

## **Regional Water Assessment – December 13, 2010**

The Regional Water Assessment Task Force seeks to assist regional efforts to identify and assess water resource issues. As part of this process, the Task Force held a series of four computer-based ThinkTank sessions in order to gain input and guidance from stakeholders throughout the Tucson Active Management Area. Sixty-four individuals representing a wide range of perspectives including municipal, water agency, utility, agriculture, mines, the environment and economic development. These sessions allowed anonymous contribution of ideas in response to five questions posed to the group. All of the ideas were captured during the session and the group followed up by assessing each idea according to specific criteria.

This document provides information from the session held on December 13, 2010, which included 14 participants. The following background statements and questions were posed to the participants during the sessions. Participants then rated each idea generated during the session by certain criteria using a high/medium/low scale. For each question, this document shows ideas generated, followed by the ranking according to the criteria for that question. A complete list showing comments on the ideas is also included.

*Background: Municipalities, utilities and water regulators frequently interact with people that express concern about our water future. Those concerned about the environment, economic development, agricultural and mining uses wish to have input on water decisions and often wish to be involved in developing solutions. These issues influence our region's ability to achieve a sustainable water future.*

**Question: What regional water issues need to be addressed? Criteria: Importance**

*Background: A variety of water resources are utilized in our region for a variety of purposes. Water is used for municipal, agricultural, environmental and industrial purposes. Given finite water resources and growing water demand, choices must be made.*

**Question: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level? Criteria: Priority**

*Background: Water resources include groundwater, Central Arizona Project water, effluent/reclaimed water, rainwater, and greywater. Rights to use these resources are held by utilities, farms, mines, individual users and others.*

**Question: How can water resources be managed at a regional level? Criteria: effectiveness**

*Background: Our region is known for having a strong water conservation ethic and interest in protecting our environment. Tools such as rate structures, conservation programs, drought planning and watershed management are available to further water sustainability.*

**Question: How can water use be managed at a regional level? Criteria: Effectiveness**

*Background: Improving water resource management in the region likely requires significant investment/reinvestment in infrastructure. The size/scale of infrastructure projects may be too large for any one entity to finance and the benefits associated with certain infrastructure investments may extend beyond a single entity.*

**Question: How can water infrastructure for the region be funded? Criteria: Efficiency**

## **Regional Water Assessment Task Force Members**

Carolyn Campbell, Community Water Coalition  
Sharon Megdal, Water Resources Research Center  
Mark Stratton, Southern Arizona Water Users Association  
Vince Vasquez, Tucson Regional Water Coalition  
Claire Zucker, Pima Association of Governments

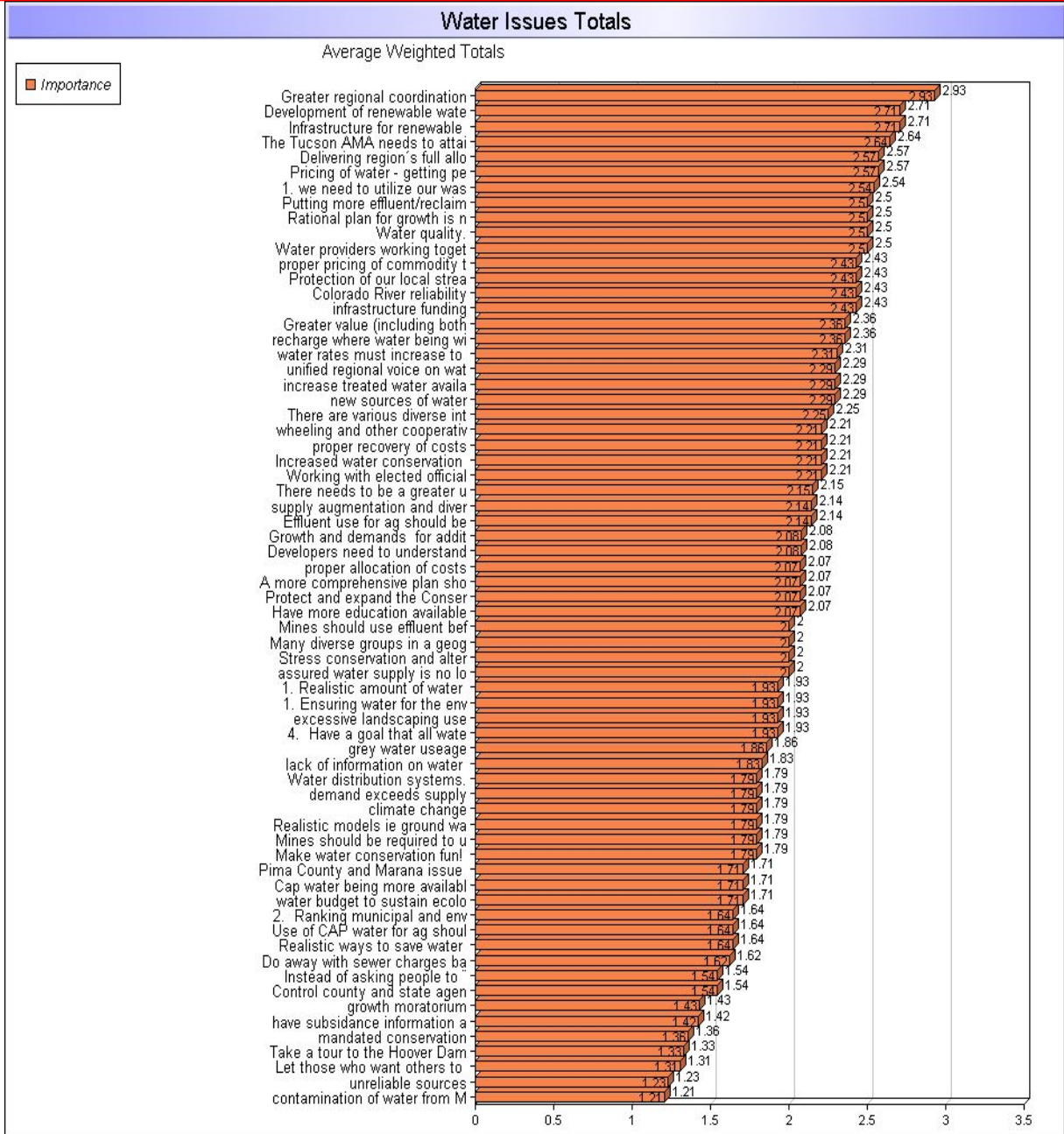
## December 13, 2010 Regional Water Assessment ThinkTank - 14 participants

Background: Municipalities, utilities and water regulators frequently interact with people that express concern about our water future. Those concerned about the environment, economic development, agricultural and mining uses wish to have input on water decisions and often wish to be involved in developing solutions. These issues influence our region's ability to achieve a sustainable water future.

**Question: What regional water issues need to be addressed?**

**Criteria: Importance**

67 ideas generated



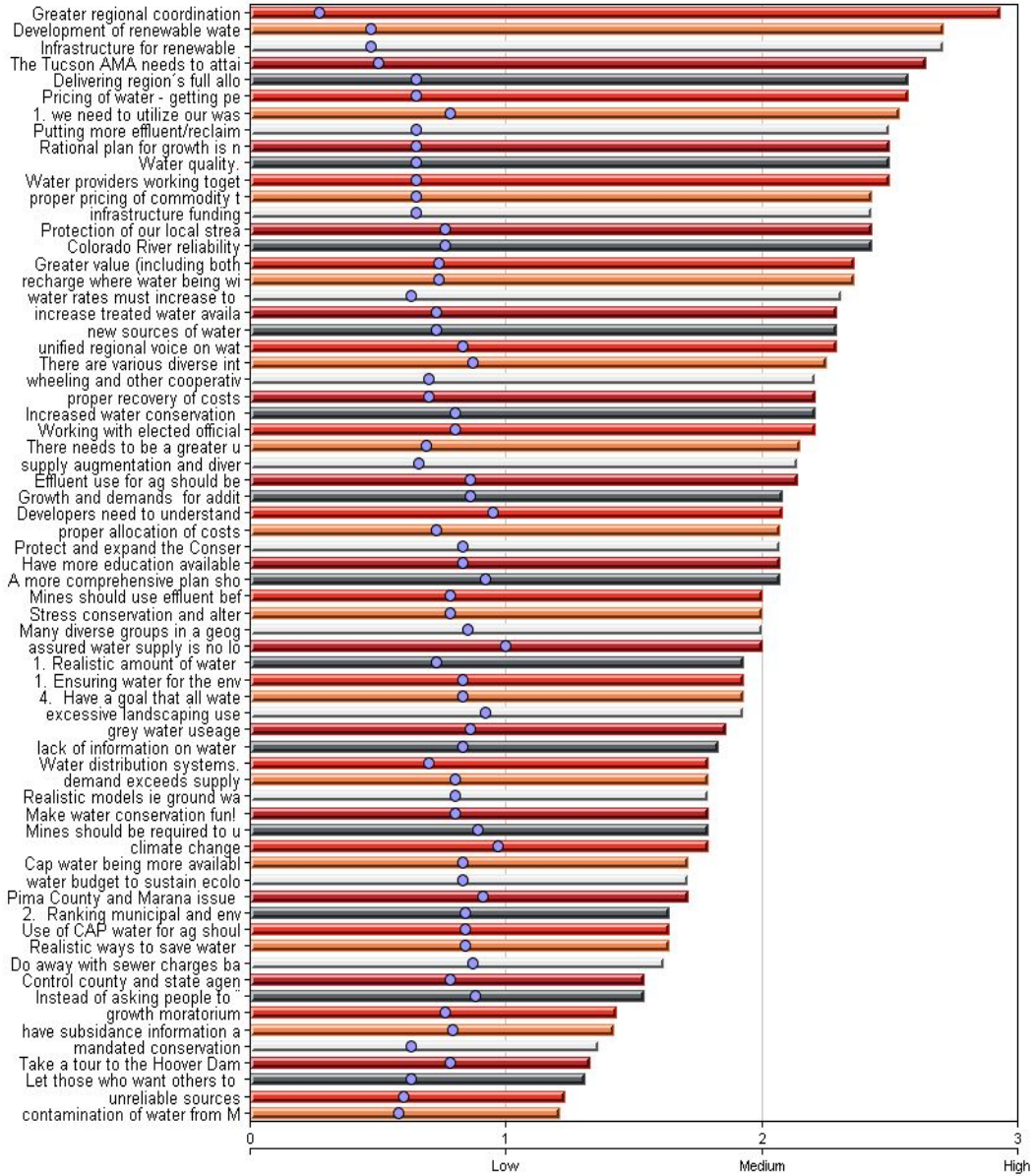
## Water Issues Totals

		Criteria:
		Importance
		Voting Method: HighMedLow
#	Ballot Items	
1.	<a href="#">Greater regional coordination and cooperation to ensure sustainable supplies of water for the future of the Tucson Region</a>	2.93
2.	<a href="#">Water distribution systems.</a>	1.79
3.	<a href="#">The Tucson AMA needs to attain, and maintain, Safe Yield</a>	2.64
4.	<a href="#">Delivering region's full allocation of CAP water to customers and reducing groundwater pumping.</a>	2.57
5.	Putting more effluent/reclaimed water to beneficial use	2.50
6.	<a href="#">unified regional voice on water that supports a unified regional economic development voice</a>	2.29
7.	supply augmentation and diversification	2.14
8.	wheeling and other cooperative agreements between water providers	2.21
9.	<a href="#">Pima County and Marana issue needs to be resolved</a>	1.71
10.	<a href="#">Rational plan for growth is needed for if/when we start growing again</a>	2.50
11.	Water quality.	2.50
12.	<a href="#">proper allocation of costs</a>	2.07
13.	<a href="#">1. Realistic amount of water available for population estimates</a>	1.93
14.	demand exceeds supply	1.79
15.	Development of renewable water resources	2.71
16.	unreliable sources	1.23
17.	<a href="#">Cap water being more available. Mine water use. Mine contamination. Golf course use. ACC regulation, not allowing utilities to recover cost of service.</a>	1.71
18.	<a href="#">Infrastructure for renewable supplies (e.g., CAP, effluent) needs to be extended</a>	2.71
19.	A more comprehensive plan should be developed that takes the region into account, not simply two for the jurisdictions.	2.07
20.	proper recovery of costs	2.21
21.	climate change	1.79
22.	Pricing of water - getting people to understand the value of water	2.57
23.	Effluent use for ag should be implemented	2.14
24.	1. Ensuring water for the environment;	1.93
25.	2. Ranking municipal and environmental water needs highest	1.64
26.	contamination of water from Mexico	1.21
27.	grey water useage	1.86
28.	Greater value (including both economic and environmental) needs to be gained from the region's effluent	2.36
29.	<a href="#">Realistic models ie ground water + projected precipitation+historic precipitation+current users (type + amount) plus projected users</a>	1.79
30.	excessive landscaping use	1.93
31.	proper pricing of commodity to reflect full value	2.43
32.	Protection of our local streams and aquifer - wastewater treatment improvements	2.43
33.	increase treated water availability	2.29
34.	4. Have a goal that all water supplies be from renewable sources	1.93
35.	<a href="#">Use of CAP water for ag should be expanded</a>	1.64
36.	<a href="#">Realistic ways to save water not chicken little tactics</a>	1.64
37.	Increased water conservation ethics	2.21

38.	Water providers working together	2.50
39.	<a href="#">recharge where water being withdrawn</a>	2.36
40.	1. we need to utilize our wastewater effluent in a more effecint mannor. Too much valuable resource is being lost from the region. Regional cooperation between the water companies and PCWW needs to consider the complete and best use of this resources. And then actually use it within the region.	2.54
41.	Protect and expand the Conservation Effluent Pool	2.07
42.	new sources of water	2.29
43.	<a href="#">Mines should be required to use CAP water</a>	1.79
44.	Let those who want others to use less water actually experience what it is like to use less water to see what it is like to use less water before expecting others to use less	1.31
45.	<a href="#">mandated conservation</a>	1.36
46.	There needs to be a greater understanding by the public and elected officials of the things that are already being done at the regional level	2.15
47.	Mines should use effluent before residential	2.00
48.	<a href="#">Many diverse groups in a geographic region ave a need for water. To address all these needs a regional approach is necessary to develop a regional plan that accommodates all the needs as much as possible. All the available water resources must be considered in the regional plan. Water resources include CAP water, ground water, reclaimed water.</a>	2.00
49.	Colorado River reliability	2.43
50.	<a href="#">Working with elected officials to support appropriate pricing so projects can be accomplished</a>	2.21
51.	<a href="#">Stress conservation and alternative water sources over new water and imported water</a>	2.00
52.	water budget to sustain ecological resources recognized by the State of Arizona	1.71
53.	Make water conservation fun! How to "make water"	1.79
54.	<a href="#">Do away with sewer charges based on water use.</a>	1.62
55.	<a href="#">Growth and demands for additional water</a>	2.08
56.	Instead of asking people to "buy" appliances to get rebates to save money let them buy water saving appliances on their utility bills-and let the ulitities make a little money on it-have utilities partner for energy and water efficiency	1.54
57.	<a href="#">Have more education available for water use and conservation.</a>	2.07
58.	<a href="#">infrastructure funding</a>	2.43
59.	<a href="#">growth moratorium</a>	1.43
60.	<a href="#">Take a tour to the Hoover Dam-you can see how LOW Lake Mead is-is is even realistic to calculate the CAP water at such high levels?</a>	1.33
61.	Developers need to understand that growth must pay for itself - having appropriate fees	2.08
62.	There are various diverse interests in water resources in any geographic region. All these needs to be evaluated on a regional basis and included into an approved regional water resources plan. Water resources include CAP water, ground water, reclaimed water and even storm water.	2.25
63.	water rates must increase to achieve conservation	2.31
64.	lack of information on water table sustainability	1.83
65.	Control county and state agency fees	1.54
66.	<a href="#">assured water supply is no longer assured</a>	2.00
67.	<a href="#">have subsidance information available to the public</a>	1.42

## Average Vote Score for Criteria: Importance

Average Vote Score: Select Low (L), Medium (M), or High (H).



