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PROPOSED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE
TUCSON ACTIVE MANAGEMENT AREA
FOR THE FOURTH MANAGEMENT PERIOD, 2010 TO 2020

PUBLIC HEARING

June 30, 2016

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1 DOUG DUNHAM: Good afternoon, everyone. For
2 the record, today is Thursday, June 30th, 2016, the time is
3 3:11 p.m.. We are in the Joel D. Valdez Public Library, in
4 Tucson, Arizona. This is the time and place for the Public
5 Hearing on the Proposed Management Plan for the Tucson
6 Active Management Area for the Fourth Management Period.

7 My name is Doug Dunham. I am the Legislative
8 Liaison, Ombudsman, and Special Assistant to the Director
9 at the Arizona Department of Water Resources, and I will be
10 the Hearing Officer for today's proceedings.

11 With me are Pam Muse, Active Management Area
12 Planning and Data Management Supervisor, and Jeff Tannler,
13 Statewide AMA Area Director at the Department. Pam and
14 Jeff have been involved in the development of the Proposed
15 Management Plan, and they will give a brief description of
16 the Proposed Plan, including a summary of comments provided
17 by the Tucson Active Management Area Groundwater Users
18 Advisory Council of the Draft Plan. And they will update
19 us on changes from the Third Management Plan that will be
20 reflected in this draft for the Plan.

21 Also with me today from the Department are
22 Kelly Brown, Deputy Counsel; Chanel Fitch-Kirkpatrick,
23 Water Resource Specialist; and Sharon Scantlebury, Docket
24 Supervisor. We have a court reporter here today to take
25 down what is being said, so it's important for any speakers

1 to please speak up and speak slowly so that the court
2 reporter can accurately record your comments. If anyone
3 has difficulty hearing me or a speaker, please let me know.
4 We'll make sure that everyone can be clearly heard.

5 If you haven't already done so, please sign
6 in at the sign-in sheet at the table near the entrance.
7 There are some speaker cards at the table. If you would
8 like to speak today, please fill out a speaker's card if
9 you haven't already done so. I only have one, right, so
10 far.

11 The purpose of this hearing is to provide
12 members of the public the opportunity to make oral or
13 written comments on the Proposed Management Plan for the
14 Tucson Active Management Area for the Fourth Management
15 Period. The Proposed Plan is available on the Department's
16 website at www.azwater.gov. We will not be responding to
17 questions or comments at this hearing today. However, we
18 will do so in writing as part of the formal Management Plan
19 adoption process. If anyone has questions or comments on
20 issues or programs that are outside the scope of this
21 hearing, you can contact me or one of our staff after the
22 hearing, and we'll attempt to address those issues at that
23 time.

24 The hearing will be conducted in an informal
25 manner. As I mentioned previously, a court reporter is

1 recording everything being said. A copy of the transcript
2 of the hearing will be available for review at our
3 Department Office, and we also will post that on the
4 Department's website.

5 At the conclusion of the hearing I will be
6 accepting any written comments or documentary evidence that
7 anyone may wish to submit to the Department regarding the
8 Proposed Management Plan. The Department will also accept
9 written comments until 5:00 p.m. today.

10 Written comments submitted up till 5:00
11 should be submitted to the Department's Docket Supervisor,
12 Sharon Scantlebury, by e-mail or by fax. Sharon's e-mail
13 address is sscantlebury@azwater.gov. That's
14 sscantlebury@azwater.gov. The Department's fax number is
15 602-771-8686. A copy of the Public Notice with Sharon's
16 contact information is posted on the Department's website,
17 as well. Please ask Sharon for a business card with her
18 contact information if you would like one.

19 Within 30 days from today the Director will
20 make and file in the Department a written Summary and
21 Findings with respect to the comments and evidence received
22 at this hearing prior to 5:00 p.m. today. If in the
23 Findings the Director decides to adopt the Management Plan,
24 the Director will make and file with the Department an
25 Order adopting the Plan pursuant to the Findings.

