



EPA Border Plan Released, Criticized

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently released its first stage (1992-1994) Integrated Environmental Plan for the Mexican-U.S. Border Area (see Publications, March *AWR*). Motivated by Congressional consideration of the North American Free Trade Act, the plan addresses potential environmental consequences of increased trade along the border.

A draft version was released last fall and public comments solicited. Many people familiar with water problems along the Arizona-Mexico border are frustrated that comments provided to EPA mostly were ignored. The fast-tracked plan appears deficient to these experts in some key areas.

The plan describes and prioritizes important environmental problems and sets out general provisions on program implementation and funding for an area extending 100 kilometers on either side of the U.S.- Mexico border. This 200 kilometer-wide strip is divided into sections with similar geographic characteristics. The Arizona-Mexico border is contained in two



Interest in Arizona's riparian areas is evidenced by a steady stream of riparian-related measures, including three bills in the Legislature, wash protection ordinances passed by Pima County and Scottsdale, and the Verde River and Santa Cruz River Corridor projects. (Photo: Jack Dykinga)

sections: from the Colorado River to a point just west of Nogales; and from there to the continental divide just east of the Arizona-New Mexico border.

Summary sections of the plan are inconsistent and inaccurate. For example, one section of the plan describes the border area including Ambos Nogales as "arid to semi-arid with little or no groundwater," while an appendix correctly notes that every community in that section of border (Nogales, Douglas, Naco, Agua Prieta) relies on groundwater supplies. And while water shortages are projected for the section of border including Ciudad Juarez/El Paso, there is no discussion of possible water supply problems along the Arizona-Mexico border.

The major areas of environmental concern covered by the plan are water supply and quality, air quality, and hazardous materials and solid waste. In addition, the plan addresses pesticides, environmental education, and environmental conservation. Water scarcity and contamination, problems associated with the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, air pollution, and chemical emergencies were identified as program priorities.

Activities planned to address these issues in the first stage of the plan were targeted to the areas with the severest problems and highest population densities. As a result, nearly all of the \$379 million allocated for the first stage will go to the Texas and California sections of the border.

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Border Plan, cont. from page 1

Along the Arizona-Mexico border, municipal wastewater, particulate matter (air quality), and municipal solid waste in the Ambos Nogales sister city area were singled out for first-stage attention. The main benefit Arizona can expect to receive in the first stage is completion of wastewater collection works and a covered conveyance system for transboundary sewage flows to the expanded international treatment plant in Nogales, at a cost of \$5.5 million.

Fourteen specific Implementation Plans were prepared based, for the most part, on action strategies. The components of the Implementation Plans dealing specifically with water related problems include cooperative information exchange and building of a border region database, construction of waste water collection and treatment facilities, education and training, and water quality monitoring. A program of surface and groundwater monitoring, data collection and exchange, and joint problem and solution identification is planned by agencies with jurisdiction over border water quality matters (SEDUE, CNA, state agencies, EPA, and IBWC).

Critics note that the plan ignores several key state and local agencies, including ADWR, the Tucson Water Authority and regional Councils of Government. One of the more glaring omissions on the Mexican side is any participation by the Comision Nacional del Agua. Also, there is concern that a centralized water quality database under the IBWC may not be readily accessible to the public.

Border-wide programs dealing with hazardous materials, hazardous waste, and solid waste both in abandoned and illegal dump sites and in municipal landfills also are planned. Other programs described in the implementation plans include contingency planning, pollution prevention, environmental education, conservation of natural resources, and urban development.

Taken as a whole, the plan describes a comprehensive and ambitious approach to dealing with the border area's pressing environmental problems. But the plan's lack of local input, exclu-

sion of key state and local governmental units, and its lack of detail, particularly in the water management plan, have many informed persons concerned that much of the plan may not be aggressively pursued, particularly once the Free Trade Act is passed.

Interested individuals will meet with representatives of the EPA in Nogales on April 1 to discuss the plan (see Calendar section, this issue).



Communications

Letters to the editor and other communications to newsletter staff are welcome. Below are comments received on two articles that appeared in the March issue:

Economic Theory Works

Your short article on Tucson Water's delayed purchase of Metropolitan Water Company noted that TW rates are 50 percent higher than MWC's, and that TW customers use 23 percent less water. When expressed as a ratio of the percent change in quantity to a percent change in price, this implies a price elasticity of demand of -0.46. In other words, a one percent increase in price would be expected to result in a 0.46 percent decrease in demand.

