REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WATER ASSESSMENT TASK FORCE "THINKTANK" PROCESS

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: THINK TANK QUESTIONS

APPENDIX II: METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS

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APPENDIX I
THINK TANK QUESTIONS

The Task Force developed the questions, background context statement and ranking criteria, which were distributed in advance, to solicit responses during the ThinkTank sessions.

- **What regional water issues need to be addressed? Criteria: Importance**
  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.
- **What could our water use priorities be at a regional level? Criteria: Priority**
  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.
- **How can water resources be managed at a regional level? Criteria: effectiveness**
  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.
- **How can water use 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.
- **How can water infrastructure for the region be funded? Criteria: Efficiency**
  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.

APPENDIX II
METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS

The data gathered from the four ThinkTank sessions resulted in 888 individual responses. Once all the sessions were complete, the responses for all four sessions were combined for each of the questions. Based on the responses received, the Task Force identified numerous topics of interest. In addition, several responses addressed more than one of these topics.

Agriculture
Aquifer health
Bonding
Conservation
Coordination/Cooperation
Cost/Funding/Pricing/Rates
Economic development
Effluent and reuse
Environment
Governance, policy and planning
Growth pays for itself
Industrial use
Infrastructure
Infrastructure investment
Match water quality and use
Public info & education
Regional impact fees
Stormwater management
Supply/Renewable/Allocation
Sustainability
SY, GMA, AWS
Taxing
True Cost of Water
Water management
Water Rights
WQ/public health

Responses were reviewed in detail and the many topics covered were combined until the following four general response categories had been identified:

- **Coordination and Cooperation**
- **Sustainability**
- **Supply**
- **Cost/funding/Pricing**

Each session allowed fellow participants to rank each comment on a high, mid, low priority ranking scale. These rankings allowed the Task Force to sort and analyze the data. The data was organized using the following procedure.

1. All responses for all questions were merged into a single list.
2. Responses were sorted according to their average rank .
   (high rank indicating high level of consensus)
3. The top 25% ranked scores (those scoring greater than 2.36) were evaluated by the Task Force and assigned to one of the four general categories shown above.
4. Responses in each of the four general categories were reviewed by the Task Force and several subcategories were developed in order to best represent the ideas generated.

In a final step, the Task Force discussed how our region might move forward to achieve some of the goals identified through the Think Tanks. Summary recommendations were developed and future solution/strategy groups were identified in the final report. The ideas generated through the ThinkTank process can continue to be a resource for future efforts.

APPENDIX III
THINK TANK RESPONSES

Responses Generated
Subdivided by question and sorted according to average score

QUESTION 1: WHAT REGIONAL WATER ISSUES NEED TO BE ADDRESSED?

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
Greater regional coordination and cooperation to ensure sustainable supplies of water for the future of the Tucson Region	-	1	13	2.93	41.00	0.27	4
Solicit and/or evaluate various funding mechanisms available (e.g., impact fees, contributions, etc.). Responsibility for protecting water resources should not fall on M&I users alone.	-	3	11	2.79	39.00	0.43	1
Who and how will the cost to bring in water to the AMA be paid for?	-	3	10	2.77	36.00	0.44	1
increase the use of effluent	-	4	12	2.75	44.00	0.45	1
Development of renewable water resources	-	4	10	2.71	38.00	0.47	4
Infrastructure for renewable supplies (e.g., CAP, effluent) needs to be extended	-	4	10	2.71	38.00	0.47	4
Water quality priority based on industry usage ie potable for people.	1	3	12	2.69	43.00	0.60	1
Hydrologic sustainability in TAMA where renewable supplies are equal to projected water demands and water delivery infrastructure exists. Uniform or standardize water conservation measures for all jurisdictions or water providers. Emerging contaminants. Drought preparation. M&I recovery plan. Public education on water supply issues and conservation. AWBA having funds to meet M&I firming goals for TAMA. Protection of existing riparian areas	-	4	8	2.67	32.00	0.49	1
Recharge of CAP in hydrologically useful places (upstream in aquifer).	-	6	11	2.65	45.00	0.49	3
Making sure our regional water system is based on common sense and is aligned with current groundwater law to maximize every resource. There should be more concern about practical issues than political control of water resources.	1	3	10	2.64	37.00	0.63	1
The Tucson AMA needs to attain, and maintain, Safe Yield	-	5	9	2.64	37.00	0.50	4
Finding a unified an effective voice for the region at the state level	-	6	10	2.63	42.00	0.50	3
consider the entire AMA in the regional discussion	-	5	8	2.62	34.00	0.51	1
recharge facilities	1	4	10	2.60	39.00	0.63	1
Delivering region's full allocation of CAP water to customers and reducing groundwater pumping.	1	4	9	2.57	36.00	0.65	4
Pricing of water - getting people to understand the value of water	1	4	9	2.57	36.00	0.65	4
The need for consistent conservation measures across the region	1	4	9	2.57	36.00	0.65	2

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
ensure water is available for economic growth	2	2	10	2.57	36.00	0.76	1
conservation of the resource	-	7	9	2.56	41.00	0.51	1
Reuse of water many time by different users	1	5	10	2.56	41.00	0.63	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 these resources. And then actually use it within the region.	2	2	9	2.54	33.00	0.78	4
We need to address supply issues and particularly prioritize uses. Prioritizing will probably be a community decision issue. The environment is important to people in our region, but how much water can be allocated for this use? And how will the water be used? Municipal use is stabilizing, thanks to some conservation mandates. Even if another person doesn't move here, we still have a local birth rate and that must be considered too in future water allocations. Not enough planning has been done in the region.	2	2	9	2.54	33.00	0.78	2
CAP acquisition of new supplies. Coordination with CAP's ADD water program.	1	4	8	2.54	33.00	0.66	1
Identifying additional water sources and associating costs with such.	2	2	9	2.54	33.00	0.78	1
We need to become more efficient in use of our existing water supplies. Match uses to water type, i.e. potable, reclaimed, rainwater, greywater. invest in necessary infrastructure to use those resources efficiently. Price those sources provided by outside entities to encourage efficient use of each type.	2	3	10	2.53	38.00	0.74	2
maintaining water quality and protecting public health	2	5	12	2.53	48.00	0.70	3
plans for shortages prioritizing uses	-	8	8	2.50	40.00	0.52	1
Putting more effluent/reclaimed water to beneficial use	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	4
Rational plan for growth is needed for if/when we start growing again	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	4
Water quality.	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	4
Water providers working together	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	4
ADWR's recent assessment of the region showed that the Tucson Active Management Area will not reach safe-yield by 2025. This will have economic and water management impact on the area. We need to look at how we can reach safe yield.	-	7	7	2.50	35.00	0.52	2
water costs should be born ratably by it's beneficiaries	-	7	7	2.50	35.00	0.52	1
Maximizing credits and use of all water resources available to the region.	2	3	9	2.50	35.00	0.76	1
on a long term basis how much water do we actually have and how might that amount be augmented	1	4	7	2.50	30.00	0.67	1

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
effluent reuse	2	6	11	2.47	47.00	0.70	3
water reuse	1	7	9	2.47	42.00	0.62	3
Cooperation between regional governments and the regional water community	2	5	10	2.47	42.00	0.72	3
We have made progress but still need stronger links between land use planning and water resource planning. While water should not be used to control growth, neither should it be used to drive growth. They need to develop synergistically.	-	8	7	2.47	37.00	0.52	2
Insuring that additional water uses pay the full cost of additional water supply	1	6	8	2.47	37.00	0.64	2
We need to look at the water energy relationship. This particularly true for the desalination options. and climate change issues.	1	6	8	2.47	37.00	0.64	2
We don't have enough regional water resources to continue to grow our water usage. This is especially true in outlying areas that are either outside our regional aquifer, in a shallow portion of the aquifer, or have no legal or physical access to CAP water.	2	4	9	2.47	37.00	0.74	2
Put to full use the region's CAP allocation	3	2	10	2.47	37.00	0.83	2
Being cognizant of where groundwater is being pumped and where it is being recharged	1	6	8	2.47	37.00	0.64	1
How will water quality of the regional source of water be protected and maintained?	1	5	7	2.46	32.00	0.66	1
recharge	2	5	9	2.44	39.00	0.73	3
proper pricing of commodity to reflect full value	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	4
infrastructure funding	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	4
Protection of our local streams and aquifer - wastewater treatment improvements	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	4
Colorado River reliability	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	4
ensuring all public and private water providers have a voice in "regional" water resource management discussions	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	2
How do we include the interests of the future in our current discussions?	2	5	8	2.40	36.00	0.74	2
problem that the Assured Water Supply rules allow for withdrawal/recharge of water from basins that are not hydrologically connected	2	5	8	2.40	36.00	0.74	1
Safe yield by 2025	3	5	10	2.39	43.00	0.78	3
Link management of surface water, groundwater & effluent into a coordinated management system.	3	5	10	2.39	43.00	0.78	3

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
Metro Tucson does not have a comprehensive financial plan or financial capability to compete for the purchase of additional water resource acquisitions - and in fact is currently set up to bid against itself for the purchase of additional water resources.	2	4	7	2.38	31.00	0.77	2
maintaining local control in a regional setting	3	2	8	2.38	31.00	0.87	1
problem that there is a disincentive to allowing effluent to be discharged to the river channel b/c only get 50% recharge credit	-	10	6	2.38	38.00	0.50	1
supply	2	6	8	2.38	38.00	0.72	3
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	4
recharge where water being withdrawn	2	5	7	2.36	33.00	0.74	4
Major obstacle: Mining permits have no hydrological impact requirements and have are exempt from any water transfer statutes.	3	3	8	2.36	33.00	0.84	2
Regional vision regarding the desirable balance of urbanization, agriculture, industry and raw desert	2	7	8	2.35	40.00	0.70	3
cooperative regional planning incorporating land use	4	3	10	2.35	40.00	0.86	3
The Tucson Metro area lacks a cohesive, sustainable water resource management and conservation strategy.	2	6	7	2.33	35.00	0.72	2
Ensuring adequate water supplies for economic development needs	3	4	8	2.33	35.00	0.82	2
Continued emphasis on using less water to achieve desirable economic ends	1	8	6	2.33	35.00	0.62	1
delivery- getting water to where it is needed (infrastructure)	4	5	10	2.32	44.00	0.82	3
Utilize multiple funding sources to support recharge (parks for passive recreation and/or environmental restoration; mining & agriculture contributions or subsidies, etc.)	2	7	7	2.31	37.00	0.70	1
funding	3	5	8	2.31	37.00	0.79	3
water rates must increase to achieve conservation	1	7	5	2.31	30.00	0.63	4
The primary issue is allocation of limited supply. The standard is to generate a result that serves the most efficient end which serves the goal of creating the best lifestyle opportunities for the basins citizens both present and future in terms of economic sustainability, lifestyle sustainability and environmental sustainability. Preservation of water rights are critical to this process because it is through that process that long term investment is practical.	1	7	5	2.31	30.00	0.63	1
establishment of regional water market so that rights holders will be willing to transfer water from less efficient to more efficient uses	3	3	7	2.31	30.00	0.85	1

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
Recognition that water supply and use are integral for the Tucson-area economy	2	8	7	2.29	39.00	0.69	3
pollution	3	6	8	2.29	39.00	0.77	3
Infrastructure	4	4	9	2.29	39.00	0.85	3
increase treated water availability	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	4
new sources of water	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	4
unified regional voice on water that supports a unified regional economic development voice	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	4
Who has decision making authority over water resources and uses.	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	2
Metro Tucson has yet to integrate water resources and water resource management into it community plans or general plans.	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	2
Corporation commission is a major obstacle to water planning as they will not allow rate increases for planned and needed water infrastructure--decisions are political "we won't raise water rates" even though it is economically feasible and necessary to do so for sound water management. Example: In Green Valley there have been no funds for CAP pipeline. If 25 years ago when water companies bought CAP allocations they could have accessed customers $1 a month there would be funds for pipeline, whereas now there are no funds for water although customers have been paying for CAP allocations for 25 years!	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	2
establish an regional governance body	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	1
Continuing to educate public on need for water conservation, both personal and at larger scales	4	2	8	2.29	32.00	0.91	1
How do we make sure the water brought to the AMA is delivered to the place it is needed?	4	2	8	2.29	32.00	0.91	1
Ensuring adequate supplies for continued growth is critical to developing sustainable communities.	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	2
adequate water supply needs to balance with water quality	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	2
The cost to the region to purchase water supplies for current residents and future residents.	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	2
Direct use of CAP water by mines, agriculture and similar others.	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	3
Education of water policy and cost	2	10	7	2.26	43.00	0.65	3
New Water	4	6	9	2.26	43.00	0.81	3
including the environment as a water user in water allocations and water supply decisions	4	6	9	2.26	43.00	0.81	3