1 Notice of the Order will be sent to all
2 persons who signed the attendance sheet today and to all
3 persons who submitted comments or evidence prior to the
4 close of record at 5:00 p.m. today. Please make sure you
5 provide your physical or e-mail address to receive a copy
6 of this Notice. The Director will also publish a Summary,
7 the Plan, Findings, and Order of Adoption once a week for
8 two consecutive weeks in The Arizona Daily Star.

9 Pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes,
10 Sections 45-571 and 45-114, Subsection (C), any person may
11 file a Request for Rehearing or Review of the Order of
12 Adoption within 30 days after the second publication of the
13 Notice. The last day for filing Request for Rehearing or
14 Review will be identified in both the mailed and published
15 Notices of the Order of Adoption.

16 If no one files a timely Request for Review
17 or Rehearing, the Plan will become final. If a timely
18 Request for Rehearing or Review is filed, the Director will
19 have 60 days after receiving the Request to issue a
20 decision on the Request. The Director may grant a
21 rehearing, grant a review without a rehearing, or deny the
22 request. Any person may seek Judicial Review of the
23 Director's decision to adopt the Management Plan as
24 provided in Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 45-114,
25 Subsection (C).

1 Within 30 days after the Plan becomes final,
2 the Department will mail Notice of the conservation
3 requirements contained in the Plan to all persons who are
4 required to comply with the requirements. Any aggrieved
5 person may request an Administrative Review of conservation
6 requirements within 90 days after receiving the Notice of
7 the requirement as provided by Arizona Revised Statutes
8 45-575, Subsection (A).

9 A person who requires additional time to
10 comply with a new conservation requirement may request a
11 variance within 90 days after receiving Notice of the
12 requirement pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes, Section
13 45-574, Subsection (A).

14 I'll now turn the hearing over to Jeff
15 Tannler and Pam Muse, who will describe the Proposed Plan
16 in greater detail.

17 JEFF TANNER: Thank you, Doug.

18 Good afternoon. My name is Jeff Tannler.
19 I'll be going through -- Pam and I will be going through
20 the overall background of the Management Plan. I'll start
21 out with the development of the Fourth Management Plan.

22 The Department put together an effort called
23 the Supply and Demand Assessment for the Tucson AMA that
24 was published in May of 2010. And that was a look at the
25 supply and demand, the data, if you will, behind the

1 Management Plan. In November of 2015 we presented the
2 Draft Fourth Management Plan to the Groundwater Users
3 Advisory Council, or the GUAC, and we requested any written
4 comments be submitted by December 2015.

5 In April of this year we discussed comments
6 with the Groundwater Users Advisory Council. The
7 individual comments that were submitted are posted on our
8 website. The Tucson GUAC made and passed a motion to
9 proceed toward the promulgation of the Fourth Management
10 Plan at that time.

11 Now I will let Pam have the floor and
12 describe some more background of the Plan.

13 PAM MUSE: Hello, everyone. My name is Pam
14 Muse. As Doug indicated, I'm a Supervisor in the AMA
15 Planning and Data Management Section of the Department of
16 Water Resources.

17 We looked at a number of sources of
18 information in the development of the Fourth Management
19 Plan. Slide No. 3 summarizes some of the information that
20 we looked at. There's a more complete list at the end of
21 this presentation. I'll point that one out when we get to
22 it.

23 First of all, we reviewed the Annual Water
24 Withdrawal and Use Reports that are required to be
25 submitted to the Department in March of every year for the

1 previous annual -- previous year. That includes water use
2 by water providers, city, towns, and private water
3 companies, irrigation, grandfathered groundwater rights,
4 and industrial rights and permits, along with recharge
5 rights and permits. So we reviewed all of that
6 information.

