



Water Use Efficiency

In Urban California

Urban water agencies making substantial efforts
And investments to meet California's future water needs
Through conservation and water recycling



California Urban Water Agencies

Water Use Efficiency

"The first step in a program of urban water conservation is to implement proven conservation technologies and practices."

Ultra low-flush toilets. High efficiency shower heads. Xeriscaping. Recycling water. Such practices were hardly known ten years ago. Today, they are proof that conserving and recycling water is something an increasing number of Californians do everyday.



Homeowners are finding ways to ensure their homes and yards are water efficient. Landscapers are using drought resistant plants and more effective irrigation practices. Businesses are assessing their water needs and looking for ways to improve usage. When fully implemented, these and other forms of water conservation are expected to save 1.5 million acre-feet¹ annually – enough to serve about 7 million people – by the year 2020. Urban water agencies in California are spending about \$70 million in water conservation investments.

Conservation is one way to lessen the growing gap between water supply and demand. Current estimates are for the state's population to grow from 34 million to 47.5 million by the year 2020. In turn, urban water usage could increase from an estimated 8.8 million acre-feet per year today, to 13.5 million acre-feet per year in 20 years. Expected conservation efforts will lower this by 1.5 million acre-feet or more each year. With limitations on developing new water supplies, California is also striving to meet a portion of its growing water needs through conservation and by using water more efficiently through water recycling. In total, this means using no more water than necessary at home, in the yard, on the job and reusing that water whenever possible.

¹ An acre foot is 325,900 gallons or enough to meet the annual water needs of two average sized families.

Water Use Efficiency

Conservation Hits Home

“A gallon of water saved is a gallon that doesn’t need to be acquired, stored, treated and transported.”

Californians know that wasting water is never acceptable, whether the year is wet or dry. The state was among the first in the country to mandate practices that significantly reduce water use in the area of sanitation – one of the two largest urban water uses.

The biggest emphasis has been in the installation of ultra-low flush toilets and low-flow showerheads and faucets. Since 1992, California has required all toilets sold in the state to use no more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush. This is less than one-fourth the amount of water used by older toilets. Also, ultra-low-flush toilets are required to be installed in all newly constructed homes. To help replace existing high volume toilets, California’s urban water agencies are investing over \$15 million annually to replace old toilets in homes, businesses and public buildings.

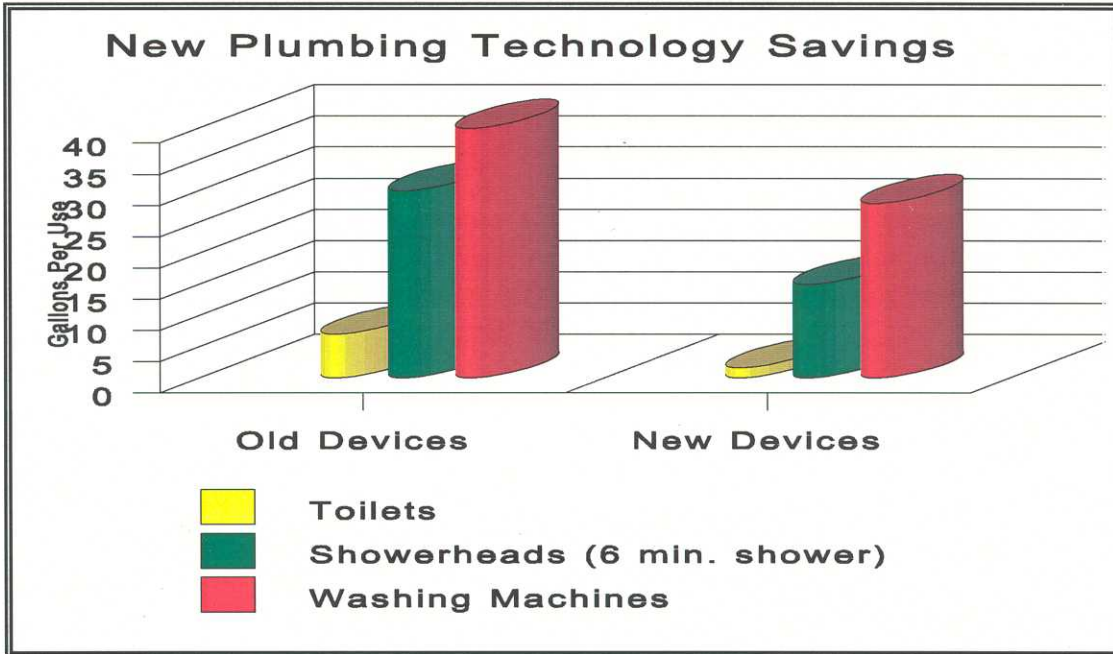


Californians also pioneered the mandatory use of low-flow showerheads, supporting federal water-efficiency standards that limit showerhead flow rates to 2.5 gallons per minute. Previously, showerheads delivered water at rates ranging from 3 to 5 gallons per minute. Since the early 1990’s, many urban water agencies have generally made these showerheads available free of charge.

