

State Legislative  
Water Policy  
Resolutions  
of the  
Board of Directors  
of the  
Arizona Municipal  
Water Users  
Association

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### **ISSUE PAPERS**

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Issue C	Funding Rural Water Resources Development: Conditions Antecedent and Funding Principles

**RESOLUTION**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION  
REGARDING**

**THE 1980 GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT AND SAFE-YIELD**

**WHEREAS**, the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association represents the Cities of Avondale, Chandler, Glendale, Goodyear, Mesa, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, and the Town of Gilbert in the development of urban water policy for Maricopa County; and

**WHEREAS**, the 1980 Groundwater Management Act established the goal of safe-yield---a long-term balance between the amount of groundwater withdrawn and the amount replenished---for the Phoenix, Tucson, and Prescott Active Management Areas; and

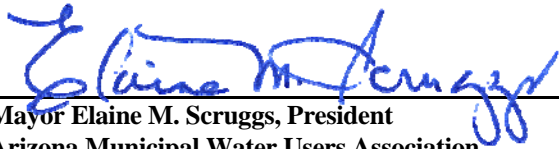
**WHEREAS**, safe-yield will not be achieved so long as groundwater mining continues in the Phoenix, Tucson, and Prescott Active Management Areas.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of Directors of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association that the Association urges the Arizona State Legislature to resist any efforts to repeal, directly or indirectly, the safe-yield management goal; and

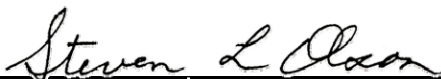
**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Arizona State Legislature require that those who propose changes to the 1980 Groundwater Management Act **must** address the following:

1. What might the proposed change do in terms of groundwater mining? Will it be increased? Decreased? Or will the proposed change have little or no impact on the level of groundwater mining?
2. What might the proposed change mean for the achievement of safe-yield? Will it be more difficult? Easier? Or will the proposed change have little or no impact on the achievement of safe-yield?
3. If groundwater mining will be increased and the achievement of safe-yield made more difficult by the proposed change, why is that justified?
4. Will other persons or water users be affected by the proposed change, and, if so, how?

**DATED THIS 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY 2007**

  
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**Mayor Elaine M. Scruggs, President  
Arizona Municipal Water Users Association**

**ATTEST:**

  
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**Steven L. Olson, Executive Director  
Arizona Municipal Water Users Association**

ISSUE A     THE 1980 GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT AND SAFE-YIELDThe 1980 Groundwater Management Act

Responding to the hazards associated with groundwater overdraft or mining, that is, withdrawing more groundwater than is recharged or replenished, and to federal policy linking continued funding of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) to effective and comprehensive groundwater regulation, the Arizona State Legislature enacted the 1980 Groundwater Management Act (GMA).

The GMA's declaration of policy states that, "The Legislature finds that...withdrawal of groundwater is greatly in excess of the safe annual yield and that this...is threatening to do substantial injury to the general economy and welfare of this state and its citizens....It is, therefore, declared to be the public policy of this state that...it is necessary to provide a framework for the comprehensive management and regulation of...groundwater in this state." (§ 45-401)

The framework for the comprehensive management and regulation of groundwater is found in a set of five groundwater management plans. "The plans shall include a continuing mandatory conservation program...designed to achieve reductions in withdrawals of groundwater." (§ 45-563)

These sections of the GMA encompass the basic objectives of AMWUA's municipal groundwater management philosophy---the achievement of safe-yield and an end to groundwater mining in the Phoenix Active Management Area (AMA).

