

SCAO Water Conservation FY99 Annual Report



WATER CONSERVATION FIELD SERVICES PLAN

FY 1999 ANNUAL REPORT

Southern California Area Office

In October of 1982, the Reclamation Reform Act (RRA) was approved by the U.S. Congress and signed into law. The RRA is a principal law that establishes the conditions under which entities can receive and use water from Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) projects. The law contains water conservation provisions that require each district that has entered into a repayment contract or water service contract pursuant to Federal Reclamation law to develop water conservation plans and implement appropriate water conservation measures (Section 210b). The RRA also calls upon Reclamation to encourage water conservation on Federal Reclamation projects (Section 210a), and directs the Secretary of the Interior to coordinate with and involve others in water conservation efforts. Specifically to southern California, Part 417 of Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, directs the Secretary of the Interior to consult with Colorado River water users annually regarding water conservation and the reasonable, beneficial use of Colorado River water.

In order to assist districts with their legal obligation under the RRA and to encourage water conservation on Federal and non-Federal projects, Reclamation established and developed the Water Conservation Field Services Program (WCFSP). The WCFSP is a voluntary program whereby Reclamation assists water users in effective water management planning and plan implementation through direct technical assistance and financial incentives. The WCFSP provides Reclamation an opportunity to develop partnerships with water agencies and encourages: 1) the development of quality water conservation plans; 2) progressive outreach and educational programs; 3) demonstrations of innovative conservation technologies; and 4) the implementation of effective efficiency measures.

In 1993, Reclamation became a signatory of the "Memorandum Of Understanding Regarding California Urban Water Conservation" (MOU). This MOU, signed by over 100 California urban water agencies, environmental organizations, and other public interest groups, established the California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC) of which Reclamation is an ex-officio member. The MOU includes 16 specific Best Management Practices, which the signatories agree to implement according to a specific implementation schedule.

The Southern California Area Office's WCFSP is specifically committed to assisting water agencies in their development of quality water conservation plans. It is also dedicated to the implementation of the Best Management Practices to meet the requirements of the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, as developed by the California Department of Water Resources.

LOCAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION



The Southern California Area Office (SCAO) is located in Temecula, California. Its service area encompasses all of southern California within the Lower Colorado Region with the exception of Imperial and Coachella valleys. Situated in a desert climate without enough fresh water locally to support the population and economy, the area is dependent on imported water from northern California and the Colorado River, one of the most controversial and heavily regulated rivers in the world. Any drought induced reductions in State Water Project deliveries, as well as court-mandated reductions from the Colorado River and Eastern Sierra streams, will make it difficult to sustain a \$500 billion economy with a population growth of approximately 200,000 people annually. In addition, the Secretary of the Interior, the Water Master of the Colorado River, has notified Californians to prepare for possible decreases in the water supply provided by the Colorado River, because of increasing demands from other Colorado River water recipients. Southern Californians are seeking ways to reduce their current use of approximately 5.2 million acre-feet back to their allotment of 4.4 million acre-feet of Colorado River water. The ongoing competition for water to serve the urban, agricultural, and environmental needs of the Lower Basin States, paired with impending reduction in Bay-Delta diversions, have resulted in significant uncertainties in the deliveries of firm water supplies to southern California.

In addition to these rising water demands, urban water agencies are confronted with water quality issues. Surface water and groundwater supplies have been contaminated by both man-made and natural substances. The most significant threat to water quality is non-point source pollution, which may include runoff from city streets, construction sites and agricultural fields, leaking underground storage tanks, accidental spills, and abandoned mines. High total dissolved solids (TDS) from natural sources, irrigation, reservoir evaporation, and municipal and industrial discharges are also concerns for southern California's water suppliers. Pathogens such as *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*, and recently traces of perchlorate, an inorganic contaminant, have been detected in the Colorado River. These pathogens are of special concern because of their ability to survive in the environment for long periods of time. At the same time, protecting water quality, which may also impact water allocation, is of

fundamental importance to fisheries, wildlife, and recreational interests.

