

**PHOENIX AREA OFFICE**

**WATER CONSERVATION  
FIELD SERVICES PROGRAM**

**FISCAL YEAR 2000  
END OF YEAR REPORT**

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## **1. GENERAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

The Water Conservation Field Services Program (WCFSP) was implemented by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) in 1996 to actively encourage water conservation, assist water users in their responsibility to develop and implement water conservation plans, and to complement and support State and other conservation programs for the purpose of improving the management of water resources.

### **Components of WCFSP**

The WCFSP provides an opportunity to develop partnerships which encourage conservation through: (1) Conservation Planning Assistance; (2) Conservation Information and Education; and (3) Conservation Demonstration and Implementation. For the purposes of the WCFSP, conservation means "efficient use," not merely "saving water for other purposes."

### **Authority**

The principal statutory authority, providing the basis for the WCFSP, is the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (RRA), Section 210 (P.L. 97-293).

- Section 210(a) of the RRA requires the Secretary of the Interior to encourage water users to adopt water conservation measures.
- Section 210(b) of the RRA requires each water user, who has a water service contract with Reclamation, to develop and implement a water conservation plan containing: (1) definite goals; (2) appropriate water conservation measures; and (3) a time schedule for meeting the water conservation goals.
- Section 210(c) of the RRA directs the Secretary of the Interior to coordinate with and involve others, such as States, Indian Tribes, and water user organizations to assure full public participation in water conservation efforts.

In addition, Part 417 of Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations, directs Reclamation's Lower Colorado Region to consult with Colorado River water users on an annual basis regarding water conservation and reasonable beneficial uses of Colorado River water.

### **Water Conservation Plans**

Through the WCFSP, Reclamation is authorized to provide assistance to water users to aid in the development and implementation of sound conservation plans. Under existing Reclamation policy, conservation plans are to be developed or updated and submitted to Reclamation on a 5-year

schedule. Each area office is assigned a WCFSP Coordinator who has technical and financial resources to help ensure the timely submission and implementation of plans by users in their areas. While Reclamation does not approve plans, it has the responsibility to review and comment on plans to ensure that sound water conservation plans are adopted by districts.

## Exceptions

Reclamation law states that all water users who have entered into a water service contract with Reclamation are required to submit conservation plans. There are three exceptions to this stipulation:

- (1) Users who receive fewer than 2,000 acre-feet (AF) of water per year from any Federal project;
- (2) Users who serve a population of fewer than 3,300 people; and
- (3) Users that have prepared water conservation plans, or are meeting alternative standards, for other Federal or State agencies, that fulfill the intent of Section 210(b) of the RRA, as determined by the Regional Director.

## Recommended Content of Plans

Reclamation recommends that a plan contain information in sufficient detail to identify and evaluate the district's water management issues and opportunities for improvement in water use efficiency. The level of detail contained in a plan should be commensurate with each district's individual situation, size, and complexity and should support a district's decision as to which water conservation measures it will implement.

Water conservation measures are those methods, techniques, policies, practices, procedures, activities, institutional arrangements, structural projects, physical facilities, equipment, or devices which reduce water consumption, reduce water withdrawal or diversion, reduce water loss or waste, improve water use efficiency, or increase water recycling or reuse.

Reclamation recommends nine elements for inclusion in a district's water conservation plan. Reclamation views these elements as representative of the primary components of an effective water management and conservation planning process. This approach is intended to support formulation of water conservation *goals*, identification of appropriate and economically feasible conservation *measures* to meet those goals, and development of a *time schedule* for implementation. The nine elements recommended for inclusion in conservation plans are as follows:

Description of the district  
Inventory of water resources

- Water management problems, opportunities, and goals
- Existing water conservation measures
- "Fundamental" water conservation measures
- Additional water conservation measures
- Selected measures and projected results
- Environmental review
- Implementation schedule and budget

The "fundamental" water conservation measures are something that each district determines based on individual needs and situations. Reclamation recommends that these measures address (1) water measurement and accounting; (2) water pricing; (3) information and education; and (4) the designation of a contact person responsible for conservation activities.

