ARIZONA's WATER RESOURCES & GROWTH

AG Outlook Forum February 27, 2004



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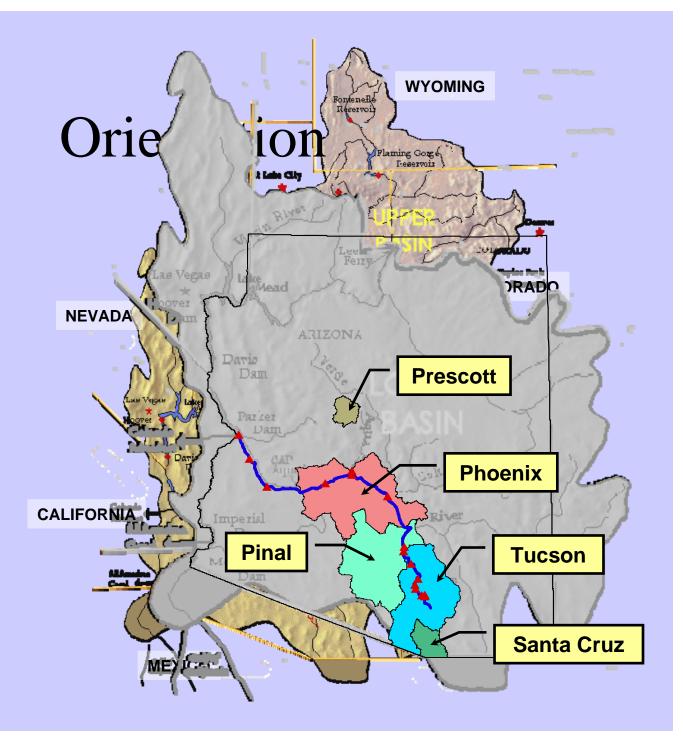


Arizona's Water Resources & Growth

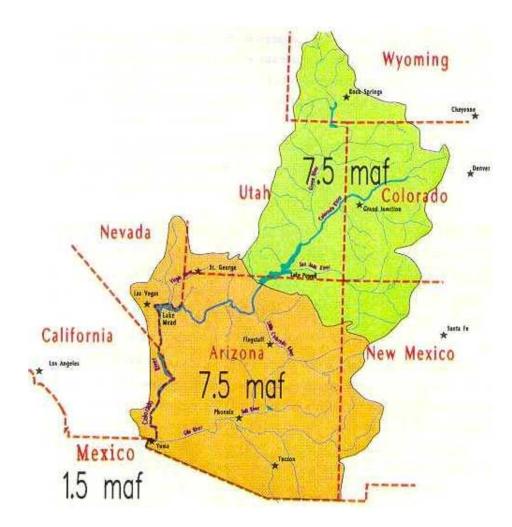


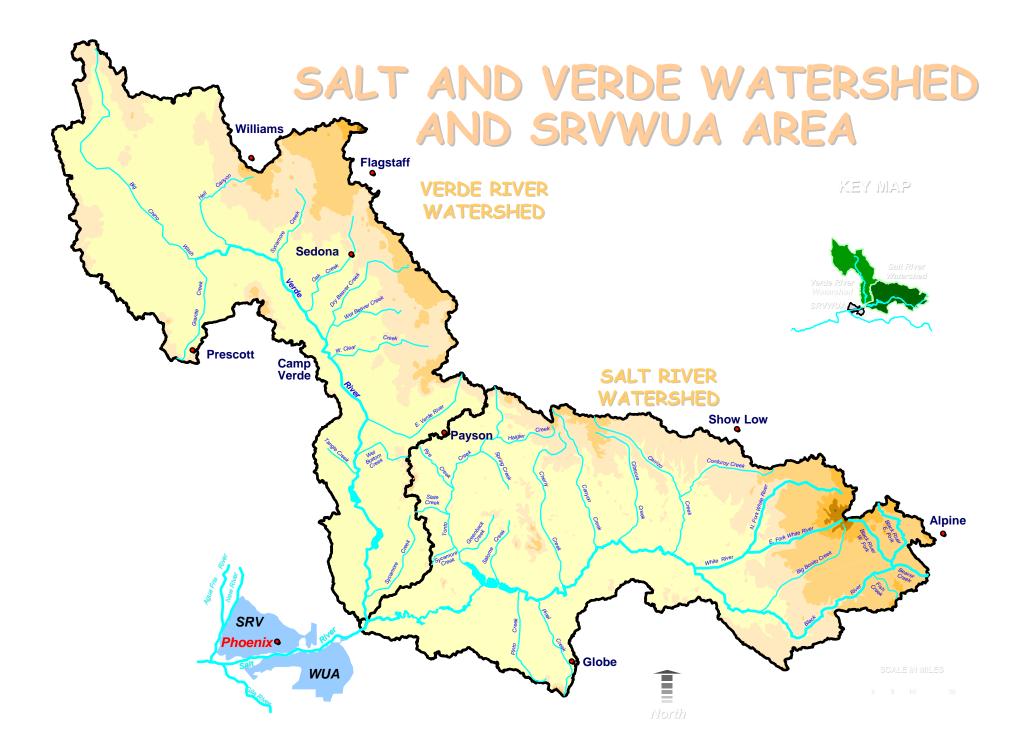
- Overview of water resources & drought
- Overview of water management in AZ
- Water resources & planning for growth
- Current activities & issues