Although much of the SCAO's jurisdiction is urbanized, there is a significant amount of valuable habitat. Wetlands within the area include salt marshes and estuaries, freshwater marshes, riparian woodland and a number of reservoirs and natural lakes. Vegetation is predominantly scrub lands consisting of coastal sage scrub and a number of chaparral vegetation communities. Other vegetation include oak woodland and grasslands. This diversity of vegetation types also leads to diverse wildlife species. These range from species adapted to the coastal and marine environments to those habitating in coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats. Marshes and riparian zones also support the diverse wildlife species. In addition, southern California encompasses the Pacific flyway and is the home of a large number of wintering waterfowl.

Societal values have evolved over the last century from an ethic of conquering nature to one of coexisting with it. This fundamental change in values combined with the passage of strict State and Federal laws protecting endangered species and their habitat, and law suits by environmental groups to enforce these laws, has impeded most conventional water development for the last two decades.

The SCAO's objectives are to encourage and facilitate water conservation and efficiency improvements on Federal and non-Federal projects and to assist agencies in meeting their demands. The SCAO's primary focus is to develop, institutionalize and deliver an incentive-based field program of direct assistance to water users for effective water management planning and implementation. Meanwhile, the WCFSP will assist Reclamation's Lower Colorado Regional Office in the facilitation and verification of reasonable, beneficial use of Colorado River water, as well as provide technical and/or financial assistance in the preparation or implementation of district plans. The SCAO has designed a program that actively promotes water conservation, assists districts with their responsibility to develop plans, and supports and complements existing State and other conservation programs.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The WCFSP has enabled the SCAO to build trusting, working partnerships with many of its customers. It has allowed several water agencies to embark on innovative conservation planning efforts and implement sound conservation measures. Through the WCFSP, southern California water agencies and districts have been given the opportunity to gain tremendous experience and familiarity with various aspects of planning programs, selecting and managing program contractors, tracking program costs, implementing quality assurance practices, and developing more cost-effective program designs. Equally important, the WCFSP has encouraged and promoted reliable water efficiency management and has allowed Reclamation to be recognized as an environmentally sensitive water resources manager.

Common measures or Best Management Practices (BMP) that are currently accepted and implemented by urban water agencies in the SCAO's jurisdiction are:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| BMP #1 | Water survey programs for single-family residential and multi-residential customers. |
| BMP #2 | Residential plumbing retrofit. |
| BMP #3 | System water audits, leak detection and repair. |
| BMP #4 | Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections. |
| BMP #5 | Large landscape conservation programs and incentives. |
| BMP #6 | High-Efficiency Washing Machine Rebate Programs. |
| BMP #7 | Public information programs. |
| BMP #8 | School education programs. |
| BMP #9 | Conservation programs for commercial, industrial and institutional accounts. |
| BMP # 10 | Wholesale agency assistance programs. |
| BMP # 11 | Conservation pricing. |
| BMP # 12 | Conservation coordinator. |
| BMP # 13 | Water waste prohibition. |

BMP # 14 Residential ULF toilet replacement programs.

As part of Reclamation's commitment to the implementation of the above-listed BMPs, Reclamation and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan, MWD) signed a cooperative agreement for implementing urban water conservation projects in southern California. The agreement, which concluded in Fiscal Year 1999, ultimately provided approximately \$3.5 million of Reclamation funding for 66 projects. Water agencies added an additional \$6 million of matching funds. Estimated water savings are 54,000 acre-feet per year, with an average cost per acre-foot of \$159. Projects ranged from device installations/retrofits (toilets, showerheads, irrigation controllers, etc.) to water use efficiency surveys (residential, landscape, and commercial/industrial/institutional) to student education and landscape research. Residential ultra-low-flush (ULF) toilet retrofit programs, which accounted for about 63 percent of Reclamation funding and 73 percent of the water savings, proved to be a very cost-effective program option. More than 56,000 ULF toilets were installed through this partnership. Another significant success of the program was its ability to permit many of the smaller agencies to initiate conservation programs that they might not otherwise have done because of costs. In addition to 19 of Metropolitan's member agencies participating, another 40 smaller retail agencies were part of the program. The joint Reclamation/Metropolitan funding often amounted to 90 percent of individual project costs. In addition, the Reclamation requirement that only signatories to California's urban water conservation MOU could apply for Reclamation co-funding, made the ranks of MOU signatories grow. All in all, this Reclamation grant program was a resounding success.

