

Welcome!



Day Two of the EMS Basin Study Stakeholder Consultation Series

Note: Our plenary will be recorded today!

Today's Aims

- Refine the strategic arenas and strategies we identified yesterday, and add any example actions.
- Assess feasibility of the strategies, including strengths and challenges to implementation.
- Explore next steps



Our Agenda

:15	Welcome, Aims & Review
:45	Refine the Strategic Arenas and Strategies
:90	Assess feasibility of strategies
:15	Next Steps & Close

Let's Reflect on Yesterday's Work



IN YOUR BREAKOUT ROOM

Introduce yourself to your partners and share something that **stood out to you from yesterday's session.**

On return, write one thing you heard into the chat.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION

Great diversity of ideas!

Enjoyed the amount of participation from everyone.

Awesome Ideas!

The variety of ideas generated through conversation.

The ability to organize so many ideas!

The willingness of folks to consider a few "out of the box" ideas

Miro! The software tool works well.

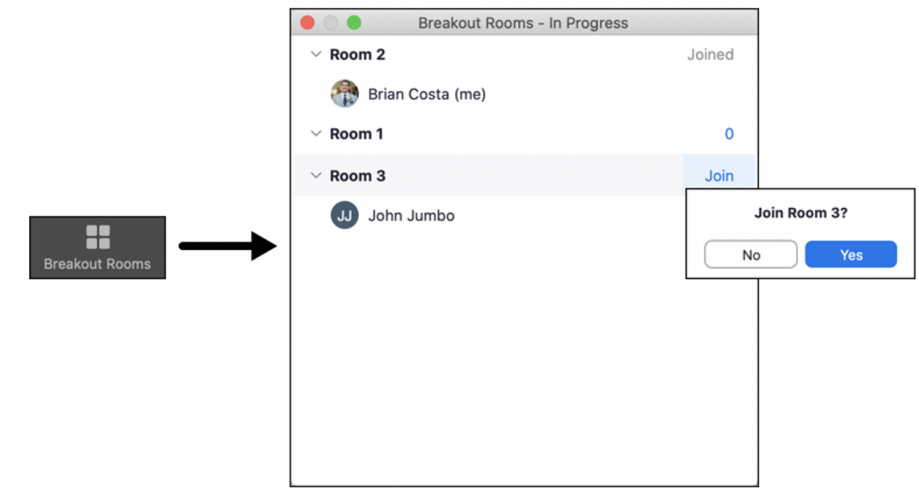
We were pleased with the level of overall participation. We heard some innovative and effective strategies and thought the Miro board process went well

The facilitators did an excellent job putting together the ideas and categories

Broad array of water resource mitigation options

Small group interaction

Our Groups for Today



Yesterday we created these "arenas" of strategies to address our water challenges.

Arena A:
Agriculture

Arena B: Diverse
Water Supply

Arena C:
Conservation
Arena D:
Regulations

Arena E:
Infrastructure
Arena F: Funding

Open the link in the chat to find your group assignment. If you are new today, or don't find your name, add your name to any open slot.



Strategy Refinement Working Groups

STEP ONE: REFINE 'STRATEGIES'

- Read through all the 'strategies' (**black stickies**). Consolidate and **agree on 3 to 5 key strategies** you would promote / support. (Try to reflect a diversity of the ideas held in the arena in your chosen strategies.)
- Write one strategy in each row of the table provided. Be as specific as possible (include action + description + context) i.e. *Develop small, targeted recharge projects that allow for recovery of water within the area of hydrologic impact.* or.....*Change assured water supply rules to allow additional groundwater pumping.*

STEP TWO: SELECT EXAMPLE ACTIONS

- After you add your 3 to 5 strategies, look back through the brainstormed actions (**colored stickies**) to agree on **1 to 3 sample action (s) to elevate**, as illustrative examples of each strategy. Be specific. (Example action: *Adjust maximum 100-year depth-to-water levels for withdrawing groundwater from 1,000 to 900 feet below land surface in the Phoenix AMA.*)

Arena A:
Agriculture

Arena B: Diverse
Water Supply

Arena C:
Conservation
Arena D:
Regulations

Arena E:
Infrastructure
Arena F: Funding



Arenas C & D Conservation and Regulations

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EXAMPLE ACTIONS

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- When group time is complete, facilitator will lead you through a review of the other group's work.

Arena C: Conservation

Reducing ground water pumping through conservation	Municipal water management	Conservation	Identify & implement demand management options
Developing conservation goals	Set water use goals for residential, commercial, and industrial sectors	Implement water conservation programs	Identify and implement demand management options
Implement water conservation programs	Implement water conservation programs	Implement water conservation programs	Implement water conservation programs

Arena D: Regulations

More Sustainable Policies for Water Management	Modify existing water regulations to be more Pinal AMA compatible	Aquifer health and management	Implement regulatory changes
Implement water conservation programs	Implement water conservation programs	Implement water conservation programs	Implement water conservation programs
Implement water conservation programs	Implement water conservation programs	Implement water conservation programs	Implement water conservation programs

Who?

Strategic Arena A: ADD ARENA NAME
Strategy name / description. (Could include some illustrative actions to help describe it)
Strategy described in a sentence or two...
Illustrative example action

Strategy Analysis Working Groups

We're going to return to our strategies and analyze their feasibility with a series of questions in the existing table.



Strategic Arena A: ADD ARENA NAME	Describe the Benefits of Successful Implementation (who would benefit and how?)	Describe the risks and negative impacts of successful implementation (who would be impacted?)	Describe the challenges of implementing the strategy	Describe how the strategy can be scaled locally and/or regionally	Additional thoughts on feasibility?
Strategy name / description. (Could include some illustrative actions to help describe it)	Consider social, cultural and environmental as well as organizations or people	Consider social, cultural and environmental as well as organizations or people	Consider regulatory, legal, policy, and operational constraints	Consider local efforts like injection wells compared to regional efforts like a GSF or wheeling water	Consider things like Cost effectiveness? Existing resources to support? Political will? How you would rank as a priority? Anything else ...
Fully utilize reclaimed water supplies such as groundwater recharge and DPR.	<div>Incorporate rainwater capture in local building codes.</div> <div>Build a treatment plant</div>	<div>1/3 to 1/2 of the water supply could be met with renewables</div> <div>Primary beneficiaries: Municipal water users</div>	<div>Public health risks</div> <div>PR and Public Opinion backlash</div>	<div>Regulations restrict use in agriculture</div> <div>Providers don't provide class A level effluent, or transportation limitations</div> <div>Can be done at a neighborhood or county level</div> <div>SROG-like institution or county control required for regional implementation</div>	<div>This would be a priority for us.</div>

Afterwards, your facilitator will lead you through a "Gallery Walk" to view and comment on the work of other groups.

