

*San Francisco
Bay Area*

**REGIONAL WATER
RECYCLING PROGRAM**



*Developing a
Regional Partnership
to Improve Water Supply
Reliability and Enhance the
Bay-Delta Environment*

REGIONAL MASTER PLAN UPDATE
MAY 1999



BARWRP's Regional Partnership

The Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program (BARWRP) is a regional partnership of the following 15 agencies.

FEDERAL

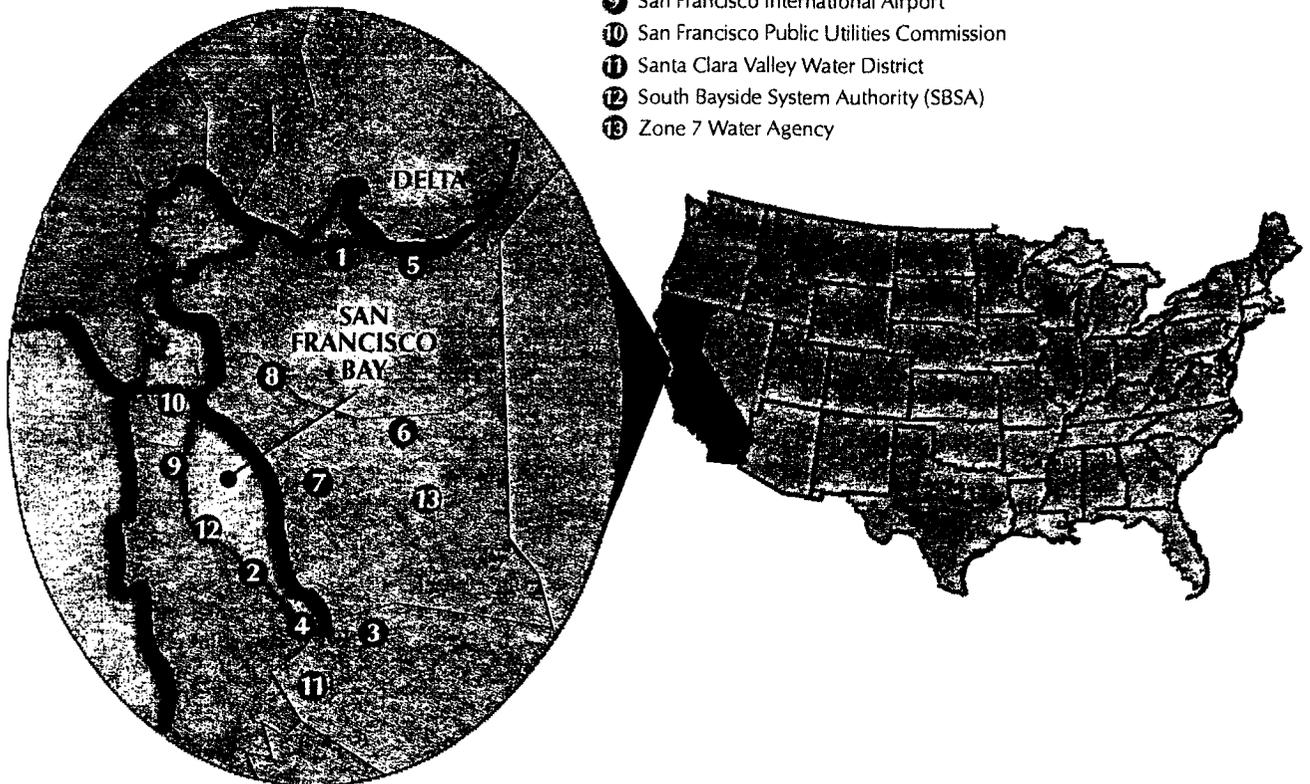
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

STATE

California Department of Water Resources

LOCAL

- 1 Central Contra Costa Sanitary District (CCCSD)
- 2 City of Palo Alto
- 3 Cities of San Jose, Santa Clara and Six Other Silicon Valley Communities
- 4 City of Sunnyvale
- 5 Delta Diablo Sanitation District (DDSD)
- 6 Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD)
- 7 East Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA)
- 8 East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)
- 9 San Francisco International Airport
- 10 San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
- 11 Santa Clara Valley Water District
- 12 South Bayside System Authority (SBSA)
- 13 Zone 7 Water Agency



For additional information, contact the Program Coordinator, Randy Raines, at (925) 299-6733.