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
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.	3	3	6	2.25	27.00	0.87	4
Need to address the impact of usage by the mining community and agricultural use	1	10	5	2.25	36.00	0.58	3
Firming of CAP allocations	2	8	6	2.25	36.00	0.68	3
Connecting areas without access to imported renewable water supplies to the CAP canal and the Tucson Water/Oro Valley reclaimed system	4	4	8	2.25	36.00	0.86	3
Monetizing groundwater to provide economic incentives for use of renewable water.	4	4	8	2.25	36.00	0.86	3
Lack of coordination between providers and municipalities	2	5	5	2.25	27.00	0.75	1
ADD water process and attendant costs	3	3	6	2.25	27.00	0.87	1
Access to water planning information for the public at large	1	11	5	2.24	38.00	0.56	3
Transportation of renewable water across the TAMA.	3	7	7	2.24	38.00	0.75	3
water for wildlife	3	8	7	2.22	40.00	0.73	3
supply/demand	5	4	9	2.22	40.00	0.88	3
Who will control?	5	4	9	2.22	40.00	0.88	3
wheeling and other cooperative agreements between water providers	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	4
proper recovery of costs	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	4
Increased water conservation ethics	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	4
Working with elected officials to support appropriate pricing so projects can be accomplished	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	4
Make a true connection between where development occurs and where there's actual water - better yet, a renewable supply of water.	3	6	6	2.20	33.00	0.77	2
New development rely less on CAGRD and more on an actual renewable supply	4	4	7	2.20	33.00	0.86	2
We need to realize that water is a finite resource, which means that growth cannot continue to occur as it has in the past.	4	4	7	2.20	33.00	0.86	2
Major obstacle: CAGRD: they have no renewable supplies and the resources for renewable supplies are unreasonable, and unreasonably priced... There has to be a moral and ethical decision on pumping Butler and McMullen Valleys dry and spoiling the livelihood and well-being of those residents and conservation areas to provide water to developers in Tucson.	4	4	7	2.20	33.00	0.86	2

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
"Paper" water versus "wet" water	5	2	8	2.20	33.00	0.94	2
collect other areas regional water policies to develop a model for dialogue	2	8	5	2.20	33.00	0.68	1
Where will we get the water to bring into the AMA and to where the water is pumped?	2	8	5	2.20	33.00	0.68	1
disconnect between surface water and groundwater management laws (no recognition that surface water and groundwater are connected)	3	7	6	2.19	35.00	0.75	1
do not depend solely on CAP - what would we do without it?	4	5	7	2.19	35.00	0.83	1
Putting mining, ag, commercial, domestic users, providers at the same table to seek compromise solutions.	3	7	6	2.19	35.00	0.75	3
Preserving remaining riparian habitat in TAMA	3	8	6	2.18	37.00	0.73	3
Cost allocation for water transportation & recharge.	4	6	7	2.18	37.00	0.81	3
providing adequate water to ensure healthy rivers	4	7	7	2.17	39.00	0.79	3
utilizing all types of conservation practices before seeking additional water supplies from outside the watershed	6	4	9	2.16	41.00	0.90	3
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	4
supply augmentation and diversification	2	8	4	2.14	30.00	0.66	4
Effluent use for ag should be implemented	4	4	6	2.14	30.00	0.86	4
Fed's role in subsidizing Groundwater consumption (Preference power, grain subsidies etc)	4	4	6	2.14	30.00	0.86	1
recognition that freshwater resources serve as the foundation for human society and thus protection of watershed function should be priority #1	5	2	7	2.14	30.00	0.95	1
Mines have no requirement to use renewable supplies, can keep pumping groundwater, this impacts Green Valley, which affects the region.	3	7	5	2.13	32.00	0.74	2
Sewer capacity issues and the impact of these issues on growth and development.	2	9	4	2.13	32.00	0.64	1
Disconnection between water needs and availability	3	7	5	2.13	32.00	0.74	1
Who will be the leader to figure out how to and deliver on the big picture of figuring out where to get our new water supply from for the AMA?	3	7	5	2.13	32.00	0.74	1
Evaluate / update groundwater declines (support ADWR's effort to maintain current mapping)	3	8	5	2.13	34.00	0.72	1
conservation effluent pool	5	4	7	2.13	34.00	0.89	1
review data to identify changes needed to reach safe yield by 2025	4	7	6	2.12	36.00	0.78	3
Create a regional water authority	5	5	7	2.12	36.00	0.86	3

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inefficient use of water	4	8	6	2.11	38.00	0.76	3
Growth and demands for additional water	4	4	5	2.08	27.00	0.86	4
Developers need to understand that growth must pay for itself - having appropriate fees	5	2	6	2.08	27.00	0.95	4
delivery system for CAP for more direct usage	3	6	4	2.08	27.00	0.76	1
proper allocation of costs	3	7	4	2.07	29.00	0.73	4
Protect and expand the Conservation Effluent Pool	4	5	5	2.07	29.00	0.83	4
Have more education available for water use and conservation.	4	5	5	2.07	29.00	0.83	4
A more comprehensive plan should be developed that takes the region into account, not simply two fo the jurisdictions.	5	3	6	2.07	29.00	0.92	4
Honesty about the price of water because of CAGRD responsibilities--which will be paid for by private home owners if private company or averaged among all customers if public company	3	7	4	2.07	29.00	0.73	2
The largest water using industries (mining, agriculture & development) have historically determined our water future. This inequity has been reinforced by State legislation. However, it is time that we. the people, take back control of our water resources. Water is essential for all life and should be considered a common property to be used for the betterment of the environment and society as a whole; not used to benefit the powerful few. The first step in dealing with regional water issues in and equitable way is the recognition of this basic truth. Then, citizens, municipalities and utilities from our region and throughout the state should work toward changing State law to reflect this reality.	5	3	6	2.07	29.00	0.92	2
Finite resource can't match all future needs	4	5	5	2.07	29.00	0.83	1
What do we need to use our water for?	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	2
Using renewable water resources for their maximum benefit to the economy. Is this environmental or could it be something else? i.e. job creation, groundwater replacement, etc.	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	2
What is the region we are concerned about today? The Colorado links us to a larger regional problem.	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	2
Effluent needs to be put to the best use, not flow down the river.	5	4	6	2.07	31.00	0.88	2
storm water runoff	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	1
ongoing dialogue	5	4	6	2.07	31.00	0.88	1
Planning for growth in water users, possibly limiting new water users	5	4	6	2.07	31.00	0.88	1
those who have paid for the water infrastructure need to have a say	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	3

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
Firming up water rights to the water we will be using and taking from others.	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	3
Augmentation	4	7	5	2.06	33.00	0.77	3
Increased need to educate the public to reduce the "toilet to tap" negative perception and to further gain consensus on the term "re-cycled water"	4	7	5	2.06	33.00	0.77	3
Power sources	4	8	5	2.06	35.00	0.75	3
waste	5	6	6	2.06	35.00	0.83	3
Land use policy	6	4	7	2.06	35.00	0.90	3
metering use will inform future decisions	3	10	3	2.00	32.00	0.63	1
Mines should use effluent before residential	4	6	4	2.00	28.00	0.78	4
Stress conservation and alternative water sources over new water and imported water	4	6	4	2.00	28.00	0.78	4
rainwater harvesting	5	6	5	2.00	32.00	0.82	1
Salinity	7	5	7	2.00	38.00	0.88	3
unregulated wells need to be assessed and monitored - voluntary program?	6	4	6	2.00	32.00	0.89	1
relying primarily on water sources within our regional watersheds	6	6	6	2.00	36.00	0.84	3
water supply planning under a fifty year horizon	6	6	6	2.00	36.00	0.84	3
The region may wish to partner to buy the next bucket of surface water within the ADD water process with CAP.	5	4	5	2.00	28.00	0.88	2
Who has a right to our water?	6	2	6	2.00	28.00	0.96	2
Determine areas for growth	4	9	4	2.00	34.00	0.71	3
greywater reuse	6	5	6	2.00	34.00	0.87	3
Metro Tucson does not value water as a economic resource.	6	1	6	2.00	26.00	1.00	2
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, and reclaimed water.	4	4	4	2.00	24.00	0.85	4
Utilization of CAP, safe yield. Water availability for industrial and mineral mining sectors.	2	9	2	2.00	26.00	0.58	1
The relationship of the region water needs and use.	4	7	4	2.00	30.00	0.76	3
assured water supply is no longer assured	5	1	5	2.00	22.00	1.00	4
Global warming and carbon footprint	7	6	6	1.95	37.00	0.85	3

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
Relationship between federal, state, regional and municipal planning: needs to be clarified for public.	4	10	3	1.94	33.00	0.66	3
Locate recharge facilities coupled with riparian / passive recreation elements in locations of greatest groundwater level declines	5	7	4	1.94	31.00	0.77	1
effluent use for habitat helps recharge - how best to use and where in the watershed?	5	7	4	1.94	31.00	0.77	1
Protecting riparian resources and habitat	6	5	5	1.94	31.00	0.85	1
Replenishment obligations for water sector other than Muni	4	9	3	1.94	31.00	0.68	3
recognizing the amenity value of water in allocation policy	6	5	5	1.94	31.00	0.85	3
Major obstacle: Water is being recharged in Avra Valley which hydrologically unconnected to Tucson Basin. This allows Tucson Water Co. to claim publically our water table is rising, when actually only Avra Valley levels are rising and the Central Tucson region where pumping has stopped and water is leveling out.	5	6	4	1.93	29.00	0.80	2
How we respond to Global Climate disruption	7	2	6	1.93	29.00	0.96	2
the fact that current law doesn't address the connection between surface and groundwater	5	6	4	1.93	29.00	0.80	3
Realistic amount of water available for population estimates	4	7	3	1.93	27.00	0.73	4
Ensuring water for the environment;	5	5	4	1.93	27.00	0.83	4
Have a goal that all water supplies be from renewable sources	5	5	4	1.93	27.00	0.83	4
excessive landscaping use	6	3	5	1.93	27.00	0.92	4
Obstacles to regional water planning	4	7	3	1.93	27.00	0.73	2
An unspoken reality is that when outlying areas are developed, they expect the mostly poorer urban core to subsidize them with not only tax revenue, but with their limited water resources. This amounts to nothing more than a power grab for the benefit of the wealthy few at the expense of the poorer many.	5	5	4	1.93	27.00	0.83	2
How much water will naturally recharge in the worst case drought scenario?	4	7	3	1.93	27.00	0.73	1
sunk costs for infrastructure and CAP allocation How to protect the existing investment of ratepayers	4	7	3	1.93	27.00	0.73	1
consider types of demands impacting the AMA	3	8	2	1.92	25.00	0.64	1
the connection between surface water and groundwater	7	5	5	1.88	32.00	0.86	3
Promoting new and creative ideas such as Conserve to Enhance	5	8	3	1.88	30.00	0.72	1
Involve political elements in constructive approaches to water issues.	5	8	3	1.88	30.00	0.72	3
addressing the internal conflict of water utilities losing money when water is conserved	5	8	3	1.88	30.00	0.72	3

