

Report from the Community Water Cafécito

hosted by Community Water Coalition

@ YWCA, 525 W Bonita Ave, Tucson
April 14, 2016 * 10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

OPENING REMARKS

presented by Community Water Coalition Advisory Committee Chair Randy Serraglio

The Community Water Coalition mission is to provide leadership and guidance for policy that maintains healthy communities, quality of life, and healthy ecosystems. We can be a community for sustainable water policy that promotes the long-term health and prosperity of both our human communities and ecological communities.

Today's meeting is about how we value water, what our priorities are, and to guide the work for this next year at the CWC.

One goal for all CWC activities is to support local grassroots organizations and traditional environmental groups. We want the CWC values to reflect all its members' values.

Community Water Values presented by CWC Coordinator Karilyn Roach

CWC recently conducted a survey of our member organizations to determine our community water values.

- 87% of CWC members ranked Establishment of Environmental Flows as the number one or two priority for the CWC.
- When asked about how municipal water can be used, "support of future population growth" was the last priority for 75% of the survey respondents.
- Survey results indicated that CWC members support promoting conservation for positive use in the community, and utilizing the water resources in a way that supports economic, community, and environmental health.

This summary, distributed to Cafecito participants, highlights results of a survey of CWC member organizations conducted in winter 2015-2016.

Community Water Coalition Water Values Survey results

87% Percentage of survey respondents who ranked "Establishment of environmental flows to support riparian system health" #1 or #2 for issue of highest concern.

- Respondents ranked "Shift toward better utilization of local, alternative water resources" a close 2nd.
- "Recovery of groundwater levels" ranked 3rd.

75% Percentage of survey respondents who rated "Water for the environment" #1 for how they would like to see conserved water utilized.

- 75% rated "Support future population growth" dead last in this category.
- Respondents ranked "Support of increased urban green space" 2nd, followed very closely by "Local food production".

Top responses to the question

"What water-related issues would you like to see CWC prioritize in the next year?"

Support for riparian areas

Water for urban agriculture

Increasing implementation of green infrastructure

PANEL PRESENTATIONS: PROJECTS AND POLICIES

Perspective from Lisa Shippek, Watershed Management Group (WMG)

WMG is a Tucson-based nonprofit organization. It is a founding member of the CWC and is the fiscal agent.

It is Important to bring together diverse groups of the community.

WMG shares values with CWC such as restoring the heritage of perennial creeks and rivers in Tucson. WMG is actively working to shift the water paradigm to having a positive impact, and realizing that humans are an integral part of the environment.

- Shifting the water portfolio back to local renewable supplies: groundwater (pumped at a rate of natural recharge), rainwater, wastewater. (This is a shift from depending on faraway supplies.)
- Rainwater and green infrastructure as parts of holistic watershed management.

Perspective from Luis Herrera, Garden Program of Community Good Bank

The Garden Program is working toward a new food system; the current system is not sustainable and is negatively affecting our health.

- There are three staff at the Garden Program, and they are interested in partnering to build coalitions for a more sustainable food system.
- Garden Program installs gardens for local people, especially focusing on working class, low-income residents.
- Recently collaborated with WMG to plant fruit trees that utilize greywater.
- Works with homes, schools, agencies, particularly that serve low income populations.

Created the Garden Leaders program to certify people to accomplish the work.

Recognizes that a sustainable food future is dependent on conserving water, so the Garden Program will be working with WMG into the future to install greywater systems and tank systems at homes for food production.

Perspective from Carolyn Campbell, Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection (CSDP)

CSDP was created in 1998 because of the listing of an endangered species. The purpose of CSDP is to conserve species habitat through land use planning. It is a founding member of the CWC.

CSDP created a growth map and other materials/concepts that led to the adoption of policies in the Pima County Comprehensive Plan and City of Tucson plans.

- 2008: Supported Pima County in adopting a water use and analysis plan as a part of a rezoning.
- Has worked with City leadership on defining the water service area.
- Currently protecting and buffering riparian areas through work with County and City in wash ordinance updates.