7 We looked at the Department's hydrologic
8 groundwater model and the data that went into it, and the
9 results from it for the Tucson Active Management Area, as
10 well as water level measurements from wells that the
11 Department has a long history of the water levels in those
12 wells, so we reviewed that information over time.

13 We looked at population projections that were
14 generated by the local authorities, and we projected the
15 water demand for the municipal water providers in the
16 Tucson AMA.

17 There were also a number of other works, and
18 studies, and reports that we reviewed. This is a partial
19 list. We went back and we looked at what was in the Third
20 Management Plan, and considered what we thought should move
21 forward from the Third Plan into the Fourth. We reviewed,
22 as Jeff indicated, the AMA Assessment that the Department
23 put together, which was published in 2010.

24 There's a company called Aqua Craft that did
25 a study of water use in new single-family homes that was

1 published in 2011, we reviewed the results of that.

2 The Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment
3 District, or CAGRD, published their Plan of Operation in
4 2014. And we looked at some of the information that they
5 included in their Plan.

6 Montgomery & Associates did a Residential
7 Demand Study in Pima County, and so we looked at the
8 results of their study, and other sources, mostly from the
9 municipal water providers on residential water uses. This
10 is just some of the information that we looked at.

11 Oops, wrong direction.

12 Slide 4 is a map of the Tucson AMA. It shows
13 the two sub-basins in the AMA, which are divided by a line
14 that runs generally south to north. We have the Avra
15 Valley Sub-basin and the Upper Santa Cruz Sub-basin. You
16 can see in this map the Central Arizona Project, or CAP
17 Canal. And you can also see the Santa Cruz River as it
18 travels through the AMA generally from south to north.

19 Slide No. 5 shows the Historical Water Demand
20 by Water Use Sector in the Tucson AMA for our historical
21 period of 1985 through 2013. The Tribal water use in the
22 Tucson AMA is almost entirely agricultural, and you can see
23 how that has increased over time. The non-Tribal
24 agricultural demand, although it's fluctuated, it's been --
25 its thickness has stayed about the same. So the volume has

1 really stayed around the same amount, although it has
2 fluctuated from year to year, but it's not really
3 declining. You know, farmers who are farming are
4 continuing to farm.

5 This section in here on the chart, the yellow
6 section is our industrial water use in the Tucson AMA, that
7 has also fluctuated. The mining sector is the largest
8 industrial water use sector in the Tucson AMA. It
9 fluctuates with the commodity prices of copper mostly.

10 There's a very thin line on this chart that
11 represents our estimate of the water use by private
12 domestic wells. We call them exempt wells. We had to
13 estimate their water use because they're not required to
14 submit their information to the Department.

15 And then finally on this chart, the lower
16 section of the chart is the municipal water provider. So
17 this is water that's served by a city, town, or private
18 water company in the Tucson AMA. And you can see the water
19 demand increasing to its highest point in 2007, and then
20 decreasing thereafter.

21 Slide No. 6 shows the historical water
22 supplies that have been used in the Tucson AMA in that
23 Historical Period 1985 through 2013. You can see from this
24 slide that groundwater dominated until around the year
25 2000, 2003, when lots of Central Arizona Project, CAP

1 water, began to be used. And that's been an increasing
2 supply that's used in the Tucson AMA, which has really
3 helped the Tucson AMA to move towards its goal of safe
4 yield. You can also see that the use -- reuse of reclaimed
5 water has increased over time, and that has also helped the
6 Tucson AMA to move towards and achieve its goal.

7 This dark blue section in this slide is in
8 lieu CAP Water. What that is, is the water is physically
9 Central Arizona Project Water that a farmer takes in lieu
10 of pumping groundwater. So instead of pumping more
11 groundwater out of the aquifer, the farmer is using a
12 renewable water supply.

