



CITIZENS' WATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CWAC)

Wednesday, June 1, 2016, 7:00 a.m.
Director's Conference Room
Tucson Water, 3rd Floor
310 W. Alameda Street, Tucson, Arizona

Legal Action Report

1. **Roll Call:**

The meeting was called to order by CWAC Chair Brian Wong at 6:58 a.m. Those present and absent were:

Present:

Brian Wong	Chairperson, Representative, City Manager
Mark Murphy	Representative, Mayor
Catlow Shippek	Representative, City Manager
Mark Taylor	Representative, City Manager
Chuck Freitas	Representative, City Manager
Mitch Basefsky	Representative, City Manager
Jean McLain	Representative, City Manager
Placido dos Santos	Representative, City Manager
Mark Stratton	Representative, City Manager
Holly Lachowicz	Representative, Ward 3
George White	Representative, Ward 4
Mark Lewis	Vice Chair, Representative, Ward 5
Kelly Lee	Representative, Ward 6
Timothy Thomure	Tucson Water, Director, Ex-Officio Member

Absent:

Ryan Lee	Representative, Ward 1
Michelle Crow	Representative, Ward 2
Jackson Jenkins	Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department Director, Ex-Officio Member

Tucson Water Staff Present:

Sandy Elder	Deputy Director
Scott Clark	Deputy Director
Jeff Biggs	Water Administrator
Pat Eisenberg	Water Administrator
Andrew Greenhill	Intergovernmental Affairs Manager
Wally Wilson	Chief Hydrologist
Fernando Molina	Water Program Superintendent
Candice Rupprecht	Public Information Specialist
Johanna Hernandez	Staff Assistant
Kris LaFleur	Staff Assistant

Others Present:

Amy Stabler	City of Tucson, Ward 6
Mike Block	Metro Water
Julie Brugger	University of Arizona
Gregg Garfin	University of Arizona

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2. **Announcements** – Vice Chair Lewis briefly discussed his attendance at the last Water Augmentation Council meeting. Chair Wong announced a new member, Ms. Holly Lachowicz. Member Lachowicz introduced herself to the Committee.
3. **Call to Audience** – No action taken.
4. **Review of May 4, 2016 Legal Action Report and Meeting Minutes** – Member Murphy noted some clerical corrections to the minutes. Committee Member Freitas motioned to approve the Meeting Minutes of May 4, 2016, as corrected. Member Stratton seconded. Motion passed unanimously by a voice-vote of 12-0.
5. **Director's Report** –
 - a. **Mayor and Council Items** – On June 7th, Mayor and Council will consider two IGA renewals, Project WET and SmartScape, both conservation and education programs.

Ward 1 requested an update in July from Sonora Environmental Research Institute (SERI) regarding its work in conservation and low income programs. This includes work done in conjunction with Tucson Water.

- b. **Informational Items** – Tucson Water received AA bond ratings from all rating agencies. Previous AA ratings resulted in a cumulative \$9 million savings on interest. The 15th Anniversary Clearwater celebration was a well-attended and successful event. Next week, a City of Tucson delegate will attend the One Water Summit, consisting of employees from Tucson Water and Ward personnel. The 84-inch main repair is complete and back in service with no complications or complaints. The AOP funds disbursement is expected as early as the fall. The decision regarding allocation of the currently unallocated funds will be made by the Mayor and Council.

Kelly Lee arrived at 7:06 a.m.

6. Subcommittee Reports –

Technical, Planning, and Policy Subcommittee – Subcommittee Chair Murphy reported that the Subcommittee performed their annual review of the Water Service Area Policy, scheduled on the agenda today. The Subcommittee has no recommendation for change to the Water Service Area Policy.

Finance Subcommittee – Subcommittee Chair Stratton reported that the Subcommittee discussed the previous financial plan process and how that process should proceed in the coming years. The Subcommittee also prioritized topics for discussion concerning the deep dive into the future rate

Conservation and Education Subcommittee – Subcommittee Chair Shipek reported the Subcommittee is discussing definitions and metrics for conservation.

Bill Redesign Ad-Hoc Subcommittee – Subcommittee Chair Freitas reported that the Subcommittee is awaiting a final version of the bill redesign, and likely the final meeting of the Subcommittee.

RWRAC Update – Member Taylor reported there was no meeting to report on.

7. **Subcommittee Appointment** – No action taken.
8. **Water Legislation Report**¹ – Tucson Water staff member Andrew Greenhill presented a PowerPoint on the State of Arizona 2016 Legislative session. Five key water bills were reviewed: HB 2391 passed and was signed, HB 2325 passed and was signed, SB 1268 passed and was vetoed, SB 1400 passed and was vetoed, and HB 2549 failed. HB 2391 addresses a municipality's ability to recover costs for acquiring a public or private water or wastewater utility. It has minimal impact to Tucson Water, except in regards to notification requirements that will affect the financial plan process. HB 2325 addressed fees collected from water or wastewater operator certifications, allowable lead content in pipes and plumbing fixtures, and exemptions of lead requirements. It has minimal impact to Tucson Water. SB 1268 attempted to address adequate water supply requirements outside an Active Management Area. SB 1400 attempted to address the renewal of adequate water supply requirements. The Governor vetoed both SB1268 and SB 1400 as threats to Arizona's

¹ Vice Chair Lewis departed at 7:44 a.m. and returned at 7:46 a.m.; Member McLain departed at 7:50 a.m. and returned at 7:53 a.m.