**Water Issues Criteria: Importance**

#	Ballot Items	Vote Distribution			Avg. Score	Total	STD	Votes
		L	M	H				
1.	<a href="#">Greater regional coordination and cooperation to ensure sustainable supplies of water for the future of the Tucson Region</a>	-	1	13	2.93	41.00	0.27	14
2.	<a href="#">Water distribution systems.</a>	5	7	2	1.79	25.00	0.70	14
3.	<a href="#">The Tucson AMA needs to attain, and maintain, Safe Yield</a>	-	5	9	2.64	37.00	0.50	14
4.	<a href="#">Delivering region's full allocation of CAP water to customers and reducing groundwater pumping.</a>	1	4	9	2.57	36.00	0.65	14
5.	Putting more effluent/reclaimed water to beneficial use	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	14
6.	<a href="#">unified regional voice on water that supports a unified regional economic development voice</a>	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	14
7.	supply augmentation and diversification	2	8	4	2.14	30.00	0.66	14
8.	wheeling and other cooperative agreements between water providers	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	14
9.	<a href="#">Pima County and Marana issue needs to be resolved</a>	8	2	4	1.71	24.00	0.91	14
10.	<a href="#">Rational plan for growth is needed for if/when we start growing again</a>	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	14
11.	Water quality.	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	14
12.	<a href="#">proper allocation of costs</a>	3	7	4	2.07	29.00	0.73	14
13.	<a href="#">1. Realistic amount of water available for population estimates</a>	4	7	3	1.93	27.00	0.73	14
14.	demand exceeds supply	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	14
15.	Development of renewable water resources	-	4	10	2.71	38.00	0.47	14
16.	unreliable sources	11	1	1	1.23	16.00	0.60	13
17.	<a href="#">Cap water being more available. Mine water use. Mine contamination. Golf course use. ACC regulation, not allowing utilities to recover cost of service.</a>	7	4	3	1.71	24.00	0.83	14
18.	<a href="#">Infrastructure for renewable supplies (e.g., CAP, effluent) needs to be extended</a>	-	4	10	2.71	38.00	0.47	14
19.	A more comprehensive plan should be developed that takes the region into account, not simply two for the jurisdictions.	5	3	6	2.07	29.00	0.92	14
20.	proper recovery of costs	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	14
21.	climate change	8	1	5	1.79	25.00	0.97	14
22.	Pricing of water - getting people to understand the value of water	1	4	9	2.57	36.00	0.65	14
23.	Effluent use for ag should be implemented	4	4	6	2.14	30.00	0.86	14
24.	1. Ensuring water for the environment;	5	5	4	1.93	27.00	0.83	14
25.	2. Ranking municipal and environmental water needs highest	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	14
26.	contamination of water from Mexico	12	1	1	1.21	17.00	0.58	14
27.	grey water useage	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	14
28.	Greater value (including both economic and environmental) needs to be gained from the region's effluent	2	5	7	2.36	33.00	0.74	14
29.	<a href="#">Realistic models ie ground water + projected precipitation+historic precipitation+current users (type + amount) plus projected users</a>	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	14
30.	excessive landscaping use	6	3	5	1.93	27.00	0.92	14
31.	proper pricing of commodity to reflect full value	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	14
32.	Protection of our local streams and aquifer - wastewater treatment improvements	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	14
33.	increase treated water availability	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	14

34.	4. Have a goal that all water supplies be from renewable sources	5	5	4	1.93	27.00	0.83	14
35.	<a href="#">Use of CAP water for ag should be expanded</a>	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	14
36.	<a href="#">Realistic ways to save water not chicken little tactics</a>	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	14
37.	Increased water conservation ethics	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	14
38.	Water providers working together	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	14
39.	<a href="#">recharge where water being withdrawn</a>	2	5	7	2.36	33.00	0.74	14
40.	1. we need to utilize our wastewater effluent in a more efficient manner. Too much valuable resource is being lost from the region. Regional cooperation between the water companies and PCWW needs to consider the complete and best use of this resources. And then actually use it within the region.	2	2	9	2.54	33.00	0.78	13
41.	Protect and expand the Conservation Effluent Pool	4	5	5	2.07	29.00	0.83	14
42.	new sources of water	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	14
43.	<a href="#">Mines should be required to use CAP water</a>	7	3	4	1.79	25.00	0.89	14
44.	Let those who want others to use less water actually experience what it is like to use less water to see what it is like to use less water before expecting others to use less	10	2	1	1.31	17.00	0.63	13
45.	<a href="#">mandated conservation</a>	10	3	1	1.36	19.00	0.63	14
46.	There needs to be a greater understanding by the public and elected officials of the things that are already being done at the regional level	2	7	4	2.15	28.00	0.69	13
47.	Mines should use effluent before residential	4	6	4	2.00	28.00	0.78	14
48.	<a href="#">Many diverse groups in a geographic region have a need for water. To address all these needs a regional approach is necessary to develop a regional plan that accommodates all the needs as much as possible. All the available water resources must be considered in the regional plan. Water resources include CAP water, ground water, reclaimed water.</a>	4	4	4	2.00	24.00	0.85	12
49.	Colorado River reliability	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	14
50.	<a href="#">Working with elected officials to support appropriate pricing so projects can be accomplished</a>	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	14
51.	<a href="#">Stress conservation and alternative water sources over new water and imported water</a>	4	6	4	2.00	28.00	0.78	14
52.	water budget to sustain ecological resources recognized by the State of Arizona	7	4	3	1.71	24.00	0.83	14
53.	Make water conservation fun! How to "make water"	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	14
54.	<a href="#">Do away with sewer charges based on water use.</a>	8	2	3	1.62	21.00	0.87	13
55.	<a href="#">Growth and demands for additional water</a>	4	4	5	2.08	27.00	0.86	13
56.	Instead of asking people to "buy" appliances to get rebates to save money let them buy water saving appliances on their utility bills- and let the utilities make a little money on it-have utilities partner for energy and water efficiency	9	1	3	1.54	20.00	0.88	13
57.	<a href="#">Have more education available for water use and conservation.</a>	4	5	5	2.07	29.00	0.83	14
58.	<a href="#">infrastructure funding</a>	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	14
59.	<a href="#">growth moratorium</a>	10	2	2	1.43	20.00	0.76	14
60.	<a href="#">Take a tour to the Hoover Dam-you can see how LOW Lake Mead is- is is even realistic to calculate the CAP water at such high levels?</a>	10	-	2	1.33	16.00	0.78	12
61.	Developers need to understand that growth must pay for itself - having appropriate fees	5	2	6	2.08	27.00	0.95	13
62.	There are various diverse interests in water resources in any geographic region. All these needs to be evaluated on a regional	3	3	6	2.25	27.00	0.87	12

	basis and included into an approved regional water resources plan. Water resources include CAP water, ground water, reclaimed water and even storm water.							
63.	water rates must increase to achieve conservation	1	7	5	2.31	30.00	0.63	13
64.	lack of information on water table sustainability	5	4	3	1.83	22.00	0.83	12
65.	Control county and state agency fees	8	3	2	1.54	20.00	0.78	13
66.	<a href="#">assured water supply is no longer assured</a>	5	1	5	2.00	22.00	1.00	11
67.	<a href="#">have subsidence information available to the public</a>	9	1	2	1.42	17.00	0.79	12

## Water Issues Ballot Items with Comments

1. Greater regional coordination and cooperation to ensure sustainable supplies of water for the future of the Tucson Region
  - 1.1. *Statement begs the question of how this is achieved and by who*
  - 1.2. *Have to have strong representation of private well co-operatives and small private well owners for this to be achieved. ADWR has this information.*
2. Water distribution systems.
  - 2.1. *Existing infrastructure viability should be examined*
3. The Tucson AMA needs to attain, and maintain, Safe Yield
  - 3.1. *Absolutely; needs to be a firm commitment of everyone with a decision-making capability; associate this commitment with a commitment to use only renewable sources*
4. Delivering region's full allocation of CAP water to customers and reducing groundwater pumping.
  - 4.1. *Need less dependence on both CAP and Groundwater-more education and incentives to conserve. People are not dumb. If they see heavy industrial users using vast quantities of water, then what incentive, from an philosophical standpoint do people have to save?*
5. Putting more effluent/reclaimed water to beneficial use
6. unified regional voice on water that supports a unified regional economic development voice
  - 6.1. *economic development is not the first principle of water resource management*
7. supply augmentation and diversification
8. wheeling and other cooperative agreements between water providers
9. Pima County and Marana issue needs to be resolved
  - 9.1. *This issue must be resolved now!*
  - 9.2. *Agreed.*
  - 9.3. *And Tucson should win!*
  - 9.4. *County adm will not cooperate*
  - 9.5. *does pima county cooperate with anyone or anything?*
10. Rational plan for growth is needed for if/when we start growing again
  - 10.1. *Both urban and exurban growth (rural lot splits - domestic wells)*
11. Water quality.
12. proper allocation of costs
  - 12.1. *including delivery, ecological, food and fiber (loss of ability to grow local food and fiber)*
13. 1. Realistic amount of water available for population estimates
  - 13.1. *The current regulatory structure (notably, the Assured Water Supply Rules) require a water supplies to be available before growth can occur*
14. demand exceeds supply
15. Development of renewable water resources
16. unreliable sources
17. Cap water being more available. Mine water use. Mine contamination. Golf course use. ACC regulation, not allowing utilities to recover cost of service.
  - 17.1. *ACC must reconcile competing policy of encouraging water conservation with lawful right of utility to earn a fair and reasonable return on its plant investment. Conservation results in reduced sales/revenues.*
18. Infrastructure for renewable supplies (e.g., CAP, effluent) needs to be extended
  - 18.1. *Not CAP as much*
19. A more comprehensive plan should be developed that takes the region into account, not simply two for the jurisdictions.
20. proper recovery of costs
21. climate change
22. Pricing of water - getting people to understand the value of water
23. Effluent use for ag should be implemented
24. 1. Ensuring water for the environment;
25. 2. Ranking municipal and environmental water needs highest
26. contamination of water from Mexico
27. grey water usage
28. Greater value (including both economic and environmental) needs to be gained from the region's effluent
29. Realistic models ie ground water + projected precipitation+historic precipitation+current users (type + amount) plus projected users

- 29.1. The tools exist, as do some baseline projections, but "realistic" is in the eye of the beholder*
30. excessive landscaping use
  31. proper pricing of commodity to reflect full value
  32. Protection of our local streams and aquifer - wastewater treatment improvements
  33. increase treated water availability
  34. 4. Have a goal that all water supplies be from renewable sources
  35. Use of CAP water for ag should be expanded
    - 35.1. Fine, but who should pay for that?*
    - 35.2. ag, just like everyone else does*
    - 35.3. At actual cost, or through additional public subsidies?*
  36. Realistic ways to save water not chicken little tactics
    - 36.1. Please define "chicken little tactics"*
    - 36.2. Not helpful rhetoric; sounds like a letter to the editor*
  37. Increased water conservation ethics
  38. Water providers working together
  39. recharge where water being withdrawn
    - 39.1. Or in a way that is otherwise hydrologically sound (e.g., in areas of GW decline, even if not where water is withdrawn)*
  40. 1. we need to utilize our wastewater effluent in a more efficient manner. Too much valuable resource is being lost from the region. Regional cooperation between the water companies and PCWW needs to consider the complete and best use of this resource. And then actually use it within the region.
  41. Protect and expand the Conservation Effluent Pool
  42. new sources of water
  43. Mines should be required to use CAP water
    - 43.1. As a result of the SAWRSA settlement, the ASARCO mine is currently using CAP (up to 10kAF)*
    - 43.2. The proposed Rosemont mine has been storing excess CAP to offset future pumping*
    - 43.3. In the longer term (when excess is no longer available), it is not clear whose CAP water would be used*
    - 43.4. need to consider if the water quality can be used by the mine for processing if used directly. Better to be recharged and then recovered.*
    - 43.5. the mine is not planning to recharge from the area that they will be pumping from. recharge will do nothing to offset what they are pumping*
    - 43.6. number 5 is incorrect. Rosemont "is" planning to recharge in the area of the new extraction wells.*
    - 43.7. if you give them credit for being within pima county, they will be close*
    - 43.8. The proposed recharge basin from the new cap pipeline now being designed will be within a mile of the extraction wells.*
  44. Let those who want others to use less water actually experience what it is like to use less water to see what it is like to use less water before expecting others to use less
  45. mandated conservation
    - 45.1. Public education and voluntary conservation should be first*
    - 45.2. I agree with the comment. Let's educate first before asking Gov't to step in.*
  46. There needs to be a greater understanding by the public and elected officials of the things that are already being done at the regional level
  47. Mines should use effluent before residential
  48. Many diverse groups in a geographic region have a need for water. To address all these needs a regional approach is necessary to develop a regional plan that accommodates all the needs as much as possible. All the available water resources must be considered in the regional plan. Water resources include CAP water, ground water, reclaimed water.
    - 48.1. Need to include private well owners and small well co-ops!*
  49. Colorado River reliability
  50. Working with elected officials to support appropriate pricing so projects can be accomplished
    - 50.1. Let people buy appliances through their utility company so they will actually buy them!!!!!!!!!!!!!! A HE washer saves a TON of water!*
    - 50.2. the ACC does not allow utilities to fully recover these costs*
    - 50.3. And how recently or stridently have you actually tried? The Johnson Utilities case seems to suggest that cost recovery is less of an issue that has been portrayed*
  51. Stress conservation and alternative water sources over new water and imported water