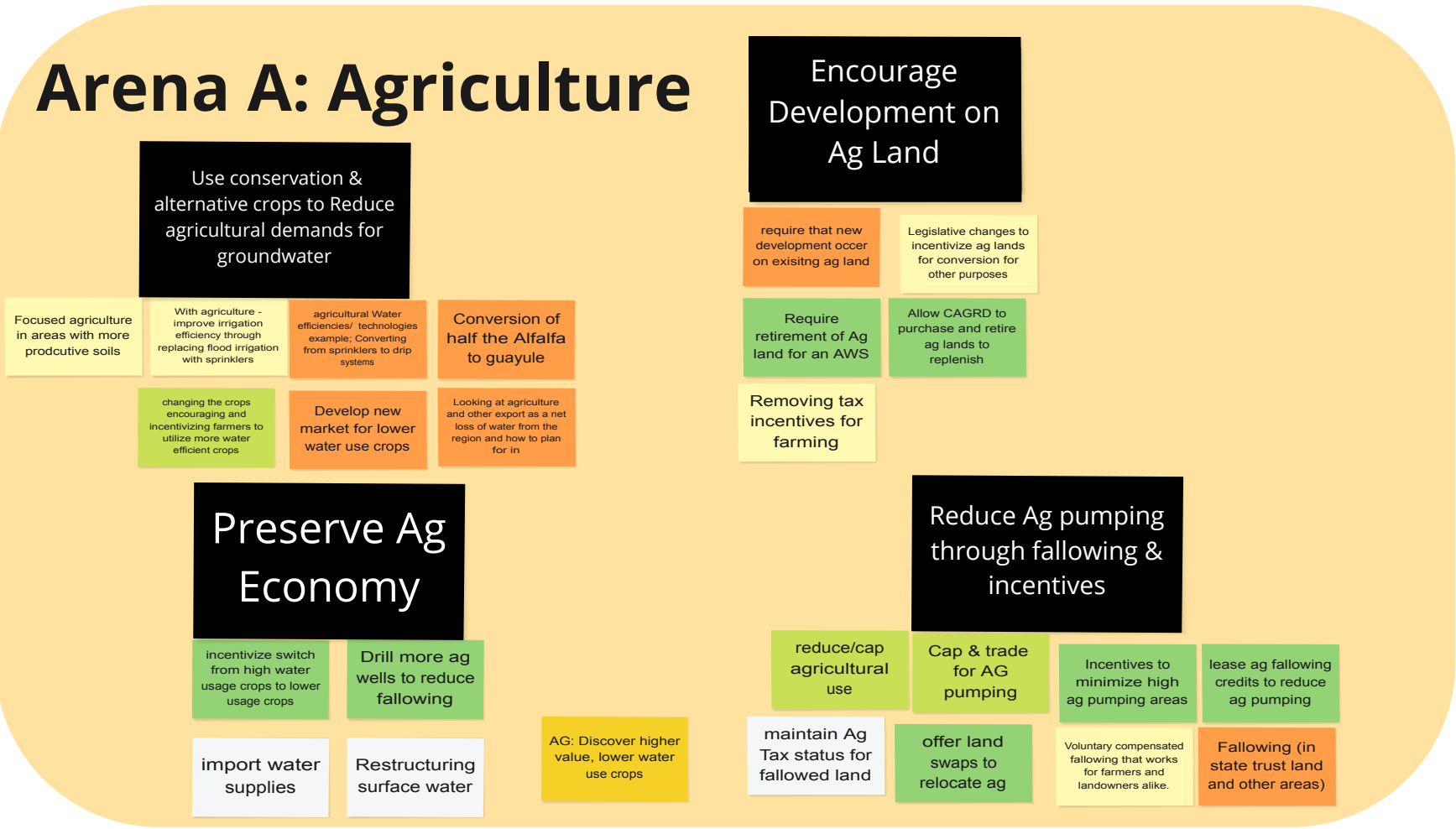
Arena A Agriculture

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Group members: Ben Paras, Bryan Hartman, Heide Kocsis, Ken Seaholes, Mitch basefsky, Tony Smith, Tony Solano, Tom Harbour