13 Slide No. 7 shows the municipal water
14 demands. So you can see, as I indicated before, it
15 increases to a peak in 2007, and then actually decreases,
16 in spite of the fact that the population within the Active
17 Management Area has continued to increase. So what this
18 means is that in the Tucson AMA you're using less water per
19 person. Even though you're adding more people, all of the
20 people are using less water per person. So the demand is
21 actually going down, even though the population is going
22 up.

23 There's a little dip in this chart of the
24 population in 2010. What that is, is that's the 2010
25 Census. The Department of Water Resources estimates the

1 AMA population in the years between the U.S. Census. So
2 whenever there's a Census, we sort of reset the population
3 to be what the actual Census count was, and then we begin
4 estimating again. So it doesn't represent an actual loss
5 of population from the AMA, it's just sort of an
6 administrative adjustment.

7 Slide No. 8, this talks about the actual
8 gallons per capita per day, or GPC rate. You can see it
9 reducing over time, even though the population has been
10 increasing. So this has really helped the Tucson AMA to
11 move towards its goal.

12 So what do all these things add up to? What
13 does it look like in terms of the Tucson AMA achieving what
14 we call safe yield, which is the balance between the water
15 that's pumped out of the aquifer and what soaks back in.

16 So you can see from this chart the dark blue
17 bars that are below zero represent years when there was
18 overdraft, when more water was pumped out than what went
19 back in. So that's kind of like charging up on your charge
20 card.

21 The light blue bars that are above the zero
22 represent years of surplus. You can really see on this
23 chart 1993 stands out, that was the year when we had the
24 big flood. So you can see how we get such a great benefit
25 from having one of those large flood events.

1 The red line on this chart shows a cumulative
2 effect of all those years of overdraft. So the aquifer is
3 just depleted, depleted, depleted. Then you can see the
4 1993 flood, what a difference it made. But then in the
5 2000's, that use of CAP Water instead of pumping
6 groundwater, has really sort of curtailed the additional
7 adding on to that cumulative overdraft. And, in fact,
8 we're actually making some benefit to the aquifer now. So
9 that's good news.

10 Slide No. 10 is just the numbers that went
11 into that slide that I showed you before. So let's look at
12 1993 again. You can see these are the factors that offset
13 the groundwater pumping.

14 So this is the natural recharge, this is
15 incidental recharge from activities that humans have that
16 cause water to seep back into the ground. It's also
17 groundwater that flows into the AMA from other groundwater
18 basins. And that natural recharge really was high in 1993
19 from those floods. The years where we were in overdraft
20 show up as red numbers on this table, and the years where
21 we were in surplus are black numbers on this table.

22 Slide No. 11 is a map again of the Tucson
23 AMA, and it shows the change in water levels in wells --
24 certain wells in the AMA. Not all the wells, just some of
25 them, between 2000 and 2010.

1 So what this -- so if a well has an increase
2 in the water level, in other words, the water level is
3 rising, it's a blue dot on this map. And if the water
4 level in the well is declining, it's a red dot on this map.
5 So what this shows us is the AMA can be in a state of safe
6 yield, but there can be individual areas in the AMA where
7 there are still declines occurring. So safe yield is an
8 overall total AMA goal.

9 Slide No. 12 shows those population
10 projection numbers that we used in the Fourth Management
11 Plan. These population projection numbers came from the
12 local authorities, as I indicated, the Pima Association of
13 Governments. There's a portion of the Tucson AMA that's in
14 Pinal County, so we also used the Central Arizona
15 Association of Governments' projections, and there's a
16 little piece in Santa Cruz.

17 So we use those projections from the other
18 jurisdictions to project large municipal water provider
19 population and small municipal water provider population.
20 We defined large municipal water providers as a city, town,
21 or private water company that uses 250-acre feet or more
22 water per year. So if you use less than that, but you're
23 still a city, town, or private water company, you're a
24 small municipal provider. More than 250, you're a large
25 provider. And then we also projected the population that's

1 using those private wells.