Perspective from Madeline Kiser

Working to move toward a new community water narrative. Two examples of new narratives are the recent Flint, MI water quality case and a garden at a juvenile detention center. They embody the concept of the triple-bottom-line economy.

- The triple-bottom-line economy is characterized by a safe environment, healthy people, and healthy economy. Healthy water policies are at the center of that economy.

One important concept for the CWC is *powerful convening*: People should have a full say and a full place at the table in discussions about rates, tiers, and pricing. To ensure that as we look at water for the environment correctly, the price needs to be equitable and fair.

CWC should continue to recognize and encourage the fact that our state is creating comprehensive policy for a more inclusive water narrative.

Perspective from Randy Serraglio, Center for Biological Diversity (CBD)

CBD is a national conservation organization, headquartered in Tucson. CBD shares many values with CWC.

A foundational value for CWC is to push through the artificial conflict that exists between humans and the environment. CBD also recognizes that the barrier between humans and the environment is a false dichotomy.

At the current rate of extinction, another 50% of the world's species are projected to be lost by the end of the century. Losing those species would be detrimental to the quality of human lives. Like CBD, CWC recognizes that quality of human life is related to healthy ecosystems.

CBD aims to conserve habitat for endangered species, and many of these habitats are on the urban fringe. The CWC's work to increase the health of riparian areas will also benefit the endangered species that CBD is aiming to support.

Perspective from Michelle Crow, Crow Communications, Inc.

From the perspective of a business owner, it is impressive that CWC has opened up member opportunities to local businesses. It is important to maintain a diversity of voices in the CWC.

In the legal sense, emphasizing environmental health is at disadvantage. It is important to that someone advocate for it, and CWC can fill this role.

Water for the community and the environment is not a "versus" situation; in a recent speech by Governor Ducey, he pointed out that we use less water in the state of AZ than we did in 1957.

CWC work needs to be embodied in the policies, projects, and communications of our decision-makers.

Perspective from Barbara Warren, Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR)

PSR works on prevention of the negative impacts of environmental pollution related to mining, energy production, and other actions. Specific areas of focus for PSR include:

- Education about the health impacts of these contaminants
- The water-energy nexus and how it contributes to water availability in the environment

- Social justice issues
- Climate-related illness

The management of water will be central in managing adaptation to climate change. PSR works to address emergency preparedness in the case of extreme climate events. Our climate disaster in AZ is projected to be extreme heat events.

Perspective from Louise Misztal, Sky Island Alliance (SIA)

SIA is a Tucson-based conservation group that works throughout the Sky Island Region, which includes Southeast AZ and Sonora, MX. The Santa Catalina Mountains are an example of Sky Islands, mountains with intervening desert grasslands.

SIA works to protect biological diversity through protecting wildlife corridors, conserving water resources, and participating in large-scale conservation planning.

2016 is the 25th anniversary of SIA's work in supporting riparian areas. In the past 25 years, it has partnered with many land management agencies and other organizations to conserve riparian resources.

SIA recognizes that the way we think of and value water needs to change. Healthy human communities and healthy ecology support one another.

Regarding local land use planning, one relevant question for SIA and CWC is how development will impact resource use into the future.

CWC can identify local policies and regulations that support water for the environment, along with the methods for implementing those policies effectively.

Our community has the opportunity to use local solutions as a model to apply at the larger scale.

Perspective from Lincoln Perino - Ethos Rainwater Harvesting

Ethos installs rainwater-harvesting systems throughout the community, and Lincoln teaches classes on the educational sessions to qualify for the Tucson Water rainwater harvesting rebate.

The rebate program is extremely successful. The class is offered monthly; on average, about 40 people attend. Data from rebate program is promising, and it is great that Tucson Water has shown a commitment to the rebate program.

Now, the rebate program should be expanded. More people in general could benefit from the program, but we could also identify areas/people that could benefit most from rainwater harvesting and other conservation practices.

- Need to expand the education component of the rebate program and empower people to utilize the program.
- Suggestion to do outreach to lower-income groups.

Perspective from Michael Ortega – Tucson City Manager

It is important to engage a variety of people in water management. We can make sure that water management and policy is not a competition, but a venue for identifying opportunities.