Executive Summary

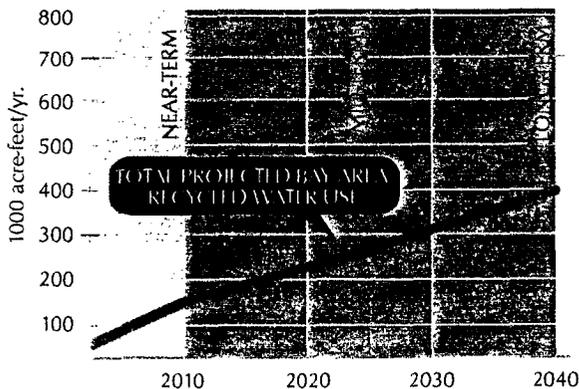
Purpose of Update

The Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program (BARWRP) is a partnership of federal, state and local agencies dedicated to building consensus regarding the feasible use of recycled water in the San Francisco Bay Area. This Regional Master Plan Update provides a preview of the final report due in September 1999. The purpose of this update is to introduce significant Master Plan recommendations and to begin generating broad-based support for implementation.

Regional Water Recycling for a Sustainable Future

The San Francisco Bay Area currently enjoys a very stable economy, anchored by the Silicon Valley computer industry. Most high tech industries rely on a continuous supply of high quality water. However, water supplies are not always reliable during drought conditions, and drought shortages are predicted to increase in the future with continued economic growth. Most of the Bay Area's water supply, and much of California's water supply, originates from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta system. However, obtaining additional supplies from the Delta may be limited by environmental issues under evaluation by the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

Water Recycling Can Significantly Reduce Demands on Current Supplies



Based on the BARWRP Regional Master Plan results, water recycling can play an important role in solving this dilemma. Recycled water can safely replace existing supplies for many types of water demands, and recycled water provides drought-proof reliability. Through cooperative arrangements for serving recycled water from the closest source and through innovative approaches to sharing benefits and costs, the Regional Water Recycling Master Plan significantly increases the feasibility of water recycling in the Bay Area.

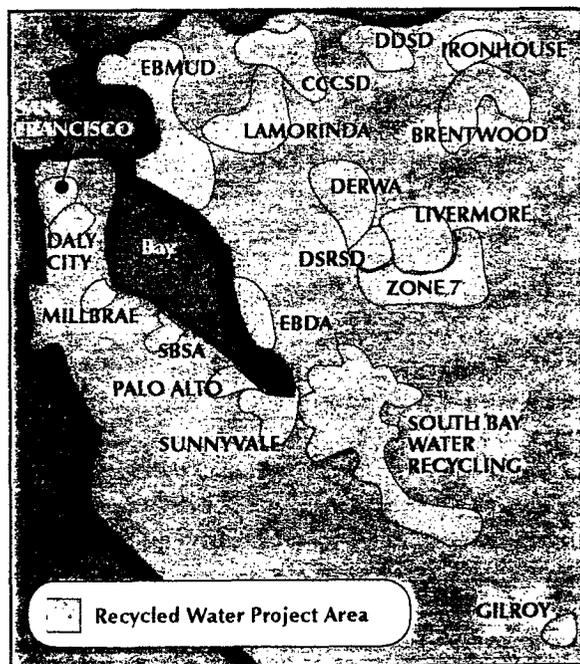
The BARWRP Master Plan provides:

- Definition of the potential market for recycled water in the Bay Area now and in the future → Up to one million acre feet per year by 2040.
- Cost-effective program for supplying high quality recycled water → Uses with greatest benefits and least costs are served first.
- Phasing plan that incorporates local projects as near-term catalysts for Bay Area-wide recycling → 125,000 acre-feet per year additional recycling by 2010.
- Implementation strategies to allow potable water transfers to agencies supporting regional water recycling.

Local Projects as Catalysts for Bay Area-Wide Recycling

The Regional Water Recycling Master Plan evaluates the potential uses of recycled water and options for providing service to determine the priorities for implementation. Based upon this evaluation, the local projects identified on the map below should be incorporated into the regional near-term (2010) implementation plan. These local projects should be refined to include specific environmental uses and sized to ensure that facilities in regional corridors are adequate for projected regional demands.

Regional Plan Builds Upon Locally Planned Projects



Meeting the Bay Area's Water Supply Needs

Introduction

Bay Area counties currently experience water shortages during drought conditions such as those that occurred in the late 1970's, late 1980's and early 1990's. As population and industries in the Bay Area continue to grow, the frequency and severity of water shortages is expected to increase. By

2025, Bay Area water agencies predict that shortages will exceed 300,000 acre-feet per year during drought conditions.