2 So when we put all of our projections
3 together, we also projected agricultural demand, we also
4 projected industrial demand, we also projected travel
5 demand. So all the projections for all the three sectors,
6 when we put those all together with a projected assumed
7 natural recharge, what does that look like for the Tucson
8 AMA moving forward?

9 Our projections in the Fourth Management Plan
10 go out to the Year 2040, and this is what it would look
11 like. So the first part of this chart on Slide 13 is that
12 same historical slide that I showed you a few slides ago
13 with the cumulative overdraft and the upticking it in the
14 recent years because we're offsetting kind of that
15 cumulative overdraft because of our surplus.

16 So this is what the projection looks like,
17 and it looks pretty good between now and 2040. There are
18 many years of surplus, and essentially the Tucson AMA stays
19 around safe yield or even some surplus years based on the
20 assumptions that we have in this projection in the Fourth
21 Management Plan.

22 This particular projection is a normal CAP
23 delivery scenario, where the amount of CAP Water, Central
24 Arizona Project Water, that the Tucson AMA has used in the
25 past continues to be available. We're assuming in this

1 projection that it continues to be available.

2 In the Fourth Management Plan we also have a
3 scenario we call it the Tier-1 Shortage scenario, where we
4 assume that there is a Tier-1 Shortage of Central Arizona
5 Project Water every single year from 2014 through 2040.
6 The Tier-1 Shortage means there is 320,000-acre feet less
7 Central Arizona Project Water available overall for the
8 three AMA's that use this water, the Phoenix AMA, the Pinal
9 AMA, and the Tucson AMA. So the Tucson AMA only uses a
10 portion of all of the CAP Water that's available.

11 So basically in the Tier-1 Shortage scenario,
12 if there is a surplus under Tier-1 Shortage, there's less
13 of a surplus. And if there is an overdraft situation in
14 the Tier-1 Shortage scenario, there's more overdraft.

15 This is the slide that I mentioned at the
16 beginning of the presentation. And it's a more complete
17 list of the information sources that we looked at in the
18 development of the Fourth Management Plan.

19 In addition to the annual reports, and the
20 groundwater model, the assessments, Montgomery &
21 Associates, residential demand study, CAGR plan of
22 operation, that I already mentioned on the other slide, we
23 also looked at each one of the individual designations of
24 assured water supply held by many of the municipal water
25 providers in the Tucson AMA. In their designation they

1 talk about water supplies they pledge in their Service Area
2 to meet 100 years of their water demands. So we looked at
3 what the supplies were that were pledged in those
4 designations.

5 Other things, I mentioned that we used the
6 Pima Association of Government and Central Arizona
7 Association of Government population projections. We also
8 used population projections for other counties, little
9 pieces that were in -- also in the Tucson AMA that came
10 from the Arizona Department of Administration. We also
11 looked at Pima County's effluent generation and utilization
12 reports because we projected how much effluent we thought
13 would be available in the future.

14 And then finally, we went to EPA's website.
15 EPA has a series of plumbing fixtures that are called
16 WaterSense. They're pretty much the only thing you can buy
17 anymore if you go to Home Depot or Lowe's. But we
18 researched those plumbing fixtures to see what the flow
19 rates of them would be if we used that information in
20 projecting the municipal water demand in the Tucson AMA.

21 I'm now going to turn the presentation back
22 over to Jeff, who will conclude it for us.

23 JEFF TANNER: Thanks, Pam.

24 So as in previous Management Plans, we do
25 have 12 chapters within the Fourth Management Plan for

1 Tucson AMA. There's an introduction. There's a chapter
2 that describes the hydrology of the AMA. There's a look at
3 water demands, the supply, basically a water budget.

4 Chapters 4, 5, and 6, are where a lot of the
5 meat of the Management Plan is contained. There are
6 conservation requirements for agriculture, municipal, and
7 industrial users. Those are conservation requirements that
8 are contained in each one of the plans, and those are for
9 the large users within the AMA.