One critical question is: How do we come up with policies that, on a macro-scale, address needs for everyone? People can advocate for their best interests at the micro-scale, but providing water is about the protection of all, not one or the other.

Regarding the financial relationship with water, our water rates need to consider affordability. How does affordability translate into conservation? We have a tiered structure for the cost of water, but affordability is a concern to the community when the price of water is affected by conservation.

The mechanical piece to the finances is the physical system that distributes water. The infrastructure of our water system (condition, etc.) needs to be addressed.

Policy moving forward – The Council has shown tremendous leadership in water policies. How does the policy affect us? The developers? The water consumers? Those who are here today, and who are not here today?

Before things happen at a policy level, there needs to be an understanding of the different interests. These interests may appear to be conflicting, but once we start looking at the conversation and engage people's perspectives, we can craft what the direction can look like in the long term. There is work to do to evolve the initial conversation to make it ripe for the policy discussion.

Perspective from Timothy Thomure – Tucson Water

One concept to focus on is fostering a *Culture of Yes* within Tucson – empowering people to make decisions, that empower themselves and their skill sets, and to participate in the community of Tucson.

We need to maintain financial security – invest in environmental resiliency and the community. We are investing in a long-term vision to improve the environment and the handling of our water. We need to invest in doing good, instead of harm, to the environment.

Community building – how do utilities and the City create a better customer experience for the constituents? How do we incorporate that into how we grow as a utility and as a community?

Urban water sustainability – our role at Tucson Water is to provide safe, reliable water. How is “safe and reliable” defined? These need to be defined by the community. We should move toward a community vision for these concepts.

Tucson has a great story to tell about conservation, and we are at the forefront of many activities. We need to focus on why saving water and a “greener” environment can benefit our community.

A critical question for CWC is: How big should we draw the “circle” around the triple bottom line? Drawing it around the utility is one possibility, but drawing it around the entire community is another. CWC can work toward defining how large to draw that circle.

- Encouraging rainwater and stormwater harvesting – having events like the one at the Loft can broaden this circle (Beyond the Mirage screening in April 2016)

Regarding planning, we should pay attention to all three scales of water conservation planning: individual scale (rooftop harvesting), neighborhood scale (stormwater harvesting), and another broader scale (e.g., tree canopy).

Tucson Water has a robust reclaimed water system meets about 10% of our community needs. It has existed since the 1980s. This system needs to be updated; we need to question not what we are doing, but how we should move forward while continuing what we're doing.

MODERATED PANEL DISCUSSION

Where can we work together on projects that promote a healthier community?

- *Michael Ortega:* When I walked into the door at Tucson Water, there was concern over how the water conservation effort was administrated. I told Tim that the conservation effort will take place in his office. This brought water conservation to the forefront of people's minds. Water conservation has not always gone hand in hand with engineering, infrastructure, and other aspects of water management. Now, the emphasis of conservation is at the forefront of those aspects of water. We need to expand the conversation to make sure we're having dialogues within the evolution of Tim's leadership.
- *Lisa Shipek:* Regarding the rainwater rebate, low income populations are crucial to engage. So is expanding the program to well owners in the Tucson service area. Many people reside in shallow groundwater areas. We need to widen the "circle" to well users.
- *Carolyn Campbell:* Our coalition has always incorporated diverse community members in developing the water services policy. A big change in the mindset came with the writing and refinements of the water services policy. It may be time to revisit that policy. The City of Tucson has been diligent in implementing the water service area policy.
- *Michael Ortega:* I'm not particularly interested in revisiting the wording of the water service area policy. However, there are differences of opinion in the interpretation of the policy. This means that there is need for discussion of the policy – get clarity on the intent and spirit of the policy. Where are the grey areas in implementing the spirit and intent of the policy?
- *Michael Ortega:* Tucson Water, as the water utility, has assets outside of its immediate service area that we can consider selling to private companies, so that we can recuperate those assets and re-invest them to improve our infrastructure. No official recommendations have been made the council about this yet about this concept, but it is an option.
- *Timothy Thomure:* The water service area policy comes up regularly in meetings. I was involved with long-range water resource management plans 2008 and 2012 as a Tucson Water employee and as a consultant. The 2004 plan did not have a defined surface area. That plan based its policies on areas where growth was expected to occur.

