

City of Brentwood 2023 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Report

Prepared for
City of Brentwood
Brentwood, CA
June 29, 2023

FINAL

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Table of Contents

List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vi
List of Abbreviations	vii
1. City Background	1-1
1.1 Water Supply	1-1
1.2 Water Supply Reliability.....	1-1
2. Annual Water Supply and Demand Procedures	2-1
2.1 Decision Making Process	2-1
3. Annual Water Supply and Demand Analysis	3-1
3.1 Current Year Unconstrained Water Demands.....	3-2
3.2 Current Year Available Supply.....	3-3
3.2.1 Groundwater	3-3
3.2.2 Surface Water Supplies	3-3
3.2.3 Recycled Water.....	3-4
3.2.4 Constraints on Surface Water Resources.....	3-4
3.2.5 Constraints on Groundwater Sources	3-4
3.2.6 Summary of Available Water Supply	3-5
3.3 Water Supply and Demand Comparison	3-6
4. Planned Shortage Response Actions.....	4-1
5. References	5-1
Appendix A: CCWD 2023 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment – Supply Allocations Letter A-1	

List of Figures

Figure 1-1. City of Brentwood Water Service Area1-2
 Figure 2-1. Annual Assessment Procedure and Decision-Making Process.....2-2

List of Tables

Table 3-1. (DWR Table 1) Annual Assessment Information3-1
 Table 3-2. (DWR Table 2) Water Demands^a3-2
 Table 3-3. (DWR Table 3) Water Supplies^a.....3-5
 Table 3-4a. (DWR Table 4P) Potable Water Shortage Assessment^a.....3-6
 Table 3-4b. (DWR Table 4NP) Non-Potable Water Shortage Assessment^a3-7
 Table 4-1. (DWR Table 5) Planned Water Shortage Response Actions.....4-1

List of Abbreviations

AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
Annual Assessment	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
CCWD	Contra Costa Water District
City	City of Brentwood
COBWTP	City of Brentwood Water Treatment Plant
Delta	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ECCID	East Contra Costa Irrigation District
EO	Executive Order
FY	Fiscal year
GPCD	gallons per capita per day
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
MG	million gallons
MGD	million gallons per day
MGY	million gallons per year
RBWTP	Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant
ECC Subbasin	East Contra Costa Subbasin
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WTP	Water treatment plant
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant

Section 1

City Background

The City of Brentwood (City) lies in Eastern Contra Costa County and is bounded to the north by the City of Oakley, to the west by the City of Antioch, and to the south and east by unincorporated portions of Contra Costa County. The City was incorporated in 1948. Its incorporated boundary currently totals 14.8 square miles (9,502 acres), with a sphere of influence totaling 17.4 square miles (11,129 acres) (City of Brentwood, 2021a). The City provides water treatment and distribution services as well as wastewater collection and treatment services for its residents and businesses. The City's water distribution system consists of three pressure zones, one potable water treatment plant (WTP), nine groundwater wells (five of which are active), six water reservoirs, seven water booster pump stations, and 347 miles of water mains within the city limits (City of Brentwood, 2013a). The City also has one wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Figure 1-1 shows the service area and its surroundings.

1.1 Water Supply

The City's water supply consists of surface water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), groundwater from the East Contra Costa Subbasin (ECC Subbasin), and recycled water. The reliability of the City's surface water supplies is relatively high since the permanent purchase entitlement from which the City's supplies stem are protected by pre-1914 water rights, which historically have not been subject to delivery reductions during water shortages, including regulatory restricted and drought years. The City's groundwater supply appears to be fairly reliable as available data for the ECC Subbasin indicate that historical extraction patterns have not exceeded the safe yield of the basin (City of Brentwood, 2021b). The comparison of current and projected water supply and demand conducted as part of the water supply reliability assessment in the 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) showed that the City water supply is adequate to meet the projected demand across all year types.

1.2 Water Supply Reliability

Even though the reliability of the City's water supply is relatively high, there are issues that could result in the City declaring a water shortage stage condition. Below is a list of the key issues that could potentially result in a shortage condition for the City.

- State mandates due to drought circumstances.
- Availability of Delta water supplies:
 - Climate change-related sea-level rise and extreme weather
 - Water quality conditions/contamination
 - Mechanical breakdown of surface water diversion structure, intake, or WTP facilities
- Declining groundwater levels.
- Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) groundwater pumping limitations (this is a future potential condition - to be defined by the East Contra Costa Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Agencies).
- Contamination of one or more wells.