Contributing to the Solution

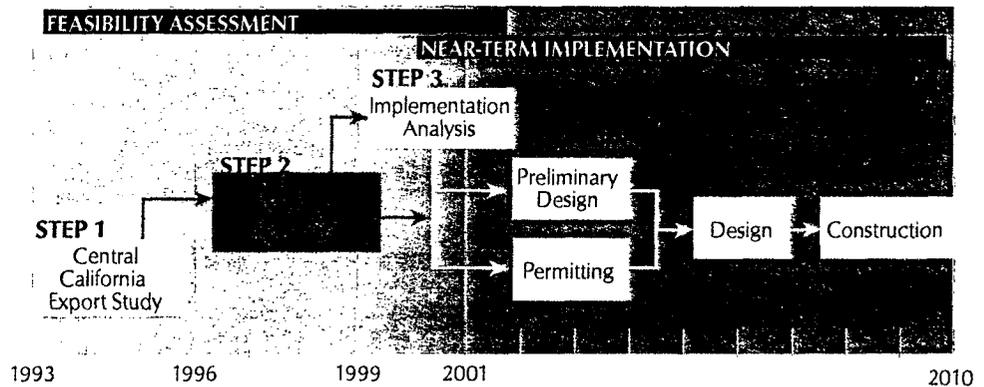
Recycled water is municipal wastewater that has been treated to a level that makes it safe for many urban and suburban water demands. Water recycling provides an excellent supply for landscape irrigation, agricultural irrigation, industrial cooling, groundwater recharge, stream flow augmentation, wetlands enhancement and other uses. **The CALFED Bay-Delta Program has recognized that increased water recycling should be part of the comprehensive solution for improving the Bay-Delta ecosystem.**

BARWRP's goal is to maximize Bay Area water recycling. The program's current focus is the preparation of a long-range Regional Water Recycling Master Plan for five counties of the Bay Area—San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda and Contra Costa. These counties are home to about one-sixth of California's population and comprise the heart of the state's thriving high tech industry.

Completion of the Regional Master Plan in September 1999 will be Step 2 of a three-step Feasibility Assessment process. The first step of the process explored the possibility of exporting recycled water from the Bay Area to Central California for agricultural irrigation. Step 1 concluded that significant recycling could be achieved in the Bay Area proper with greater environmental benefits. Step 3 will answer feasibility questions regarding institutional constraints and public acceptance for some of the near-term projects. Other near-term projects, where these

page 2

Regional Master Plan Prioritizes Near-Term Implementation



issues have been resolved, will begin implementation at the end of Step 2.

Regional Solutions to Regional Problems

The major driving forces for water recycling in the Bay Area—water supply reliability and Bay-Delta water quality—are regional issues that require regional solutions:

- BARWRP represents a broad cross-section of water and wastewater agencies in the Bay Area, and includes the three largest cities—San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose.
- The Regional Master Plan explores cooperative service arrangements where potential users receive recycled water from the nearest treatment plant source irrespective of agency boundaries.
- Water banking and water trading concepts are being proposed to allow the transfer of potable supplies to communities without recycling opportunities in exchange for their support of cost-effective water recycling elsewhere in the region.
- The Master Plan also incorporates innovative environmental uses with regional benefits into the near-term projects. These uses include the delivery of high quality recycled water for wetlands enhancement and stream flow augmentation.

This regional approach will generate 125,000 acre-feet per year of new supply by 2010 and approximately 240,000 acre-feet per year of new supply by 2025.

Developing the Regional Master Plan

BARWRP Organization

The pursuit of water recycling from a regional perspective ensures that opportunities with the greatest regional and statewide benefits receive the highest priority for implementation. The regional approach also allows effective resolution of traditional hurdles facing water recycling projects. The BARWRP master planning process has been organized around five such hurdles—market potential, economics, public policy, environmental benefits and public acceptance. Technical committees were formed to address each of these topics. Chairs of the committees are representatives of the participating agencies, and committee membership includes a partnership of agency staff, consultants and interested stakeholders.

Market Potential

The Market Assessment Committee has identified potential recycled water demand exceeding one million acre feet per year by 2040. **This potential represents significantly more demand than previous studies of water recycling in the Bay Area.** The committee has conducted thorough analyses of the least costly means to connect potential uses with recycled water from Bay Area treatment plants. Results of these analyses are presented on the figure below and to the right.

Economics

The Economics Committee has overseen the development of a comprehensive Evaluation Decision Model (EDM) that compares the value of the benefits versus the costs of water recycling. The EDM has been instrumental in determining how much of the identified demand is feasible to pursue and at what rate. The EDM will also be an important tool during project implementation—costs can be allocated to participating agencies proportional to the value of benefits received.

Public Policy

The Public Policy Committee has analyzed lessons learned from Bay Area water recycling projects that have been planned, but not yet implemented, to determine what legislative, regulatory, contractual or other measures are needed region-wide to ensure that significant recycling occurs in the near future. This analysis has led to development of specific implementation strategies for near-term (2010) opportunities.