Safe-Yield

The management goal of the Phoenix, Prescott and Tucson AMAs is safe-yield by January 1, 2025 which provides a long-term balance between the amount of groundwater mined and the amount of water artificially, naturally and incidentally recharged or replenished. Under safe-yield conditions, groundwater users in the Phoenix AMA can normally depend upon withdrawing only that amount of groundwater which has been or will be replenished. Groundwater in excess of that which has been replenished can be mined only when the renewable portion of the total water supply is inadequate to meet the then existing level of demand. To employ a banking metaphor, safe-yield means that Phoenix AMA's capital (groundwater) is saved for emergencies (drought) and only the interest earned (amount of groundwater replenished) may be routinely spent. The achievement of safe-yield means that future growth and development in the Phoenix AMA cannot rely on groundwater mined in the Phoenix AMA. Groundwater can be used, but only to the extent it is or will be replenished.

## Ending Groundwater Mining

Groundwater mining must be ended to achieve safe-yield and halt the overdraft. The physical and economic impacts of groundwater mining are serious: the ground can sink or subside; large cracks or fissures can form in the land surface; water quality problems can arise; and as groundwater levels decline, pumping costs increase. And, finally, since mined groundwater is essentially a non-renewable resource, groundwater mining today leaves less groundwater available to meet future needs and emergencies.

Groundwater mining in the Phoenix AMA can be ended in a number of ways: implementing conservation programs, substituting other kinds of water, such as effluent, for mined groundwater, replenishing the groundwater aquifer through artificial recharge, augmenting existing supplies, developing renewable supplies, such as CAP water, and purchasing existing groundwater mining rights and retiring them from use - not transferring them to another use.

It is incumbent that Phoenix AMA water resource management efforts move forward in all of these areas so that groundwater mining will be halted and safe-yield achieved.

Although the GMA was nationally recognized as an effective progressive model for water management when it was passed in 1980, it could not contemplate all possible water management scenarios. Amendments would be necessary over time. However, any amendments to the GMA must address the following issues:

1. What might the proposed change do in terms of groundwater mining? Will it increase? Decrease? Or will it have little or no impact?
2. What might the proposed change mean for the achievement of safe-yield? Will it be more difficult? Easier? Or will it have little or no impact?
3. If groundwater mining will be increased and the achievement of safe-yield made more difficult by the proposed change, why is that justified?
4. Will other persons or water users be affected by the proposed change? If so, how?

**RESOLUTION**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION  
REGARDING**

**THE 1980 GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT AND RURAL ARIZONA**

**WHEREAS**, the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association represents the Cities of Avondale, Chandler, Glendale, Goodyear, Mesa, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, and the Town of Gilbert in the development of urban water policy for Maricopa County; and

**WHEREAS**, the 1980 Groundwater Management Act (GMA) established Active Management Areas, including the Phoenix Active Management Area, within which the GMA places limits on rights to withdraw groundwater, regulates the drilling of new wells, requires the metering of wells, the reporting of water use, the conservation of water, and prohibits new subdivisions for which there is not a 100-year assured water supply; and

**WHEREAS**, the 1980 Groundwater Management Act does not apply outside of Active Management Areas; meaning, that in rural Arizona there are no restrictions on the drilling of new wells, no limitations on new uses of groundwater, no requirements to meter wells or conserve water, and that lots in subdivisions may be sold even if there is not a 100-year adequate water supply; and

**WHEREAS**, the decision to subject only urban Arizona to intensive water management was based in part on the assumptions that rural Arizona did not have any serious water supply problems and would not experience any significant growth pressures, which assumptions have proven invalid causing many to be concerned that if a long-term water supply is not developed to meet the needs of the existing population and provide for future growth in rural Arizona, the health and welfare of the entire state will be at risk; and

**WHEREAS**, the impacts of the 1980 Groundwater Management Act's water management provisions have proven significant and beneficial for municipal providers within Active Management Areas, not the least of which is a drought insurance program; and

**WHEREAS**, rural Arizona may benefit from some of the water management concepts in the 1980 Groundwater Management Act so long as such water management concepts are adopted in a manner that reflects the varied local conditions in rural Arizona.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of Directors of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association that the Association urges the Arizona State Legislature to provide rural Arizona, with the water management tools that can help rural Arizona to ensure its future prosperity by passing legislation to:

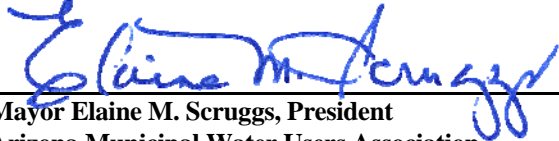
1. Prohibit the Arizona Department of Real Estate from issuing a public report to allow the sale of subdivided land, including dry-lot subdivisions, unless the Arizona Department of Water Resources has determined that there is an adequate water supply available to support the proposed subdivision.

