

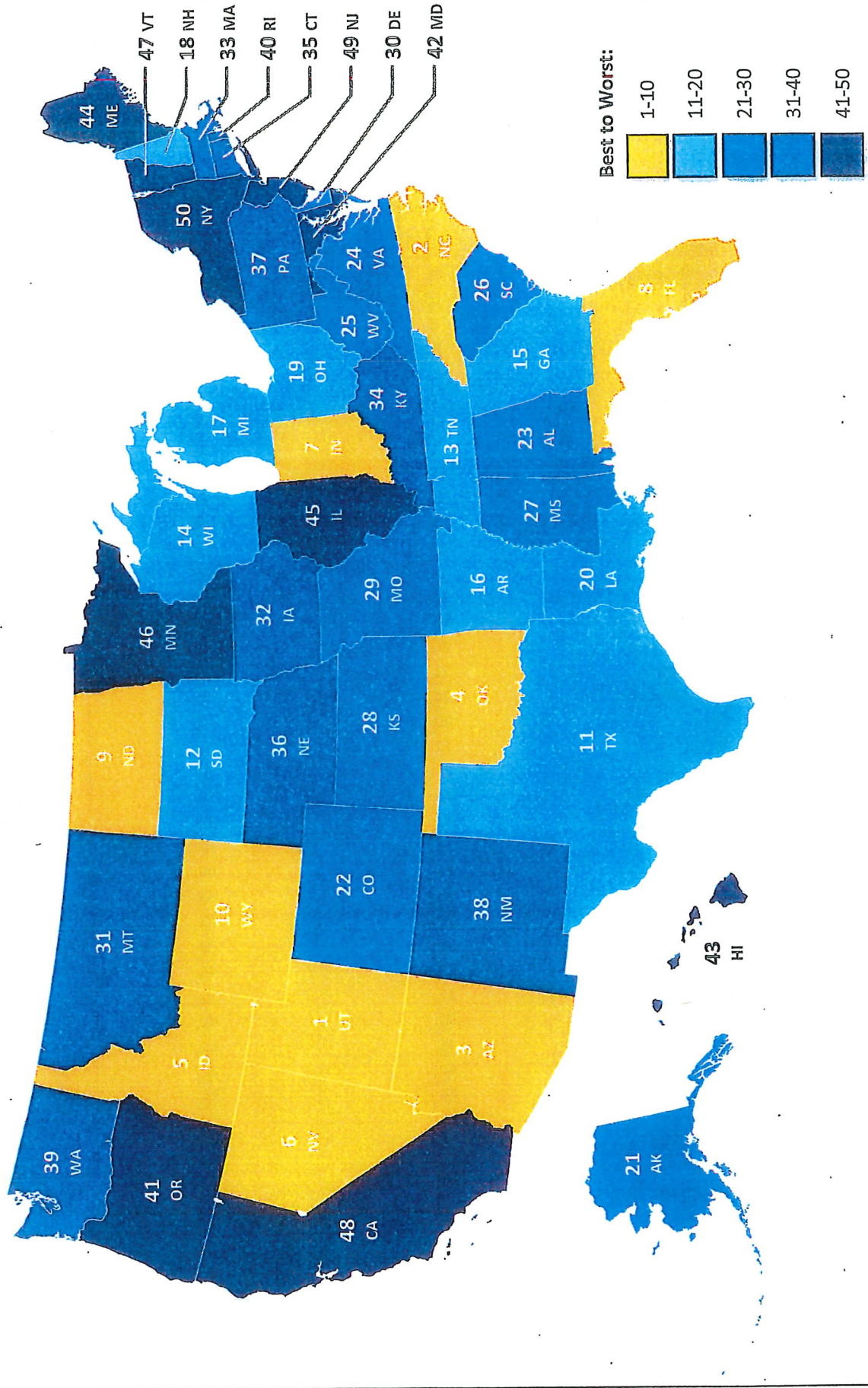
ARIZONA STATE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 2 SECTION 2

POLITICAL POWER; PURPOSE OF GOVERNMENT

**ALL POLITICAL POWER IS INHERENT
IN THE PEOPLE, AND GOVERNMENTS
DERIVE THEIR JUST POWERS
FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED
AND ARE ESTABLISHED TO
PROTECT AND MAINTAIN
INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.**