Plans are very much living documents, and Reclamation encourages water users to revise or update their plans throughout the 5-year implementation period as districts' needs, situations, goals, priorities, and expectations may change.

### **Making Plans Work**

The other two components of the WCFSP (development and implementation of strong information and education programs and demonstration and implementation of innovative conservation technologies) are most commonly met by implementing conservation plans once they are in place.

As mentioned earlier, Reclamation law states that plans are to contain definite goals, appropriate conservation measures to implement the goals, and a 5-year time schedule for meeting the plan goals. This helps ensure that the development of plans is not merely a paper exercise but a realistic method for achieving the goals of the district. WCFSP Coordinators for each Reclamation area office have resources available to provide technical and/or financial assistance to help water users develop their 5-year plans, and implement the goals and measures contained within those plans.

## **2. LOCAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION**

Reclamation's Lower Colorado Region consists of portions of California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico. The Region contains four area offices whose responsibilities include working with the water users within individual area office boundaries to administer the WCFSP. The four area offices within the Region include the Phoenix Area Office (PXA), the Lower Colorado Regional Area, the Southern California Area Office, and the Yuma Area Office.

### **Entitlement to Colorado River Water**

The seven Colorado River Basin States of California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming and the Republic of Mexico rely on the Colorado River to meet their water supply needs. In 1922, the States entered into an interstate compact which included a provision for the equitable division and apportionment of Colorado River water.

The 1964 U.S. Supreme Court Decree in *Arizona v. California* established several additional dimensions to the apportionment of Colorado River water, including apportionments to the States of California, Arizona, and Nevada. It was ruled that of the first 7.5 million AF of mainstem water consumed in the Lower Basin, California was entitled to a consumptive use of 4.4 million AF/year; Arizona to 2.8 million AF/year; and Nevada to 0.3 million AF/year.

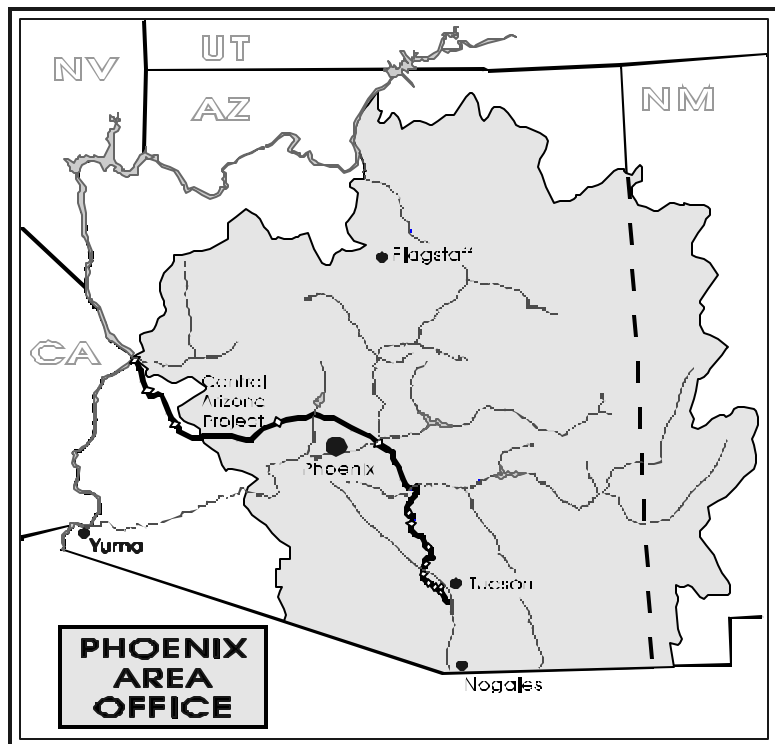
The Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968 authorized the Central Arizona Project (CAP), providing for allocations to the Lower Basin States in years of insufficient mainstem water to satisfy the specified consumptive use of 7.5 million AF/year.