An "adequate water supply" means:


- a. Sufficient groundwater, surface water, or effluent of adequate quality will be legally and continuously available to satisfy the water needs of the proposed, new residential use for at least 100 years; and
  - b. The financial capability has been demonstrated to construct the water facilities necessary to make the supply of water available for the proposed, new residential use, including a delivery system and any storage facilities or treatment works.
2. A private well to serve a new residential use may not be drilled without demonstrating an adequate water supply to the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

3. The Arizona Department of Water Resources must be given the authority to enforce water conservation requirements for all water users.
4. All wells must be metered or use an Arizona Department of Water Resources-approved measuring device with the amount of water withdrawn annually reported to the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

**DATED THIS 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY 2007**

  
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**Mayor Elaine M. Scruggs, President**  
**Arizona Municipal Water Users Association**

**ATTEST:**

  
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**Steven L. Olson, Executive Director**  
**Arizona Municipal Water Users Association**

ISSUE B     THE 1980 GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT AND RURAL ARIZONAIntroduction

On June 12, 1980, the Arizona Legislature passed the Groundwater Management Act (GMA) of 1980, legislation at that time nationally acclaimed as the most comprehensive law to manage and regulate groundwater use in the country. The GMA quantified and regulated rights to withdraw groundwater in hydro-geographic areas of the state where the overdraft, or mining, of groundwater was most severe and/or where competition for rights to groundwater was so intense that litigation was the norm. These hydro-geographic areas are called Active Management Areas (AMAs). Within AMAs, the GMA identifies and places limits on rights to withdraw groundwater, regulates the drilling of new wells, and requires the metering of wells and reporting of water use to the Arizona Department of Water Resources (DWR). Significantly, the GMA also requires water users to conserve water pursuant to a series of five management plans adopted by DWR every 10 years and prohibits new subdivisions for which there is not a 100-year assured water supply (AWS).

With the establishment of AMAs that include most of Arizona's population and subjecting those areas to intensive water management requirements, the GMA effectively divided the state into AMA Arizona (or for lack of a better term "urban" Arizona) in which a precondition to further growth and development is the demonstration of the physical and legal availability of water, and non-AMA Arizona (or again for lack of a better term "rural" Arizona) in which there is no such precondition to growth and development.

Outside of AMAs, the GMA requires little regulation of groundwater use. With the exception of Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas (areas in which only acres of farmland that were historically irrigated may continue to be irrigated), outside of an AMA any person may withdraw groundwater for a reasonable and beneficial use. There are no restrictions to drill a new well, no limitations on new uses of groundwater, and no enforceable requirements to meter wells or conserve water. Although the developer of a proposed subdivision must submit evidence to DWR showing the adequacy of the water supply for the subdivision, the developer may sell lots in the subdivision even if DWR has determined that the water supply was inadequate. Moreover, it is unclear whether city and county governments have the authority to deny a subdivision solely on the basis of an inadequate water supply.

The decision to subject urban Arizona to intensive water management was based in part on the assumption that rural Arizona did not have serious water supply problems and the companion assumption that it would not experience any significant growth pressures. These assumptions are now invalid. In the past decade, many rural areas have become popular places to establish residences, businesses and communities. In some areas, the growth rates in Arizona's rural counties have been among the highest in the nation. However, the development of water supplies to support current and projected growth has lagged behind. In many rural areas, shallow aquifers are being drained, wells are going dry and water is being hauled. These conditions are not solely related to drought. In many instances, they result from water supplies that are not sufficient to support the area's growth. Many in the state rural as well as urban interests, are

concerned that if a long-term water supply is not developed to meet the needs of the existing population and provide for future growth in rural Arizona, the health and welfare of the entire state will be at risk.