Rich States, Poor States Economic Outlook Rankings, 2022



WIFA BOARD

(formerly Drought Mitigation Board)

Appointments: 5 Executive, 4 Legislative

Governor: 2 Large*, 2 Small, 1 Statewide**

Senate President: 1 Large/Small

House Speaker: 1 Small/Large *(alternating with President)*

Senate Minority Leader: 1 Large/ Small

House Minority Leader: 1 Small/Large

(alternating with Senate)

Advisory Members (or designees)

DWR Director

DEQ Director

SLD Commissioner

ADOA Director

Senate President

Senate Minority Leader

House Speaker

House Minority Leader

Long-Term Water Augmentation Advisory Board
4 WIFA Board Members (Large)
2 WIFA Board Member (Small)
1 WIFA Board Member (Statewide)

Water Supply Development Advisory Board
2 WIFA Board Members (Large)
4 WIFA Board Member (Small)
1 WIFA Board Member (Statewide)

Water Conservation Grant Committee
2 Public Water Systems
2 Counties
1 Conservation Group
1 University
1 NRCD
ADWR Director

Federal Water Programs Advisory Board
Existing WIFA Advisory Board

Long-Term Water Augmentation Fund

Water Supply Development Fund

Water Conservation Grant Fund

Clean Water Revolving Fund / Drinking Water Revolving Fund

WIFA

(Standalone agency as it existed pre-2016)

*Large: Maricopa, Pima, Pinal
Small: 12 remaining

** Statewide selected from list provided by President and Speaker

REFERENCE TITLE: support; water management policies

State of Arizona
House of Representatives
Fifty-sixth Legislature
First Regular Session
2023

HCR 2012

Introduced by
Representative Griffin

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO CONTINUE THE TRADITION OF LEADERSHIP AND SUPPORT FOR
APPROPRIATE WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND POLICIES FOR THE STATE OF
ARIZONA.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 3. The signing of a system use agreement in 2017 between the
2 Central Arizona Water Conservation District and the United States Bureau
3 of Reclamation to allow Central Arizona Project infrastructure to be used
4 in more efficient and innovative ways, including the transport of
5 non-Central Arizona Project water through the system. These and other
6 similar innovative measures are crucial to the success of efforts to
7 manage risks from drought and shortages on the Colorado River.

8 4. The protection of Lake Mead by way of system conservation during
9 2012 to the present during a period of drought and despite the structural
10 deficit on the Colorado River. The Central Arizona Water Conservation
11 District's system conservation has provided for more than 700,000
12 acre-feet of water to be left in Lake Mead during that period, amounting
13 to approximately 10 feet in elevation of the lake, and helping to avert a
14 shortage, with nearly 150,000 acre-feet planned for additional
15 conservation during 2018. These conservation volumes achieved for Lake
16 Mead are similar to the amounts in the drought contingency plan being
17 negotiated among the Lower Basin States of the Colorado River. These
18 successful conservation efforts included the participation of many
19 parties, including representatives of tribes, cities, agricultural users,
20 nongovernmental organizations, water users on the Colorado River, the
21 United States and the State of Arizona; and

22 Whereas, this foundation of successful water policies and water
23 management has provided a basis and a blueprint for this state to achieve
24 more with respect to Arizona's current and future water challenges,
25 including:

26 1. The renegotiation of the 2007 Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin
27 Shortages in advance of the Guidelines' expiration at the end of 2025.

28 2. The resolution of issues involving the expiration of
29 extinguishment credits in the Pinal Active Management Area.