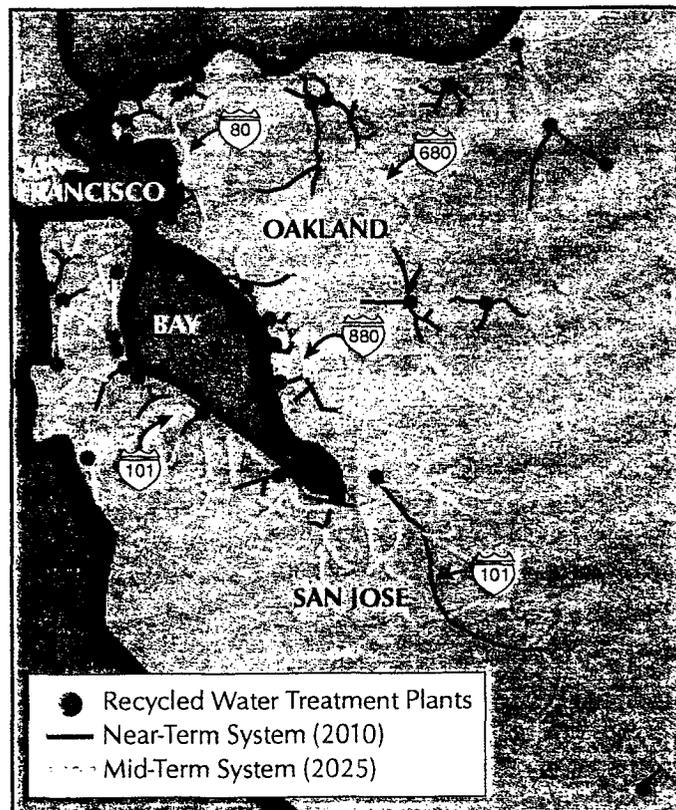
Environmental Benefits

The Environmental Committee has conducted an assessment of recycled water as a source of water for enhancement of Bay Area wetlands and streams. Recycled water can provide significant benefits to these direct uses. The committee has also conducted a preliminary review of environmental issues and compliance measures to be resolved prior to construction of near-term projects. Implementation of large-scale water recycling in the Bay Area will help limit future demands on the Delta and its watershed, and thus, provide an important component of the solutions being evaluated by the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

Public Acceptance

Using recycled water improves the water supply reliability of the Bay Area and California and contributes to the long-term restoration of the Bay-Delta environment. Recycled water treated to meet the California Department of Health Service's strictest water quality requirements provides a safe, reliable source of water. The BARWRP Communications Committee recommends a comprehensive education program to convey these messages to potential users of recycled water, to other stakeholders and to the general public.

Regional Plan Defines Cost-Effective Corridors for Recycled Water Delivery

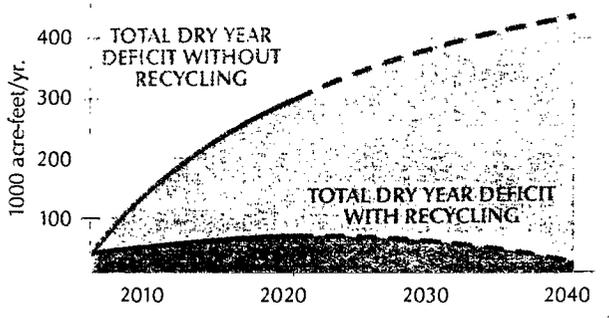


Water Recycling Benefits

Ensuring Water Supply Reliability

Most Bay Area water agencies have completed integrated water resources plans to define future demands and assess options for meeting those demands. Many of these agencies have evaluated water recycling as an option, but the regional approach utilized by BARWRP results in a much higher projection of total potential water yield. The large-scale implementation of water recycling recommended in the Master Plan can provide a significant portion of the total dry year deficit projected by Bay Area water agencies.

Recycling Will Significantly Improve Bay Area Water Supply Reliability



Water recycling provides several advantages over other water supply options being studied in the CALFED Program, and by maximizing utilization of recycled water for its permitted demands, water agencies can reduce the demands on their current high quality water supplies and limit the need for new, possibly, lower quality supplies in the future.

Sustaining the Regional and State Economy

Securing a reliable, drought-proof water supply has been identified by business associations as an important cornerstone of the long-term economic vitality of the Bay Area and California. Implementation of the regional water recycling program promotes economic vitality as follows:

- The projected recycled water yield for the near-term and mid-term years (2010 and 2025, respectively) greatly reduces projected dry year water shortages for the Bay Area.
- The Master Plan approach—to connect uses to the recycled water system in order of cost-effectiveness—helps ensure reasonable water rates.
- The Master Plan approach to sharing benefits and costs regionally ensures that other objectives, such

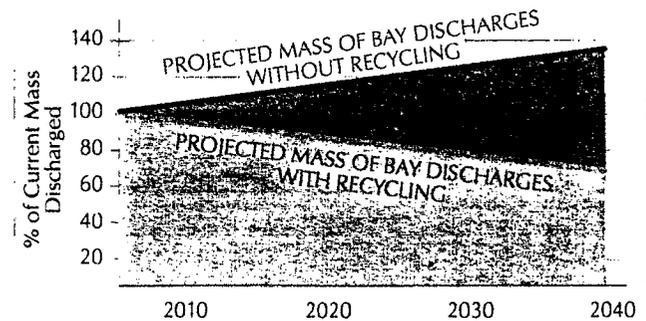
as Bay water quality management, are also achieved cost-effectively.