The impacts of the GMA mandatory conservation programs and the assured water supply requirements in the Phoenix AMA have been significant. The success of these programs as water management tools, coupled with the goal of safe-yield, have potential application to the water management efforts in rural Arizona.

### Conservation in the Phoenix AMA

The GMA requires DWR to adopt a series of management plans for each AMA that includes a continuing mandatory conservation program for all persons withdrawing groundwater in the AMA. Are these conservation requirements working in the Phoenix AMA? The evidence seems to so indicate but that may be more a recognition of the rapid urbanization of farmland. Industrial users must use the latest commercially available conservation technology, consistent with reasonable economic return. Municipal use is increasing absolutely as the population grows but, comparatively speaking, progress is measurable. For example, in the City of Phoenix, although population has increased 33% in the past 15 years, water use per person has actually dropped 17% during that period and 27% since peak use in 1990. More conservation can be achieved, but the trend lines are in the right direction. The agricultural, municipal and industrial sectors are becoming more efficient. A “culture of conservation” has developed.

In the Phoenix AMA since 1980, in excess of \$35 million has been expended by municipal water providers on their water conservation programs. With some notable exceptions like the exceptions of the Town of Payson and the City of Flagstaff, water conservation efforts and programs have not been a high priority in rural Arizona. However, due to the drought and rapid development in rural areas, water conservation has become an issue for policy makers. Not only is conservation the most important way to extend existing water supplies, it can be the most cost effective.

Water conservation must be a key element in any water management effort, and central to any water conservation program is universal metering. Universal metering produces the critical data necessary for real planning and provides a basis for an efficient water conservation plan that recognizes the importance of rate structure. Since 1980, municipal water providers in the Phoenix AMA have required metering of all connections and have adopted water rate structures designed to encourage water conservation. The number of un-metered connections served by municipal water providers in rural Arizona is unknown as is the number of municipal providers without a rate structure that encourages conservation.

### Assured Water Supply Requirements in the Safe-Yield Phoenix AMA

Simply put, an AWS means that sufficient water of adequate quality must be continuously and legally available to satisfy the proposed subdivision’s water use for 100 years. The proposed water use must also be consistent with the achievement of the AMA’s management goal. The safe-yield management goal, in an operational context, means that it is state water management policy within safe-yield AMAs to, over time, halt municipal groundwater mining, that is, withdrawing and using groundwater in excess of the amount the safe-yield AMA’s groundwater

aquifers are being recharged or replenished. The AWS requirement means that cities and subdivisions cannot grow on mined groundwater. Originally included as a consumer protection measure to prevent the sale of land without water to uninformed homebuyers, the AWS requirements have become one of the GMA's most effective, if not the most effective, water management tools. Indeed, the consequences of the AWS requirements in safe-yield AMAs for municipal water providers have been more far-reaching than initially anticipated. Some of the most significant implications are:

#### Drought Insurance

Since mined groundwater withdrawn in a safe-yield AMA cannot be used to demonstrate an AWS, growth cannot occur on mined groundwater. Groundwater not depleted today will be there for use tomorrow. The AWS program is a drought insurance program. In essence, the GMA provides a basic drought plan for safe-yield AMAs.

#### Expanded Planning Horizons

The water resources planning horizon for the vast majority of municipal water providers in AMAs changed almost immediately from a short-term horizon of five to ten years to a long-term horizon of 50 to 100 years to comply with the AWS requirements. The development of comprehensive municipal water resources plans are now the rule, rather than the exception, in urban Arizona.