Strategic Arena A: Agriculture

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Use conservation & alternative crops to reduce agricultural demands for groundwater		<div>Focused agriculture in areas with more productive soils</div> <div>Conversion of half the Alfalfa to Guayule</div> <div>Develop new market for lower water use crops</div> <div>With agriculture - improve irrigation efficiency through better flood irrigation with sensors</div> <div>Look at agriculture and other export as a net loss of water from the region and how to plan for it</div> <div>Change the crops to encourage and incentivize farmers to utilize more water efficient crops</div> <div>Agricultural water efficiency technologies, that encourage converting from aquifers to the system</div>	<div>Create new markets for the Ag industry</div> <div>Cost savings to Ag producer</div> <div>Reduced stress on the aquifer</div> <div>Extends the viability of agriculture</div>	<div>Economic disruption, in terms of not having high water crops available locally (i.e. cattle/dairy- those who use feed crop)</div> <div>Air quality- more dust with fallowing</div> <div>Stranded investment, i.e. drip H2O</div> <div>Lack of a market - not having buyers for crop change</div> <div>Unemployment/ Job loss</div>	<div>Funding/capital investment to switch from one crop to another</div> <div>Learning curve for using new systems efficiently</div> <div>Funding for irrigation efficiency projects.</div> <div>Possible regulatory hurdles for what can be grown, i.e: hemp</div> <div>Operational challenges to switch to a more efficient technology. i.e. drip irrigation has limitations depending on the crop you use.</div> <div>Erosion of skill level in going from conservation to alternative.</div> <div>Maintaining experienced growers</div> <div>Get ag groups to buy-in to strategies i.e. AEF. Good stakeholder management is necessary as part of the solution</div> <div>Lack of a market - not having buyers for crop change</div>	<div>If creating a new crop, it needs to be regionally to support the economic infrastructure</div> <div>Some can be implemented on a single farm basis</div> <div>Provide more education/ training in the local areas regarding this strategy</div> <div>If creating an irrigation system, that may be more localized</div> <div>Ingration districts and regional organizations can help growers streamline the process for funding (local help)</div> <div>Utilize FFA & 4H</div> <div>Successful application in Pinal County could result in replication across the West of the World</div> <div>Involve the local universities in this effort</div>	<div>If farmers are able harness technology, it would assist in implementing these strategies.</div> <div>Technology can help with conserving and not wasting water</div>				
Encourage development on Ag land		<div>Require that new development occur on existing Ag land</div> <div>Require retirement of Ag land for an AWS</div> <div>Legislative changes to incentivize Ag lands for conversion for other purposes</div> <div>Allow CAGRDR to purchase and retire Ag lands to replenish</div> <div>Remove tax incentives for farming</div> <div>Reduce/cap agricultural use</div> <div>Would replace crops with lower water users (i.e. homes)</div> <div>Environmental benefit by not developing on native desert land.</div> <div>Allow rebalancing of ADWR hydrological model</div> <div>Financially benefit land owners (ag or districts)</div> <div>Expand the tax base</div>	<div>Generational family farmers</div> <div>Ag related businesses</div> <div>Less Ag recharge</div> <div>Congestion with increased population, i.e. pollution</div> <div>Changes the nature of Pinal County over time</div> <div>Devaluing desert land</div> <div>When to extinguish water rights</div> <div>Will need public participation</div> <div>Requires political will to change regulations</div> <div>Requires a lot of infrastructure planning</div> <div>Takes a substantial amount of time to go from land that is zoned from Ag- 5-10 years for entitlement process</div> <div>Challenges on the economy around construction- cycle of supply & demand</div> <div>Needs to be considered locally, then at the county & at the state level</div> <div>Will involve at least the local governments, if not more.</div> <div>To actually implement- you need a willing buyer & willing seller</div> <div>Needs to be in the path of development - for purposes of infrastructure etc</div>								
Preserve Ag economy		<div>Incentivize switch from high water usage crops to lower usage crops</div> <div>Import water supplies</div> <div>Drill more Ag wells to reduce fallowing</div> <div>Restructure surface water</div>									
Reduce ag pumping through fallowing & incentives		<div>Cap & trade for Ag pumping</div> <div>Lease ag fallowing credits to reduce Ag pumping</div> <div>Voluntary compensated fallowing that works for farmers and landowners alike</div> <div>Incentives to minimize high Ag pumping areas</div> <div>Maintain Ag tax status for fallowed land</div> <div>Fallowing (in state trust land and other areas)</div> <div>Offer land swaps to relocate Ag</div>	<div>Can get a lot of bang for your buck in water conservation</div>	<div>Fallowing land can have an impact on agriculture jobs</div> <div>The cost of bringing jobs back into production</div> <div>Impacts the local community.</div>							
Q: What is the difference between the first & last Strategy?	A: The last strategy is specific to fallowing										

ROUND 2 INSTRUCTIONS: Use stickies provided to answer the questions at the top of the table for each of the strategies below - consider dividing up the strategies among the group members to do some individual thinking about for the first 5 minutes.

Giant Stack of Stickies!