In 1995, water users utilized the full 7.5 million AF/year allocation, providing all stakeholders with significant incentive for further implementation of prudent water management.

## Phoenix Area Office

### Location

The PXAO represents central and southeastern Arizona which encompasses the major metropolitan areas of Phoenix and Tucson, along with many rural and agricultural communities. The region is defined by the hydraulic boundary of the Gila River drainage basin in western New Mexico and extends east to Painted Rock Dam. The northern boundary includes the Bill Williams drainage basin and stretches south including the entire Gila River drainage to the international border with Mexico. The topography varies from



heavily forested mountains on the Mogollon Rim to the low lying desert in the central and southern portions of the State.

**Water Supply and Management**

The regional water supply is made up of three major components; surface water, groundwater, and CAP water. Surface water, developed predominantly by the Salt River Project on the Salt and Verde Rivers in the metropolitan Phoenix area, and CAP water has historically been used for agricultural purposes, but in recent years has been converted to municipal and industrial (M&I) uses. The CAP services 58 M&I customers, ten agricultural districts and ten Native American entities. Surface water in the State is extremely limited, thus, most communities outside the CAP service area are completely dependant on groundwater. The metropolitan Tucson area, though within the CAP service area, still utilizes groundwater to meet its water needs.

Water management issues, as they pertain to the WCFSP, are many and varied. For example, the city of Tucson is the only major city in the country totally dependent upon groundwater pumping. This pumping has depleted the subsurface water to the extent that surface subsidence has become a vital issue in the area. Due to the significant reliance on groundwater and in order to protect the resource, the State of Arizona adopted a groundwater code in 1980 which regulates pumping within certain districts, or Active Management Areas (AMA) within the State. These AMAs are defined and regulated by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) and are designated primarily on groundwater basin divides, but take into account water use patterns as well. There are currently five AMAs: Phoenix, Tucson, Santa Cruz, Pinal, and Prescott. The code also established Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas (INAs). There can be no new irrigated land within these areas, and owners of large wells are required to meter their water use and file annual reports with ADWR. There are currently three INAs: Douglas, Joseph City, and Harquahala.

The following three tables list all the CAP allocation holders. Each M&I and agricultural entity that is taking CAP water is regulated by the state of Arizona as defined above.

<b>Table 1. CAP M&amp;I Water Users</b>	
1	Agua Fria
2	Arizona American Water Company
3	Arizona State Land Department
4	ASARCO Incorporated
5	Arizona Water Company - Apache Junction
6	Arizona Water Company - Casa Grande

<b>Table 1. CAP M&amp;I Water Users</b>	
7	Arizona Water Company - Coolidge
8	Arizona Water Company - White Tank
9	Berneil Water Company
10	BHP Copper Inc.
11	Carefree Water Company, Inc.
12	Cave Creek Water Company
13	Chandler Heights Citrus Irrigation District
14	Chaparral City Water Company
15	Circle City Water Company
16	City of Avondale
17	City of Chandler
18	City of Eloy
19	City of Glendale
20	City of Globe
21	City of Goodyear
22	City of Mesa
23	City of Peoria
24	City of Phoenix
25	City of Scottsdale
26	City of Surprise
27	City of Tempe
28	City of Tucson
29	Community Water Company of Green Valley
30	Cypress Miami Mining Corp
31	Flowing Wells Irrigation District



<b>Table 1. CAP M&amp;I Water Users</b>	
32	Green Valley Water Company
33	Litchfield Park Service Company
34	Maricopa County Parks and Recreation
35	Metropolitan Domestic Water Improvement District
36	Midvale Farms Water Company
37	New River Utility Company
38	Oro Valley
39	Phoenix Memorial Park Cemetery
40	Pine Water Company
41	Queen Creek Water Company
42	Rio Verde Utilities, Inc.
43	San Tan Irrigation District
44	Spanish Trail Water Co.
45	Sun City Water Company (Citizens Utilities Company)
46	Sun City Water Company (Youngtown)
47	Sun City West Utilities Company
48	Sunrise Water Company
49	Town of Buckeye
50	Town of Florence
51	Town of Gilbert
52	Town of Marana
53	Town of Oro Valley
54	Vail Water Company
55	Water Utilities Community Facility District
56	Water Utility of Great Buckeye, Inc.