#### Renewable Water Supply Utilization and Investments

The AWS requirements have measurably increased the utilization of renewable water supplies and decreased dependence on groundwater. Municipal water providers recognized that mined groundwater could not provide a water supply for the growing and expanding municipal sector in safe-yield AMAs. Municipal water providers in safe-yield AMAs planned and acted accordingly; they sought alternative, renewable water supplies. Since 1980 in the Phoenix AMA, municipal water providers' capital expenditures for surface water treatment and delivery systems, renewable supply acquisitions, water reclamation systems, and recharge activities are at least \$1.5 billion. Unfortunately, the use of Arizona's renewable water supplies may have reached sustainability limits. The purchase and transfer of surface water rights and Colorado River contracts may provide new sources of supply.

#### Increased Effluent Reuse

Approximately all of the effluent currently produced by municipal water providers in the Phoenix AMA today is either exchanged for potable water or reused somewhere in the Phoenix AMA. The assured water supply has encouraged effluent reuse. Rural Arizona is well aware that reclaimed effluent will be an important component of its water resource portfolio.

### Importation of Groundwater: Water Farms

Since new growth cannot occur on groundwater mined in a safe-yield AMA, a number of municipal water providers in the Phoenix AMA purchased “water farms” in rural Arizona and in the Pinal AMA, a non-safe-yield AMA. However, groundwater is generally, now, no longer transportable between groundwater basins. Rural Arizona and many safe-yield AMA residents believe that groundwater should be reserved only for use in the basin in which it is withdrawn. Rural Arizona may have to revisit this issue, sooner rather than later.

### Water Resources Related Fees

Complying with the GMA, the AWS requirements and growth-related costs is expensive. Since the passage of the GMA in 1980, customers of the largest municipal water providers in the Phoenix AMA have faced the imposition of, or large increases in, impact fees for water and wastewater development as well as, in some cases, special fees for water resource acquisitions. Water-related impact and/or acquisition fees levied in non-AMA Arizona are beginning to approach, and in some cases exceed, those levied in the AMAs. The water impact/acquisition fees levied by the Town of Payson and the Cities of Flagstaff and Williams are significant. However, most of non-AMA Arizona lags behind.

### Direct Recharge Programs (Underground Storage Facilities)

Municipal water providers in the Phoenix AMA initiated and were the strongest supporters behind the mid-1980 legislative efforts to introduce and implement a direct recharge program using Colorado River or CAP water that would otherwise have remained in the River. In direct recharge, water is physically added to an aquifer, typically through spreading basins or injection wells. Through 2005 nearly one million acre-feet of primarily CAP water and effluent have been directly stored underground in the Phoenix AMA. Water stored underground can be used to firm up surface water supplies during droughts or to demonstrate an AWS. Rural municipal water providers appear well aware of the centrality of the direct recharge of effluent to their future.

### In Lieu Recharge Programs (Groundwater Savings Facilities)

Use of in lieu recharge programs or groundwater savings facilities is another water resource management tool employed in AMAs. In these kinds of recharge projects, a person (a municipal water provider or the Arizona Water Bank) with access to an excess supply of renewable water (typically excess CAP water) makes this water economically available to a person (an irrigation district or farmer) who otherwise would have pumped groundwater. The person with the renewable water then earns credits which can be recovered at a later date. Through 2006, it is estimated that close to two million acre-feet of such credits will have been registered in the Phoenix AMA. These credits also can be used to firm up surface water supplies during droughts or to demonstrate an AWS. It is problematic whether the concept of in lieu recharge holds any meaningful promise for

most of the rest of Arizona. One first needs “access” to an “excess” supply of renewable water. Both “access” and “excess” are in short supply in most of rural Arizona.

### What the State Legislature Should Do

In this upcoming legislative session, the Legislature must address the lack of rural water planning and management in rural Arizona. The strict application of the active management area approach is not appropriate for many areas of rural Arizona. However, there are aspects of the GMA that would have practical application in rural areas. Management goals and plans should reflect local conditions. The Arizona State Legislature must provide rural Arizona with the water management tools that can help to ensure its future prosperity. At minimum, the Legislature is urged to recognize that the water management situation in rural Arizona requires the following:

1. Prohibit the Arizona Department of Real Estate from issuing a public report to allow the sale of subdivided land, including dry-lot subdivisions, unless the Arizona Department of Water Resources has determined that there is an adequate water supply available to support the proposed subdivision.