Arena B

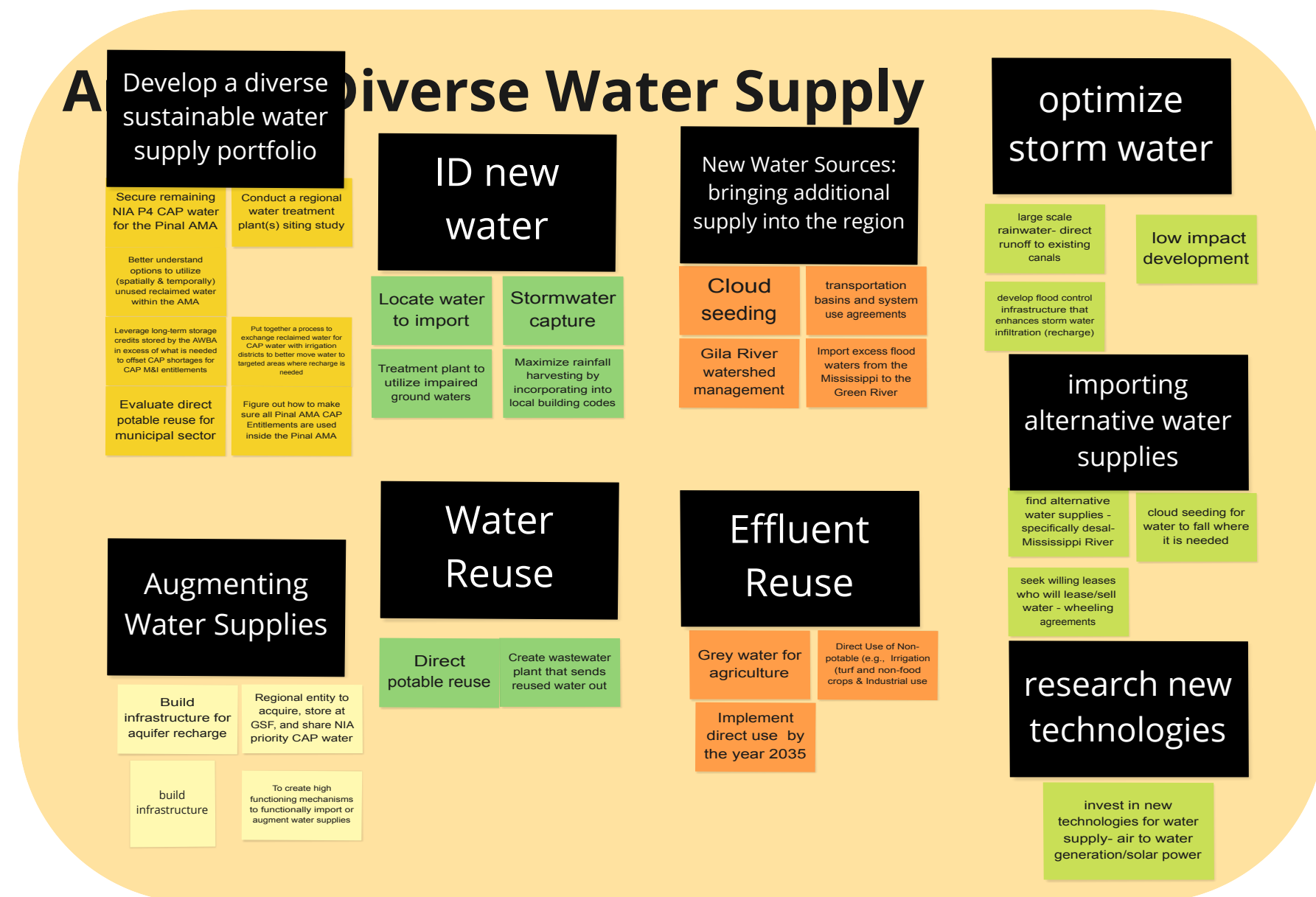
Diverse Water Supply

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Strategy name / description. <i>(Could include some illustrative actions to help describe it)</i>		Consider social, cultural and environmental as well as organizations or people	Consider social, cultural and environmental as well as organizations or people	Consider regulatory, legal, policy, and operational constraints	Consider local efforts like injection wells compared to regional efforts like a GSF or wheeling water through canals	Consider things like Cost effectiveness? Existing resources to support? Political will? How you would rank as a priority? Anything else ...
Optimize water supplies we already have within the AMA	<div>Build infrastructure for aquifer recharge</div> <div>Optimize storm water</div> <div>Greater municipal recycling of water</div> <div>Effluent reuse and recharge</div>	<div>Lower operational cost now and in future</div> <div>Adding water supplies to system benefits hydrologic system for the long run</div> <div>Quickest to implement and lowest cost</div> <div>Use our water more efficiently</div> <div>Reduce the freshwater uptake</div> <div>stormwater management for land owner to crate cost savings</div> <div>Stormwater: surface water reuse</div> <div>All users benefit from additional, new, wet water supplies by making supplies more resilient. Decreases vulnerability of existing supplies</div>	<div>Effluent reuse stigma</div> <div>Introducing different WQ that could bring negative impacts to hydrologic system, NREPA, exposure</div> <div>Reduced streamflow</div> <div>Cultural concerns: reclaimed water is not actual water unless it passes through the earth first.</div> <div>Increasing salt when you reuse over time</div>	<div>Costs associated will all of these strategies, but Aquifer recharge and miles of pipe</div> <div>If water gets into a "natural channel", then it becomes a surface water law (water rights) issue.</div> <div>For more general capture (ground, etc.) Reclamation funding can be an issue of who assumes liability for general contamination. While manageable, it is an issue of who becomes responsible if something "spills" through.</div> <div>On-site rainwater harvesting is the amount of storage required to capture enough water for a target user's benefit. For homeowners and businesses, it should be designed on new builds...</div> <div>Stormwater: lack of incentives for individual actions! Lack of data available for stormwater collection. Not a lot of rainfall, come infrequently, but it requires large tanks, or a place to put the tanks</div> <div>Surface water rights issues</div>	<div>Individual and landowner collection of storm water can be done at scale. LID is appropriate for our dry climate</div> <div>Would have to add infrastructure for many of these actions/strategies; potentially massive</div> <div>Recharge is the best/most sustainable option for Casa Grande</div> <div>We think all of these ideas are scalable locally, but regionally it become tricky</div>	<div>It is all feasible!</div> <div>On the homeowner level, rainwater harvesting can be a toss up</div> <div>If water gets into a "natural channel", then it becomes a surface water law (water rights) issue.</div>
Importing water supplies outside the AMA - and locate water to import	<div>Harnessing Mississippi flood water to the Colorado base and making sure that the AMA is in the strongest possible position to be part of the conversations</div> <div>Partner to bring in water being made available (hopefully) by the Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT) for lease to Arizona entities.</div> <div>NIA Priority CAP Water</div> <div>Ocean Desalinization</div>	<div>Reduce ground water pumping</div> <div>Benefits local community and landowners</div> <div>Adding jobs!</div> <div>New sources!</div> <div>Adding water supplies to system benefits hydrologic system for the long run</div> <div>where is pain! going to be economically and politically moving forward?</div>	<div>Wheeling</div> <div>Resistance from the area of export</div> <div>Cost can become prohibitive</div> <div>Legality</div> <div>Might impact existing ecosystem service values of the water where it currently flows. Might impact the existing rights of other users</div> <div>Where to find new water supplies and the feasibility of getting those supplies</div> <div>Challenges are largely legal and regulatory, if the resource is appropriately priced.</div>	<div>Institutional challenges</div> <div>The length of time it take to implement projects (Avg. 2-5 years)</div> <div>Wheeling</div> <div>Regional cooperation is the best chance of success</div> <div>Scales for ag and municipal are very different</div> <div>Cost share mechanisms will help</div> <div>Scaling is dependent on the amount of water available in the augmentation supply, cost of infrastructure</div> <div>May be difficult to buy water now and account for future growth and cost</div> <div>Up front cost and ongoing costs</div> <div>Patience and diligence</div> <div>Energy input for all of these stratgies</div> <div>Global affairs and global negotiations</div> <div>Capitalize on opportunities and be prepared</div>	<div>Legality</div> <div>Once water is acquired and delivered to the area of import, usually the supply is greater than demand so it needs to be stored (typically underground) for later retrieval. If the imported supply is groundwater from another basin, it may be a challenge to obtain the ability to store it underground since it originated as groundwater (institutional issue).</div>	<div>Up front cost and ongoing costs</div> <div>Patience and diligence</div> <div>Energy input for all of these stratgies</div> <div>Global affairs and global negotiations</div> <div>Capitalize on opportunities and be prepared</div>
Develop process for wheeling agreements. Best chances for success IMHO....tribal leases Leasing fallowed Colorado River Water. Wheeling=securing capacity as well as authority brackish groundwater treatment and importation	<div>Having a seat at the table; there is a LOT of competition for these opportunities:</div> <div>where to find new water supplies and the feasibility of getting those supplies</div> <div>Finalize the tribal water settlement(s) 3 or 4</div>					

Who?