Although it is important to acknowledge that there is some grey area in the policy, 95% of the time, applying the policy has worked well. The appeal process can be used. We are at a better place than in 2004. Tucson Water staff are passionate about being precise with the policy. We have conversations that get resolved, sometimes at the Mayor and Council level. As a community, we need to determine what we would do in the cases of grey area.

- *Randy Serraglio*: From the CBD perspective, the number-one driver of extinction crisis going forward will be climate change. Anything that we can do locally that gets us away from fossil-fuel intensive practices presents an option. However, we need to look at cost-benefit analysis regarding changing technologies in the interest of mitigating climate change.

Innovative work is being done in the time of climate change, and how utilities are getting around the conundrum of the economic challenges presented by climate change. The Johnson Foundation had conversations around the country about utilities and climate change solutions. CWC should have similar conversations about realistic climate change mitigation measures and water costs (including tiered rates).

- *Timothy Thomure*: There are a few fundamental questions that we need to wrestle with over the next 2 years about how we finance and pay for water. These questions relate to:
 - the deployment of effluent
 - providing affordable water
 - reaching financial stability
 - the effectiveness of tiered rates

We need to have conversations around these topics collectively (while not losing ground in other areas). We will need enough total investment to keep providing safe, reliable water. Providing safety nets and low income assistance programs for those most in need for support do not need to be competing interests.

Another question is: What should happen to the water once we use it? Should it go to the environment, and how do we get it funded to go to the environment? We need to have the same conversation about this every five years – but this conversation only allows us to do the same thing over and over. We need to have a separate discussion about innovating our system. This is why we are asking for increased water prices over two years – to give ourselves times for discussion.

- *Carolyn Campbell*: One “low-hanging fruit” issue is the full utilization of the Conservation Effluent Pool. This discussion started when CSDP became involved in water management because of endangered species. Everyone is now on board to discuss this, so now we need to decide how the effluent will be utilized.

Another low-hanging fruit is including areas of shallow groundwater in the area for reclaimed water. One example is a project for Agua Caliente Park (shallow groundwater) to utilize effluent. The project objective was to fix leaky pipes and line the pond, but to continue to use groundwater. Those types of projects would be perfect to consider when assets are being sold off.

- *Timothy Thomure*: Agua Caliente Park is a good example of deployment of resources we’re talking about. Tucson Water has a recycled water master plan, and we will be perusing full deployment of our recycled water over time.

What I am asking our community to do is to take a thoughtful look at what the full deployment of effluent would look like. Is there a funding mechanism for deploying it? If we can show that the

project would benefit the community, and we can develop a regulatory and institutional framework for it, then we can consider it as an option.

Currently, we have a regulatory framework to take water out of the river. The “right thing” to do is to take the effluent out of the Santa Cruz River. Leaving water for downstream use could have a benefit, but there also may be other beneficial uses of effluent water besides leaving it in for downstream supply. We need to supply the urban part of the “circle,” or form other solutions to resolve the water resources management aspect of the conversation. This would require many stakeholders coming together, and resolving the environmental/community piece, and it may require a legislative change by ADWR. If we can all work together to decide what we want, we will be successful.

- *Lisa Shipek*: CWC is specifically working on getting the right people in the room regarding water in the Santa Cruz River.

I am interested in scaling up to neighborhood-level incentives and am encouraged to hear about this from Tucson Water. Many neighborhoods have come up with funding through grants, and it’s an opportunity for Tucson Water to have neighborhoods to do work on recharge.

