

www.menti.com

Enter the code

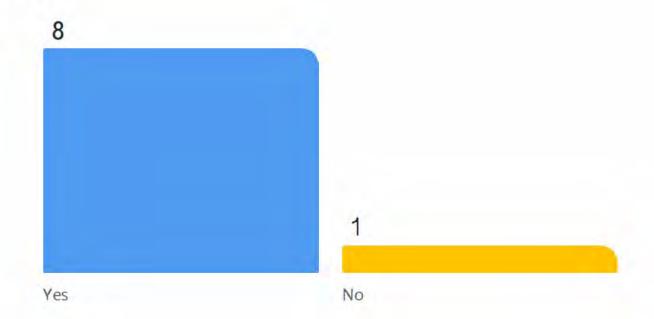
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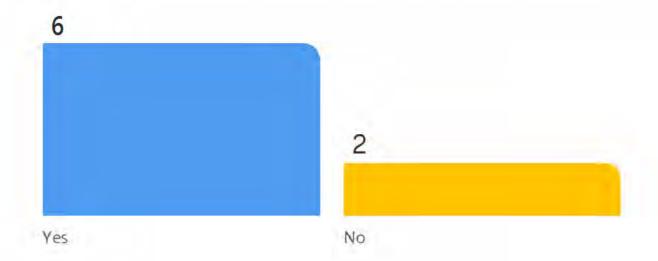
Is your sector affected by water supply restrictions?



On a scale of [O - Definitely Not Affected] to [10 - Defintely Affected] would a cutback of X% affect your sector?

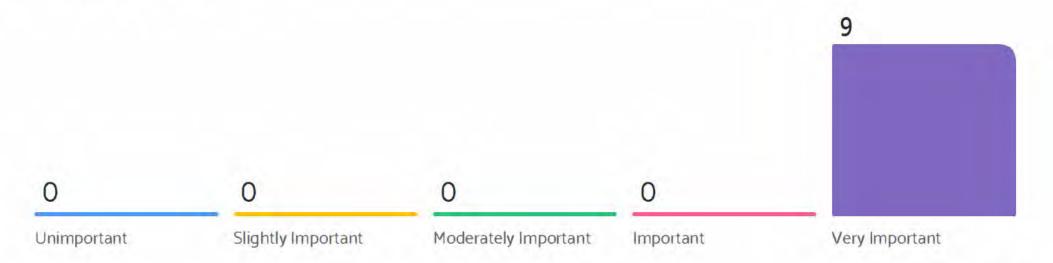


Would your sector be willing to pay more for water to eliminate a need for water use restrictions?





How important is local control of our water supply to manage or eliminate water use cutbacks?