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water future. HB 2549 attempted to address public construction piping materials; this bill was never heard in committee.

The 2017 Legislative Session will likely include some focus on issues surrounding the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan. The Committee requested semi-regular updates on water legislation, including if Mayor and Council have taken a position, during the legislative session.

9. Green Streets – Mr. James McAdams, of the City Manager's Office, provided an overview of the Green Streets policy. The internal policy is an active practice guideline intended to maximize the benefits of green infrastructure on newly constructed roadways. The policy includes practices such as curb cuts, water harvesting, suppers and other green infrastructure practices. The policy sets forth processes and performance goals related to water collection, water retention, infiltration, supplemental irrigation, and canopy cover. The green infrastructure should be able to support irrigation of the landscape with minimal watering in five years. The policy strives for integration of green infrastructure into the design and to include related utilities as early in the process as possible. Mr. Gary Wittwer, of the City of Tucson Department of Transportation, discussed the implementation of the Green Streets policy. Since the policy was enacted in 2013, two projects have completed designs in accordance with the policy, but no projects have been completed under the policy to date. An example of the plans designed under this policy was provided. Mr. Wittwer discussed some data in relation to water harvesting potential for designed projects. Estimates reflect the potential to collect about three times the amount of water needed to support the landscape. There are five future projects planned under the policy. Nine projects are currently under construction, or recently completed, that include some green infrastructure features, but were not designed under the policy. It was noted that minimal water is needed to support native landscape, and that siltation at scuppers is less than previously thought. There was discussion about supplemental watering during the five year establishment of landscaping and green infrastructure, including cost estimates.

10. CWAC Research² –

Ms. Julie Brugger, of the University of Arizona, presented a PowerPoint on research she performed on CWAC for a University study in 2012-2013. The CWAC related research was performed to determine if and how CWAC contributed to the adaptive capacity of water management. Three indicators of adaptive capacity were focused on specifically in relation to CWAC: fair governance, networks, and learning capacity. Research was performed via contextual research, participant observations, and interviews. Research reflected that CWAC positively affected all three of the adaptive capacity indicators. Researchers concluded that CWAC made water management more participatory, legitimate, representative, responsive, and accountable. Additionally, CWAC aids in the development and maintenance of relationships and promotes mutual learning of CWAC, the Utility, the public, and the Mayor and Council. Contributing factors to CWAC's effectiveness were discussed.

Member Kelly Lee departed at 8:28 a.m.

11. Water Checkbook/Water Service Area Policy –

Tucson Water staff member Melodee Loyer introduced the presentation on the Water Checkbook and Water Service Area Policy. Tucson Water staff member Wally Wilson walked the Committee through graphs depicting the available renewable potable supply for calendar year 2015, as well as available effluent and long-term storage credits for calendar year 2015. Ms. Loyer provided a brief background on the water service area policy. Water service requests, approvals, and denials, were summarized. In 2015, there were seven appeals. The appeals board confirmed Tucson Water's denial of service in all of the cases. The appeals were briefly discussed.

12. Future Meeting / Agenda Items – See projected agenda.

13. Adjournment – Meeting was adjourned at 9:09 a.m.

² Chair Wong departed at 8:03 a.m. and returned at 8:05 a.m.

CWAC Finance Subcommittee Work Plan Development (Information Gathering Phase)

This is what we have heard over the course of the last financial planning season:

Goals:

- Conserve Water
- Maintain affordability – across rate classes and income brackets
- Stimulate Economic Development
- Maintain Revenue Stability
- Maintain infrastructure
- Maintain and/or improve bond ratings
- Maintain and/or reduce debt service
- Create borrowing capacity
- Grow reserves

Draft Work Plan Elements – Tier 1

1. Reevaluate single family rate blocks
2. Explore differential rates – inside the City versus the City
3. Multi-Family conservation rates (to replace the uniform volume rates)
4. Explore alternative Conservation Fee structures
5. Review System Equity & Water Resources fees and Misc. Fees (alternate years)
6. Debt Service – evaluate issuing 2 CIP years at a time option
7. Multi – Year Rate Plan
8. Review and Revise Water Policy

Tier 2 –

1. Explore options for increasing revenue stability by allocating more costs to the existing fixed fee and/or developing additional fixed fee components
2. Detailed affordability analysis and exploration of options to address affordability through the existing rate structure and/or rate structure changes