This clearly demonstrates that economic theory works, and that price

policy in managing water demand in Tucson and elsewhere in Arizona really could work if given a chance. But if water prices continue at current levels, ADWR's water conservation goals never will be met. Raise the price of water for MWC to the level of Tucson Water; then raise the price of water for everyone. Pleas to reduce water use do not work. Increased prices will.
William E. Martin, Professor Emeritus, Agricultural Economics, UA

Note on Effluent Study

This letter is in response to the article on the effluent and turf study conducted by UA researchers Pepper and Mancino (AWR, Feb.). The study states that 29 percent of Tucson golf courses utilize effluent for irrigation. This percentage is correct for the entire Tucson AMA. However, this includes 10 golf courses in Tubac, Green Valley and Nogales. Of the golf courses within Tucson Water's projected service area, 50 percent irrigate with non-potable water. Only one "small executive" course receives potable water from Tucson Water.

Reclaimed water in Tucson is priced at \$462 per acre-foot. Average costs for potable water if used for golf course irrigation would be about \$750 per acre-foot, with summer rates approaching \$900 to \$1,000. However, the City of Tucson requires all new golf courses to irrigate with reclaimed water.
Kirke Guild, P.E., Planning Program Coordinator, Tucson Water



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News Briefs

DWR, Mesa Settle Conservation Issue

The Arizona Department of Water Resources and the City of Mesa have agreed to a water conservation settlement. The action settles DWR's claim that Mesa provided more water to customers than DWR conservation requirements allowed in 1987, 1988, and 1989.

The agreement recognizes that Mesa already has implemented extensive conservation programs, and acknowledges the city's significant financial commitment to acquiring water rights and constructing water treatment facilities. This has reduced Mesa's reliance on groundwater and shifted its water demand to renewable water supplies such as Central Arizona Project water.

The agreement calls for Mesa to enhance its comprehensive water conservation program. Components of the program include continued enforcement of the city ordinance requiring ultra low flow plumbing devices in new construction, a xeriscape rebate program to provide monetary incentives for customers to install low water-using landscape, and an education program for children.

Good Works Awarded

Barbara Tellman, Research Specialist at the University of Arizona's Water Resources Research Center, received a Jefferson Award for her volunteer work with organizations dedicated to preserving the desert environment.

The Jefferson Awards are co-sponsored by The Arizona Daily Star and KGUN-Channel 9 to honor groups and individuals for their public service. This local program is part of the American Institute for Public Service's national Jefferson Awards.

Tellman's commitments include serving as a board member of Buffers, an organization to preserve public lands, and as a founding member of Sky

Island Alliance, an effort to protect Coronado National Forest mountain ranges. She is a past president of the Arizona Native Plant Society and is on its state board, as well as serving as its state conservation chairperson. She is also the editor of the Arizona Riparian Council newsletter.

As a WRRC Research Specialist, Tellman furthers her involvement in community service and environmental education. She has written WRRC publications acquainting Arizona citizens with state water issues and the availability of water-related resources. Tellman wrote "Where to Get Free (Or Almost Free) Information About Water in Arizona" and "Where to Get Technical Information About Water in Arizona." With Lois Kulakowski, Tellman wrote "Instream Flow Rights: A Strategy to Protect Arizona's Streams."

Arizona, California Share Conservation Ideas

Arizona and California water conservation experts gathered in Tucson during March 2-3 to compare notes on water management, conservation, technology and research.

The various situations discussed included a regional Californian conservation plan. In mid-December over 100 Californian urban water agencies, public interest organizations, consultants and vendors signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This represented the beginnings of a regional agreement to reduce water use through implementation of a series of Best Management Practices (BMPs). The BMPs will be refined during the ten-year term of the agreement.

A California Urban Water Association subcommittee is estimating ultra low flow toilet water savings based on implementation of the MOU BMPs. The Los Angeles Department of Water & Power reported a 13 percent change-out rate with its toilet rebate program (224,900 housing units). The agency calculated a savings of 40 gallons per toilet per day from the program.