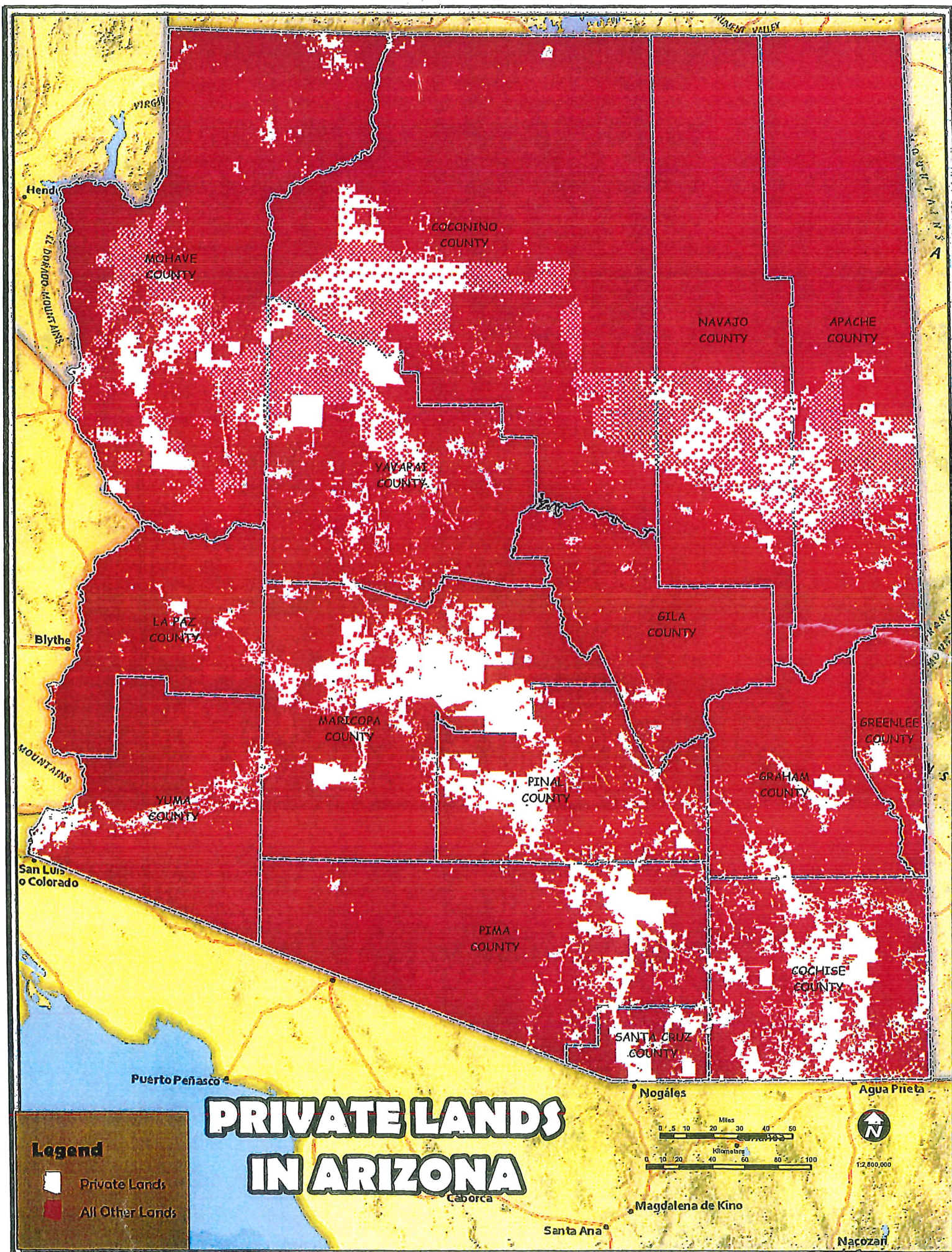
30 3. The development of a desalination plan for brackish water as a
31 means to provide additional sources of water in this state.

32 4. The development of a fifth and sixth management plan under the
33 Groundwater Management Act for water users in the active management areas
34 of this state.