Group B: George Fletcher,
Fred Schneider Mayor Craig
McFarland, Jake
Lenderking, Abe Springer,
Deborah Tosline

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Arenas C & D

Conservation and Regulations

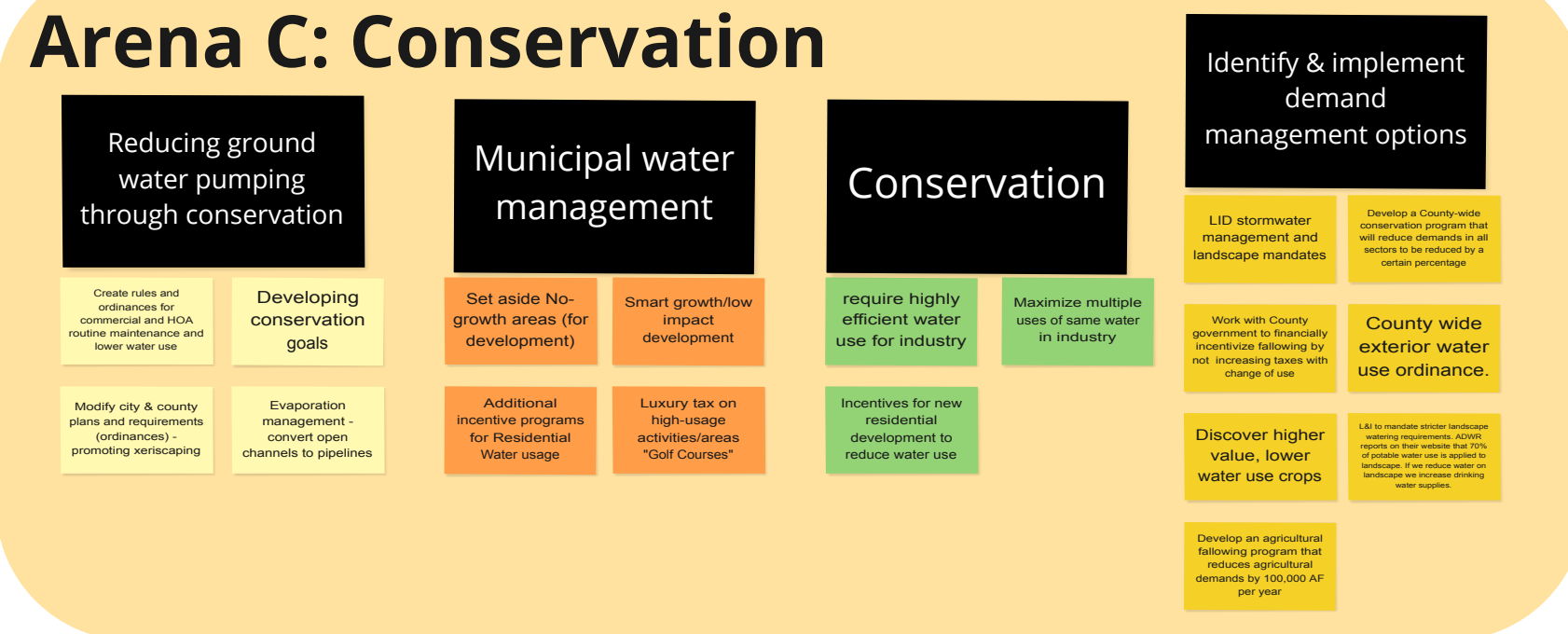
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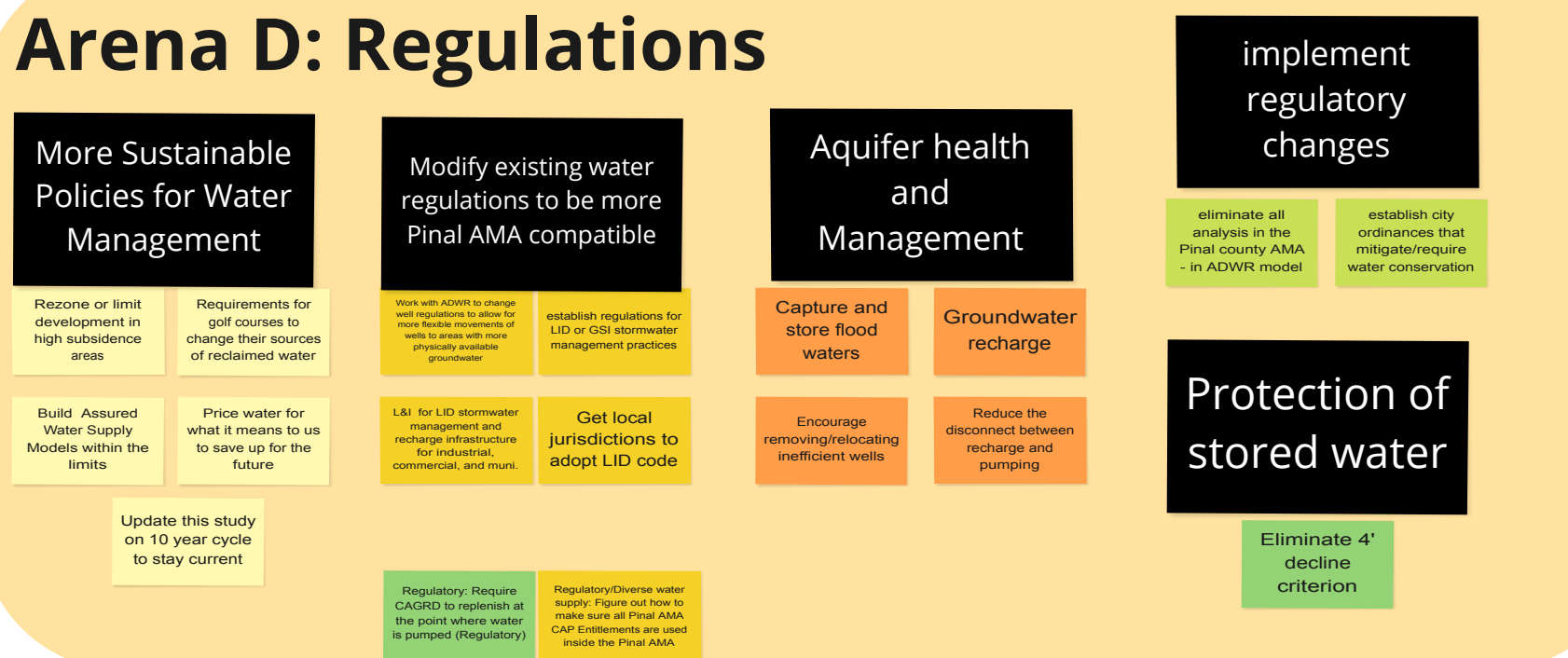
EXAMPLE ACTIONS