The City of Phoenix presented its new rate structure which does not dif-

ferentiate between customer classes. The city noted that a greater difference in water use patterns exists within customer classes than between them. The concept provoked interest because most Arizona and Californian rate structures are based on separate rates for each user category. The rates have not been in place long enough to analyze the effects of the new structure.

Phoenix has been promoting an active industrial and commercial conservation program for the past four years. As part of this program supermarkets were targeted for employee education. The formation of "conservation teams" and awards programs resulted in positive publicity for the stores. Phoenix's goal is to conserve 13.3 million gallons a day in the commercial/industrial sector by the year 2000.

The City of Tucson/Pima County Extension Low4 Landscape Conservation Program has been in place for two years. Auditors visit apartment, condominium and townhome developments to measure landscape application efficiencies and uniformities and assess the irrigation system. A report is produced for each client, providing a monthly irrigation schedule as well as recommendations on equipment improvements and plant and turf maintenance.

EPA Approves ADEQ Water Quality Standards

The Environmental Protection Agency has approved ADEQ's numeric water quality standards for 120 priority pollutants as being in compliance with the Clean Water Act. Testing currently is required for less than 40 toxic substances. EPA excused Arizona from stricter national standards with the understanding that ADEQ will modify specific portions of the standards by 1995. This includes certain water quality criteria for domestic water sources which the EPA believes may represent a cancer risk in excess of the one-per-million standard. Accumulation of mercury and other toxins in fish and the risk to humans eating the fish also will be further evaluated. The state standards are expected to lower treatment costs.



Legislation

Two views on riparian protection legislation are presented. First, C.B. "Doc" Lane, Director of Grower Affairs, Public Lands and Wildlife, for the Arizona Cattlemen's Association:

In the last two years we've heard some very vocal, well-meaning people insist we must "protect the last few remaining riparian areas in Arizona before it's too late." The implication is that somehow all of the riparian areas which were here are gone. There are several problems with this view: 1) no one knows how many riparian areas there were to start with; 2) no one knows when loss began to occur; 3) no one is willing to designate those specific riparian areas needing to be saved now; and 4) no one says what these specific areas need to be saved from.

The proposed riparian legislation is the result of publicity regarding the quote that "90 percent of the our riparian areas are gone," a statement proven false, but repeated so often, it is perceived as fact. Use of this false information brought on the immediate cry, "we have to do something about this."

"Doing something about this" in 1991 first meant proposed passage of a law making all *surface* water in the state subject to at least partial confiscation by the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AG&F). The method proposed would make any change in a surface water appropriation (change of owner, change of diversion, or change of water use) subject to a decision by AG&F as to whether the appropriation was in a riparian area. If it was, then the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) would decide how much water was needed to protect that area, take that amount from the water right holder, and give it to the AG&F. This legislation was too near blatant robbery, totally unacceptable to business interests, and died a fitting death during the 1991 Legislative session.

In 1992, comes the dawn, the Legislature is back for a new session. After the mess of the year before, an agreement was struck. The interested people affected by riparian legislation would work together to craft a piece of legislation which would allow affected parties who wanted to use their water right for riparian protection to do so, and those who did not would not have to. A great concept, but no way was it done. First, the agencies who protect us from ourselves and our perceived wanton destruction of the water we drink and the land on which we live, decided the way to make the legislation happen was to circulate a paper with their concept of how riparian area protection would work, including issuance of riparian water rights. Second, we were to comment on the concept paper and they would make appropriate recommended changes to fit all of our needs. Unfortunately, the concept didn't change, even though numerous comments were submitted. Instead, the proposed legislation was distributed the day before it was to be heard in the House Environment Committee. The opposition was so strong, the bill was assigned to a sub-committee where it remains as of this writing.

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A view on riparian protection legislation from the other side of the river by Eva Patton, of the Arizona Nature Conservancy:

As century after century went around the clock, the Gila continued to roar down from its mountain canyons and fan out and roll gently across the great desert plain, ... until it merged with the even greater Colorado River and the water of both streams, less than a hundred miles below this confluence, became lost in the Gulf of California.

Thus, Edwin Corle's book, *The Gila*, describes the river 15,000 years ago up to the last century. Only in the last century have we altered the scene dramatically with water diversions and other uses. Many Arizonans now are committed to saving what is left of our rivers and streams, protecting our magnificent riparian areas and restoring others to their former splendor.