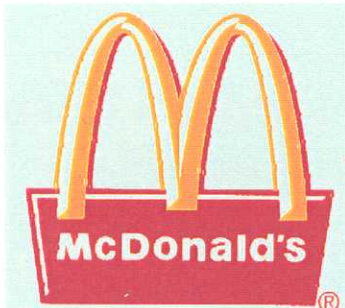
The same flow reductions have been achieved with kitchen and bathroom faucets. And, there’s more to come. Water-saving features are being introduced into other household water-use appliances such as dishwashers and clothes washing machines. Estimates are that the water-efficient dishwashers use 6 gallons of water vs. the standard 8 gallons and the new front-loading washing machines use 40 percent less water per load.

These and the following stories are just a few examples of ways Californians are conserving water. Continued and increased implementation of such proven water efficiency measures will help reduce increasing urban demand for this vital but limited resource.

Water Use Efficiency



McConservation!



McDonald's® and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWDSC) formed a partnership in 1991 to promote water conservation among children and their parents. Through a series of "Water Wise Weekends" at Southern California McDonald's® locations, over 400,000 free water conservation kits have been distributed to customers. These kits include a low-flow showerhead, water displacement bag, leak detection dye tablets and water conservation literature.

McDonald's® also continues to reduce its restaurant water usage by educating employees about water conservation practices and technologies. Many restaurant locations now use water-saving devices such as low-flush-toilets and urinals, automatic shut-off water faucets, and air-cooled refrigeration. Drip irrigation systems and drought-resistant landscaping are also more common.

Community Based Ultra-Low-Flush Toilet Retrofit: Los Angeles

"Conservation is one of the most efficient uses of available resources. It is estimated that 40 percent of the water supply shortfall projected for Southern California in the year 2020 can be offset by conservation programs."

Water Use Efficiency

Since 1990, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power has installed over 800,000 ULFT's in the City of Los Angeles through its ULFT Retrofit and Rebate Programs. Total annual estimated water savings from the ULFT's is approximately 28,000 acre-feet per year. This quantity is sufficient to serve the annual water needs of approximately 140,000 Los Angeles residents, which is roughly the same population for the City of Pasadena.

The ULFT retrofit program combines the goals of water conservation and awareness with community action. Local residents are hired and trained to help distribute the ultra-low-flush toilets, which are provided at no cost to homeowners. They also assist with installation, perform follow-up inspections, and dismantle old toilets. These replaced toilets are recycled and used for base under road pavement. This community-based program reached over 1,000 homes per week in the Los Angeles area.

ONLINE: WATERVIEW® Home Survey Program

The WATERVIEW® Home Water Survey Program is an Internet-based software program accessed via Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's Internet home page. LADWP's customers can conduct a comprehensive on-line survey of home water usage (both indoor and outdoor), resulting in a printable report disaggregating water consumption and water cost. Also included in the report are conservation suggestions, including a recommended landscape water schedule.

Home Water Efficiency Check Program: Contra Costa Water District

As part of an on-going effort to assist customers with water conservation, the Contra Costa Water district offers its residents a free efficiency check for their home and landscape. A district water auditor checks toilets for leaks; installs high-efficiency showerheads and water retention devices in toilets; provides aerators for kitchens and bathroom faucets; measures irrigation system performance; demonstrates how to read the home water meter; and designs a personalized irrigation schedule. The program includes a free water conservation kit. Packaged in a two-gallon water bucket, the kit contains everything needed to do a quick and easy home water efficiency check, including easy to install showerheads, aerators, toilet dams, hose nozzles and conservation reading materials. The Contra Costa Water District has audited over 8,500 single-family homes and 13,850 multi-family units since inception of the home water efficiency check program.



Water Use Efficiency

An independent evaluation estimated household water savings ranging between 6 percent and 24 percent, with an average water savings of 16 percent.

Translating Savings: San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

To inform customers about its many water-related conservation programs, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission publishes materials in English, Chinese and Spanish.