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
In order to have any semblance of water sustainability, we must curtail all unsustainable water uses. Preferably, we should eliminate the huge amount of water consumed by mines, large-scale agriculture, golf courses and other excessive turf uses. Of course, conservation of municipal water uses though widespread use of graywater, storm water harvesting, low flow plumbing fixtures and other conservation methods must e imposed.	7	3	5	1.87	28.00	0.92	2
grey water usage	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	4
Developing a community advisory group may be beneficial, one which has representatives from each water provider's advisory council to ensure community goals and objectives can be brought to the group for discussion.	5	6	3	1.86	26.00	0.77	2
Controlling water consuming growth	7	2	5	1.86	26.00	0.95	1
Bring someone other than muni's into the water conserving business	6	3	4	1.85	24.00	0.90	1
expanding the ability to use greywater sources (such as kitchen water) for landscape use	7	7	4	1.83	33.00	0.79	3
lack of information on water table sustainability	5	4	3	1.83	22.00	0.83	4
water service areas	5	4	3	1.83	22.00	0.83	1
Impact of Tucson water service delivery policy outside the municipal boundaries.	6	7	3	1.81	29.00	0.75	1
controlling amounts of water used per household	6	7	3	1.81	29.00	0.75	1
actively working on firming 28,200 AFY for the Tohono O'odham Nation	5	9	2	1.81	29.00	0.66	3
We need a forum that will help the public connect all these dots--it's hard to tell what matters most, what least.	7	5	4	1.81	29.00	0.83	3
We must provide adequate water to keep and restore our riparian areas in the region.	6	6	3	1.80	27.00	0.77	2
Enhancement of riparian ecosystems within the region both through protection and use of effluent to enhance	7	4	4	1.80	27.00	0.86	1
Water distribution systems.	5	7	2	1.79	25.00	0.70	4
demand exceeds supply	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	4
Realistic models ie ground water + projected precipitation +historic precipitation +current users (type + amount) plus projected users	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	4
Make water conservation fun! How to "make water"	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	4
Mines should be required to use CAP water	7	3	4	1.79	25.00	0.89	4
climate change	8	1	5	1.79	25.00	0.97	4
Should the individual water providers also control the effluent from their service area?	7	3	4	1.79	25.00	0.89	1
think outside the AMA and think about the watershed	8	4	4	1.75	28.00	0.86	1

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
Is it better to have private or public water service providers?	5	5	2	1.75	21.00	0.75	1
do not extend water services beyond the current area	6	7	2	1.73	26.00	0.70	1
use of greywater is critical	7	5	3	1.73	26.00	0.80	1
Cap water being more available. Mine water use. Mine contamination. Golf course use. ACC regulation, not allowing utilities to recover cost of service.	7	4	3	1.71	24.00	0.83	4
water budget to sustain ecological resources recognized by the State of Arizona	7	4	3	1.71	24.00	0.83	4
Pima County and Marana issue needs to be resolved	8	2	4	1.71	24.00	0.91	4
Communities need to determine their own future, not a regional group.	6	6	2	1.71	24.00	0.73	2
thought that water for food is not a viable use	9	5	3	1.65	28.00	0.79	3
Ranking municipal and environmental water needs highest	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	4
Use of CAP water for ag should be expanded	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	4
Realistic ways to save water not chicken little tactics	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	4
Do away with sewer charges based on water use.	8	2	3	1.62	21.00	0.87	4
Restore and enhance degraded riparian resources	9	3	3	1.60	24.00	0.83	1
Water Resources are a community asset that do not belong to any municipality or water/wastewater provider.	8	4	2	1.57	22.00	0.76	2
Statewide demands and interests	9	5	2	1.56	25.00	0.73	3
Control county and state agency fees	8	3	2	1.54	20.00	0.78	4
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	4
Need to place AZ water paradigm in context of international best practices.	11	5	2	1.50	27.00	0.71	3
permitting more types of composting toilets to serve as alternatives to flush toilets	11	5	2	1.50	27.00	0.71	3
Dichotomy between Pima County and Tucson City which translates into public and private water companies. Private water companies are regulated by Corp. Commission.	9	2	2	1.46	19.00	0.78	2
growth moratorium	10	2	2	1.43	20.00	0.76	4
have subsidence information available to the public	9	1	2	1.42	17.00	0.79	4
mandated conservation	10	3	1	1.36	19.00	0.63	4
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?	10	-	2	1.33	16.00	0.78	4

Question 1: What regional water issues need to be addressed?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess.#
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	4
Water rights hoarding	10	4	-	1.29	18.00	0.47	1
People cannot expect to waltz into these regional water discussions and assume that everybody in the room is going to want to give them a piece of their pie	12	-	2	1.29	18.00	0.73	3
unreliable sources	11	1	1	1.23	16.00	0.60	4
contamination of water from Mexico	12	1	1	1.21	17.00	0.58	4
I appreciate being part of this group but feel the fragmented nature of this conversation symbolizes current dialogue in our state.	12	3	-	1.20	18.00	0.41	3

QUESTION 2: WHAT COULD OUR WATER USE PRIORITIES BE AT A REGIONAL LEVEL?

Question 2: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Drinking water supply	1	1	12	2.79	39.00	0.58	4
sustainability	-	4	12	2.75	44.00	0.45	1
alternative water sources	-	4	10	2.71	38.00	0.47	4
Necessary infrastructure to fully utilize existing renewable supplies	-	4	10	2.71	38.00	0.47	2
Regional stormwater management and recharge needs to be integrated into the regional water portfolio.	1	2	11	2.71	38.00	0.61	2
recharge and reuse	-	5	11	2.69	43.00	0.48	1
stabilize the groundwater level with all resources available to reach sustainability	1	3	12	2.69	43.00	0.60	1
Match the use with the quality	1	3	12	2.69	43.00	0.60	3
Create economic incentives for conserving water in industrial sectors.	-	5	10	2.67	40.00	0.49	1
High water quality for all residents, present and future.	-	5	9	2.64	37.00	0.50	4
Maintaining a sustainable community for future generations taking into account healthy economic growth	2	1	11	2.64	37.00	0.74	4
water efficient use of water for industry	-	6	10	2.63	42.00	0.50	1
increase effluent utilization that is publically acceptable	1	4	11	2.63	42.00	0.62	1
maximize our physical water to our region	1	4	11	2.63	42.00	0.62	1
Priority One: Goal of safe yield	-	5	8	2.62	34.00	0.51	4
Conservation	1	5	11	2.59	44.00	0.62	3
Full utilization of all renewable resources.	1	4	9	2.57	36.00	0.65	2
Economic sustainability	1	5	10	2.56	41.00	0.63	1
efficient use of water	1	5	10	2.56	41.00	0.63	3
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.	1	4	8	2.54	33.00	0.66	4
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 commodity way too cheap.	2	2	9	2.54	33.00	0.78	4
Bringing into the AMA water not currently available to it - more than natural recharge?	1	4	8	2.54	33.00	0.66	1
Consider how we would plan for water demands in the region if we had no new water supplies coming in	1	5	9	2.53	38.00	0.64	2
A balance across people, economics, and the environment is essential.	1	5	9	2.53	38.00	0.64	3
Incentives/rewards for conserving water	-	8	8	2.50	40.00	0.52	1
match water quality to type of use	1	6	9	2.50	40.00	0.63	1

Question 2: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Eflluent needs to be used beyond golf course - used instead for industry.	1	6	9	2.50	40.00	0.63	1
maintain livable community	2	3	9	2.50	35.00	0.76	4
Public health	2	3	9	2.50	35.00	0.76	4
Ensure that each water provider's water rate covers the cost of operation, repair and maintenance as well as debt. The infrastructure is mainly below ground and needs to be replaced regularly. Funds need to be adequate to do this.	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	2
Ensure that the region has the water it needs for its current residents	2	3	9	2.50	35.00	0.76	2
Ensure potable supplies for current residents and future residents in the region	2	3	9	2.50	35.00	0.76	2
Maximizing effluent reuse	3	2	11	2.50	40.00	0.82	3
Optimize water use/conservation with community values and desired quality of life	-	8	7	2.47	37.00	0.52	2
provide incentives, if necessary, to convert mining and ag to uses other than groundwater	1	6	8	2.47	37.00	0.64	1
delivery system of effluent and CAP for greater direct use.	1	6	8	2.47	37.00	0.64	1
Make certain mines and agriculture pay for the water they use and its delivery.	2	5	9	2.44	39.00	0.73	1
water use should be priorities to match the type of use (e.g., groundwater for human consumption; CAP for human, mining, ag or environmental restoration); effluent for recharge, environmental restoration, parks)	3	3	10	2.44	39.00	0.81	1
golf courses on reclaimed water, all existing and new	3	3	10	2.44	39.00	0.81	3
Water to grow the economy and create jobs	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	4
They could be achieved with greater regional cooperation among all stakeholders	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	4
Establish financial mechanisms within the region to acquire added water resources when they become available.	3	2	9	2.43	34.00	0.85	2
Be willing to live and plan more in the reality of actual water that we have for the region	2	5	8	2.40	36.00	0.74	2
Live more within our actual means (the water we have)	2	5	8	2.40	36.00	0.74	2
Maximize water resource supply within and into the region	4	1	10	2.40	36.00	0.91	2
sustainable for future generations needs to rethink water needs for all users	2	5	8	2.40	36.00	0.74	1
drinking water first	3	3	9	2.40	36.00	0.83	3
All uses and users are important in our economic mix; the priority must be more efficient use of the supplies at hand and a willingness to pay for the resource.	1	8	7	2.38	38.00	0.62	3
State lands CAP allocation and how it can be fairly distributed	1	7	6	2.36	33.00	0.63	4
Public education to value and conserve water	3	3	8	2.36	33.00	0.84	4
Rely more on actual renewable supplies for new development - not the CAGRD	2	5	7	2.36	33.00	0.74	2
Use effluent to replace current potable water uses - parks, schools, sports fields, golf courses - not for environmental restoration of questionable projects	3	3	8	2.36	33.00	0.84	2

Question 2: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Replenishment	2	5	7	2.36	33.00	0.74	3
ensure adequate water for healthy rivers and watersheds - to ensure long-term sustainability of water resources to benefit people and the environment	2	7	8	2.35	40.00	0.70	3
reduce consumption	3	5	9	2.35	40.00	0.79	3
Development must pay for itself.	3	4	8	2.33	35.00	0.82	2
economically link water to uses.	1	8	6	2.33	35.00	0.62	1
Support of our population and real job creation	2	6	7	2.33	35.00	0.72	1
Potable water first priority then irrigation, industry, and other	3	5	8	2.31	37.00	0.79	1
Wisely use what comes to us in rainfall each year by thoughtful residential, commercial, and industrial water harvesting.	3	5	8	2.31	37.00	0.79	3
Economic development	1	8	5	2.29	32.00	0.61	4
water for recharge	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	4
Balanced across all interest groups	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	4
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.	4	2	8	2.29	32.00	0.91	4
Missing in the debate is adequate representation of the future. There are no participants at any discussion who represent the future of this community. They should be the majority of the participants, representing our children, local businesses, the environment, our neighbors, and many other interests whose interests are different from the current interest of current parties	1	8	5	2.29	32.00	0.61	2
Lowering the amount of groundwater that is relied upon for day to day activities in the region	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	2
Use non-potable water supplies to grow plants, both inside the cities and on farms	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	3
Protect the quality of the new water quality brought into our region.	1	9	5	2.27	34.00	0.59	1
Why keep the cost down we live in a desert water should be valued at its underlying value which given its importance to life and commerce is likely to be high	2	7	6	2.27	34.00	0.70	1
develop multi-benefit projects that conserve groundwater, utilize CAP and effluent, recharge the aquifer while providing public amenities	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	1
identify add water sources	4	3	8	2.27	34.00	0.88	1
identifying and obtaining future water supplies	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	3
The area is urbanizing, preserving the natural environment as this happens	4	3	8	2.27	34.00	0.88	3
Ensure protection of groundwater rights.	3	6	7	2.25	36.00	0.77	1
Water conservation education for all users, wells, small water companies to City of Tucson	4	5	8	2.24	38.00	0.83	3