3. Assess effectiveness of low income program and exploration of options to increase effectiveness
4. Reclaimed Study – evaluate separate vs. combined system
5. Water support of Tucson's Economic Development
6. Infrastructure Replacement – Asset Management Planning – Consider adding separate fee

State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016



CWAC Presentation

June 1, 2016

Tucson Water: Strategic Initiatives
Intergovernmental Coordination (IGC)



State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016

SESSION STATS:

■ Total Bills:	1247
■ Total Passed by Leg:	388
■ Total Signed by Gov:	374
■ Total Vetoed by Gov:	14
■ City IGR Tracking:	266
■ M&C Positions:	58



State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016

AZ LEGISLATURE: WATER BILLS

- HB 2391: Municipalities; Water Rates; Requirements
 - Passed/Signed 5/11
- HB 2325: Environment; Water Quality Amendments
 - Passed/Signed 5/11
- SB 1268: Adequate Water Supply Requirements; Municipalities
 - Passed/Vetoed 5/9
- SB 1400: Adequate Water Supply Req; Renewal
 - Passed/Vetoed 5/9
- HB 2549: Public Construction Piping Materials; Prohibition
 - Failed



State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016

HB 2391: Municipalities; Water Rates; Requirements

- Prohibits municipalities from assessing or collecting fees on new water or wastewater connections for the purpose of recovering the cost of acquiring a public or private water or wastewater utility
- City of Buckeye purchase of Global Water, LLC prompted legislation
- Requires 60-day notice of intent to increase rates, fees, or service charges



State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016

HB 2325: Environment; Water Quality Amendments

- Requires fees collected from water or wastewater operator certifications to be deposited in the Water Quality Fee Fund (and not the State General Fund)
- Conforms state statute to federal law relating to allowable lead content in pipes and plumbing fixtures (weighted average of .25%)
- Exempts pipes & fixtures not anticipated for human consumption



State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016

SB 1268: Adequate Water Supply Requirements; Municipalities

- Removes requirement that cities/towns comply with county ordinances that require a proposed subdivision located outside an AMA to demonstrate an adequate water supply before the final plat can be approved. Amended: municipalities above 25k population could opt out only under certain conditions
- Gov: The bill, "encourage[s] a patchwork of water ordinances throughout our cities and leave our water supply securities in peril... I will not sign legislation that threatens Arizona's water future."



State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016

SB 1400: Adequate Water Supply Requirement; Renewal

- Requires a County Board of Supervisors to extend or re-enact the adequate water supply provision every five years with a unanimous vote
- Amended: "Allows" instead of "Requires;" Allows rescission of provision with unanimous vote within one year after fifth anniversary of effective date
- Gov vetoed 5/9. Same letter at SB 1268.



State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016

HB 2549: Public Construction Piping Materials; Prohibition

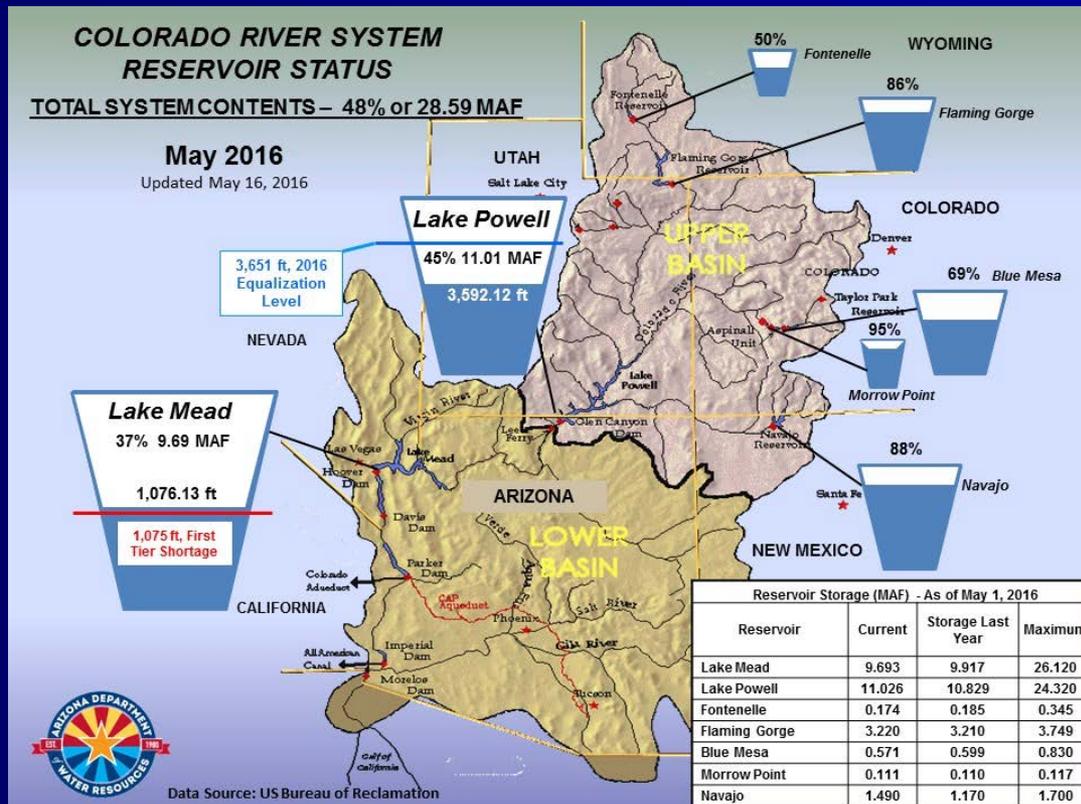
- "Prohibits a public body from preferring one type of material over another unless sound engineering practices suggest that one type of material is more appropriate for a project."
- Supported by PVC manufacturers. Opposed by Amer. Council of Engineering Companies of AZ, AZ Rock Products Association, Tucson M&C
- Referred to House Gov, never heard in committee