The efforts of the SCAO to implement water conservation plan measures in order to support water agencies' indicated goals have been very successful. The SCAO has completed several effective projects with efficiency measures and is continuing to schedule more programs and activities for implementation or continuation in the upcoming fiscal years.

Examples of new partnerships/programs that have begun in Fiscal Year 1999 and are continuing through Fiscal Year 2000 are listed on the following pages.

REGIONWIDE COMMERCIAL-INDUSTRIAL-INSTITUTIONAL (CII) WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Partners: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
(Metropolitan)
15 Member Agencies
7 Sub-Agencies

The objective of this new CII Program is to achieve savings in CII water use by replacing old high-water-use fixtures and equipment with new water conserving fixtures and equipment in CII facilities. In order to increase penetration of the southern California CII market, Metropolitan will use a nationwide approach in marketing the benefits of CII water conservation to end-users.

The program will target those specific end-uses where replacing an existing fixture would yield the highest annual lifetime water savings. This new partnership will enable metropolitan to increase the rebate amounts to a level that will attract greater participation.

The expected water saving from this CII Program is approximately 2,850 acre-feet per year over the lifetime of the retrofits.

MODELING WORK FOR FORECASTING DEMANDS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF WATER USE EFFICIENCY MEASURES IN ORANGE COUNTY

Partners: Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC)
 32 Retail Agencies throughout Orange County

This partnership will assist MWDOC in setting the stage for defining future resources needs within Orange County. Current demands in Orange County are approximately 650,000 acre-feet per year, which are projected to grow to about 870,000 acre-feet per year by 2020. Having a forecast methodology will help facilitate future planning, as will knowing how much demand reduction can be expected and by anticipating the costs and implementation responsibilities for water use efficiency measures. This partnership will allow MWDOC and Reclamation to produce demand forecasts and develop Best Management Practices Implementation Plans at the retail level.

CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CIMIS) UPGRADE

Partners: California Department of Water Resources (DWR)
 Bureau of Reclamation - Mid-Pacific Region
 Bureau of Reclamation - Yuma Area Office

The current CIMIS system contains 102 stations with over 60 of these stations purchased and maintained by local agencies, making CIMIS a successful partner with the local beneficiaries of the program. This network is the major source of reference evapotranspiration data for many agricultural and landscape water users throughout California. It provides data and information state-wide, and 51 stations out of the 102 existing stations are located in or adjacent to Reclamation's service areas. This partnership will assist DWR in upgrading or replacing the current software and database which will allow CIMIS users to access information through the Internet in a more user friendly browser.

In 1996, the University of California, Berkeley reported that the total benefits to California agricultural users of CIMIS from applied water reduction and increased yield increased by \$64.7 million per year. It is estimated that this upgraded site will have over 2000 hits per month.

ESTIMATION OF REFERENCE EVAPORATION (Eto) IN NON-IDEAL LOCATIONS STUDY

Partners: California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC)
Bureau of Reclamation - Mid-Pacific Region
San Diego County Water Authority
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
East Bay Municipal Water District

This state-wide partnership will assist the CUWCC in conducting a study to estimate reference Eto in non-ideal urban environment locations. This study will test a method of estimation in three different regions throughout California and will establish whether microclimate differences exist, and if the proposed method to estimate Eto at non-ideal sites is sufficiently accurate for use by the California Department of Water Resources. The results of the study will be used to recommend locations for CIMIS stations in these areas and will provide important information necessary for urban water agencies to perform Best Management Practice #5.

