

ANNUAL REPORT 2016





PROTECTING
ARIZONA'S WATER SUPPLIES
for **ITS NEXT CENTURY**

AZWATER.GOV



Colorado River. In an unprecedented collective effort to hold off unilateral Federal action, the states have undertaken an effort to share shortages before mandatory shortages are imposed on us.

The big take-away with this effort is the recognition by California that shared responsibility for addressing shortfalls is the only responsible path. Even though California isn't required to take a shortage, to not to do so will ultimately reduce its supply. A collective understanding of shared destination is emerging.

I am glad to report that, with the support of Governor Ducey, the Department has maximized our response to other challenges in the state.

In October of last year, Governor Ducey issued a declaration to the State and called upon the Department of Water Resources to be the conduit. That two-part declaration, the "Governor's Water Initiative," is becoming the primary guideline for achieving greater water-supply stability going forward.

We recognize the state faces various water supply challenges based upon location. The Governor has tasked ADWR to work with stakeholders to determine locally what those challenges are, and work locally to find solutions. To that end, we have initiated the local efforts of the Water Initiative. Based upon the 2014 Strategic Vision for Water Supply Sustainability report, the Department is working closely with key statewide stakeholders and residents of 22 planning areas in the state to help identify issues that are resulting in water demand and supply imbalances and to develop strategies that will be successful in addressing them.

Ultimately, the "big picture" efforts outlined above, and all of the day-to-day efforts to achieve the Department's mission benefit from the maximization of efficiencies. Following the Governor's lead, the Department has implemented a results-oriented management system based upon lean principles and completed several process improvement projects. The Department is committed to this continual-improvement process to offer the best services at the lowest cost to the people of Arizona.

In addition, we have physically moved to a new location in the Natural Resources Building on the Capitol Mall with a minimum of interruption of services to our customers. This action will ultimately result in hard dollar savings.

It is essential that our State continue to play a prominent role protecting Arizona's Colorado River water supply, managing operations and allocation issues, and protecting Arizona's groundwater and surface water supplies for future generations. The Department is committed to achieving this core mission of protecting Arizona's water supply to support the state's growing economy.

It is a privilege to submit to you the Arizona Department of Water Resources' Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2016 as required by A.R.S. §45-111. This report includes an overview of the Department's activities and accomplishments between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016.

It is our primary mission to ensure that Arizona has long-term, reliable water supplies to support our continued economic prosperity.

To an extent far exceeding most other states, we've done that. Arizona is a national leader – if not the national leader – in groundwater conservation, water reuse and innovative, and water-saving agricultural best practices. No state has a more comprehensive and precise database of its water resources than does Arizona.

Still, the challenges facing us are no secret. We are working with our neighbor-states and Mexico to stabilize the water levels in Lake Mead. We are negotiating for a new agreement to address potential Colorado River allocation shortfalls with the Lower Colorado River Basin states and Mexico.

As always, we are taking the lead in these complex, multi-party discussions, to assure a stable water supply for Arizona.

The Department is leading negotiations to help secure Arizona's Colorado River water supply. With the support of our in-state partners, we are working in collaboration with the other Lower Basin states of California and Nevada to protect the supplies in the

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Thomas Buschatzke". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Thomas Buschatzke
Director

MISSION

ADWR is the steward of Arizona's water future and ensures long-term, reliable water supplies to support the continued economic prosperity of the State.

VISION

Protecting and enhancing Arizona's water supplies for current and future generations.



PHOTO OF THE HOOVER DAM



VALUES

Leadership and Collaboration

We engage with Arizona's water community and provide leadership in developing innovative solutions to conserve and augment the State's water supplies.

Vigilance

We are vigilant in protecting the state's water rights and supplies.

Integrity

We act with integrity.

Continuous Improvement

We strive to innovate, streamline processes, add value and increase productivity.

Quality

We commit to the highest standards of technical expertise and professionalism.

Empowerment

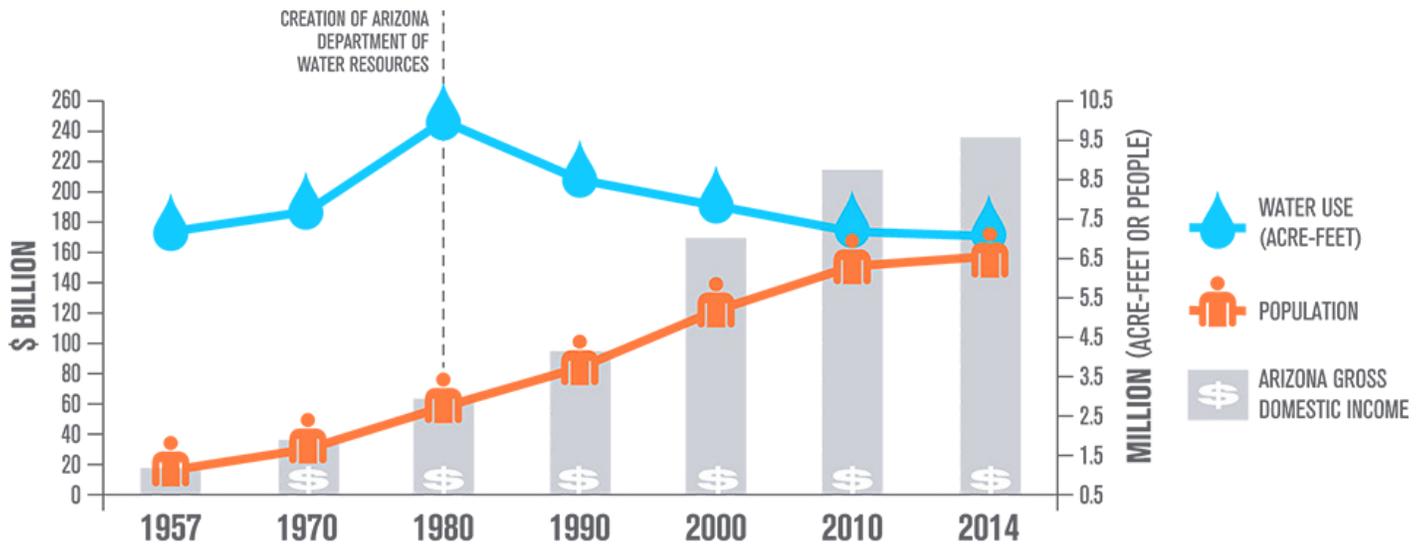
We encourage employees to be problem solvers.

Confidence

We build public confidence by providing timely services and accurate information, and by promoting consensus-based options that create water supply resiliency.

ADWR OPERATIONS

Arizona's Water Management Success



In 1980, the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) was created to ensure dependable long-term water supplies for Arizona's growing communities.

ADWR succeeded to the "authority, powers, duties and responsibilities of the Arizona Water Commission and the State Water Engineer relating to surface water, groundwater and dams and reservoirs." A.R.S. § 45-103(A).

The Director of ADWR "has general control and supervision of surface water, its appropriation and distribution, and of groundwater to the extent provided by this title, except distribution of water reserved to special officers appointed by courts under existing judgments or decrees." A.R.S. § 45-103(B).

Further, the Director is authorized, for and on behalf of the State of Arizona, to consult, advise and cooperate with the United States on issues related to the Colorado River pursuant to A.R.S. § 45-107.

To carry out its statutory responsibilities, ADWR administers state water laws (except those related to water quality), explores methods of augmenting water supplies to meet future demands, and works to develop public policies that promote conservation and equitable distribution of water.

ADWR oversees the use of surface and groundwater resources under state jurisdiction and negotiates with external political entities to protect and augment Arizona's water supply.

ADWR is currently undergoing the Lean Transformation throughout Arizona State Government initiative. The goal of this process is to make State agencies more efficient in their business processes. ADWR's Lean Transformation projects are describe within specified program descriptions.