An “adequate water supply” means:

- a. Sufficient groundwater, surface water, or effluent of adequate quality will be legally and continuously available to satisfy the water needs of the proposed, new residential use for at least 100 years; and
  - b. The financial capability has been demonstrated to construct the water facilities necessary to make the supply of water available for the proposed, new residential use, including a delivery system and any storage facilities or treatment works.
2. A private well to serve a new residential use **may not** be drilled without demonstrating an adequate water supply to DWR.
  3. DWR must be given the authority to enforce water conservation requirements for all water users.
  4. All wells must be metered or use a DWR-approved measuring device with the amount of water withdrawn annually reported to DWR.

**RESOLUTION**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION  
REGARDING**

**FUNDING RURAL WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT:  
CONDITIONS ANTECEDENT AND FUNDING PRINCIPLES**

**WHEREAS**, the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association represents the Cities of Avondale, Chandler, Glendale, Goodyear, Mesa, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, and the Town of Gilbert in the development of urban water policy for Maricopa County; and

**WHEREAS**, in MANY AREAS OF rural Arizona the absence of the financial wherewithal to plan for and to acquire the water resources and construct the water and wastewater infrastructure (herein after referred to as water resource development) necessary to meet the needs of the current and future population presents, perhaps, the most significant obstacle to the future economic vitality of rural Arizona; and

**WHEREAS**, when coupled with the lack of technical assistance, inadequate hydrogeologic data, and limited information about the amount and patterns of water use, the problem is only compounded; and

**WHEREAS**, conditions antecedent must be met before the member cities and town of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association will join with the rest of the Arizona water community to consider how to equitably fund the water resource development in rural Arizona that will be necessary to support the needs of current and future residents.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** by the Board of Directors of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association that the Association urges the Arizona State Legislature to establish in statute the following conditions antecedent:

1. Prohibit the Arizona Department of Real Estate from issuing a public report to allow the sale of subdivided land, including dry-lot subdivisions, unless the Arizona Department of Water Resources has determined that there is an adequate water supply available to support the proposed subdivision.

An “adequate water supply” means:

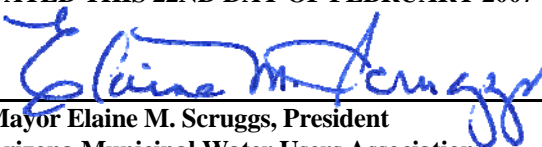
- a. Sufficient groundwater, surface water, or effluent of adequate quality will be legally and continuously available to satisfy the water needs of the proposed, new residential use for at least 100 years; and
  - b. The financial capability has been demonstrated to construct the water facilities necessary to make the supply of water available for the proposed, new residential use, including a delivery system and any storage facilities or treatment works.
2. The Arizona Department of Water Resources is given the authority to enforce conservation requirements for all water users.
  3. All wells must be metered or use an Arizona Department of Water Resources-approved measuring device with the amount of water withdrawn annually reported to the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that assuming the conditions antecedent are met and that the Arizona State Legislature establishes a funding program for rural water resource development, the Board of Directors of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association urges that the funding program incorporates the following funding principles:

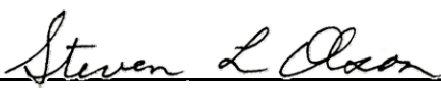
1. The costs of funding rural water resource development should not be the responsibility of the state or water users or taxpayers that are residents of Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima Counties.

2. New growth should pay for itself.
3. The ability of local and county governments to levy impact fees for water resource development should not be pre-empted.