Question 2: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
balance is the key - I don't agree that there are either/or choices	4	2	7	2.23	29.00	0.93	4
organized recharge	2	6	5	2.23	29.00	0.73	1
Water for homes	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	4
Priorities should reflect long-term regional benefit, including community character	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	4
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	4
Protecting riparian habitat, springs, creeks, etc.	3	7	6	2.19	35.00	0.75	1
stop depleting the few remaining surface waters	4	5	7	2.19	35.00	0.83	3
have a more equal representation of water providers in the area, other than the "BIG THREE"	4	3	6	2.15	28.00	0.90	4
Renewable drinking water supplies second priority to shallow groundwater	4	3	6	2.15	28.00	0.90	3
Conservation pricing	3	6	5	2.14	30.00	0.77	4
water banking	3	6	5	2.14	30.00	0.77	2
Change state laws/regulations so that harvested rainwater and grey water can be included in assured water supply - either added to currently recognized supplies or subtracted from current needs.	3	6	5	2.14	30.00	0.77	2
While some water for essential human uses must remain affordable, most other water should be priced to reflect replacement cost - not just cost of delivery.	4	4	6	2.14	30.00	0.86	2
Water should be charged at what it cost to replace, not just deliver. If water is to be used for any type of project (golf course, environmental restoration, etc) the users should be charged for it. Not given the water.	4	4	6	2.14	30.00	0.86	2
A regional authority needs to be formed to collaborative purchase added water resources and set regional conservation goals.	5	2	7	2.14	30.00	0.95	2
Long-term sustainability for whoever and whatever lives here, not simply more people and less of everything else	4	5	6	2.13	32.00	0.83	2
We should ensure we prioritize water for uses that support our community values	4	5	6	2.13	32.00	0.83	2
Keep cost down but reflect the cost to of the delivery and water itself.	3	7	5	2.13	32.00	0.74	1
Direct re-use of effluent.	3	7	5	2.13	32.00	0.74	1
recognition that freshwater ecosystems serve as the foundation of human society and therefore protection of watershed function should be priority #1	5	3	7	2.13	32.00	0.92	1
achieving balance with respect to the impact of water as a key element of economic recovery	2	9	4	2.13	32.00	0.64	3
working in concert with the other western states to secure additional sources of supply through technological advances	4	5	6	2.13	32.00	0.83	3
Limit potable water use	4	6	6	2.13	34.00	0.81	1
addressing the increased salinity of imported CAP water	5	4	7	2.13	34.00	0.89	3

Question 2: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
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	4
what is used in an area is recharged in the same area	6	1	7	2.07	29.00	1.00	4
Regionally supporting each community's water goals and objectives.	2	9	3	2.07	29.00	0.62	2
Need to begin moving away from the mentality of mega-growth.	6	1	7	2.07	29.00	1.00	2
Water for current and future residents, regional growth/development	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	2
Set goal of ensuring sufficient water supplies where the demand is. Allocation of water supplies should be value driven.	5	4	6	2.07	31.00	0.88	1
Finding common ground with the Tohono O'odham to lease their unused CAP supply on a long term basis.	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	3
Jobs and high wage jobs that increase regional wealth can enable increased water efficiencies through technology and personal choice.	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	3
Increase costs, to all users, to drive down water demand, and to reorient water use decision-making so that it is used more wisely.	5	5	6	2.06	33.00	0.85	3
limit the number of golf courses in our region (enough is enough)	5	5	6	2.06	33.00	0.85	3
Food - agriculture	3	8	3	2.00	28.00	0.68	4
We live in an extremely fragile region. If the health of our riparian areas and the desert environment is not a top priority, then the rest will matter little, because no one will want to live here, and there won't be enough resources to sustain even the current population.	4	7	4	2.00	30.00	0.76	2
Job creation and economic development	5	5	5	2.00	30.00	0.85	2
No sales or planting of high water use plants in Pima County/or sale and planting of only low-water plants--as DOT already does.	5	5	5	2.00	30.00	0.85	2
harvest stormwater and runoff from streets/parking areas for habitat use - reduce runoff and use for restoration of habitat	6	4	6	2.00	32.00	0.89	1
Controlling the carbon footprint of water delivery	7	3	7	2.00	34.00	0.94	3
development, mining and agriculture should locate appropriate water resources and put them to use	4	6	4	2.00	28.00	0.78	1
municipal, industrial agricultural, environmental, recreation	5	4	5	2.00	28.00	0.88	1
Water shade trees that cut down on urban heat island and home cooling	4	8	4	2.00	32.00	0.73	3
restore natural watercourses	5	6	5	2.00	32.00	0.82	3
Determine who best to handle all water issues in the area. New DWID for the region?	5	3	5	2.00	26.00	0.91	1
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?	3	5	3	2.00	22.00	0.77	4
ecosystem preservation and restoration	6	4	5	1.93	29.00	0.88	2

Question 2: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Municipal water consumption, ecosystem preservation and restoration	4	7	3	1.93	27.00	0.73	2
Water resources should be treated as a community economic asset.	5	5	4	1.93	27.00	0.83	2
Support the development of impact fees which can buy additional water supplies needed for the region to grow.	6	3	5	1.93	27.00	0.92	2
WQARF clean up funds	5	5	4	1.93	27.00	0.83	1
All water use subsidies should be eliminated and the pricing of water should be wholly market based.	4	6	3	1.92	25.00	0.76	2
municipal, industrial, agricultural, environmental, recreation	4	6	3	1.92	25.00	0.76	1
Effect water distribution system operation.	4	6	3	1.92	25.00	0.76	1
if you continue to use all of the water resources for housing and you want to bring jobs in and use water for industrial purposes, then you do not have much left for ag.	3	8	2	1.92	25.00	0.64	3
food production	6	6	4	1.88	30.00	0.81	3
promote perm culture	6	6	4	1.88	30.00	0.81	3
Agriculture to support life in the region along with industry that adds to the economy.	3	11	1	1.87	28.00	0.52	2
Environment, riparian conservation	5	7	3	1.87	28.00	0.74	2
Development of a region where the students of the University stay here and work here versus leaving the region due to lack of good paying jobs.	6	5	4	1.87	28.00	0.83	2
Food security thru Local food production for local consumption	7	3	5	1.87	28.00	0.92	2
recharge at top of watershed	6	5	4	1.87	28.00	0.83	1
Water for the environment	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	4
preserving and restoring riparian areas - a desert oasis	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	4
minimize residential landscaping	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	4
Water use should focus on industries that keep money in our own community, instead of for production of items (and financial benefits) that are sent out of our region.	5	6	3	1.86	26.00	0.77	2
The first priority must be the maintenance of human life - drinking, cooking, and sanitation. Everything must come second.	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	2
achieving balance is paramount; determining the balance is the hard part	5	6	3	1.86	26.00	0.77	3
Landscape ordinances to conserve water	4	7	2	1.85	24.00	0.69	4
Safe yield for the water providing communities as a whole is a goal, without the inclusion of industrial and agricultural.	4	5	2	1.82	20.00	0.75	2
More jurisdictional policies such as requiring greywater and low-water use plants in new developments, encouraging retrofits in existing development	8	3	5	1.81	29.00	0.91	1
rewrite water rights	5	7	2	1.79	25.00	0.70	4

Question 2: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Reassemble the City/County Water/Wastewater Study group and include other jurisdictions and water providers to create a more comprehensive and regional plan.	5	7	2	1.79	25.00	0.70	4
1. Preserve shallow groundwater first	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	3
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 .	6	4	3	1.77	23.00	0.83	4
Here too international benchmarks help. We need to utilize them to accurately measure and articulate the costs/benefits of altering ecosystems.	9	3	5	1.76	30.00	0.90	3
buyout of some large holders such as agriculture	7	6	3	1.75	28.00	0.77	1
more funds towards water conservation - gray water and water harvesting	8	4	4	1.75	28.00	0.86	1
More NGO representation	6	3	3	1.75	21.00	0.87	4
Choose to move toward direct effluent reuse	8	4	4	1.75	28.00	0.86	3
rainwater and greywater use should be credited to the account holder	7	5	3	1.73	26.00	0.80	1
first minimum water needed for life - approximately 20 gallons per capita per day	8	3	4	1.73	26.00	0.88	1
Public parks - sports and recreation fields	4	10	-	1.71	24.00	0.47	4
require grey water plumbing	7	4	3	1.71	24.00	0.83	4
More private well owner representation	8	2	4	1.71	24.00	0.91	4
limit use for mining - consider water quality impacts as well as consumption	7	4	3	1.71	24.00	0.83	1
Free choice	7	4	3	1.71	24.00	0.83	3
In a democratic society, individual use is likely to take top priority.	8	2	4	1.71	24.00	0.91	3
Existing water rights that allow golf courses to take free flowing water from above ground water resources need to be re-examined and mitigated	8	1	4	1.69	22.00	0.95	4
Agriculture	6	7	1	1.64	23.00	0.63	4
eliminate water features	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	4
no irrigation of roadway median or ROW vegetation	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	4
Food crops separated out from cotton, animal grain crops	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	2
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	6	3	2	1.64	18.00	0.81	4
arrange for water from states with surplus	7	4	2	1.62	21.00	0.77	4
There is no unallocated water in the region. someone already has an ownership interest. Changing use will have to be achieved by compensating existing users. Sorry, bit I think the market will make those decisions for us.	8	2	3	1.62	21.00	0.87	3
desert agriculture	7	6	1	1.57	22.00	0.65	4

Question 2: What could our water use priorities be at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
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	4
Establish a city/county ordinance that promotes CAP use and brings new CAP supplies to region for M&I use	9	2	3	1.57	22.00	0.85	1
Economic activities (mining, ag, etc.) should be evaluated for contribution ($) per unit of water. Monetizing of groundwater would be a market approach to this.	7	6	1	1.57	22.00	0.65	3
Whatever the market dictates	9	3	2	1.50	21.00	0.76	4
flowing rivers	10	1	3	1.50	21.00	0.85	4
Accelerating the urbanization of farmland	9	3	2	1.50	21.00	0.76	3
Retire all agriculture use	10	3	2	1.47	22.00	0.74	1
people - mountain to mountain	8	1	2	1.45	16.00	0.82	4
A broad effort to roll back the environment is likely to be unsuccessful. Targeted efforts may succeed.	7	3	1	1.45	16.00	0.69	3
mandate residential harvesting	10	2	2	1.43	20.00	0.76	4
more information re subsidence (sp?)	11	-	3	1.43	20.00	0.85	4
Why do we need to set priorities at a regional level, won't most entities do this themselves?	9	3	1	1.38	18.00	0.65	3
salt water	11	4	1	1.38	22.00	0.62	1
Bellagio fountains downtown	13	1	-	1.07	15.00	0.27	4

QUESTION 3: HOW CAN WATER RESOURCES BE MANAGED AT A REGIONAL LEVEL?