RESIDENTIAL HIGH-EFFICIENCY CLOTHES WASHER INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Partners: San Diego County Water Authority
San Diego Gas and Electric Company
City of San Diego
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

The San Diego County Water Authority is offering water customers in its service area a financial incentive to encourage replacing high water use clothes washers with high-efficiency clothes washer. These devices use approximately 30% less water per load than standard top-loading machines as well as offer significant energy savings. Implementation of a high-efficiency clothes washer rebate program is consistent with Best Management Practice #6.

This program projects a savings of approximately 126 acre-feet of water at a cost of \$736 per acre-foot saved over the estimated 14-year life of the machines.

ONGOING EFFORTS

The following programs are ongoing efforts from previous fiscal years which the SCAO has continued to support.

NATURAL RESOURCE LABORATORY MOBILE VAN - COMMENCEMENT 2000

Partners: Los Angeles Natural Resource Conservation Service Urban Team
Los Angeles Unified School District
Antelope Valley Resource Conservation District

This educational project provides natural resources education assistance to approximately 6,500 students, 300 teachers and administrators, and 500 residents and other community interests in the east and south-central areas of Los Angeles. The Mobile Van was customized to include watershed models, add-on modules, data collection and analytical tools and supplies, and technical materials needed for classes. The Mobile Van's mission to educate and inform schools and community interests about the influences of natural resources helped initiate and complete hands-on field study projects and supplemented the existing environmental education curriculum throughout Los Angeles.

MOBILE IRRIGATION WATER AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT LABS

Partners: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
 San Jacinto Basin Resource Conservation District
 Eastern Municipal Water District

This ongoing effort allows area growers and turf managers who are referred by Cooperative Extension farm advisors, local water district officials or previous customers, to examine poor irrigation performance, high water bills, poor crop yields or uncertainties about how to determine proper irrigation scheduling for farming or landscaping operations. Fundamental services provided by the Mobile Lab include comprehensive field evaluations of irrigation system performance; an assessment of water use history for crops or landscape; and irrigation system scheduling. Reclamation also sponsors an annual technical conference and trade show.

IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT MOBILE LAB

Partners: Riverside-Corona Resource Conservation District
 City of Corona
 Western Municipal Water District

This mobile lab conducted residential management evaluations on homes that have historically high water bills, problems with landscaping, drainage or other water related issues. The lab was able to demonstrate to homeowners ways to reduce runoff and drainage water, and manage irrigation on an as needed basis. Two homeowner workshops were held in the Fall and Spring to inform participants of the analysis. Irrigation schedules were provided based on how much water the landscapes really need. A video tape was produced to help pass on the lessons learned to other homeowners as well. Reclamation also purchased a CIMIS station for the City of Corona as part of this partnership.

MOBILE IRRIGATION EVALUATION LAB

Partners: Mission Resource Conservation District
 San Diego County Water Authority

The objective of this program is to evaluate the irrigation systems and irrigation practices of growers in San Diego County who are presently using Colorado River water supplied by the San Diego County Water Authority and its member agencies.

The Mobile Irrigation Lab will continue to provide on-site irrigation system evaluations which include evaluating the existing irrigation system while the system is in operation, and soil type analysis to determine water holding capacity and possible drainage problems. A written report will be compiled and returned to participating growers and will contain the following information: Summary of the system's hydraulic performance, including the system's pressure and flow rates; Emission uniformity; Recommendations for improvements; Detailed soil information; Baseline crop water use guidelines; Specification of sprinklers/Emitters; and All flow/pressure data collected during the evaluation.