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Arena C: Conservation



Arena D: Regulations



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<div>Align all sectors (ag, industry and municipal) in the county around a conservation program that will reduce demand by 15% or more.</div> <div>Education about what we mean by conservation</div> <div>Are other sectors with different percentages? Something to explore.</div> <div>What information is there re: local municipalities regulations?</div>	<div>All sectors in the County</div> <div>There will be 15% more water for the future</div> <div>Clear vision/example of what success looks like</div> <div>Delay building infrastructure and water supplies until more resources come</div>	<div>Potential negative impact on waste water flow</div> <div>Are there negative risks to bringing in new industries?</div> <div>New industries might get scared off</div> <div>Potential negative PR</div> <div>Don't see themselves fitting into this "lean" water view</div>	<div>Getting buy in from all sectors across the board might be difficult</div> <div>Sectors might not have diverse water portfolios - hard to reduce then</div> <div>Hard to get buy-in from neighboring cities/sectors</div> <div>Defaulting in tracking, especially in an area that's growing</div> <div>Difficulty measuring success</div>	<div>Collaborative efforts: getting different sectors to feel supported</div> <div>More affordable at a regional level</div> <div>Getting consensus on the types of ordinances and implementation</div> <div>Opportunities at local level for actions</div>	
<div>Define aquifer health & sustainability (level of depth drawdown? what else?) and work towards it</div>	<div>All residents of Pinal, its economy, and users of groundwater by increasing certainty and water security</div> <div>All users of groundwater by lowering rates of groundwater depletion, pumping costs, risk of subsidence and need to drill and deepen wells</div> <div>Native American Tribes whose groundwater resources are impacted by others' pumping</div>	<div>Large land-owners that may not be able to irrigate in the future</div> <div>Short-term water users who are trying to pump as much as they can while to there for the lowest cost</div>	<div>Change is hard; business as usual goes away</div> <div>Requires individual compromise to achieve long-term goals</div>	<div>Aquifer-wide metrics would be regional and cross jurisdictions</div> <div>Local areas could be identified for special policies/goals/line stments</div>	<div>Would require stakeholder informed process with diverse and popular buy-in</div> <div>Requires using science to inform policy (politics well and leadership)</div> <div>Enforcement or incentives mechanisms would be needed</div>
<div>Establish policies and regulations that allow operational flexibility (ie being able to move wells when needed)</div> <div>Encourage removing/relocating inefficient wells</div> <div>Address the disconnect between recharge and pumping</div>	<div>Use wells to influence recharge mounds to be directed toward well fields</div> <div>Anyone who is provided water by a municipal water provider</div> <div>Allows for traditional perspectives on recharge and recovery to continue to be practiced</div> <div>It's easier to move wells than it is to move recharge projects</div> <div>Wells can be moved to optimal locations for physically available groundwater</div> <div>Wells can be moved when the time is right</div> <div>Creates a more stable regulatory environment</div>	<div>Perceived inequity</div> <div>From a regulator's POV there would be more water pumping</div> <div>Could appear inequitable from other perspectives</div>	<div>Monitoring and tracking operational flexibility</div> <div>More difficult to implement operational flexibility instead of regulatory requirements</div>	<div>Regulation has to be pursued regionally</div> <div>Locally - just do the things that you want the operational flexibility for...</div>	<div>Creates more cost effectiveness</div> <div>Hard to sell politically</div> <div>Pinal Cty has a stakeholder group that has modeled coming together for good water policy</div> <div>Needed buy-in from all stakeholders</div> <div>Perceived Equity</div> <div>Potentially impacts other AMAs</div>

Who?

Terri Sue Rossi, Shaina
Shay, Kevin Black, Juliet
McKenna, Raluca
Mihalcescu

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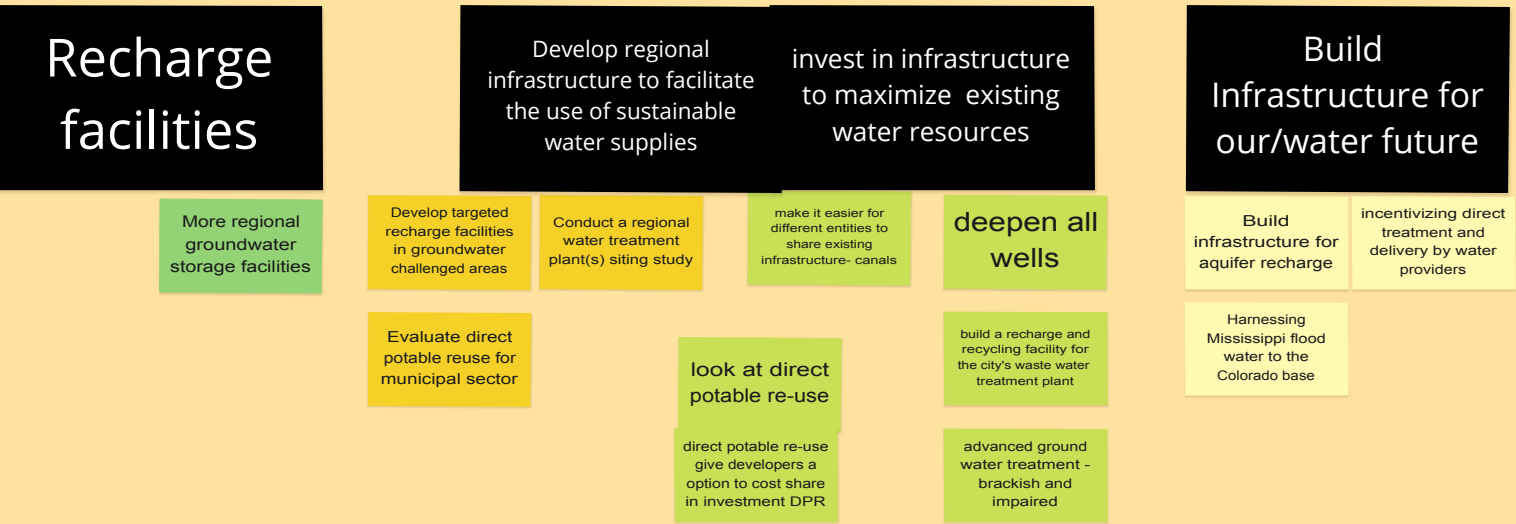
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Arenas E & F