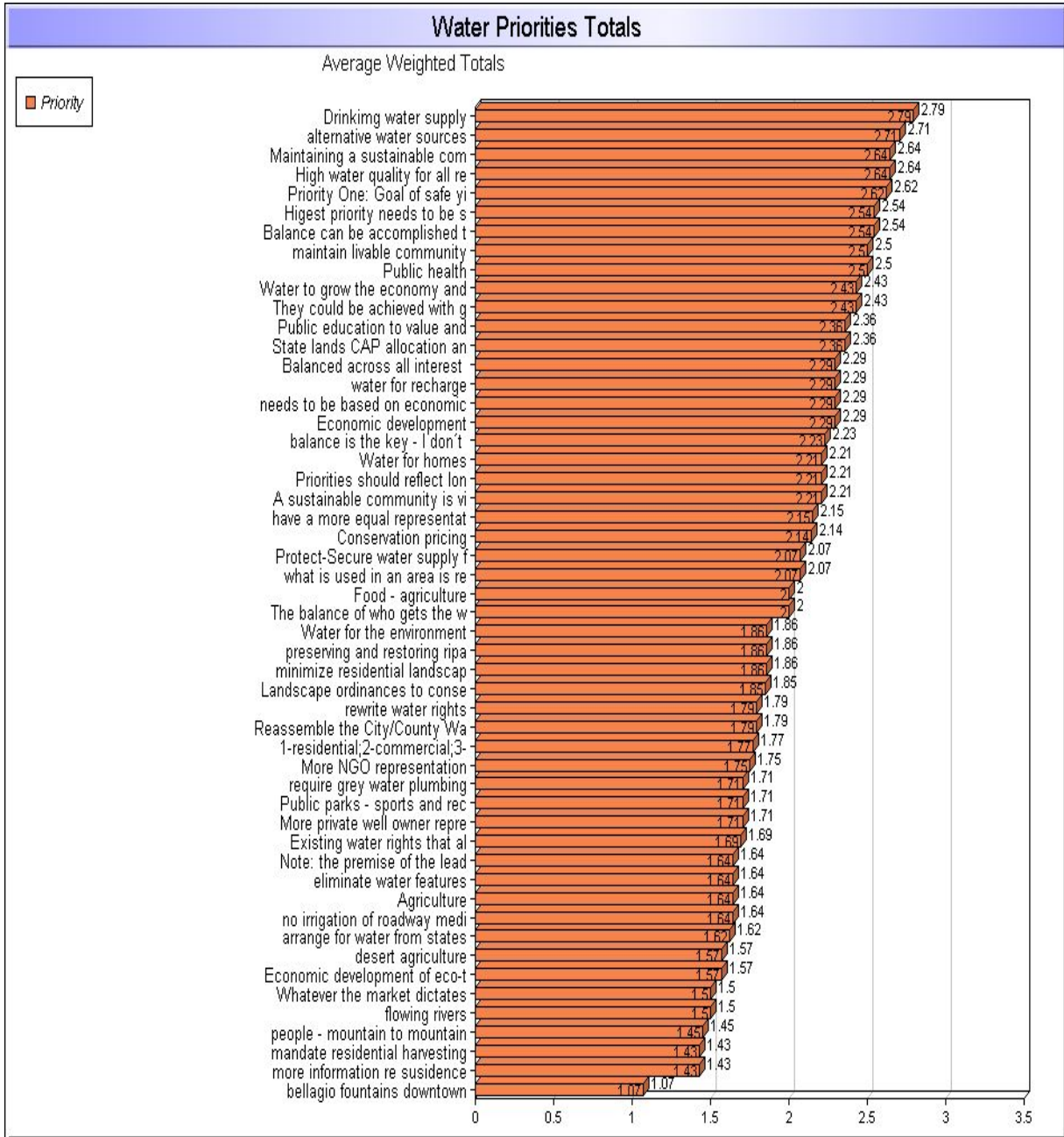
- 51.1. But show people how! Our family lives on approximately 4000 gallons in a 30 day period without giving up showers, a washing machine or a dishwasher-but people have to know how this is possible!*
52. water budget to sustain ecological resources recognized by the State of Arizona
53. Make water conservation fun! How to "make water"
54. Do away with sewer charges based on water use.
- 54.1. How would it be assessed - flat rate?*
- 54.2. Measuring indoor water use is a good way to assess sewer charges.*
- 54.3. Currently domestic sewer charges are based upon the volume of potable water used during the winter months of December, January and February as measured by the homeowners water meter. Winter use of potable water excludes substantially outdoor use. The alternate to place meters to measure discharge to the sewer would be economically prohibitive.*
- 54.4. depending on weather, people may still be watering plants outside, not more indoor use. also unusual useage due to holidays.*
55. Growth and demands for additional water
- 55.1. Water development fees should be set so new growth pays for itself*
56. Instead of asking people to "buy" appliances to get rebates to save money let them buy water saving appliances on their utility bills-and let the utilities make a little money on it-have utilities partner for energy and water efficiency
57. Have more education available for water use and conservation.
- 57.1. People seem to like reality TV. Have a game where the water is turned off after a certain amount of gallons in a month. See how the family can earn credits to make or get more water. Could help the economy!*
58. infrastructure funding
- 58.1. Who is going to pay for it?*
59. growth moratorium
- 59.1. We need to move beyond the "growth vs. no growth" debate and move into the "smart vs. unbridled growth" discussion. Growth will happen regardless, we just need to more effectively plan for it.*
- 59.2. This would be a disasterous policy for our region*
- 59.3. Not good policy for Tucson*
60. Take a tour to the Hoover Dam-you can see how LOW Lake Mead is-is is even realistic to calculate the CAP water at such high levels?
- 60.1. Yes, actually it is. Like any surface water supply, the CO River is subject to variability, but that variability can be (and is) managed through infrastructure (e.g., dams) and policy (e.g., priorities, shortage sharing, banking, conservation, etc.)*
61. Developers need to understand that growth must pay for itself - having appropriate fees
62. There are various diverse interests in water resources in any geographic region. All these needs to be evaluated on a regional basis and included into an approved regional water resources plan. Water resources include CAP water, ground water, reclaimed water and even storm water.
63. water rates must increase to achieve conservation
64. lack of information on water table sustainability
65. Control county and state agency fees
66. assured water supply is no longer assured
- 66.1. The AWS program is not a panacea, but this statement seems unsubstantiated*
67. have subsidance information available to the public
- 67.1. [www.azwater.gov](http://www.azwater.gov) under the "hydrology" section. Recent interferograms, etc.*
-

Background: A variety of water resources are utilized in our region for a variety of purposes. Water is used for municipal, agricultural, environmental and industrial purposes. Given finite water resources and growing water demand, choices must be made.

**Question: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level?**

**Criteria: Priority**

52 Ideas generated



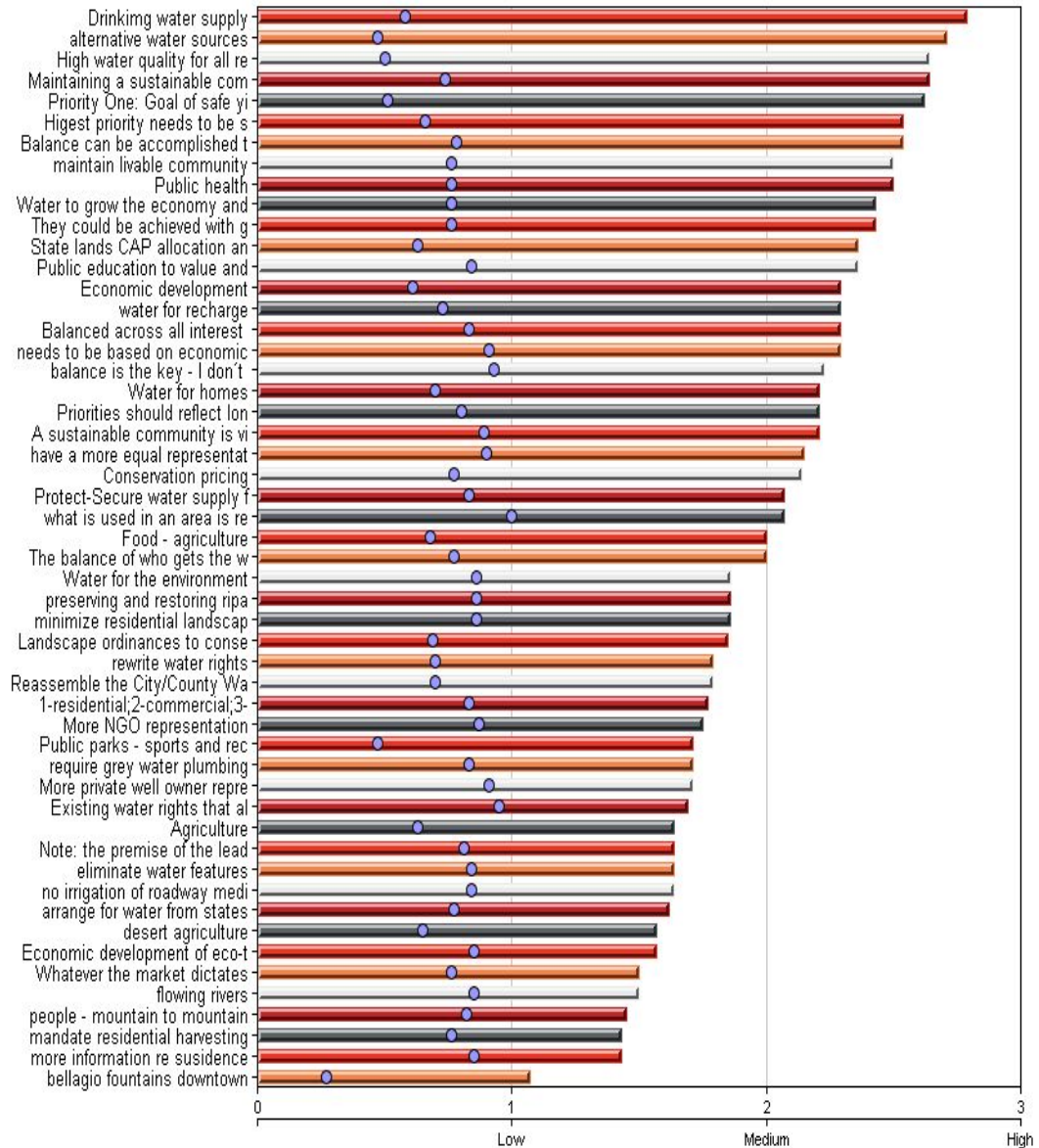
## Water Priorities Totals

		Criteria:
		Priority
		Voting Method: HighMedLow
#	Ballot Items	
1.	<a href="#">Drinking water supply</a>	2.79
2.	maintain livable community	2.50
3.	<a href="#">Public health</a>	2.50
4.	Water for homes	2.21
5.	Water for the environment	1.86
6.	Balanced across all interest groups	2.29
7.	<a href="#">Water to grow the economy and create jobs</a>	2.43
8.	They could be achieved with greater regional cooperation among all stakeholders	2.43
9.	Priority One: Goal of safe yield	2.62
10.	<a href="#">Whatever the market dictates</a>	1.50
11.	<a href="#">Note: the premise of the lead-in to this question is flawed. 1) the available supplies are not necessarily "finite" since additional supplies can be developed, and 2) it assumes that we have to choose winners and losers among sectors</a>	1.64
12.	Priorities should reflect long-term regional benefit, including community character	2.21
13.	preserving and restoring riparian areas - a desert oasis	1.86
14.	minimize residential landscaping	1.86
15.	desert agriculture	1.57
16.	mandate residential harvesting	1.43
17.	<a href="#">Food - agriculture</a>	2.00
18.	<a href="#">balance is the key - I don't agree that there are either/or choices</a>	2.23
19.	<a href="#">alternative water sources</a>	2.71
20.	<a href="#">require grey water plumbing</a>	1.71
21.	water for recharge	2.29
22.	Maintaining a sustainable community for future generations taking into account healthy economic growth	2.64
23.	<a href="#">rewrite water rights</a>	1.79
24.	Public parks - sports and recreation fields	1.71
25.	people - mountain to mountain	1.45
26.	<a href="#">bellagio fountains downtown</a>	1.07
27.	<a href="#">flowing rivers</a>	1.50
28.	<a href="#">Highest priority needs to be safe drinking water. Other needs such as irrigation, agricultural, environmental protection and some commercial/industrial needs can be accommodated with reclaimed water.</a>	2.54
29.	High water quality for all residents, present and future.	2.64
30.	Protect-Secure water supply for our region's iconic western landscapes (rivers, streams). Sustaining quality of life at the watershed scale.	2.07
31.	needs to be based on economic well being of the community. Both for existing community, but also for growth, industrial (mining), ag use. These need to be balanced to maintain a healthy community that can support itself long term with a good quality of life.	2.29
32.	<a href="#">Landscape ordinances to conserve water</a>	1.85
33.	<a href="#">arrange for water from states with surplus</a>	1.62
34.	<a href="#">what is used in an area is recharged in the same area</a>	2.07
35.	Public education to value and conserve water	2.36
36.	Conservation pricing	2.14

37.	eliminate water features	1.64
38.	<a href="#">Reassemble the City/County Water/Wastewater Study group and include other jurisdictions and water providers to create a more comprehensive and regional plan.</a>	1.79
39.	Economic development	2.29
40.	Agriculture	1.64
41.	<a href="#">The balance of who gets the water is already based on existing water rights. How do we change a system that already exists to "reallocate" the existing balance.</a>	2.00
42.	<a href="#">State lands CAP allocation and how it can be fairly distributed</a>	2.36
43.	1-residential;2-commercial;3-quality;4-graywater use; 5-effluent reuse; 6-recharge;7-agriculture,with drip system irrigation and laser field leveling;8-mining and and other heavy industry .	1.77
44.	A sustainable community is vital, but the need for high water using industries such as pharmaceutical (sp!) mining, etc must be balanced and mitigated appropriately	2.21
45.	<a href="#">no irrigation of roadway median or ROW vegetation</a>	1.64
46.	<a href="#">have a more equal representation of water providers in the area, other than the "BIG THREE"</a>	2.15
47.	Economic development of eco-tourism revolving around scarce water resources is vital-ie bird watching, hiking, boating, fishing, etc.	1.57
48.	More NGO representation	1.75
49.	<a href="#">More private well owner representation</a>	1.71
50.	more information re susidence (sp?)	1.43
51.	<a href="#">Balance can be accomplished to a degree by selling water at its true value, not just the cost of supply. We are selling a valuable comodity way too cheap.</a>	2.54
52.	<a href="#">Existing water rights that allow golf courses to take free flowing water from above ground water resources need to be rexamined and mitigated</a>	1.69

## Average Vote Score for Criteria: Priority

Average Vote Score: Select Low (L), Medium (M), or High (H).