A program such as this, that supports the Bay Area economy, also supports the economies of the state and federal governments.

Responsible Watershed Management

The Bay-Delta system has been designated as a quality impaired water body for mercury and other constituents. Under provisions of the Clean Water Act, this designation will initiate a watershed evaluation of the total maximum daily load (TMDL) entering the system, and this evaluation may ultimately lead to mass-based limits for some trace constituents. One of the benefits of water recycling, particularly recycling to irrigation uses, will be the diversion of flows away from the Bay. The concentration of the trace constituents of concern for Bay discharge are quite low, typically much lower than drinking water standards. These constituents that are the pollutants in discharged wastewater are, typically, nutrients in irrigation water. Since a high percentage of recycled water will be used for irrigation purposes, implementation of the BARWRP Master Plan recommendations will result in a net reduction of mass discharged to the Bay.

Water Recycling Is A Watershed Strategy



One of the advantages of pursuing water recycling from a regional perspective will be the ability to share benefits and costs. This concept directly applies to watershed management issues such as discharge trading. For example, if there are feasible water recycling opportunities for one agency of the Bay Area, but not another, the agency that lacks feasible opportunities could possibly provide financial support to the other agency. Both agencies could then take credit for the net reduction of discharges to the Bay. This discharge trading scheme will be one of the recommended implementation strategies of the BARWRP Master Plan.

The CALFED Connection

The mission of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program is “to develop a long-term comprehensive plan that will restore ecological health and improve water management for beneficial uses of the Bay-Delta system.” Large-scale implementation of regional water recycling represents a significant new water supply that is equivalent to, and in some cases more appropriate than, more traditional water storage and conveyance projects. Regional water recycling will help CALFED achieve success in meeting its primary objectives related to water supply, water quality and ecosystem enhancement, and should receive a high priority for state and federal funding. Development of recycled water projects provide the following advantages:

Bay Area Water Recycling Limits Future Demands on Delta



- **DROUGHT RELIABILITY.** Recycled water provides a relatively drought-proof yield.
- **QUICK IMPLEMENTATION.** The rate of implementation of recycled water projects can be increased as necessary to meet water supply demands.
- **ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT.** Water recycling can provide significant environmental benefits with minimum impacts.

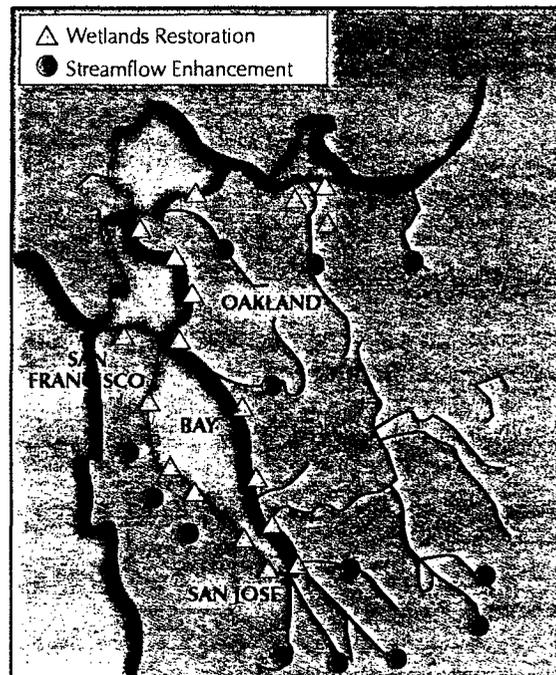
By adopting the funding of water recycling as a priority, the CALFED Program will not only be promoting more efficient management of a limited resource, but will be ensuring that it happens.

Direct Environmental Use

Finding beneficial environmental uses of recycled water has been one of the objectives of this regional master planning effort. Recycled water is currently utilized for enhancement of the Emily Renzel Marsh in Palo Alto, the Hayward Marsh near the San Mateo Bridge, and the Mt. View Sanitary District Marsh in Martinez. The City of San Jose is planning pilot studies related to stream flow augmentation using recycled water in Coyote Creek in Santa Clara County. The BARWRP efforts use these examples to assess the viability of direct environmental use elsewhere around the Bay Area. **The market assessment work identified 18 potential wetlands sites and 13 existing streams where recycled water could be used to provide environmental enhancement.**

Recycled water may be utilized in upland wetlands to create habitat for migrating waterfowl or in some Bay wetlands to replicate the natural transition from freshwater to salt water. One of the main objectives of stream flow augmentation is to enhance habitat for anadromous fish such as steelhead and salmon. The Coyote Creek pilot testing will provide information regarding the feasibility of using recycled water to augment flows for the creation of a healthy habitat for fish.