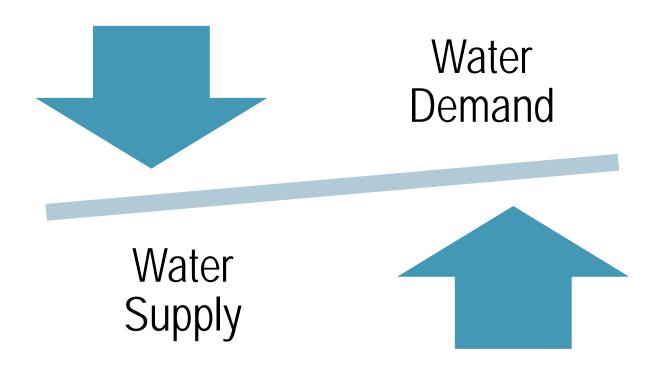
Projected Mitigation Measures Status

Mitigation Actions Purpose

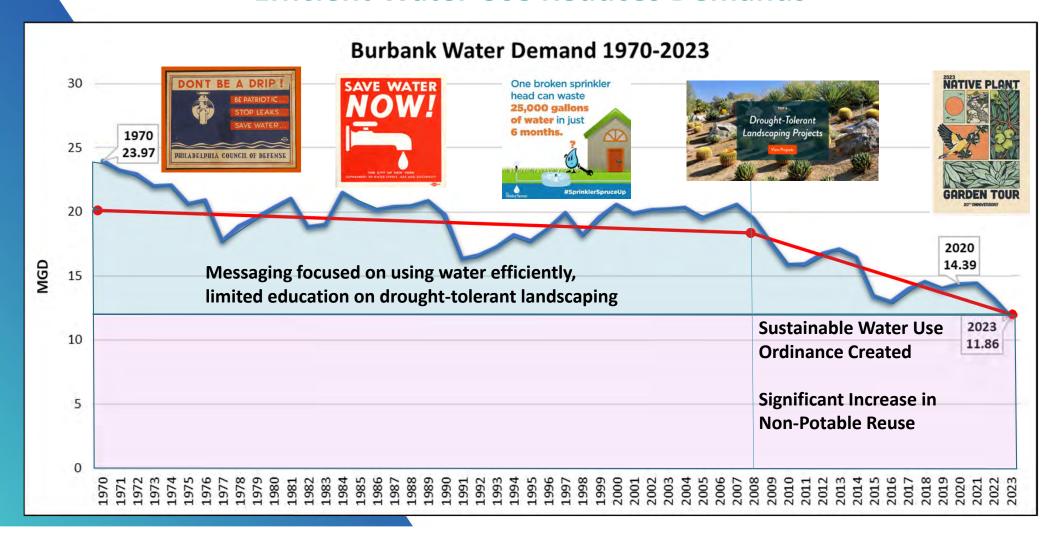
The Plan must identify, evaluate, and prioritize mitigation actions and activities that will build long-term resiliency to drought and that will mitigate the risks posed by drought.



Opportunities to address both supply and demand vulnerability



Efficient Water Use Reduces Demands



What is the Sustainable Water Use Ordinance?





- Six stages
 - Maximizing efficient use of water
 - Preventing waste
- Enforcement to discourage wasteful use

Survey Question

What best describes your familiarity with the new "Making conservation a California way of life" legislation?



New Water Supply

BWP pursuing additional institutional agreements to provide water exchange opportunities

Water Reuse

New Water Supply

BWP pursuing additional institutional agreements to provide on-paper water exchange opportunities

Water Reuse

Defining Water Reuse

Intentional or unintentional <u>use of treated wastewater</u> <u>effluent</u> for several end uses, including,

drinking water supply,

nonpotable water,

managed aquifer recharge,

surface water augmentation, or another end use.

Also called "recycled water" or "reclaimed water"

New Water Supply

Water Reuse

Non-potable

Current BWP Strategy

Reclaimed water use for irrigation and other nondrinking water uses

Current BWP Program for almost two decades



New Water Supply

Water Reuse

Non-potable

Current BWP Strategy

Reclaimed water use for irrigation and other non-drinking water uses

Current BWP Program for almost two decades



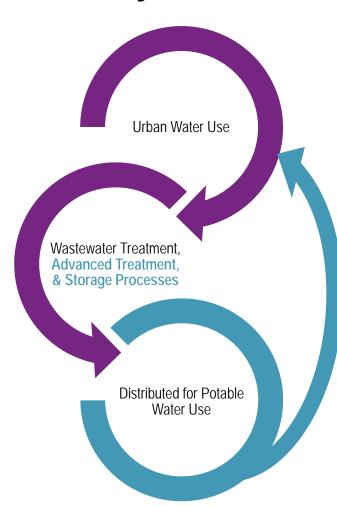
New Water Supply

Water Reuse

Potable

Potential Future BWP Strategy

Key element of a Sustainable One Water Program



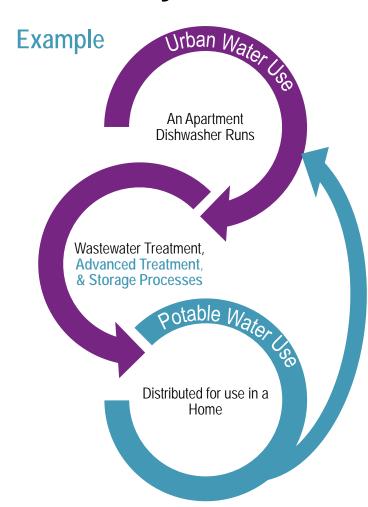
New Water Supply

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Potential Future BWP Strategy