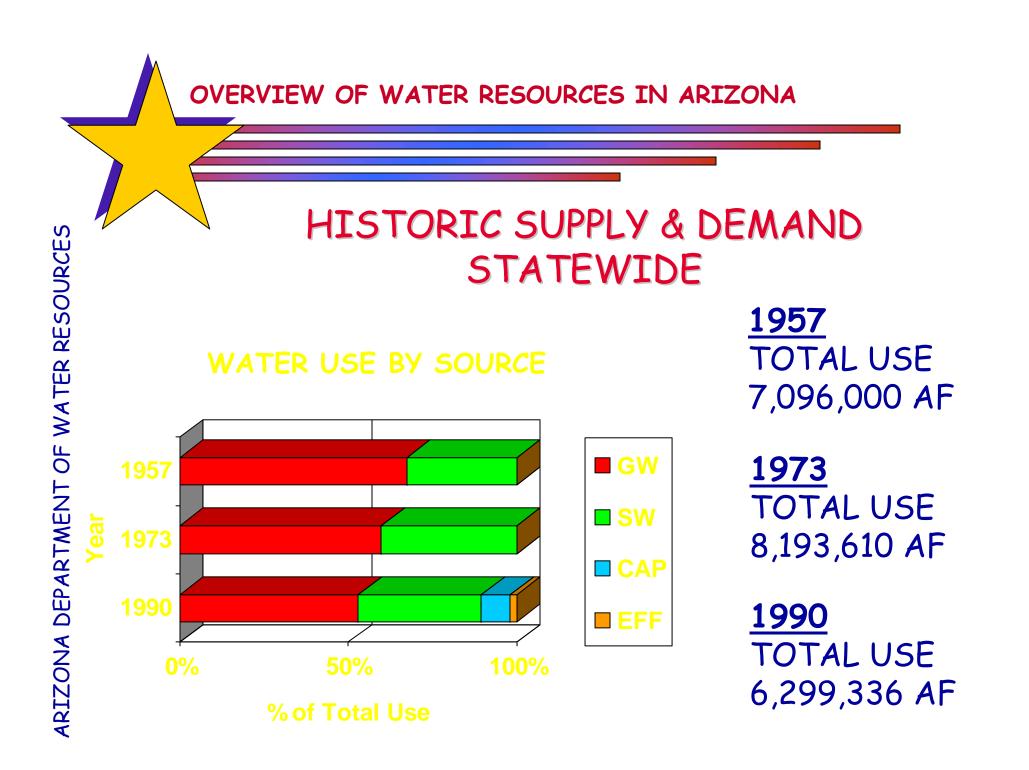
Upper/Lower Colorado River Basins



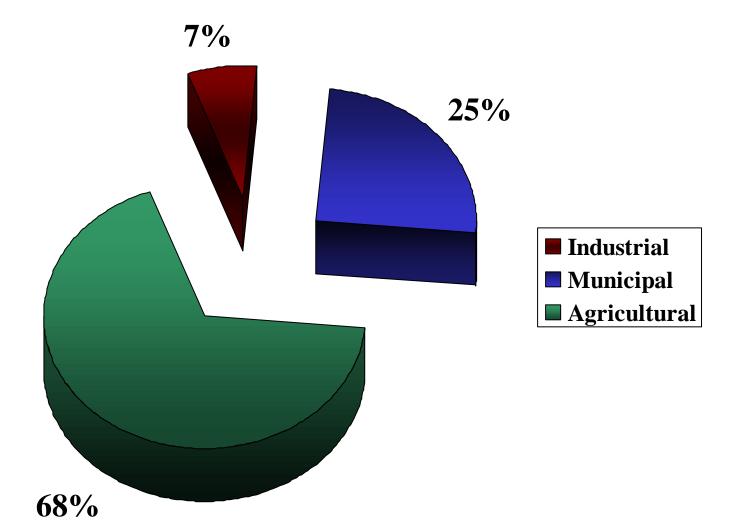


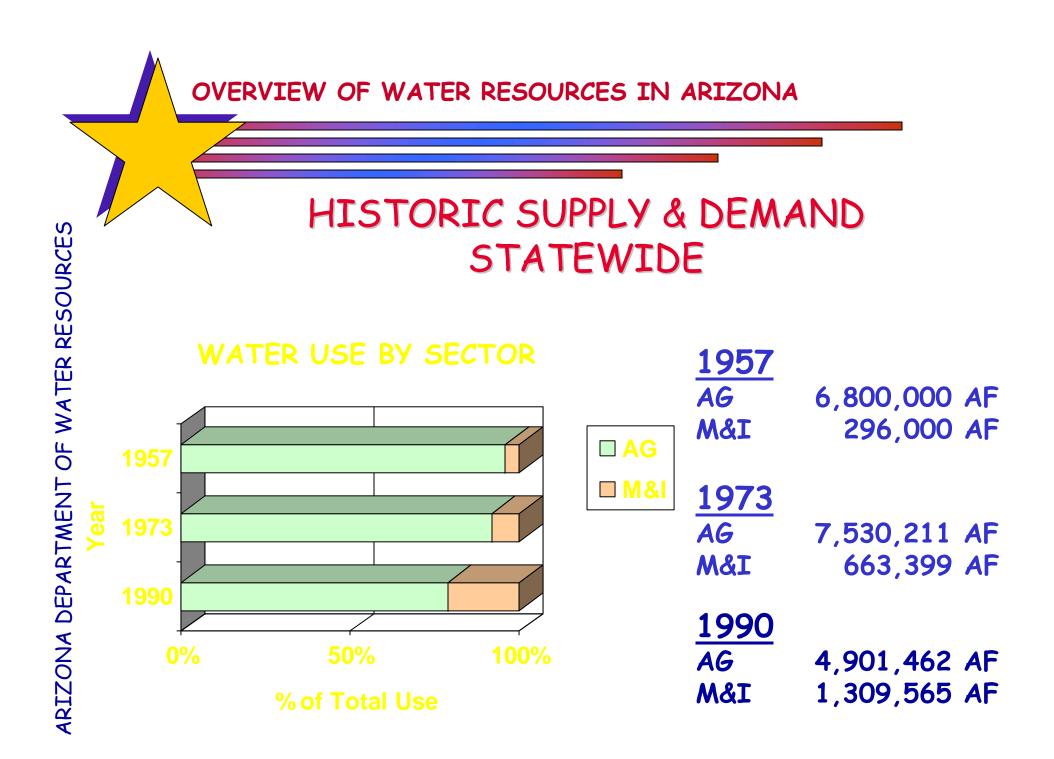
SUPPLY (Source: ADWR)

Water Source	Million Acre-Feet	% of total	
SURFACE WATER			
Colorado River	1.3	18	
CAP	1.5	21	
In-State Rivers	1.4	19	
GROUNDWATER	2.9	40	
RECLAIMED WATER	0.14	2	

