The Future of Water in Arizona

WRRC Conference 2018

Thomas Buschatzke Director Arizona Department of Water Resources March 28, 2018



Sources of Water In Arizona

- Groundwater 41%
- Surface Water 18%
- Colorado River Water 38%
- Reclaimed Water 3%





Arizona's Water Resource Challenges

Driving Forces

- Arizona has had a drought declaration in place since 1998
- Population & economic growth will increase demand for water

Short-term Challenges

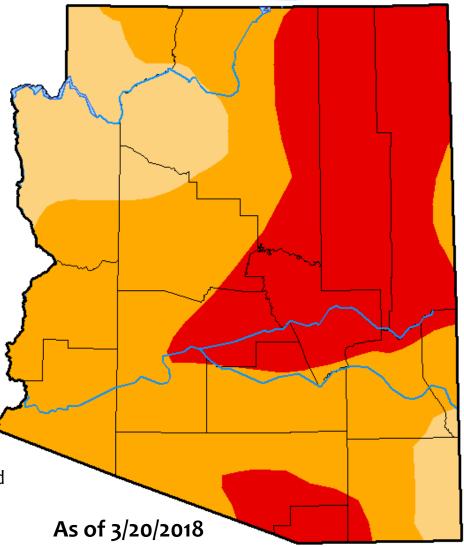
- Risks to Colorado River Supply
 - Shortage on the Colorado River System is likely
 - Recurring Lower Basin Annual Deficit

Medium-term Challenges

- Water resources in rural areas of the state are more stressed
 - Primary water source is groundwater
 - Lack of groundwater regulation
 - Lack of groundwater data
 - Rural areas lack the resources to address their issues

Long-term Challenges

 Growing statewide imbalance between existing water supplies and demand projected in the next 25 years and 50 years



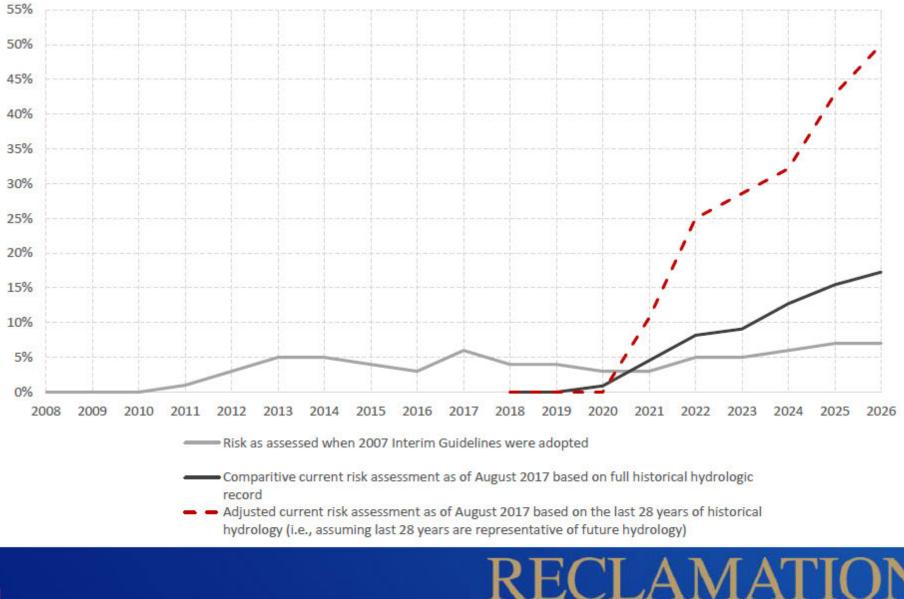
Colorado River Challenges Probabilities of Shortage

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Probability of any level of shortage (Mead ≤ 1,075 ft.)	0	17	49	58	63
1 st level shortage (Mead ≤ 1,075 and ≥ 1,050 ft.)	0	17	48	43	39
2 nd level shortage (Mead < 1,050 and ≥ 1,025 ft.)	0	0	1	15	18
3 rd level shortage (Mead < 1,025 ft.)	0	0	0	<1	5

The probability for shortage in 2019 has increased from 15% in the August 2017 to 17% in the January 2018 model. The probabilities of shortage in the following years, 2020-2022, have increased by 7%, 13%, and 11% respectively.