Brochures available in all three languages include "How to Purchase an Ultra Low-Flush Toilet from SFPUC's Toilet Rebate Program" and "Low Flow Watering Systems". SFPUC also promotes its many conservation programs through advertising and public service announcements in Chinese and Spanish language newspapers and radio stations as well as San Francisco's many neighborhood newspapers. As a result of this program, approximately 40% of those participating in San Francisco's toilet replacement and rebate programs are from the city's Asian community and an estimated 15% are from the Hispanic community.

Efficient Clothes Washers: Northern California Utilities

Beginning in 1995, several Northern California Bay Area water agencies (East Bay Municipal Utility District, Santa Clara Valley Water District and the City of Davis) have been cooperating with their local energy utility, PG&E, in offering rebates for energy and water saving clothes washers, often called tumble action, horizontal axis or front loading clothes washers. The popularity of this program has increased by several hundred percent each year over the first three years. The purpose of this rebate program is to promote water conservation and to help with the market transition to the water and energy efficient clothes washers. Other water utilities joining in this cooperative effort since 1995, include the Alameda County Water District, the Marin Municipal Water District and the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission. In 1997, for example, over 3000 rebates were distributed. Each clothes washer saves about 5,000 gallons of water annually.



Water Use Efficiency

Best Management Practices

"BMPs represent a giant step forward in the effort to manage existing urban water supplies in California."

In 1991, California urban water agencies agreed to a list of "Best Management Practices" for urban water conservation. These practices are proven conservation technologies that, when fully implemented, will save an estimated 1.5 million acre feet of water annually. To date, 230 water agencies, environmentalists and other interested parties have signed the Memorandum of Understanding to these BMP's.²

The BMP Process unites urban water agencies and environmental interest groups in an effort to reduce water consumption and use through better technology and water policies. It recognizes the importance of implementing cost-effective conservation measures and a responsibility to carry out local water management planning. BMPs address residential, commercial, industrial, and landscape uses. They are comprehensive yet flexible, allowing each area to tailor implementation of each tactic to fit local needs and opportunities. The goal is to implement what works and will produce the greatest amount of cost-effective water savings.

URBAN WATER CONSERVATION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. Water survey programs for single-family residential and multi-family residential customer
2. Residential plumbing retrofits
3. Distribution system water audits, leak detection and repair
4. Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections
5. Large landscape water audits and incentives
6. High efficiency clothes washing machine rebate programs
7. Public information programs
8. School education programs
9. Conservation programs for commercial, industrial and institutional accounts
10. Wholesale agency assistance programs
11. Conservation pricing
12. Conservation Coordinator
13. Water Waste prohibitions
14. Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs

² See list at end of document

Water Use Efficiency

Yard Work

"The healthier the lawn, the less water it needs."

People in California love their yards and a great deal of time and money is spent caring for lawns, gardens and landscaping. Such care requires water, making landscape irrigation the single largest urban water use today.

Much is being done to promote water conservation in this area. Following the adoption of the Water Conservation Landscaping Act 1992 (AB325), a state-wide model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance was instituted establishing a 'water allowance' for all new or redesigned landscaping projects greater than 2,500 square feet (installed by public agencies, businesses and/or developers at new apartment complexes or housing subdivisions). In addition, water-efficient irrigation products originally developed for agriculture, such as drip irrigation systems, have been adapted for urban use. These new technologies are allowing for the design of landscapes that promote minimal water use.



The California Landscape Contractors Association also plays an important role in the state's water conservation efforts by encouraging its membership to make water use a primary consideration when renovating or installing new landscape. The goal is to use water efficiently, guarding against waste and over use. This type of commitment, combined with resources and advice on low-water use landscaping provided by urban water agencies, helps customers lower their water use and maintain attractive landscapes.

For their part, homeowners are regularly checking landscape equipment; being trained to make repairs; install drought-tolerant plants and regulate watering schedules. They understand the importance of a

landscape design and maintenance program that considers water rates, weather and other seasonal variations that impact water use. By regularly aerating and removing dead grass (thatch), and in some cases, reducing the overall size of their lawn, Californians are seeing significant improvements in watering efficiency.

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Protector del Agua: Southern California

Over 3000 participants can't be wrong! Protector del Agua (PDA) is fast becoming a great success in the green industry. It is a bilingual program for landscape technicians, which teaches the basics of soil, plant and water relationships. Participants throughout Southern California attend this course and work their way through six consecutive classes in water saving techniques, which include: basic irrigation principles, irrigation system adjustment and control, irrigation system troubleshooting, basic and advanced controller programming and irrigation scheduling. At the end of the course all participants receive a certificate for classes attended.



A recent survey confirmed PDA's appeal when close to 90% of the participants voted it as a program they would highly recommend to others. Not only is the program a great success but it is free to all of member agencies of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and their customers.