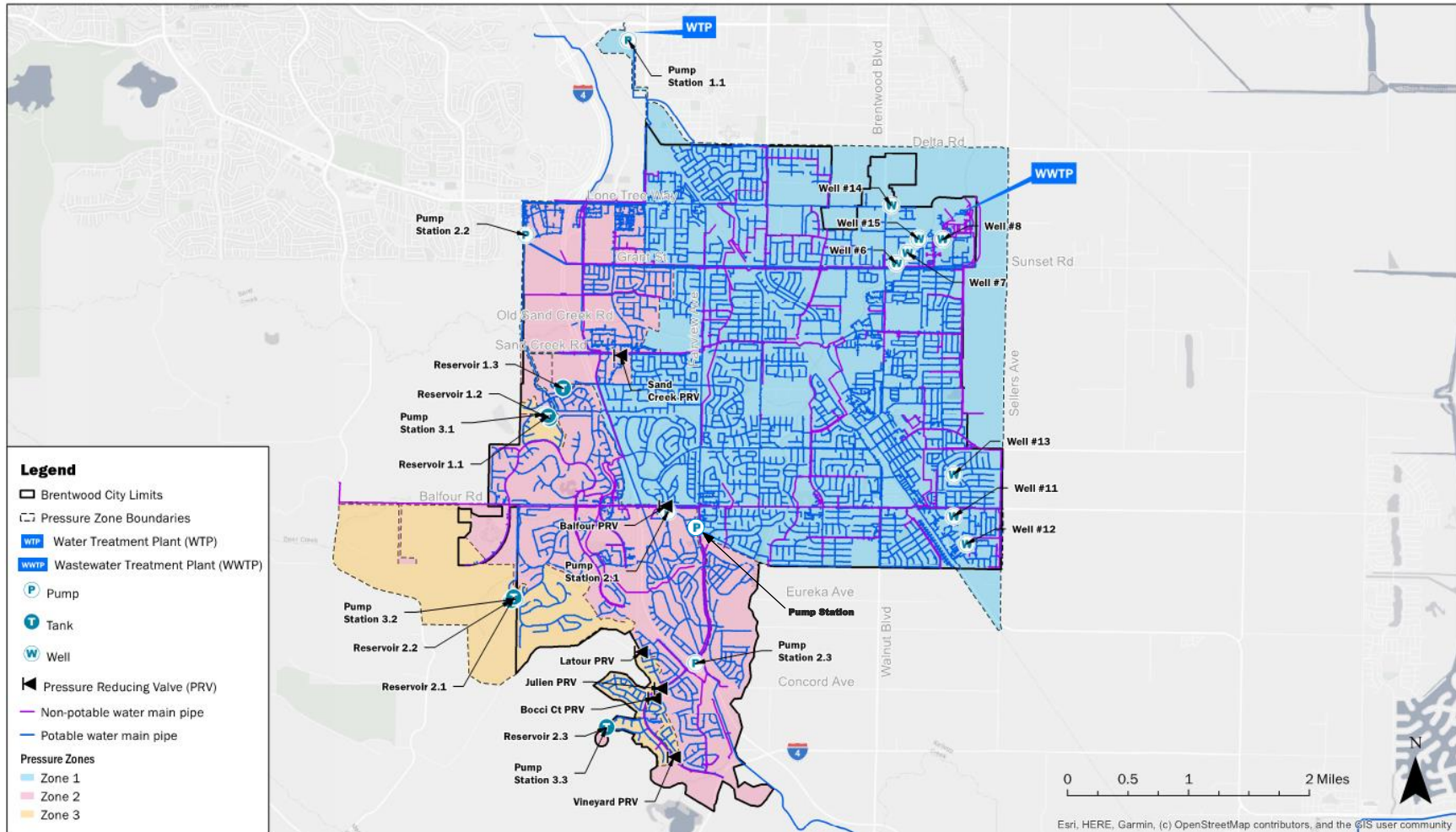


Figure 1-1. City of Brentwood Water Service Area

Section 2

Annual Water Supply and Demand Procedures

In 2018, the California Legislature enacted into law new requirements for urban water suppliers to increase drought resilience and to improve communication of water shortage response actions. Among other activities, this legislation required each urban water supplier to prepare an Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (Annual Assessment) and submit an Annual Water Shortage Assessment Report to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) on or before July 1, 2022, and every year thereafter. The Annual Assessment Report is submitted to DWR with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with each suppliers Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