Question 3: How can water resources be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess. #
invite other water providers (Marana/ others) to the table for policy making.	-	2	13	2.87	43.00	0.35	1
Individual jurisdictions cooperating together	1	2	10	2.69	35.00	0.63	4
coordination among all jurisdictions - this is already starting to happen which is great	1	3	12	2.69	43.00	0.60	1
Create the appropriate incentives to manage the resource which may mean higher prices.	-	5	8	2.62	34.00	0.51	4
First must establish a common goal for water use priorities. The management should be controlled by water users and not done politically.	1	4	10	2.60	39.00	0.63	1
Value water as a vital economic resource	2	2	10	2.57	36.00	0.76	2
Groundwater is managed at a state level. Regional jurisdictions can only manage effluent and stormwater runoff. Cities and county should work together on efficient use of these resources.	2	2	9	2.54	33.00	0.78	1
Set regional conservation goals	-	7	8	2.53	38.00	0.52	2
We need to manage actual water supplies, not paper water. Withdrawing water from one end of the AMA and recharging it in another doesn't really help the situation where the water is being withdrawn.	2	3	10	2.53	38.00	0.74	2
Public preferences will influence water use outcomes--public education is essential	2	6	11	2.47	47.00	0.70	3
Regional cooperation on financing major investments	3	3	11	2.47	42.00	0.80	3
New Water Needs should be required to provide actual "wet water" sufficient to meet their permanent needs.	1	6	8	2.47	37.00	0.64	2
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.	1	4	6	2.45	27.00	0.69	4
investigate world-wide best practices for successful regional water management	2	5	9	2.44	39.00	0.73	1
Collaborate on the purchase of new water resources	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	2
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	4
Large projects can be built with the cooperation of several jurisdictions	1	5	6	2.42	29.00	0.67	4
Administrative agencies will never have the power to address the situation without a strong political will.	1	7	7	2.40	36.00	0.63	3
lobby Legislature to more fully fund and prioritize water management entities like ADWR	1	8	7	2.38	38.00	0.62	1
develop mechanisms to bring mining and ag to the table to facilitate solutions	1	8	7	2.38	38.00	0.62	1
Regional management not truly feasible; regional cooperation and collaboration essential.	1	8	7	2.38	38.00	0.62	3
understand where usage can be reduced	-	5	3	2.38	19.00	0.52	4
all stakeholders must have a seat at the table	2	8	9	2.37	45.00	0.68	3

Question 3: How can water resources be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess. #
Water supplies should be managed by the entity that has responsibility for delivering that supply, but with a common set of goals and standards established either by a regional body or by a state water plan.	2	5	7	2.36	33.00	0.74	2
The only way to manage them regionally is by the cooperation of the rights holders. Water is property.	2	7	8	2.35	40.00	0.70	3
Learn from good examples across the country and region on best management practices that work effectively and examples of failures	-	10	5	2.33	35.00	0.49	2
local control in regional endeavors	3	3	7	2.31	30.00	0.85	1
Cooperatively	4	1	8	2.31	30.00	0.95	4
Town water/wastewater jointly managed instead of split between two jurisdictions	4	1	8	2.31	30.00	0.95	1
The existing groundwater withdrawal fee could be dramatically expanded to reorient decision-making about groundwater vs. renewable supplies.	3	6	8	2.29	39.00	0.77	3
partnerships	3	6	8	2.29	39.00	0.77	3
Consistent water user requirements across the region	-	10	4	2.29	32.00	0.47	2
Form a regional water authority	4	2	8	2.29	32.00	0.91	2
Inform the population on the facts and not the hysterical hype regarding our supplies and our option to provide water to our current and future population.	1	8	5	2.29	32.00	0.61	2
Share regional water infrastructure	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	2
Meaningful fees/taxes on groundwater extraction could provide reasonable incentives for efficiencies or alternative sources.	4	5	9	2.28	41.00	0.83	3
Given that all water sources in the region are controlled by existing rights, real shifts can only occur with consent of right holders. Changes need to reflect changes in economic factors. Water uses will shift to higher uses in response to market forces. Regulatory changes can take place in response to changing needs with agreement among affected parties.	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	3
To the extent users understand that what they do affects others and that eventually others can affect their rights to water use they have an incentive to cooperate.	2	7	6	2.27	34.00	0.70	3
regional entity for acquiring new supplies or ordinances requiring new growth to have renewable supplies as a platting requirement	4	4	8	2.25	36.00	0.86	1
public water education consistent and uniform message from providers to region	4	4	8	2.25	36.00	0.86	1
Decision-making will always be decentralized; develop an agreed-upon paradigm for water resource management, with "common" goals and hope for the best	3	3	6	2.25	27.00	0.87	4
require the development of a more comprehensive approach to water resource management	3	7	7	2.24	38.00	0.75	3
Regulatory certainty	1	12	5	2.22	40.00	0.55	3
Regional water/wastewater authority	5	1	8	2.21	31.00	0.97	2
must not be controlled by one entity	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	1

Question 3: How can water resources be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess. #
Stop giving water away to sets of users/uses and allowing our renewable supplies (ie effluent) to leak out into Pinal County.	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	2
Stop the territorial political games that have historically dominated the water world in our region.	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	2
Uniform gray water and water harvesting rules throughout the County - the same everywhere	2	8	5	2.20	33.00	0.68	2
Water has to be managed according to sub-basins which can then work in a regional authority	4	4	7	2.20	33.00	0.86	2
create a group of all users to develop an entity to govern	3	6	6	2.20	33.00	0.77	1
Regulation needs to take into account cost benefit and property rights issues.	4	4	7	2.20	33.00	0.86	1
All effluent should be put to a beneficial use not allowed to flow in the river. A partnership could be developed to determine how to accomplish this effort.	2	8	5	2.20	33.00	0.68	2
align the regulatory control with the need to strengthen the economic diversity in the state	2	9	5	2.19	35.00	0.66	3
Regional organization comprised of water users vs politicians	3	4	5	2.17	26.00	0.83	1
Make sure water resources are available to the established Growth Areas as set forth in the community general plans.	3	6	5	2.14	30.00	0.77	2
Local governments need to worry less about control and more about common sense policy.	5	3	7	2.13	32.00	0.92	1
watershed management should include restoration to slow flow and enhance recharge	3	7	5	2.13	32.00	0.74	1
Need to strengthen the state authority currently overseeing water use, and to maintain regulatory control over the EPA	4	6	6	2.13	34.00	0.81	3
stormwater is another really important supply - how stormwater can be used needs to be loosened - currently it can only be used in street right-of-ways	5	6	7	2.11	38.00	0.83	3
Examine relationships among land use, transportation, land ownership and water use	5	6	7	2.11	38.00	0.83	3
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	4
citizens need to support management philosophy	3	5	4	2.08	25.00	0.79	4
elected officials need to understand the problem	4	4	5	2.08	27.00	0.86	4
must connect surface and groundwater to be realistic	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	1
utilize the Phase 2 report of the COT and Pima county water study recently completed (lengthy, comprehensive, detailed)	5	4	6	2.07	31.00	0.88	1
Again, it's vital to understand, first, the context for regional management of water. How do and will federal and state laws influence regional management?	2	11	3	2.06	33.00	0.57	3
Regional? Planning and Zoning commissions need to have a backbone and tell developers No, because without restrictions on them, we cannot continue to use rain water and greywater collection as an offset for ground water.	5	6	6	2.06	35.00	0.83	3

Question 3: How can water resources be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess. #
Political solutions are needed when diverse interests need to be reconciled. After the initial struggles, compromise becomes the key to political success.	5	6	6	2.06	35.00	0.83	3
Choices need to be made through wise water resources planning--with all tradeoffs discussed and acted upon.	4	9	5	2.06	37.00	0.73	3
incentives from state and funding to increase effluent utilization	4	6	4	2.00	28.00	0.78	1
establish non-governmental entity to coordinate AMA-wide	4	7	4	2.00	30.00	0.76	1
Work together to change State law to remove obstacles to retirement of the water rights of those who overuse this precious resource.	4	6	4	2.00	28.00	0.78	2
Regional pricing of water to reflect the actual cost of each gallon	6	2	6	2.00	28.00	0.96	2
better understand the water needs of our watershed to ensure adequate water remains in the environment for healthy systems	5	7	5	2.00	34.00	0.79	3
Developers can be part of the solution if growth pays for itself	3	6	3	2.00	24.00	0.74	4
conservation programs should be credited to account holders and those independent of regional supply system - must capture unregulated wells too	3	7	3	2.00	26.00	0.71	1
Avoid temptation to allocate water to specific uses beyond what is law now.	4	5	4	2.00	26.00	0.82	1
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	4
Create a AMA scale DWID.	3	5	3	2.00	22.00	0.77	1
Review water law	4	10	3	1.94	33.00	0.66	3
recognize that regional does not mean one.	7	3	6	1.94	31.00	0.93	1
think outside the AMA - we are a watershed and must look at the entire watershed to maximize conservation and use	7	3	6	1.94	31.00	0.93	1
agreed upon system of industry accepted best practices	3	9	2	1.93	27.00	0.62	2
Water resource management is a function of each water company.	5	5	4	1.93	27.00	0.83	2
Elected regional authority	7	1	6	1.93	27.00	1.00	2
Let CAP mature by allowing it to sub regionalize to protect the Tucson AMA needs.	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	1
Create an agency to concentrate on bringing into the area the new source of water	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	1
Water providers also be water treatment entity	6	2	5	1.92	25.00	0.95	1
Ultimately through a Regional Water Authority	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	4
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.	5	3	4	1.92	23.00	0.90	4

Question 3: How can water resources be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess. #
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.	4	2	3	1.89	17.00	0.93	4
Mining may become a large user in Pima County should additional mines be developed need to consider impacts.	5	8	3	1.88	30.00	0.72	1
The City pays no penalty for abandoning such an enormous amount of effluent; that should change.	8	2	6	1.88	30.00	0.96	3
The CAP prohibition on augmentation will end soon. What can we bring in that we can manage? ie desalination of sea water.	5	7	3	1.87	28.00	0.74	3
Develop a regional plan to protect, restore and enhance riparian areas, because they reduce storm water problems, clean storm water and water percolating into the aquifer, reduce dust, clean the air, enhance recreational opportunities and quality of life and therefore makes our region more desirable to business.	5	7	3	1.87	28.00	0.74	2
By creating a governing Body made up of all classes of water users with weighted voting	7	2	5	1.86	26.00	0.95	1
local utilities need to emphasize water availability versus "rate shock"	4	6	2	1.83	22.00	0.72	4
Community and customer involvement should be part of the management plan	5	4	3	1.83	22.00	0.83	4
A lot of regional management exists - much more cooperation occurring - than the public is aware or press wants to talk about	3	7	1	1.82	20.00	0.60	2
regional elected group to manage water disputes among entities	6	7	3	1.81	29.00	0.75	1
Buy up water rights from wasteful industries such as mining, agriculture, large turf operations.	6	6	3	1.80	27.00	0.77	2
One opportunity for increased regional management vanished when ADWR moved out of the TAMA	7	4	4	1.80	27.00	0.86	3
Water resource should not be managed at regional level.	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	2
Manage only the bringing into the region the new supply at the regional level and let current systems handle it from there.	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	1
SAWUA could take a more active role	4	9	1	1.79	25.00	0.58	2
There needs to be one entity established that manages water because there are so many different needs.	6	5	3	1.79	25.00	0.80	2
City/county merger on water/wastewater	7	3	4	1.79	25.00	0.89	1
For so long as our effluent is flowing into the Pinal AMA, it is leaving the purview of our region, and cannot be managed at all.	7	3	4	1.79	25.00	0.89	3
Each community should develop its own water resources and thereby control its own destiny/growth	6	4	3	1.77	23.00	0.83	4
By considering all user-sectors and pricing water appropriate to all of the costs associated. A gazillion dollars is a good start.	7	2	4	1.77	23.00	0.93	4
Our only priority should be bringing in new water to this AMA.	6	4	3	1.77	23.00	0.83	1
Less politics more action	7	2	4	1.77	23.00	0.93	4