State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016

2017:

Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan (LBDCP)



State of Arizona Legislative Session 2016

Questions/Comments?

Andrew Greenhill
Intergovernmental Relations Manager
City of Tucson/Tucson Water
andrew.greenhill@tucsonaz.gov





STATE OF ARIZONA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

DOUGLAS A. DUCEY
GOVERNOR

May 9, 2016

The Honorable Andy Biggs
President of the Senate
Arizona State Senate
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Re: Senate Bill 1268 (adequate water supply requirements; municipalities) and Senate Bill 1400 (county water supply provision; renewal)

Dear President Biggs,

Today, I vetoed Senate Bill 1268 and Senate Bill 1400.

Arizona enjoys a proud and longstanding reputation as a global leader in water management. Historically, we've planned ahead for the needs of our citizens and the future of our state but these bills undermine those efforts. While I appreciate the sponsor's efforts to protect Arizona from federal overreach, I'm concerned S.B. 1268 and S.B. 1400 would encourage a patchwork of water ordinances throughout our cities and leave our water supply securities in peril.

Ensuring the certainty and sustainability of Arizona water is a top priority. I will not sign legislation that threatens Arizona's water future.

I look forward to working with legislators to build on the success our state has experienced with the Groundwater Management Act of 1980, and the hard work of leaders from Carl Hayden, to Mo Udall and Jon Kyl, by implementing additional conservation opportunities and exploring new, sustainable water sources for our state.

Sincerely,

Douglas A. Ducey
Governor
State of Arizona

cc: The Honorable David Gowan
The Honorable Gail Griffin
The Honorable Michele Reagan