To do this we must know what we have left and what we wish to protect or restore. We need to know more about what it takes to be successful — about water flows, groundwater impacts, flood regimes, restoration techniques. We must revise our surface water laws to make sure we can keep or return water to our streams to give life to riparian ecosystems. We must decide what uses are appropriate in what areas and devise a regulatory program that will sustain riparian systems and the rural economies dependent on these resources.

This year, Governor Symington has made riparian protection a top environmental priority. His office and the directors of the Departments of Water Resources, Environmental Quality and Game and Fish have put together "The Governor's Bill," HB 2404, the Stream and Riparian Resources Act. It has been scaled down in the inevitable negotiation process, but if it is successful, it will: 1) list "riparian protection or restoration" as a beneficial use; 2) allow for the conversion of a consumptive water right to a stream resource appropriation; and 3) within limitations, give the Arizona Game and Fish Commission the ability to hold stream resource appropriations without owning the land.

Other issues will not be resolved in HB 2404. One important issue to be addressed is the preference ladder which mandates what use will take priority in the case of conflicting applications. Right now, if the new riparian protection use is recognized, it will be low on the totem pole. The ability of irrigation districts to veto other applications within their area, even if no injury can be shown, is another issue not tackled in present legislation.

HB 2404 calls for ADWR to study the impacts on riparian areas of groundwater pumping, sever and transfer, and change in use or point of diversion. Game and Fish will develop a classification system and inventory and map riparian areas. DEQ must evaluate the activities and uses occurring within riparian areas and submit their findings to an advisory committee that will make recommendations for a regulatory program.

First, we must pass HB 2404 which makes some excellent progress clarifying instream flow water rights. But the next step, the process of recommending riparian area designations and regulations, could be an endless one of study and delay. On the other hand, it could eventually produce a workable program to protect these vital resources. It is up to all those who care deeply about Arizona's riparian areas to make sure it is the latter.



Special Projects

Current water-related studies, pilot projects and applied research are summarized below.

Study Focuses on San Pedro Basin

The Upper San Pedro Basin Water Resources Council contracted UA researchers to examine the water resources of the basin. The UA research team developed four models to delineate hydrologic conditions in the basin, specifically stream-aquifer interactions, and also to evaluate various management options.

The revised MODFLOW model exhibits a decline in the regional aquifer that is expected to accelerate with continued pumping. The MODSIM model indicates that flow variance in the San Pedro River can be mostly explained by surface runoff which replenishes the floodplain aquifer and irrigation pumping from it. Increased irrigation pumping will deplete the floodplain aquifer, thereby reducing stream flows.

WATERBUD analyses indicate that water levels in the floodplain aquifer can be stabilized by options restricting agricultural pumping in the southern half of the Upper San Pedro Basin.

MATS model results suggest the existence of three different, relatively homogeneous factions in the basin. One faction advocates economic consideration in comparing the desirability of different water management outcomes, another advocates environmental considerations, with the third preferring local control over water management decisions.

The projected impacts of the MODSIM and WATERBUD models are based upon a twenty-year period of analysis to determine the long-term implications of the increasing pumping from the regional aquifer. Pumping will also affect stream flow in the San Pedro River, although its effects won't be significantly experienced until after 20 years.

For more information, contact William B. Lord, Dept. of Agricultural Eco-

nomics, The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; 602-621-8657.

Santa Cruz Riparian Areas to be Enhanced

Arizona State University's Southwest Center for Environmental Research and Policy is beginning work on a project to improve riparian conditions in the Santa Cruz Watershed in southern Arizona and northern Mexico. ASU is involved in the project as a member of a regional consortium with universities in California, Utah, New Mexico and Texas and will contract with Centro de Ecologia in Hermosillo, Mexico to participate in the project. EPA is funding the work.

The Santa Cruz watershed has been greatly affected in some areas by grazing and agriculture, while in other areas surface flow has been lost through groundwater pumping. In some reaches, Santa Cruz flows consist of urban runoff or municipal/industrial wastewater effluent.

Through studies of urban runoff quality, stream flows and quality, land use practices and requirements for riparian maintenance, this project will develop best management practices that will permit continued resource use, including water pumping and effluent release, while preventing degradation of water quality and the diversity and quality of the riparian ecosystem.