Now PDA has added two other components to the program: Residential – A class geared at teaching homeowners the basic facts of water conservation in their homes; and Plant Class – A class aimed at introducing landscape technicians to low-water using plants in the Southern California area. This class is brand new and has already hailed a great response from the industry. The Protector del Agua Training Program is a smash hit!

Mobile Lab Proves to be a Fountain of Information

The Santa Clara Valley Water District is now offering local farmers, flower growers and irrigators a valuable new resource: the Irrigation Management Mobile Laboratory. The lab, which is part of a statewide program, will assess all types of agricultural irrigation systems, recommend efficiency improvements and demonstrate nitrate field tests. The lab's on-farm irrigation evaluation offers an excellent opportunity for irrigation and nutrient management improvement in Santa Clara County, and is free of charge.

An irrigation system works most effectively when it distributes the right amount of water uniformly. During a Mobile Lab field test, trained Mobile Lab technicians using pressurized systems check the operation of the pumps, filters and emitters or sprinklers. Pressure and flow rates are carefully measured throughout the field to determine how uniformly the water is being applied to the crop. The results are then analyzed, and the grower receives a copy of the findings, which highlight ideas for improving irrigation efficiency. With this solution-

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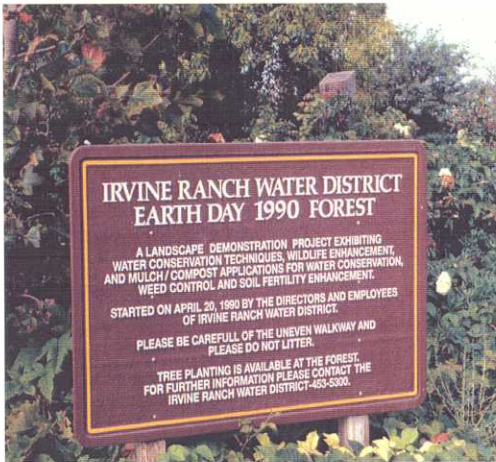
oriented approach, growers can immediately focus on those problems that are easiest to solve and have the most impact.

In addition, Mobile Lab technicians demonstrate a quick and easy field test for nitrate in the soil and irrigation water. Information on existing nitrate concentrations can be used to fine-tune nutrient management decisions. Improved irrigation and nutrient management is essential to reducing fertilizer-contributed nitrate in the groundwater.

Centralized Irrigation Control: Bakersfield

The City of Bakersfield's state-of-the-art computerized water use control system regulates irrigation for 142 acres of parks and greenbelts, as well as the Kern River Parkway. The heart of the system is a self-monitoring weather station, which provides minute-by-minute updates on temperature, humidity, rainfall and barometric pressure to a central computer. The computer analyzes the weather data and controls operation of all irrigation systems connected to it, automatically making adjustments. The computer can also detect any type of water main break and will automatically terminate water flow to the broken section to prevent flooding and waste. The estimated water savings are more than 750,000 gallons per year.

Landscape Budgets and Rate Structures: Irvine Ranch Water District



Perhaps the most ambitious experiment in landscape water-use reduction has occurred in the Irvine Ranch Water District, where a comprehensive program of water budgeting, metering and pricing incentives combines to slash landscape water use 43%.

The Irvine Ranch Water District, a master planned community in Orange County, launched its program after implementing an ascending block rate pricing structure for water that rewarded customers for efficient usage in 1991. The program provides each customer with a rolling water allocation based on actual weather conditions and measured landscape area.

Once a water budget is established, the customer pays according to usage and can be penalized up to eight times the base rate for exceeding their allocation. Those who stay within their allocation are rewarded with lower rates. Revenues generated from the penalties are used to subsidize the lowest price tier, which is set at below the cost of water. As a result of this program, landscape usage has dropped from an average of 4.4 to 2.5 acre-feet per year per acre.

Water Use Efficiency

Water is Everyone's Business

"Ultimately, California's trillion-dollar economy, the seventh largest in the world, is at risk if water issues are not resolved."

Industries and commercial facilities are among the heaviest urban water users, and California industries are no exception. Water usage can vary from product washing in food processing to cooling towers in commercial and institutional buildings.

California commercial and industrial facilities are identifying water savings through audit and leak detection programs. Designed to identify and eliminate unnecessary and wasteful water uses, these programs often recommend capturing steam condensation in boilers and heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems for reuse; eliminating single-pass cooling in tower operations; using closed-loop systems for water-cooled equipment; and installing low-flow plumbing fixtures. Many of these measures also help reduce wastewater discharges and costs.