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN & LEARNING CENTER

Partners: Otay Water District
Helix Water District
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
Cuyamaca Community College

The Water Conservation Garden Authority is designed, developed, and is maintaining a water conservation garden and learning center. This project will promote reduced water consumption by demonstrating and educating the application of xeriscape methods in the design, retrofit, and maintenance of landscapes that will result in a 50% savings in landscaping consumption. Reclamation will be recognized by two educational signage entitled, "The Edible Garden Exhibit" and the "Water Alternatives Exhibit". Reclamation's logo will be embossed in a highly visible area and its contribution will be recognized in press releases, newsletters, and other promotional materials. This project has been nominated for the 1999 Association of California Water Agency's Theodore Roosevelt Environmental Award.

RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR MOISTURE SENSOR PROGRAM

Partner: Southern California Water Company

As a result of this program, 300 residential moisture sensors which meet Best Management Practice #1 have been installed. Moisture sensors were installed in residences which have an automatic sprinkler system and a minimum of 500 square feet of turf. A comparison of pre-intervention water use history to post-intervention water use history will be documented and included in a final report. Moisture sensors conserve water by not allowing a time clock to actuate control valves when water is not needed.

It is estimated that in a single family dwelling unit, water saving from a moisture sensor is 127 gallons per day. Over 5 years, 300 installed sensors could save as much as 213 acre-feet of water.

CALIFORNIA URBAN WATER CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Partners: California Urban Water Conservation Council (CUWCC)
Over 100 signatories to the MOU
California Department of Water Resources

The CUWCC was formed to participate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of water conservation practices by signatory agencies in California. CALFED is recommending the CUWCC adopt a process for endorsement or certification of water supplier compliance with the terms of the MOU as part of CALFED's Water Use Efficiency Program. The proposed certification process would serve as a basis for assuring that urban areas are implementing cost-effective water use efficiency measures. A grant has been issued to assist the CUWCC to become the key facilitator of urban water conservation planning and implementation in California.

The CUWCC and the BMP process it oversees are now central to existing and proposed State and Federal urban water conservation initiatives, including the following: CVPIA, Urban Water Management Planning, California's 4.4 Plan, and CALFED Water Use Efficiency Program.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOP PARTICIPATION

- ! 1999 Annual California Water Policy 9 Conference for The Public Officials for Water and Environmental Reform (POWER). The Water Conservation Specialist served on the Conference Steering Committee and helped provide valuable input on California's current water issues.
- ! NEST Advisory Committee - The Water Conservation Specialist is currently on the Advisory Board for the Network for Environmental Science Teaching (NEST). This committee has partnered with the California Regional Environmental Education Coordinators Network (CREEC), a state-wide effort of the California Department of Education to enhance the environmental literacy of teachers and students throughout four counties. NEST liaisons throughout San Bernardino, Riverside, Mono, and Inyo counties, receive a how-to guide, a local resources guide, a quarterly newsletter, environmental curriculum, and invitations to workshops and meetings. Thus, these teachers can learn about environmental resources and how to integrate these resources into lessons.
- ! Recycled Water Site Supervisor Class - San Diego County Water Authority. SCAO assumed costs associated with printing and assembling "Training Guide/Reference Manuals" for the one-day class.
- ! Recycled Water Training - CA-NV Section, AWWA
SCAO assumed costs associated with printing and assembling "Training Guide/Reference Manuals" for the one-day class through a partnership with the South Coast Water District.

PROGRAM RESOURCES

In Fiscal Year 1999, one-full time Water Conservation Specialist was devoted to implementing the WCFSP and continued to actively seek public input and assist in the development of a strong water conservation program throughout southern California. It has continued to be the goal of the Water Conservation Specialist to coordinate efforts between Reclamation and other stakeholders, lead water agencies, and other State and Federal agencies to support a progressive water conservation ethic within the SCAO's service area.

Funding for the WCFSP consisted of \$425,000 in Water Management and Conservation (WMC) funds, which included Fiscal Year 1998 carry-over funds and \$178,000 in Energy Incentive Program (EIP) funds for a total program budget of \$603,000. Table I represents an accounting of staff resources utilized in Fiscal Year 1999. Table II illustrates the budget resources that had been allocated for Fiscal Year 1999.

