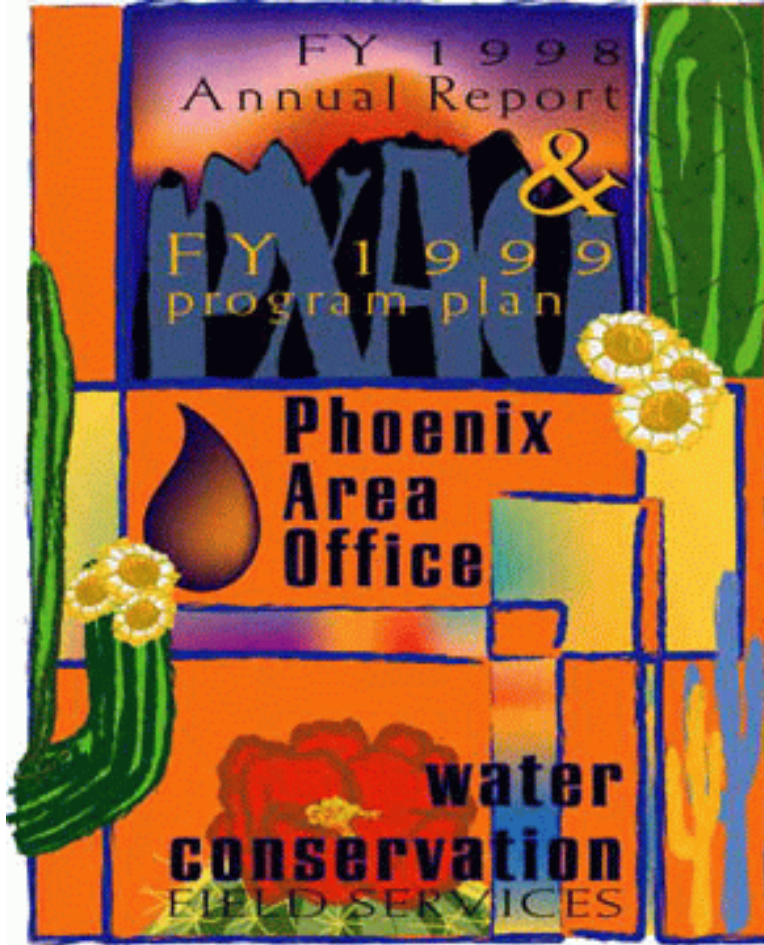


FY 1998
Annual Report

MWD &
FY 1999
program plan

**Phoenix
Area
Office**

**water
conservation**
FIELD SERVICES



PHOENIX AREA OFFICE

**WATER CONSERVATION
FIELD SERVICES PROGRAM**

**FISCAL YEAR 1998
END OF YEAR REPORT**

**FISCAL YEAR 1999
FIELD SERVICES PLAN**

DECEMBER 1998

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	1
Components of WCFSP	1
Authority	1
Water Conservation Plans	1
Exceptions	2
Recommended Content of Plans	2
Making Plans Work	3
LOCAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	3
Entitlement to Colorado River Water	3
Phoenix Area Office	4
Location	4
Water Supply and Management	5
Issues and Opportunities	8
FY1998 WCFSP Goals	9
PROGRAM RESOURCES	10
Budgets	10
Outside Resources	11
Other Reclamation Programs	11
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS	12
Highlighted Accomplishment	14
Specific Indicators	16
PROGRAM EVALUATION	17
PROGRAM OUTLOOK	18

TABLES

Table 1. CAP M&I Water Users Regulated by the State of Arizona	5
Table 2. CAP Non-Indian Agricultural Water Users	7
Table 3. Native American Communities with CAP Allocations	8
Table 4. Staff Resources	10
Table 5. Budget Resources	11
Table 6. 1998 Water Conservation Activities	12
Table 7. Conservation Planning Indicators	16
Table 8. Program Assistance Indicators	16
Table 9. FY 1999 Phoenix Area Office WCFSP	19

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 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's 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 (PXAO), 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.

