



WATER REUSE

CALIFORNIA

Northern California Chapter Meeting

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Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

- **\$450 million** -- Bureau of Reclamation: Large Scale Water Recycling
 - Large Projects (\$500 Million+) located in one of 17 Western states
 - Must complete technical and financial feasibility study
 - Grants can be $\frac{1}{4}$ of total project costs
- **\$550 Million** -- Title XVI Water Reclamation & Reuse Grant Program
 - Title XVI-WIIN competitive grants for smaller projects
 - Earmark for legacy Title XVI projects
 - Grants capped at \$20 million or $\frac{1}{4}$ project cost, whichever is less

** 2026 funding deadline both programs (maybe extended)*



Federal Investment Continued

- **SRF Funding** -- Increases CWSRF and DWSRF in base funding by \$11.7 billion
 - CA CWSRF to increase funding capacity – by at least \$100 million
- Reauthorizes the **Pilot Program for Alternative Water Source Grants**: Expected \$125 million in FY 22 ...but not included yet.
- Directs the Administration to set up a **federal interagency working group on water reuse**.

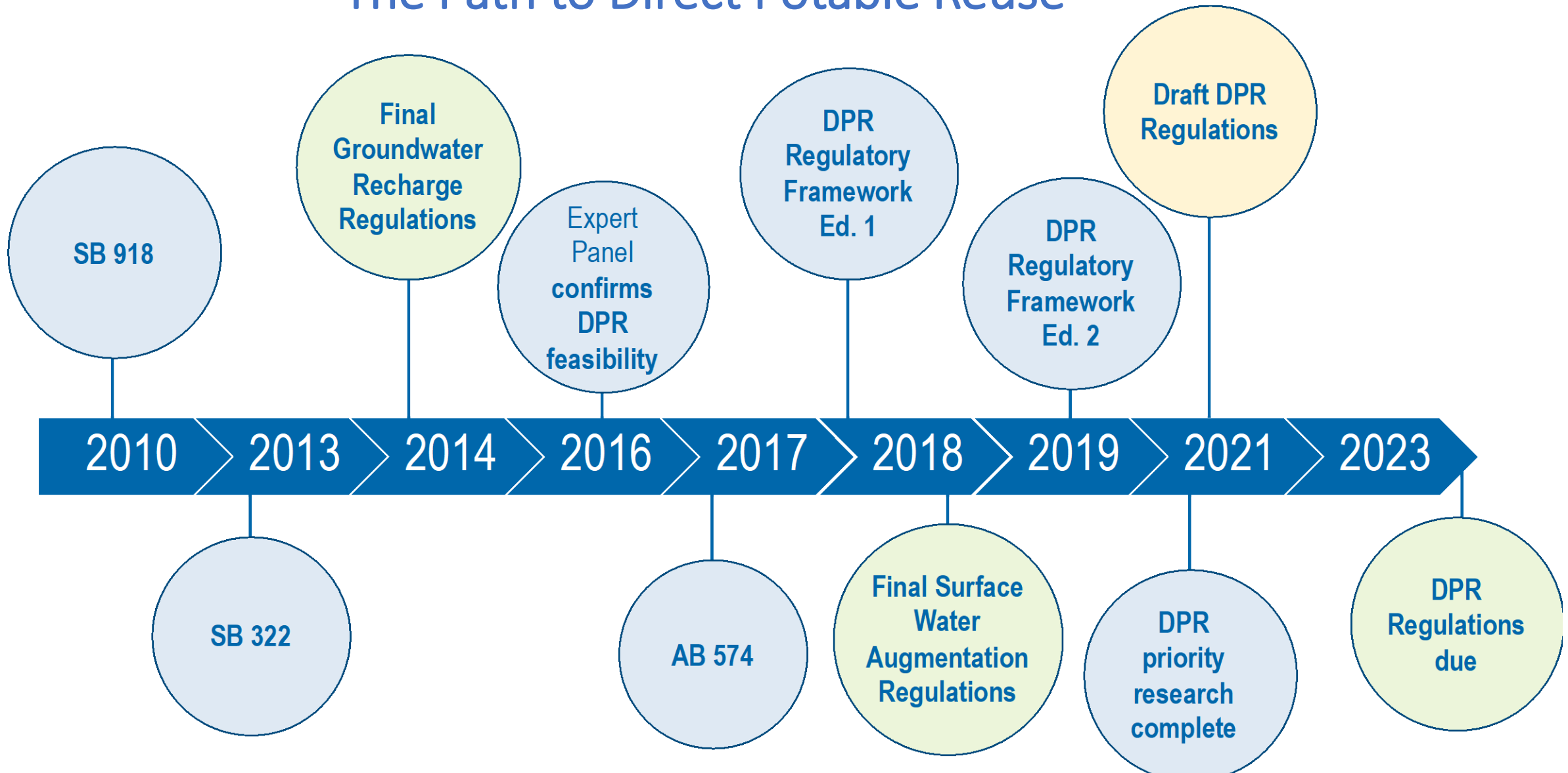
(Contact Greg Fogel, WRA Policy Director, gfogel@watereuse.org)



California Budget Recycled Water

- **\$200 million** 2021-22 Recycled Water and Groundwater Cleanup
 - \$50 million City of San Diego
- Proposed: **\$200 million 2022-24** Recycled Water and Groundwater Cleanup
 - WRCA Focus:
 - Increase out year funding
 - Decouple funding from groundwater cleanup
- Additional funding available for CWSRF state match

The Path to Direct Potable Reuse





DPR Comments and SWB Responses

(August 2021 draft)

Differentiating between RWA and TWA

(New language allows RWA blending credits/higher allowable TOC and log reduction credits for SWTP. Recommend additional benefits of RWA should extend to other elements of the regs – Ex. source control and staffing)

Document/understand the need for the pathogen LRV requirements

(SWB released addendum explaining method behind 20:14:15 LRV . Recommend that the Expert Panel further review this justification since it seems that DDW did not use the information gathered in DPR-2 on raw wastewater concentrations, nor follow the approach proposed in DPR-1 for evaluating microbial risk.)