**Water Priorities Criteria: Priority**

#	Ballot Items	Vote Distribution			Avg. Score	Total	STD	Votes
		L	M	H				
1.	<a href="#">Drinking water supply</a>	1	1	12	2.79	39.00	0.58	14
2.	maintain livable community	2	3	9	2.50	35.00	0.76	14
3.	<a href="#">Public health</a>	2	3	9	2.50	35.00	0.76	14
4.	Water for homes	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	14
5.	Water for the environment	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	14
6.	Balanced across all interest groups	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	14
7.	<a href="#">Water to grow the economy and create jobs</a>	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	14
8.	They could be achieved with greater regional cooperation among all stakeholders	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	14
9.	Priority One: Goal of safe yield	-	5	8	2.62	34.00	0.51	13
10.	<a href="#">Whatever the market dictates</a>	9	3	2	1.50	21.00	0.76	14
11.	<a href="#">Note: the premise of the lead-in to this question is flawed. 1) the available supplies are not necessarily "finite" since additional supplies can be developed, and 2) it assumes that we have to choose winners and losers among sectors</a>	6	3	2	1.64	18.00	0.81	11
12.	Priorities should reflect long-term regional benefit, including community character	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	14
13.	preserving and restoring riparian areas - a desert oasis	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	14
14.	minimize residential landscaping	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	14
15.	desert agriculture	7	6	1	1.57	22.00	0.65	14
16.	mandate residential harvesting	10	2	2	1.43	20.00	0.76	14
17.	<a href="#">Food - agriculture</a>	3	8	3	2.00	28.00	0.68	14
18.	<a href="#">balance is the key - I don't agree that there are either/or choices</a>	4	2	7	2.23	29.00	0.93	13
19.	<a href="#">alternative water sources</a>	-	4	10	2.71	38.00	0.47	14
20.	<a href="#">require grey water plumbing</a>	7	4	3	1.71	24.00	0.83	14
21.	water for recharge	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	14
22.	Maintaining a sustainable community for future generations taking into account healthy economic growth	2	1	11	2.64	37.00	0.74	14
23.	<a href="#">rewrite water rights</a>	5	7	2	1.79	25.00	0.70	14
24.	Public parks - sports and recreation fields	4	10	-	1.71	24.00	0.47	14
25.	people - mountain to mountain	8	1	2	1.45	16.00	0.82	11
26.	<a href="#">bellagio fountains downtown</a>	13	1	-	1.07	15.00	0.27	14
27.	<a href="#">flowing rivers</a>	10	1	3	1.50	21.00	0.85	14
28.	<a href="#">Highest priority needs to be safe drinking water. Other needs such as irrigation, agricultural, environmental protection and some commercial/industrial needs can be accommodated with reclaimed water.</a>	1	4	8	2.54	33.00	0.66	13
29.	High water quality for all residents, present and future.	-	5	9	2.64	37.00	0.50	14
30.	Protect-Secure water supply for our region's iconic western landscapes (rivers, streams). Sustaining quality of life at the watershed scale.	4	5	5	2.07	29.00	0.83	14
31.	needs to be based on economic well being of the community. Both for existing community, but also for growth, industrial (mining), ag use. These need to be balanced to maintain a healthy community that can support ourself long term with a good quality of	4	2	8	2.29	32.00	0.91	14

	life.							
32.	<a href="#">Landscape ordinances to conserve water</a>	4	7	2	1.85	24.00	0.69	13
33.	<a href="#">arrange for water from states with surplus</a>	7	4	2	1.62	21.00	0.77	13
34.	<a href="#">what is used in an area is recharged in the same area</a>	6	1	7	2.07	29.00	1.00	14
35.	Public education to value and conserve water	3	3	8	2.36	33.00	0.84	14
36.	Conservation pricing	3	6	5	2.14	30.00	0.77	14
37.	eliminate water features	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	14
38.	<a href="#">Reassemble the City/County Water/Wastewater Study group and include other jurisdictions and water providers to create a more comprehensive and regional plan.</a>	5	7	2	1.79	25.00	0.70	14
39.	Economic development	1	8	5	2.29	32.00	0.61	14
40.	Agriculture	6	7	1	1.64	23.00	0.63	14
41.	<a href="#">The balance of who gets the water is already based on existing water rights. How do we change a system that already exists to "reallocate" the existing balance.</a>	3	5	3	2.00	22.00	0.77	11
42.	<a href="#">State lands CAP allocation and how it can be fairly distributed</a>	1	7	6	2.36	33.00	0.63	14
43.	1-residential;2-commercial;3-quality;4-graywater use; 5-effluent reuse; 6-recharge;7-agriculture,with drip system irrigation and laser field leveling;8-mining and and other heavy industry .	6	4	3	1.77	23.00	0.83	13
44.	A sustainable community is vital, but the need for high water using industries such as pharmaceutical (sp!) mining, etc must be balanced and mitigated appropriately	4	3	7	2.21	31.00	0.89	14
45.	<a href="#">no irrigation of roadway median or ROW vegetation</a>	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	14
46.	<a href="#">have a more equal representation of water providers in the area, other than the "BIG THREE"</a>	4	3	6	2.15	28.00	0.90	13
47.	Economic development of eco-tourism revolving around scarce water resources is vital-ie bird watching, hiking, boating, fishing, etc.	9	2	3	1.57	22.00	0.85	14
48.	More NGO representation	6	3	3	1.75	21.00	0.87	12
49.	<a href="#">More private well owner representation</a>	8	2	4	1.71	24.00	0.91	14
50.	more information re susidence (sp?)	11	-	3	1.43	20.00	0.85	14
51.	<a href="#">Balance can be accomplished to a degree by selling water at its true value, not just the cost of supply. We are selling a valuable comodity way too cheap.</a>	2	2	9	2.54	33.00	0.78	13
52.	<a href="#">Existing water rights that allow golf courses to take free flowing water from above ground water resources need to be rexamined and mitigated</a>	8	1	4	1.69	22.00	0.95	13

## Water Priorities Ballot Items with Comments

1. Drinking water supply
  - 1.1. *I have to learn to spell and type*
2. maintain livable community
3. Public health
  - 3.1. *Arggghh!*
  - 3.2. *I wish I had put this in my comments as well!*
4. Water for homes
5. Water for the environment
6. Balanced across all interest groups
7. Water to grow the economy and create jobs
  - 7.1. *should we market ourselves to water efficient industries or take any job we can get?*
8. They could be achieved with greater regional cooperation among all stakeholders
9. Priority One: Goal of safe yield
10. Whatever the market dictates
  - 10.1. *This could lead to a depletion that could not be restored*
  - 10.2. *this is a little too laissez faire - assumes no role for policy and planning*
  - 10.3. *All markets require rules to operate properly, so there would still be plenty of opportunity to prevent depletion and advance other public policy goals*
  - 10.4. *what "market" and who controls it*
  - 10.5. *Drinking water and public health must come first then then market driven*
  - 10.6. *The amount of water necessary for public health and drinking (or other direct use) is a small fraction of overall use*
11. Note: the premise of the lead-in to this question is flawed. 1) the available supplies are not necessarily "finite" since additional supplies can be developed, and 2) it assumes that we have to choose winners and losers among sectors
  - 11.1. *Agree, can distill (desalinate) "used" water*
  - 11.2. *The premise of this comment is flawed; it assumes demand can grow to any level and that we can always supply water to meet that level of demand - supplies are finite; supplies are uncertain; supplies must be renewable; costs of existing and new supplies will make them finite; 97% of water is in the oceans*
  - 11.3. *We can do ocean desalination at a high cost*
12. Priorities should reflect long-term regional benefit, including community character
13. preserving and restoring riparian areas - a desert oasis
14. minimize residential landscaping
15. desert agriculture
16. mandate residential harvesting
17. Food - agriculture
  - 17.1. *Fine, though it should be noted that the amount of Ag necessary to feed our population would potentially be much smaller than the current one*
  - 17.2. *Yes, but we need to realize that we need to consider the resources of the nation as a whole. We just dont produce enough copper just for our region. every part of the country produces excess resources for the rest of the nation*
  - 17.3. *Agreed, but then the question is whether our food should come from areas that are more suitable (e.g., with greater water resources)*
18. balance is the key - I don't agree that there are either/or choices
  - 18.1. *Of course we need balance; what that balance is in detail is the question*
19. alternative water sources
  - 19.1. *Welton irrigation district may be interested in supplying new water !*
  - 19.2. *how would we get it here?*
  - 19.3. *Add water could have canal capacity*
20. require grey water plumbing
  - 20.1. *A good idea. However public sewer design standards must be rewritten to continue to rely on flushing with significant reduced flow th the sewer system. Also gray water does not work year round, so sewers must still be able to take larger flows when gray water is not used. Gray water systems in old established areas with old sewers normally will not work*
21. water for recharge

22. Maintaining a sustainable community for future generations taking into account healthy economic growth
23. rewrite water rights
  - 23.1. *"rewriting" water rights would be a form of confiscation (i.e., stealing). If you want water to move from one use to another, the rightholder must be compensated*
24. Public parks - sports and recreation fields
25. people - mountain to mountain
26. bellagio fountains downtown
  - 26.1. *This must be a joke. However, any type of water feature for asthetic reasons may be sending the wrong message in our desert environment.*
  - 26.2. *It was a joke but there is someone proposing this*
  - 26.3. *How much does a fountain use? Or is it just the thought of it.*
  - 26.4. *its probably more of a perception issue*
27. flowing rivers
  - 27.1. *We have a flowing river that ends when it goes into a grate and then goes to irrigate a golf course. I am for private property rights but there has to be a way to compensate the golf course to stop this situation!*
28. Highest priority needs to be safe drinking water. Other needs such as irrigation, agricultural, environmental protection and some commercial/industrial needs can be accommodated with reclaimed water.
  - 28.1. *And who pays for the reclaimed water infrastructure?*
29. High water quality for all residents, present and future.
30. Protect-Secure water supply for our region's iconic western landscapes (rivers, streams). Sustaining quality of life at the watershed scale.
31. needs to be based on economic well being of the community. Both for existing community, but also for growth, industrial (mining), ag use. These need to be balanced to maintain a healthy community that can support ourselves long term with a good quality of life.
32. Landscape ordinances to conserve water
  - 32.1. *Without being landscape Nazis! There has to be balance. Maybe a way to do this is at the point of sale, such as with Male Mulberry trees and fertile olives.*
33. arrange for water from states with surplus
  - 33.1. *Who would pay for infrastructure and the EIS?*
34. what is used in an area is recharged in the same area
  - 34.1. *CAP or Effluent cannot be moved to all water use area*
  - 34.2. *Actually they could, but the question is at what cost.*
35. Public education to value and conserve water
36. Conservation pricing
37. eliminate water features
38. Reassemble the City/County Water/Wastewater Study group and include other jurisdictions and water providers to create a more comprehensive and regional plan.
  - 38.1. *Please do not forget small water co-ops and private well owners! Info available at ADWR!*
  - 38.2. *Fine, so long as private well owners are not just standing in the way of the greater public good. Groundwater is NOT a private property right in AZ--it belongs to the Public.*
39. Economic development
40. Agriculture
41. The balance of who gets the water is already based on existing water rights. How do we change a system that already exists to "reallocate" the existing balance.
  - 41.1. *Enact such laws/regulations to allow marketing of water rights.*
42. State lands CAP allocation and how it can be fairly distributed
  - 42.1. *Any suggestions as to what "fair" is?*
43. 1-residential;2-commercial;3-quality;4-graywater use; 5-effluent reuse; 6-recharge;7-agriculture,with drip system irrigation and laser field leveling;8-mining and other heavy industry .
44. A sustainable community is vital, but the need for high water using industries such as pharmaceutical (sp!) mining, etc must be balanced and mitigated appropriately
45. no irrigation of roadway median or ROW vegetation
  - 45.1. *Need irrigation to start and then a time frame to stop.*
46. have a more equal representation of water providers in the area, other than the "BIG THREE"
  - 46.1. *Tucson Water provides 75% of municipal water; what does "more equal" mean to the other 25%*

*46.2. this is the attitude that does not allow for cooperating and discussion, it sounds like tucson is and should be in complete control*

47. Economic development of eco-tourism revolving around scarce water resources is vital- ie bird watching, hiking, boating, fishing, etc.

48. More NGO representation

49. More private well owner representation

*49.1. So they can continue to hold the greater public good hostage?*

50. more information re susidence (sp?)

51. Balance can be accomplished to a degree by selling water at its true value, not just the cost of supply. We are selling a valuable comodity way too cheap.

*51.1. Agreed. I remember Mr. Modeer stating that the era of cheap water is over.*

52. Existing water rights that allow golf courses to take free flowing water from above ground water resources need to be rexamined and mitigated

*52.1. Is "rexamined" a code word for taking people's rights? Somebody will need to compensate the rightholder*

*52.2. Absolutely. Private property rights are vital so how do we compensate the rightholder?*

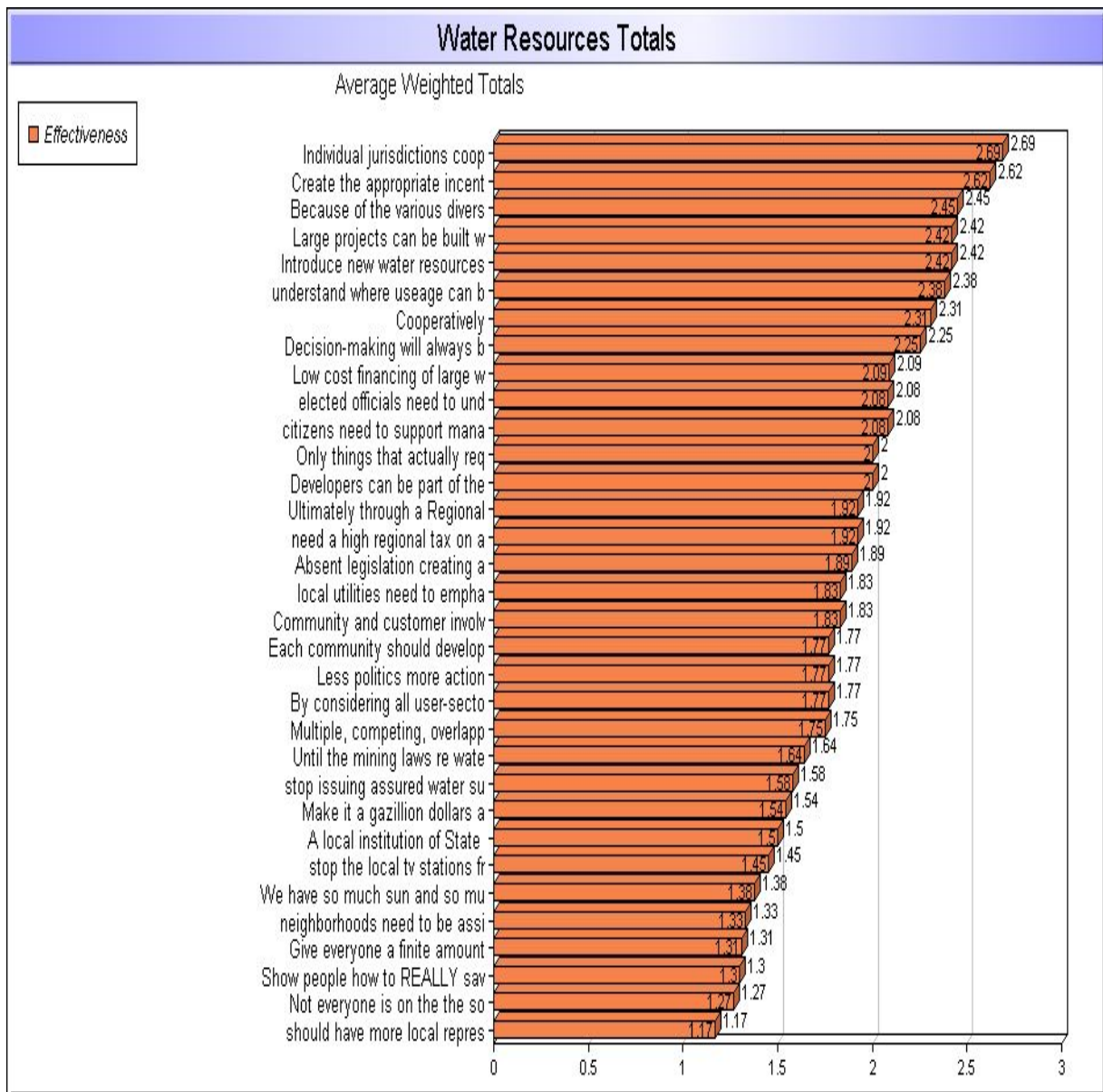
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Background: Water resources include groundwater, Central Arizona Project water, effluent/reclaimed water, rainwater, and greywater. Rights to use these resources are held by utilities, farms, mines, individual users and others.