Budget-Fiscal Year 2016

The total ADWR State appropriation for FY 2015 - 2016 is \$15,159,400. This appropriation includes special line items as follows:

Operating Lump Sum	\$9,442,200
Adjudications Support	\$1,251,800
Assured and Adequate Water Supply	\$1,983,200
ADMINISTRATION	
Rural Water Studies	\$1,164,500
Conservation and Drought Program	\$408,300
Automated Groundwater Monitoring	\$409,400
Lower Colorado River Litigation	\$500,000
TOTAL	\$15,159,400

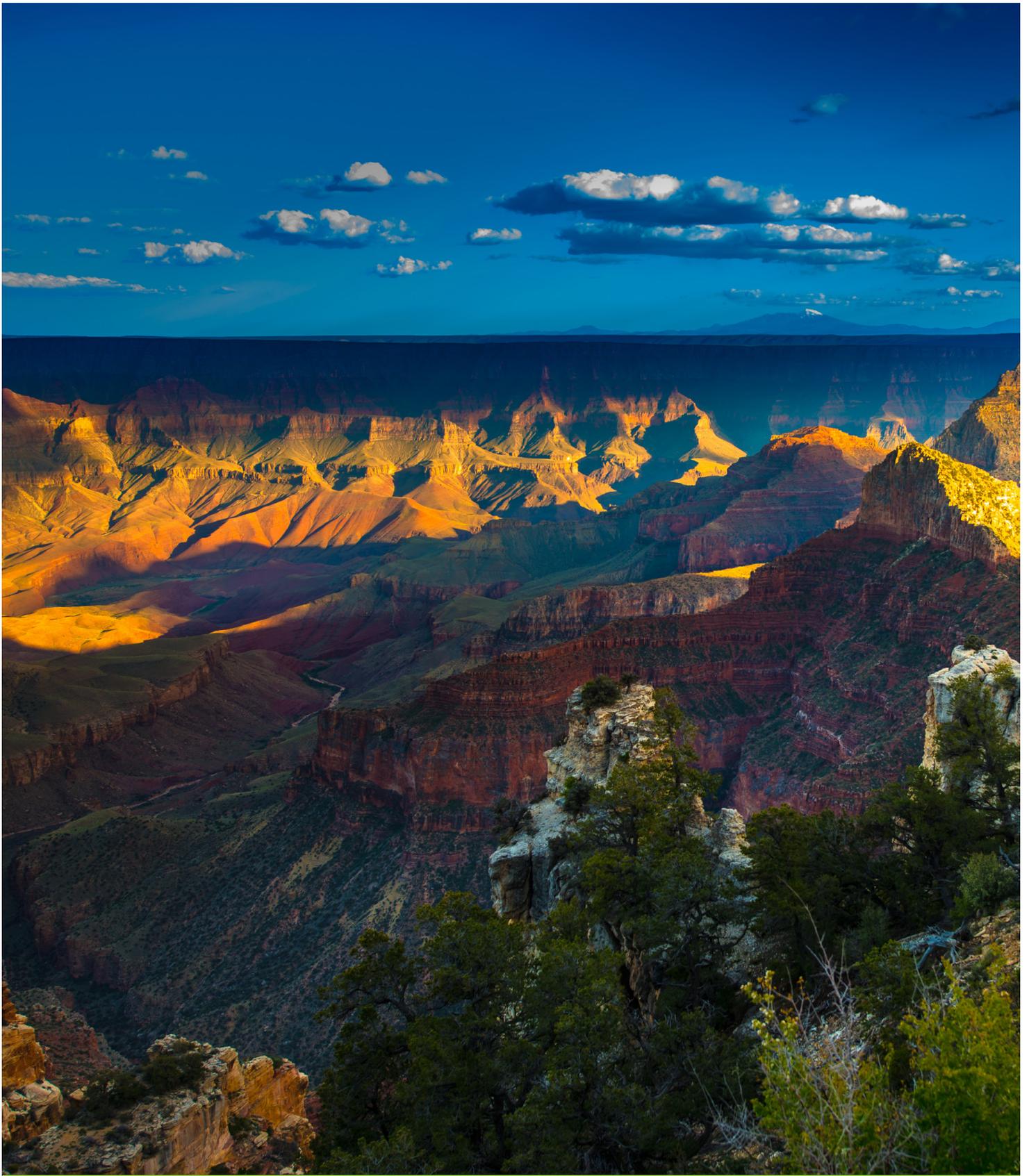
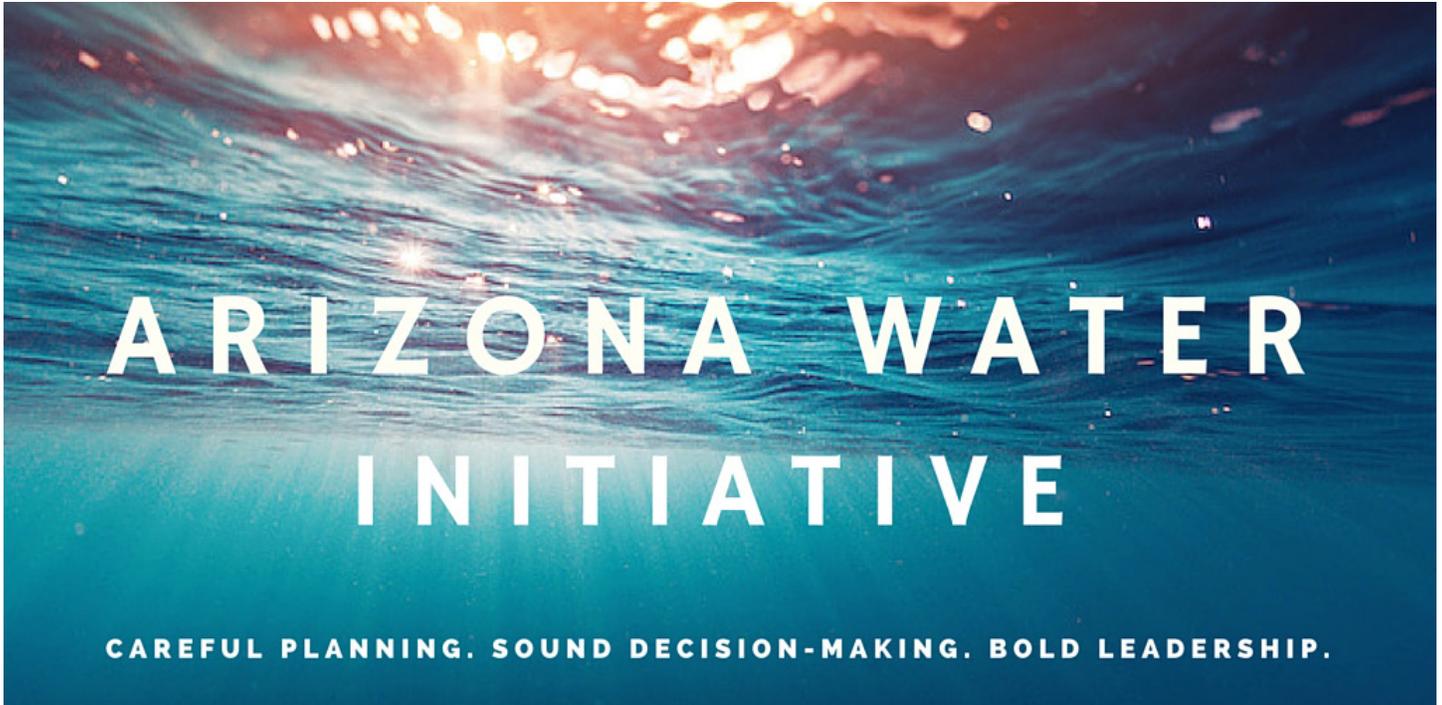


PHOTO OF THE GRAND CANYON RIM

PLANNING FOR ARIZONA'S FUTURE



Arizona Water Initiative

As the implementation arm of the Arizona Water Initiative, the Department of Water Resources is charged with carrying forward Gov. Doug Ducey's two-pronged plan to assure the state's water future, long term.

Announced by Gov. Ducey on October 5, 2015, the Water Initiative – implemented through Executive Order 2015-13 -- is to continue the Arizona legacy of proactive strategic water planning by working with key stakeholders statewide.

The Water Initiative has two missions.