The City's Annual Assessment determination is based on considerations of unconstrained water demand, available water supplies, and infrastructure capabilities. Since shortages are based on the difference between expected water supplies and unconstrained demand under current year and subsequent dry year conditions (i.e., July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, referred to as Current Year hereinafter), the locally applicable evaluation criteria used in the Annual Assessment for determining a shortage includes the following:

- Depiction of Current Year based on best-available data, including anticipated hydrologic conditions.
- Current Year unconstrained demand for the City's customers considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors.
- Estimation of available water supply for Current Year.

What follows is an overview of the City's Annual Assessment procedures and a summary of the key data inputs that went into the analysis.

2.1 Decision Making Process

The City's Annual Assessment follows the steps that are outlined in the City's 2020 UWMP and that are illustrated in Figure 2-1. These steps are described below. The procedures will continue to be reviewed and updated as necessary.

Step 1. Estimate Unconstrained Customer Demand - Current Year unconstrained demand considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable is estimated. Unconstrained customer demand does not include demand reductions that may occur as a result of the City implementing any special shortage response actions that may be necessary.

Step 2. Estimate Available Water Supply - The available water supply by source is estimated for the Current Year:

- Quantify each source of water supply and provide descriptive text of each source.

- Quantify Current Year available supply by source, this includes coordinating with East Contra Costa Irrigation District (ECCID) and Contra Costa Water District (CCWD) and considerations for hydrological and regulatory conditions.
- Considerations for water supply availability estimates by source:
 - The existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints as they impact the City’s ability to deliver supplies to meet expected customer water use needs in the coming year should be considered
 - Specific locally applicable factors that can influence or disrupt each supply source

Step 3. Compare Projected Water Supplies to Demands – The estimated water supplies identified in the Annual Assessment represent the maximum water demand that can be met after factoring in the considerations noted in Step 2.

Step 4. Identify and Quantify Anticipated Water Supply Shortages, if any – The estimated water supplies in comparison to unconstrained water demands identified and quantified any anticipated water shortages. Depending on the extent of the projected shortage, the appropriate shortage stage would be selected at this stage.

Step 5. Develop Draft Annual Assessment Report – The City compiles the draft Annual Assessment report based on the format determined by DWR using the key data inputs and evaluation criteria.

Step 6. Review Draft Annual Assessment Report – The City reviews and provides comment on the draft Annual Assessment report.

Step 7. Address Comments to the Draft Annual Assessment Report, Finalize Report – The City addressed internal comments to the draft Annual Assessment report and finalizes the report.

Step 8. Submit Annual Assessment Report to DWR – The City submits the Annual Assessment report to DWR.



Figure 2-1. Annual Assessment Procedure and Decision-Making Process

Section 3

Annual Water Supply and Demand Analysis

The following sections describe the approach that was utilized to estimate unconstrained water demand, available water supply, the supply and demand analysis, and any planned shortage response actions. For the purpose of this Annual Assessment, the Current Year is defined as the twelve-month period which ends on June 30th, preceding the July 1st due date of the Annual Assessment Report. Other pertinent information on the City’s Annual Assessment is included in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. (DWR Table 1) Annual Assessment Information	
Year Covered by This Shortage Report	
Start:	July 1, 2023
End:	June 30, 2024
Volume Unit for Reported Supply and Demand:	Million Gallons
Supplier’s Annual Assessment Planning Cycle	
Start Month:	July
End Month:	June
Data Reporting Interval Used:	Monthly
Water Supplier’s Contact Information	
Water Supplier’s Name:	City of Brentwood
Contact Name:	James Wolfe
Contact Title:	Water Operations Manager
Street Address:	2201 Elkins Way, Brentwood, CA
ZIP Code:	94513
Phone Number:	(925) 516-6025
Email Address:	jwolfe@brentwoodca.gov
Report Preparer’s Contact Information	
Preparer’s Organization Name:	Brown and Caldwell
Preparer’s Contact Name:	Rene Guillen
Phone Number:	(925) 210-2464
Email Address:	rguillen@brwncald.com
Supplier’s Water Shortage Contingency Plan	
Water Shortage Contingency Plan Title:	City of Brentwood Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Water Shortage Contingency Plan Adoption Date:	5/25/2021