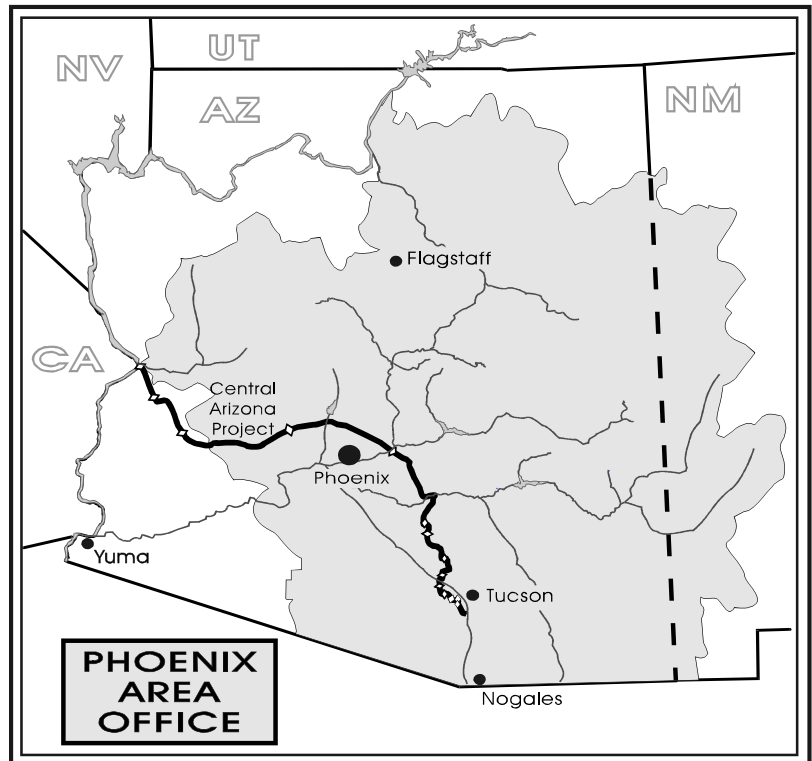
The Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968 authorized the Central Arizona Project, providing for allocations to the Lower Basin States in years of insufficient mainstream water to satisfy the specified consumptive use of 7.5 million AF/year.

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 Phoenix Area Office 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 Central Arizona Project (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 have historically been used for agricultural purposes but in recent years has been converted to M&I uses. The CAP services 50 municipal and industrial (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 ground water 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 located in the most populated and largest groundwater pumping areas of the State. There are currently five AMAs; Phoenix, Tucson, Pima County, Pinal County, and Prescott. Each of the 50 CAP M&I customers and ten agricultural districts are located within an AMA boundary.

Table 1. CAP M&I Water Users Regulated by the State of Arizona	
1	Arizona State Land Department
2	Arizona Water Company - Apache Junction
3	Arizona Water Company - Casa Grande
4	Arizona Water Company - Coolidge
5	Arizona Water Company - White Tank
6	Berneil Water Company
7	BHP Copper Inc.
8	Brooke Water L.L.C.
9	Carefree Water Company, Inc.
10	Cave Creek Water Company
11	Chandler Heights Citrus Irrigation District

Table 1. CAP M&I Water Users Regulated by the State of Arizona

12	Chaparral City Water Company
13	Citizens Utility Company
14	City of Avondale
15	City of Chandler
16	City of Eloy
17	City of Glendale
18	City of Goodyear
19	City of Mesa
20	City of Peoria
21	City of Phoenix
22	City of Scottsdale
23	City of Surprise
24	City of Tempe
25	City of Tucson
26	Community Water Company of Green Valley
27	Del Lago Water Company
28	Flowing Wells Irrigation District
29	Green Valley Water Company
30	Litchfield Park Service Company
31	Maricopa County Parks and Recreation
32	Midvale Farms Water Company
33	New River Utility Company
34	Paradise Valley Water Company
35	Phoenix Memorial Park Cemetery
36	Queen Creek Water Company