Governor's Water Augmentation Council

One was to establish the Governor's Water Augmentation Council, created to investigate long-term water augmentation strategies and other opportunities to secure water supplies for the future.

The Augmentation Council is comprised of 29 members appointed by the Governor who represent many water use sectors of the state. In this fiscal year, the Council met three times, developed a set of recommendations for the following fiscal year and submitted their requisite annual report to the Governor's office in June of 2016.

The other assigned duty of the Water Initiative was creating a "Planning Area Process."





Planning Area Process

The Planning Area Process is designed to involve local stakeholders in development of better water demand information and a consensus driven set of solutions for future supply and demand imbalances that may occur within the Planning Area.

There are 22 Planning Areas identified in the state. ADWR initiated the process in three areas this fiscal year: The West Basins Planning Area, the Cochise Planning Area and the Northwest Basins Planning Area. Water Resources data indicates that those areas are among the regions of the state with intensifying water-related issues.

ADWR staff held a number of meetings within the Planning Areas to solicit stakeholder input and the goal is completion of each Planning Area Process within a year.

This dual-duty Arizona Water Initiative has a legacy. The Water Initiative is based on and furthers the activities identified in the 2014 Strategic Vision for Water Supply Sustainability Report, which identified key priorities,

timelines, and action items needed to maintain sustainable water supplies for Arizona's future.

This is a critical time in Arizona to discuss maintaining sustainable water supplies and planning for the future. ADWR staff provide support for both tracks of the Arizona Water Initiative and the director of ADWR serves as co-chairman of the Council, Hunter Moore, Natural Resources Policy Advisor to Gov. Ducey serves as vice-chair.



Data Collection

Collecting and analyzing water level data is fundamental to the analysis required to understand the water conditions in Planning Areas.

Hydrology staff has recorded water level measurements in thousands of wells throughout the state.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT



35
PUBLIC
MEETINGS

610.5K
WEBSITE
PAGEVIEWS

115K
TWITTER
IMPRESSIONS

Building confidence in Arizona's water supply resiliency is one of ADWR's core values. We do this by engaging with our stakeholders and disseminating timely and accurate information regarding Arizona's water situation.

Colorado River Shortage Briefing

The Colorado River system has experienced extensive drought conditions for more than 16 years. As a result, water levels in Lake Mead, the primary storage reservoir for the Lower Basin states, and the entire Colorado River System have been rapidly declining and projections indicate that this will continue into the foreseeable future. Lake Mead water levels are important because they determine whether a shortage is declared on the Colorado River.

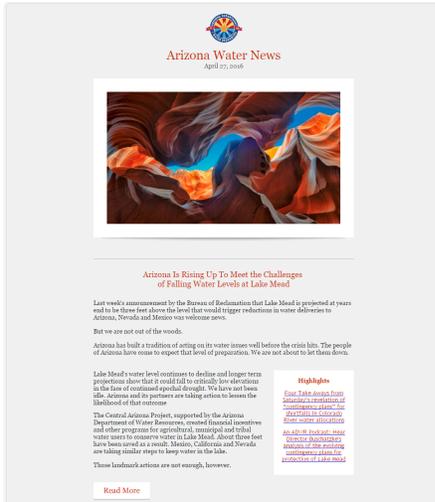
Arizona is prepared for potential Colorado River shortages because we have implemented innovative water management strategies to secure dependable water supplies. In an effort to provide stakeholders with the most

relevant and timely information available related to current Colorado River conditions and possible shortage impacts to Arizona, ADWR and Central Arizona Project co-hosted a Colorado River Shortage Briefing.

There were over 300 individuals that participated in the event. Participants included State legislators, tribal leaders, representatives from the US Bureau of Reclamation, cities, industrial and agricultural water users, Colorado on-River water users and members of the media and the public. In advance of the briefing ADWR worked with CAP and other stakeholders to develop Colorado River shortage impacts messaging. The briefing was heavily promoted on social media and was picked up by various media outlets.

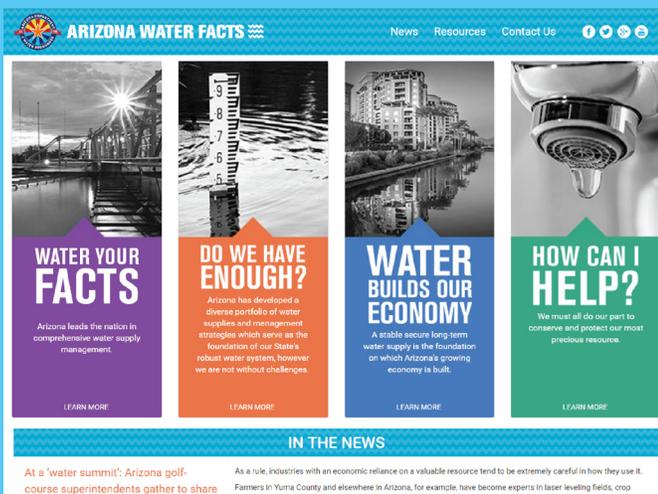
Arizona Water Newsletter

ADWR's Arizona Water Newsletter, new weekly newsletter featuring articles regarding the latest in Arizona and Colorado River issues, was launched in March. The newsletter articles allow stakeholders to stay up-to-date on the latest happenings regarding Arizona water. Since launch the Arizona Water News articles have reached out to over 700 people.



Social Media

ADWR has expanded our social media network. On June 1, 2016 ADWR launched a Facebook and Google + Page in addition to a YouTube account. Since the launch of ADWR's Facebook and Google+ Page, they have organically reached over 800 people. In addition, the YouTube channel has received over 800 views. ADWR's Twitter reach has also increased. During Fiscal Year 2016, ADWR's Twitter account received over 115K impressions.



ARIZONA WATER FACTS

Launched on June 1, 2016, Arizona Water Facts is dedicated to promoting Arizona's success in managing its water resources, presenting current water resource challenges, and planning for the future.

Arizona Water Facts is intended to build confidence in our water resources – a necessity for fostering a thriving economy and for a healthy livelihood.

Since launch Arizona Water Facts has received almost 7,000 pageviews.

ArizonaWaterFacts.com

COLORADO RIVER MANAGEMENT



PHOTO OF THE COLORADO RIVER

The Colorado River is a vital resource to the desert southwest, serving seven states – including Arizona, several Indian tribes and Mexico. Arizona’s Colorado River supplies are important to the state’s current and future economic development ADWR is the state entity charged with promoting, protecting, and comprehensively managing Arizona’s annual apportionment of 2.8 million acre-feet of Colorado River water. Pursuant to A.R.S. 45-107, ADWR’s director is charged with representing the state of Arizona in regards to Colorado River matters.

Colorado River Basin Drought Contingency Planning

In Fiscal Year 2016, the three Lower Basin States, including ADWR, along with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) continued collaborative discussions related to drought contingency planning.

The discussions include projections of critical reservoir levels in Lake Mead and how adding volumes of water to the Lake through augmentation or conservation might lessen the risk of reaching or falling below those critical elevations.

The goal is to reduce the risks that were attendant to projections made in the mid-2000s, six years into the current 16+ year drought. Representatives of the three Lower Basin States and the Bureau of Reclamation

developed a Drought Contingency Proposal (DC Proposal) in December 2015 and agreed to consult with their respective stakeholders regarding possible implementation of the DC Proposal.

Under the DC Proposal, Arizona and Nevada would begin reducing water deliveries earlier than previously agreed. Reclamation would also agree to conserve water in the system.

Additionally, California would agree for the first time to reduce its deliveries when Lake Mead reaches a certain elevation. ADWR is continuing with outreach, in cooperation with Reclamation and Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD), in order to educate stakeholders and develop a plan to implement the DC Proposal within Arizona. ADWR seeks to reach consensus in August 2016 on an Arizona plan for implementation.



Director Thomas Buschatzke on Arizona Horizon discussing Lake Mead

Bypass Flows Workgroup

Opportunities for activities to be undertaken in the Yuma area to conserve water in Lake Mead included Bypass flows that are predominantly comprised of drainage pumping from the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District (WMIDD).