Environmental Enhancement Could Be Bay Area-Wide

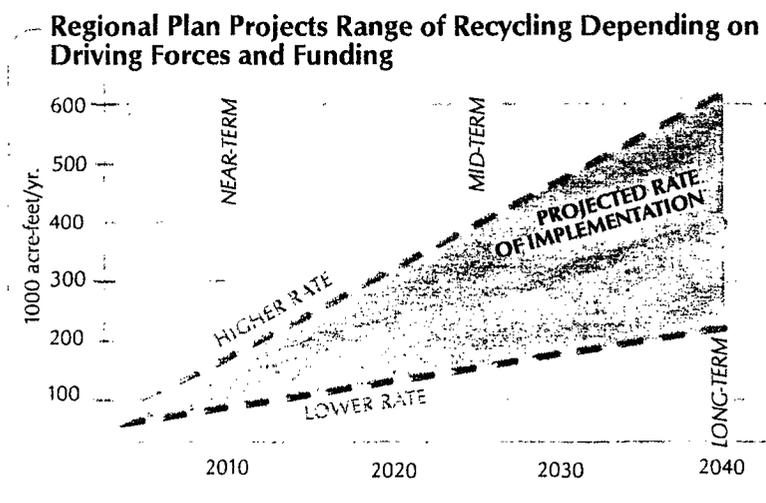


Implementation Strategies

Market Potential

The Market Assessment Committee utilized local water recycling planning studies to develop baseline information for current potential demands of recycled water in the five county master plan region. This market data was compiled on a geographical information system (GIS) database. The baseline GIS maps were augmented and enhanced through review of Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) projected land use information for 2010 and beyond. The products of this work are GIS maps of the entire five county area with projected recycled water demands for the years 2010 and 2040.

Project and phasing opportunities were developed for the BARWRP Master Plan with the assistance of an innovative pipe routing model called the Allocation and Distribution Model (ADM). The ADM systematically connects potential uses with the sources of recycled water to determine the least costly way to provide service. **The sources of recycled water are 33 wastewater treatment plants, each of which will be upgraded as necessary to provide tertiary treatment in compliance with the State Department of Health Service's strictest water quality requirements.** Advanced treatment methods such as reverse osmosis will be used to remove dissolved minerals where recycled water is to be used to recharge groundwater, for specific industrial purposes, or for irrigation of salt-sensitive plants.



Local Project Refinements

By running the ADM for various demand scenarios, the Market Assessment Committee was able to understand the relationship between currently planned local projects and the regional opportunities identified for 2010 and 2040. The Regional Master Plan facility recommendations for 2025 (mid-term implementation) were developed by interpolating the 2010 and 2040 data and by assessing the related economic, public policy, environmental and public acceptance issues. The Master Plan recommendations for 2010 (near-term implementation) were developed by comparing locally identified projects with the 2025 recommendations for pipe sizes and environmental enhancement uses. This approach accomplishes the following:

- Locally identified projects are incorporated into the BARWRP Regional Master Plan as "catalyst" projects for the long-term regional scheme.
- Local projects are refined and improved by planning for the larger facilities needed to meet mid-term (2025) demands.
- Local projects are also improved by adding environmental enhancement uses such as wetlands or stream flow augmentation.



The regional approach to implementation offers significant advantages to local projects. Many of the planned projects have not yet been implemented because the local benefits are not considered adequate or institutional constraints have not been resolved. **By assessing the value of benefits from a regional standpoint and by encouraging agencies to approach legislative, regulatory and public education issues collectively, BARWRP will facilitate local project implementation.**

The new supply of water identified in the BARWRP Master Plan will only be generated if federal, state and local agencies adopt new water resource strategies, introduced here and expanded upon in the following pages of this Regional Master Plan Update.

Economics

The Economics Committee is developing strategies in three major areas:

- **FUNDING.** The projected rate of implementation assumes regional sharing of costs and significant funding support from the state and federal governments. Preliminary costs and funding recommendations are presented on the next page.
- **TOTAL REGIONAL BENEFITS.** The projected overall value of water recycling benefits is being used to help define the recommended rate of implementation. The Evaluation Decision Model (EDM) should be employed to track changes in the predicted value of benefits and the corresponding effects on phasing recommendations.
- **ALLOCATION OF COSTS.** The EDM should also be used as a tool for allocating costs based upon the value of benefits to the agencies involved in specific projects.

Public Policy

The Public Policy Committee is developing the following implementation strategies:

- **REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP.** The BARWRP effort has succeeded in providing a forum for both water and wastewater agencies to cooperatively pursue water recycling. **This partnership should be formalized with the creation of a regional organization that can implement water trading/banking strategies, discharge trading strategies and regional sharing of costs according to benefits.**
- **LEGISLATION/REGULATIONS.** The implementation of water and discharge trading strategies will require changes to current laws and regulations; the funding strategies being recommended will require legislative initiatives; and the regulation of recycled water use should be streamlined and improved.