Question 3: How can water resources be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess. #
adoption of watershed measures to promote water quality and water quantity protection by ADEQ and ADWR rather than detailed state standards	4	8	1	1.77	23.00	0.60	1
Multiple, competing, overlapping entities have the potential to act more like a market, in a positive way, than a single authority would	6	3	3	1.75	21.00	0.87	4
For municipal water, Tucson Water holds all the water cards	5	5	2	1.75	21.00	0.75	1
No incentives for cooperation given current water rights	5	5	2	1.75	21.00	0.75	1
Retire ag rights asap	7	5	3	1.73	26.00	0.80	2
Water rights should NOT be allocated on the basis of how much people are willing to pay. A "wealth-based" demand system is equivalent to saying that tpdays priorities of those with money are the correct priorities for the whole community for all times.	8	3	4	1.73	26.00	0.88	2
separate but equal	7	-	4	1.73	19.00	1.01	1
current AMA structure provides some structure for ongoing interactions.	5	4	2	1.73	19.00	0.79	1
New water will need dollars. A larger organization has more resources to bring in additional water.	6	6	2	1.71	24.00	0.73	2
support grassroots efforts to get neighborhoods and other individuals involved in water harvesting, greywater installations, and local, small-scale stormwater harvesting (green streets programs)	8	5	3	1.69	27.00	0.79	1
Many parties who hold water rights in the region will not look favorably on having another entity manage those rights for them	7	5	2	1.64	23.00	0.74	3
Some sources should be managed regionally - stormwater wastewater. Others not - groundwater.	5	9	-	1.64	23.00	0.50	2
In general rainwater and greywater rights are not held by anyone	7	5	2	1.64	23.00	0.74	3
Until the mining laws re water are changed, is it realistic to think we can really make any meaningful changes regionally?	6	3	2	1.64	18.00	0.81	4
All water resources that are gathered and or pumped cost money and the people that have put this money out are the individuals that manage these resources	9	3	3	1.60	24.00	0.83	3
stop issuing assured water supply certificates	7	3	2	1.58	19.00	0.79	4
cap and trade	10	6	2	1.56	28.00	0.70	3
Make it a gazillion dollars a gallon and I'll bet they'd work together!	9	1	3	1.54	20.00	0.88	4
state does research to develop tools for local govts	7	5	1	1.54	20.00	0.66	1
ensure harvesting rainwater and greywater is kept to the rights of individuals	9	7	1	1.53	26.00	0.62	3
A local institution of State government could be established with broad policy goals and administration of water rights, accounting, (i.e., the Tucson AMA)	7	4	1	1.50	18.00	0.67	4
stop the local tv stations from telling people to let their water run, on freezing nights	8	1	2	1.45	16.00	0.82	4

Question 3: How can water resources be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess. #
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.	9	3	1	1.38	18.00	0.65	4
neighborhoods need to be assigned a water budget	10	-	2	1.33	16.00	0.78	4
Give everyone a finite amount and say make do!	10	2	1	1.31	17.00	0.63	4
Show people how to REALLY save water and then maybe they would save. I have known 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	4
Instead of concentrating water use and ownership in a few powerful (and usually wasteful) hands, retake those resources and distribute them back to we, the people.	11	2	1	1.29	18.00	0.61	2
Not everyone is on 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	4
This question assumes that the current framework is not working. Is it?	8	2	-	1.20	12.00	0.42	2
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.	11	-	1	1.17	14.00	0.58	4

QUESTION 4: HOW CAN WATER USE BE MANAGED AT A REGIONAL LEVEL?

Question 4: How can water use be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Provide incentives for all sizes of users to conserve, reduce water use - households to industrial	-	4	11	2.73	41.00	0.46	1
Maximize groundwater credits under state law for effluent.	-	4	10	2.71	38.00	0.47	1
rate structures typically include tiers to encourage conservation and should be a continued practice	1	3	12	2.69	43.00	0.60	1
Use all the tools: consistent regional ordinances, consistent regional messaging, conservation rate structures for all, incentives for water conservation enhancements, embrace new technologies, increase the understanding of what works via rigorous applied research, increase the training and certification of all who work with any water source, showcase good examples, etc.	1	4	13	2.67	48.00	0.59	3
Recognize the true cost for water including infrastructure and power cost to deliver	-	5	10	2.67	40.00	0.49	1
Rate structures based on a consistent, coherent water policy	-	6	11	2.65	45.00	0.49	3
Fully use the effluent in the region.	-	5	9	2.64	37.00	0.50	2
promote (true) cost-of-service accounting in rate setting for "group members"	1	3	9	2.62	34.00	0.65	1
For municipal uses - there should be common set of conservation goals, better management tools in AMA management plans.	-	6	9	2.60	39.00	0.51	2
Water replenishment has to be in the hydrologic zone of the pumping. Otherwise we have ADWR reps falsely claiming that the 100 year certification guarantees sustainability--	1	4	10	2.60	39.00	0.63	2
developing an integrated comprehensive water resource management plan	-	8	11	2.58	49.00	0.51	3
Establish conservation based water use rate structures.	-	6	8	2.57	36.00	0.51	2
Water use needs to be a mindset of the people	2	3	11	2.56	41.00	0.73	3
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	4
Have the same conservation programs throughout the region	-	7	8	2.53	38.00	0.52	2
Utilize what the AZDWR Tucson AMA has already developed and build upon it.	1	5	9	2.53	38.00	0.64	1
Best practices for conservation should be what is required, not what is best politically.	-	7	8	2.53	38.00	0.52	2
Set regional water conservation goals and standards	-	7	8	2.53	38.00	0.52	2
match water use to water availability - don't encourage development where water supply/water resources are lacking	1	5	9	2.53	38.00	0.64	1
reconciling building codes, regulations, and technological innovation	1	6	9	2.50	40.00	0.63	3
Have the same conservation ordinances throughout the region	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	2
increase utilization of renewable supplies by use sectors currently exempt	1	6	9	2.50	40.00	0.63	1
pricing that incentivizes conservation	1	7	10	2.50	45.00	0.62	3

Question 4: How can water use be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Prices	2	5	10	2.47	42.00	0.72	3
Tiered rates are already having an impact on water use. Stronger economic incentives for ag & mining users would likely have a similar impact.	2	5	10	2.47	42.00	0.72	3
Tribe must be included	2	4	9	2.47	37.00	0.74	1
Exempt wells throughout this region need to be taken into consideration when you are managing water use in the TAMA	-	8	7	2.47	37.00	0.52	3
Tiered water rate to set water price to it's worth	3	2	10	2.47	37.00	0.83	1
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	4
Engineering Development standards revised to allow harvesting, porous surfaces for percolation, less parking etc	1	8	9	2.44	44.00	0.62	3
Development of stormwater recharge facilities.	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	2
Price water on true costs of the water resource and the infrastructure required to manage and deliver the water.	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	2
initial investment in better wastewater filtration and purification creates effluent suitable for recharge and local food production	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	1
Don't allow a loop hole that allows developers to get out of the fact they have to prove 100 year sustainability.	3	4	10	2.41	41.00	0.80	3
water rates have been far too cheap in the past. A more ratable economic link to usage needs to be made across the board incorporating an add water factor.	2	5	8	2.40	36.00	0.74	1
avoid unfunded mandates	3	3	9	2.40	36.00	0.83	1
better management and interception of stormwater runoff is critical - we send our water downstream to Marana and on to Pinal county as though it were a waste product	3	3	9	2.40	36.00	0.83	1
Reclaimed a priority	2	7	9	2.39	43.00	0.70	3
Continue water conservation efforts and priority--Individuals use 110 gallon per day in our area compared with 250 gallons elsewhere. Some areas in the world use as little as 25 gallons.	2	7	9	2.39	43.00	0.70	3
Allocate centrally. Manage at the local level.	1	6	6	2.38	31.00	0.65	1
less petty bickering between jurisdictions re effluent	2	4	7	2.38	31.00	0.77	4
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	4
Continue and expand our water conservation tools.	2	4	7	2.38	31.00	0.77	4
cost of water remains "cheap" compared to other utilities	3	2	8	2.38	31.00	0.87	4
Use CAWCD's taxing revenue after 2016	2	4	7	2.38	31.00	0.77	1
legislation and policy	3	4	9	2.38	38.00	0.81	3

Question 4: How can water use be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Look at water shed health. This means more recharge into surface and sub surface water supply.	2	6	8	2.38	38.00	0.72	3
education on the need for regional planning to reduce cost, increase sustainability	3	6	10	2.37	45.00	0.76	3
develop a master plan that establishes reasonable balances between municipal drinking water needs, agriculture, industrial, mining, and other users	3	5	9	2.35	40.00	0.79	3
Drought Plans and conservation measures should be somewhat consistent among water providers	2	4	6	2.33	28.00	0.78	4
County wide conservation requirements are needed	1	8	6	2.33	35.00	0.62	2
Setting a fee structure that reflects the true cost of water being delivered would help people conserve water.	1	8	6	2.33	35.00	0.62	2
rethink the way we design roads and stormwater drainage systems to prevent waste	1	8	6	2.33	35.00	0.62	1
promote pricing incentives to members of the "regional group"	1	6	5	2.33	28.00	0.65	1
Continued emphasis on citizen participation	2	9	8	2.32	44.00	0.67	3
coordination by water users groups with a developed plan	2	5	6	2.31	30.00	0.75	1
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	4
Rate structure is a good tool but the fees businesses pay need to be looked at in conjunction with all other water impact fees that are paid so that in combination we don't become uncompetitive.	3	3	7	2.31	30.00	0.85	1
ACC needs to be required to have a more easy pass through of costs related to conservation, water management issues such as CAGRD fees/rates, etc.	1	8	5	2.29	32.00	0.61	2
Form a regional water authority	4	2	8	2.29	32.00	0.91	2
Full value pricing will encourage conservation more than public please to "do the right thing".	1	8	5	2.29	32.00	0.61	2
Through a plan developed for sustainability and priority with governance by users.	1	9	5	2.27	34.00	0.59	1
Water should be priced at its value not at its cost to deliver.	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	2
Living in the desert, water use should always be managed as if we are in a drought. Our heavy rainfall years would be considered drought conditions in most other parts of the country.	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	2
development, mining and ag should support activities with wet water	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	1
charge what the water costs to provide - stop hiding behind CAP	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	1
share educational programs and successful projects among the region to promote the best conservation and management programs	3	8	8	2.26	43.00	0.73	3
Conservation and environment are two areas that lend themselves to regional cooperation	4	1	7	2.25	27.00	0.97	4
locate wastewater treatment and reclamation in areas where the water is being pumped	4	4	8	2.25	36.00	0.86	1
If we don't talk openly and clearly about the effects of climate change on the Colorado, and other New Moment factors, the public won't engage with water debates (while investors will question coming here)	3	6	7	2.25	36.00	0.77	3
First, the public needs to understand that we are living in exceptional times: climate change, ecosystem depletion, pop. growth, the economy and other factors make this a New Moment.	4	4	8	2.25	36.00	0.86	3

Question 4: How can water use be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Address the regulatory challenges associated with exempt well & septic tank proliferation in wildcat/unregulated subdivisions	1	11	5	2.24	38.00	0.56	3
The same development requirements throughout the region - which would include looking more seriously at water demand	1	8	4	2.23	29.00	0.60	2
Create an AMA wide water authority	4	2	7	2.23	29.00	0.93	1
Discontinue false pricing signal and subsidies for all water users	1	8	4	2.23	29.00	0.60	2
conservation typically falls on the M&I sector, which results in increasing rates. What is being done by mining and ag?	3	4	6	2.23	29.00	0.83	1
Make a better connection between where water is pumped and where the renewable supply is available.	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	2
continue 4 cent tax beyond 2016	4	3	7	2.21	31.00	0.89	1
There must be regional water use guidelines/criteria, i.e., no lush lawns with groundwater - use rainwater harvesting instead.	3	6	6	2.20	33.00	0.77	2
Education is always key	3	6	6	2.20	33.00	0.77	1
Secure a regional coalition and/or alliance similar to the RTA framework but with proper voting representation	2	9	5	2.19	35.00	0.66	3
partnerships	4	5	7	2.19	35.00	0.83	3
Policy within municipal bodies re land use to support water use.	2	6	4	2.17	26.00	0.72	4
watershed organization with jurisdiction members	2	6	4	2.17	26.00	0.72	1
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	4
efficient energy that requires less water use	3	4	5	2.17	26.00	0.83	4
Effluent must be put to beneficial use for 95 percent credits	4	2	6	2.17	26.00	0.94	4
Elect better public officials	5	1	7	2.15	28.00	0.99	4
Local control of use with regional control of supply.	3	5	5	2.15	28.00	0.80	2
We need to focus our economic development activities on Desert-adapted Technologies so that we know how to use our water efficiently for our highest priority needs	3	5	5	2.15	28.00	0.80	2
Until all pumping of groundwater is controlled by a AMA specific oversight entity the water cannot be managed regionally.	4	3	6	2.15	28.00	0.90	1
Better explain to the public that conservation is not just for allowing new growth	3	6	5	2.14	30.00	0.77	2
New development controls to reduce water demand by conservation	4	5	6	2.13	32.00	0.83	1
bring education programs to the lay public that inform them of the big-picture with regards to our water future and how they can get involved to influence that future	5	4	7	2.13	34.00	0.89	1
Requiring greywater reuse in all new construction would save significant amounts of renewable supplies.	6	4	8	2.11	38.00	0.90	3