*Based on Bureau of Reclamation CRSS Model Run – January 2018

Risk of Lake Mead Reaching Critically Low Elevations (1,025')



Colorado River: The Future of the State

- Drought Contingency Plan
- Drought Contingency Plan Plus
- Arizona Conservation Plan
- Speaking with ONE VOICE
- Mexico as a partner



Colorado River within the Grand Canyon

LBDCP Water Use Reductions

Lake Mead	AZ	AZ	AZ	NV	NV	NV	СА		СА		
Elevation	[2007]	[Plan]	TOTAL	[2007]	[Plan]	TOTAL	[2007]	CA [Plan]	TOTAL	BOR	TOTAL
1090-1075	0	192K	192K	0	8K	8K	0	0		100k	300k
1075-1050	320K	192K	512K	13K	8K	21K	0	0	0	100k	633k
1050-1045	400K	192K	592K	17K	8K	25K	0	0	0	100k	717k
1045-1040	400K	240K	640K	17K	10K	27K	0	200K	200K	100k	967k
1040-1035	400K	240K	640K	17K	10K	27K	0	250K	250K	100k	1,017k
1035-1030	400K	240K	640K	17K	10K	27K	0	300К	300K	100k	1,067k
1030-1025	400K	240K	640K	17K	10K	27K	0	350K	350K	100k	1,117k
<1025	480K	240K	720K	20K	10K	30K	0	350К	850K	100k	1,200k

Drought Contingency Plan Plus

The Need:

To partially mitigate the impact on Arizona water users from the additional reductions resulting from the inter-state DCP

The Goal:

Reduce Probability of First Tier Lake Mead Shortage

The Strategy:

- Targets a buffer at elevation 1,080 feet
- Makes projections of Lake Mead's end of year elevations using 24-Month study data
- Determines required conservation (based on August 24-Month Study)
- Achieves conservation through Arizona system conservation & ICS
- Continues to monitor hydrologic conditions & adjust as necessary

Arizona Conservation Plan

- Non-tribal ICS
- Tribal ICS
- System Conservation
- Forbearance for ADWR Director



Collaboration with Mexico Minute 323

- Extends the provisions of Minute 319 through 2026
- Scarcity Plan for Mexico contains additional flexibilities for Mexico on par with the flexibility that the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan contains
- Executed entry into force (September 27, 2017)
- Potential opportunities for binational desalination





One Voice

- No 11th Amendment Sovereign Immunity for CAWCD
- ADWR Director to sign off on all "interstate" Colorado River agreements involving CAWCD
- Transfers of mainstem Colorado River water to CAWCD Service Area – sovereignty



Colorado River within the Grand Canyon

Rural Arizona Groundwater Challenges

La Paz County

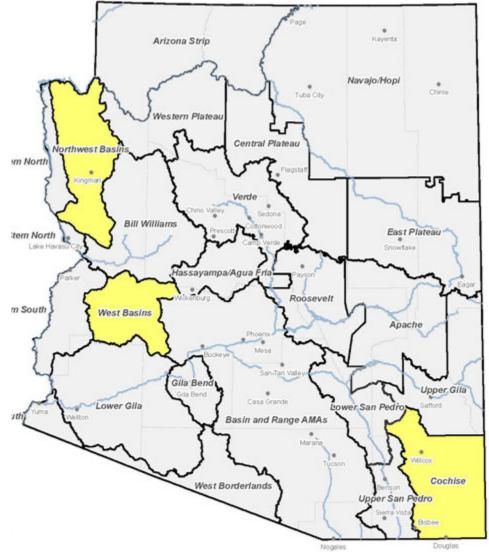
Average water levels are declining in most index wells measured in the Ranegras Plain Basin between 2014 and 2017. Between 2016-2017, the average change in index wells was -3.4 feet

Mohave County

Average water levels are declining in most index wells measured in the Hualapai Basin between 2014 and 2017. Between 2016-2017, the average change in index wells was -1.4 feet