- **CONTRACTS.** Revisions to Central Valley Project (CVP), Hetch Hetchy and other water supply agreements are needed to eliminate disincentives for water recycling. Other contractual matters dealing with project partnership agreements, water trading and discharge trading must also be resolved.

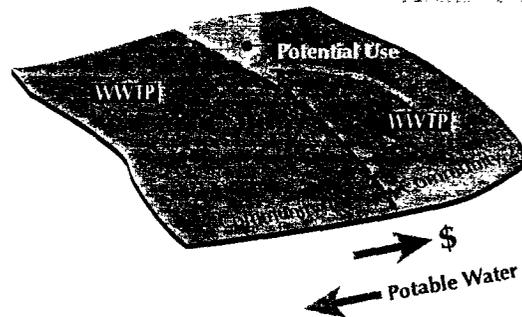
Public Acceptance

The BARWRP Communications Committee is currently developing water recycling teaching programs to be incorporated into the science curricula of elementary and junior high schools. The committee is also developing strategies for educating the general public about the benefits of recycled water. Recommended strategies include outreach to community and stakeholder groups, newsletters, public education announcements and press releases.

Water Exchanges Create Expanded Recycling Opportunities

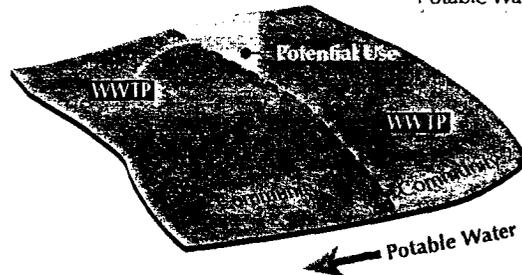
EXAMPLE A

Community 1 Pays Community 2 to Recycle in Exchange for Potable Water



EXAMPLE B

Community 1 Provides Recycled Water to Community 2 in Exchange for Potable Water



Program Funding

Costs of Regional Water Recycling

As previously described, the Regional Master Plan's recommendations for project phasing were developed by assessing the overall value of benefits versus costs for various percentages of demand served. The near-term projects represent the least costly method of serving users because:

- Connections are made from the closest treatment plant meeting user requirements, irrespective of agency boundaries.
- Existing tertiary treatment capacities are utilized to the greatest extent practical to avoid the costs of treatment plant upgrades.
- Recycled water flows are routed together in common corridor alignments to take advantage of economies of scale provided by larger pipe sizes and shared rights of way.

The average unit cost for the near-term (2010) projects is currently estimated to be approximately \$600 per acre foot of recycled water delivered. This cost is less than many other recycling projects due to the approach summarized above, and due to the fact that it represents the average of a range of costs for individual projects. This \$600 per acre foot cost may appear to be higher than other new water supply costs, but typically, other water supply costs do not reflect the full cost of treatment and delivery to the customer. Other water supplies also may not provide the same level of benefits associated with recycled water (e.g., dry year reliability, Bay-Delta water quality enhancements, etc.).

The total capital costs for implementation of the regional near-term program are currently estimated to be approximately \$700 million (in today's dollars). As previously indicated, this investment creates a system capable of supplying about 125,000 acre-feet of recycled water per year, and includes some facilities (located in regional service corridors) sized for demands projected to occur by the mid-term phase (2025).

Funding Plan

The first two steps of the BARWRP Feasibility Assessment have received 50 per-

cent funding from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as part of Title XVI, Public Law 102-575. State and local agencies have provided the matching funds for this effort. Local agencies have also been conducting a number of associated studies on their own that have contributed to the Regional Master Plan. Some local agencies have initiated implementation of the first phases of their projects, projects that are identified in the Master Plan as catalysts for Bay Area-wide water recycling. However, most local projects, and therefore the regional program, will not proceed in the near future without significant outside funding. **The major driving forces for water recycling—water supply reliability and Bay-Delta water quality—are overwhelming long-term issues that individual agencies cannot typically address on their own.**

The BARWRP Master Plan recommends that Step 3 of the Feasibility Assessment be a continuation of the current Title XVI authorization. To ensure that the near-term Bay Area water recycling program gets fully implemented by 2010, the Regional Master Plan recommends that 50 percent of the design and construction costs be funded by the federal and state governments, and that 50 percent be funded by local agencies. The federal share could come from Title XVI, the CALFED authorization, the Water Resources Development Act and/or new legislation. The state share could come from new CALFED funding and/or separate water bonds. The local share could come from the bonding capacity of individual agencies and/or a new regional joint powers authority. A preliminary schedule and cash flow diagram is presented below assuming that near-term implementation is broken up into six sets of projects. This schedule and cash flow will be refined in the final Regional Master Plan, due in September 1999.