Green Streets

ACTIVE PRACTIC GUIDELINE

Update to CWAC

June 1, 2016

GS APG Overview

James McAdams

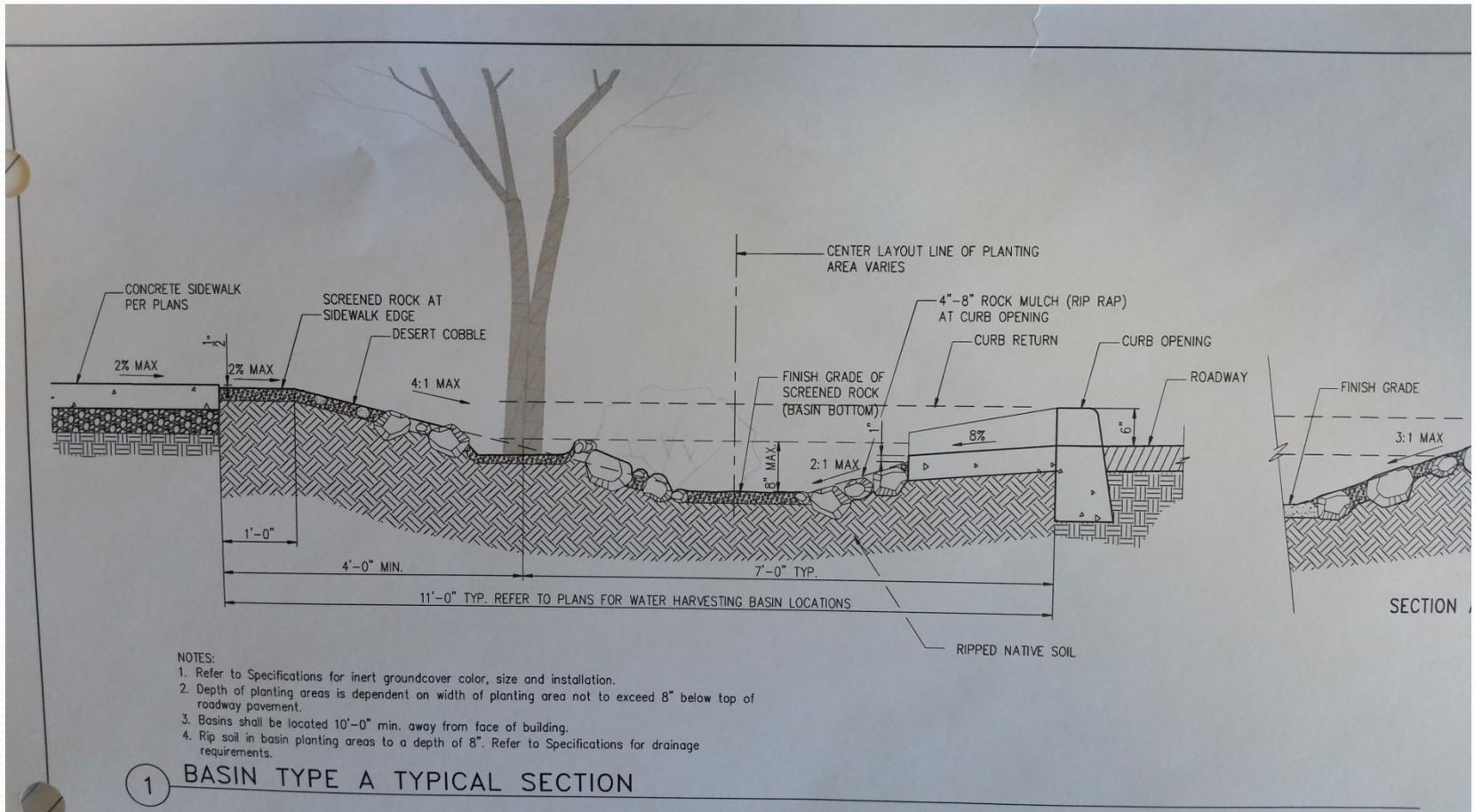


TDOT Existing Data

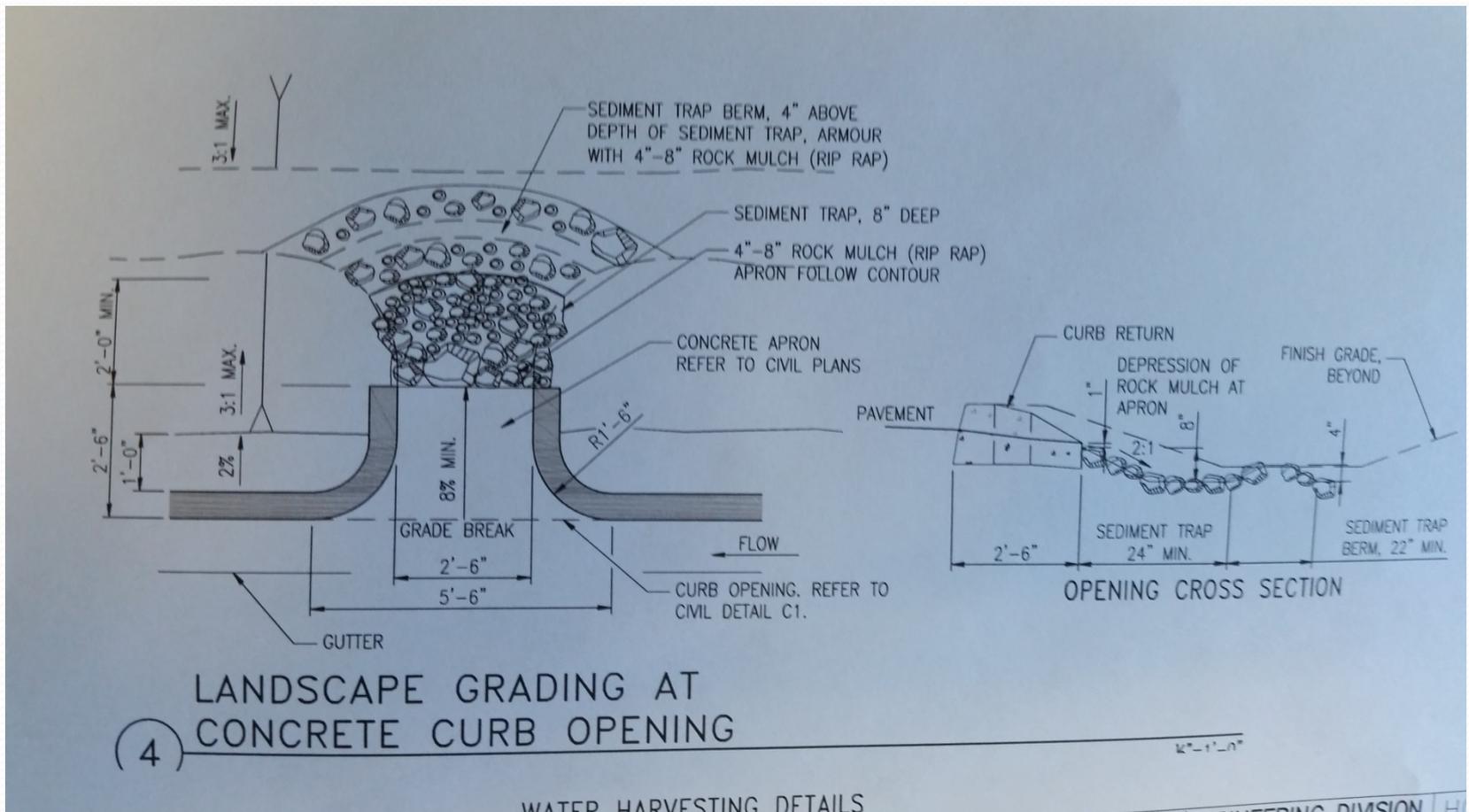
Projects under GS APG 8-6-13

- To date there are no construction project completed under GS APG
- There are two projects that have completed designs under the GS APG. The are:
 - Grant Road Phase II – Stone to Park
 - Downtown Links – Church to Aviation

Grant Road Basin A Cross Section



Grant Road Curb Cut



Water Harvesting Data

Grant Road Phase II

- Project Area: Length x width = 1,320,143 SF
- ½” Rain Volume = 1,320,143 x ½” (.04’) = 52,806 CF
- Total retention volume of water harvesting basins
= 27,128 CF
- Estimated volume of water to be retained annually: 19.5
(average rain days with .1” or more) x 27,128 = 528,996 CF
- Estimated Annual Water Requirements for proposed
planting at maturity = 155,900 CF per year.
- Collecting about 3 times the amount of water needed

TDOT Future Projects under GS APG

- Silverbell Phase II – Goret to Camino del Cerro
- Houghton Road IV – 22nd to Irvington
- Grant Road III and IV – Park to Palo Verde
- Broadway Widening- Euclid to Country Club
- Broadway Extension – Camino Seco to Houghton

Currently Under Construction or Recently Completed Project with Water Harvesting Features But not GS APG

- Downtown Links Phase I – I-10 to Church
- Grant Road and Oracle Intersection
- Silverbell Phase I – Grant to Goret
- Kolb Road Extension – Tanque Verde to Kolb
- Houghton – Broadway to 22nd Street
- Park Ave – Speedway to Ft. Lowell
- Tucson Blvd. – Prince to Rillito River
- CFC Centennial Park – Main and P. Redondo

Downtown Links

I-10 to Church - Large Scupper Under Walkway



Basin and Overflow outlet



Basin and Planting



Scupper at Curb/ Check Dam



Scupper at Parking Lot



Sidewalk View of Scupper



Siltation at Scupper Outlet



Median Swale



Siltation at Scupper Outlet



Question and Answer

END

Investigating adaptive capacity of water management institutions

A case study of the Tucson Citizens'
Water Advisory Committee

Presentation to the CWAC, June 1, 2016

By Julie Brugger, SNRE, University of Arizona

Project website: : <http://udallcenter.arizona.edu/csi/index.php>

Adaptive capacity is the ability to recover or adjust to change through learning and flexibility so as to maintain, improve, or transform into a desirable state.