The bypass flows, over 100,000 acre-feet of pumped agricultural drainage water that bypass the Colorado River, are not included in water deliveries to Mexico due to salinity management constraints and therefore contribute to declining water surface elevations at lake Mead. The first Bypass Flow Workgroup (BFWG) meeting was convened and co-chaired by Reclamation and ADWR in March of 2015.

The objective of the group was to aid in reducing further decline of Colorado River reservoirs by identifying, analyzing and recommending a set of options that collectively conserve at least 100,000 acre-feet of water annually in Lake Mead by reducing, replacing or recovering a like amount of the bypass flows in a fiscally, legally, bi-nationally and environmentally responsible manner.

Evaluation of water flows and existing infrastructure in the greater Yuma area resulted in recommendations set forth in the Bypass Flows Work group Final Report, dated April 2016. Reclamation is currently implementing one of the recommendations made by the Bypass Flows Work group.

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program

The ADWR is a Colorado River Basin States representative for the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program, established in 1997. The Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1992 and the 1996 Record of Decision provided a foundation to form this organization and develop a process for cooperative integration of dam operations.

As a Basin State representative, ADWR serves as policy and technical advisors to represent the state of Arizona's interests. Vineetha Kartha, ADWR Water Resources

Planner served as the chair of the technical work group of the Adaptive Management Program throughout June 2016.

Through Fiscal Year 2016, ADWR has been involved in the development of a Basin States' alternative associated with the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that will provide a new framework for adaptive management of the Glen Canyon Dam and a new Record of Decision is expected to replace the 1996 Record of Decision.

The Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service are preparing the EIS for the purposes of implementing a long-term experimental and management plan (LTEMP) for the operation of Glen Canyon Dam.

ADWR has actively participated in LTEMP meetings to insure that the position of water users in the state is articulated and represented. A public draft of the EIS was released in January 2016. It is anticipated that a Final draft of the EIS will be available for public review in Fall 2016.

ADWR's page on the Glen Canyon Adaptive management wiki site provides a snapshot of Arizona's water management policies and activities and is regularly updated with pertinent information.

Link: http://gcdamp.com/index.php?title=Stakeholder_Page_Arizona

Colorado River Conditions Dashboard

The Colorado River Management dashboard is publicly accessible and displays certain key indicators that are pertinent to the management of the Colorado River. Most of the indicators are integrated with external websites to provide real-time updates (Lake Mead and Lake Powell water levels), whereas others (24 months study) are updated whenever new information is available. Widgets that display snow pack levels and drought status are more seasonal and updated regularly.

Link: <http://www.azwater.gov/azdwr/StatewidePlanning/CRM/WaterLevels.htm>



PHOTO OF LAKE POWELL

SURFACE WATER



PHOTO OF SAGUARO LAKE



95.23%
APPLICATIONS COMPLETED
ON TIME

The Surface Water Program issues permits and certificates for rights to use surface water within the State of Arizona, excluding the Colorado River, processes assignments of surface water rights and claims, and manages and maintains a registry of rights and claims.

Field Inspections Conducted

4    

Public Notices Issued

12      
     

Efficiency Improvements

The Surface Water team has continued to make database improvements to enhance the ability to store and retrieve information for use by both customers and administrators and to automate functions that are time intensive. These improvements to date include:

- Restructuring of the database interface to allow for the input of data that is currently irretrievable including but not limited to information regarding points of contact, application information, reservoir information, including related jurisdictional information, and associated water filings. This information is vital for planning purposes and allows for ease of obtaining information.
- Online mapping tool incorporated into the database allowing the user to overlay ownership, legal descriptions,

imagery and various topographic layers. This tool expedites the time it takes to make decisions in that it eliminates physically pulling topographic maps or exiting the database to use various outside online mapping tools.

- Automation of Statement of Continuing Use forms, including the ability to track sent and received forms and due dates for the sender and receiver. Automation allows the forms to be prepared quickly and efficiently and eliminates the need to run outside queries and maintain a separate database for tracking purposes.
- The ability to generate mailing labels directly from the database. This eliminates the need to create a label using a different interface.

GROUNDWATER PERMITTING AND WELLS



PHOTO OF IRRIGATION

The Groundwater Permitting and Wells Program issues groundwater withdrawal permits, processes conveyances of groundwater rights and notices of intent to drill or modify wells, issues well driller licenses, and manages and maintains a registry of groundwater rights and wells information.

Drilling a well anywhere in the state requires that a Notice of Intent to Drill be filed with ADWR and also requires the well to be constructed in conformance with ADWR's minimum well construction standards.

Highlights

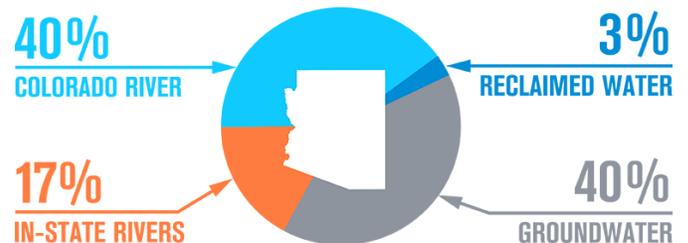
Files Processed, and Imaged for Public Access

 **17,900**

Well Inspections

 **278**

Arizona's Water Supplies



Lean Transformation Efficiencies

ADWR implemented the Lean Transformation Process on the issuance of Notice of Intent to drill, deepen, replace or modify exempt well applications (NOI).

The objective was to decrease the time frame for processing applications. ADWR received 2,974 applications last fiscal year and received 3,079 applications this fiscal year which was an increase of 105 applications or 3.53%.

The average days it took to process the applications was 6.80 days which was a decrease of 5.2 days with a percentage reduction of 43.33%. The online NOI forms were revised and made fillable to simplify the process for the customers.

Future projects under the Lean Process include the Recovery Well applications. The process will focus on revising the application form and decreasing the processing calendar days. The time period to have this process implemented is July 1, 2016

GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT

Groundwater Management

To address groundwater depletion in the state's most populous areas, the state Legislature enacted the Groundwater Code in 1980, and directed ADWR to implement its provisions.

The goal of the Code is twofold: 1) to control severe groundwater depletion and 2) to provide the means for allocating Arizona's limited groundwater resources to most effectively meet the state's changing water needs.

Active Management Areas

Areas where groundwater depletion was most severe were designated as Active Management Areas (AMAs). There are five AMAs: Prescott, Phoenix, Pinal, Tucson, and Santa Cruz.

These areas are subject to regulation pursuant to the Groundwater Code. To meet the statutory requirements of the Code, management goals were established for each AMA. In the Phoenix, Prescott, Tucson and Santa Cruz AMAs, the management goal is to achieve safe-yield by the year 2025.

Safe-yield is accomplished when on average; no more groundwater is being withdrawn than is being replaced annually. In the Pinal AMA, where the economy is primarily agricultural, the management goal is to preserve that economy for as long as feasible, while considering the need to preserve groundwater for future non-irrigation uses. In addition to maintaining its safe-yield status, the Santa Cruz AMA goal is to prevent local water tables from experiencing long-term decline.

Each AMA carries out its programs in a manner consistent with these goals while considering and incorporating the unique character of each AMA and its water users.

One tool to assist the AMAs to achieve their goal is the adoption of a series of five groundwater management plans to be implemented in sequence from 1980 through 2025.

During this fiscal year, ADWR continued with the development process of the Fourth Management Plans (4MPs). The proposed Tucson AMA 4MP was completed and will proceed toward promulgation early in the next fiscal year. The management plans for the Pinal, Prescott, and Santa Cruz AMAs are being compiled.