Table 3-1. (DWR Table 1) Annual Assessment Information	
Other Annual Assessment Related Activities	
Annual Assessment/ Shortage Report Title:	City of Brentwood’s 2023 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment Report
Annual Assessment / Shortage Report Approval Date:	N/A

3.1 Current Year Unconstrained Water Demands

The City’s water system serves more than 21,000 connections. Historical water deliveries for the following water sectors were obtained from the City’s annual reports:

Single-Family Residential – This sector refers to single-family residences in an identifiable suburban residential neighborhood or cluster-style development designed with open space and other amenities.

Multi-Family Residential – This sector refers to families living in apartments and condominiums in structures of two or three stories with off-street parking and other requirements for higher density living.

Commercial/Institutional/Industrial – This sector includes commercial, government, and industrial uses. It primarily includes uses associated with commercial buildings (e.g., landscaping; toilets; heating, ventilation, air conditioning, etc.) and commercial uses (e.g., car washes, laundries, nurseries, etc.).

Landscape – This sector primarily includes raw water (untreated) use for irrigation at parks, schools, cemeteries, churches, residences, or public facilities. This sector also includes recycled water at various parkways and landscaped medians throughout the City.

Other – This sector includes metered water used for construction and unmetered water used for fire response from fire hydrants throughout the City. Hydrant meters are read quarterly.

Water demand projections were estimated using an assumed gallons per capita day (GPCD) of 152 and population projections. This GPCD was estimated based on the water use between 2018 and 2020. This approach takes into account steady stabilization of post-drought water use levels of 2018 and 2019 with increased levels of residential water use in 2020 due to the COVID 19 pandemic. The year 2020 water use was included in the assumption since it is expected that remote work and social habits will persist in the following years, causing water use trends from 2020 to affect future years instead of acting as an isolated event. Observed water use in 2021 and 2022 support this assumption. This approach is consistent with the approach that was utilized in the City’s 2020 UWMP and 2022 Annual Assessment. Table 3-2 presents the projected water demands used in this Annual Assessment.

Table 3-2. (DWR Table 2) Water Demands ^a																
Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment for Non-Potable Supplies	Start Year: 2023													Total by Water Demand Type
			Volumetric Unit Used: million gallons													
			Projected Water Demands - Volume													
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		
Demands Served by Potable Supplies																
Single Family		--	279	286	271	229	183	129	118	119	130	180	219	267	2,408	

Table 3-2. (DWR Table 2) Water Demands^a

Use Type	Additional Description	Level of Treatment for Non-Potable Supplies	Start Year: 2023												Total by Water Demand Type
			Volumetric Unit Used: million gallons												
			Projected Water Demands - Volume												
Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun				
Multi-Family		--	10	11	11	10	9	8	8	8	7	8	9	10	107
Commercial		--	19	20	20	18	17	14	14	14	14	15	17	20	203
Industrial	Included with Commercial use data	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutional/Governmental	Included with Commercial use data	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landscape	From potable water supply	--	92	95	89	69	38	14	6	11	21	32	63	84	613
Other Potable		--	2	1	0	3	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	14
Losses		--	49	50	48	40	30	20	18	19	21	29	37	46	407
Total by Month (Potable)			451	462	439	370	277	185	167	171	193	264	345	428	3,752
Demands Served by Non-Potable Supplies															
Landscape	Recycled Water	Tertiary	54	51	44	32	18	5	4	8	14	23	46	51	348
Total by Month (Non-Potable)			54	51	44	32	18	5	4	8	14	23	46	51	348

Notes:

Values in green cells are auto calculated using demand data.

Units: million gallons (MG)

--: not applicable

a. Projections are based on best available data at time of submitting the report and actual demand volumes could be different due to many factors.

3.2 Current Year Available Supply

The City's current supply consists of both surface water from the Delta, groundwater from existing wells located in the ECC Subbasin, and recycled water. These supply sources are briefly described below including the assumptions that were used to estimate the amount of available supply for the Current Year.

