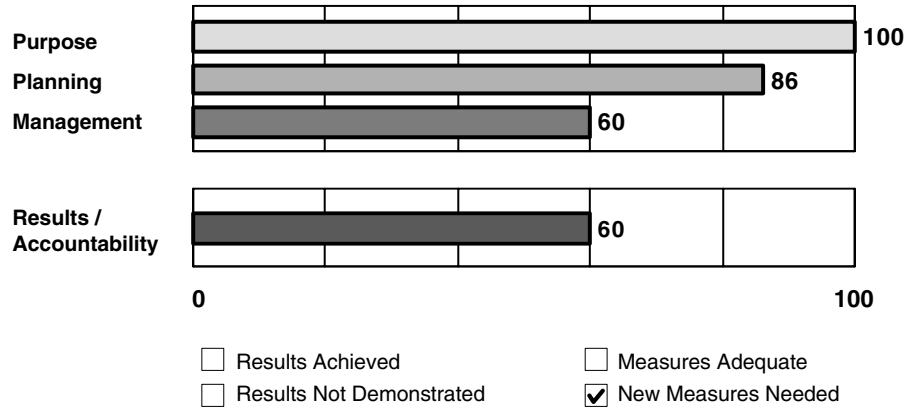


Program: Title XVI Water Reuse and Recycling

Agency: Department of the Interior

Bureau: Bureau of Reclamation



Key Performance Measures

Year Target Actual

Long-term Measure: Attain 500 thousand acre feet (taf) per year of recycled and reused water The Administration has determined that this is an inadequate goal because it has no time frame for reaching this benchmark of annual use. (New measure under development)	2002	none	98
Annual Measure: Execute all necessary cooperative agreements and obligation of appropriated funds An inadequate goal, because it measures outputs, not outcomes. (New measure under development)	2000	100%	97.3%
	2001	100%	97.7%
	2002	100%	98% (est.)
Long-term Measure: Increase affordability and public acceptance of water reuse projects through research Aim for 10% reduction in wastewater treatment cost Inadequate because no time frame. (New measure under development)			

Rating: Moderately Effective

Program Type: Competitive Grants

Program Summary:

Reclamation's Title XVI Water Reuse and Recycling Program is an earmark-driven grant program for local projects encouraging the reuse and recycling of wastewater. Additionally, a small component of the Title XVI program is dedicated to water reuse and recycling research, although this aspect of the program is only in its second year. The federal share of project funding is up to 100% for appraisal studies, up to 50% for feasibility studies, and up to 25% for project construction.

The assessment resulted in the following findings:

1. While water reuse and recycling is important to meeting the west's future water needs, this activity is not one of Reclamation's core functions.
2. There is no clear linkage between federal funding and progress toward outcomes. Performance measures need to be revised to better address the linkage between federal funding and performance. It is not clear what role Reclamation should play in pursuing water reuse and recycling research.
3. The program is moderately well-managed, although Reclamation's oversight of individual projects is limited by the strong degree of local control.
4. These water reuse and recycling projects help expand water supplies in areas that routinely face severe water shortages, and are especially important in helping to shift California from its dependence on Colorado River water.
5. Reclamation staff generally work very closely and effectively with local sponsors in project development and planning and are efficient in supplying grant funds and technical assistance to the projects.
6. The program's main weakness is its lack of long-term planning. Reclamation is reluctant to set any long-term goals within clear timeframes that would commit resources to this program that is tangential to its core mission.

To address these findings:

1. The Administration will consider reclamation's water research functions in the context of any re-alignment of federal water research priorities, and based on that analysis either expand or transfer those functions to another agency.
2. Because this program serves a function that is a local responsibility, the 2004 Budget scales back funding.

Program Funding Level (in millions of dollars)

<u>2002 Actual</u>	<u>2003 Estimate</u>	<u>2004 Estimate</u>
36	18	13