10 Chapter 7 has an overview of the water
11 quality within the AMA. Chapter 8 describes the recharge
12 program.

13 Chapter 9 is the Water Management Assistance
14 Program. The large users within the AMA have a withdrawal
15 fee that is paid based on how much water is withdrawn --
16 groundwater is withdrawn each year. And a portion of that
17 withdrawal fee can be used for conservation augmentation,
18 monitoring and assessment of water supplies. So there are
19 a number of projects that are going on within the AMA's
20 that are funded with Water Management Assistance monies.

21 Chapter 10, implementation describes our
22 compliance approach. Chapter 11 is a more detailed look at
23 the projected water budgets going out into the future. For
24 this Plan we projected out to 2040. Then Chapter 12 is
25 Water Management strategy.

1 So some of the changes in the Fourth
2 Management Plan from the Third. Irrigation Districts,
3 there's one Irrigation District in the Tucson AMA, that's
4 Cortaro/Marana. In past Management Plans there was a
5 requirement that any District serve 20 percent or more of
6 its water for irrigation uses, had to either line its
7 canals, or maintain its lost unaccounted for water at 10
8 percent or less.

9 We have been making a change in Management
10 Plans for the different AMA's to where now any Irrigation
11 District serves an irrigation use has those requirements.
12 So the change really doesn't affect CMID from the Third
13 Management Plan to the Fourth. That requirement was in
14 place before.

15 Municipal conservation, there are two main
16 conservation programs. There's a Best Management Practices
17 Program, and there's a Gallons Per Capita Per Day, or GPCD
18 Conservation Program. That's available to some large
19 providers.

20 In the past we had a very detailed method of
21 calculating a GPCD target for the large providers. For the
22 Fourth Management Plan we have simplified and streamlined
23 that methodology to provide more transparency, also to
24 provide more certainty for the individual providers. It
25 was very difficult for providers to determine their GPCD

1 target each year until after the year was done. Now we've
2 got -- we're basing that on each provider's 2000 through
3 2009 median gallons per capita rate, minus one standard
4 deviation. So that's something that provides surety.

5 With the large scale electric power plant
6 program we have made some changes to account for some new
7 technology. There are new plants being built that use
8 combustion turbines, which weren't really envisioned in
9 previous Management Plans. It's a new technology and the
10 language in the Plan didn't really fit combustion turbines,
11 so we added some language that actually makes sense with
12 that type of a power plant.

13 And then additionally, we have updated
14 population demand figures for municipal, agricultural,
15 industrial, and Tribal, and water supply projections that
16 have been prepared, as Pam described. And then the Water
17 Management strategy chapter, that has got some updated
18 information.

19 So these are some of the challenges and the
20 opportunities that have existed in the AMA. Allowable
21 groundwater pumping is groundwater that does not need to be
22 replenished. There are grandfathered groundwater rights
23 that are held by irrigation users and some industrial
24 users.

25 All three sectors, industrial, ag, and

1 municipal, do have conservation requirements. But the
2 grandfathered rights that are held by some users, those are
3 in perpetuity. So someone could, pursuant to their
4 grandfathered right, continue to pump the groundwater.
5 There's no requirement for all users to use renewable
6 supplies in all situations.

7 The location of underground storage versus
8 location of recovery, that can be an issue in some cases
9 just because there's a hydrologic disconnect. It's if all
10 other things are equal, then it's preferable to have a
11 recharge site, and where the water is pumped up or
12 recovered be as close as possible to each other, but that's
13 not always the case for a variety of reasons.

14 The next two, groundwater savings facilities,
15 as Pam mentioned, those are arrangements where a farmer
16 will take CAP Water in lieu of pumping groundwater. There
17 are groundwater savings facilities where that occurs, and
18 there is additional capacity that's not being used. So if
19 there's more CAP Water available, then we do have capacity
20 throughout the AMA.