Table 1. CAP M&I Water Users Regulated by the State of Arizona	
37	Rio Verde Utilities, Inc.
38	Roosevelt Water Conservation District
39	San Tan Irrigation District
40	Spanish Trail Water Co.
41	Sun City Water Company
42	Sunrise Water Company
43	Town of Buckeye
44	Town of Florence
45	Town of Gilbert
46	Town of Oro Valley
47	Water Utilities Community Facility District
48	Water Utility of Great Buckeye, Inc.
49	Water Utility of Greater Tonopah
50	West End Water Company

Table 2. CAP Non-Indian Agricultural Water Users	
1	Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District
2	Chandler Heights Citrus Irrigation District
3	Cortaro-Marana Irrigation District
4	Harquahala Valley Irrigation District
5	Hohokam Irrigation and Drainage District
6	Maricopa-Stanfield Irrigation and Drainage District (MSIDD)
7	New Magma Irrigation and Drainage District
8	Queen Creek Irrigation 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.

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

FY1998 WCFSP Goals

The 1998 WCFSP defined 6 major goals. Listed below are the goals as outlined in the PXAO Fiscal Year 1998 WCFSP and the activities by which they were accomplished (see table 6 below for a summary of each project).

1) Support two Active Management Areas in water conservation efforts.

PXAO participated in the public review and comment of the ADWR's third management plan, currently being developed for each AMA. The new management plans are scheduled to take effect January 1, 2000. PXAO participated in a public forum, through the Phoenix and Tucson AMA's, in support of their Water Conservation and Augmentation programs.

2) Provide information to 2% of the public.

The PXAO homepage has been developed, is updated periodically and is available for users. We have provided information, brochures, and welcome packets to the Water Conservation Alliance of Southern Arizona (Water CASA) for dissemination to the public. Projects such as the Papago Greenline with the Arizona Historical Society and the Our Yard Program with the Pima County Cooperative Extension Service also received funding through the WCFSP. Additionally, we participated as a sponsor of the Tucson Children's Museum Earth Day Festival and Parade. 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), Water CASA.

3) Coordinate the development of water management plans with two tribes.

PXAO currently has projects with the Navajo Nation and the SRPMIC.

4) Support two research projects.

PXAO is currently supporting two ongoing research projects: Xeriscape and Turfgrass.

5) Provide assistance for 6 technical projects.

Assistance has been provided for 7 projects in FY98: SRPMIC, Neighbors Helping Neighbors, Ganado, Front Loading Washing Machine Study, St. Davids School, Management Improvement Program (MIP), and NRCD.

6) Meet with 2 districts to promote water conservation.

PXAO provides financial assistance and participates in the MIP with the MSIDD. Attended meetings with the cities of Chandler, Glendale, Mesa, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, Tucson; with Community Water Company of Green Valley, Flowing Wells Irrigation District, Green Valley Water Company, Town of Marana, Metro Water District; with the ten irrigation districts in conjunction with other Reclamation reviews; with the Tohono O’Odham Nation, SRPMIC, San Carlos Apache Tribe, and the Navajo Nation.

3. PROGRAM RESOURCES

Staffing and Budgets

During Fiscal Year 1998, the PXAO dedicated one full time 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 agreement staff.

Table 4. Staff Resources		
Total number of Reclamation staff days planned for FY98		456
WCFSP Coordinator staff days used		174
Support Staff staff days used	Area Office	107
	Regional Office	0
	Denver Office	0
Total number of Reclamation staff days used in FY98		281
Estimated number of staff days from others (i.e. other agencies or organizations) (identify)		0

Table 5. Budget Resources						
		WMC	RRA	Project O&M	EIP	Totals
Technical Assistance (staff and other)	budgeted	\$296,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$296,000
	expended	\$206,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$206,000
Financial Assistance (grants and other)	budgeted	\$113,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,000
	expended	\$191,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$215,150
Total WCFSP Program	budgeted	\$409,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$409,000
	expended	\$397,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$422,000

Coordinator and support staff days were somewhat less than originally anticipated. The PXAO's WCFSP coordinator is a job share position and during the year one of the job share participants relocated, thereby reducing the number of coordinator days. The position is currently being staffed full time. During Fiscal Year 1998, 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 in municipal and agricultural settings.

4. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Table 6. 1998 Water Conservation Activities		
Activity	Description	Results
Technical Planning Assistance		
SRPMIC (2/97 - 9/99)	Assist the SRPMIC in performing an as-built survey and hydraulic analysis of their distribution system. The goal is to provide a plan for and implement an effective method of measurement of the system.	Project ongoing. Expected water savings of 5,000 - 7,000 AF/yr.
Turfgrass (5/97 - 9/99)	Assist the U of A with a study of minimum water uses for turf.	50 copies of study report to be provided to interested parties.
Education		
Water Conservation Program/Homepage (Ongoing)	Develop a well rounded water conservation program by communication with the public, developing, and maintaining a home page.	Contact with 30+ Federal, State and local agencies. Online with homepage.
MIP (Ongoing)	Support the Pinal County Area MIP. Partners include Central Arizona College, Central Arizona Project, Pima County Cooperative Extension, Farm service Agency, MSIDD, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Pinal AMA, West Pinal NRCD	Supports meetings and education for 50+ irrigators.
Tucson Children's Museum Earthday	Sponsor Earthday Parade and Festival.	Approximately 2000 visitors
Papago Greenline (9/97 - 9/98)	Assist in developing a water conservation education exhibit at the Arizona Historical Society museum.	Approximately 2500 visitors per year.

Table 6. 1998 Water Conservation Activities		
Activity	Description	Results
Ganado (9/97 - 9/98)	Provide training to irrigators in the Ganado Irrigation Project (Navajo Nation).	Training provided to 20 - 30 Farm Board members.
Demonstration		
Our Yard - Landscape Learning Center	provides information and demonstration of desert environments climate, soils, and vegetation. Pima County Cooperative Extension	Approximately 15,000 visitors per year .
Rebates (7/97 - 7/99)	Support the Tucson AMA with Front Loading Washing Machine Rebates Program.	Provide 100 rebates. Reduce residential water use and wastewater flows.
Implementation		
Xeriscape (9/95 - 12/99)	Provide funding for a study titled "Investigation of the Implementation of Xeriscape" through the ADWR	ADWR and USBR to provide 50 copies of final report to interested parties.
Welcome Packets/ Plumbing Retrofit Kits	Through the Water CASA distribute welcome packets which includes a plumbing retrofit kit.	1400 packets distributed with estimated water savings of 100 AF/yr.
Neighbors Helping Neighbors (9/97 - 9/00)	Support the Neighbors Helping Neighbors Plumbing and Retrofit Program which targets lower income and higher usage homes.	319 toilets installed to date with an estimated water savings of 19 AF/yr. Approximately 300 toilets to be installed in 1999 to complete the program.
Waterless Urinals	Replace current urinals with waterless urinals at St. David's School.	Save 1.5 AF/yr
NRCDS (- 12/00)	Assisting 7 Natural Resource Conservation District (NRCDS) in providing investigations of irrigation water efficiencies.	Provide 70 on farm assessments. Total estimated water savings 11,700 AF.