Industrial Conservation: East Bay Municipal Utility District

East Bay Municipal Utility District's Industrial-Commercial-Institutional (ICI) Program provides surveys and rebates to businesses for promoting water conservation. The nature of the survey and/or rebate vary from site to site depending on the nature of the business and the water use processes. This program is targeted at the top 50% of water used in this sector. The rebate portion of the program was initiated in fiscal year 1996 and is based upon water savings. In 1997, Ghirardelli Chocolate Company received a \$100,000 rebate for replacing single-pass cooling systems to save 57,000 gallons of water per day. Since 1995, over 500 ICI audits have been conducted and nearly \$300,000 in rebates have been distributed.

Main Leak Program: Compton

The City of Compton's water system is comprised of 155 miles of water main servicing 25,000 water customers. In 1995, the city initiated a comprehensive Utility Water Audit to determine the quantity of unaccounted for water in its system.

Compton initiated the water audit to address significant monthly fluctuations in unaccounted for water – water that was being lost in the system. The findings showed these fluctuations



Water Use Efficiency

to be primarily the result of inconsistent meter reading. However, it also concluded that while Compton operates its water distribution system with an acceptable level of water loss, 50 percent of this unaccounted for water could potentially be located through a leak detection survey. An 11-week survey resulted in the repair of 61 separate water leaks, saving over 170 thousand gallons a day.

Facility Retrofit: Qualcomm Stadium – City of San Diego



The goal of the City of San Diego's Facilities Retrofit Program is to reduce interior water usage in city-owned and operated facilities. It serves as a model to encourage commercial, industrial and institutional water customers to retrofit their buildings with low-water-use plumbing fixtures. The Qualcomm Stadium Retrofit Project included the replacement of the original high-water-using stainless steel trough urinals. The 196 replacement urinals use only 0.5 gallons of water per flush. Also, 375 original toilets

were replaced with ultra-low-flush toilets. Combined estimated savings for the stadium are over 36,400 gallons per day.

Industrial Water Conservation: Alameda County Water District

During the 1987-1992 drought, all of Alameda County Water District's (ACWD) customers were concerned about cut-backs in water supply, but one – New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc. (NUMMI), was particularly threatened. Not only do they employ over 4,700 workers, they are the single largest water user in Alameda County Water District's service area.

During 1991, ACWD and NUMMI formed a conservation committee to provide recommendations for reducing water use at the facility. After developing a water balance for the company, they identified two processes in which substantial water could be recovered and recycled.

A water recovery system was installed in the NUMMI 'wet sanding' facility, saving nearly 20 percent of the company's water use. Another 15 percent was saved by installing a recycling system for the paint shop air conditioning system. Combined these two innovative processes save approximately 300,000 gallons per day, representing a 27 percent reduction in water use, without sacrificing jobs or production.

Water Use Efficiency

Recycled Water - A New Water Source

“California’s public policy emphasis on water use efficiency, and the general public’s strong conservation ethic, is reflected in the many successful conservation and water recycling programs in operation throughout the state.”

The fastest growing water supply in California is in recycled water. In addition to the 250 water recycling systems currently operating in the state, 165 new projects are in the works. This year alone, enough water will be recycled to meet the needs of over two million people. By 2010,

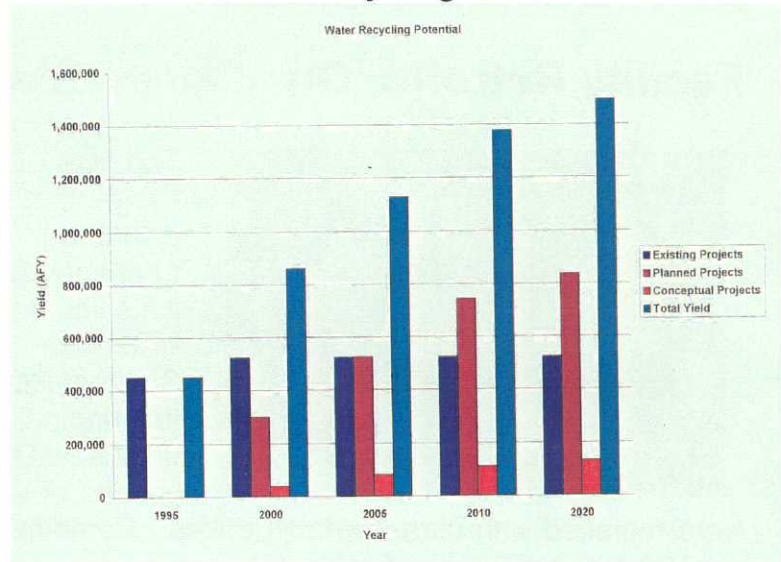
recycled water could meet the needs of five million people, nearly the population of the San Francisco Bay area.