21 Having said that, there are some limitations
22 on the availability of brand-new recharge sites. If you're
23 going to be constructing basins to be storing the water,
24 for instance, and you're going to be storing CAP Water,
25 then it makes sense to locate those near the CAP Canal.

1 And additionally, in the Tucson Area, for years some sites
2 were looked at that might have been in the washes or the
3 rivers. That's not always the best location because there
4 might be wildcat landfills historically. So there are
5 sites for recharge, but there are some limitations on that.

6 Water quality, Tucson has a few sites where
7 remediation is being conducted, such as Tucson Airport
8 area, U.S. Air Force Plant 44. That water is being
9 remediated and is being reused, but there is a description
10 of water quality scenarios in the Management Plan.

11 Conservation is extremely important, has been
12 in the future, and will be in -- has been in the past, will
13 be in the future. That has played a huge part in getting
14 us to where the Tucson AMA is, which is at or near safe
15 yield. However, conservation alone on its own is not going
16 to be sufficient to keep us at safe yield. We do need to
17 continue to use renewable supplies, and we need to look for
18 any opportunities to use renewable supplies, such as
19 reclaimed water.

20 As Pam mentioned, CAP supplies can be
21 susceptible to shortage. If the drought that we've been in
22 for a number of years continues, then that might be a
23 situation that we deal with in future years.

24 Infrastructure and water distribution system,
25 that's something that is absolutely worth highlighting

1 within the Tucson AMA.

2 The Oro Valley Area, there's been -- through
3 the years the reclaimed system has been extended up into
4 Oro Valley, so golf courses are now on reclaimed.

5 Additionally, there have been areas within
6 the AMA that are maybe not close to the CAP Canal, and were
7 not in the past able to directly receive Central Arizona
8 Project Water. But entities such as Oro Valley, and maybe
9 additional water providers in the future, such as Vail,
10 have been or will be teaming up with Tucson Water for
11 wheeling agreements. Where CAP Water is stored in Avra
12 Valley, is recovered by a provider from Avra Valley, that's
13 transported or wheeled through Tucson Water system, up to
14 where the water is being used.

15 So it's using an existing infrastructure
16 existing distribution system to get wet water where it's
17 needed. That makes a huge difference in the local
18 hydrology going out into the future. It's absolutely a
19 success story in the Tucson AMA, and it's absolutely worth
20 highlighting.

21 And then finally, there's an absolute
22 limitation on renewable supplies. One thing I'll mention
23 is that in Phoenix Area, for instance, there are Salt and
24 Verde River supplies. We don't have that in the Tucson
25 AMA. There's Central Arizona Project Water and there is

1 reclaimed.

2 So some of the solutions, looking out into
3 the future. Again, I'll highlight that the goal -- the
4 Management goal for the Tucson AMA is to achieve safe yield
5 by the year 2025, and then maintain thereafter.

6 As you've seen in some of the graphs that Pam
7 has presented, Tucson AMA has been at or near safe yield
8 for the last several years, so very good news there. The
9 challenge will be to maintain safe yield going out into the
10 future.

11 And to do so, we'll need to look for
12 opportunities to increase the use of reclaimed water and
13 CAP Water, as well as look for any opportunities to achieve
14 reductions in demand through either conservation or
15 increase in efficiency, both in ag, industrial, and
16 municipal sectors. And we'll be working with local water
17 users to increase augmentation and transition from
18 groundwater to renewable sources.

19 That concludes our presentation. I'll hand
20 it back to Doug.

21 DOUG DUNHAM: Thank you, Pam and Jeff.

22 Is there anyone else that has a -- like a
23 speaker card?

24 Okay. I'll begin calling the names of
25 persons who filled out speaker cards. If you wish to speak

1 but not have filled one out, please do so at this time.

2 The cards are available at the table near the entrance.

3 When I call your name, please come up to the
4 podium, state your name, identify any person or entity that
5 you represent, and then give your comments. Again, the
6 court reporter is here to ensure that this is reflected in
7 the record, so please speak clearly so she can get an
8 accurate representation.