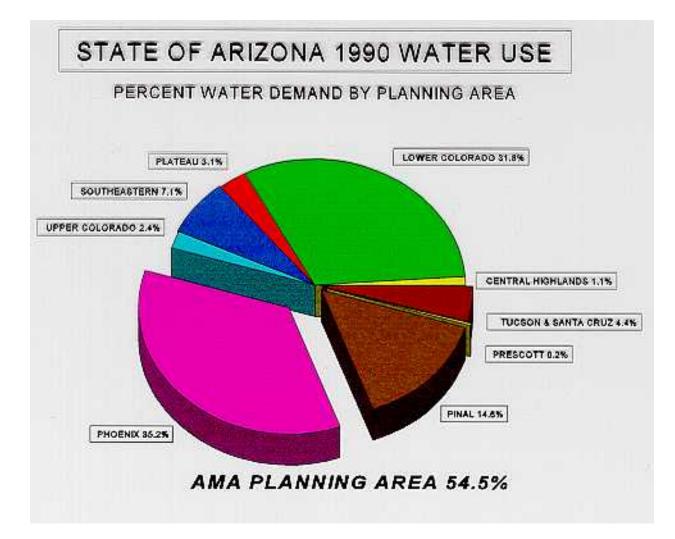


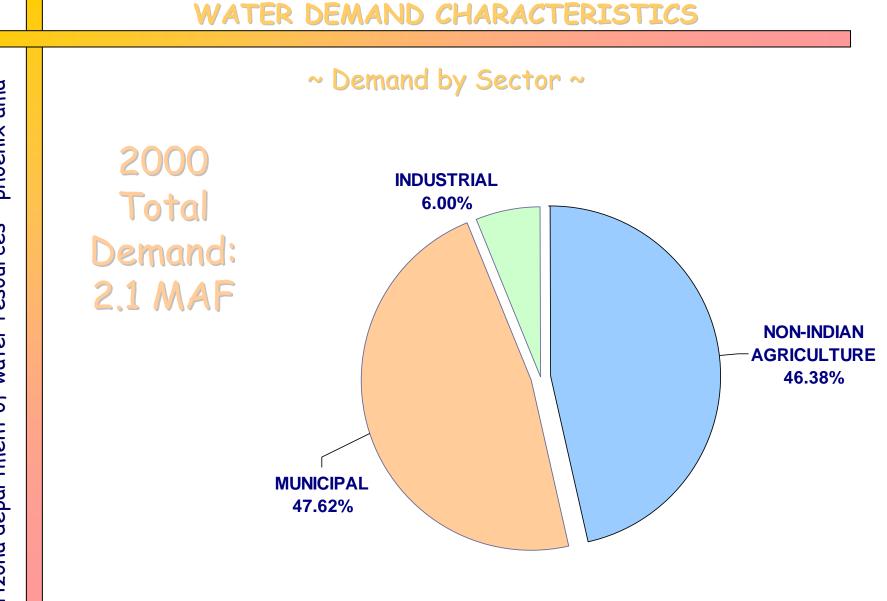
CONSUMPTION





Water Use

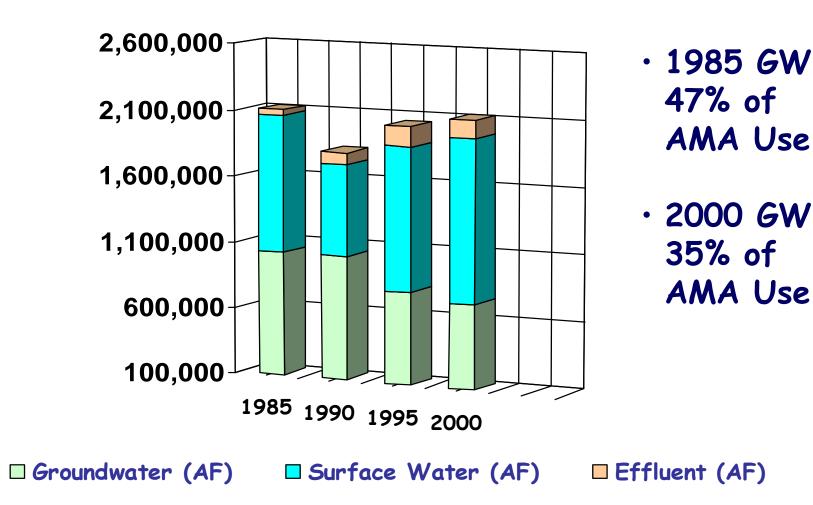




Municipal use includes Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Facility

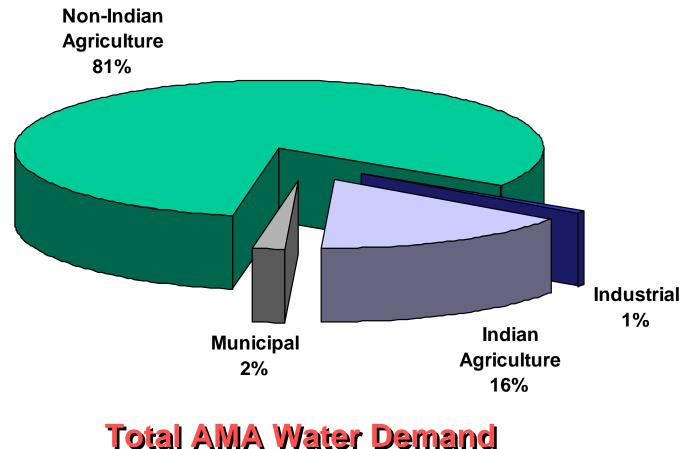


AMA Water Use By Source



arizona department of water resources - phoenix ama

PINAL AMA 1998 Water Use



1,026,372 AF

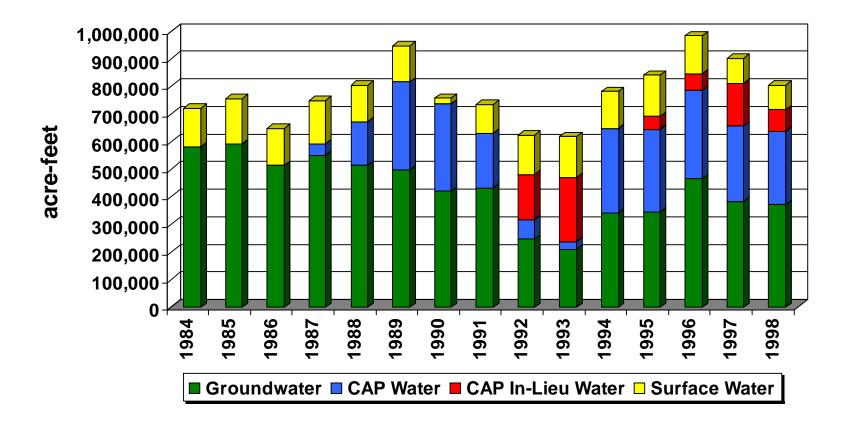
n water use estimated on 1005 date

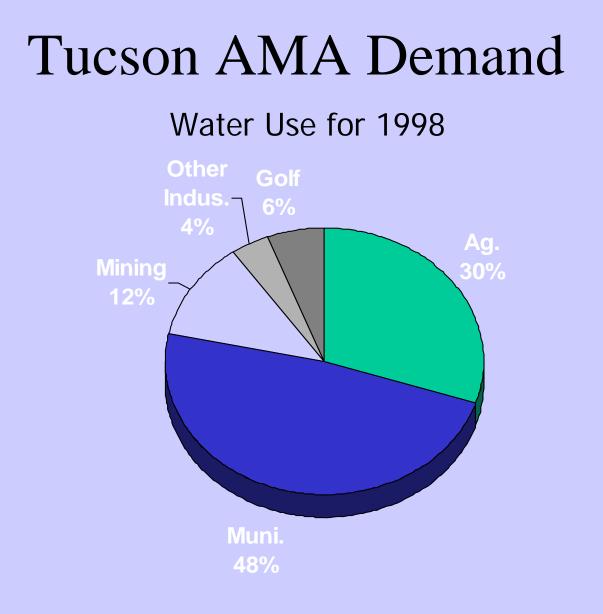
* Indian water use estimated on 1995 data