The recent surge in water recycling activity is attributable to improvements in technology, as well as growing public acceptance and recognition of the economic, social and environmental benefits of recycling. Recycled water is now used to irrigate a wide variety of crops and landscaping. It is also used for wildlife and fisheries enhancement, industrial supply and groundwater recharge. Industries with names like Gallo, Korbel, Chevron, Mobil and Bethlehem Steel, to name a few, all rely on recycled water for their water supply needs. As water demands grow, and new supplies become more expensive and less reliable, recycled wastewater will become a primary alternative source of water.

Recycling Programs: East Bay Municipal Utility District

The East Bay Municipal Utility District is currently saving 14.6 million gallons daily through 10 different water-recycling projects and has plans to save an additional 8 million gallons daily by 2015. The North Richmond Water Reclamation Project involves using recycled water as cooling water for a Chevron oil refinery. This project alone, which cost \$33 million, saves about 4.5 million gallons daily. These recycling projects represent enough water to supply about 82,000 households.

California
Water Recycling Potential



Water Use Efficiency

Groundwater Reclamation & Desalination Program: Alameda County Water District

Alameda County Water District (ACWD) has employed the use of water conservation and ground water banking and will soon begin a program which will be a key step in making the most efficient use of the ACWD's available water resources.

An important source of water for ACWD, the Niles Cone Groundwater Basin had long ago become contaminated with salt water from the San Francisco Bay due to over-extraction. Wells which had once produced fresh water began yielding brackish water. Today, ACWD is committed to remedying this situation through the formation of the Groundwater Reclamation and Desalination Program.

By pumping brackish water from the aquifers, recharging the aquifers with fresh water and then treating the brackish water in a reverse osmosis desalination facility, the treated water can then be blended with local groundwater for delivery to customers. The new facility will have an initial capacity to treat 5 million gallons per day and will ultimately be expanded to 10 million gallons per day. The program will result in improved quality and reliability of water supplies for ACWD's customers in the East Bay region.



Water Recycling: West Basin and Central Basin

The West Basin Recycled Water Program involves the construction of a \$50 million state-of-the-art water treatment facility in El Segundo and 70 miles of newly constructed pipeline in the South Bay. This program is among the largest of its kind in the nation and is projected to drastically reduce imported water demand in the region. At build out, this program will be serving over 100,000 acre-feet each year (nearly 90 million gallons each day).

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Industrial cooling remains a significant use at West Basin area oil refinery facilities like Chevron in El Segundo, Mobil in Torrance, with a significant expansion underway to serve ARCO in Carson. In addition to producing Title 22 Water, the West Basin facility further treats a portion of its recycled water with micro-filtration and reverse osmosis for injection in approximately 130 hydraulic “barrier” wells. These wells protect the inland aquifer from seawater intrusion. In April 1997, West Basin embarked on a unique project the Mobil Recycled Water Boiler Feed Project. This project delivers recycled water to the Mobil facility where reverse osmosis and micro-filtration is applied, to deliver 3.5 million gallons per day of ultra-pure water for the Mobil boiler feed facilities. This use of recycled water is the first of its kind in the nation.

The Central Basin Water Recycling Program each year distributes over 3000 acre-feet of recycled water from the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts facilities in Cerritos and Whittier to more than 150 sites throughout the region. The E. Thornton Ibbetson Recycled Water Project and the Estevan E. Torres Recycled Water Project are made up of over 50 miles of distribution pipelines and laterals. At build out, the Central Basin Recycled Water Project system will be expanded to 15,000 acre feet per year.

Together with other recycling efforts, these projects have raised the amount of annual recycling in Southern California to 700,000 acre-feet per year, offsetting potable water demands for about 3-5 million people.



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Technical Assistance Program: Los Angeles

The Technical Assistance Program (TAP) is an incentive program for LADWP customers' larger water conservation projects. Qualifying projects must result in water savings of at least 400,000 gallons of water over two years and must remain in place for a minimum of five years. The TAP incentive is calculated at the rate of \$1.25 per thousand gallons saved over two years, limited to either the cost of the project or \$50,000, whichever is less. Qualifying projects must reduce existing water consumption; new construction projects are ineligible. Pre- and post-inspections are required on every project.