9 First cards I have is Brandon Wong. Brandon,
10 would you please come up.

11 BRANDON WONG: Hi, I'm Brandon Wong. My
12 family's had grandfather rights for probably 50 -- close to
13 50 years. And it seems, from looking at this Plan,
14 everything looks pretty good from -- with CAP coming in and
15 lowering the groundwater use and everything. I don't see
16 any changes to my grandfather rights at this particular
17 point in time, correct?

18 And the only -- I guess my only concern is
19 what if the CAP starts cutting back on water because of
20 Colorado River flow? And I guess that would be addressed
21 in a future Plan, correct, from a 5 MP Plan or something
22 like that. So those are my comments. Thanks.

23 DOUG DUNHAM: Thank you.

24 Our next speaker is Richard Basye.

25 RICHARD BASYE: Yes.

1 DOUG DUNHAM: I apologize if I --

2 RICHARD BASYE: It's Basye.

3 DOUG DUNHAM: Basye.

4 RICHARD BASYE: These are just ideas of how
5 to save water.

6 We shouldn't grant a foreign company
7 6,500-acre feet a year to take copper out of our country,
8 and then lower the water table for 1,000 years according to
9 the Forest Service. That's Rosemont.

10 We shouldn't be granting high water use
11 companies like a tanning company to come to Tucson when we
12 are concerned about water use.

13 We also pour 4 to 5 million gallons of good
14 groundwater into our sewer lines to facilitate flow because
15 it's more convenient than to bring a truck with reclaimed
16 water there to put it into the sewer line. It doesn't make
17 good sense.

18 We have refused to capture some 17,000-acre
19 feet of flood flow of the Santa Cruz perhaps down by the
20 Desert Diamond Casino area where there's subsidence. That
21 would be a good idea to put a dam rather than put levies
22 all along Marana to try to keep the water flowing down to
23 the Sea of Cortez.

24 The same thing, I have a document here by the
25 U.S. Geological Survey and the City in which they suggested

1 12,000-acre feet could be captured in the Rillito River.

2 This is water, again, that's lost.

3 Now I've been told by some, well, you have to
4 promise that water downstream. But we already give twice
5 as much water downstream in our reclaimed water,
6 60,000-acre feet, than we would be capturing with
7 30,000-acre feet here. There's no price tag on it like a
8 couple of hundred dollars an acre foot like it is for CAP.

9 And let's see. What else have we got here?

10 Oh, the pecan fields. I've been a little
11 concerned, I see them putting in new pecan fields. It
12 looks like when they sell some of the land to build homes
13 in Green Valley, they build a new farm area for those
14 pecans. I don't think that's legally grandfathered in.

15 So those are my comments.

16 DOUG DUNHAM: Thank you.

17 Is there anyone else who wishes to speak at
18 this time?

19 Seeing none, let the record reflect no one
20 else wishes to speak.

21 Is there anyone who wishes to submit any
22 written comments or evidence that they have brought with
23 them?

24 Seeing none, let the record reflect no one
25 wishes to submit any written comments or evidence.

1 As I mentioned earlier, written comments on
2 the Proposed Management Plan may be submitted until 5:00
3 p.m. today. If you would like to submit written comments
4 after the close of the hearing, but no later than 5:00 p.m.
5 today, please fax or e-mail Sharon Scantlebury, the
6 Department's Docket Supervisor.

7 Again, I'll repeat her contact information.
8 Her fax number is 602-771-8686. Her e-mail address is
9 sscantlebury@azwater.gov. That is
10 sscantlebury@azwater.gov. You may also see Sharon at the
11 back of the room for her business card for additional --
12 for contact information, if you would like.

13 This Public Hearing is now adjourned. Thank
14 you for all attending and providing comments.

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16 * * * *