Indicators of adaptive capacity

- **Fair governance:** participatory, representative, legitimate, accountable, responsive
- **Networks:** variety of actors, levels, and sectors, sustained and iterative interactions, trust and social capital
- **Learning capacity:** accessible and sufficient information, flexibility, co-productive, transformational, institutional memory

Methods

1) Contextual research

Water Resources Research Center, CWAC website, Arizona Daily Star

Martin et al. (1984) *Saving Water in a Desert City*.

2) Participant observation

attend CWAC meetings 2013-2015, City Council Study

Sessions and meetings, Tucson Water events, tour Tucson Water

3) Interviews

24: CWAC , 8 current, 2 former; Tucson Water, 4 current, 5 former; City Council, 4 members, 1 staff

“Crisis event”

A period of abrupt change that can instigate political support and buy-in for institutional change.

1) 1977: CWAC created.

2) 1992: CAP water first delivered.

Fair governance

More participatory, legitimate

“Invaluable to Tucson as far as the amount of citizen input that it opens up the water rates to, how it allows Tucson to have a double-transparent way of setting water rates” (CC).

“They are a buffer, if you will, between the citizenry and the City Council, which hopefully takes more of the politics out of it and more of the science into it” (CC).

Fair governance

Representative

“What we are is we’re a cross-section of the community, but we’re a cross-section of the community that has been exposed to the internal workings of Tucson Water and all the numbers and all the data. So we’re a very informed cross-section of the community that hopefully can represent the community with this knowledge we’ve obtained” (CWAC).

“The members of this committee are wonderful, bright, good-hearted people, but ... they’re people with technical backgrounds. And, in a lot of ways you’d be lost without that, but the other side of that coin is, these people are not representing the broad economic spread of Tucson” (CWAC).

Fair governance

More responsive, accountable

Example: Water Service Area Policy

Approved in 2010; CWAC charged with reviewing annually.

Voted unanimously on 9 recommendations (2011).

City Council didn't respond, voted unanimously to send them again.

City Council discussed at May 2013 Study Session and sent back for more work.

City Council approved recommendations July 2013.