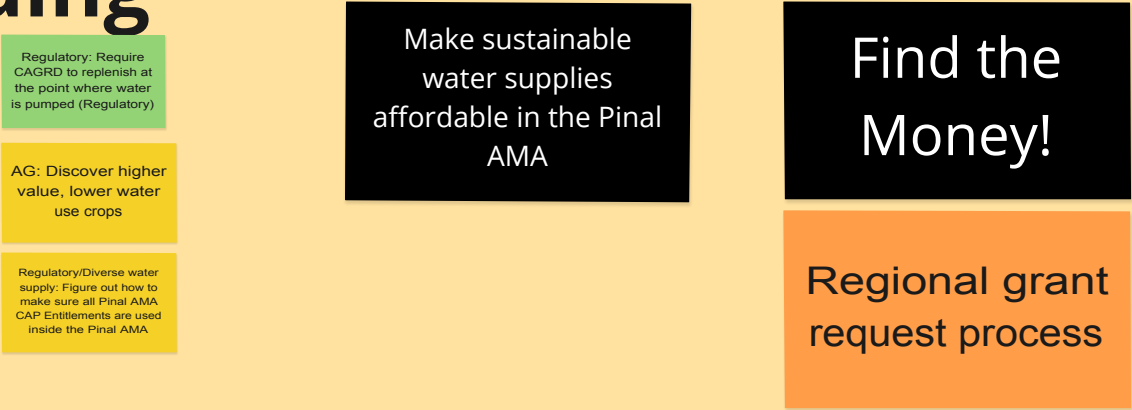
Infrastructure and Funding

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Arena E: Infrastructure



Arena F: Funding



Austin Carey, Brad Hill, Nathan Miller, Valerie Swick, JoAnna Mendoza, Theresa Lau

Strategic Arena A: ADD ARENA NAME			Describe the benefits of successful implementation (who would benefit and how?)	Describe the risks and negative impacts of successful implementation (who would be harmed?)	Describe the challenges of implementing the strategy	Describe if and how the strategy can be scaled locally and/or regionally	Additional thoughts on feasibility?
Strategy name / description. (Could include some illustrative actions to help describe it)			Consider social, cultural and environmental as well as organizations or people	Consider social, cultural and environmental as well as organizations or people	Consider regulatory, legal, policy, and operational constraints	Consider local efforts like injection wells compared to regional efforts like a GSF or wheeling water through canals	Consider things like Cost effectiveness? Existing resources to support? Political will? How you would rank as a priority? Anything else ...
<div>Build new infrastructure (recharge facilities, water treatment (including brackish and impaired), DPR, wells, pipelines, etc.)</div> <div>Siting recharge facilities in areas of greatest groundwater decline (reclaimed and CAP water)</div> <div>Conduct a regional water treatment plant(s) siting study</div> <div>Redistribute groundwater pumping to areas that have less severe groundwater level declines</div>			<div>More available water!</div> <div>Less reliance on groundwater resources</div> <div>Those with the most groundwater decline would benefit most</div> <div>Economic development could move forward.</div>	<div>Taxpayer needs to pay</div> <div>taking up additional land (recharge station)</div> <div>Not everyone wants more economic development</div> <div>DPR: Public perception challenges</div>	<div>Funding</div> <div>Regulatory processes (water storage permits, unreasonable harm analysis, water quality reqs)</div> <div>Stakeholders coming to consensus on which projects to fund</div> <div>DPR: Public perception challenges</div>	<div>Most likely regional scale, in order to share costs</div>	<div>Necessary to acquire more water</div>
<div>Upgrade or rehab existing infrastructure to improve efficiency and effectiveness (deepening wells, pipelines, smart water meters, etc.)</div> <div>Deepening wells in all sectors</div>			<div>More available water!</div> <div>Those with the most groundwater decline would benefit most (pipeline)</div> <div>Provides more immediate water, but not necessarily long-run increases</div>	<div>Taxpayer needs to pay</div>	<div>Funding</div> <div>Stakeholders coming to consensus on which projects to prioritize</div> <div>Regulatory processes (assured water supply might become more difficult to demonstrate, water quality reqs)</div> <div>Assured water supply might get worse</div>		
<div>Utilizing existing infrastructure more effectively</div> <div>More creative ways to utilize CAP canal and laterals.</div> <div>Share infrastructure across sectors (e.g. CAP, stormwater, Mississippi)</div>							
<div>FUNDING: Identify new funding from different jurisdictions (federal, state, regional, local, individuals, corporate, etc.)</div> <div>Dedicate part or all of the CAWCD water storage tax to fund a renewable water supply for the Pinal AMA</div> <div>Create a financing mechanism for stakeholders to acquire water supplies</div> <div>Affordability program for low-income communities</div>			<div>Projects move forward sooner</div> <div>The most vocal benefit! Ag, municipalities</div>	<div>CAWCD: Less resources to use for other purposes</div> <div>Matching funds, loans, bonds, have to come from somewhere (taxpayer)</div>	<div>Legislative authorization for fee, rate increases</div> <div>CAWCD board approval</div> <div>Mix of federal, state, regional and local efforts to take advantage multiple funding sources</div>	<div>Without funding, unable to make other changes - key to moving ideas forward.</div>	
<div>FUNDING: Make sustainable water supplies affordable in the Pinal AMA</div> <div>Conduct revenue forecast model to set municipal water rates</div> <div>Set different pricing for different types of water (e.g. subsidize reclaimed water, tiered rate structure). Affordability program for low-income communities</div>			<div>Water users, vulnerable communities</div> <div>Ag - and all the people employed in vulnerable communities</div>	<div>Ability to determine where water is coming from (metering, different systems)</div> <div>Regulations to financing bodies</div>			<div>Without funding, unable to make other changes - key to moving ideas forward.</div>

ROUND 2 INSTRUCTIONS: Use stickies provided to answer the questions at the

Who?