Sharing Costs to Achieve Water Conservation: Santa Clara Valley Water District and the City of San Jose

As the wholesale water supplier for 1.7 million residents in Santa Clara County, the Santa Clara Valley Water District has aggressively promoted water conservation through several programs, including rebates for ultra-low flush toilets (ULFTs) and water and energy efficient clothes washers. As the operator of the largest wastewater treatment plant in Santa Clara County, the City of San Jose has been active in promoting indoor water conservation as a means of reducing wastewater effluent flows through programs such as the direct installation of ULFTs for low-income residents, vouchers for the purchase of ULFTs for multi-family and commercial and industrial customers, and a financial incentives program for businesses that reduce their wastewater flows.

The programs implemented by each agency benefit the conservation goals of the other. The recognition of this fact has led to an agreement in which the District and the City share costs for the implementation of these conservation programs. By sharing costs, the dual benefits of indoor water conservation, reduced demand for potable water and reduced wastewater discharge, are explicitly recognized. Since 1996, costs have been shared for the installation of 48,381 ULFTs, 2,615 clothes washers, and \$80,709 in financial incentives paid to businesses.

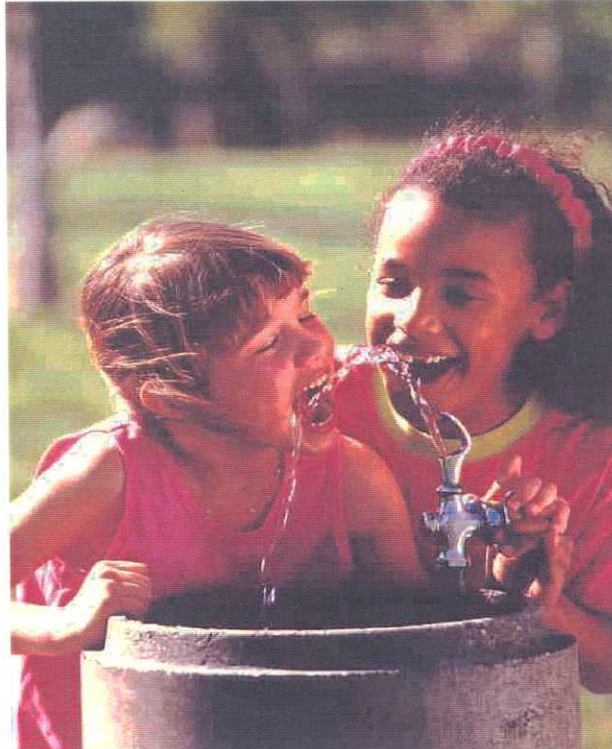
Water Use Efficiency

Meeting California's Water Needs

"Conservation is an effective way to stretch existing supplies. By making wise use of water today, demand for new sources can be lessened."

California's urban water agencies and their customers are committed to pursuing conservation and water recycling projects as a means of controlling water demands, achieving increased efficiency and helping the environment. Water conservation is being taught in schools through education materials with assistance provided by local water agencies; community groups are involved in low-flow plumbing retrofit programs for homes and businesses; and the urban landscape is becoming more drought-resistant as Californians help achieve cost-effective conservation goals.

This commitment to innovative and aggressive local resource management will continue. It is a cost-effective business practice and good public policy. As the urban Best Management Practices evolve and become further refined, agency programs will adapt and expand accordingly. California's urban water agencies are, and will continue to invest time and money in conservation efforts to help meet California's growing water needs.



CALIFORNIA URBAN WATER AGENCIES

Signatories
Of the
California Urban Water Conservation Council
Memorandum of Understanding Regarding
Urban Water Conservation in California
As of January 1, 1999