3.2.1 Groundwater

The City pumps groundwater from the ECC Subbasin, an alluvial basin underlying the City. The City has nine permitted groundwater wells within its service area, five of which are active wells. The total design capacity of the wells is 6.05 million gallons per day (MGD). The reliable capacity of the wells, where reliable well capacity is the capacity of all the wells minus the capacity of the largest well, is 4.61 MGD. However, due to several factors including water quality concerns, the City anticipates only being able to pump 2.5 MGD, which equates to about 913 million gallons (MG) for the year.

3.2.2 Surface Water Supplies

The City's surface water supply stems from an agreement with ECCID that provides the City with a permanent entitlement to purchase 14,800 acre-feet per year (AFY) (4,823 MG per year [MGY]) of

surplus irrigation water from the Delta. ECCID has pre-1914 water rights, which historically have not been subject to delivery reductions during water shortages, including regulatory restricted and drought years. The City anticipates being able to tap into the entire 4,823 MGY purchase entitlement for the Current Year even though historically the need to do so has not been there.

The City's surface water supply is transported through the Contra Costa Canal where a portion of the water is treated at the CCWD Randall-Bold Water Treatment Plant (RBWTP) and the rest is either treated at the City of Brentwood Water Treatment Plant (COBWTP) or can be used as raw surface water for non-potable landscape irrigation. The RBWTP has a design capacity to treat up to 50 MGD and is jointly owned by Diablo Water District and CCWD. The City has purchased a permanent capacity share of 6 MGD at the RBWTP and may use additional capacity on an as-need basis (CCWD, 2020). CCWD informed the City that no restrictions would be imposed on this allotment for this next fiscal year (FY) (see Appendix A for the letter that was provided by CCWD). However, based on expected development and current demands within the CCWD overlap area, the City anticipates only utilizing 1,902 AF (620 MG) for this Current Year.

The COBWTP was built in 2008 and can treat up to 16.5 MGD (6,023 MGY) of surface water. The COBWTP is designed so that it can be expanded to an ultimate capacity of 33 MGD (12,045 MGY) to serve a portion of the City's projected water demands through 2045. For this assessment, it is assumed that 3,909 MGY of water would be made available through the COBWTP and that approximately 294 MGY would be made available as raw surface water for non-potable landscape irrigation.

3.2.3 Recycled Water

Recycled water is an important part of the City's water resources. Recycled water allows the City to conserve potable water, thereby ensuring a reliable water supply for current and future demand. The City has developed preliminary planning documents to identify uses for recycled wastewater at both existing and future sites. Recycled water demands are estimated to be 2,111 AF (688 MGY) at buildout (City of Brentwood, 2013b). However, expansion of the recycled water system to meet the demand for some of these customers will likely come at a high cost per acre foot of demand added (City of Brentwood, 2013b). A buildout demand totaling 1,560 AF (508 MGY) is deemed more feasible (City of Brentwood, 2013b). It is anticipated that up to 913 MG recycled water could be available for the Current Year.

3.2.4 Constraints on Surface Water Resources

The City's surface water supply is from the San Joaquin River Delta. Due to weather variations, storm events, and diurnal patterns, water quality for each of the three sources of surface water (Old River, Middle River, and Rock Slough) in the Contra Costa Canal can fluctuate from year to year, seasonally, daily, and even hourly. Raw water from the Delta is characterized by low to moderate levels of turbidity, minerals, and natural organic matter. Pathogenic organisms tend to be present in low concentrations as well (City of Brentwood, 2016). Water from the Contra Costa Canal is routinely monitored for pesticides and other contaminants (e.g., synthetic organic compounds, nitrate, radionuclides, perchlorate, arsenic). These constituents are typically not detected (City of Brentwood, 2019). The COBWTP and RBWTP are amply equipped to handle the fluctuations in raw water quality and consistently produce a high-quality treated water.

3.2.5 Constraints on Groundwater Sources

While DWR has not designated the ECC Subbasin in overdraft and current groundwater levels and raw water delivery rates are assumed to be constant for the 2020 UWMP, the City is aware that future conditions may vary. Environmental factors, such as drought conditions, and water quality

factors, such as groundwater contamination, have the potential to affect this resource adversely. The City is prepared to manage any changes that may occur due to extended drought or potential effects of climate change adaptively via conservation measures and an increased use of recycled water.

3.2.6 Summary of Available Water Supply

Table 3-3 presents the water supplies anticipated to be available for the Current Year.