“We got a lot of input about that. From community groups and developers, land owners, other people that had some disagreement with the existing policy and said, ‘Here's why you need to change it, here's how you need to change it, here's what we think the benefit would be.’ And ... we didn't seek them out; they sought us out” (CWAC).

Networks

Builds relationships

- among CWAC, Tucson Water, and City Council
- variety of water users, levels of government, economic sectors

Sustained and iterative interactions

Builds trust and social capital

Learning capacity

CWAC learns

- members possess specialized knowledge about water-related topics
- learn about Tucson Water operations from Tucson Water staff
- additional requested topics
- receive public input
- group discussion

Learning capacity

City Council learns

“Ninety percent of the heavy lifting’s done in the CWAC meetings. They’re able to take one issue that we spend two hours to three hours on for the entire year, and they’re able to spend seven to eight to nine on it. So all the information that eventually gets to Council is distilled once it gets there. It’s tremendous service for us. It’s basically like having a collective of minds, of individuals, or a committee for one issue. It’s a huge help because now when you come in, the options presented are more agreeable” (CC).

Learning capacity

Tucson Water learns

“I think we have some great representation on the committee and I think that they bring different knowledge, different experiences, and that’s what I think is excellent for us as a utility or as any government organization or as any organization where you sometimes start engaging in groupthink. They can really help to bring additional fresh ideas to the table or help you think in a different way” (TW).

Learning capacity

Result: better decisions

“Because you have three bodies working like this, now I think quite successfully, you have your flexibility. You have your proactive action. You have new ideas coming from an independent body, CWAC, instead of just technocrats at Water and the politicians at City of Tucson” (CWAC).

Learning capacity

Public learns

“So you have the education of the young, the education of the adults through the rate schedule and the Mayor and Council gets their education every single year through the [rate-setting] process, which is showing them where the costs are, why they’re increasing, why we’re going to have to spend more money. ... Education is the number one thing: children first, adults through the press and through the rates and through public relations such as “Beat the Peak.” ... [By educating the public] they’re willing to spend the money necessary to provide for the process that we’ve gone through for many years to get to this point *and* they’re going to have to continue to spend higher rates in the near future to maintain ... the success rate that we’ve achieved”(CWAC).

Conclusion

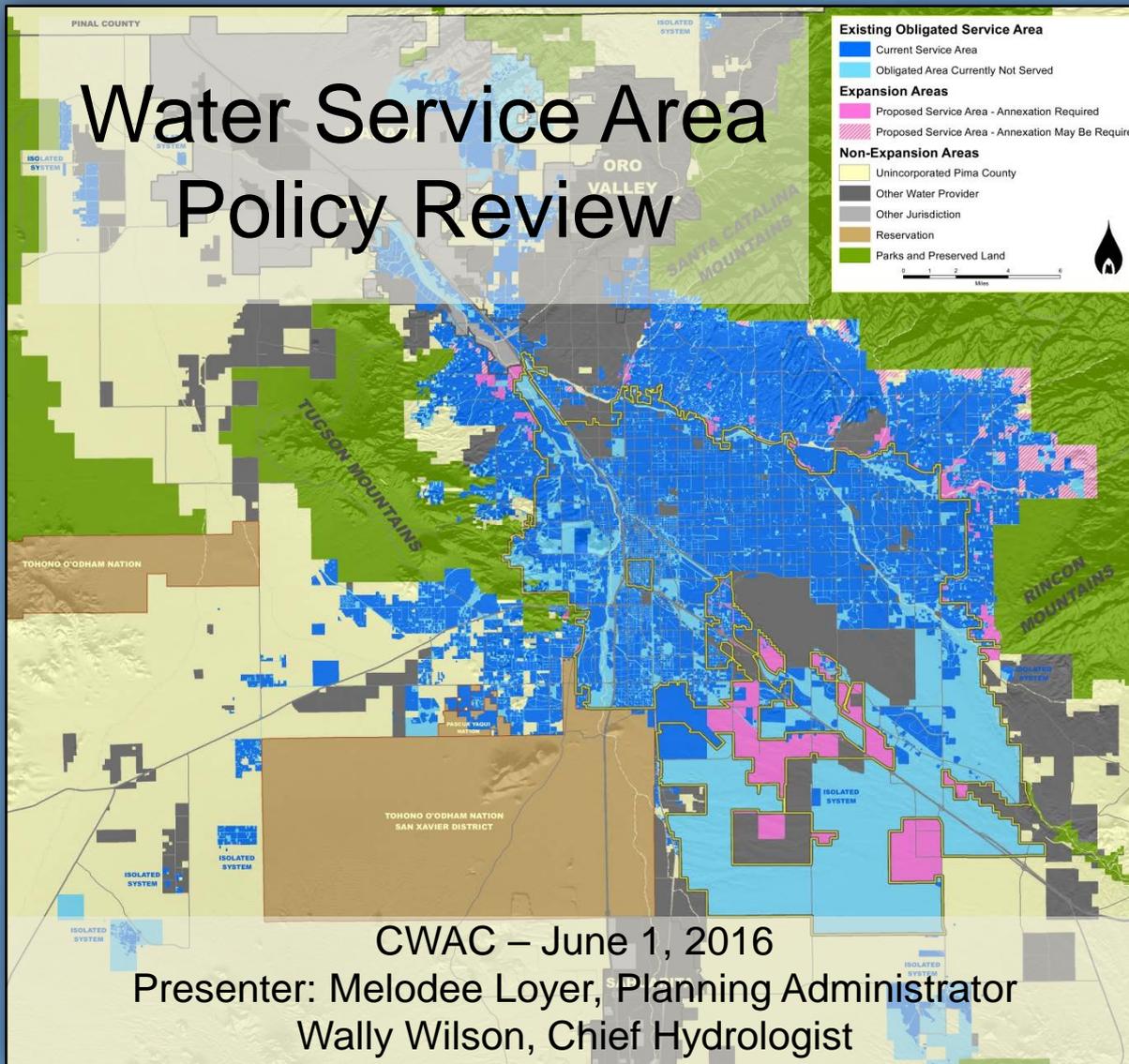
CWAC increases adaptive capacity of water management institutions in the Tucson region.