ROUND 2 INSTRUCTIONS: Use stickies provided to answer the questions at the top of the table for each of the strategies below - consider dividing up the strategies among the group members to do some individual thinking about for the first 5 minutes.

Giant Stack of Stickies!

Reflection on Strategy Analysis

Lessons Learned

First time we have been able to talk about things that are considered taboo in water policy in Pinal AMA

We'd love more time to review the work of others!

Enjoy the opportunity to brainstorm and learn. Needed more time to review work of other groups.

Agree with Juliet...when they expire, they should not be automatically renewable. Sorry...I couldn't resist.

Need more time to review the work of other groups.

SO much to look at and think about in each of these areas.

It was great to see so many folks coming together to brainstorm solutions for this complicated issue.

Part of the process needs to bring into focus the accounting for analysis of assured AS

Good point in bringing up AWS. Many of the solutions identified for the water management focused basin study are helpful for identifying solutions to the AWS problem.

Pleasantly surprised by the general consensus on complex issues

The Assured WS issue belongs in the regulatory category, perhaps as a specific action in the matrix

Good point in bringing up AWS. Many of the solutions identified for the water management focused basin study are helpful for identifying solutions to the AWS problem.

Infrastructure and funding need to go hand in hand

Lingering Questions

The planning team will find a time/process to answer the Mayor's question.

How do we deal with the assured water supply (14.5% of the demand)? It is a regulatory issue

We wanted more time for our own AND to review other ideas



Where Does This Go From Here?

How does our work today fit within the broader EMS Basin Study?

What future opportunities are there to participate in similar events?

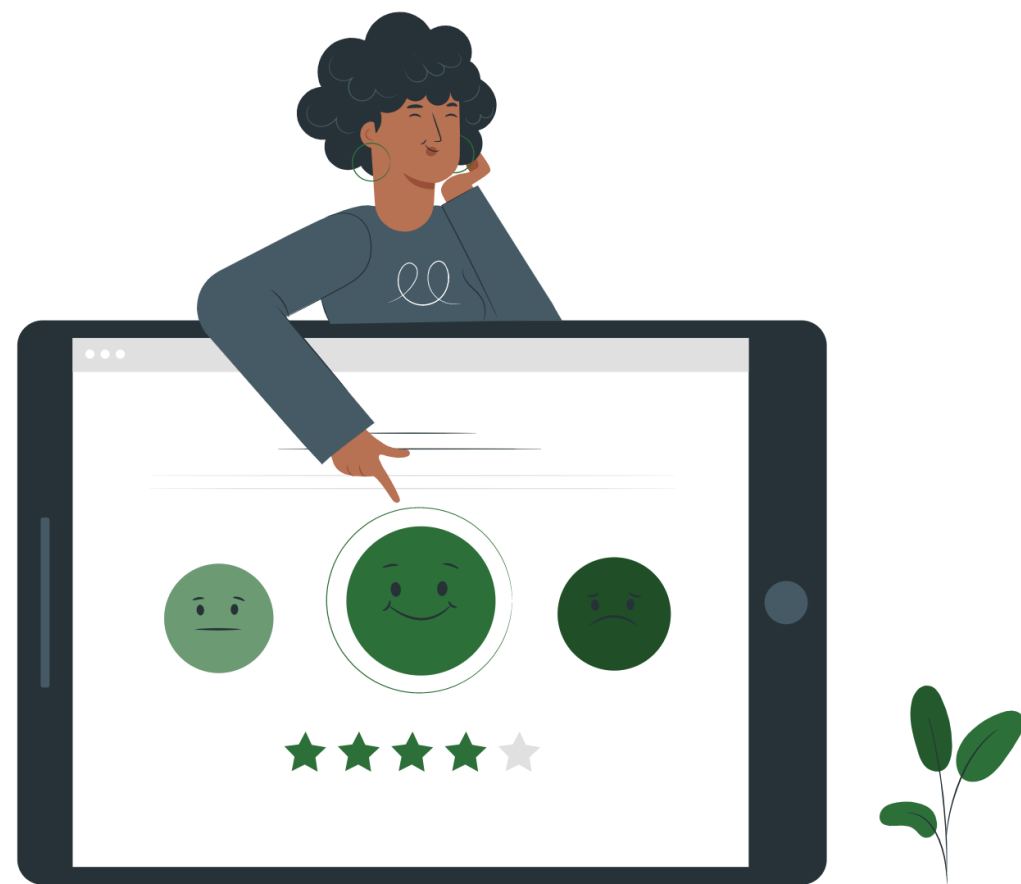
What are the next efforts that this work might shape and inform?



Evaluation and Closing

CHAT WATERFALL

What is **one action you will take** as a result of your participation in these events?



*EVENT EVALUATION ALSO AVAILABLE
AS A SEPARATE DOCUMENT*

- Valerie Swick, Reclamation: Review all the comments that were provided.
- Shaina: More research
- Mitch Basefsky: Find out more about the Miro software.
- Theresa Lau: Bring more ideas into subcommittee meetings
- Rachael Mizuno: Better understand my city's green infrastructure options!
- Mayor Craig McFarland: Deal with the AAWS.
- Ben Paras: Think more about the big picture and the possible strategies when doing the mitigation runs
- JoAnna Mendoza (Rep. O'Halleran): Continue to remain involved in attending water meetings.
- Heide Kocsis: Plausible ideas
- Nathan Miller: Bring these ideas to discussions regarding Assured Water Supply modeling
- Juliet McKenna: Being willing to discuss all options freely
- Fred Schneider: more listening