Question 4: How can water use be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
water is best managed at the watershed level - so utilized these boundaries to create more effective regional management structures	3	11	5	2.11	40.00	0.66	3
Allow utilities to charge a reasonable rate for a return on investment	4	4	5	2.08	27.00	0.86	4
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	4
move recovery fees from State general fund to ADWR	4	4	5	2.08	27.00	0.86	1
Mining and Ag were here long before large amounts of people. We need jobs to protect our economy. disperse water wisely	4	4	5	2.08	27.00	0.86	1
Stop the split of water Vs waste water being managed by separate agencies. Those who serve water should also handle wastewater.	6	-	7	2.08	27.00	1.04	1
Watershed management has some potential but economic issues and downstream water rights may be obstacles.	2	8	3	2.08	27.00	0.64	3
General concepts of water management should be discussed; such as specific conservation programs	1	11	2	2.07	29.00	0.47	2
Stop allowing ag and mining a free ride.	5	3	6	2.07	29.00	0.92	1
Must be balanced with protection of property rights	6	1	7	2.07	29.00	1.00	1
Emphasis on residential conservation is good but in some areas will be entirely inadequate. In Green Valley and Sahuarita, for example, reduction of residential use to zero will not entirely eliminate the water deficit.	4	5	5	2.07	29.00	0.83	3
Take the water business away from local politicians	4	5	5	2.07	29.00	0.83	2
use of site design to avoid runoff/enhance habitat - credit site retrofits	4	8	4	2.00	32.00	0.73	1
Regional education plan to coordinate bottom to top programs	5	5	5	2.00	30.00	0.85	1
Retire/purchase ag water rights	3	8	3	2.00	28.00	0.68	2
Stop trying to restore landscapes that went into succession and changed long long ago	5	3	5	2.00	26.00	0.91	2
more restrictive land use in the comprehensive plan in riparian areas	5	3	5	2.00	26.00	0.91	4
environmental and industrial needs should be managed at the regional level	3	8	3	2.00	28.00	0.68	1
Completing the 4th management plan would be a very good start.	3	7	3	2.00	26.00	0.71	2
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	4
Tucson Water is already offering wheeling services to other utilities. This is a good start.	2	8	2	2.00	24.00	0.60	2
support grassroots, small-scale efforts to promote individual water harvesting, greywater installations, and stormwater harvesting (green-streets programs)	5	7	4	1.94	31.00	0.77	1
Controlling the infrastructure that delivers the water	3	11	2	1.94	31.00	0.57	3

Question 4: How can water use be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Conservation is already regulated by AMA. Place demand close to sources through planning.	5	6	4	1.93	29.00	0.80	1
More entities can join Water Casa and participate in the development of regional water conservation goals.	3	9	2	1.93	27.00	0.62	2
Economically	3	8	2	1.92	25.00	0.64	4
need to control the price of the water and use the excess profits to develop future supplies.	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	4
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	4
legislative mandates	4	6	3	1.92	25.00	0.76	4
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	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	4
It already is, in the sense there is a legally adopted management plan. First let's answer the question - Should there be more comprehensive regional management than now exists? If so what kind? and how to achieve?	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	3
Municipal water use can be managed by coordinated effort by local governments	4	6	3	1.92	25.00	0.76	1
Involve small private well owners and private well coops in policy decisions	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	4
Support the testing of creative ideas such as Conserve to Enhance	5	8	3	1.88	30.00	0.72	1
local, neighborhood based recharge and reuse	5	7	3	1.87	28.00	0.74	1
All water that is not for absolutely essential human needs should be priced at market value and at least at its true value and cost to deliver.	4	7	2	1.85	24.00	0.69	2
Water use by mining industry is at a fixed location. Mines can't be moved. Other industrial used could be located near supplies.	6	3	4	1.85	24.00	0.90	1
It can't be fully managed regionally	5	5	3	1.85	24.00	0.80	3
Make an effort to celebrate, quantify our successes	6	7	3	1.81	29.00	0.75	1
implementing policies that address the use by governmental entities	5	9	2	1.81	29.00	0.66	3
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	4
Water use can be managed by public education and regulatory requirements particularly regarding landscaping	6	4	3	1.77	23.00	0.83	4
Each water user must have an established Right to Water that is consistent with our long-term sustainability. This specifically includes water for a secure local food supply.	8	3	4	1.73	26.00	0.88	2
in areas where water table is dropping, allow for higher water rates, based on higher rates for higher usage.	5	7	1	1.69	22.00	0.63	4
more restrictive landscape codes	7	3	3	1.69	22.00	0.85	4
Appoint an overseer in each area of concern, Conservation, Wastewater, CAP, renewable supplies from existing employees in Pima County and City to oversee, coordinate and evaluate all projects done in that section and give quarterly reports to County Board of Supervisors and City Council. In other words, use existing employees, or the "we don't have money" mantra will hold up any change or improvement.	6	5	2	1.69	22.00	0.75	2

Question 4: How can water use be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
The state water laws are to complicated. they should be restructured to give all of us a simpler format	7	3	3	1.69	22.00	0.85	1
Fund the retirement of turf in non-public areas	8	4	3	1.67	25.00	0.82	2
allow utilities to charge for programs to replace old customer toilets, etc	7	2	3	1.67	20.00	0.89	4
The Marana/Pima County	4	-	2	1.67	10.00	1.03	2
A regional water authority, if modeled after the success of the RTA, could be an effective tool to manage water use and distribution.	6	4	2	1.67	20.00	0.78	4
It could be left to the individual jurisdictions if water were only provided and managed by public agencies.	6	4	2	1.67	20.00	0.78	1
This might be possible within sectors of use but not across sectors.	4	4	1	1.67	15.00	0.71	2
less funky rules re effluent sales	6	3	2	1.64	18.00	0.81	4
ban lawns of non native species	8	2	3	1.62	21.00	0.87	4
People in Tucson have a conservation mindset, people in rural areas have different idea for water usage	6	6	1	1.62	21.00	0.65	3
Develop agreed upon water use goals and hope for voluntary implementation by all water providers and users	6	6	1	1.62	21.00	0.65	4
Tag on property tax	6	5	1	1.58	19.00	0.67	1
What value remains when property becomes unusable for lack of water	7	3	2	1.58	19.00	0.79	1
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	4
Our "first in the nation" water harvesting ordinance has cost this region thousands of jobs and millions in investment.	6	4	1	1.55	17.00	0.69	2
The Pima County/Marana wastewater lawsuit proves that there can be no real sharing in our region. Water is now a commodity to fight over.	7	2	2	1.55	17.00	0.82	2
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	4
Ration equal shares and market the resource	12	3	3	1.50	27.00	0.79	3
rationing is severe but inevitable	8	4	1	1.46	19.00	0.66	4
realistic distilling options of municipal buildings	8	1	2	1.45	16.00	0.82	4
At municipal level little to be done	8	1	2	1.45	16.00	0.82	1
compromise of quality is consequence of over use	8	3	1	1.42	17.00	0.67	4
Resurrect the Santa Cruz Valley Water District	9	1	2	1.42	17.00	0.79	4
It should not be.	11	1	2	1.36	19.00	0.74	1
Similar to former question but subtly different. Hmmm. Reasonable rates if people are in a company. Do not tie sewer rates to water rates.	9	2	1	1.33	16.00	0.65	4
Penalizing users for use through non real costs is not the answer.	11	3	1	1.33	20.00	0.62	3

Question 4: How can water use be managed at a regional level?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
The cited examples are primarily actions of individual entites, and do not require regional management	9	2	-	1.18	13.00	0.40	4
Quite poorly, probably	10	-	1	1.18	13.00	0.60	4

QUESTION 5: HOW CAN WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE REGION BE FUNDED?

Question 5: How can water infrastructure for the region be funded?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
The era of cheap water is over - raise water rates	-	2	9	2.82	31.00	0.40	4
pump tax on all the straws, not just non-exempt wells	1	1	13	2.80	42.00	0.56	3
New water needs must pay full cost to provide both the infrastructure and the actual "wet water"	-	5	10	2.67	40.00	0.49	2
We have to be sure we are investing in existing infrastructure too.	-	5	9	2.64	37.00	0.50	2
residents have to pay through increased rates, taxes	-	4	7	2.64	29.00	0.50	4
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	1	2	7	2.60	26.00	0.70	4
Pay as you go, including the full cost reimbursement for all extensions into growth areas.	1	5	11	2.59	44.00	0.62	3
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	4
Water rates must reflect infrastructure maintenance, future planning and a cost of water instead of delivery of water. Everyone that moves here from elsewhere is amazed at the low water rates.	1	4	9	2.57	36.00	0.65	2
paid for by end users	1	4	9	2.57	36.00	0.65	1
developers must pay for growth	1	5	10	2.56	41.00	0.63	3
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.	1	3	7	2.55	28.00	0.69	4
Infrastructure, like all public goods, needs to be paid for by the beneficiaries of the project. This puts burden of repayment on the water user, encouraging increased water efficiency. Burden shifting weakens the connection between the user and the true cost.	-	8	9	2.53	43.00	0.51	3
Growth must pay for itself.	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	2
Continue CAP's Taxing effort County wide after their authority runs out in 2016	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	1
cost based on benefits received considering capacity used.	1	5	8	2.50	35.00	0.65	1
Regional water management offers the opportunity to make better decisions and save money over time	1	4	7	2.50	30.00	0.67	4
Fees for industrial and residential development should cover all immediate costs and a portion of regional costs.	-	9	8	2.47	42.00	0.51	3
a combination of bonding, property tax, special assessment and rates design. Users should have some skin in the game.	1	6	8	2.47	37.00	0.64	1
This is a suitable area for regional planning efforts. Prioritize projects, identify suitable funding sources - bonding/revenue streams, and then start building. Some expansion of reclaimed system might fit well in this mold. Maybe regional stormwater harvesting and reuse also.	1	6	8	2.47	37.00	0.64	2
Cost causation based on provider /users benefit	2	3	8	2.46	32.00	0.78	1

Question 5: How can water infrastructure for the region be funded?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
First we need a comprehensive analysis of our needs and true cost estimates that is validated by industry experts from public and private sector	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	2
The M&I sector bears the brunt of groundwater replenishment. Evaluate areas of greatest groundwater depletion and require entities directly contributing to the depletion to fund replenishment	1	6	7	2.43	34.00	0.65	1
True cost pricing for the commodity that is provided will help entities to better	2	4	8	2.43	34.00	0.76	3
Regional water impact fees	2	3	7	2.42	29.00	0.79	4
Regional infrastructure needs to be funded through regional structure only if more local system is not practical.	1	5	6	2.42	29.00	0.67	1
public/private partnerships	1	8	8	2.41	41.00	0.62	3
impact fees	1	8	8	2.41	41.00	0.62	3
Fees/taxes on groundwater use could generate a large fund while providing incentives for sound water management.	3	4	10	2.41	41.00	0.80	3
Water entities should agree to share resources to build infrastructure.	3	3	9	2.40	36.00	0.83	1
require developers to pay for infrastructure or renewable water supplies rather than the jurisdiction	3	4	9	2.38	38.00	0.81	1
Some water projects may have enough broad importance to justify regional or state funding by bonding and taxation.	1	8	7	2.38	38.00	0.62	3
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	4
Create a charge (royalty) on the use of water by mines and agriculture and all other users who may export products beyond the AMA that require water to make their product.	2	5	7	2.36	33.00	0.74	1
We need water storage infrastructure to insure water supplies in the event of long-term regional droughts and unexpected local/regional disruptions of supply	3	4	8	2.33	35.00	0.82	2
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	4
Effluent delivery needs to be funded by revenue bonds - no general obligation bonding. This way users pay for all infrastructure for effluent delivery systems.	-	8	4	2.33	28.00	0.49	2
the public has to be educated that water is no longer cheap	2	4	6	2.33	28.00	0.78	2
WIFA loans are the lowest cost alternative, requires bond elections--given the "mood" of the electorate, no one is looking forward to a bond election	1	9	6	2.31	37.00	0.60	3
if you develop a comprehensive plan which identifies solutions, you can make a stronger argument for funding	2	7	7	2.31	37.00	0.70	3
hookup fees	3	5	8	2.31	37.00	0.79	3
Entities needing the infrastructure could work together - this has been done in the NW	-	10	4	2.29	32.00	0.47	2
So must all water users. The maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure that serves existing development must be paid for by existing users. End the subsidies here, too.	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	2