**Question: How can water resources be managed at a regional level?**

**Criteria: effectiveness**

33 ideas generated



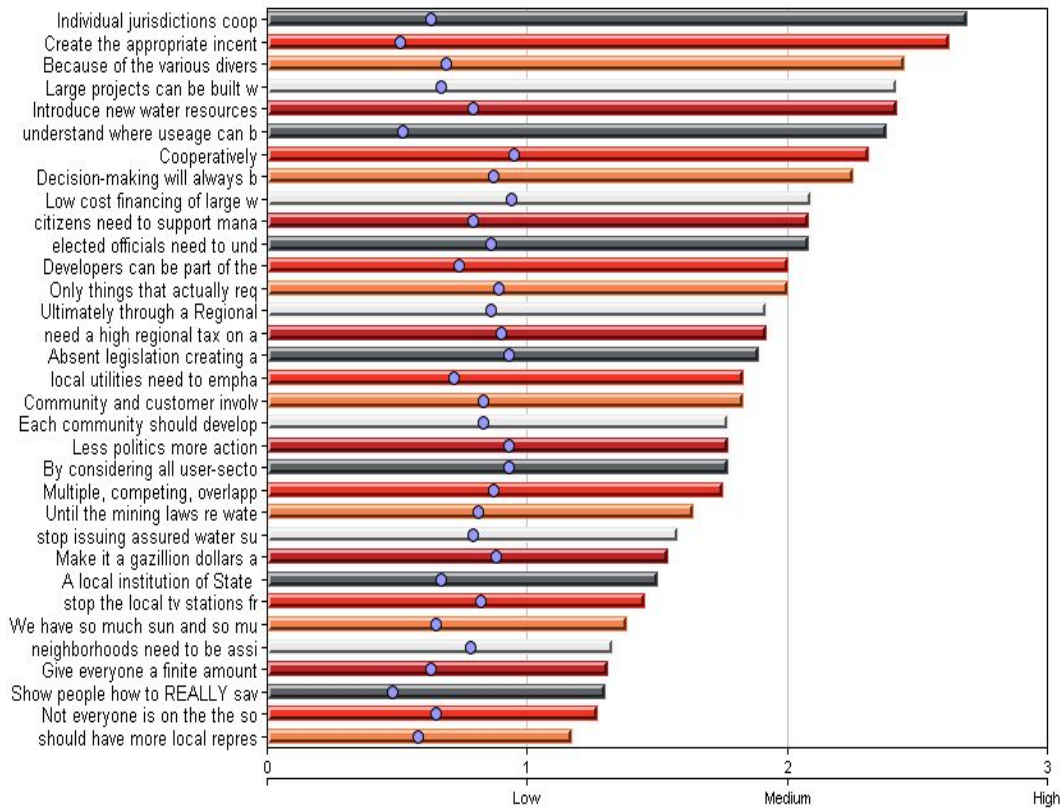
## Water Resources Totals

		Criteria:
		Effectiveness
		Voting Method: HighMedLow
#	Ballot Items	
1.	<a href="#">Give everyone a finite amount and say make do!</a>	1.31
2.	<a href="#">Ultimately through a Regional Water Authority</a>	1.92
3.	<a href="#">Individual jurisdictions cooperating together</a>	2.69
4.	Cooperatively	2.31
5.	<a href="#">elected officials need to understand the problem</a>	2.08
6.	<a href="#">Make it a gazillion dollars a gallon and I'll bet they'd work together!</a>	1.54
7.	<a href="#">Each community should develop its own water resources and thereby control its own destiny/growth</a>	1.77
8.	Decision-making will always be decentralized; develop an agreed-upon paradigm for water resource management, with "common" goals and hope for the best	2.25
9.	Less politics more action	1.77
10.	Only things that actually require regionalization should be managed at the regional level; long-term policy goals, yes. Individual municipal water systems, no.	2.00
11.	<a href="#">citizens need to support management philosophy</a>	2.08
12.	<a href="#">Large projects can be built with the cooperation of several jurisdictions</a>	2.42
13.	<a href="#">A local institution of State government could be established with broad policy goals and administration of water rights, accounting, (i.e., the Tucson AMA)</a>	1.50
14.	<a href="#">need a high regional tax on all water use that can be used to develop more regional supplies and/or reuse and recharge our excess effluent.</a>	1.92
15.	<a href="#">We have so much sun and so much water being used for agriculture, in the CAP canal, in tailings ponds etc. WHY AREN'T we desalinating as they do in Australia?????? Yes, you can desalinate things other than the ocean. Another word is distilling.</a>	1.38
16.	<a href="#">Multiple, competing, overlapping entities have the potential to act more like a market, in a positive way, than a single authority would</a>	1.75
17.	Create the appropriate incentives to manage the resource which may mean higher prices.	2.62
18.	<a href="#">By considering all user-sectors and pricing water appropriate to all of the costs associated. A gazillion dollars is a good start.</a>	1.77
19.	<a href="#">should have more local representation and control. Former ADWR office in Tucson was completely out of control. People there were on power trip, and could not be worked with. They would not cooperate, of work with anyone. Less power to agencies like that and more local control, and cooperation is needed.</a>	1.17
20.	local utilities need to emphasize water availability versus "rate shock"	1.83
21.	<a href="#">Because of the various diverse needs for water resources a regional water resource plan must be developed and agreed to by the impacted stakeholders, which could be an impossible task. All available water resources, such as ground water, CAP water, reclaimed water, storm water must be considered in developing the regional plan. A strong educational component must also be included.</a>	2.45
22.	Introduce new water resources like effluent to offset currently used resources that are not as renewable.	2.42
23.	Not everyone is on the the socialistic water systems held by the big water companies. Bring in the little privately owned well co-ops and see what they do to work together? Some have by-laws that prevent guest houses, some have by-laws that prevent swimming pools, etc.	1.27
24.	Community and customer involvement should be part of the management plan	1.83
25.	<a href="#">neighborhoods need to be assigned a water budget</a>	1.33
26.	<a href="#">Developers can be part of the solution if growth pays for itself</a>	2.00

27.	<a href="#">stop issuing assured water supply certificates</a>	1.58
28.	Show people how to REALLY save water and then maybe they would save. I have know to turn the water off when having to brush my teeth since the ice ages but I never did until I have to haul water!	1.30
29.	<a href="#">stop the local tv stations from telling people to let their water run, on freezing nights</a>	1.45
30.	Low cost financing of large water and wastewater projects should be acquired so rates are levelized over the long term	2.09
31.	<a href="#">Absent legislation creating a regional water authority with the power to prescribe how water resources are to be used and by whom, regional management will be dependent upon inter agency/entity collaboration (formaland informal) to the extent possible, given their respective governing structures and statutory mandates.</a>	1.89
32.	<a href="#">Until the mining laws re water are changed, is it realistic to think we can really make any meaningful changes regionally?</a>	1.64
33.	understand where usage can be reduced	2.38

## Average Vote Score for Criteria: Effectiveness

Average Vote Score: Select Low (L), Medium (M), or High (H).



**Water Resources Criteria: Effectiveness**

#	Ballot Items	Vote Distribution			Avg. Score	Total	STD	Votes
		L	M	H				
1.	<a href="#">Give everyone a finite amount and say make do!</a>	10	2	1	1.31	17.00	0.63	13
2.	<a href="#">Ultimately through a Regional Water Authority</a>	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	13
3.	<a href="#">Individual jurisdictions cooperating together</a>	1	2	10	2.69	35.00	0.63	13
4.	Cooperatively	4	1	8	2.31	30.00	0.95	13
5.	<a href="#">elected officials need to understand the problem</a>	4	4	5	2.08	27.00	0.86	13
6.	<a href="#">Make it a gazillion dollars a gallon and I'll bet they'd work together!</a>	9	1	3	1.54	20.00	0.88	13
7.	<a href="#">Each community should develop its own water resources and therby control its own destiny/growth</a>	6	4	3	1.77	23.00	0.83	13
8.	Decision-making will always be decentralized; develop an agreed-upon parasdigm for water resource management, with "common" goals and hope for the best	3	3	6	2.25	27.00	0.87	12
9.	Less politics more action	7	2	4	1.77	23.00	0.93	13
10.	Only things that actually require regionalization should be managed at the regional level; long-term policy goals, yes. Individual municipal water systems, no.	4	3	4	2.00	22.00	0.89	11
11.	<a href="#">citizens need to support management philosophy</a>	3	5	4	2.08	25.00	0.79	12
12.	<a href="#">Large projects can be built with the cooperation of several jurisdictions</a>	1	5	6	2.42	29.00	0.67	12
13.	<a href="#">A local institution of State government could be established with broad policy goals and administration of water rights, accounting, (i.e., the Tucson AMA)</a>	7	4	1	1.50	18.00	0.67	12
14.	<a href="#">need a high regional tax on all water use that can be used to develop more regional supplies and/or reuse and recharge our excess effluent.</a>	5	3	4	1.92	23.00	0.90	12
15.	<a href="#">We have so much sun and so much water being used for agriculture, in the CAP canal, in tailings ponds etc. WHY AREN'T we desalinating as they do in Australia??????? Yes, you can desalinate things other than the ocean. Another word is distilling.</a>	9	3	1	1.38	18.00	0.65	13
16.	<a href="#">Multiple, competing, overlapping entities have the potential to act more like a market, in a positive way, than a single authority would</a>	6	3	3	1.75	21.00	0.87	12
17.	Create the appropriate incentives to manage the resource which may mean higher prices.	-	5	8	2.62	34.00	0.51	13
18.	<a href="#">By considering all user-sectors and pricing water appropriate to all of the costs associated. A gazillion dollars is a good start.</a>	7	2	4	1.77	23.00	0.93	13
19.	<a href="#">should have more local representation and control. Former ADWR office in Tucson was completely out of control. People there were on power trip, and could not be worked with. They would not cooperate, of work with anyone. Less power to agencies like that and more local control, and cooperation is needed.</a>	11	-	1	1.17	14.00	0.58	12
20.	local utilities need to emphasize water availability versus "rate shock"	4	6	2	1.83	22.00	0.72	12
21.	<a href="#">Because of the various diverse needs for water resources a regional water resource plan must be developed and agreed to by the impacted stakeholders, which could be an impossible task. All available water resources, such as ground water, CAP water, reclaimed water, storm water must be considered in developing the regional plan. A strong educational componement must also be</a>	1	4	6	2.45	27.00	0.69	11

	<a href="#">included.</a>							
22.	Introduce new water resources like effluent to offset currently used resources that are not as renewable.	2	3	7	2.42	29.00	0.79	12
23.	Not everyone is on the the socialistic water systems held by the big water companies. Bring in the little privately owned well co-ops and see what they do to work together? Some have by-laws that prevent guest houses, some have by-laws that prevent swimming pools, etc.	9	1	1	1.27	14.00	0.65	11
24.	Community and customer involvement should be part of the management plan	5	4	3	1.83	22.00	0.83	12
25.	<a href="#">neighborhoods need to be assigned a water budget</a>	10	-	2	1.33	16.00	0.78	12
26.	<a href="#">Developers can be part of the solution if growth pays for itself</a>	3	6	3	2.00	24.00	0.74	12
27.	<a href="#">stop issuing assured water supply certificates</a>	7	3	2	1.58	19.00	0.79	12
28.	Show people how to REALLY save water and then maybe they would save. I have know to turn the water off when having to brush my teeth since the ice ages but I never did until I have to haul water!	7	3	-	1.30	13.00	0.48	10
29.	<a href="#">stop the local tv stations from telling people to let their water run, on freezing nights</a>	8	1	2	1.45	16.00	0.82	11
30.	Low cost financing of large water and wastewater projects should be acquired so rates are levelized over the long term	4	2	5	2.09	23.00	0.94	11
31.	<a href="#">Absent legislation creating a regional water authority with the power to prescribe how water resources are to be used and by whom, regional management will be dependent upon inter agency/entity collaboration (formaland informal) to the extent possible, given their respective governing structures and statutory mandates.</a>	4	2	3	1.89	17.00	0.93	9
32.	<a href="#">Until the mining laws re water are changed, is it realistic to think we can really make any meaningful changes regionally?</a>	6	3	2	1.64	18.00	0.81	11
33.	understand where useage can be reduced	-	5	3	2.38	19.00	0.52	8

## Water Resources Ballot Items with Comments

1. Give everyone a finite amount and say make do!
  - 1.1. *Who gets to make this decision? Don't know if I trust the region or the state to make that determination.*
2. Ultimately through a Regional Water Authority
  - 2.1. *Made up of whom?*
  - 2.2. *and how would it have any control of the supplies currently and legally controlled by the users.*
3. Individual jurisdictions cooperating together
  - 3.1. *see comment #7*
4. Cooperatively
5. elected officials need to understand the problem
  - 5.1. *...and make tough decisions which they continually avoid making.*
6. Make it a gazillion dollars a gallon and I'll bet they'd work together!
  - 6.1. *who would "make" it so?*
7. Each community should develop its own water resources and thereby control its own destiny/growth
  - 7.1. *Couldn't disagree more. We need to realize that we all live in the same Active Management Area and what one jurisdiction does directly affects another. We are all partners in resources and in the maintenance of appropriate economic growth.*
  - 7.2. *CAP water allocations are held by indian tribes and are hard to lease*
8. Decision-making will always be decentralized; develop an agreed-upon paradigm for water resource management, with "common" goals and hope for the best
9. Less politics more action
10. Only things that actually require regionalization should be managed at the regional level; long-term policy goals, yes. Individual municipal water systems, no.
11. citizens need to support management philosophy
  - 11.1. *please elaborate*
12. Large projects can be built with the cooperation of several jurisdictions
  - 12.1. *It will not work if you leave out private well owners and small well co-ops!*
13. A local institution of State government could be established with broad policy goals and administration of water rights, accounting, (i.e., the Tucson AMA)
  - 13.1. *I do not want anything more controlled by the Kingdom of Maricopa*
14. need a high regional tax on all water use that can be used to develop more regional supplies and/or reuse and recharge our excess effluent.
  - 14.1. *Why should "the region" pay for these when most are already served by Tucson Water, whose customers have already paid for the development of their renewable supplies?*
  - 14.2. *taxes are not usually used for what they are on ballot for.*
  - 14.3. *I was referring to all users including farming, mining.*
15. We have so much sun and so much water being used for agriculture, in the CAP canal, in tailings ponds etc. WHY AREN'T we desalinating as they do in Australia?????? Yes, you can desalinate things other than the ocean. Another word is distilling.
  - 15.1. *Cost, cost, and cost*
  - 15.2. *Desalination is extremely costly. Some studies have shown that is is more cost effective to treat sewage to reclaimed water quality then recharge it to the ground water and eventually retrieve it as potable water. Public acceptance of this concept will be a challenge and requires major education.*
  - 15.3. *2. heavy industry users pay for it.? If this process is so expensive then why is it the one used in very poor areas along the border with private distilling units for personal use for families on a small scale?*
  - 15.4. *The answer to #3 has to do with the amount of water produced. Solar distill is OK for very limited potable use, but our more developed economy involves much higher usage rates, and it has also been based on the relative cheapness of bulk water.*
16. Multiple, competing, overlapping entities have the potential to act more like a market, in a positive way, than a single authority would
  - 16.1. *We now know conclusively that markets need to be regulated; they are not self-regulating or "postive," so who should do the regulating; I agree a single authority does not make sense*
17. Create the appropriate incentives to manage the resource which may mean higher prices.
18. By considering all user-sectors and pricing water appropriate to all of the costs associated. A gazillion dollars is a good start.
  - 18.1. *I agree, we need to make the price of the commodity match its true value.*

19. should have more local representation and control. Former ADWR office in Tucson was completely out of control. People there were on power trip, and could not be worked with. They would not cooperate, or work with anyone. Less power to agencies like that and more local control, and cooperation is needed.