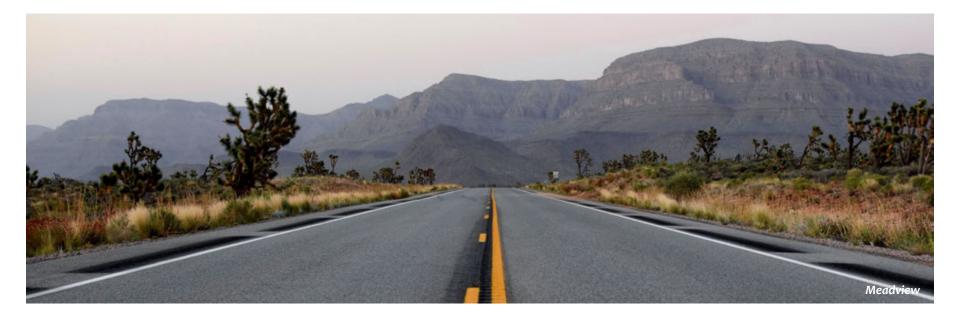
Cochise County

Average water levels are declining in most index wells measured in the Willcox Basin between 2014 and 2017. Between 2016-2017, the average change in index wells was -3.5 feet



New Tools for Rural Areas

- Incentivizing efficiency
- Reporting water use to ADWR
- Robust groundwater modeling to test local solutions



Groundwater Management Act Plus

- Extension of management plans for multiple 10-year periods
- Stakeholder process to review conservation requirements in all sectors
- Stakeholder process to review management goals
- AWBA to have recovery authority



The City of Phoenix

Water Supply Opportunities

- Tribal water settlements
- Tribal ICS
- Colorado River Indian Tribes in-state transfers
- Long-term storage credits



Augmentation

Long-Term Water Augmentation Committee (GWAC)

- Tasked with investigating weather modification, watershed management, recharge, storage, and other types of augmentation.
- Working on a project to assist planning areas with the greatest water demand imbalances.

Desalination Committee (GWAC)

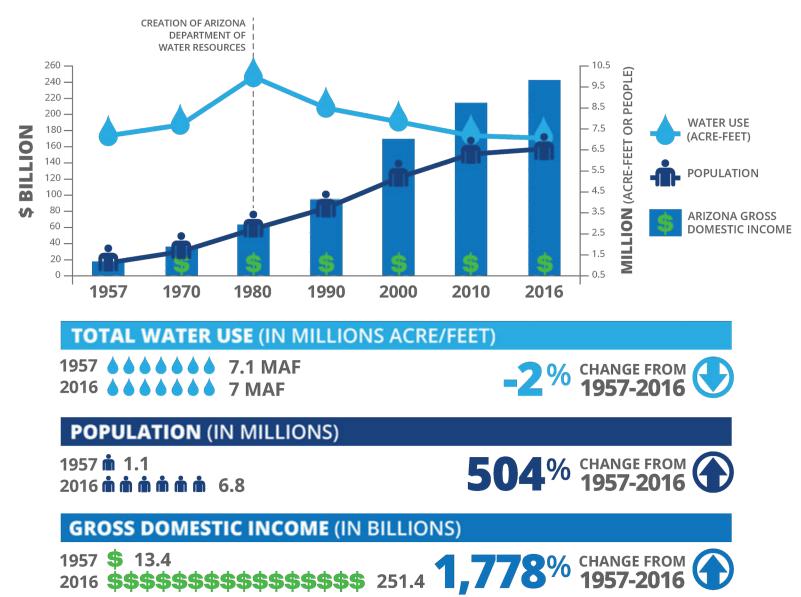
 Tasked with researching and identifying potential locations for brackish groundwater desalination projects.

Recycled Water Committee (GWAC)

- Increase use of treated effluent
- Indirect potable reuse
- Direct potable reuse

ARIZONA'S WATER MANAGEMENT SUCCESS

ARIZONA WATER USE, POPULATION, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH (1957 - 2016)



Questions?

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PROTECTING ARIZONA'S WATER SUPPLIES for CURRENT & FUTURE GENERATIONS