For additional information contact: Duncan Patten, Center for Environmental Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-3211; 602-965-2975



Transitions

Ron Miller, previous Assistant Director for Water Quality, ADEQ, is the newly appointed Water Quality Director for the City of Scottsdale. 602-391-5673

Grant Ward left his position as Executive Vice President of the Agri-Business Council of Arizona in November to become Assistant General Manager at CAWCD. 602-870-2338

David Iwanski, previous Water Resources Director for the City of Glendale, became the Executive Vice President of the Agri-Business Council of Arizona in December. 602-231-9224

John Leshy, water law professor at Arizona State University, begins a one-year sabbatical in June. He has been invited to work on staff of the House Interior Subcommittee on Insular Affairs in Washington, D.C.; the committee currently is working on several western water and resource issues.

Frank Barrios has resigned as Director, Phoenix AMA, ADWR.

Jeris Danielson was fired as state engineer by Colorado Governor Roy Romer after questioning the sanctity of the Colorado River Compact in a speech to water lawyers. Also asked to resign was David Walker, Director, Colorado Water Conservation Board. Danielson and Walker were two of three parties representing Colorado in Basin states' discussions on interstate water banking.

T.C. Richmond was appointed ADWR Chief Legal Counsel, effective March 25. Formerly T.C. served as Deputy Director, Tucson AMA Office, ADWR. 602-542-1507



Publications

Water Resources Data for Arizona, Water Year 1990

F.C. Boner, A.D. Koniackzi, and R.G. Davis. Copies are for sale from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161, with copies available for inspection at U.S. Geological Survey offices throughout Arizona.

Where to Get Technical Information about Water in Arizona

Barbara Tellman. Up to two copies free. Call for pricing on larger orders. Water Resources Research Center, UA, 350 N. Campbell Ave., Tucson, AZ 85721; 602-792-9591.

April 1992 Water-Related Events in Arizona						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 Env. Plan for US- Mexican Border	2 AZ Rainforest Chem Hndng Sem	3	Earth Fair 4 Water Awareness Wk for AMWUA
5 Casa del Agua	6 Yav. Flood Cont. Week-long	7 Tucson CWAC Phx AMA GUAC Seminar on Flood	8 Plain Hydraulics	9 Using HEC-2	10 Tuc Water Auth Arizona Riparian	11 Council Meeting
12 Casa del Agua	13	14 Gila Box Field Trip	15 Kisiel Lecture Hydrol. Res. Exp Kino's Legacy	16 AZ Rainforest PAG Water Qual Final AMA GUAC	17	18
19 Casa del Agua	20 Verde	21 River Management	22 Conference	23 AZ Water Comm.	24	25 EarthFest 92
26 EarthFest 92 Casa del Agua	27 Yav. Flood Cont. Week-long	28 Seminar on Flood	29 Darcy Lecture WRRC Ext. Adv. Plain Hydraulics	30 Using HEC-2	May 1	May 2

Calendar of Events

RECURRING

Arizona Rainforest Alliance. 1st & 3rd Thursdays of the month. UA Student Union Rm. 280, Tucson. Contact: Jeff/Julia 602-621-6401; 738 N. 5th Ave., Tucson 85705.

Arizona Water Commission. April 23, 9:00 a.m. ADWR, 15 S 15th Ave, Phx. Contact: MaryGrace Hoard, 602-542-1540.

Casa Del Agua water conservation tours hourly Sundays noon to 4 p.m., 4366 N. Stanley, Tucson. Contact: 602-881-3939.

City of Tucson Citizens Water Advisory Committee. 1st Tuesday of the month, 7:00 a.m. April meeting at TCC, Coconino Room. Contact: Trish Williamson 602-791-4331.

EPA, Successful Tools in Environmental Negotiations. Various times & locations. Contact: The nearest EPA office.

Pima Association Of Governments / Water Quality Subcommittee. 3rd Thursday of the month, 9:30 a.m. 177 N Church Ave., Tucson. Contact: Gail Cushner 602-792-1093.

Phoenix AMA, GUAC. April 7, 9:30 a.m., Phoenix AMA Offices, 15 South 15th Ave. Phoenix.

Pinal AMA, GUAC. April 16, 7:00 p.m., Pinal AMA Office, 901 E. Cottonwood Lane, Suite B, Casa Grande.