AUDIENCE Q & A

- *Question*: One of the main issues that will control water policy in the coming decades is urban food production. If we didn’t have anything living here other than what we ate (not a desirable goal), we would have enough harvestable rainfall to provide all of our food, and it would take all of our land to do it. Having locally adapted food production, with an edible urban forest, and high-efficiency food production, would give us the potential to have a much more secure food supply. However, this would take a much bigger fraction of the local renewable water supply. Historically, water legislation has been based on property ownership, as opposed to what the water is used for. Are local policy directions consistent with placing a high emphasis on water *uses* rather than *users*?
 - *Lisa Shipek*: There is a precedent in the rainwater harvesting rebate, which lists the values around harvesting water.
 - *Lincoln Perino*: When we first set up the rebate, we set up values of the system. Although increasing the canopy cover and food production were not listed as official values, they were considered elements of the rebate that we would measure to see where the rebate would be beneficial.
 - *Catlow Shipek*: One way food production is incorporated into water-harvesting rebate programs is through the required 2 – 3-hour educational requirement. This can address the topic of local food production with rainwater harvesting.
- *Question*: You mentioned that the price for water is going to increase. Is there anything worked into that policy to protect *groups and efforts* who are having trouble making it now (as opposed to individual residents)? There are some community efforts that benefit low-income people. For example, community gardens have been advocating for breaks in the rates.
 - *Tim Thomure*: This concept is new to me, although it is not new to the utility, or new to the CWC. Tucson Water may have explored this concept in the past, but not in my time.

The idea for incorporating price breaks for groups and efforts embodies the idea of “A Culture of Yes.” This suggestion will be noted, and will be considered in the Tucson Water conversation about new policy.

- *Catlow Shipek*: The Citizens Water Advisory Committee reviewed the issue of potable use and community garden use of reclaimed water. We need to reconsider the highest and best use of water – maybe we don’t need to use potable water for community gardens. Discussing this could be a land use planning exercise, rather than a water management exercise – where should we locate community gardens in a reasonable way?
 - *Brian Wong*: BKW Farms grows and harvests locally grown, organic, heritage and modern grains. Water use is inherently connected to growing sustainable food, and CWC can come up with solutions to integrate the two systems. Potable water as the urban agriculture source is not the best use of the water, but the policy did not look into water harvesting or rainwater systems as solutions to modify the rate of potable water.
 - *Randy Serraglio*: There are huge differences in neighborhoods in the community regarding the resources they have available to modify infrastructure. This may go without saying, but it should never go without thinking. This concept should underlie our perspective throughout the policymaking process.
 - *Karilyn Roach*: This presents an opportunity to focus conversations on food production zones and supplying an alternative water source for community gardens.
 - *Luis Herrera*: This program is shifting priorities in terms of where we use water. There is now interest in riparian areas, food forests, and other productive areas, instead of directing water to golf courses. We need to continue encouraging the desert to do what it does.
- *Question*: Our community has great regulations for landscaping requirements, but we do still have landscapes that use a lot of water. In Denver, you are fined if you use water during certain times. Is there thought to further regulating water use for landscaping? Or encouraging landscape replacement?
 - *Timothy Thomure*: There has been an evolution in Tucson regarding landscapes. Lawns are largely gone, and it’s a xeriscape community. The vast majority of golf courses are on the reclaimed water system. However, this doesn’t mean that we’re “done” with water management. Part of the necessary re-thinking is about the amount of green space Tucson wants to have 20 years from now, relative to other types of spaces. Regarding the connectivity, there is a landscape advisory committee for the City, and there is a nexus between the committee and Tucson water.
Another question being explored is how we take on all 3 planning scales for rainwater and stormwater, not just rainwater? Currently, stormwater management is not coordinated across Tucson; Tucson Water and others could create a core vision for coordinating stormwater management.
 - *Question*: The nexus between energy and water is vitally important. But which energy resources specifically should be incorporated into water management?

- *Timothy Thomure*: We need to have another conversation about this crucial question. Tucson Water has taken positive steps on energy production that helps our water portfolio:
 - Tucson Water created and implemented an opportunity on Tucson Water-owned land in Avra Valley. The land was purchased for water resource needs from private landowners. There are now solar panels on the property that produce clean energy and require very little water to operate. This project is a good example of utilizing our assets for water management.
 - Tucson Water recently wrote an agreement to get power from the Hoover Dam. It is easier to move power than water. Although transporting the energy from Lake Havasu to Tucson leaves a huge power footprint, it will move some of our energy use into a non-coal-fired energy source. How we go about using that resource, and how we work with Central Arizona Project, can be a topic of discussion in the community.