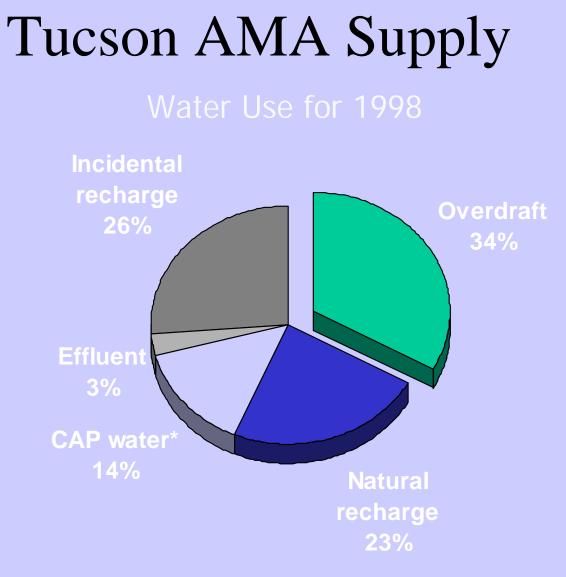
Water Demand

Water Demand Water Demand Agricultural Water Use

(Non-Indian)

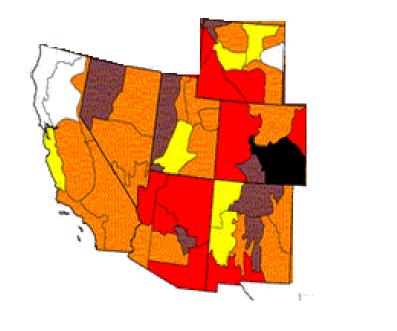






*Includes direct & indirect recharge

Two-year Precipitation in the Colorado Basin Standardized Precipitation Index February 2002-January 2004



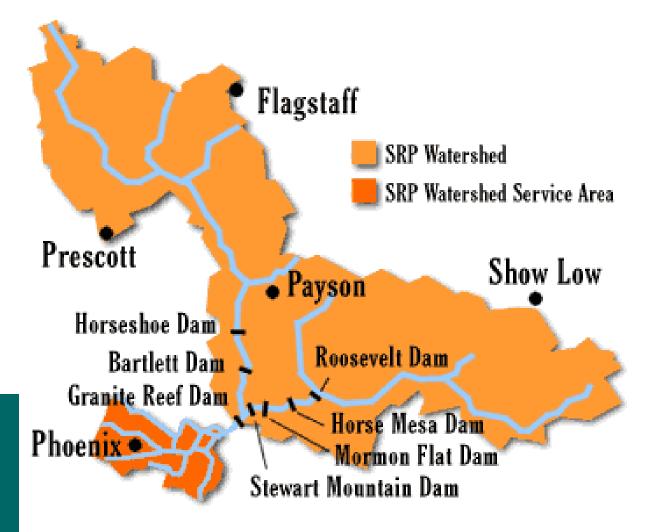
exceptionally	extremely	severely	moderately	abnormally	near
dry	dry	dry	dry	dry	normal
-2.00	-1.99	-1.59	-1.29	-0.79	-0.50
and	to	to	to	to	to
below	-1.60	-1.30	-0.80	-0.51	+0.50

COLORADO RIVER SYSTEM

Lake Powell:45%Lake Mead:60%Colorado System:55%One year ago:61%Source: USBR



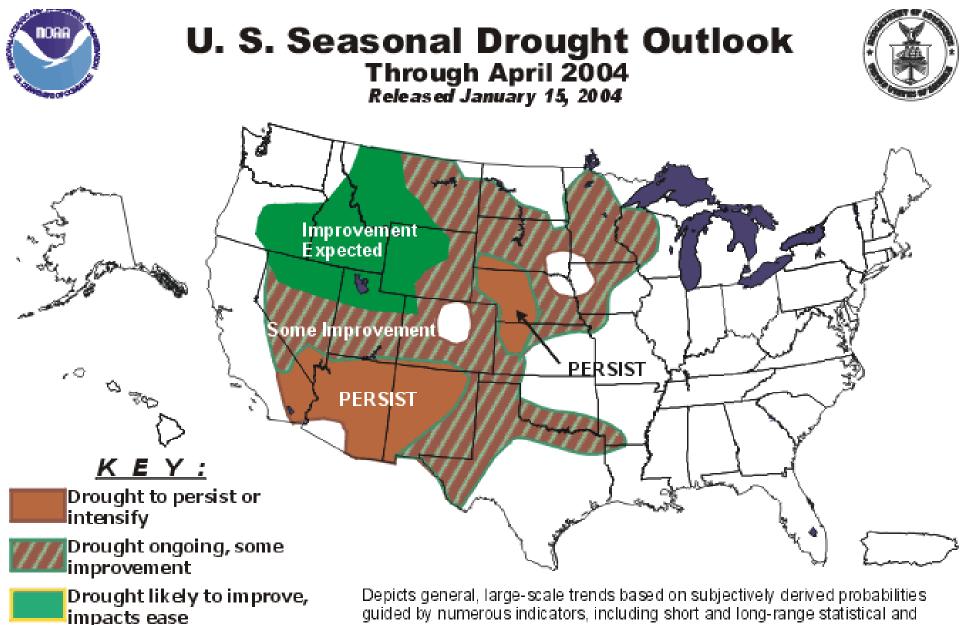
SALT -VERDE STATUS



Storage:

- 41% normal
- Jan. 2003: 27%
- 958,000 acre-feet

Source: SRP

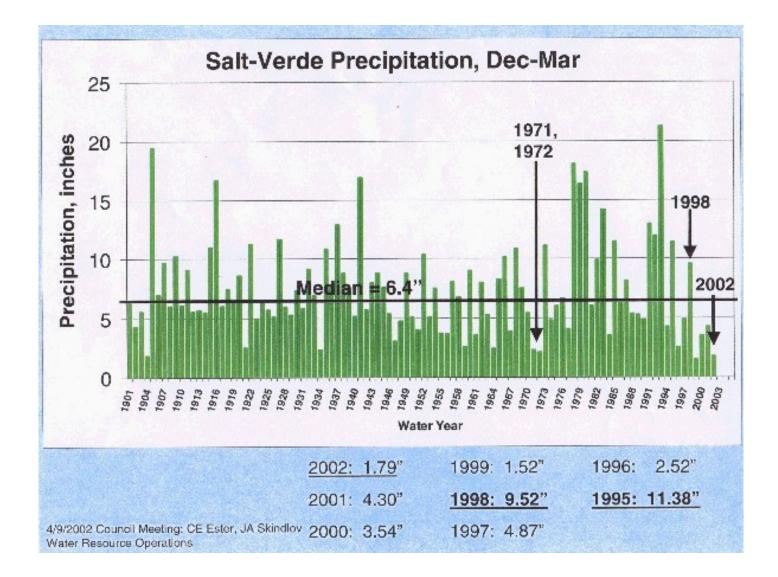


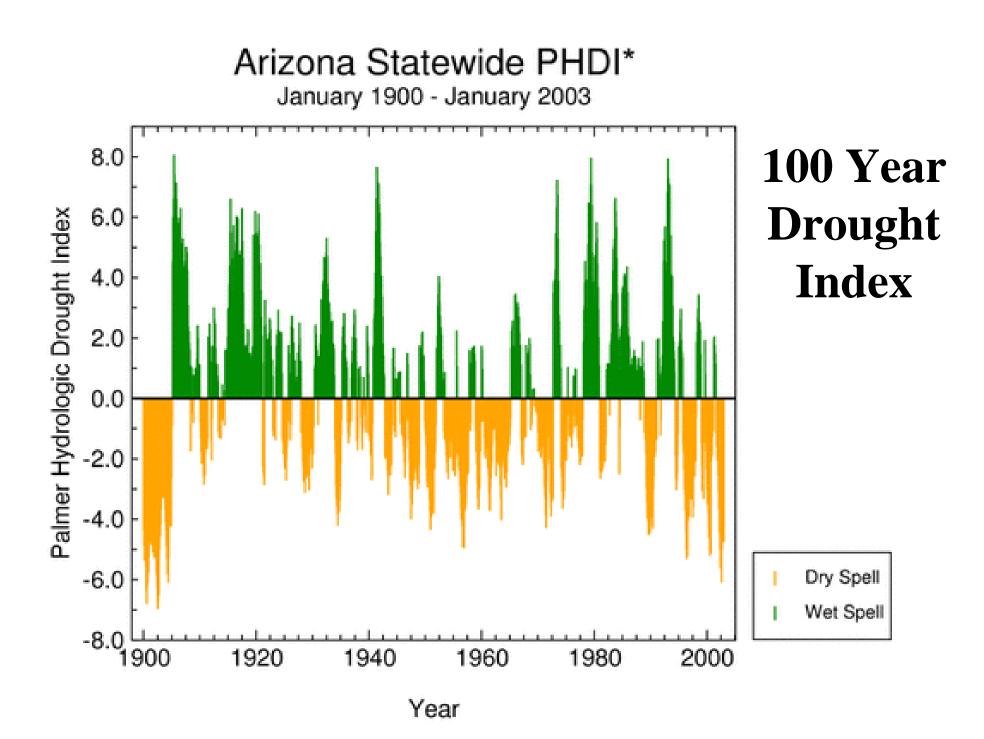
Drought development

likely

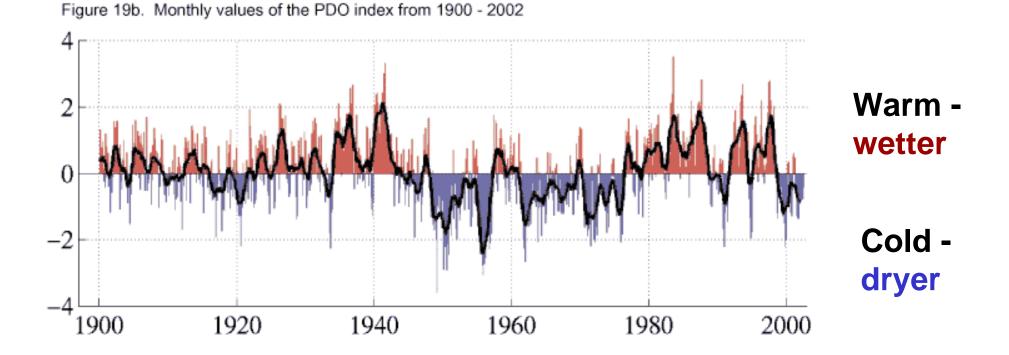
Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events-- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are schematically approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text.

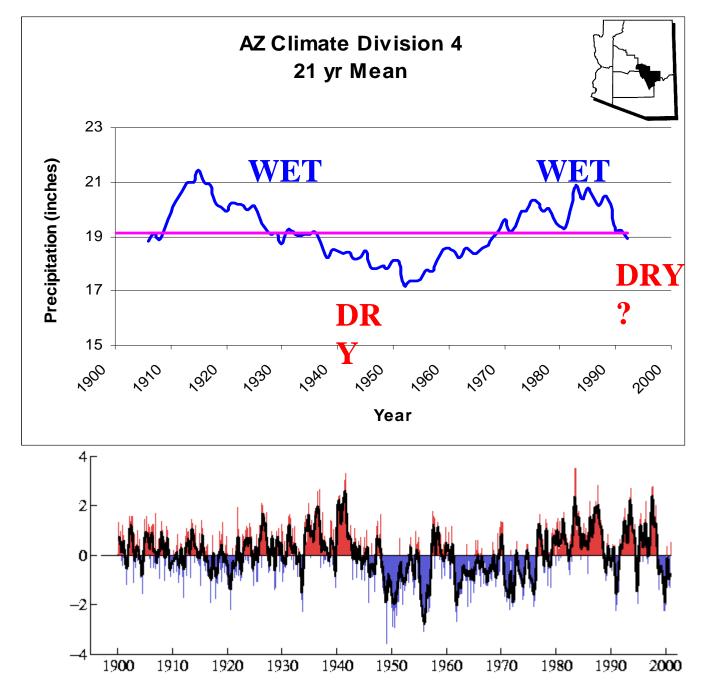
Winter Rains





Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) Arizona Precipitation





Any long-term oscillations or trends?

Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) - a "long" version of ENSO

COLORADO FLOWS

(Source: University of Arizona)

- Legally Allocated <u>16.5 maf</u>
- Measured, 1902-32 <u>15.8 maf</u>
- Deficit: (700,000 af)

Historic Data – (University of Arizona research)

Estimated past flow averages:

- Tree rings, Upper Basin, 1512-1961 <u>13.5 maf</u>
- Isotopes, Delta clams, 1500-1950 <u>12.5 maf</u>
- Lowest 20-year average, 1579-1598 <u>10.95 maf</u>

LOWER BASIN POPULATION

(Source: Bureau of Census)

California	2005	2020
Total So. Cal.	21,264,500	25,909,900
Total California	37,473,500	45,821,900
Arizona	5,553,849	7,363,604
Nevada	2,403,097	2,611,453 (2010)
Total Lower Basin	29,221,446	35,884,957

DROUGHT MITIGATION

- History: Drought was short-term
 - Never had a plan
- Today: Governor's Drought Task Force
 - Plan now being written
 - Provides framework for mitigation
 - Identifies triggers requiring action by city and state

Re-distributive	Regulatory
Constituent	Distributive

- Regulatory Approach
- Management Areas vs Statewide
- State vs Regional/Local Control
- Groundwater / Surface Water Dichotomy

..... & Consequences



Adopted in 1980

- Legal Battles Over Rights to Water
- Political Efforts to Realize Completion of the CAP
- Overdrafting of Groundwater Supplies



FISSURING



SUBSIDENCE





- Control severe overdraft occurring in certain parts of Arizona.
- Provide a means to allocate the limited groundwater resources to most effectively meet the changing needs of the State.
- Augment Arizona's groundwater supplies through development of additional water supplies.



Arizona Department of Water Resources



Management Structure

- State-Wide Provisions
- Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas; and
- Active Management Areas



ADWR - Water Management



Statewide Water Management Programs

- Well Drilling (NOI) & Construction
- Groundwater Transfer Restrictions
- Adequate Water Supply Provisions
- Surface Water Rights Administration
- Tech Support to Adjudication Court
- Arizona Water Protection Fund
- Rural Watershed Initiatives
- · Monitoring, Assessment & Tech Asst.