BARWRP Near-Term Implementation

Preliminary Schedule

- Project Set No. 1
- Project Set No. 2
- Project Set No. 3
- Project Set No. 4
- Project Set No. 5
- Project Set No. 6

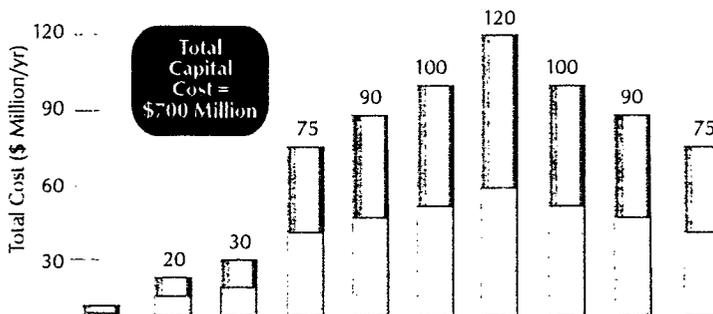
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010

PREDESIGN DESIGN CONSTRUCTION

Projected Yield = 125,000 acre-feet/yr.

Projected Cash Flow

Local State/Federal



Recommended Actions to Implement Bay Area Water Recycling

FEDERAL AGENCIES

ALL

- Support Regional Master Plan Recommendations
- Support Water Recycling as Baseline Action for CALFED
- Support CALFED Funding of Near-Term Implementation
- Support Funding of Water Recycling Research and Public Education

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

- Modify Water Supply Agreements to Encourage Recycling
- Support Water Transfers Related to Recycling
- Support Title XVI Funding of Step 3 of Feasibility Phase
- Support Title XVI Funding of Near-Term Implementation

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

- Support Water Resources Development Act Funding of Near-Term Implementation

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

- Support Funding of Studies for Environmental Use of Recycled Water
- Support Funding of Watershed Studies for Bay-Delta Ecosystem
- Support Mass Based Approach to Toxics Control in the Bay and Delta
- Support Trading Credits Related to Mass Discharges
- Support Brine and Cooling Tower Blowdown Discharge in Existing Outfalls

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

- Support NEPA Compliance for Near-Term Projects
- Support Studies of Environmental Use of Recycled Water
- Support Mass Based Approach to Toxics Control in the Bay and Delta

STATE AGENCIES

ALL

- Support Regional Master Plan Recommendations
- Support Water Recycling as Baseline Action for CALFED
- Support CALFED Funding of Near-Term Implementation
- Support Funding of Water Recycling Research and Public Education

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

- Support Water Transfers Related to Recycling

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

- Take Leadership Role in Planned Water Recycling Research
- Take Leadership Role in Public Education Regarding Safety of Recycling

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

- Support Studies of Environmental Use of Recycled Water

STATE WATER RESOURCES/ CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

- Support Funding of Studies for Environmental Use of Recycled Water
- Support Funding of Watershed Studies for Bay-Delta Ecosystem
- Support Mass Based Approach to Toxics Control in the Bay and Delta
- Support Trading Credits Related to Mass Discharges
- Support Brine and Cooling Tower Blowdown Discharge in Existing Outfalls
- Support Studies to Reduce Salts and Other Constituents of Concern for Recycling
- Support Water Transfers Related to Recycling

LOCAL AGENCIES

ALL

- Support Regional Master Plan Recommendations
- Support Ongoing Regional Entity to Coordinate Bay Area Water Recycling
- Support Water Recycling as Baseline Action for CALFED
- Support CALFED Funding of Near-Term Implementation
- Support Title XVI Funding of Step 3 of Feasibility Phase
- Support Title XVI Funding of Near-Term Implementation
- Support Funding of Water Recycling Research and Public Education

CITIES/COUNTIES

- Develop Ordinances to Encourage/Require Recycled Water Use

WATER AGENCIES

- Support Water Recycling as Baseline Action for CALFED
- Refine Local Recycling Projects to Incorporate Regional Master Plan Recommendations
- Modify Water Supply Agreements to Encourage Recycling
- Develop Cooperative Agreements with Other Agencies as Appropriate to Enable Water Transfers Related to Recycling

WASTEWATER AGENCIES

- Support Studies for Environmental Use of Recycled Water
- Support Watershed Studies for Bay-Delta Ecosystem
- Support Mass Based Approach to Toxics Control in the Bay and Delta
- Support Trading Credits Related to Mass Discharges
- Support Brine and Cooling Tower Blowdown Discharge in Existing Outfalls
- Support Studies to Reduce Salts and Other Constituents of Concern for Recycling

In the early 1990's - following years of drought and facing limited water supplies in the future - a partnership of San Francisco Bay Area water and wastewater agencies joined together with state and federal agencies to study the feasibility of using high quality recycled water to augment water supplies and help the Bay-Delta ecosystem. Today, the San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Recycling Program presents a master plan for regional water recycling and requests the assistance of state and federal funds to join with the local commitment to make significant water recycling a reality in the Bay Area. Using recycled water improves the water supply reliability of the region and the state, improves water quality of the San Francisco Bay and Delta, and contributes to the long-term restoration of the Bay-Delta environment.



*San Francisco
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