Question 5: How can water infrastructure for the region be funded?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
The new water infrastructure must be funded by the developers up-front. There is a situation in Pinal where the developer did not sell the planned number of houses, now he is going back to new homeowners to double their water rates a second time. We have a similar situation in Rancho Sahuarita where the developer is trying to bail out of a water company that is losing money.	3	4	7	2.29	32.00	0.83	2
Develop regional water bank that can recharge water and bundle water rights from existing holders. Should have taxing authority but also capability of inter-governmental financing with utilities and governments.	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	1
consider bonding so cost is spread across the board	2	6	6	2.29	32.00	0.73	1
charge the true cost - that will be self limiting	4	2	8	2.29	32.00	0.91	1
impact fees	3	2	6	2.27	25.00	0.90	4
any proposals to use all of the CAP allocation and infrastructure investments of any provider must compensate that provider/ratepayers	2	4	5	2.27	25.00	0.79	1
Considering the state benefits from mining and ag activities, but those activities are concentrated in distinct locations in the state. utilize state incentives to encourage mining and ag to directly utilize renewable water resources and/or invest in construction of infrastructure in strategic locations	2	7	6	2.27	34.00	0.70	1
Funding for regional system needs to be established through an independent water entity and not an existing lead government entity.	3	5	7	2.27	34.00	0.80	1
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	4
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	4
Sharing of finance options, pooling of resources	1	7	4	2.25	27.00	0.62	4
End users will always use the cheapest water which is not always best for the region - cost structures need to allow more flexibility, but that is anti-utility thinking	1	8	4	2.23	29.00	0.60	1
Each water rate must be self sustaining based on the providers need.	1	9	4	2.21	31.00	0.58	2
Infrastructure with clear, broad community benefits should be funded broadly. But when benefits are concentrated in few users - they should pay.	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	2
Stop all subsidies and get to true pricing of the cost of deliver - apart from the water itself. Both need to be market priced - base upon replacement cost. Rates need to be adjusted accordingly.	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	2
The development of storm water recharge in the area would increase resources substantially.	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	2
We need to develop a Water Master Plan for the region.	4	3	7	2.21	31.00	0.89	2
Our current infrastructure is a hodgepodge across our region. The cost will be borne by ratepayers so rate structure, conservation and pro economic growth policy to expand the base will be key.	2	7	5	2.21	31.00	0.70	1

Question 5: How can water infrastructure for the region be funded?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
A significant share of the costs of water infrastructure is incurred to meet the needs of future users - particularly users who don't even live here. Consequently, financing solutions need to be focused on long term bonds that will be paid by the beneficiaries.	3	5	6	2.21	31.00	0.80	3
take advantage of federal and state funding programs	2	8	5	2.20	33.00	0.68	3
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	4
per COT study - majority of urban use is for landscaping - change model and use greywater and educate public to wasteful practices	4	5	7	2.19	35.00	0.83	1
We should earmark a share of any tax on water to regional planning that has an enforcement element agreed to by all stakeholders.	3	8	6	2.18	37.00	0.73	3
a combination of federal, state, and local, in a coordinated process	3	8	6	2.18	37.00	0.73	3
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.	4	2	6	2.17	26.00	0.94	4
Water should be rate based not subsidized with taxes	5	-	7	2.17	26.00	1.03	4
create an ADD sinking fund	3	4	5	2.17	26.00	0.83	1
Create a surcharge on all water use (Wells included) to pay for the overall infrastructure to bring in more water to the AMAA.	4	3	6	2.15	28.00	0.90	1
If water were priced at its true value, water system managers would have the funds to properly operate and maintain infrastructure.	4	4	6	2.14	30.00	0.86	2
We need to be certain we have the water resources for the infrastructure (such as the GV dueling pipelines)	5	2	7	2.14	30.00	0.95	2
Effluent/reclaimed needs to have funding from GO bonds to make reuse more affordable and recognizing county wide benefits for reuse	3	7	5	2.13	32.00	0.74	1
Create regional entity with taxing authority for members	4	5	6	2.13	32.00	0.83	1
costs should be a reflection of use and credit should be given for conservation and site specific recharge - need metering	4	5	6	2.13	32.00	0.83	1
infrastructure need is not understood by most citizens	3	3	4	2.10	21.00	0.88	4
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	4
Developers should pay for new growth it should not be placed on existing customers	4	2	5	2.09	23.00	0.94	4
How to structure a regional administration without creating another bloated expensive, inefficient, tax-generating level of (regional) government?	3	4	4	2.09	23.00	0.83	1
If a jurisdiction or entity cannot afford to finance its infrastructure needs, then they could scale back their infrastructure needs	3	5	4	2.08	25.00	0.79	4
Let growth pay for itself. New growth should have new rules.	4	3	5	2.08	25.00	0.90	4

Question 5: How can water infrastructure for the region be funded?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
utilize the way Power companies ,Providers .Generation. and Transmission entities do theirs.	2	7	3	2.08	25.00	0.67	1
Through a Regional Water Authority taxes can be levied to fund infrastructure as well as the purchase of added water resources.	5	3	6	2.07	29.00	0.92	2
We should be building now, costs have declined significantly during the current recession	4	5	5	2.07	29.00	0.83	3
Each water provider is responsible for their own infrastructure to burden others is inappropriate.	5	4	6	2.07	31.00	0.88	2
pool resources on a macro level	4	6	5	2.07	31.00	0.80	3
Limit infrastructure investment through smart planning.	5	5	6	2.06	33.00	0.85	1
sales tax framework similar to the Regional Transportation Plan	5	5	6	2.06	33.00	0.85	3
Federal grants to supplement locally raised resources.	6	4	7	2.06	35.00	0.90	3
move towards more decentralized, small-scale infrastructure - for example harvesting rainwater, greywater, and stormwater on individual sites	6	7	6	2.00	38.00	0.82	3
Determine the life cycle analysis of delivery costs, including lost environmental services, divide by population, charge the cost.	5	8	5	2.00	36.00	0.77	3
Include Exempt wells in the taxation scheme	6	3	6	2.00	30.00	0.93	1
Establishment of a statewide or regional "infrastructure bank"	5	7	5	2.00	34.00	0.79	3
We must distinguish between current water users (existing houses, existing industrial uses, existing ag uses) and future additions to the water needs of the region. Additional water needs must pay full cost of their new water supply.	3	7	3	2.00	26.00	0.71	2
We need to determine the bang for the buck.	4	5	4	2.00	26.00	0.82	2
A large portion of the region has invested greatly in infrastructure - should they be required to help out others who have yet to invest?	5	3	5	2.00	26.00	0.91	2
With this Legislature, water rates	5	6	5	2.00	32.00	0.82	3
Form a regional bonding entity for all users/providers to participate	3	7	3	2.00	26.00	0.71	1
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	4
Need a regional district to develop infrastructure to deliver water south and east to green valley	3	6	3	2.00	24.00	0.74	1
This is really the bottom line question for many interests in this "discussion" "localize" benefits and "regionalize" costs	3	4	3	2.00	20.00	0.82	4
The region should pool resources to buy more surface water for the region.	5	4	5	2.00	28.00	0.88	2
develop a water technology industrial center, silicon valley model	6	4	5	1.93	29.00	0.88	3
amend WIFA to fund such projects and use their loan/grant program already established	4	7	3	1.93	27.00	0.73	1
Create an AMA sized water authority that controls all water use in the AMA	6	3	5	1.93	27.00	0.92	1

Question 5: How can water infrastructure for the region be funded?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
Since funding will be one of the major difficulties, temporarily avoid the issue until governance arrangement is finalized	5	4	4	1.92	25.00	0.86	1
infrastructure for water is like a highway system; local, regional and Nat'l government funding	4	4	3	1.91	21.00	0.83	4
Establish recharge storage fee to fund projects	5	8	3	1.88	30.00	0.72	1
provide ADWR with ability to add tax to water bills proportional to local benefit of service area	6	4	4	1.86	26.00	0.86	1
Tucson Water has to stop thinking it is the big dog and taking a protectionist approach to its "assets".	6	3	4	1.85	24.00	0.90	2
expand AMA to be watershed based - impacts within watershed and outside AMA are not able to be accounted for	6	3	4	1.85	24.00	0.90	1
By making the beneficiaries pay, NOT imposing a "regional impact fee"	6	2	4	1.83	22.00	0.94	4
Water tax based on proportionate share of total water used within the AMA	6	7	3	1.81	29.00	0.75	3
tax credits to encourage private investment	5	9	2	1.81	29.00	0.66	3
use ADWR recovery well tax instead of going to State General fund	6	6	3	1.80	27.00	0.77	1
property taxes	8	6	4	1.78	32.00	0.81	3
Community facility district on existing residents?	4	7	1	1.75	21.00	0.62	2
grants	7	6	3	1.75	28.00	0.77	3
Federal infrastructure loan programs have historically been a tool for infrastructure finance, but in the current era, that seems less likely.	6	6	2	1.71	24.00	0.73	3
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	4
Only from within the community for community needs.	8	1	4	1.69	22.00	0.95	2
Analyze standards such as arsenic levels that create such expenses for small water companies. Just because we can measure more finite levels, does not mean that they are bad.	8	3	3	1.64	23.00	0.84	3
Which kind of infrastructure are we talking about? For desalination? Waste water/effluent treatment? Piping water from elsewhere? It's part of the confusion of these debates.	7	3	2	1.58	19.00	0.79	3
No funds from existing users should be spent on expanding the capacity of the regional water infrastructure capacity.	9	2	3	1.57	22.00	0.85	2
The history has been support from the Federal government. A trust fund like the highway trust fund would help solve our infrastructure issues.	9	2	3	1.57	22.00	0.85	2
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.	7	2	2	1.55	17.00	0.82	4
Create a statewide water taxing agency	9	3	2	1.50	21.00	0.76	1
Let's use a Pima County bond as an example. How do 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!	6	3	1	1.50	15.00	0.71	4

Question 5: How can water infrastructure for the region be funded?	L	M	H	Avg. Score	Total	STD	Sess #
multiple state coalition with shared needs	7	1	2	1.50	15.00	0.85	4
Privatize all water use and let free market dictate use and price.	10	3	2	1.47	22.00	0.74	1
by local jurisdictions	9	4	1	1.43	20.00	0.65	1
Sin tax	10	4	1	1.40	21.00	0.63	3
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	8	2	1	1.36	15.00	0.67	4
As I said in another questions, 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!	8	1	1	1.30	13.00	0.67	4
Tax the rich.	12	-	2	1.29	18.00	0.73	2
Use all the water we can possibly find, use it, and expect others to pay for it, including future generations.	12	1	1	1.21	17.00	0.58	3
deficit spending	14	-	1	1.13	17.00	0.52	3
IT's easy--somebody else should pay	11	-	-	1.00	11.00	0.00	4