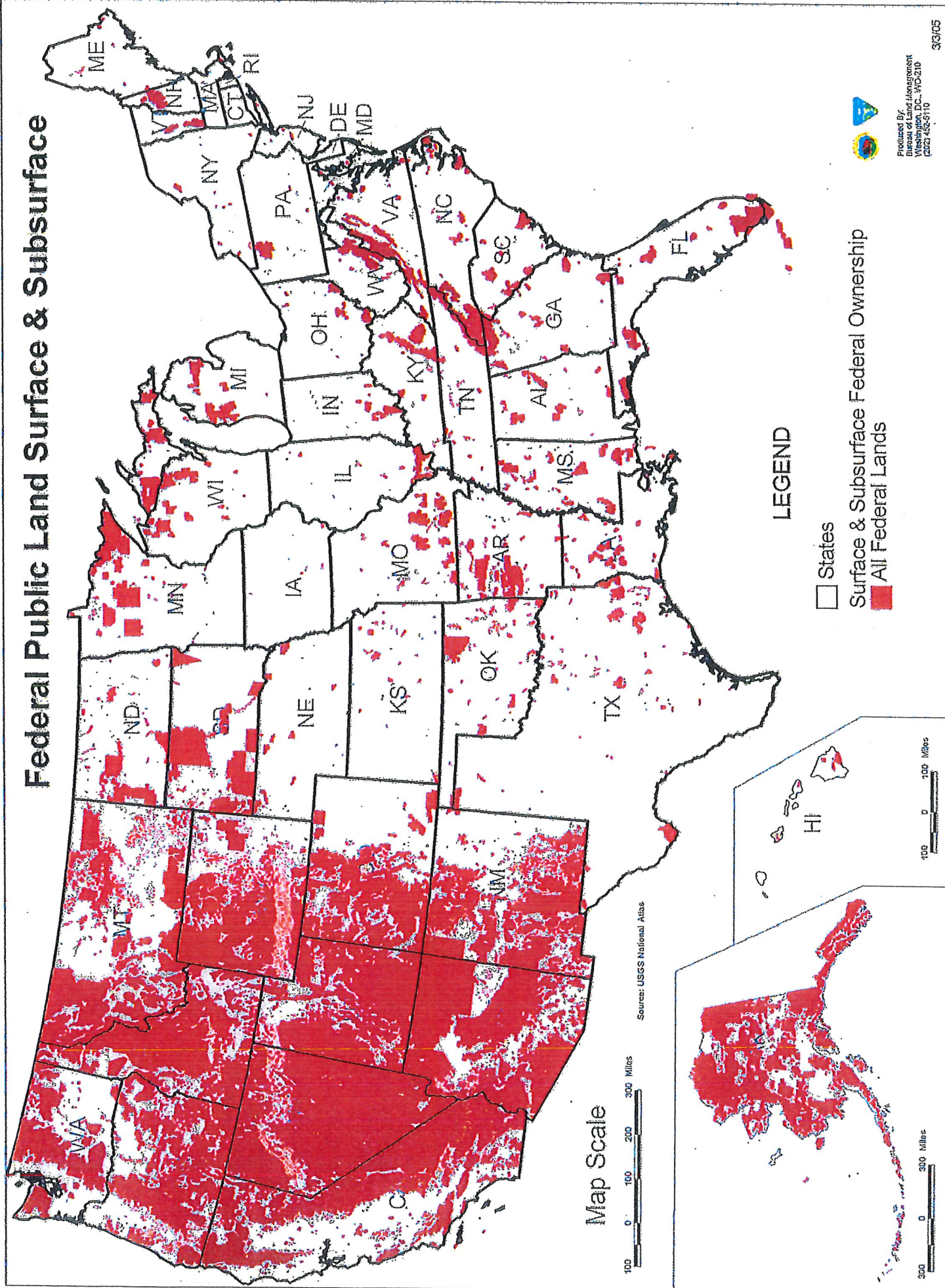
35 5. The approval for the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority to
36 administer three additional funds that total over 1.4 billion dollars for
37 water supply development and conservation projects.

38 6. The establishment of the on-farm irrigation efficiency pilot
39 program for providing grants and collecting data to reduce on-farm use of
40 water, including groundwater, surface water, central Arizona project water
41 and mainstream Colorado River water, to minimize or eliminate the use of
42 flood irrigation and fallowing.

43 7. The establishment of the direct potable reuse of treated
44 wastewater program.



Federal Public Land Surface & Subsurface



FY 23 K-12 Budget: Funding Students, not Systems

- Over \$1 billion in new, student centered funding
 - \$526m Arizona's largest ever base funding increase
 - \$100m boosts special ED funding weights 320%
 - \$100m new 'opportunity weight' for low-income pupils
- \$50m additional grants for School Resource Officers
- \$276m for Building Renewal Grants
- Eliminated \$74m in district-only, inequitable funds