Highlighted Accomplishment

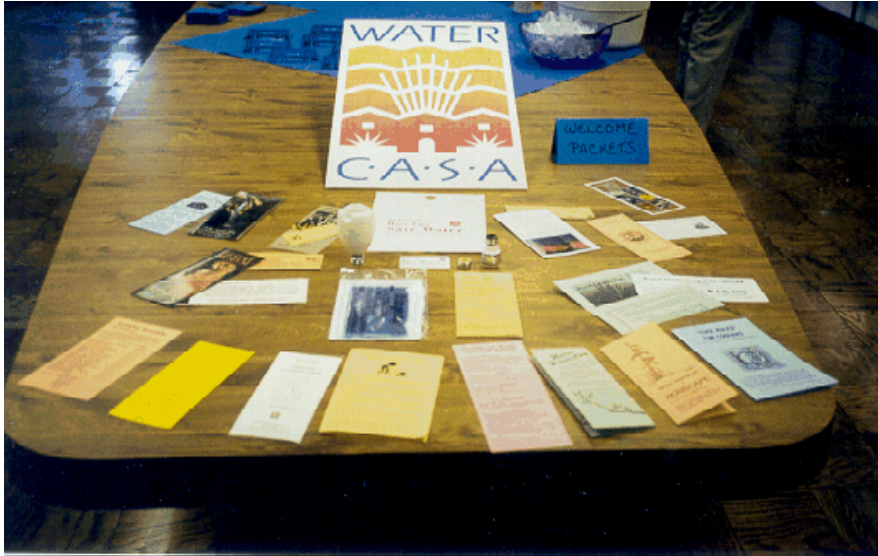
Based on the exemption provided by the Regional director, all non-Indian CAP water users are in compliance with Reclamation's requirements under Section 210(b) of the RRA. Reclamation water users required to comply with the ADWR's performance based standards are working to meet those goals, though many 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 include plumbing (toilet, shower head, and sink) retrofits and front loading washing machine studies. Below are three examples of M&I and agricultural projects sponsored by the PXAO's WCFSP:

A goal of the WCFSP is supporting the ADWR and their respective AMAs in the development

and funding of water conservation related programs including the feasibility study for rebates on purchases of horizontal axis washing machines, sponsoring Earth Day activities with a children's library, sponsoring a water conservation booth and horizontal axis washing machine at a home improvement fair.





In cooperation with the Water CASA, educational pamphlets were developed for public distribution as well as water conservation replacement fixtures were distributed for home installation.



PXAO is working with the SRPMIC, providing technical assistance toward the completion of an as-built survey and hydraulic analysis of their distribution system.

The combined activities of the PXAO's WCFSP in Fiscal Year 1998 has resulted in a water savings of approximately 11,800 Acre Feet and providing information and technical assistance to more than 27,000 individuals

Specific Indicators

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

Table 7. Conservation Planning Indicators	
Number of districts required to prepare/submit plans	60
Number of acres represented by RRA districts required to submit plans	310,645 *
Number of districts with current plans	60
Number of districts overdue for plan development or update	0
Number of districts submitting plans	60
Number of acres served by districts submitting plans	310,645 *
Number of conservation plans reviewed by Reclamation	60
Number of districts committed to developing/updating plan	60

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

Table 8. Program Assistance Indicators		
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation planning	60	See Tables 1 and 2.
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation education	11	MIP (8 member agencies), Tucson, Arizona Historical Society, Ganado Farm Board
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation demonstrations	2	Pima County Cooperative Extension, Tucson AMA
Number of water districts/entities assisted with conservation implementation	15	ADWR, Water CASA (AVRA Valley CO-OP, Communities Water Co. Of Green Valley, Flowing Wells Irrigation District, Metro Water District, Town of Marana) Phoenix, St. David’s School, 7 NRCDs
Number of districts with one-on-one meetings to review plans/explain WCFSP	27	Cities of Chandler, Glendale, Mesa, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, Tucson; with Community Water Company of Green Valley, Flowing Wells Irrigation District, Green Valley Water Company, Town of Marana, Metro Water District; with the ten irrigation districts in conjunction with other Reclamation reviews; with the Tohono O’Odham Nation, SRPMIC, San Carlos Apache Tribe, and the Navajo Nation.
Number of conservation measures/programs implemented by water districts/entities	60	(All water users are implementing mandatory measures.)

Table 8. Program Assistance Indicators		
Number of water districts/entities assisted with “fundamental measures”	28	(Total of Districts assisted above 11+2+15)
Number of water districts/entities implementing “fundamental measures”	60	All water users are implementing fundamental measures through ADWR mandatory program.

