Watering the Sun Corridor

I. The Sun Corridor

&

II. Sources of Water
Dropped?
Latino Education and Arizona’s Economic Future
April 2012 / This report is a follow-up to the 2001 landmark publication, “Five Shoes.” It focuses on Arizona’s Latino educational attainment gap and its projected consequences on our economy and ability to compete.

Let’s Talk Water
Series to invite dialogue on AZ policy

Arizona’s Emerging Latino Vote
Latino Public Policy Center
August 2012 / This briefing projects the future impact of Latino voters as the younger Latino population - almost all U.S. citizens - come of legal age, possibly turning Arizona from a red state to a blue state by

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megapolitan
arizona's sun corridor

MAY 2008

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INSIDE MEGAPOLITAN

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Water Matters: Comparison of Regional Supply and Demand

“Possibly Available Supply” includes additional possibly available supplies secured from the Colorado River or elsewhere. New infrastructure not currently envisioned would have to be built to import these supplies.

“Likely Available Supply” includes additional supplies that may be able to be secured for importation through CAP as a result of changing current operating conditions and making some infrastructure improvements. These supplies would be comprised of additional purchase or lease of approximately 200,000 acre-feet of Colorado River rights and other potential sources such as Planet Ranch surface water. Up to another approximately 300,000 acre-feet of reclaimed water is assumed available by raising the percentage of available effluent going to municipal use from 30 to 70 percent.

“Highly Likely Available Supply” includes additional supplies which could be secured for importation through excess canal capacity in the CAP without changing current operating conditions or making infrastructure improvements. These supplies would include Colorado River rights.

“Currently Secured Supply” is comprised of both a) “currently used and absolutely available” municipal supplies (i.e. SRP rights and CAP allocations that may not be full utilized today) and b) “virtually certain” additional supplies that are already secured through ownership, contract or law for central Arizona water users. In addition sufficient infrastructure exists to import all of these supplies. These supplies include groundwater farms in western and central Arizona.


ARIZONA’S MEGAPOLITAN: THE SUN CORRIDOR

Source: Morrison Institute for Public Policy, ASU.
Questions

• What is a megapolitan area?
• Why do Phx & Tus compete so fiercely?
• What has to change for this to stop?
• Sustainability tied to:
  – Water resources
  – Pop. growth vs. quality of life
• What are possible growth scenarios?
Major Assumption

• Three county area treated as one unit

• Why?

• What could be done to encourage greater cooperation?
CAP DELIVERIES BY END USER
IN VOLUME OF ACRE FEET, 1985-2011

* Forecasted.

Source: Central Arizona Project.
**Summary of Existing Sun Corridor Supplies**

Based on conventional stationarity (meaning with no adjustment for climate change) assumptions, the supplies of “sustainable” water available to the Sun Corridor can be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Average Af/Yr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt/Verde</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Surface Water</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Groundwater Recharge</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado River</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>2,810,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are we missing anything?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Basin Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NV</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arizona’s CR Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CR Indian Tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuma Ag/ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAWCD/CAP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10 Things we should know...

1. Rainfall ≠ Water supply
2. Avg renewable supply ~2.5 Maf; but sig. variability
3. Storage holds 4-5 yrs use
4. Climate change may reduce supplies by 15%
5. Ag use > 50%; can be used to buffer drought
6. Despite considerable GW regs, “safe yield” a challenge
7. GPCD has been decreasing since 1980’s
8. Reuse of urban water a sig. growing resource
9. 2.4 Maf = 9.5 M residents but no Ag.
10. Won’t run out of water (for now)  
    ... but need to find balance betw. growth & life style