<b>Table 1. CAP M&amp;I Water Users</b>	
57	Water Utility of Greater Tonopah
58	West End Water Company

<b>Table 2. CAP Non-Indian Agricultural Water Users</b>	
1	Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District
2	Chandler Heights Citrus Irrigation District
3	Harquahala Valley Irrigation District
4	Hohokam Irrigation and Drainage District
5	Maricopa-Stanfield Irrigation and Drainage District (MSIDD)
6	New Magma Irrigation and Drainage District
7	Queen Creek Irrigation District
8	Roosevelt Water Conservation District
9	San Tan Irrigation District
10	Tonopah Irrigation District

The Native American communities possess sovereign immunity and are, therefore, not subject to State law. To date only the Ak-Chin Indian Community is receiving CAP water pursuant to their entitlement. The following tribes have CAP allocations, but do not have any reporting or conservation requirements imposed by the ADWR.

<b>Table 3. Native American Communities with CAP Allocations</b>	
1	Gila River Indian Community
2	Camp Verde Yavapai Apache
3	Tohono O'Odham Nation
4	Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC)
5	Fort McDowell Indian Community

Table 3. Native American Communities with CAP Allocations	
6	Ak-Chin Indian Community
7	Pascua Yaqui Indian Tribe
8	San Carlos Apache Tribe
9	Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe
10	Tonto Apache Tribe

### Issues and Opportunities

Arizona law requires that the ADWR develop a comprehensive water conservation program for each of the five AMAs. Pursuant to State law, the ADWR has developed management plans for each AMA which provides performance-based conservation standards for each water user. After careful review of the ADWR management plans, the Regional Director has determined that the performance standards and other conservation criteria imposed by the ADWR meets the intent of Section 210(b) of the RRA (as outlined in the third exception in Section 1 above). Reclamation water users currently reporting to the ADWR are, therefore, not required to submit a water conservation plan for review to Reclamation. This provides a unique opportunity for PXAO to work with the State and individual water users to develop and implement conservation technologies, and strong education programs which support water users in their diligence to achieve these performance based standards.

The PXAO Field Services program serves two diverse purposes. The first is to assist water users with established plans to implement their designated measures. The second purpose is to work with tribes and rural communities to provide technical assistance in the development and implementation of water management plans. Toward that end, PXAO has developed partnerships with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Natural Resources Conservation Districts (NRCD), the United States Geological Survey, ADWR, the University of Arizona (U of A), the Phoenix and Tucson AMAs, municipalities, Indian communities, regional water conservation groups, individual water users, and many others to research and develop more efficient agriculture and urban water uses.

## FY2000 WCFSP Goals

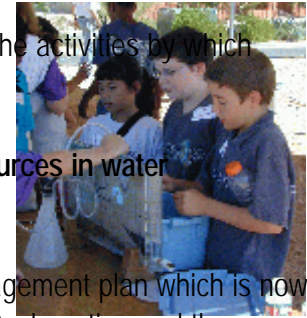
The 2000 WCFSP defined six major goals. Listed below are those goals and the activities by which they were accomplished (see Table 6 below for a summary of each project).

### 1) Support the Active Management Areas and the Department of Water Resources in water conservation efforts.

PXAO participated in the public review and comment of the ADWR's third management plan which is now completed for each AMA. Through a cooperative agreement with the ADWR, Reclamation and the Tucson AMA worked together with entities to support and promote water conservation activities.