Prescott AMA, GUAC. April meeting not yet scheduled. Prescott AMA offices, 1316 Iron Springs Road, Prescott.

Tucson AMA, GUAC. April meeting not yet scheduled. Tucson AMA offices, 400 West Congress, Suite 518, Tucson.

Tucson Augmentation Authority. 2nd Friday of the month, 7:30 a.m. Water Resources Research Center, 350 N. Campbell, Tucson. Contact: Shelley Stefanski 602-326-8999.

Yavapai County Flood Control District. 1st Monday of the month in Prescott; 4th Monday of month in Camp Verde. Contact: Y.C.F.C.D., 255 E. Gurley, Prescott 86301.

APRIL



1 (Wed) EPA Presentation, Integrated Environmental Plan for the Mexican-U.S. Border Area. 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. City Hall, Nogales. Contact: Lou, 602-287-6571, ext. 250.

2 (Thu) Chemical Handling Systems for Water and Wastewater Plants Seminar. 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Embassy Suites Conference Center, Tempe. Fee. Contact: AWPCA, Brian Peck 602-263-9500.

4 (Sat) Earth Fair. 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Glendale Community College. Contact: Ecocultural Perspectives 602-266-3927.

4-10 (Sat-Fri) Water Awareness Week for all Arizona Municipal Water Utility Association member cities.

6-9 (Mon-Thu) **Global Warming - A Call for International Coordination.** Chicago. Contact: SUPCON International, One Heritage Plaza, Woodridge, IL 60517. 708-910-1551.

6-10 (Mon-Fri) **Flood Plain Hydrology Using HEC-1.** ASU University Engineering Center, Tempe. Fee. Contact: Center for Professional Development, College of Engineering & Applied Sciences, ASU, Tempe 85287-7506; 602-965-1740.

7 (Tue) **Field Studies in Rain Forests: What Do We Need to Learn?** by Dr. Stuart Strahl. Tempe, ASU Life Science Center, Rm. 191. Contact: 602-273-1341.

10-11 (Fri-Sat) **Arizona Riparian Council Meeting.** Las Campanas Inn, Cottonwood. Contact: Andy Laurenzi 602-622-3861.

14 (Tue) **Gila Box Field Trip.** 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Meet at BLM Safford District Office; Public welcome, provide own transportation. Contact: BLM, Dianne Drobka 602-428-4040.

15 (Wed) **2nd Annual Hydrology Research Exposition.** UA, Tucson. Contact: Dr. Gray Wilson, Dept. of Hydrology and Water Resources 602-621-9108.

15 (Wed) **Kino's Unforeseen Legacy: The Ecological Consequences Of Missionization In The Pimeria Alta.** 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. UA Education Bldg, Kiva Auditorium, Tucson. Contact: The Udall Center 602-621-7189.

15 (Wed) **11th Annual Kiesel Memorial Lecture.** Werner Stumm, Director, Swiss Federal Institute for Water Resources and Water Pollution Control, "Surface Chemical Theory and Predicting the Distribution of Contaminants in the Aquatic Environment." Dept. of Hydrology and Water Resources, UA. 3:00 p.m., UA Center for Creative Photography, Tucson. Contact: Fran Janssen 602-621-7120.

20-22 (Mon-Wed) **Verde River Management Conference.** Sheraton Resort & Conference Center, Prescott. Fee. Contact: Cocopah RC&D, 1633 S. Plaza Way, Flagstaff 86001, 602-556-7304.

25-26 (Sat-Sun) **Earthfest '92.** Scottsdale. Contact: Valley Forward Association 602-952-1300.

27 April-1 May (Mon-Fri) **Flood Plain Hydraulics Using HEC-2.** ASU Engineering Center, Tempe. Fee. Contact: Center For Professional Development, ASU, Tempe 85287-7506; 602-965-1740.

29 (Wed) **Henry Darcy Distinguished Lecture,** John L. Wilson (NM Institute of Mining & Technology) "Visualization Of Groundwater Flow & Transport Through A Microscope." UA Center For Creative Photography, Tucson. Contact: UA Dept. of Hydrology & Water Resources 602-621-1422.

29 (Wed) **WRRC External Advisory Panel.** 11:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m., ADWR, 15 S. 15th Ave., Phoenix. Contact: Water Resources Research Center 602-792-9591.