Key element of a Sustainable One Water Program



New Water Supply

Water Reuse

Non-potable

Current BWP Strategy

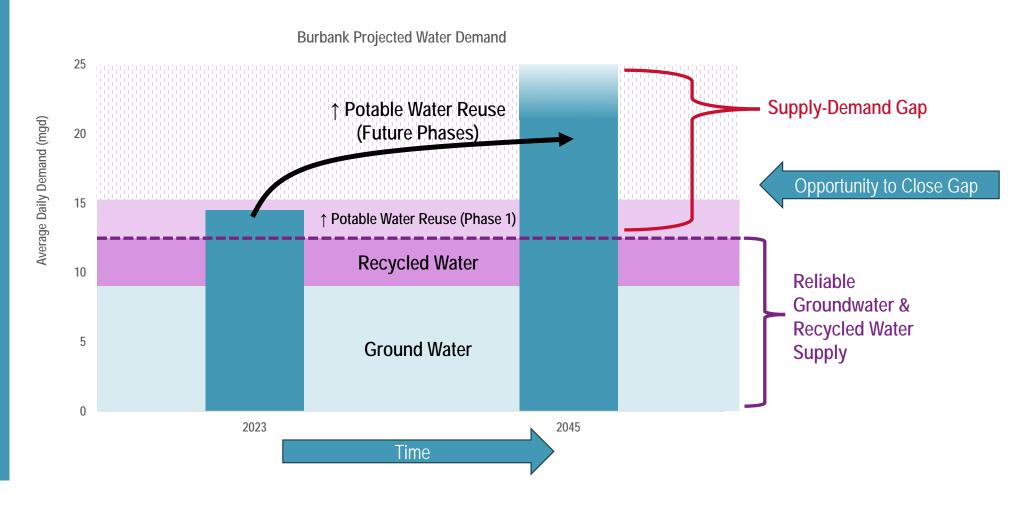
Potable

Potential Future BWP Strategy

Key element of a Sustainable One Water Program Indirect
Potable Reuse

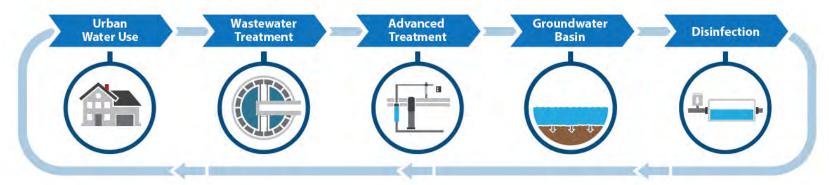
Direct Potable Reuse

A One Water strategy will maximize Potable Water Reuse to close the projected Supply-Demand Gap

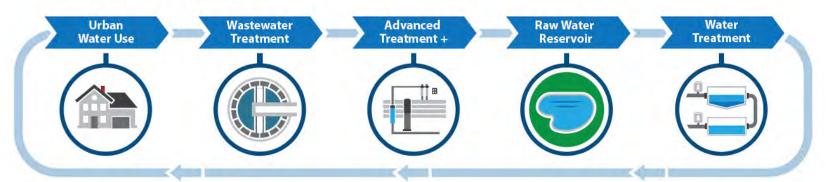


One Water Strategy: Indirect Potable Reuse

1. Groundwater Augmentation



2. Surface Water Augmentation



One Water Strategy: Direct Potable Reuse

Treated Water Augmentation



California Now has Fully Developed Potable Reuse Regulations

2010

Senate Bill 918 requires regulators to assess feasibility of developing DPR regulations Expert panel convened to determine objectives for DPR

2012

2013 Senate E

Senate Bill 322 requires regulators to develop a public review draft of DPR report and establishes advisory group to assist expert panel 2014

Groundwater Recharge Regulations finalized Expert panel

Expert panel confirms DPR feasibility Assembly Bill 574 requires regulators to develop

DPR regulations

2017

DPR Regulatory Framework Edition No. 1 Issued

2018

DPR Regulatory Framework Edition No. 2 Issued

2019

Water Research Foundation DPR-1 and DPR-2 are published for pathogen control

2021

Water Research Foundation DPR-4 is published for chemical control 2023

DPR regulations adopted December 19th

Potable Reuse is Not New to Southern California

Representative Agencies

- LADWP Operation NEXT
- Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
- Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
- Palmdale Water District
- City of Oceanside
- City of San Diego

Los Angeles Times

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DESIGNATED AREAS 50¢

LA Working Towards 100% Water Reuse



Bold Plan Announced to Recycled 100% of Wastewater

Times Staff Writer

Today, the City of Los Angeles announced a bold plan to recycle 100 percent of wastewater currently being discharged to the ocean through the Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant by 2035. This is a necessary step to help the City ultimately achieve its local water reliability goals.