### 2) Educate 2% of the public about efficient water use.

The PXAO homepage has been developed, is updated periodically and is available for users. We have provided information and brochures to the Water Conservation Alliance of Southern Arizona (Water CASA) for dissemination to the public. Projects such as the Library Bookset Program with the city of Phoenix, and the Adopt a Desert View Art Contest with the city of Mesa also received funding through the WCFSP. Additionally, we participated in and sponsored the Tucson Children's Museum Earth Day Festival and Parade, the Project WET Water Festival. Through the WCFSP, we joined with the Town of Payson to help promote conservation awareness. Twenty eight water models were purchased for and training was provided for the models and for Project WET for all the Environmental Education centers in the state of Arizona. PXAO also participates in NRCDs Board meetings and Field Days and as members of Regional Conservation Committees: Arizona Municipal Water Users Association Conservation Committee (AMWUA) and Water CASA.



Project WET Water Festival



"Adopt A Desert View" calendar



An example of Arizona's "native" landscape

### 3) Participate in two Demonstration Projects.

PXAO currently supports four demonstration projects. They include the Mesa Community College Xeriscape Demonstration Garden, the Dual Metering and Water on the Web programs in Tucson, the Our Yard Program with the Pima County Cooperative Extension Service.

### 4) Assist in the development of two water management plans.

Through the WCFSP, PXAO is participating in the development of water management plans with the Navajo Nation and the Tohono O’odham Farm Authority.

**5) Support two research projects.**

Assistance has been provided for three projects in FY00: U of A Turfgrass study, Xeriscape study with the Phoenix AMA, and Ultra Low Flush Toilet Study.



Mr. Ron Dobbin performing an irrigation evaluation.

**6) Provide assistance to six water users in the implementation of water conservation measures.**

PXAO provided assistance to 15 entities to aid the implementation of innovative conservation measures. Those programs include: Welcome packets to the Avra Valley Co-op, Community Water Company of Green Valley, Flowing Wells Irrigation District, Metropolitan Domestic Water Improvement District, the Town of Oro Valley, and the Town of Marana; Implementation of Xeriscape study with the ADWR; Implementation of a new computerized water accounting system with the New Magma Irrigation and Drainage District; and support of the mobile laboratory programs with the Agua Fria-New River, the Buckeye-Roosevelt, the East Maricopa, the West Pinal, the Eloy, the Florence-Coolidge, and the Pima Natural Resources Conservation Districts.

**3. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

Table 4. 2000 Water Conservation Activities		
Activity	Description	Results
<b>Technical Planning Assistance</b>		
Ganado Irrigation - Navajo Nation	Technical assistance provided to the Navajo Nation for the development of a comprehensive Water Management Plan.	

Table 4. 2000 Water Conservation Activities		
Activity	Description	Results
<b>Education</b>		
Water Models	Through an agreement with the Arizona Association of Conservation Districts, purchased ground water models for Environmental Education Centers at 28 NRCDs and SWCDs. Provided training for the models and for Project WET.	Models and training provided to 28 directors. Presentations expected to more than <b>2,800</b> students.
Backyard Conservation	In conjunction with the Arizona Association of Conservation Districts, working on developing a Backyard conservation program specific to Arizona which can be used by the Environmental Education Centers.	Produce 300 videos and 3000 bookmarks. PSA's for television to expected audience of <b>10,000</b> .
Phoenix Library Bookset	Provide every school and public library in the City of Phoenix with a set of books on water conservation and water science. (Sets of books provided in 1999 and 2000).	Purchased and delivered 330 sets of 20 books each. Available to <b>350,000</b> readers.
Project WET Water Fair	Sponsored National Project WET Water Fair. Educational opportunity provided to over 400 students in the Tucson Area.	More than <b>400</b> students educated.
Bilingual Irrigation Videos	Provided 40 copies of the video to the Pinal Active Management Area	40 copies to be viewed by more than <b>400</b> irrigators.
Town of Payson	Partnered to develop guidance for a water conservation plan and development of educational materials.	Presentations and information to <b>500</b> individuals.
Tucson Children's Museum Earthday	Sponsored and participated as an exhibitor in the 2000 event. Festival and Parade	<b>4,000</b> visitors.
Adopt a Desert View Festival	Sponsored and participated as an exhibitor at the City of Mesa's 2000 event.	<b>15,000</b> calenders distributed.
Casa Del Agua	Partnered with the University of Arizona to provide field trips for students to visit the CASA Del Agua demonstration house. Field Trips	Field trips provided for <b>300</b> students.