*19.1. Disagree completely*

*19.2. the only way you could disagree, is if you worked there and didn't have to deal with the attitude, and complete lack of cooperation from staff. people there had attitude of being "all Powerfull"*

*19.3. Ouch!*

*19.4. Are you, by chance, a private well owner that was upset that you couldn't do what you wanted?*

*19.5. I am really suprised. I didn't work there and had limited contact but a couple of the people were very helpful, even if their hands were tied by state law.*

*19.6. I answered as #5 and I am a private well owner and a member of two well small well co-ops and also municipal user and the couple of folks were always very helpful. I did not write the first comment though.*

20. local utilities need to emphasize water availability versus "rate shock"

21. Because of the various diverse needs for water resources a regional water resource plan must be developed and agreed to by the impacted stakeholders, which could be an impossible task. All available water resources, such as ground water, CAP water, reclaimed water, storm water must be considered in developing the regional plan. A strong educational componement must also be included.

*21.1. It does not seem like anyone is considering distilling as a viable component.*

*21.2. Hmmm, sounds like an AMA Management Plan ;-)*

*21.3. A strong educational component would include a restored wetland system in an urban area so citizens could learn about the community's investment in water for the environment. Create stakeholders of future residents.*

22. Introduce new water resources like effluent to offset currently used resources that are not as renewable.

23. Not everyone is on the the socialistic water systems held by the big water companies. Bring in the little privately owned well co-ops and see what they do to work together? Some have by-laws that prevent guest houses, some have by-laws that prevent swimming pools, etc.

24. Community and customer involvement should be part of the management plan

25. neighborhoods need to be assigned a water budget

*25.1. ??????????????*

26. Developers can be part of the solution if growth pays for itself

*26.1. But that also comes with the acceptance of using other water resources like effluent since we only have a finite amount of groundwater.*

27. stop issuing assured water supply certificates

*27.1. YES YES YES*

28. Show people how to REALLY save water and then maybe they would save. I have know to turn the water off when having to brush my teeth since the ice ages but I never did until I have to haul water!

29. stop the local tv stations from telling people to let their water run, on freezing nights

*29.1. No one watches anyway!*

30. Low cost financing of large water and wastewater projects should be acquired so rates are levelized over the long term

31. Absent legislation creating a regional water authority with the power to prescribe how water resources are to be used and by whom, regional management will be dependent upon inter agency/entity collaboration (formaland informal) to the extent possible, given their respective governing structures and statutory mandates.

*31.1. Good comment.*

32. Until the mining laws re water are changed, is it realistic to think we can really make any meaningful changes regionally?

*32.1. Mining accounts for <10% of total use in the Tucson AMA, and a growing proportion of that is renewable (ASARCO CAP use). LOTS can be done*

33. understand where usage can be reduced

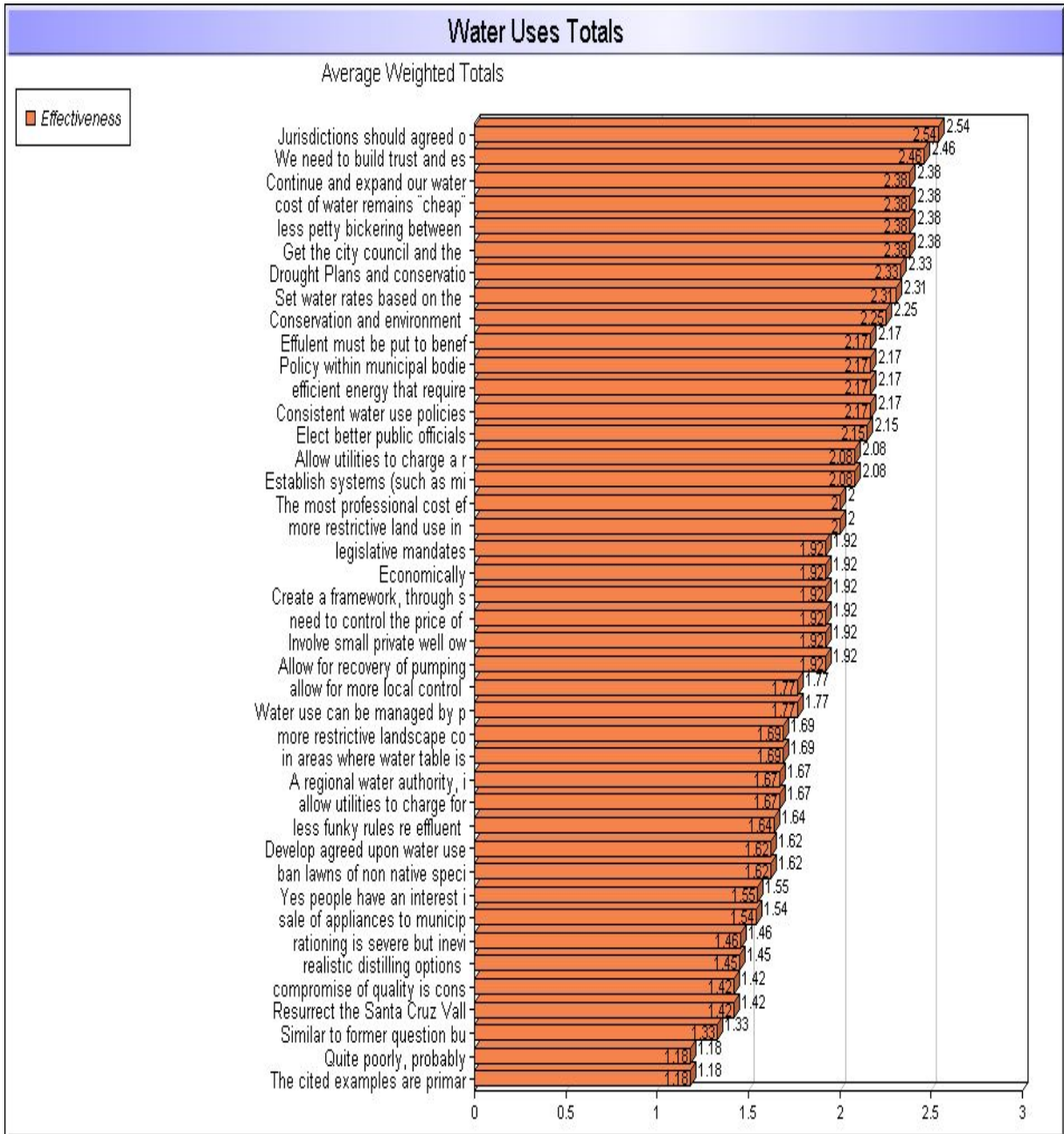
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Background: Our region is known for having a strong water conservation ethic and interest in protecting our environment. Tools such as rate structures, conservation programs, drought planning and watershed management are available to further water sustainability.

**Question: How can water use be managed at a regional level?**

**Criteria: Effectiveness**

42 ideas generated



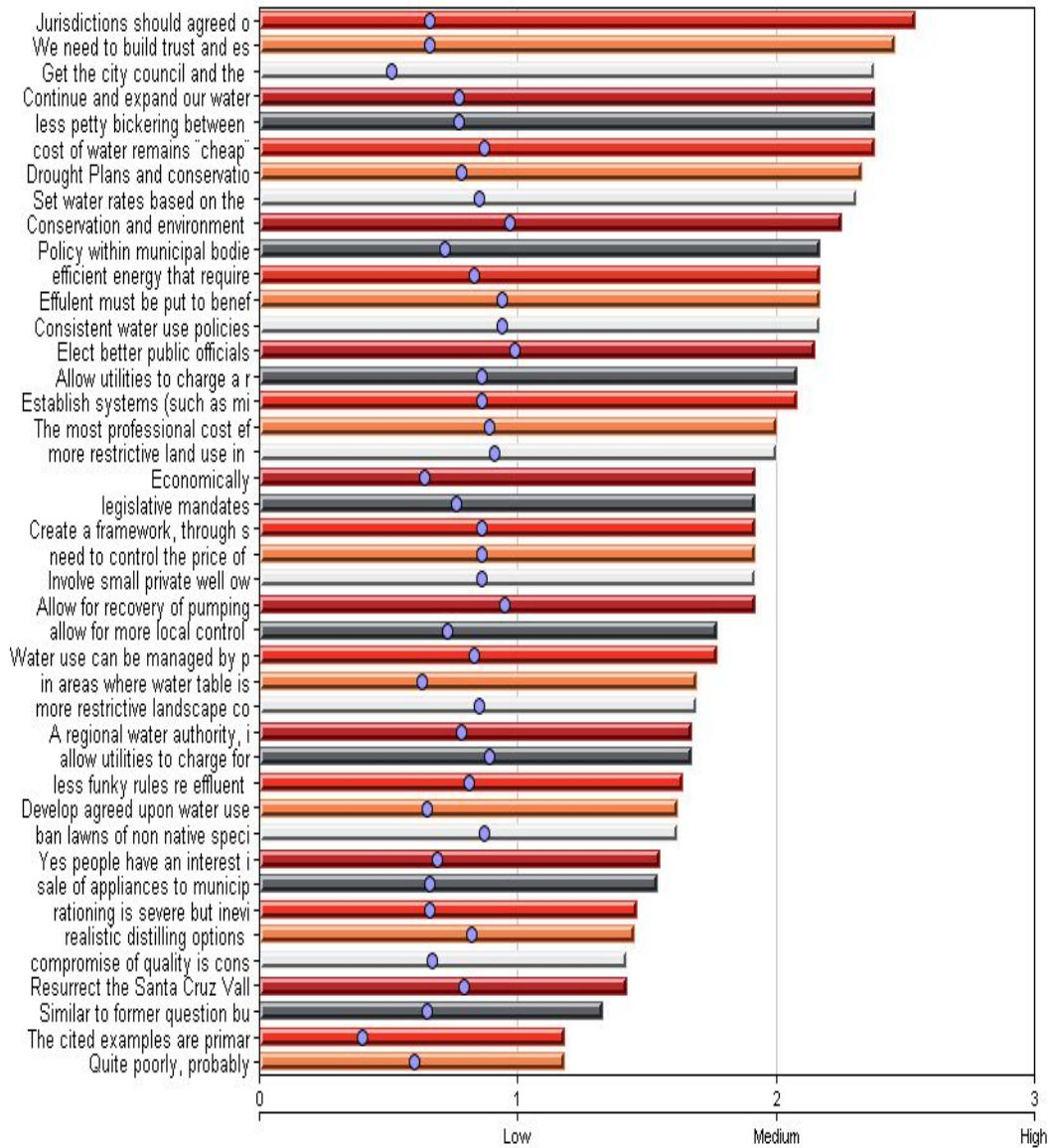
**Water Uses Totals**

		<b>Criteria:</b>
		<b>Effectiveness</b>
		<b>Voting Method: HighMedLow</b>
<b>#</b>	<b>Ballot Items</b>	
1.	Quite poorly, probably	1.18
2.	The cited examples are primarily actions of individual entites, and do not require regional management	1.18
3.	Allow utilities to charge a resonable rate for a return on investment	2.08
4.	legislative mandates	1.92
5.	Economically	1.92
6.	Set water rates based on the true value of water and the free market will drive the desired changes in behavior	2.31
7.	Continue and expand our water conservation tools.	2.38
8.	<a href="#">Similar to former question but subtly different. Hmmm. Reasonable rates if people are in a company. Do not tie sewer rates to water rates.</a>	1.33
9.	compromise of quality is consequence of over use	1.42
10.	<a href="#">Develop agreed upon water use goals and hope for voluntary impldementation by all water providers and users</a>	1.62
11.	Yes people have an interest in the environment, but many people do not truly value or want to pay for water and wastewater services and how it has protected health and the environment	1.55
12.	<a href="#">Effluent must be put to benefical use for 95 percent credits</a>	2.17
13.	<a href="#">Resurrect the Santa Cruz Valley Water District</a>	1.42
14.	<a href="#">Create a framework, through state legislation, in which regions are required to develop long-term water resource plans, with specific requirements that are reviewed &amp; approved by the State</a>	1.92
15.	<a href="#">need to control the price of the water and use the excess profits to develop future supplies.</a>	1.92
16.	Conservation and environment are two areas that lend themselves to regional cooperation	2.25
17.	We need to build trust and establish that we have some common goals and values as a region and can work together - let's take some baby steps	2.46
18.	allow for more local control of water resources, not just responding to State, and County rules and control	1.77
19.	Establish systems (such as mitigation banks) that function at the regional level, are market based, and recover the true cost of water use.	2.08
20.	<a href="#">cost of water remains "cheap" compared to other utilities</a>	2.38
21.	Policy within municipal bodies re land use to support water use.	2.17
22.	The most professional cost effective management of all water resources is probably with a single regional authority, district or commission. This is probably not achievable because of diverse interests,distrust and politics.	2.00
23.	<a href="#">A regional water authority, if modeled after the success of the RTA, could be an effective tool to manage water use and distribution.</a>	1.67
24.	Elect better public officials	2.15
25.	Involve small private well owners and private well coops in policy decisions	1.92
26.	more restrictive landscape codes	1.69
27.	<a href="#">ban lawns of non native species</a>	1.62
28.	less funky rules re effluent sales	1.64
29.	less petty bickering between jurisdictions re effluent	2.38
30.	realistic distilling options of municipal buildings	1.45
31.	sale of appliances to municipal water users so lower income users can purchase these water	1.54

	saving units	
32.	more restrictive land use in the comprehensive plan in riparian areas	2.00
33.	Get the city council and the acc to understand the consequences of undervaluing water and not using the price for conservation and new resources.	2.38
34.	Water use can be managed by public education and regulatory requirements particularly regarding landscaping	1.77
35.	<a href="#">rationing is severe but inevitable</a>	1.46
36.	<a href="#">in areas where water table is dropping, allow for higher water rates, based on higher rates for higher usage.</a>	1.69
37.	Drought Plans and conservation measures should be somewhat consistent among water providers	2.33
38.	Jurisdictions should agreed on how to integrate land use planning and water resource development; that will influence use	2.54
39.	<a href="#">efficient energy that requires less water use</a>	2.17
40.	Allow for recovery of pumping and operating costs, do not have one user charged more to offset rate of another	1.92
41.	Consistent water use policies is an imperative for any serious attempt at regional management. The "tools" referenced in the question are meaningless on a regional basis without such consistency.	2.17
42.	allow utilities to charge for programs to replase old customer toilets, etc	1.67

## Average Vote Score for Criteria: Effectiveness

Average Vote Score: Select Low (L), Medium (M), or High (H).