**DATED THIS 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY 2007**

  
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**Mayor Elaine M. Scruggs, President**  
**Arizona Municipal Water Users Association**

**ATTEST:**

  
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**Steven L. Olson, Executive Director**  
**Arizona Municipal Water Users Association**

ISSUE C     FUNDING RURAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:  
CONDITIONS ANTECEDENT AND FUNDING PRINCIPLES

Introduction

There is little argument that in rural Arizona the absence of the financial resources to plan for and to acquire the water resources and construct the water and wastewater infrastructure (herein after referred to as water resource development) necessary to meet the needs of the current and future population presents, perhaps, the most significant obstacle to the future economic vitality of rural Arizona. When coupled with the lack of technical assistance, inadequate hydrogeologic data and limited information about the amount and patterns of water use, the problem is only compounded. The dilemma is, and has always been, money. Where will the funds come from to do what is needed in rural Arizona?

Funding options have been identified. Some of them include:

- Federal assistance
- State appropriations
- Private gifts, grants or donations
- Bonding
- Real estate transfer taxes
- Building permit fees
- Impact fees
- Property taxes
- Surcharges on water use

What institutional or governmental structure will be necessary to administer the funds? Do existing ones like the Arizona Department of Water Resources (DWR) or the Water Infrastructure Financing Authority or the Natural Resource Conservation Districts provide a workable foundation? Or might a multi-jurisdictional water facilities district or a new institutional structure based on watersheds, for example, prove more productive?

This issue paper, however, will not recommend any particular funding source or set of sources for water resource development in rural Arizona, nor will it suggest an appropriate administrative structure. Instead, this issue paper will identify conditions antecedent that must be realized before the member cities and town of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association will join with the rest of the Arizona water community to consider how to equitably fund the water resource development in rural Arizona that will be necessary to meet the needs of its current and future population. Assuming the conditions antecedent are met, some basic funding principles will also be set forth.

Conditions Antecedent

1. Prohibit the Arizona Department of Real Estate from issuing a public report to allow the sale of subdivided land, including dry-lot subdivisions, unless the Arizona Department of Water Resources has determined that there is an adequate water supply available to support the proposed subdivision.

An “adequate water supply” means:

- a. Sufficient groundwater, surface water or effluent of adequate quality will be legally and continuously available to satisfy the water needs of the proposed, new residential use for at least 100 years; and,
- b. The financial capability has been demonstrated to construct the water facilities necessary to make the supply of water available for the proposed, new residential use, including a delivery system and any storage facilities or treatment works.

Financing growth without an adequate water supply is tantamount to financing a train wreck.

2. DWR must be given the authority to enforce conservation requirements for all water users.

Conservation is a foundation of a water management plan and is one thing that can be accomplished without any hydrogeologic data.

3. All wells must be metered or use a DWR-approved measuring device with the amount of water withdrawn annually reported to DWR.

Efficient and prudent water management and water resources planning is impossible if one does not know how much water is being used and by whom.

### Funding Principles

1. The costs of funding rural water resource development should not be the responsibility of the state or water users or taxpayers that are residents of Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima Counties.

At this point in time, it is simply unrealistic for rural Arizona to expect the state and urban water users and taxpayers to fund its water resource development needs, even though many rural residents think it is the state’s fiduciary obligation to do so. Some in rural Arizona believe the state and rural water users and taxpayers actually financed the CAP for the benefit of urban Arizona. They contend that it is now rural Arizona’s turn to receive the same benefit. Apparently, some in rural Arizona do not understand that the CAP is being paid for by its water users and the taxpayers in

Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima Counties. State funding and rural tax monies are not involved.

2. New growth should pay for itself.

The financial burden of water resource development should be placed on the growth that creates the need for that development. Such can help ensure that existing rural and urban residents' water rates are cushioned from the financial impact of new water resource development costs.

3. The ability of local and county governments to levy impact fees for water resource development must not be impaired.

Assuming for a moment that there may eventually be a state program to assist rural water resource development, the ability to recognize and react to local conditions must not be pre-empted.

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