UPCOMING



6 May (Wed) **Politics, Trade, and Water Policy: The U.S. - Mexico Relationship.** 7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m., UA Education Building, Kiva Auditorium, Tucson. Contact: The Udall Center, 602-621-7198.

6-8 May (Wed-Fri) **Arizona Water and Pollution Control Association Operators' Forum.** Mesa Community & Conference Center. Contact: AWPCA, Brian Peck 602-263-9500.

9-13 May (Sat-Wed) **6th National Outdoor Action Conference.** Las Vegas, NV. Contact: National Groundwater Association, 6375 Riverside Drive, Dublin, OH 43017.

11-15 May (Mon-Fri) **Unsteady Flow Modeling using DAMBRK and DWOPER.** ASU Engineering Center, Tempe. Fee. Contact: Center for Professional Development, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences, ASU, Tempe, 85287-7506; 602-965-1740.

19-21 May (Tue-Thu) **Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission Workshop.** Contact: Peggy Tabor, Arizona State Parks, 880 W. Washington, Suite 415, Phx, 85007. 602-542-1996.

30 September-2 October (Wed-Fri) **Aquifer Restoration: Pump-and-Treat and the Alternatives.** Las Vegas, NV.

2-3 October (Fri-Sat) **Western Regional Instream Flow Conference II.** Jackson Hole, WY. Contact: Suzanne Van Gytenbeek, Trout Unlimited 307-733-0484.



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Water Utilities Association of Arizona

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Riparian legislation, cont. from page 4

The 1992 bill isn't as blatant as last year's. Under this bill, AG&F will identify riparian areas, using a narrower definition from last year. Meanwhile, through rule-making, ADWR will keep groundwater pumping and other activities from impacting those *unidentified* riparian areas and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality will study what harm *might* be done to those unidentified areas by a whole host of "bad groups" like food, fiber, mineral and lumber producers. At the same time this is taking place, the AG&F would be able to apply for and receive (new term — pay attention) Stream Resource Appropriations (formerly instream flows) which they could have *without owning the land* through which the stream ran. If you have a little piece of heaven with a stream on it, the AG&F could appropriate the water and you would then have to protect it for them *on your own property*. This means your pet goat could be prevented from drinking from that stream because it isn't "wildlife, fish or riparian-dependent vegetation." However, you could recreate on it. Eventually you might not be able to prevent the public from recreating on *their* water even though it was on *your* land. (Remember, no one can prevent the public from using their public land.)

The most important consideration in all of this riparian protection is that Arizona's productivity depends on who controls the water. *This argument is not about riparian protection. This is an argument about who controls the land and water and what activities are allowed on that land.* A few more laws like this one and the Central Government will control the land.

If this truly were to protect the riparian areas which some say need protection, *then those areas would be defined and identified so everyone understood what we were talking about and the legislature would be asked to protect them with special legislation.* Instead, we are told, "trust me I'm from the government and I'm here to protect your riparian areas for you." Sorry folks, I've been through your Endangered Species and Wetlands Protection acts, etc., and I don't trust.

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Announcements

Call for Papers

Papers are requested for the June 27-30, 1993 conference "Collection Systems—Operation and Maintenance" in Tucson, Arizona. The conference objective is a national exchange of information on current state-of-the-art sanitary sewage collection system operation and maintenance practices. 500-word abstracts must be submitted by June 12, 1992. For information and forms contact: Jon Schladweiler, Co-Chair/Program Committee, Pima County Wastewater Management Department, 201 N. Stone, Tucson, AZ 85701-1207; 602-740-6539.

New Group for Western Water Issues

Representatives from California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Texas are forming the Western Coalition of Arid State (WESTCAS) to encourage water regulations, policies, and laws responsive to arid western ecosystems. An October 25, 1991 organizational meeting attracted about 75 representatives of water supply and wastewater treatment agencies, local, state and federal governments and the private sector. For more information about WESTCAS, contact Ed Curley, Pima County Wastewater Management, 201 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, AZ 85701; 602-740-6638.

ADEQ Moves to New Location

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality is slated to be moved out of its Palm Lane address and into new offices at the Phoenix Corporate Center, 3033 North Central Avenue, by late March.

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