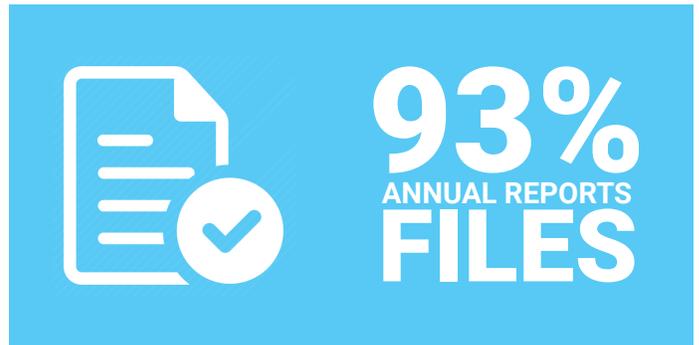
Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas

Areas where groundwater depletion was less severe were designated as Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas (INAs). These lands had been legally irrigated at any time between January 1, 1975 and January 1, 1980 may continue to be irrigated. There are three INAs: Joseph City INA, Douglas INA and the Harquahala INA.

Annual Water Use Reporting

Each right or permit holder in the five Active Management Areas (AMAs) and three Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas (INAs) who pumps groundwater from a well 35 gallons per minute or more in capacity, or who uses water pursuant to a right or permit must file the annual use report and pay fees for the amount of groundwater withdrawn by March 31st of each year. Fees collected are broken up into the conservation funds and water bank funds for use in the AMA in which the fees were collected.

Highlights



Annual Reports Received, Processed, and Imaged



Groundwater Withdrawal Fees Collected



ADJUDICATION SUPPORT



PHOTO OF THE SALT RIVER

Adjudications Support

The State of Arizona is conducting general stream adjudications of surface water rights in two major portions of the state: the Gila River System and Little Colorado River System. Adjudications are judicial proceedings conducted in State Superior Court for Maricopa and Apache Counties to determine the nature, extent and relative priority of the water rights of all persons in each river system and source.

This includes surface water rights and claims to surface water based upon both state and federal law. The Adjudication Support Program investigates claims for water rights; publishes comprehensive Hydrographic Survey Reports for watersheds and federal reservations, and prepares technical reports on other issues and factual matters as requested by the adjudication court.

This program also processes, maintains and updates information related to statements of claimant (SOC) filed by water users in the adjudication court proceeding. In addition, based on information in ADWR's records, this program notifies new water users that the adjudication proceedings are underway and provides information about how to participate in the court process through the mailing of new use summons.

Subflow Zone Delineation for the San Pedro River Watershed, Gila River Adjudication

In April 2014, ADWR filed a Revised Subflow Zone Delineation Report for the San Pedro River Watershed, after which several parties filed objections. In February 2015, ADWR filed a supplement to its revised subflow report to address some of the objections. A four-day evidentiary hearing was held on August 31, 2015 through September 3,

2015 to address ADWR's revised and supplemental subflow zone delineation reports and the objections that were filed. ADWR testified and presented evidence at this hearing. A decision is pending from the Court.

In re Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area (ACWA), Gila River Adjudication

The United States sought to stay this case and three others until the delineation of the subflow zone is determined by the Court and ADWR supplements the 1991 final hydrographic survey report for the San Pedro River watershed involving thousands of water users. In February 2014, the Court denied the United States' motion to stay. Also in February 2014, ADWR filed a report concerning the federal reserved water rights claims for the ACWA. Following a status conference held on November 6, 2014, the Court set an evidentiary hearing to consider two issues concerning the quantification of the claimed reserved water right. The Evidentiary Hearing was held in July 2015. This contested case is currently under consideration.

In re San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (SPRNCA), Gila River Adjudication

At a status conference held on November 12, 2015, at the request of the parties, with no objections, the Court confirmed December 1, 2015, as the date by which the U.S. must name its expert, and extended the discovery cut-off date to November 30, 2016, with dispositive motions to be filed by January 30, 2017.

In re Redfield Canyon Wilderness Area, Gila River Adjudication

This is another case that the United States sought to stay

until the delineation of the subflow zone is determined by the Court and ADWR supplements the 1991 final hydrographic survey report for the San Pedro River watershed involving thousands of water users. In February 2014, the Court denied the United States' motion to stay. In March 2015, the Court set briefing and discovery deadlines related to certain quantification issues, and scheduled a status conference for April 7, 2016. On September 25, 2015, Freeport Mineral Corporation filed a motion for summary judgment seeking the dismissal of the federal reserved claims for water from sources on land not owned by the United States, certain springs and all constructed sources. The Court and Special Master also heard oral argument on January 7, 2016

In re Fort Huachuca, Gila River Adjudication:

This is another case that the United States sought to stay until the delineation of the subflow zone is determined by the Court and ADWR supplements the 1991 final hydrographic survey report for the San Pedro River watershed involving thousands of water users. In February 2014 the Court denied the United States' motion to stay. Judge Brain and Special Master Harris made a site visit to Fort Huachuca on March 3, 2016. On March 8, 2016, the Special Master heard oral argument on a discovery dispute between the parties and issued a ruling directing production of documents for in camera review by March 16, 2016. On August 11, 2016, dispositive motions will be heard in this matter. Trial will begin on October 3, 2016, and is expected to continue for three weeks. Three issues will be tried: (1) What is the scope of water uses encompassed by the term "military purposes"; (2) What is the quantity of water reserved to fulfill the military purposes; and (3) Are sources of water other than groundwater adequate to accomplish the military purposes, and if not, what is the quantity of groundwater required to accomplish those purposes?

In re PWR 107 Claims, Gila River Adjudication

Eight claims in this case were withdrawn by the United States and fourteen claims to springs were adjudicated and decreed pursuant to a settlement agreement of the parties. An additional sixteen claims are in settlement discussions between the United States and the San Carlos Apache Tribe. The United States and the San Carlos Apache Tribe represented in a jointly filed motion that they reached an agreement in principal that addressed the objections of the San Carlos Apache Tribe with the exception of the location of the southern boundary of the Reservation. The parties filed an agreement and water abstracts on April 20, 2016 which ADWR will review and issue a report.

Final Hydrographic Survey Report for the Hopi Indian Reservation ("Final Hopi HSR"), LCR Adjudication

In December 2008, ADWR issued a preliminary HSR in which ADWR reviewed and analyzed the water rights claimed by the Hopi Tribe and the United States on the Tribe's behalf for water use on the Hopi Indian Reservation. Thereafter, both the Hopi Tribe and the United States amended their water rights claims twice. The latest

amendments were filed in June 2015. ADWR issued its Final Hopi HSR on December 18, 2015. The report concerns the water rights claimed by the Hopi Tribe and the United States on the Tribe's behalf for use on the Hopi (Main) Reservation. The deadline to file objections to the Final Hopi HSR was June 15, 2016.

Development of Subflow Zone Cone of Depression Test

On May 26, 2016, Special Master Harris met with staff to discuss the work that ADWR is currently performing in the San Pedro Basin. Staff reported that the ADWR is continuing to work on the development of the Cone of Depression Test. The Adjudication only concerns rights to surface water. The Cone of Depression Test will assist in the judicial determination of which well owners in the San Pedro Basin are pumping water considered to be surface water for purposes of the Adjudication and which well owners are pumping groundwater, which is not the subject of the Adjudication.

De Minimis Water Use Claims (San Pedro Basin)

ADWR is also currently developing a demonstration program that will identify the de minimis claims in a southern portion of the San Pedro Basin. This program is expected to be completed by December 31, 2016. Once the program is completed, abstracts will be generated and submitted to the Special Master for review. The program is expected to be used to generate proposed abstracts for all de minimis uses in the San Pedro Basin except those involved in In re Sands Group of Cases. Those abstracts are currently being prepared by the Special Master.

Adjudication Administrative Support Unit

- Served new use summonses to persons that may have initiated new water uses by filing notices of intent to drill new wells, filed late well registrations for existing wells, or filed new surface water right applications during the previous calendar year.
- At the end of each fiscal quarter submitted the completed statements of claimants with filing fees respectively to the Superior Courts of Maricopa and Apache Counties.
- Staff met with Special Water Master Susan Ward Harris to review the Adjudication statement of claimant database and discussed the procedures for entering the data.
- Staff met with the Special Water Master's staff to provide an overview of the Adjudication forms, filing fees, and process for entering the data into ADWR's database.
- Staff improved the statement of claimant database by adding a field to the Main Input Form that allows the entering of ADWR remarks.