- *Comment (Catlow Shipek)*: Knowing how many state policies there are and which funding mechanisms are available, we need to think about how we define recharge, to work toward revising the system for recharge credits. Having a better dialogue about what Tucson Water is facing at the state level, and what the community of Tucson can do in relation to State activities, needs to happen to get us to an integrated water policy.

- *Comment (CJ Karamargin)*: The politics of water has a long and divisive history. Politicians no longer run on water issues, and water is now largely a community discussion. However, larger regional issues are important to address. It is surprising how few AZ representatives are engaged on water issues.
 If there is anything the Congressional office can do, don't hesitate to reach out. The Second Congressional District is very diverse in both land use and water use. Arizona also has a long history of politicians working together across parties to find solutions related to water.

- *Comment (Melodie Lopez)*: When you look at statewide coalitions regarding water, do not leave out the 22 tribes. Although there are many different government systems, it is important. At minimum, the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona has representatives of 21 of those tribes.

- *Comment (Timothy Thomure)*: One element of what Tucson Water is trying to achieve is partnerships and leadership. Congresswoman McSally has committed to touring Tucson Water facilities, and Senator McCain is considering being the keynote speaker at the Federal Water Use Conference in July. Policymakers can be our advocates. Tucson Water is working on the relationship between the City of Tucson and City of Phoenix; together, we represent quite a bit of power. How we deploy that power and influence can drive the water policy that we need. Phoenix has been a good partner; that partnership has encouraged other municipalities to partner.

- *Question*: What percentage of Tucson energy use comes from sustainable resources? Is there a plan for increasing this?

- *Timothy Thomure*: I am not sure what the current number is, but the energy plan will depend on whether people are willing to invest monetarily on green energy. How we go about delivering safe, reliable water in a way that meets our community needs is up for discussion.
- *Question*: Tucson Audubon has been working with Tucson Water for years on water policies as well as habitat conservation planning process and CEP. Could you update us on habitat conservation planning? We are anxious to move forward on the success of the recent bighorn sheep sighting.
 - *Timothy Thomure*: We need to look at the real, tangible projects that can be deployed. The time is ripe for identifying specific opportunities – we have guideposts in habitat conservation plans and other plans.
 - *Chris McVie*: We can stack the functions of restoration, water for the environment, and getting people credit for it. Tucson Audubon is happy to help Tucson Water toward any effort to do this.

CLOSING COMMENTS FROM CWC

CWC wants to improve the policies so that all the voices are being heard in the conversation. We also aim to have a foundation of good science. Tucson can be a national leader on this issue, as we have been with regards to growth. The CWC could play an important role and is looking forward to working with Tucson Water in being a leader. We are all decision makers, and CWC is looking forward to doing more events like this in the future.

SUMMARY REPORT

Critical questions, overarching values, and potential collaborative projects for CWC and City

Critical Questions that could be addressed by the CWC

- How does affordability of water translate into conservation? (see perspective from Michael Ortega)
- What is the “circle” that we should draw around our community regarding water use and management? (see perspective from Timothy Thomure)
 - Widening the circle to residents who use groundwater (see panel discussion response from Lisa Shipek)
- Regarding financing related to water: (see panel discussion response from Timothy Thomure)
 - the deployment of effluent
 - providing affordable water
 - reaching financial stability
 - the effectiveness of tiered rates
- What would the full deployment of our effluent look like? (See panel discussion response from Timothy Thomure)
- How to address the energy/water nexus, and how to work with the Central Arizona Project (see Audience Q&A response from Timothy Thomure)

Overarching values to consider as CWC moves forward

- Shifting the paradigm around water management to humans having a positive influence on our environment (see perspective from Lisa Shipek)
- Breaking down the barrier between humans and our environment (see perspective from Randy Serraglio)
- Regarding planning, pay attention to all three scales of water conservation planning: individual scale (rooftop harvesting), neighborhood scale (stormwater harvesting), and another broader scale (e.g., tree canopy) (see perspective from Tim Thomure)
- Using local solutions to apply at a larger scale (see perspective from Louise Misztal)
- There are huge differences in neighborhoods in the community regarding the resources they have available to modify infrastructure. This may go without saying, but it should never go without thinking. (See Audience Q&A response from Randy Serraglio)
- Involving the 22 Tribes in water-related dialogue (see comment under Question 3 of Audience Q&A)