TABLE I.

Staff Resources		
Total number of Reclamation staff days planned for FY 1999		251
WCFSP Coordinator staff days used		185
Support Staff staff days used	Area Office	30
	Regional Office	5
	Denver Office	0
Total number of Reclamation staff days used in FY 1999		220
Estimated number of staff days from other organizations		40

TABLE II.

Budget Resources				
		WMC	EIP	Totals
Technical Assistance (staff and other)	Budgeted	\$75,000	\$5,000	\$80,000
	Expended	\$75,000	\$5,000	\$80,000
Financial Assistance (grants and other)	Budgeted	\$350,000	\$173,000	\$523,000

Budget Resources				
	Expended	\$350,000	\$137,000	\$487,000
Total WCFSP Program	Budgeted	\$425,000	\$178,000	\$603,000
	Expended	\$425,000	\$142,000	\$567,000
Total Program Accomplishment		100%	80%	94%

PROGRAM EVALUATION

There is only one water service contract within the SCAO's jurisdiction. The contract is with Metropolitan, however this contract is currently administered by Reclamation's Lower Colorado Regional Office. The service area of Metropolitan includes the southern California coastal plain and extends approximately 200 miles along the Pacific Ocean from the City of Oxnard to the Mexican border on the south, and it reaches 70 miles inland. The total area serviced by Metropolitan is approximately five percent of California's land area and includes portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura counties. There are 27 member agencies, including 14 cities, 12 municipal water districts and one county authority. (See Attachment #1)

It has been the SCAO's primary objective to provide assistance to each of these member agencies and sub-agencies. Under the California Water Code Section 10610 of the Urban Management Planning Act, every urban water supplier providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually must prepare and adopt an urban management plan. Therefore in addition to the water conservation implementation strategies, the SCAO's Water Conservation Specialist has continued to meet with several water agencies to inform them of the technical assistance available from Reclamation's staff to promote good water conservation planning and to inquire how Reclamation can be of assistance to them. It has been continually emphasized to all agencies that good plans should include goals, measures for implementation, and an appropriate time schedule for execution. The SCAO has provided agencies with a guidebook and computer software to help them develop adequate conservation plans.

The SCAO has also incorporated its water conservation activities with several other local Reclamation programs to complement, support and leverage an integrated water resource management strategy. Some examples of the other SCAO's programs are:

CTitle XVI water reclamation and reuse projects (PL 102-575) are being implemented throughout the southern California region to assist water agencies in developing a reliable, local water supply.

CThe Southern California Comprehensive Water Reclamation and Reuse Study is currently taking place to analyze the feasibility of a regional reclamation system which

will help reduce the region's reliance on water from the Colorado River.

CThe Imperial Irrigation District and San Diego County Water Authority are presently negotiating a water transfer that would permit a long-term transfer of major quantities of water to the San Diego region. This transfer will help Californians live within their Colorado River water entitlement of 4.4 million acre-feet per year.

CReclamation launched a "Bridging-the-Headgate" partnership initiative with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD), and the National Association of State Conservation Agencies (NASCA) in July of 1998. This partnership was formed to forge an even more active partnership between these lead agencies to encourage efficient agricultural water management and create new opportunities for synergism between some of the traditional "on-farm" and "off-farm" conservation assistance programs.

CThe SCAO has also maintained an effective alliance with the Mid-Pacific Region's Water Conservation Coordinators and is cognizant of laws and requirements under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act. This liaison has helped ensure that Reclamation's mission and goals are carried out in a uniform and effective manner throughout California, and has helped water agencies reduce duplication of their efforts.

In the SCAO's efforts to carry out Reclamation's mission, the WCFSP has been a key component to help obtain data, knowledge, and an assessment of its local customers' needs. The SCAO will continue to build strong working relationships to assist Reclamation in carrying out its goals as defined by the Government Performance Review Act (GPRA).