HYDROLOGY SUPPORT



PHOTO OF EARTH FISSURE IN COCHISE COUNTY

ADWR hydrologists serve as the technical arm of the ADWR, collecting and analyzing statewide water resource data and maintaining the state's Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) database.

Hydrologic conditions are calculated and analyzed in preparing reports in response to legislative and judicial requests, public inquiries and water management planning efforts. ADWR hydrologists are often assigned to work on the scientific components of specific research projects and are also consulted in making determinations on permit applications.

ADWR prepares regional groundwater models that frequently serve as the basis for evaluating water management alternatives and the projected impacts of proposed development in the State.

These models are provided to the water using community, their technical representatives, and the public and commonly serve as the foundations for applications under the Assured and Adequate Water Supply Program. ADWR hydrology field staff routinely makes manual groundwater level measurements at over 1,800 "Index" wells throughout the state.

Additionally, the state Legislature has supported ADWR efforts to obtain more groundwater data around the state through the Automated Monitoring Initiative. This groundwater data collection effort relies on radio telemetry and satellite technology to obtain water level measurements in areas of the state where groundwater information is lacking. ADWR collects micro-gravity data to monitor changes in groundwater storage in the Pinal and Phoenix Active Management Areas.

Land Subsidence Monitoring

ADWR is the State Agency tasked to monitor land subsidence. Land subsidence is a regional problem where groundwater pumping has exceeded the natural recharge of the groundwater, resulting in declining groundwater levels and land subsidence.

Land subsidence has damaged highways, flood control structures and floodways, canals, various types of pipelines, well casings, and even homes. Land subsidence has also altered the natural drainage patterns, causing flooding in new areas that never flooded.

Understanding where land subsidence is occurring helps groundwater modelers model future land subsidence from groundwater declines as well as planners and engineers to try and mitigate land subsidence.

ADWR has the largest statewide land subsidence monitoring program using satellite based synthetic aperture radar data which is processed by ADWR using interferometry (InSAR). ADWR is recognized as a leader with InSAR and the State of California is recommending that its own InSAR program be modeled based on ADWR's InSAR program.

Highlights

Publications and Reports

- South Eastern Arizona Hydrologic Monitoring Report No. 9 (Douglas and Willcox Basins and San Simon Valley Sub-basin)
- Buckeye Waterlogging Area Hydrologic Monitoring Report (Dec. 2015)
- Created 51 new land subsidence maps through May 2016. There are now 365 maps available for download on the ADWR website

Stakeholder Outreach

Staff participated in various technical stakeholder groups and projects including:

- WESCAPs, CA1 Group (consisting of SRP, Prescott and Prescott Valley), Tucson AMA Safe Yield Task Force, US Geologic Survey (Denver and Tucson Offices) update of the Nogales Quadrangle Geologic Map, Reclamation's Lower

Santa Cruz Study, GCASE Study (University of Arizona/WRRRC and the Hydrologic Research Center (HRC), ASU-Global Institute of Sustainability, SRP-Technical Group for Superstition Vistas project, USGS field crop survey analysis, MSIDD (Pinal AMA), CAIDD (Pinal AMA), HIDD (Pinal AMA), SCIP (Pinal AMA) and the Pinal GUAC. Coordinated field trip for local Stakeholders in the Prescott AMA.

- Hydrologic presentations provided at Arizona Water Initiative Cochise, West Basins and Northwest Basins Planning Area stakeholder meetings

- Land Subsidence presentations at WESCAPS, AGU, USGS Tucson Office, AGU Conference, NRCS Maricopa Office, NASA InSAR/NISAR Applications Workshop, NASA InSAR/ASF Advisory Board, Phoenix AMA GUAC, Pinal AMA GUAC, and Tucson AMA GUAC

Field Services Section Basic Data Unit

- Conducted water level measurements at over 2,230 wells sites throughout the state (index wells and sweep wells)

- Conducted Groundwater Basin Sweeps in the Tucson AMA, Santa Cruz AMA, and the Cienega Creek, San Raphael Valley and Ranegras Plain Groundwater Basins

Automated Groundwater Monitoring Unit (Transducer Unit)

- Performed maintenance, repairs and downloads at approximately 130 automated water level monitoring sites throughout the state.

- Installed new automated equipment including telemetry at site in Cordes Lakes.

Survey and Geophysics Unit

- ADWR collected InSAR data over more than 42,000 square miles, continuing the monitoring of more than twenty-five individual land subsidence features that cover an area of approximately 3,400 square miles.

- Completed GPS surveys for monitoring current and historical land subsidence in the following groundwater basins: McMullen Valley, Harquahala Valley, Phoenix AMA, Tucson AMA, Pinal AMA, Willcox, Douglas INA, and San Simon sub-basin.

- Completed historical land subsidence estimate for the Willcox Groundwater basin.

Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) Water Level Database Improvements

- Continued progress with update, structural modifications, and quality assurance/control of Groundwater Site Inventory (GWSI) database.

- Continued progress on Third Party Water Level Portal On-line.

- Continued progress on Well Registry (WELLS55) and GWSI database integration.

- Developed work plan for Statewide Groundwater Monitoring Network Optimization.

- Provided a platform for communication between Agency Programs, Statutes, and monitoring activities.

- Identifies what specific well monitoring supports Agency Programs such as Adjudication, AZ Water Intuitive, Strategic Vision, Water Management, Wells, Drought, Colorado River, and many others.

- Assists with potential participation in USGS National Groundwater Monitoring Network.

Groundwater Modeling Section

- Pinal AMA Model (2016): The Pinal AMA Groundwater Flow Model was updated with pumping and recharge information through 2014. Developed 25 year projections for the 4MP and 100+ year projections for the Assured and Adequate Water Supply (AAWS) section.

- Phoenix AMA Model / Salt River Valley (PHX-SRV) Groundwater Flow Model: Completed development and calibration of the first transient stress period (1900-1922) for the PHX-SRV groundwater model. Worked on updating the hydrology chapter of the 4th Management Plan for the Phoenix AMA.

- Tucson AMA Groundwater Flow Model: Provided technical assistance for the Tucson GUAC AMA / Safe Yield Task Force and 4MP development-purposes. Provided technical support to the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Santa Cruz Basin Study (LSCBS) committee. Created an expanded model grid and began developing a steady-state model. Worked on updating the hydrology chapter of the 4th Management Plan for the Tucson AMA.

- Willcox Model (2016): Developed a preliminary draft regional-scale groundwater flow model of the Willcox Basin.

- Prescott AMA Model (2016): Worked with area stakeholders (Prescott Valley; Yavapia County Flood Control, PrAMA GUAC, etc.) on preliminary design of a stream monitoring network, for possible future enhanced recharge projects. Worked on updating the hydrology chapter of the 4th Management Plan for the Prescott AMA.

- Santa Cruz AMA Model (2016): Continuing to update the northern Santa Cruz AMA model through 2015.

- Technical response memo and modeling support for 2014/15 stakeholder responses to ADWR "Cone of Depression Test" brief to adjudication court.

ENGINEERING

Flood Hazard Management

Flood Hazard Management programs reduce risk to life and property by supervising the safe construction and operation of non-federal dams and assisting local flood control and floodplain management efforts. The Flood Warning Program coordinates with local communities, state and federal agencies for the planning, design, construction and operation of flood warning systems, operates and maintains field equipment, hosts the statewide flood warning website (<http://wp.afws2.org/>). The Floodplain Management Program coordinates the National Floodplain Insurance Program (NFIP) in Arizona, assists local communities participating in the NFIP through implementation of the federally-funded Community Assistance and RiskMAP programs, and publishes state criteria for floodplain delineations at the local level.