Table 3-3. (DWR Table 3) Water Supplies ^a																
Water Supply	Additional Detail on Water Supply	Start Year: 2023												Water Quality	Total Right or Safe Yield (Optional)	
		Volumetric Unit Used: million gallons														
		Projected Water Supplies - Volume														
		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total by Water Supply Type		
Potable Supplies																
Groundwater (not desal.)	ECC Subbasin 5-22.19	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	913	--	See notes below
Surface water (not desal.)	COBWTP Supply (ECCID)	503	503	503	384	345	164	48	78	259	218	414	490	3,909	--	See notes below
Purchased /Imported Water	RBWTP Supply (ECCID)	47	28	18	38	13	41	129	102	30	69	70	37	620	--	See notes below
Surface water (not desal.)	ECCID Non-Potable Supply	45	46	42	32	11	3	2	8	13	19	33	39	294	--	See notes below
Total by Month (Potable)		671	653	639	531	444	283	256	265	378	381	592	642	5,735	--	--
Non-Potable Supplies																
Recycled Water	City WWTP Supply	143	135	116	84	47	13	11	20	35	59	118	132	913	Tertiary	See notes below
Total by Month (Non-Potable)		143	135	116	84	47	13	11	20	35	59	118	132	913	--	--

Notes:

Values in green cells are auto calculated using water supply data.

Units: million gallons (MG)

--: not applicable

a. Projections are based on best available data at time of submitting the report and actual supply volumes could be different due to many factors.

Groundwater (ECC Subbasin 5-22.19): The firm design capacity of the City’s wells is 4.61 mgd. However, due to several factors including water quality concerns, the City anticipates only being able to pump 2.5 MGD, which equates to about 913 million gallons (MG) for the year.

City Water Entitlement: The total ECCID purchase entitlement is that of 4,823 MGY (14,800 AFY). A portion of this water is treated at RBWTP and the rest of the total was split between potable and non-potable supplies based on an average of actual 2018 to 2020 water use. 93 percent of the total supply was allotted for potable use and 7 percent was allotted for non-potable use.

RBWTP Supply: The City has a permanent treatment capacity share of 6 mgd. The 6 mgd that is treated at RBWTP comes from the total ECCID purchase entitlement of 4,823 MGY. However, based on expected development and current demands within the CCWD overlap area, the City anticipates only utilizing 1,902 AF (620 MG) this upcoming FY.

Recycled Water: It is assumed that 50% of the WWTP capacity is available for future recycled water use.



3.3 Water Supply and Demand Comparison

The water supply and demand comparison for Current Year potable and non-potable water is presented in the Tables 3-4a and 3-4b, respectively. Water supply for potable water use is sufficient every month for the time period covered by this Annual Assessment. Note that no shortage condition has been triggered and no shortage response actions are anticipated during the assessment period.

Table 3-4a. (DWR Table 4P) Potable Water Shortage Assessment ^a													
	Start Year: 2023												Total
	Volumetric Unit Used: million gallons												
	Projected Water Demands - Volume												
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Anticipated Unconstrained Demand	451	462	439	370	277	185	167	171	193	264	345	428	3,752
Anticipated Total Water Supply	671	653	639	531	444	283	256	265	378	381	592	642	5,735
Surplus/Shortage without WSCP Action	220	192	200	161	167	98	88	94	184	117	247	214	1,983
Percent Surplus/Shortage without WSCP Action	49%	42%	46%	44%	60%	53%	53%	55%	95%	44%	71%	50%	53%
State Standard Shortage Level	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planned WSCP Actions													
Benefit from WSCP: Supply Augmentation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benefit from WSCP: Demand Reduction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Revised Surplus/Shortage with WSCP	220	192	200	161	167	98	88	94	184	117	247	214	1,983
Percent Revised Surplus/Shortage with WSCP	49%	42%	46%	44%	60%	53%	53%	55%	95%	44%	71%	50%	53%

Notes:

Values in orange cells were pulled from Tables 3-2 and 3-3.

Values in green cells are auto calculated using water supply and demand data.

Units: million gallons (MG)

--: not applicable

a. Assessments are based on best available data at time of submitting the report and actual volumes could be different due to many factors.

As shown in Table 3-4b, the City’s non-potable water supply is anticipated to be adequate to meet the projected non-potable demand. No shortage response actions are expected to be needed for the Current Year, much like what was observed for the potable water use assessment.