Annual Performance Goals fulfilled by activities implemented in FY 1999 for the SCAO included the following:

Strategic Plan Strategy 5: Increase Water Availability

Strategic Plan Goal: By 2002, review 100 percent of water conservation plans developed by Reclamation water users, ensure implementation of all those required by law or contract, and using incentive-based strategies, encourage implementation of all plans not required under law or contract.

Annual Performance Goal 01.05.21.99: In FY 1999, Reclamation provided technical assistance to water districts through implementation of a WCFSP, emphasizing four categories of activities at the Area Office level: conservation planning assistance, conservation education, demonstration of conservation technologies, and implementation of conservation measures. Specifically, Reclamation contacted at least 50 percent of water districts to offer assistance, and provided assistance to at least 25 percent of interested water districts.

Annual Performance Goal 01.05.22.99: In FY 1999, Reclamation reviewed and

commented on 100 percent of all plans submitted.

Annual Performance Goal 01.05.23.99: In FY 1999, Reclamation worked with partners to implement the four “fundamental” water conservation measures (water measurement; incentive pricing; education programming; and designation of conservation coordinator) through incentives.

The following table is a summary of the SCAO’s Water Conservation Field Services Program performance indicators for Fiscal Year 1999.

TABLE III.

Conservation Planning Indicators	
Number of districts required to prepare/submit plans	1
Number of acres/water users/population represented by RRA districts required to submit plans	>3,328,000 acres 27 member agencies >15,919,124 population
Number of districts with current plans	1 final draft
Number of districts overdue for plan development or update	0
Number of districts submitting plans in FY 1999	0
Number of acres served/population served by districts submitting plans	>3,328,000 acres >15,919,124 people
Number of conservation plans reviewed by Reclamation in FY 1999	2
Number of districts committed to developing/updating plan	1

This table represents a compilation of WCFSP assistance indicators.

TABLE IV.

Program Assistance Indicators	
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation planning	2
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation education	9
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation demonstrations	11
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation implementation	25

Program Assistance Indicators	
Number of districts assisted in developing and implementing WC measures	5
Number of districts with one-on-one meetings to review plans/explain WCFSP	5
Number of conservation measures/programs implemented by water districts/entities	27
Number of water districts/entities assisted with fundamental measures	10
Number of water districts/entities implementing fundamental measures	27

PROGRAM OUTLOOK

Funding for the Southern California Area Office's WCFSP for Fiscal Year 2000 is approximately \$435,000. These resources will continue be utilized on the following four priority areas of the WCFSP: 1) conservation planning assistance; 2) demonstration of innovative technologies; 3) implementation of effective efficiency measures; and 4) information and education. The expectation for the FY 2000 WCFSP is contained in Attachment #2. It contains the SCAO's goals and priorities, scheduled and on-going activities, anticipated results, and program resources available to meet the needs of its participants.

The SCAO's Water Conservation Specialist will continue to actively participate on the CUWCC and assist signatories to the MOU in the development of urban water management plans and the implementation of the Best Management Practices. This assistance may be provided in the form of technical assistance and/or financial assistance. This year will also permit the SCAO to focus on long-term water conservation activities and planning goals.

In addition, a water awareness campaign will continue to be strategically implemented throughout southern California. A website will be developed to foster broader communication between the SCAO and water conservation coordinators throughout the region. It is anticipated that the website will be linked to other conservation websites to help provide as much useful information as possible and to allow for a wide variety of circulation. The SCAO will also participate in other statewide and local campaigns such as, the California Water Education Campaign, Environthon, and CONSERV2000.

Through the WCFSP, Reclamation will continue to seek innovative technologies and methodology to integrate a sound resource management strategy with water conservation efforts which will benefit urban and agricultural users, as well as protect the environmental and recreational interests.