Potential projects and CWC partnerships

- Coordinated stormwater management (see Timothy Thomure's response to Question 3 of Audience Q&A)
- Landscape replacement incentives/low-water requirements (see Question 3 of Audience Q&A)
- Rainwater rebate expansion (see perspective from Lincoln Perino)
- Updating/better utilizing Tucson Water reclaimed water system (see perspective from Tim Thomure)
- Coupling sustainable food projects with water harvesting (see perspective from Luis Herrera)
- Clarifying review process for the Water Service Area Policy (see panel discussion responses from Carolyn Campbell and Michael Ortega)
- Technologies for mitigating climate change and creating an appropriate rate tier structure (see panel discussion response from Randy Serraglio)
- Full utilization of the Conservation Effluent Pool and prioritizing areas of shallow groundwater for reclaimed water delivery (see panel discussion responses from Carolyn Campbell, Tim Thomure, and Lisa Shipek)
- Incorporating the use, rather than the user, of water in water pricing (see Questions 1 and 2 of Audience Q&A)
- Having a better dialogue about what Tucson Water is facing on the state level and what the community of Tucson can do in relation to State activities (i.e. recharge credits, etc.) (See comment by Catlow Shipek in Audience Q&A)
- Improving Tucson's engagement with tribes and state-level agencies and representatives (See comments by CJ Karamargin and Melodie Lopez in Audience Q&A)

PARTICIPANTS

- CJ Agbannawag – Local First Arizona
- Steve Arnquist – City of Tucson Ward 1 Council office
- Katie Bolger – City of Tucson Ward 2 Council office
- Carolyn Campbell – Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection (panelist)
- Victor Ceballos – Community Food Bank of Southern Arizona
- Matt Clark – Tucson Audubon Society
- Michelle Crow – Crow Communications, Inc (panelist)
- Lisette DeMars – Local First Arizona, City of Tucson Climate Change Committee
- Tres English – Sustainable Tucson
- Andrew Greenhill – Tucson Water, City of Tucson
- Luis Herrera – Community Food Bank of Southern Arizona (panelist)
- CJ Karamargin – Office of U.S. Representative Martha McSally
- Madeline Kiser – Community Water Coalition (panelist)
- Holli LaBrie – Community Water Coalition intern
- Ryan Lee – UA, Citizens’ Water Advisory Committee
- Alex Loepky – Primavera Foundation
- Melodie Lopez – Indigenous Strategies, Native Education Alliance
- Melissa Mauzy - Sky Island Alliance, KXCI
- Christina McVie – Tucson Audubon Society, Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection
- Mead Mier – Pima Association of Governments, Cienega Watershed Partnership
- Louise Misztal – Sky Island Alliance (panelist)
- Kelly Mott Lacroix – UA Water Resources Research Center, Arizona Riparian Council, Cienega Watershed Partnership
- Michael Ortega – Tucson City Manager (panelist)
- Chris Ortiz y Pino – UA Planning and water policy student
- Lincoln Perino – Ethos Rainwater Harvesting (panelist)
- Karilyn Roach – Community Water Coalition (moderator)
- Claudio Rodriguez – Tierra y Libertad
- Ivy Schwartz – Tucson Mountain Association
- Randy Serraglio – Center for Biological Diversity (panelist)
- Catlow Shipek – Watershed Management Group
- Lisa Shipek – Watershed Management Group (panelist)
- Julia Sittig – Southwest Decision Resources
- Amanda Smith – Pima Association of Governments
- Timothy Thomure – Tucson Water (panelist)
- Cindy Tuell - Sierra Club Rincon Group
- Jenna Van Laningham – Primavera Foundation
- Barbara Warren – Physicians for Social Responsibility, Arizona (panelist)
- Brian Wong – BKW Farms