5. PROGRAM EVALUATION

As the PXAO WCFSP enters its third 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 1998 WCFSP plan goals were accomplished, though not necessarily with the specific measures spelled out in the 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 FY1998 goals, the PXAO expended approximately \$422,000 and 1.3 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 the resources to implement measures though they have the need.

6. PROGRAM OUTLOOK

In the future, we will continue to support the large municipal and agricultural water users while also focusing support in the rural and Native American communities with technical and financial assistance in the development and implementation of efficient water management.

Table 9 below is the WCFSP Plan for Fiscal Year 1999. It includes goals, priorities, schedules, and expected results for the PXAO.

Table 9. FY 1999 PHOENIX AREA OFFICE “FIELD SERVICES PROGRAM PLAN”

Program Activities

-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	(\$6)	-7.00	-8
EDUCATION							
1. H-TA/FA.	Support AMA's and State in water conservation efforts	Coordinate with State and local agencies in developing and funding water conservation programs. Attend and Participate in Public Meetings for the development and implementation of the Third Management Plan.	Sept 99	ADWR AMAs	\$70,000	0.40	Acceptance of 60 w..m.. plans
2. L-TA/FA	Educate 2% of the Public about Efficient Water Use.	Sponsor and Participate in the Tucson Children's Museum Earth Day Parade and Festival.	April 99	ADWR, Tucson	\$5,000	0.05	2500 attendees
M-TA/FA		Provide brochures and plumbing retrofit kits for disbursement to the public.	Sept 99	Water CASA AMWUA	\$20,000	0.10	3,000 packets
M-TA		Ongoing development and maintenance of PXAO homepage.	Ongoing		\$15,000		Internet Posted
DEMONSTRATION							
3. M-FA	Participate in 2 Demonstration Projects	Our Yard Program - Purchase and Installation of Irrigation System	Sept 99	Pima County Cooperative Extension	\$5,000		15,000 visitors per year
L-FA		Rebates for Front Loading Washing Machines	Sept 99	Tucson AMA	\$15,000		Save 10 AF/yr, provide 100 rebates

-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	(\$6)	-7.00	-8
PLANNING							
4. H-TA/FA	Assist in the Development of 2 Water Management Plans	Provide funding and/or technical assistance to 2 tribes for the development of a w.m. plan	Sept 2000	SRPMIC, Navajo Nation	\$15,000	0.10	2 plans
RESEARCH							
5. M-TA/FA	Support 2 research projects.	Cost share in dual metering study of long term indoor/outdoor water usage.	Sept 2001	Metro Water, Tucson, Water CASA	\$58,000	0.15	150 homes metered
M-FA		Cost share in a study evaluating the long term effectiveness of ULF toilets.	Sept 99	Phoenix, U of A	\$15,000		100 homes tested
IMPLEMENTATION							
6. H-TA/FA	Provide Assistance to 7 water users in the Implementation of Water Conservation Measures.	Partnering with NRCDs to look at irrigation efficiencies.	Sept 2000	NRCD's - Mobile Labs	\$30,000	0.10	Save 11,000+ AF/yr
M-TA/FA		Assist the Ganado Irrigation Project in the implementation of water conservation measures.	Sept. 2000	Navajo Nation	\$25,000	0.10	Save 10% of water delivered
H-TA/FA		Assist the Hohokam Irrigation District in the implementation of water conservation measures.	Sept 99	Hohokam Irrigation District	\$25,000	0.10	Save 5% of water delivered
M-FA		Assist in Water Harvesting Project	Sept 99	Arizona Department of Transportation, Tucson	\$10,000		Save 1 AF/yr

-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	(\$6)	-7.00	-8
M- FA		Neighbors Helping Neighbors	Sept 2000	Phoenix	\$32,000	0.05	Install 300 toilets, Save 35 AF/yr
H- TA/FA		Assist 2 water users outside the Phoenix and Tucson areas in implementing fundamental measures.	Sept 2000	ADWR	\$70,000	0.20	2 Plans
				Total	\$410,000	1.35	

TA-Technical Assistance

FA - Financial Assistance

L, M or H - Priorities