ADWR - Water Management

IRRIGATION NON-EXPANSION AREAS

- Established 2 (now 3)
 Irrigation Non-Expansion
 Areas
 - Joseph City
 - Douglas
 - Harquahala Valley (82)



PRESCOTT

JOSEPH

CITY



Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas - INAs



- Notices of Irrigation Authority
- No New Agriculture
- Measurement & Reporting



ADWR - Water Management

ACTIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS

- Established 4 (now 5) Active Management Areas
 - Phoenix (1980)
 - Pinal (1980)
 - Prescott (1980)
 - Tucson (1980)
 - Santa Cruz (1994 formerly part of Tucson



CITY IN A

PRESCOTI



ADWR - Water Management



- MANAGEMENT GOALS OF AMAs
- 'Safe-Yield' by 2025
 - Phoenix AMA Prescott AMA
 - Tucson AMA
- 'Safe-Yield'
 - ...long-term balance between amount of groundwater withdrawn in AMA and amount of natural and artificial groundwater recharge...







MANAGEMENT GOALS OF AMAs

- Santa Cruz AMA
 - maintain safe-yield and
 - prevent local water tables from experiencing long-term declines
- Pinal AMA
 - protect the agricultural economy as long as feasible, and
 - preserve water supplies for future nonagricultural purposes



ARIZONA'S WATER MANAGEMENT TOOLS



Active Management Areas

- Withdrawal Authorities
- Conservation Requirements & Use Restrictions
- Conversion to Renewable Water Supplies





WITHDRAWAL AUTHORITIES

- Groundwater Withdrawal Rights and Permits
- Well Drilling Permits
- Measurement & Reporting Requirements



Groundwater Rights & Withdrawal Permits

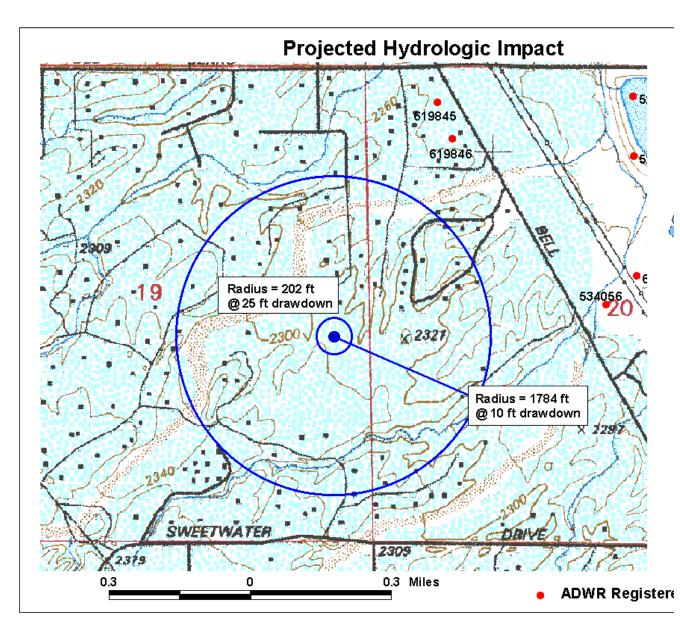
- Irrigation Grandfathered Rights
- Type 1 Non-Irrigation Grandfathered Rights
- Type 2 Non-Irrigation Grandfathered Rights
- Service Area Rights
- Withdrawal Permits
- Recovery Well Permits
- Exempt Well Permits



Groundwater Withdrawal Permits

- Dewatering
- Temporary Dewatering
- Mineral Extraction & Metallurgical Processing
- General Industrial Use
- Poor Quality Groundwater Withdrawal
- Temporary Electrical Energy Generation
- Drainage
- Hydrologic Testing

Well Impacts



If proposed
 pumping causes
 >25' drawdown
 in <5 years....

Waiver required

- If proposed pumping causes between 10' and 25' drawdown....

<u>Mitigation or</u> <u>waiver required</u>





CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

- Five Management Plans:
 - \rightarrow 1st Management Plan 1980 1990
 - \rightarrow 2nd Management Plan 1990 2000
 - \rightarrow 3rd Management Plan 2000 2010
 - \rightarrow 4th Management Plan 2010 2020
 - \rightarrow 5th Management Plan 2020 2025





CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS FOR:

- → AGRICULTURE
- -> MUNICIPAL Cities, Towns, Private Water Companies, and Irrigation districts
- → INDUSTRIAL

 - Power Generation Large Cooling
 - Large Landscaping Sand & Gravel
 - Mining
 - Turf Facilities Dairies/Feedlots





- Agricultural Users
 - Prohibit new irrigated acreage
 - BASE PROGRAM
 - Allotments based on crops historically grown
 - Expected irrigation efficiency increases Now set at 80%
 - NEW BMP PROGRAM



BMP Application Process

- BMP Worksheet
 - Organized into 4 categories
 - Each category allows a maximum score of 3 points
 - The applicant must score a minimum of 2 points in Category 2 to be accepted into the program
 - A total point value of at least 10 must be scored on the Worksheet to enter the BMP Program
- Categories of BMP Worksheet
 - Category 1: Water Conveyance Improvements
 - Category 2: Farm Irrigation Systems
 - Category 3: Irrigation Water Management
 - Category 4: Agronomic Management



- Water Conveyance System Improvements
 - Concrete-lined ditches, pipelines, gated-pipe, drain-back systems





Category 2

BMP Program Practices

• Farm Irrigation Systems

- Slope systems without uniform grades with tail-water reuse
- Uniform slope systems without tail-water reuse
- Uniform slope systems with tail-water reuse
- Uniform slope within an irrigation district that captures and redistributes return flows
- Modified slope systems
- High pressure sprinkler systems
- Near level systems
- Level systems
- Low pressure sprinkler systems
- Trickle or drip irrigation systems



Category 3

BMP Program Practices

- Irrigation Water Management (IWM)
 - Laser touch-up
 - Alternate row irrigation
 - Furrow checks
 - Angled rows
 - Surge irrigation
 - Temporary sprinklers
 - Participation in IWM programs
 - Using Irrigation Scheduling Services
 - Participation with I.D. to increase flexibility of water deliveries
 - Measure flow rates to determine amount of water applied
 - Soil moisture monitoring
 - Computer based model using meteorological data (AZMET)





BMP Program Practices

- Agronomic Management
 - Crop rotation
 - Crop residue management
 - Soil and/or water quality testing
 - Pre-irrigation surface conditioning





- Transplants
- Plastic mulch or floatable row covers
- Shaping furrows or beds
- Planting in bottom of furrow

CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

- <u>Municipal Water Providers</u>
 - \rightarrow Per capita targets GPCD Program
 - Targets based on existing residential conservation potential & Models for New Housing
 - Non-residential GPCD constant
 - \rightarrow Best management practices
 - Alternative Conservation Program
 - Non Per Capita Conservation Program





CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

- <u>Industrial Users</u> Turf facilities >10 acres
 - Allocation based on 75% irrigation efficiency
 - New golf courses
 - Assume 5 acres turf / hole & 0.4 acres of lake / hole



Additional low water use landscaping



Additional Conservation Regulations

- Distribution Systems
- New Public Rights-of-Way
- Lakes Bill Prohibitions
- BMP's for Mines, Sand & Gravel, Power Plants, Industrial Users
- Dairies & Feedlots and Cooling Towers





CONVERSION TO RENEWABLE SUPPLIES

- Incentives for use of Renewable Supplies
- Assured Water Supply Requirements for New Subdivisions
- Underground Storage / Recovery Permits





CONVERSION TO RENEWABLE SUPPLIES

- Assured Water Supply Rules
 - Requires 100 year supply
 - Must be consistent with AMA Goal
 - e.g. safe yield
 - Combines Demand & Supply Management



CONVERSION TO RENEWABLE SUPPLIES

- Underground Storage & Recovery Program
 - Encourage use of renewable supplies through storage and later recovery
 - Make use of supplies with less treatment & distribution infrastructure
 - Utilize Arizona's Colorado River entitlement & Firming
 - Assist communities in meeting Assured Water Supply



Underground Storage/Recovery Permits

- Storage Facility Permits
 - Underground Storage Facility (USF)
 - Constructed
 - Managed
 - Groundwater Savings Facility (GSF)
- Water Storage Permits
- Recovery Well Permits & Criteria



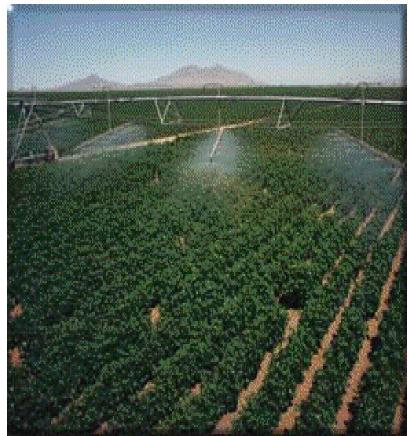
Underground Storage Facility Permits

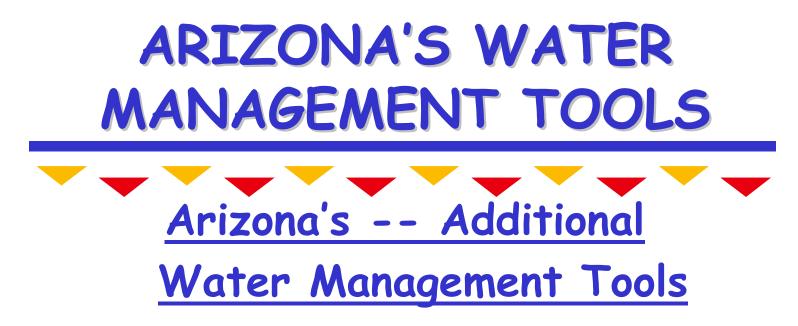
- Applicant must demonstrate:
 - Technical & financial capability
 - Storage is hydrologically feasible
 - No unreasonable harm
 - water levels
 - water quality
 - Floodplain permits and APP for Effluent



Groundwater Savings Facility Permits

- Applicant must demonstrate:
 - Direct Reduction of groundwater pumping
 - Groundwater pumper agrees to curtail pumping
 - In-lieu water is the only reasonable alternative to groundwater
- Through the development of a Plan of Operation





- Arizona Water Banking Authority
- Water Rights Settlements
- Surface Water Rights Administration
- Grants for Conservation, Augmentation,
 & Monitoring
- Technical Planning and Assistance & Rural Studies



PLANNING FOR GROWTH



<u>Assured Water Supply Rules - In</u> <u>AMA's</u>

- Requires 100 year supply
- Must be consistent with AMA Goal
 - e.g. safe yield can not mine groundwater
- Combines Demand & Supply Management



Assured Water Supply Criteria

- Physical, Legal, & Continuous Availability for 100 Years
- Adequate Quality
- Financial Capability
- Consistent with Conservation Targets
- Consistent with AMA Goals
 - Safe-yield in Phoenix, Tucson, Prescott AMAs

Subdivision Requirements and Assured Water Supply

... Subdivision: land divided into six or more parcels where at least one parcel is less than 36 acres, which is offered for sale or lease for more than one year

... An assured water supply is required:

- y to gain approval of a subdivision plat by local governments (Titles 9 and 11)
- y to obtain authorization to sell lots from the Department of Real Estate (Title 32)

Methods of Meeting Goal Requirement

- ... Use of renewable supplies (either directly or via underground storage and recovery):
 - y Surface water
 - y Effluent
- ... Membership in the Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District
- ... Groundwater imported from certain basins
- ... Dry lot subdivisions of less than 20 lots are exempt

Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRD)

... Acquires supplies to replace groundwater pumped by its members

... Replacement water is recharged into aquifers within the AMA

... Net effect: no new groundwater pumping

Two means of establishing an Assured Water Supply:

Certificate of Assured Water Supply (individual subdivision)

Designation of Assured Water Supply (blanket for water provider)

Certificate of Assured Water Supply

Required for each new subdivision if service will be from a provider that is not designated

Designation of Assured Water Supply

- ... A water provider (city, town or private water company) can demonstrate that they meet the AWS criteria for:
 - existing water demands
 - committed demands
 - at least 2 years of projected growth
- ... No Certificates of AWS necessary

Example #2 CAGRD Member Land

Subdivision developer applies to ADWR for <u>Certificate</u> of Assured Water Supply

Provider pumps groundwater and serves it to homeowner

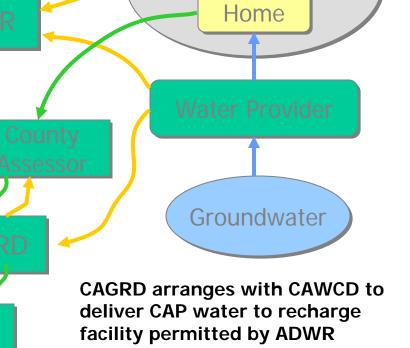
Provider reports total water use to ADWR, and <u>individual</u> homeowner water use to CAGRD

CAGRD reports homeowner's replenishment assessment to County Assessor

Assessor collects assessment on property tax bill and sends mone

none

Operator Recharge Basin



Subdivision

CAWS

Recharge Facility Operator reports deliveries to ADWR, which calculates recharge credits

ADWR reports credits to CAGRD, which uses credits to meet homeowner's replenishment