Highlights

Federal Awarded Grants

\$278,400

- ADWR was awarded \$120,000 as a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security – FEMA as part of the Cooperating Technical Partners program. The program supports Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) activities intended to increase public awareness and reduce risk to life and property from flooding.
- ADWR participated in a series of public outreach meetings with local community and County floodplain management staff and residents to present information related to new flood insurance rate maps. Meetings included: Coconino County, Maricopa County, Prescott, and Winslow.
- ADWR attended public outreach meetings with Apache Junction, Bisbee, Casa Grande, Cochise County, Coolidge, Eloy, Flagstaff, Florence, Gila County, Globe, Goodyear, Graham County, Greenlee County, Holbrook, Marana, Maricopa, Maricopa County, Patagonia, Phoenix, Pima County, Pinal County, Sierra Vista, Superior, and Tucson to discuss all natural hazards - including flooding - and to develop future projects within strategic watersheds.
- ADWR participated in meetings and planning exercises pertaining to ADWR's role and involvement in the State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP). The SERRP is coordinated by the AZ Division of Emergency Management (ADEM).
- Continued role as chair of the biannual Arizona Flood Warning System (AFWS) Multi-Agency Task Force (MATF) group meetings. The MATF includes staff from local, state and federal agencies involved in flood warning activities. The purpose of the meetings is to share flood warning information and to retain coordination among agencies.
- Performed maintenance of ADWR-owned flood warning gages located in Apache, Cochise, Coconino, Graham, Greenlee, Santa Cruz and Yuma counties.
- ADWR was awarded \$158,400 as a federal cost-share grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security – FEMA in support of the Community Assistance Program for assistance to communities with their floodplain management programs.
- Presented information on the installation of manufactured homes in floodplains at the Arizona Office of Manufactured Housing (OMH) installer training workshops in Phoenix, Tucson and Flagstaff.
- Conducted community assistance visits (CAVs), including field tours of recent development in the FEMA 100-year floodplain and face-to-face meetings with floodplain management and building permit staff for: Yavapai County, City of Maricopa, and Apache Junction. CAV is an onsite analysis and face-to-face visit with participating communities in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to gauge the effectiveness of the community's floodplain management process. It is a multi-step, multi-day activity that includes a review of issued permits for development within the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), a Field Tour of the SFHA with community officials, review of as-built documentation, an Office Visit with staff of the community, including building officials, inspectors or other department staff that review permits for development, and preparation of an official CAV Report.
- Conducted a total of three floodplain management training workshops. The training workshops on the FEMA Elevation Certificate were presented in Tucson and Flagstaff, and the Substantial Improvement and Substantial Damage training workshop was presented in Parker. Local floodplain administrators, building officials, engineers and registered land surveyors attended.
- ADWR conducted community assistance contacts (CACs), including brief meetings to help NFIP communities evaluate their floodplain management programs, and to offer training and other assistance for: Cave Creek, Clarkdale, Dewey-Humboldt, Fountain Hills, Gila Bend, Huachuca City, Kingman, City of Maricopa and Queen Creek. The purpose of a CAC is to update Town staff on state and federal

floodplain management program requirements, provide technical and/or programmatic assistance and address Town staff concerns regarding floodplain management.

- ADWR provided general technical assistance related to floodplain management to several communities including Apache County, Apache Junction, Bisbee, Bullhead City, Casa Grande, Clifton, Cochise County, Coconino County, Cottonwood, Douglas, Duncan, Eagar, El Mirage, Flagstaff, Gila County, Glendale, Globe, Goodyear, Graham County, Greenlee County, Holbrook, La Paz County, City of Maricopa, Maricopa County, Mesa, Mohave County, Navajo County, Nogales, Oro Valley, Parker, Payson, Peoria, Phoenix, Pima County, Town of Pima, Pinal County, Pinetop-Lakeside, Prescott, Prescott Valley, Quartzsite, Queen Creek, Sahuarita, Santa Cruz County, Scottsdale, Sedona, Show Low, Snowflake, Springerville, St. John's, Superior, Taylor, Tempe, , Tolleson, Tucson, Tusayan, Wickenburg, Willcox, Winslow, Yavapai County and City of Yuma.

DAM SAFETY

The Dam Safety Program supervises the safety of jurisdictional dams in Arizona by reviewing and approving permits for construction of new dams and repairs to existing dams, inspecting dams and working with dam owners to remediate safety deficiencies.

Highlights

- ADWR received a grant for \$64,019 from the National Dam Safety Program for dam safety activities in the State. The grant is administered by FEMA.

Dam Inspections



88 DAMS

84 high hazard potential dams
4 significant hazard potential dams

- Inspection of 88 dams including 84 high hazard potential dams and 4 significant hazard potential dams. Identified safety deficiencies requiring correction at 49 dams, including 19 dams classified as being unsafe.
- Received, reviewed, and approved the application for repair of White Tanks Flood Retarding Structure (FRS) No. 4. Phase 2 focused on modifications to the emergency spillways, and raising and extending the embankment. ADWR has been currently providing construction oversight.

- Received, reviewed, and approved the application for alteration to Thunderbird Park Reservoir. The alteration work included replacing the existing geomembrane lining system, installing two concrete pump pads, and installing pipe support brackets along the reservoir perimeter. ADWR provided construction oversight until March 2016 when the construction was completed.

- Received, reviewed, and approve the application for alteration to the Buckeye FRS No. 1 - Phase 2A rehabilitation work. This phase of construction work focuses on the installation of a full-depth central filter, the replacement of the finger drain material, the removal of an existing irrigation outlet, construction of a thicken embankment section, and construction of permanent access ramps. Construction is currently ongoing, and ADWR is providing regulatory oversight.

- ADWR received and is currently reviewing two applications to repair liners at the 24th Street Reservoir No. 3 1-ES2 Dam owned by the City of Phoenix, and at Clearwell Reservoir Dam owned by the City of Tucson.

- ADWR has an IGA with the Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC) to provide pre-application reviews for rehabilitation/repair projects at dams owned and operated by FCDMC. As part of this IGA, ADWR provided pre-application reviews for design projects at Buckeye FRS No. 1 Phase 2B, Cave Buttes Dam, McMicken Dam, and Powerline, Vineyard, and Rittenhouse structures.

- Staff identified two new jurisdictional dams located in Navajo County. The dams are owned by the City of Holbrook. One of the dams has a high hazard potential based on the downstream population at risk, and the hazard classification for the other dam is being evaluated.

- Construction of the new Tempe Town Lake dam was completed in May 2016. The new dam was constructed to replace the existing rubber bladder dam and it consisted of hydraulically operated steel gate that span across the entire width of the Salt River. The new dam is the first hydraulically operated steel-gates dam in the State of Arizona.

- Construction of Magma FRS Rehabilitation Project, Phase II was completed in April 2016.

- ADWR received, reviewed, and approved the application for constructing the new Smucker Park Dam in the City of Yuma. Construction is yet to commence.

- ADWR is coordinating with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), dam owners, and their consultants on design projects for Florence FRS in Pinal County, and Fredonia FRS in Coconino County.

ASSURED AND ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM



PHOTO OF SALT RIVER

The Groundwater Code established requirements to ensure that water supplies are adequate to meet the long-term needs of new development.

The Assured Water Supply Program requires developers of new subdivisions within AMAs to demonstrate that sufficient water supplies of adequate quality are physically, continuously, and legally available for 100 years; that any groundwater use is consistent with the AMA's management plan and management goal; and the financial capability to construct the necessary transmission, delivery, and treatment facilities is available.

Rules associated with this program require the use of renewable supplies, such as reclaimed water, surface water, and/or Colorado River water delivered via the Central Arizona Project (CAP).

For areas outside AMAs, the Adequate Water Supply Program requires that the developer inform potential buyers of newly subdivided land of the availability of water for the property.

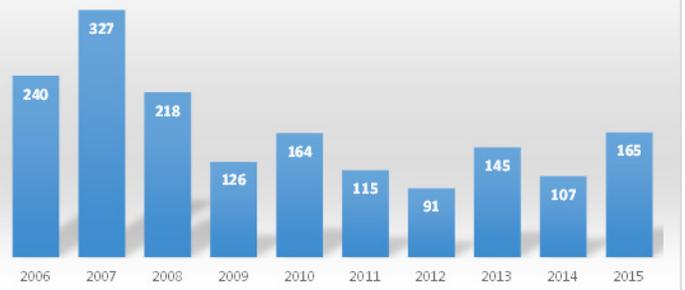
The Adequate Water Supply Program does not prevent the sale of property when a 100-year supply is not available unless the city, town, or county in which the subdivision is located has adopted the mandatory water adequacy ordinance.