Group 1 Retailers

Alameda County Water District	City of Oceanside, Water Dept	Fair Oaks Water District
Arcade Water District	City of Palo Alto	Fallbrook Public Utility District
Atascadero Mutual Water Co.	City of Pasadena	Goleta Water District
Bear Valley CSD	City of Patterson	Helix Water District
Belmont County Water District	City of Pittsburgh	Hi-Desert Water District
Calaveras Co. Water District	City of Pomona	Hidden Valley Lake CSD
California Water Service Company	City of Poway	Hilmar County Water District
California-American Water Co.	City of Redwood City	Indian Wells Valley Water District
Capistrano Beach Water District	City of Riverbank	Irvine Ranch Water District
Carpinteria Valley Water District	City of Riverside, Public Utilities	Jurupa Community Services District
Casitas Municipal Water District	City of Sacramento	Las Flores Water Company
Channel Islands Beach CSD	City of San Buenaventura	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
Citizens Utility Company of Ca.	City of San Diego	Lincoln Avenue Water Company
City of American Canyon	City of San Fernando	Los Alisos Water District
City of Anaheim, PUD	City of San Jose	Los Angeles County Waterworks Dist.
City of Blythe	City of San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power
City of Burbank, PSD	City of Santa Barbara, PWD	Malaga County Water District
City of Calexico	City of Santa Monica	Marin Municipal Water District
City of Camarillo	City of Santa Rosa	Marina Coast Water District
City of Compton, Water Dept.	City of Shasta Lake	Mesa Consolidated Water District
City of Corona, Utility Services	City of Thousand Oaks	Monte Vista Water District
City of Covina	City of Torrance, Water Division	Montecito Water District
City of Davis, Public Works	City of Upland	Moulton Niguel Water District
City of Escondido	City of Ventura	North Coast County Water District
City of Fairfield, Dept of Public Works	City of West Covina	North Tahoe Public Utility District
City of Fresno	Coastside County Water District	Olivenhain Municipal Water District
City of Fullerton	Contra Costa Water District	Otay Water District
City of Garden Grove	Crestline Village Water District	Padre Dam Municipal Water District
City of Glendale	Cucamonga County Water District	Purissima Hills Water District
City of Hayward	Del Oro Water Co.	Ramona Municipal Water District
City of Hollister	Desert Water Agency	Rincon Del Diablo MWD
City of La Verne	Dominguez Water Corporation	Rowland Water District
City of Long Beach	Dublin San Ramon Services District	Rubidoux Community Services District
City of Manteca	Eastern Municipal Water District	Sacramento County WMD
City of Millbrae	EBMUD	San Diequito Water District
City of Mountain View	El Toro Water District	San Francisco Water Department

Santa Fe Irrigation District
Santa Ynez River WCD - I.D.#1
South Coast Water District
Southern California Water Co.
Sweetwater Authority
Templeton CSD
Trabuco Canyon Water District
Triunfo Sanitation District
Tuolumne County Water District
Vallecitos Water District
Valley Center Mun. Water District
Ventura County Waterworks Dist. #1
Vista Irrigation District
Walnut Valley Water District
Westborough Water District
Western MWD of Riverside Co.

Group 1 Wholesalers

Calleguas Municipal Water Dist.
Central Coast Water Authority
Central/West Basin MWD
Coastal Municipal Water District
Covina Irrigating Co.
Foothill Municipal Water District
Inland Empire Utilities Agency
Kern County Water Agency
Lake Canyon CSD
Metropolitan Water Dist of SC
Mun. Water Dist. of Orange Co.
Orange County Water District
San Bernardino County
San Diego County Water Authority
Santa Barbara Co. Water Agency
Santa Clara Valley Water District
Solano County Water Agency
Sonoma County Water Agency
Three Valleys Mun. Water District
Tri-Cities Municipal Water Dist.
Upper San Gabriel Valley MWD

Group 2

Asian American Drug Abuse Prog.m, Inc
California Trout, Inc.
Environmental Defense Fund
Friends of the River
Heal the Bay
Korean Youth & Community Center
League of Women Voters
Los Angeles Water Conservation Council
Mono Lake Committee
Mothers of East L.A. Santa Isabel
NHI
NRDC
P.O.W.E.R.
Planning and Conservation League
Save San Francisco Bay Assn
Sierra Club
Southern California Water Committee
The Environmental Policy Center
Water Advisory Committee

Group 3

A&N Technical Services
Act Inc. Metlund Systems
ACWA
ASL Consulting Engineers
Bay Irrigation Inc.
Benoit & Associates
Best Management
Black and Veatch
Brown and Caldwell Consultants
CA Landscape Contractors Assn
California Conservation Corps
California Green Industry Council
California Outdoors
California Sod Producers Assn
California Water Association
CET Environmental Services, Inc.
Chino Basin Water Cons. Dist
Construction Industry Federation
Contra Costa Co. Comm. Dev. Dept
Council for a Green Environment
CTSI Corporation

David Griffith and Associates
Dendron Landscape Mgmt Cons.
El Dorado County Water Agency
Enviro-Check, Inc.
Expert, Inc.
Foster Associates
GIC-SFBA
Hilton Farnkopf-Hobson, LLC
Honeywell DMC
John Blevens Consultant
John Olaf Nelson, Water Resources Mgmt
Kennedy/Jenks
Koeller & Company
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M. Cubed
Maddaus Water Management
Montgomery Watson Americas, Inc.
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NEOS Corporation
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Resource West
Richard Heath and Associates
SF Bay Area Water Users Association
Southwest Environmental, Inc.
SynAqua LLC
Synergic Resources Corporation
Systematic Irrigation Controls, Inc.
TCA
The Roberts Co.
W. L. Corpening and Associates
Water Management Resource
Western Policy Research

Public Agencies

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