<b>Table 4. 2000 Water Conservation Activities</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Results</b>
Water Conservation Public Service Announcements	Providing funding to the Tucson AMA to develop and distribute ten public service announcements.	Ten public service announcements shown on Tucson area television. Approximately <b>25,000</b> viewers.

<b>Table 4. 2000 Water Conservation Activities</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Results</b>
Mobile River Study Center	Partner with the Coronado Resource Conservation District to purchase a mobile river study center to be used for public education and demonstration.	Presentations to more than <b>500</b> individuals each year.
<b>Demonstration</b>		
Dual Metering Project	Through the Water Conservation Alliance of Southern Arizona (Water CASA), provide three housing developments with two water meters to measure and compare indoor and outdoor water usage for long term.	Dual Meters provided to <b>100</b> study participants. Future water savings expected as a result of research.
Water on the Web	Community Water Company of Green Valley will develop a system on their web page where customers can check their usage and compare to similar users. Conservation tips and information provided.	Water Use data available on internet site to more than <b>1,000</b> customers. Future water savings expected.
Mesa Community College Xeriscape Demonstration Garden	Partnered with the City of Mesa to develop new signs for the existing garden.	<b>23,000</b> visitors annually.
Our Yard Landscape Learning Center	Provided funding for the development of new exhibits. The Center provides information and demonstration of desert environment, climate, soils, and vegetation.	Approximately <b>15,000</b> visitors annually.
<b>Implementation</b>		
Mobile Laboratory Program	Assisting the Agua Fria-New River, Buckeye-Roosevelt, East Maricopa, West Pinal, Eloy, Florence-Coolidge, and Pima Natural Resources Conservation Districts in providing investigations of and suggestions to improve irrigation water efficiencies.	Provide 70 special service/assessments. Total estimate water savings - <b>12,000 AF</b> .
Welcome Packets/ Plumbing Retrofit	Through the Water CASA distribute welcome packets and plumbing retrofit kits.	2000 packets distributed with an estimated water



Table 4. 2000 Water Conservation Activities		
Activity	Description	Results
Xeriscape Study	Provide funding to the Phoenix AMA for a study entitled "Investigation of the Implementation of Xeriscape"	ADWR and USBR to provide <b>50</b> copies of final report to interested parties.

### Highlighted Accomplishment

Based on the exemption provided by the Regional Director, all non-Indian CAP water users are in compliance with Reclamation's requirements under Section 210(b) of the RRA. Reclamation water users required to comply with the ADWR's performance-based standards are working to meet those goals, though many do not. Consequently, municipalities are focusing on indoor and outdoor research of water saving measures, education, and implementation of those measures. Agricultural districts are likewise striving to meet designated irrigation efficiencies and are dependent on research and implementation of water efficient measures. The PXAO has, therefore, focused a great portion of its WCFSP toward research, education, demonstration, and implementation.

Some examples of regional conservation efforts for M&I outdoor uses include Water Harvesting and Xeriscape principles, including many demonstration gardens. Indoor measures may include plumbing (toilet, shower head, and sink) retrofits and educational materials. Below are three examples of M&I and agricultural projects sponsored by the PXAO's WCFSP:



### Phoenix Library Bookset

In 1999, the city of Phoenix and Reclamation entered into a partnership to provide every school and city library in the Phoenix water service delivery area with a set of books on water conservation and water science. The two year program has distributed 6,500 hundred books to 290 schools. The program has been innovative in its approach to reaching children directly through books and far reaching in its scope.