### Water Uses Criteria: Effectiveness

#	Ballot Items	Vote Distribution			Avg. Score	Total	STD	Votes
		L	M	H				
1.	Quite poorly, probably	10	-	1	1.18	13.00	0.60	11
2.	The cited examples are primarily actions of individual entites, and do not require regional management	9	2	-	1.18	13.00	0.40	11
3.	Allow utilities to charge a resonable rate for a return on investment	4	4	5	2.08	27.00	0.86	13
4.	legislative mandates	4	6	3	1.92	25.00	0.76	13
5.	Economically	3	8	2	1.92	25.00	0.64	13
6.	Set water rates based on the true value of water and the free market will drive the desired changes in behavior	3	3	7	2.31	30.00	0.85	13
7.	Continue and expand our water conservation tools.	2	4	7	2.38	31.00	0.77	13
8.	<a href="#">Similar to former question but subtly different. Hmmm. Reasonable rates if people are in a company. Do not tie sewer rates to water rates.</a>	9	2	1	1.33	16.00	0.65	12
9.	compromise of quality is consequence of over use	8	3	1	1.42	17.00	0.67	12
10.	<a href="#">Develop agreed upon water use goals and hope for voluntary impldementation by all water providers and users</a>	6	6	1	1.62	21.00	0.65	13
11.	Yes people have an interest in the environment, but many people do not truly value or want to pay for water and wastewater services and how it has protected health and the environment	6	4	1	1.55	17.00	0.69	11
12.	<a href="#">Effulent must be put to benefical use for 95 percent credits</a>	4	2	6	2.17	26.00	0.94	12
13.	<a href="#">Resurrect the Santa Cruz Valley Water District</a>	9	1	2	1.42	17.00	0.79	12
14.	<a href="#">Create a framework, through state legislation, in which regions are required to develop long-term water resource plans, with specific requirements that are reviewed &amp; approved by the State</a>	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	13
15.	<a href="#">need to control the price of the water and use the excess profits to develop future supplies.</a>	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	13
16.	Conservation and environment are two areas that lend themselves to regional cooperation	4	1	7	2.25	27.00	0.97	12
17.	We need to build trust and establish that we have some common goals and values as a region and can work together - let's take some baby steps	1	5	7	2.46	32.00	0.66	13
18.	allow for more local control of water resources, not just responding to State, and County rules and control	5	6	2	1.77	23.00	0.73	13
19.	Establish systems (such as mitigation banks) that function at the regional level, are market based, and recover the true cost of water use.	4	4	5	2.08	27.00	0.86	13
20.	<a href="#">cost of water remains "cheap" compared to other utilities</a>	3	2	8	2.38	31.00	0.87	13
21.	Policy within municipal bodies re land use to support water use.	2	6	4	2.17	26.00	0.72	12
22.	The most professional cost effective management of all water resources is probably with a single regional authority, district or commission. This is probably not achievable because of diverse interests,distrust and politics.	4	3	4	2.00	22.00	0.89	11
23.	<a href="#">A regional water authority, if modeled after the success of the RTA, could be an effective tool to manage water use and distribution.</a>	6	4	2	1.67	20.00	0.78	12
24.	Elect better public officials	5	1	7	2.15	28.00	0.99	13
25.	Involve small private well owners and private well coops in policy	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	13

	decisions							
26.	more restrictive landscape codes	7	3	3	1.69	22.00	0.85	13
27.	<a href="#">ban lawns of non native species</a>	8	2	3	1.62	21.00	0.87	13
28.	less funky rules re effluent sales	6	3	2	1.64	18.00	0.81	11
29.	less petty bickering between jurisdictions re effluent	2	4	7	2.38	31.00	0.77	13
30.	realistic distilling options of municipal buildings	8	1	2	1.45	16.00	0.82	11
31.	sale of appliances to municipal water users so lower income users can purchase these water saving units	7	5	1	1.54	20.00	0.66	13
32.	more restrictive land use in the comprehensive plan in riparian areas	5	3	5	2.00	26.00	0.91	13
33.	Get the city council and the acc to understand the consequences of undervaluing water and not using the price for conservation and new resources.	-	8	5	2.38	31.00	0.51	13
34.	Water use can be managed by public education and regulatory requirements particularly regarding landscaping	6	4	3	1.77	23.00	0.83	13
35.	<a href="#">rationing is severe but inevitable</a>	8	4	1	1.46	19.00	0.66	13
36.	<a href="#">in areas where water table is dropping, allow for higher water rates, based on higher rates for higher usage.</a>	5	7	1	1.69	22.00	0.63	13
37.	Drought Plans and conservation measures should be somewhat consistent among water providers	2	4	6	2.33	28.00	0.78	12
38.	Jurisdictions should agreed on how to integrate land use planning and water resource development; that will influence use	1	4	8	2.54	33.00	0.66	13
39.	<a href="#">efficient energy that requires less water use</a>	3	4	5	2.17	26.00	0.83	12
40.	Allow for recovery of pumping and operating costs, do not have one user charged more to offset rate of another	6	2	5	1.92	25.00	0.95	13
41.	Consistent water use policies is an imperative for any serious attempt at regional management. The "tools" referenced in the question are meaningless on a regional basis without such consistency.	4	2	6	2.17	26.00	0.94	12
42.	allow utilities to charge for programs to replase old customer toilets, etc	7	2	3	1.67	20.00	0.89	12

## Water Uses Ballot Items with Comments

1. Quite poorly, probably
2. The cited examples are primarily actions of individual entities, and do not require regional management
3. Allow utilities to charge a reasonable rate for a return on investment
4. legislative mandates
5. Economically
6. Set water rates based on the true value of water and the free market will drive the desired changes in behavior
7. Continue and expand our water conservation tools.
8. Similar to former question but subtly different. Hmmm. Reasonable rates if people are in a company. Do not tie sewer rates to water rates.
  - 8.1. *Sewer rates are not tied to potable water rates. Only potable water use in winter months is tied to volume of domestic sewer discharged to the sewer. Sewer rates are developed on the basis of costs of providing sewerage services.*
9. compromise of quality is consequence of over use
10. Develop agreed upon water use goals and hope for voluntary implementation by all water providers and users
  - 10.1. *Is this realistic?*
11. Yes people have an interest in the environment, but many people do not truly value or want to pay for water and wastewater services and how it has protected health and the environment
12. Effluent must be put to beneficial use for 95 percent credits
  - 12.1. *Are you aware that doing so would increase groundwater pumping elsewhere in the AMA?*
  - 12.2. *Please explain*
  - 12.3. *A recharge credit allows a user (typically a water provider) to pump groundwater, but have it accounted for as effluent or CAP (e.g. a renewable supply). Going from 50% to 95% would increase the amount of credits that could be pumped, without actually increasing the physical supply*
13. Resurrect the Santa Cruz Valley Water District
  - 13.1. *With Sharon Megdal as the Executive Director*
14. Create a framework, through state legislation, in which regions are required to develop long-term water resource plans, with specific requirements that are reviewed & approved by the State
  - 14.1. *No more Kingdom of Maricopa County!*
15. need to control the price of the water and use the excess profits to develop future supplies.
  - 15.1. *What "excess profits"?*
16. Conservation and environment are two areas that lend themselves to regional cooperation
17. We need to build trust and establish that we have some common goals and values as a region and can work together - let's take some baby steps
18. allow for more local control of water resources, not just responding to State, and County rules and control
19. Establish systems (such as mitigation banks) that function at the regional level, are market based, and recover the true cost of water use.
20. cost of water remains "cheap" compared to other utilities
  - 20.1. *Water is inexpensive*
21. Policy within municipal bodies re land use to support water use.
22. The most professional cost effective management of all water resources is probably with a single regional authority, district or commission. This is probably not achievable because of diverse interests, distrust and politics.
23. A regional water authority, if modeled after the success of the RTA, could be an effective tool to manage water use and distribution.
  - 23.1. *Unlike transportation, we do not all directly use/benefit from water use in another jurisdiction.*
  - 23.2. *Jurisdictions responsible for providing transportation services, so RTA works in that situation. Water and wastewater are provided by many "non-jurisdictional" entities, so RTA is not a workable model*
  - 23.3. *However, since we need to accomplish this more regionally, we could structure the authority to take into account other water providers.*
  - 23.4. *I do not completely agree that the RTA is a success for everyone*
24. Elect better public officials
25. Involve small private well owners and private well coops in policy decisions
26. more restrictive landscape codes

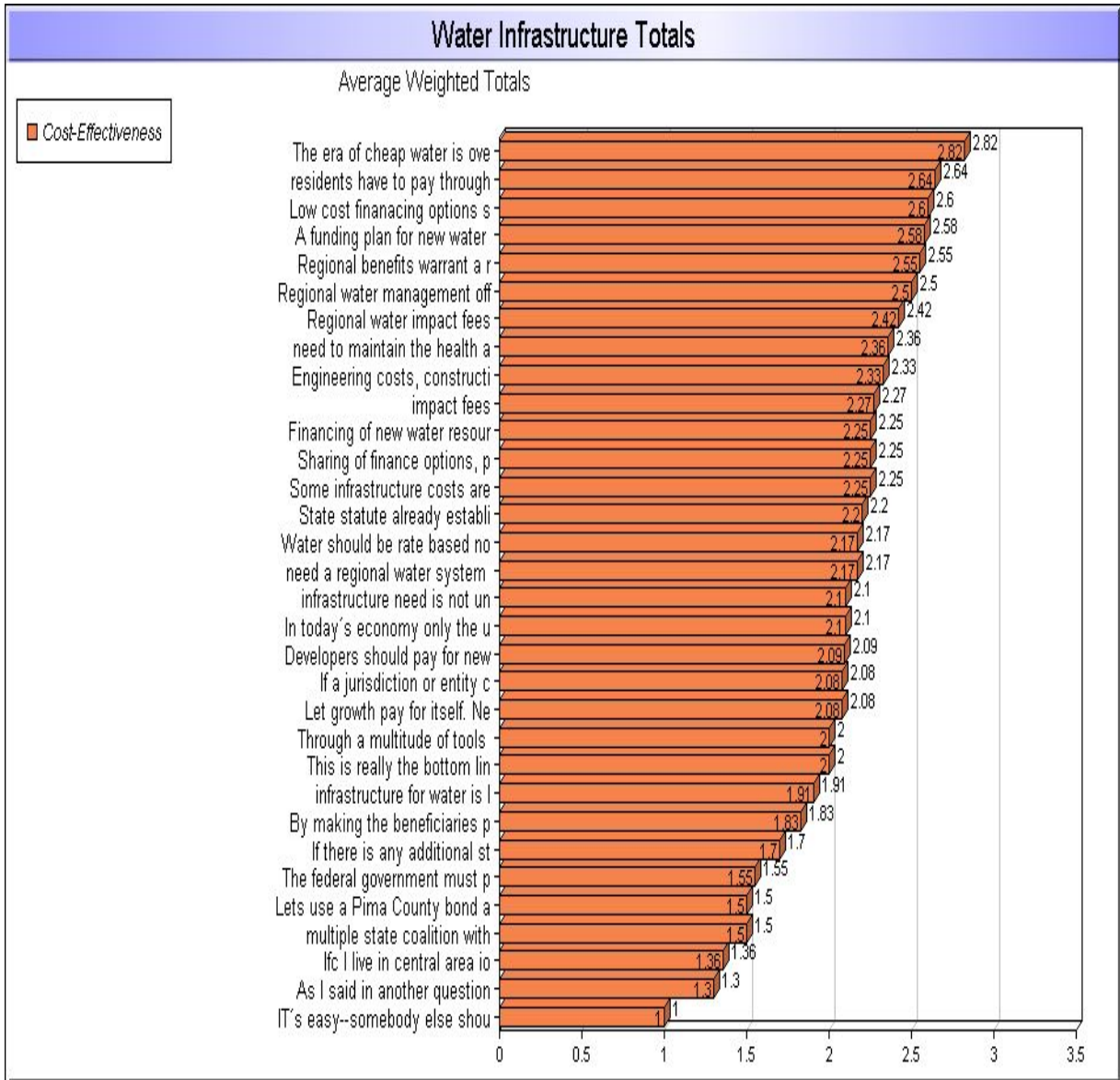
27. ban lawns of non native species
    - 27.1. *or, alternatively make the price of water so high that lawns of non-native species are a non-starter.*
    - 27.2. *That could work*
  28. less funky rules re effluent sales
  29. less petty bickering between jurisdictions re effluent
  30. realistic distilling options of municipal buildings
  31. sale of appliances to municipal water users so lower income users can purchase these water saving units
  32. more restrictive land use in the comprehensive plan in riparian areas
  33. Get the city council and the acc to understand the consequences of undervaluing water and not using the price for conservation and new resources.
  34. Water use can be managed by public education and regulatory requirements particularly regarding landscaping
  35. rationing is severe but inevitable
    - 35.1. *This is an example of Chicken Little*
  36. in areas where water table is dropping, allow for higher water rates, based on higher rates for higher usage.
    - 36.1. *tough to monitor the connection between water table levels and hydrologic systems.*
    - 36.2. *Monitoring the water levels is all that would be required, and that is not particularly hard.*
  37. Drought Plans and conservation measures should be somewhat consistent among water providers
  38. Jurisdictions should agreed on how to integrate land use planning and water resource development; that will influence use
  39. efficient energy that requires less water use
    - 39.1. *Less coal fired*
  40. Allow for recovery of pumping and operating costs, do not have one user charged more to offset rate of another
  41. Consistent water use policies is an imperative for any serious attempt at regional management. The "tools" referenced in the question are meaningless on a regional basis without such consistency.
  42. allow utilities to charge for programs to replase old customer toilets, etc
-

Background: Improving water resource management in the region likely requires significant investment/reinvestment in infrastructure. The size/scale of infrastructure projects may be too large for any one entity to finance and the benefits associated with certain infrastructure investments may extend beyond a single entity.