Specify performance goals and reduce prescriptive design criteria: Ex BAC/O3

(New language allows greater flexibility for the location of the O3/BAC and included additional performance goals [with 1-log reduction of acetone, formaldehyde, and NDMA]. Recommend to further reduce the prescriptive design criteria in favor of the performance requirements for chemical control, similar to AOP in the groundwater regulations that did not specify a specific method.)

Streamline redundant plans

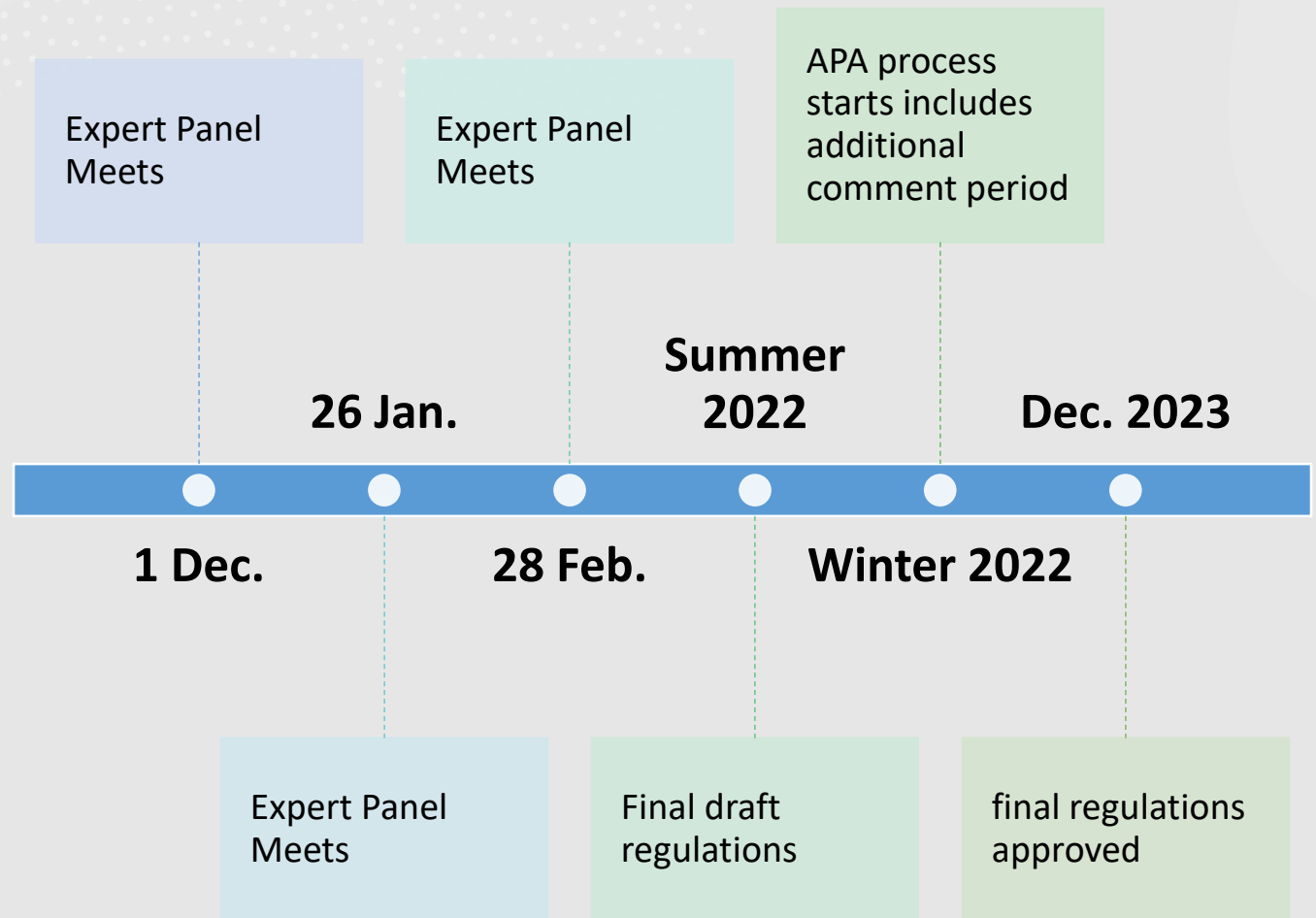
AWT 5 Operators 24/7: revise to allow flexibility

(New language allows project to demonstrate equivalent operations oversight Section 64669.35)

Alternative Clause expand beyond just chemical control

(Recommend the scope of the clause extend beyond just chemical control (Section 64669.50) to entire regulations, similar to the alternative clause in groundwater recharge reg.)

2022-23 DPR Regulations Timeline



DWR Recycled Water Draft Recommendations

RW Irrigation “consistent with MWELO” – Up to 1.0 ETO

- WRCA led MWELO recycled water committee in 2018-20 update to maintain RW 1.0 ETO

RW Variance for High TDS – Agency wide variance for TDS 1000+ -- up 0.2

- WRCA, UC Riverside, So. Cal Salinity Coalition developed white paper on high TDS RW

Potable Reuse Credit (10 to 15%)

- WRCA and environmentalists developed method for calculation

*Water Board must adopt DWR recommendations -- 2022



Questions?

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