### Dual Metering Program

Exterior residential water has never been accurately measured in the Tucson AMA. Water providers, regulators, and planners have repeatedly expressed the need for a study that accurately tracks indoor and outdoor water usage beginning with new construction and continuing for several years. This study, conducted by Water CASA with financial support from Reclamation, is anticipated to collect data for at least ten years and will provide the much needed data for both indoor and outdoor, including landscaping needs based on type and size of landscape.



### 2000 Earth Day Festival and Parade

To promote Arizona's unique environment and rich cultural heritage, the festival features activities, displays, music, dance, and food. Sponsored in part by Reclamation, the festival participation is growing every year. At the 2000 event, 55 organizations hosted exhibit booths with hands-on activities. Over 4000 people attended, 300 kids and several families marched or entered floats in the parade.

The combined activities of PXAO's WCFSP in Fiscal Year 2000 has resulted in a water savings of approximately 12,150 Acre Feet and providing information and technical assistance to more than 445,000 individuals.

### Specific Indicators

The tables below provide a summary and status of PXAO's conservation assistance program through the WCFSP.


Table 5. Conservation Planning Indicators					
					
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Dual Metering Project</td> <td>Installation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FY2000</td> <td>CumulativeFY 97-2000</td> </tr> </table>	Dual Metering Project	Installation	FY2000	CumulativeFY 97-2000
Dual Metering Project	Installation				
FY2000	CumulativeFY 97-2000				

Table 5. Conservation Planning Indicators		
Number of districts required to prepare/submit plans	66	66
Number of acres represented by districts required to submit plans	281,300*	281,300*
Population served by M&I districts required to submit plans	3,500,000	3,500,000
Number of districts with current plans (already submitted)	66	66
Number of districts overdue for plan development or update	0	0
Number of districts submitting plans	0	66
Number of acres served by districts submitting plans	281,300*	281,300*
Population served by districts submitting plans (M&I districts)	3,500,000	3,500,000
Number of conservation plans reviewed by Reclamation	66	66
Number of districts committed to developing/updating plans	66	66

\* This number represents the 10 irrigation districts listed in Table 2.

Table 6. Program Assistance Indicators			
	FY2000		Cumulative FY97-2000
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation planning-	2	Navajo Nation - Ganado, Town of Payson	10
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation education-	36	28 Environmental Education Centers, City of Phoenix, Pima NRCD, East Maricopa NRCD, Town of Payson, City of Mesa, City of Tucson, Pinal Active Management Area, University of Arizona	59
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation demonstrations-	9	Coronado RC&D, Avra Valley Water Co-op, Community Water of Green Valley, Flowing Wells Irrigation District, Metro Water District, Town of Marana, Oro Valley, Pima County, City of Mesa	13
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation implementation-	15	Arizona Department of Water Resources, Avra Valley Water Co-op, Community Water of Green Valley, Flowing Wells Irrigation District, Metro Water District, Town of Marana, Oro Valley, Ganado Farm Board, 7 NRCDs	20

Table 6. Program Assistance Indicators			
	FY2000		Cumulative FY97-2000
Number of districts assisted in developing and implementing WC measures-	60	(36+9+15 above)	100
Number of districts with one-on-one meetings to review plans/explain WCFSP-	21	Cities of Chandler, Glendale, Mesa, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, Tucson, Towns of Gilbert, Paradise Valley, Payson, Marana, and Williams, Avra Valley Water Co-op, Community Water Company of Green Valley, Flowing Wells Irrigation District, Green Valley Water Company, Metro Water District, Oro Valley, Tohono O'Odham Nation, Navajo Nation	33
Number of conservation measures/programs implemented by water districts/entities-	60	60	100
Number of water districts/entities assisted with "fundamental measures"-	60		100
Number of water districts/entities implementing "fundamental measures"-	66	All water users are implementing fundamental measures through ADWR mandatory program.	66

#### 4. PROGRAM RESOURCES

##### Staffing and Budgets

During Fiscal Year 2000, PXAO dedicated one coordinator to the WCFSP. The coordinator's primary objective was to develop partnerships with water users and encourage the development and implementation of efficient water management. Area office support was provided by administrative, clerical, and contracts and agreements staff.