**Question: How can water infrastructure for the region be funded?**

**Criteria: Efficiency**

32 ideas generated



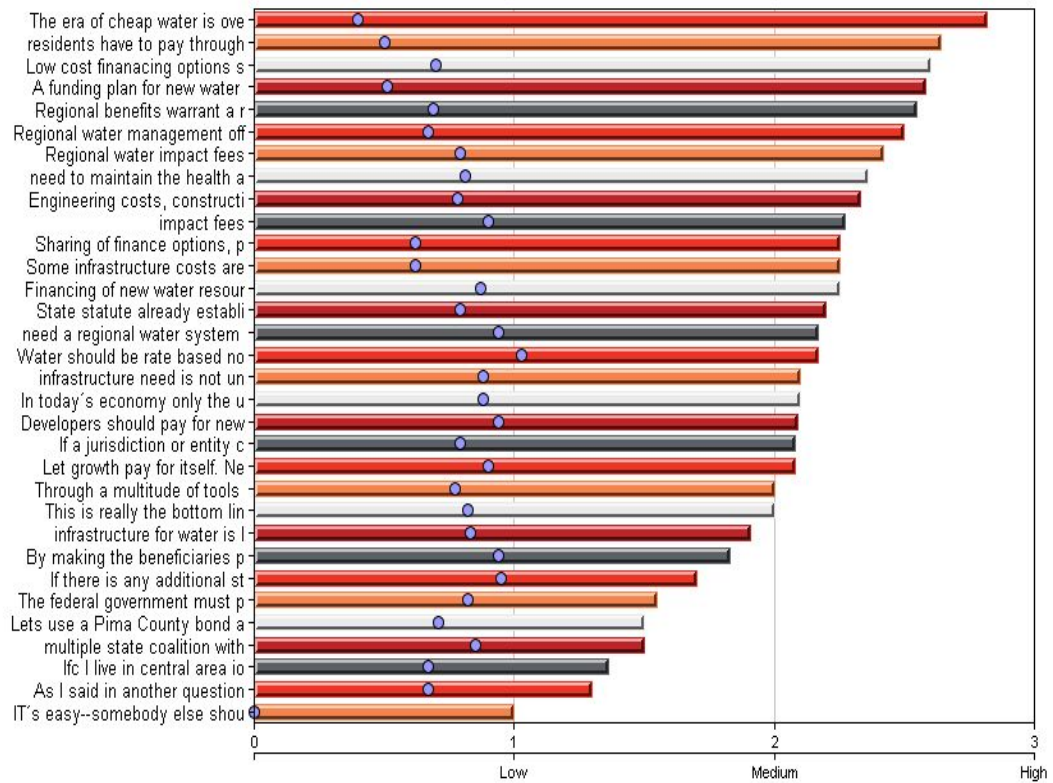
### Water Infrastructure Totals

		Criteria:
		Cost-Effectiveness
		Voting Method: HighMedLow
#	Ballot Items	
1.	Regional water impact fees	2.42
2.	Regional water management offers the opportunity to make better decisions and save money over time	2.50
3.	Water should be rate based not subsidized with taxes	2.17
4.	State statute already establishes a viable mechanism for multiple entities--the Multijurisdictional Water Infrastructure Financing Authority	2.20
5.	By making the beneficiaries pay, NOT imposing a "regional impact fee"	1.83
6.	IT's easy--somebody else should pay	1.00
7.	<a href="#">infrastructure need is not understood by most citizens</a>	2.10
8.	<a href="#">The era of cheap water is over - raise water rates</a>	2.82
9.	<a href="#">The federal government must provide funding, but with the disaster of "Obama care" and other policies cureently being forced on the country, there is little hope.</a>	1.55
10.	A funding plan for new water resources and infrastructure investment should be broad-based, new customers/developers and existing ratepayers should share in the cost	2.58
11.	Financing of new water resources and/or investments in putting effluent or additional conservation to use are a good focus for a regional entity	2.25
12.	<a href="#">impact fees</a>	2.27
13.	<a href="#">Low cost financing options such as AZ WIFA are doing a great job! - but rates and fees still need to be set to pay off the debt</a>	2.60
14.	<a href="#">If a jurisdiction or entity cannot afford to finance its infrastructure needs, then they could scale back their infrastructure needs</a>	2.08
15.	<a href="#">need a regional water system with taxing ability which can bond and build regional water supplies and treatment plants similar to Las Vegas Regional water authority.</a>	2.17
16.	Through a multitude of tools that all residents cost-share: bonds, exactions, user rate increases, and without incentivizing well drilling.	2.00
17.	In today's economy only the users of the infrastructure will have to pay for it. The days of federal, state, outside funding are gone forever. Even stimulus funding as current levels for water infrastructure is a joke.	2.10
18.	<a href="#">residents have to pay through increased rates, taxes</a>	2.64
19.	Sharing of finance options, pooling of resources	2.25
20.	Engineering costs, construction costs and financing are low now but will increase - now it is the time to build	2.33
21.	<a href="#">This is really the bottom line question for many interests in this "discussion" "localize" benefits and "regionalize" costs</a>	2.00
22.	<a href="#">Developers should pay for new growth it should not be placed on existing customers</a>	2.09
23.	<a href="#">Lets use a Pima County bond as an example. How tdo you expect people who are not municipal water users (either as an small water company or private well co-op, or private well owner) to support a bond that they can never in theory use. I mean in theory, I can go into any library, or any park, or any community center anywhere. I cannot got into anyone's house and get a glass of water or take a shower!</a>	1.50
24.	multiple state coalition with shared needs	1.50
25.	<a href="#">Ifc I live in central area iof Tucson and never go to Marana, Oro Valley, or Sahuarita, how do I possibly benefit by helping them pay for what they cannot afford themselves. The premise of the questyion needs to be challenged</a>	1.36
26.	If there is any additional stimulus money it should be available for infrastructure first - then	1.70

	Wall Street	
27.	<a href="#">Let growth pay for itself. New growth should have new rules.</a>	2.08
28.	<a href="#">Regional benefits warrant a regionally based allocation of costs to prospective beneficiaries .Such allocation can be achieved through property taxes or assessments, water rates priced to reflect full recovery of costs, etc.</a>	2.55
29.	<a href="#">infrastructure for water is like a highway system; local, regional and nat'l government funding</a>	1.91
30.	Some infrastructure costs are more for some communities than others for various technical and geographic reasons - this must be taken into consideration financially	2.25
31.	As I said in another questions, make it like a reality show! I read some where that those people make like 50-60k a show. Call it "I don't need no water" or something like that!	1.30
32.	need to maintain the health and safety of the system, and meet all adeq requirements. They need to raise rate if needed	2.36

### Average Vote Score for Criteria: Cost-Effectiveness

Average Vote Score: Select Low (L), Medium (M), or High (H).



### Water Infrastructure Criteria: Cost-Effectiveness

#	Ballot Items	Vote Distribution			Avg. Score	Total	STD	Votes
		L	M	H				
1.	Regional water impact fees	2	3	7	2.42	29.00	0.79	12
2.	Regional water management offers the opportunity to make better decisions and save money over time	1	4	7	2.50	30.00	0.67	12
3.	Water should be rate based not subsidized with taxes	5	-	7	2.17	26.00	1.03	12
4.	State statute already establishes a viable mechanism for multiple entities--the Multijurisdictional Water Infrastructure Financing Authority	2	4	4	2.20	22.00	0.79	10
5.	By making the beneficiaries pay, NOT imposing a "regional impact fee"	6	2	4	1.83	22.00	0.94	12
6.	IT's easy--somebody else should pay	11	-	-	1.00	11.00	0.00	11
7.	<a href="#">infrastructure need is not understood by most citizens</a>	3	3	4	2.10	21.00	0.88	10
8.	<a href="#">The era of cheap water is over - raise water rates</a>	-	2	9	2.82	31.00	0.40	11
9.	<a href="#">The federal government must provide funding, but with the disaster of "Obama care" and other policies curently being forced on the country, there is little hope.</a>	7	2	2	1.55	17.00	0.82	11
10.	A funding plan for new water resources and infrastructure investment should be broad-based, new customers/developers and existing ratepayers should share in the cost	-	5	7	2.58	31.00	0.51	12
11.	Financing of new water resources and/or investments in putting effluent or additional conservation to use are a good focus for a regional entity	3	3	6	2.25	27.00	0.87	12
12.	<a href="#">impact fees</a>	3	2	6	2.27	25.00	0.90	11
13.	<a href="#">Low cost financing options such as AZ WIFA are doing a great job! - but rates and fees still need to be set to pay off the debt</a>	1	2	7	2.60	26.00	0.70	10
14.	<a href="#">If a jurisdiction or entity cannot afford to finance its infrastructure needs, then they could scale back their infrastructure needs</a>	3	5	4	2.08	25.00	0.79	12
15.	<a href="#">need a regional water system with taxing ability which can bond and build regional water supplies and treatment plants similar to Las Vegas Regional water authority.</a>	4	2	6	2.17	26.00	0.94	12
16.	Through a multitude of tools that all residents cost-share: bonds, exactions, user rate increases, and without incentivizing well drilling.	3	5	3	2.00	22.00	0.77	11
17.	In today's economy only the users of the infrastructure will have to pay for it. The days of federal, state, outside funding are gone forever. Even stimulus funding as current levels for water infrastructure is a joke.	3	3	4	2.10	21.00	0.88	10
18.	<a href="#">residents have to pay through increased rates, taxes</a>	-	4	7	2.64	29.00	0.50	11
19.	Sharing of finance options, pooling of resources	1	7	4	2.25	27.00	0.62	12
20.	Engineering costs, construction costs and financing are low now but will increase - now it is the time to build	2	4	6	2.33	28.00	0.78	12
21.	<a href="#">This is really the bottom line question for many interests in this "discussion" "localize" benefits and "regionalize" costs</a>	3	4	3	2.00	20.00	0.82	10
22.	<a href="#">Developers should pay for new growth it should not be placed on existing customers</a>	4	2	5	2.09	23.00	0.94	11
23.	<a href="#">Lets use a Pima County bond as an example. How tdo you expect people who are not municipal water users (either as a small water company or private well co-op, or private well owner) to support a</a>	6	3	1	1.50	15.00	0.71	10

	<a href="#">bond that they can never in theory use. I mean in theory, I can go into any library, or any park, or any community center anywhere. I cannot get into anyone's house and get a glass of water or take a shower!</a>							
24.	multiple state coalition with shared needs	7	1	2	1.50	15.00	0.85	10
25.	<a href="#">Ifc I live in central area iof Tucson and never go to Marana, Oro Valley, or Sahuarita, how do I possibly benefit by helping them pay for what they cannot afford themselves. The premise of the questyion needs to be challenged</a>	8	2	1	1.36	15.00	0.67	11
26.	If there is any additional stimulus money it should be available for infrastructure first - then Wall Street	6	1	3	1.70	17.00	0.95	10
27.	<a href="#">Let growth pay for itself. New growth should have new rules.</a>	4	3	5	2.08	25.00	0.90	12
28.	<a href="#">Regional benefits warrant a regionally based allocation of costs to prospective beneficiaries .Such allocation can be achieved through property taxes or assessments, water rates priced to reflect full recovery of costs, etc.</a>	1	3	7	2.55	28.00	0.69	11
29.	<a href="#">infrastructure for water is like a highway system; local, regional and nat'l government funding</a>	4	4	3	1.91	21.00	0.83	11
30.	Some infrastructure costs are more for some communities than others for various technical and geographic reasons - this must be taken into consideration financially	1	7	4	2.25	27.00	0.62	12
31.	As I said in another questions, make it like a reality show! I read some where that those people make like 50-60k a show. Call it "I don't need no water" or something like that!	8	1	1	1.30	13.00	0.67	10
32.	need to maintain the health and safety of the system, and meet all adeq requirements. They need to raise rate if needed	2	3	6	2.36	26.00	0.81	11

## Water Infrastructure Ballot Items with Comments

1. Regional water impact fees
2. Regional water management offers the opportunity to make better decisions and save money over time
3. Water should be rate based not subsidized with taxes
4. State statute already establishes a viable mechanism for multiple entities--the Multijurisdictional Water Infrastructure Financing Authority
5. By making the beneficiaries pay, NOT imposing a "regional impact fee"
6. It's easy--somebody else should pay
7. infrastructure need is not understood by most citizens
  - 7.1. *Especially on the wastewater side. Most just care that they can flush it and not care about how it is conveyed or impact on the environment.*
8. The era of cheap water is over - raise water rates
  - 8.1. *Water has to be properly priced. Requires public education*
  - 8.2. *Can water companies make a profit? I honestly do not know! Are they similar to other utility companies?*
9. The federal government must provide funding, but with the disaster of "Obama care" and other policies currently being forced on the country, there is little hope.
  - 9.1. *Obama care is better than Brewer care*
  - 9.2. *come on 2012*
  - 9.3. *How is it that electric, natural gas and petroleum companies make a profit for their stockholders. Do water companies?*
10. A funding plan for new water resources and infrastructure investment should be broad-based, new customers/developers and existing ratepayers should share in the cost
11. Financing of new water resources and/or investments in putting effluent or additional conservation to use are a good focus for a regional entity
12. impact fees
  - 12.1. *Would discourage home sales*
  - 12.2. *everybody has to pay their own way, including new home buyers.*
  - 12.3. *impact fees are not just onwater connections. Impact fees can attached to many community & regional needs*
13. Low cost financing options such as AZ WIFA are doing a great job! - but rates and fees still need to be set to pay off the debt
  - 13.1. *WIFA funding is a more cost effective way to fund water infrastructure. Lets hope it lasts.*
  - 13.2. *WIFA funding is hard to get, and they want to fund Big show items, that look good*
14. If a jurisdiction or entity cannot afford to finance its infrastructure needs, then they could scale back their infrastructure needs
  - 14.1. *Well said*
15. need a regional water system with taxing ability which can bond and build regional water supplies and treatment plants similar to Las Vegas Regional water authority.
  - 15.1. *When SNWA builds infrastructure, all of the member agencies benefit. In our case, there seems to be an effort to "regionalize" costs that are not in fact in the interest of the entire region*
16. Through a multitude of tools that all residents cost-share: bonds, exactions, user rate increases, and without incentivizing well drilling.
17. In today's economy only the users of the infrastructure will have to pay for it. The days of federal, state, outside funding are gone forever. Even stimulus funding as current levels for water infrastructure is a joke.
18. residents have to pay through increased rates, taxes
  - 18.1. *Do you mean residents or users?*
19. Sharing of finance options, pooling of resources
20. Engineering costs, construction costs and financing are low now but will increase - now it is the time to build
21. This is really the bottom line question for many interests in this "discussion" "localize" benefits and "regionalize" costs
  - 21.1. *I concur. The framing of questions is a dead giveaway*
22. Developers should pay for new growth it should not be placed on existing customers
  - 22.1. *Developers have to pay for their infrastructure so they are "paying for the new growth."*
23. Lets use a Pima County bond as an example. How do you expect people who are not municipal water users (either as a small water company or private well co-op, or private well owner) to support a bond that

they can never in theory use. I mean in theory, I can go into any library, or any park, or any community center anywhere. I cannot go into anyone's house and get a glass of water or take a shower!

*23.1. when the county passes a bond issue, they do not spend the money on what they said*

*23.2. It is up to us as voters to be it does!*

24. multiple state coalition with shared needs

25. If I live in central area of Tucson and never go to Marana, Oro Valley, or Sahuarita, how do I possibly benefit by helping them pay for what they cannot afford themselves. The premise of the question needs to be challenged

*25.1. I live in SE Arizona. Why should I pay for your sewer or water lines that have completely deteriorated and have pin hole leaks about once a year! (I know we have an old house there!)*

*25.2. This region will succeed or fail together.*

*25.3. People who live next door to you may go to those areas or have family in those areas so let's try not to act so selfishly and act in the region's best interest.*

*25.4. One of our wealthiest communities, Oro Valley, is arguing that they cannot afford to extend CAP infrastructure, even though their average customer's monthly bill is ~\$40. City of Tucson rate/tax payers should NOT pay for their infrastructure.*

26. If there is any additional stimulus money it should be available for infrastructure first - then Wall Street

27. Let growth pay for itself. New growth should have new rules.

*27.1. We should be so lucky as to have growth to create jobs for those already here!*

28. Regional benefits warrant a regionally based allocation of costs to prospective beneficiaries. Such allocation can be achieved through property taxes or assessments, water rates priced to reflect full recovery of costs, etc.

*28.1. As long as the property taxes are assessed only within the area of benefit (i.e., a special district) and not spread to everyone else*

29. infrastructure for water is like a highway system; local, regional and nat'l government funding

*29.1. Good idea!*

30. Some infrastructure costs are more for some communities than others for various technical and geographic reasons - this must be taken into consideration financially

31. As I said in another question, make it like a reality show! I read somewhere that those people make like 50-60k a show. Call it "I don't need no water" or something like that!

32. need to maintain the health and safety of the system, and meet all adeq requirements. They need to raise rate if needed