Supply Management: Evaluating Potable Water Reuse

- BWP has a recognized need for additional water supply
- Pursuing ongoing and future studies to evaluate portfolio alternatives
- Partnering with BoR for additional grant funds to support Potable Reuse Program development
- Cornerstone effort in BWP's Sustainable One Water Program



WTR 11-01

Reclamation Manual

Directives and Standards

Subject: Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program Feasibility Study

Review Process

Purpose: The purpose of this Directive and Standard (D&S) is to establish

requirements and a review process for feasibility studies conducted under the Bureau of Reclamation's Water Reclamation and Reuse (Title XVI) Program. The benefits of this D&S are clear statements of the Title XVI feasibility study report requirements and Reclamation's review procedures leading to a more transparent and consistent Title XVI

Program.

Authority: Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 -

Title XVI Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act, section 1604 (Feasibility Studies) (Pub. L. 102-575; 43 USC 390h

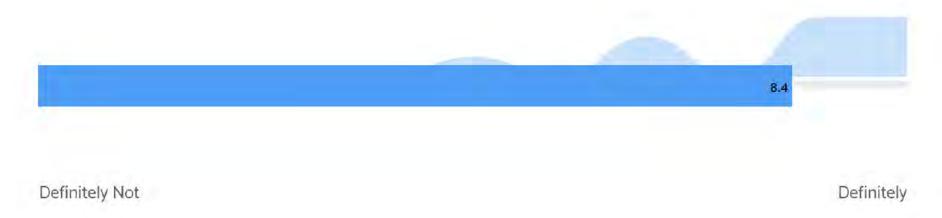
et seq.), as amended

Approving Official: Director, Office of Program and Policy Services (OPPS)

Contact: Title XVI Program Manager, Program Support Services Office, 84-52000

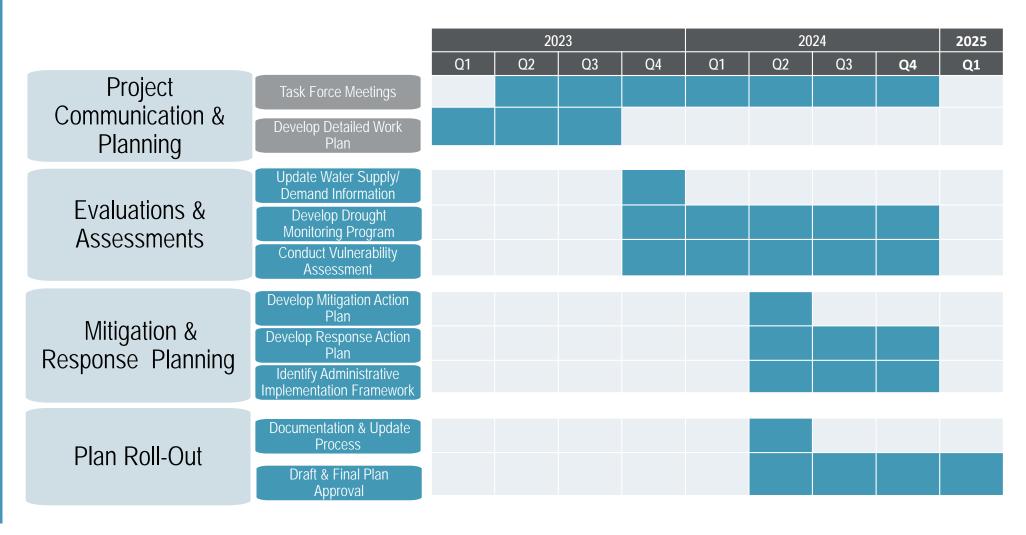
Survey Question

Would your stakeholders be comfortable pursuing Potable Reuse if all regulatory and technology requirements were met?



06 Next Steps and Closing

Required Elements of the Drought Contingency Plan



Opportunities for Engagement

Periodic Meeting Engagements

- Task Force Meeting #4
- Sustainable Burbank Commission Meetings

Ongoing Engagement

- Webpage resources
- Share information with users
- Suggestions for webpage enhancements



Upcoming Bill Stuffer

Questions & Comments?



Funded in part by:

Burbank Water and Power Drought Contingency Plan