Table 7. Staff Resources	
Total number of Reclamation staff days planned for	FY 2000
WCFSP Coordinator staff days used	197

Table 7. Staff Resources		
Support Staff staff days used	Area Office	167
	Regional Office	2
	Denver Office	0
Total number of Reclamation staff days used in FY 00		366
Estimated number of staff days from entities <i>though formal agreements</i> (i.e. other agencies or organizations) (identify)	7 NRCD/Mobile Labs	200

Table 8. Funding Resources for FY2000							
		WMC	RRA	Project O&M	EIP	Totals	% of Total Available
Annual appropriation		411,000	24,000	0	0	435,000	
Carryover from prior years		0	0	0	0	0	
Transfers in or out		(100,000)			100,000		
Total funds available for FY 2000		311,000	24,000		100,000	435,000	
Program administration and Technical Assistance							
Staff salaries and overhead	Expended	236,038	18,641		11,760		
Travel	Expended	3,516	471				
Materials, supplies, and other expenses	Expended	6,381	858				
Financial Assistance Contracts							
Planning	Obligated	25,000					
Demonstrations	Obligated	6,000			34,500		
Implementation	Obligated	5,000			10,000		
Education/Training	Obligated	57,000			2,000		

Table 8. Funding Resources for FY2000							
		WMC	RRA	Project O&M	EIP	Totals	% of Total Available
Total Financial Assistance	Obligated	93,000			46,500		
Other	Expended						
Total WCFSP Program	Obligated/ Expended	338,937	19,970		58,260	417,167	

Coordinator and support staff days were somewhat less than originally anticipated. During Fiscal Year 2000, it was anticipated that PXAO staff would be used to provide assistance through technical projects to water users. Unfortunately, due to other priorities within the area office, technical staff was not available as anticipated and those technical projects were instead accomplished through grants and agreements with water users.

### Outside Resources

Much of the WCFSP accomplishments are based on partnerships with others, though none of that time was specifically charged to the WCFSP.

### Other Reclamation Programs

To date, the Water Conservation Program at PXAO has worked in conjunction with the General Planning, Wetlands and Native American Affairs Programs in an attempt to integrate all aspects of efficient water use and management. We have, however, only scratched the surface of possibilities within the PXAO. The Water Conservation Program can extend its conservation influence to several water management areas in the geographic area. Areas that can be influenced to improve water management include regional water supply management, e.g., water supply and demand management planning; wetlands establishment and management-- multiple use of water; water conservation through water quality management; and water recycling and re-use in municipal and agricultural settings.

## 5. PROGRAM EVALUATION

As the PXAO WCFSP enters its fifth year, it is beginning to take shape and find its place in the local hierarchy. One of the most important aspects of the program is the assimilation into the already renowned water resources community. We have accomplished a great deal through the partnerships we have and are continuing to form at all levels. The 2000 WCFSP plan goals were accomplished, though not necessarily with the specific measures spelled out in the FY2000 WCFSP plan. In order to meet local needs, it is important that we remain flexible while keeping our sights on our area office goals and the Reclamation Strategic Plan, and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) goals.

In the accomplishment of FY2000 goals, the PXAO expended approximately \$417,000 and 1.5 FTE. With that level of involvement, a good balance of research, education, demonstration, and implementation projects were achieved. The constituents of the PXAO are keenly aware of the benefits of efficient water management and because of that circumstance, there are many viable water related projects from which to choose. Most of our work thus far has taken place in the metropolitan areas because those partners have the resources and background to initiate and follow through. Because of our limited resources, we are destined to be supporters and not leaders in the conservation community. Unfortunately, that does not bode well for small rural communities. They most often do not have resources to implement measures though they have the need.