PLANNING FOR GROWTH

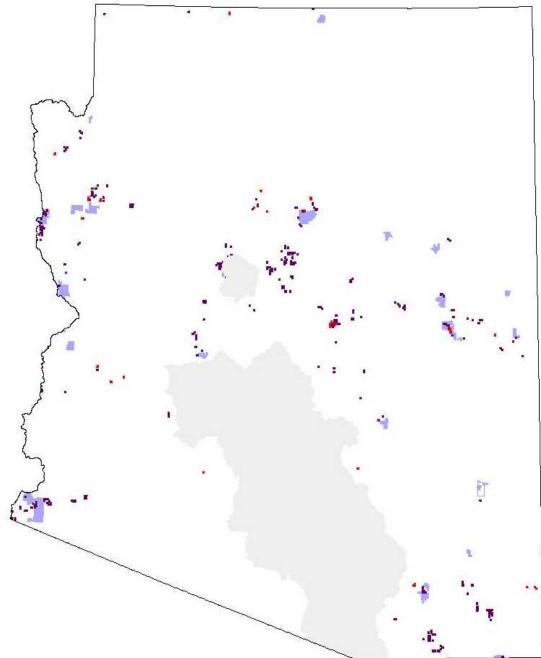


<u>Adequate Water Supply Rules - Rest of</u> <u>State (Outside AMA's)</u>

- Requires determination of 100 year supply
- Development can proceed with either "inadequate" or "adequate" supply
- Determination becomes part of public report for 1st sale only

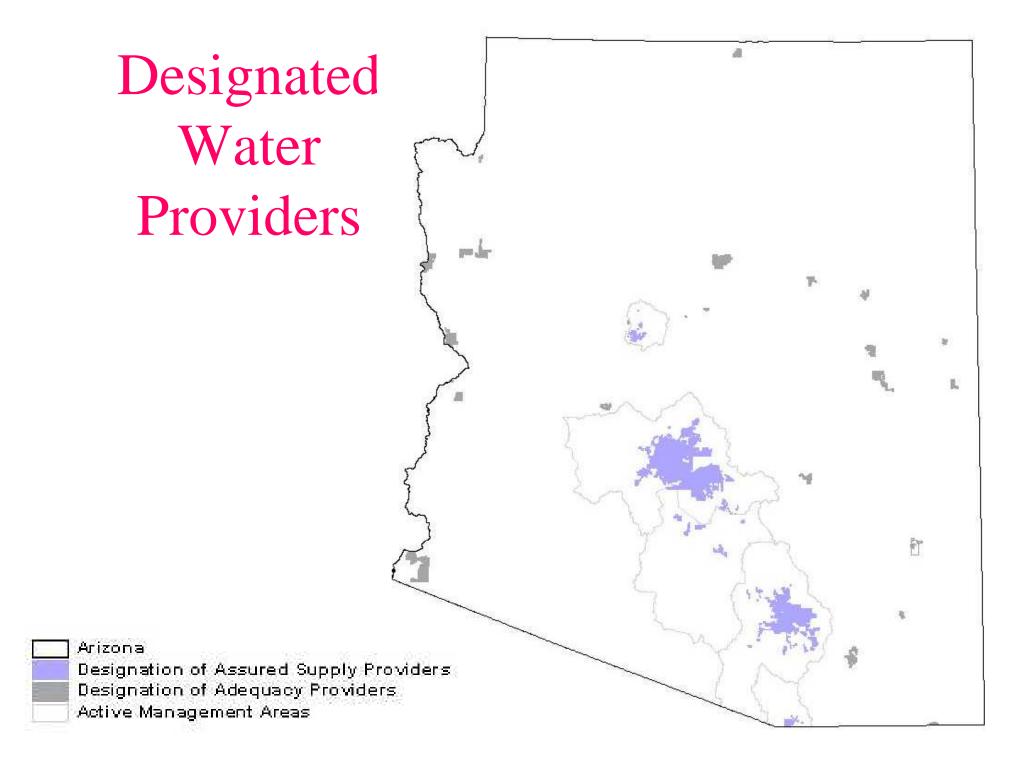


Designations of Adequacy & Adequacies Issued

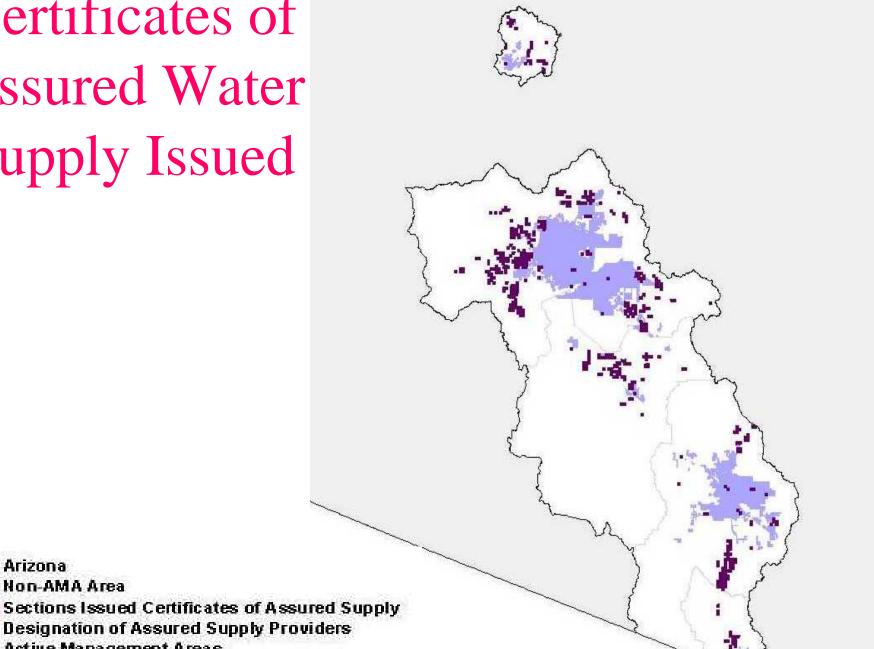


Arizona Active ManagementArea Section: Issued Inadequacies Section: Issued Adequacies Designation of Adequacy Providers

Active ManagementAreas



Certificates of **Assured Water** Supply Issued



Arizona Non-AMA Area **Active Management Areas**

PLANNING FOR GROWTH



<u>Growing Smarter - General Plans</u>

Water Resources Element

- Required for Cities & Towns > 2,500
 (unless under 10,000 with growth < 2%/year)
- Required for Counties > 125,000 pop
- 4 counties and 23 communities outside of AMAs qualify



PLANNING FOR GROWTH



<u>Growing Smarter - Requirements</u>

- •Identify known legally and physically available supplies
- •Identify future demand

 Identify how demand will be served by currently available supplies or a plan to obtain additional necessary water supplies



CURRENT ACTIVITIES & ISSUES



- Growth & Water Mgmt Trends Phx Area
- Legislative & Other Water Mgmt Proposals
 - Within AMA's
 - Exempt Wells
 - Recreation Corridor Channelization District
 - CAGRD Plan of Operation
 - · Outside AMA's
 - Adequacy Program
 - Well Impacts & Exempt Wells
 - Growing Smarter Modifications



EMERGING WATER ISSUES



- Competition for Water Supplies
- Conflicts over Water, Growth & Property Rights
- Certain Rural Areas Reaching Limits of Supply
- Environmental Concerns
- Groundwater vs. Surface Water
- Need for Regional & Coordinated Mgmt
- State Budget



www.water.az.gov