Table 3-4b. (DWR Table 4NP) Non-Potable Water Shortage Assessment^a

	Start Year: 2023												Total
	Volumetric Unit Used: million gallons												
	Projected Water Demands - Volume												
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Anticipated Unconstrained Demand: Non-Potable	54	51	44	32	18	5	4	8	14	23	46	51	348
Anticipated Total Water Supply: Non-Potable	143	135	116	84	47	13	11	20	35	59	118	132	913
Surplus/Shortage without WSCP Action: Non-Potable	89	84	73	52	29	8	7	12	22	36	72	81	565
Percent Surplus/Shortage without WSCP Action: Non-Potable	165%	165%	165%	165%	165%	165%	158%	158%	158%	158%	158%	158%	162%
Planned WSCP Actions													
Benefit from WSCP: Supply Augmentation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Benefit from WSCP: Demand Reduction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Revised Surplus/Shortage with WSCP	89	84	73	52	29	8	7	12	22	36	72	81	565
Percent Revised Surplus/Shortage with WSCP	165%	165%	165%	165%	165%	165%	158%	158%	158%	158%	158%	158%	162%

Notes:

Values in orange cells were pulled from Tables 3-2 and 3-3.

Values in green cells are auto calculated using water supply and demand data.

Units: million gallons (MG)

--: not applicable

a. Assessments are based on best available data at time of submitting the report and actual volumes could be different due to many factors.

It is important to note that the “Anticipated Total Water Supply” and “Anticipated Total Non-Potable Supply” totals shown in Table 3-4a and 3-4b, respectively, follow patterns established by historical production data to meet monthly water demands. The City has the ability and water supplies available to adjust the amount of water produced in any given month to meet potential demand variations. Note that these adjustments are subject to capacity limitations, like well and WTP capacity.

Section 4

Planned Shortage Response Actions

Based on the results of the supply and demand analysis, no supply shortage is projected through June 2024. No water shortage response actions are planned (see Table 4-1). However, the City will continue to monitor water supplies and demands to reassess shortage conditions and adjust response actions, if needed.

Table 4-1. (DWR Table 5) Planned Water Shortage Response Actions						
Anticipated Shortage Level	Actions: Demand Reduction, Supply Augmentation, and other Actions	Is action already being implemented	July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024			
			How much is action going to reduce the shortage gap?		When is the shortage response action anticipated to be implemented?	
			Enter Amount	Select % or Volume Unit	Start Month	End Month
0 (No Shortage)	No Actions	--	0	%	--	--

Notes:

--: not applicable

a. Assessments are based on best available data at time of submitting the report and actual volumes could be different due to many factors.

While the water supply and demand assessment does not forecast a water supply shortage, since 2016 the City permanently adopted several water efficiency best practices that support water conservation. The City maintains an ongoing public information campaign consisting of distribution of literature, speaking engagements, bill inserts, and conversation messages printed in local newspapers and on the City’s internet web page. The City also provides as needed updates to the public and governmental bodies to explain potential drought situations including drought stages and mitigating actions. Educational programs in area schools are ongoing.

Section 5

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Appendix A: CCWD 2023 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment – Supply Allocations Letter

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May 30, 2023

Casey Wichert
Assistant Director of Public Works/Operations
City of Brentwood
2201 Elkins Way
Brentwood, CA 94513-7344

Subject: CCWD 2023 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment – Supply Allocations

Dear Casey Wichert:

The Contra Costa Water District (District) is currently preparing the 2023 Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment (AWSDA) in conformance with California Water Code Division 5, Part 2.6, Section 10632. This is a requirement for all urban water agencies in the State to submit to the Department of Water Resources no later than July 1, 2023.

The District ended several drought response actions, including conservation requests, on April 5th in consideration of the Central Valley Project (CVP) allocations, water supply conditions, and in response to the Governor's Executive Order N-5-23. The Executive Order removed the requirement for urban water suppliers to implement Level 2 of their water shortage contingency plans. The District has prepared an assessment of its water supply and projects sufficient supplies. Due to these conditions, municipal customers are not requested to reduce water use and supplies are sufficient to meet all contractual amounts.

If you would like to discuss this or have any questions or concerns, please contact me at (925) 688-8216 or Jill Mosley at (925) 688-8127 or jmosley@ccwater.com. The District looks forward to continuing to work with you as we complete the 2023 AWSDA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Kimberly Lin".

Kimberly Lin
Director of Planning

KL:JM:kg