Cochise and Yuma Counties and the Towns of Patagonia and Clarkdale have adopted the mandatory water adequacy ordinance. Requirements under these programs serve to advise consumers of subdivided land of the long-term available water supply.

Highlights

- Staff presented an overview of the Assured Water Supply Program to a group of real estate professionals and other interested parties at a seminar hosted by the Arizona Department of Real Estate.

Assured and Adequate Water Supply Designations 2006-2015



 **105**
DETERMINATIONS ISSUED
ON TIME

RECHARGE



PHOTO OF THE SOUTHERN AVRA VALLEY STORAGE AND RECOVERY PROJECT

Recharge Program

The Recharge Program allows injection or infiltration of surface water and Colorado River water delivered via the CAP or reclaimed water into an aquifer for storage. The Recharge Program has proven to provide a cost effective way to both store water for future use and to provide an indirect mechanism to treat and deliver renewable supplies.

Lean Transformation Efficiencies

ADWR continued to make progress on the implementation of the Lean Transformation process on the issuance of Underground Storage Facilities (USF). The objective was to decrease the average number of days from the point of the pre-application meeting through the issuance of the Director's Decision Letter which approves or denies the application. when an application for an USF is submitted, to when it's issued.

During the last year, Recharge Staff developed the "USF Application Submittal Checklist" and made it available to our customers on the Department's website: (<http://www.azwater.gov/AzDWR/WaterManagement/Recharge/USF-Checklist.htm>)

Other continuous improvement measures over the last year have included: automation of more processes within the Recharge database, establishment of a separate "Recharge" email address/inbox, addition of a Licensing Timeframe Tracker within the existing "Timetracker" software, providing a method for applicants to pay processing fees on-line, and development of fillable application forms.

Recharge Staff maintains a "Visual Management Board" (also known as a "huddle board") in a highly-visible location in our offices. Recharge Staff meets weekly at the huddle board to discuss the previous week's accomplishments, analyze the process for effectiveness, and discuss how to further streamline our customers' experience.

Highlights

- Staff presented information on Arizona's Recharge program at the Idaho Water Reuse Conference, hosted by State of Idaho's Department of Environmental Quality. The audience included representatives of regulatory agencies and environmental organizations from the Western United States.



52
DETERMINATIONS ISSUED
ON TIME

TRIBAL SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS



PHOTO OF THE MARCH 31, 2016 NAVAJO NATION AND THE HOPI TRIBE SETTLEMENT MEETING

ADWR represents the State of Arizona in tribal water rights settlements.

NAVAJO NATION AND HOPI TRIBE

On March 30, 2016 Director Tom Buschatzke hosted a top-level tribal water-rights settlement meeting to resume negotiations of the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe.

Top tribal leaders from the Hopi Tribe and the Navajo Nation joined with Arizona Gov. Doug Ducey and U.S. Sens. John McCain and Jeff Flake, as well as state and federal officials, in a new effort to find long-elusive common ground between the two tribes and other parties

The tribes and government officials have struggled for decades to resolve the water-rights issues, which both tribes deem essential to economic development. Settlement negotiations last occurred in 2012.

It is expected that negotiations will resume and be ongoing during the next year.

Hualapai Tribe

The Bill Williams River Water Rights Settlement Act of 2014 ("Act") was passed by Congress on December 2, 2014 and signed into law by the President on December 16, 2014.

The Act approves and authorizes two water rights settlements ("Bill Williams Settlements") between various water users in the Bill Williams River watershed, including the Hualapai Tribe. ADWR participated in the settlement negotiations and was a party to one of the Bill Williams Settlements in a limited capacity.

The Bill Williams Settlements became enforceable on December 11, 2015.

With respect to the Hualapai Tribe, the Bill Williams Settlements settle the Tribe's water rights claims in the Bill Williams River Watershed, south of the Tribe's main reservation, with the United States and Freeport Minerals Corporation ("Freeport").

Although the Settlements did not settle all of the Tribe's water rights claims in Arizona, including its claims for its main reservation, they contain provisions intended to facilitate a later settlement of those claims.

Under one of the provisions, Freeport made a financial contribution that will be used by the Tribe to purchase Colorado River water rights that may be used to provide water for the Tribes' main reservation as part of a future settlement of the Tribe's remaining water rights claims in Arizona.

During the past year, ADWR has been involved in negotiations with the Tribe, the United States and other State parties to resolve the Tribe's remaining water rights claims in Arizona, including its claims to water from the Colorado River, the Verde River and the Bill Williams River.

The Tribe and the State Parties are hopeful that legislation approving a settlement will be introduced in Congress during the second half of 2016.

Tonto Apache Tribe

Negotiations for a settlement of the Tonto Apache Tribe's water rights claims in Arizona have been ongoing for several years, and ADWR has been a participant in those negotiations.

On May 5, 2016, ADWR hosted a meeting with Senator Jeff Flake, representatives of the Tribe and representatives of various State parties to discuss the status of negotiations.

The parties are hopeful that legislation approving a settlement will be introduced in Congress during the last half of 2016 or during 2017.

Yavapai-Apache Nation

During the past year, ADWR has met with the Yavapai-Apache Nation to discuss negotiations for a settlement of the Nation's water rights claims in Arizona.

It is expected that negotiations for a settlement will be ongoing during the next year and will involve a number of other parties. Those negotiations will be confidential.



PHOTO OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN ARIZONA (ADWR)

REGIONAL PLANNING



PHOTO OF LOWER ANTELOPE CANYON

ADWR continues to be active in regional water resource planning. Regional planning efforts in the last year included data collection and technical studies of specific areas throughout the State and within the Colorado River Basin, conducted through contractual agreements with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the Wyoming Water Development Commission and the Yuma County Agriculture Water Coalition.

ADWR works cooperatively with the USGS in many of its program areas. With respect to regional planning, ADWR has provided funding to the USGS in the last fiscal year for the following: to complete irrigation field verification in a number of groundwater basins within the state; to conduct hydrologic data in support of improving the understand of the hydrologic system of the Middle Verde River Watershed; and to collect other statewide water use information. Additionally, ADWR received a grant to work cooperatively with the USGS to develop a four-year work plan that outlines the state of Arizona's water use data improvement priorities. The draft work plan was submitted in June of 2016.

ADWR also participated in efforts associated with collection of data associated with weather modification activities. These efforts were undertaken by the Wyoming Water Development Office and will provide important baseline data to the other Colorado River Basin states as they begin to evaluate and develop their own weather modification projects.

During the last fiscal year, ADWR assisted the Yuma County Agriculture Water Coalition in preparing the document titled "A Case Study in Efficiency – Agriculture and Water Use in the Yuma, Arizona Area" that was published in February 2015. The document was prepared to illustrate that the

Yuma area is unique because a combination of factors, including geographic location, fertile soils, agricultural efficiency, technological innovation, high priority use water, an available workforce and environmental stewardship have transformed the Yuma area into one of the most productive agricultural centers in the United States.

Rural Water Studies

ADWR actively participates in six rural watershed partnership groups that represent water interests outside of the AMAs. ADWR provides technical and policy advice and assistance to these groups and attends multiple meetings per month associated with the governing bodies, executive committees and technical advisory committees associated with the watershed partnerships.

The activities of the different rural watershed groups vary greatly. In areas such as the Coconino Plateau (Flagstaff and surrounding areas), the Verde River (Clarkdale to Camp Verde), the Yuma area and other Colorado River cities, significant water resources planning is necessary to meet projected water supply needs.

In addition to participation with the rural watershed partnership groups, ADWR also participated in various studies, analyses and data collection activities in rural areas. ADWR has a Special Line Item Appropriation that funds personnel and water resources data collection and investigation assisting the rural communities with long-term planning and management programs. These data collection efforts and their expansion directly support the expanded monitoring strategy identified in Arizona's Strategic Vision for Water Supply Sustainability.



PHOTO OF SLIDE ROCK



PROTECTING
ARIZONA'S WATER SUPPLIES
for ITS NEXT CENTURY

AZWATER.GOV