- Contributes to fair governance
- Builds networks
- Increases learning capacity

Factors that contribute to CWAC's effectiveness

- 1) Official body: longevity; clarity of function; social capital.
- 2) Level of support from Tucson Water: organizational and informational resources, responsiveness, respect.
- 3) Level of receptiveness from Mayor and Council.
- 4) Membership: knowledgeable, committed, proactive, shared goal.
- 5) Support for public education programs.
- 6) Evolution of the role of CWAC.

Water Service Area Policy Review



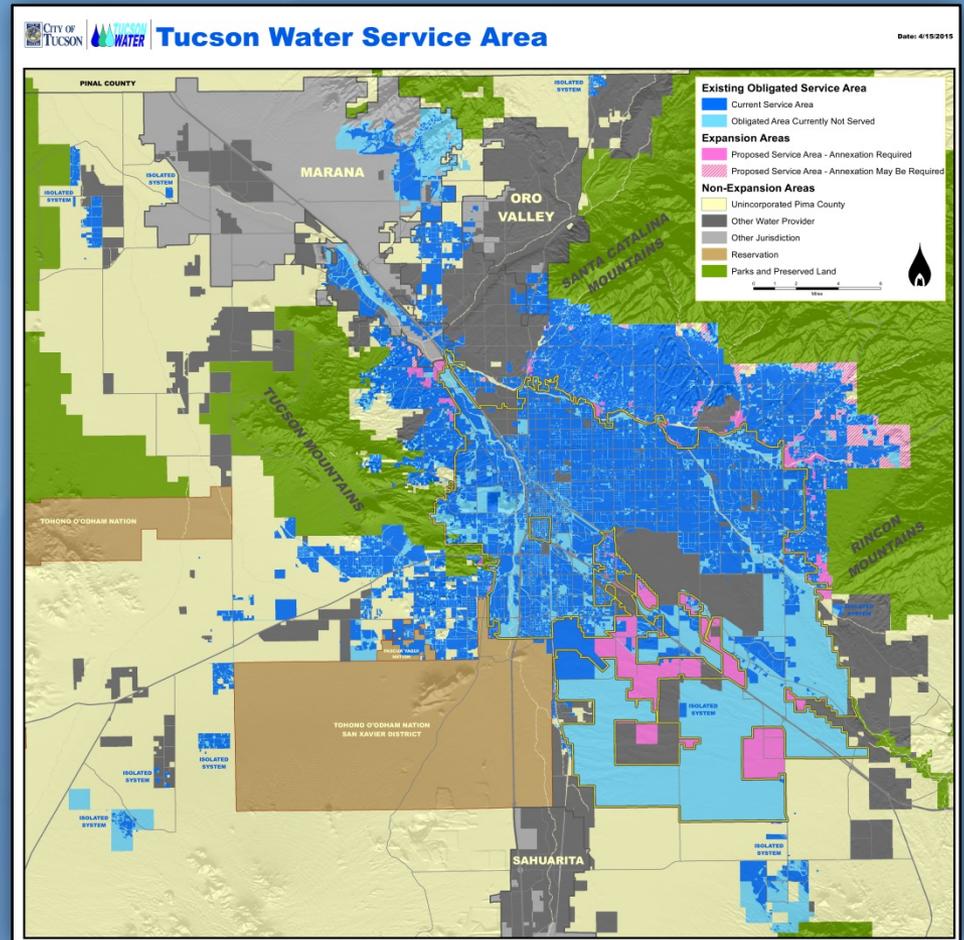
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Agenda

- Water Checkbook
- WSA Background
- Approvals/Denials

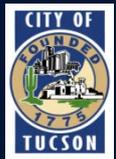


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Available Renewable Potable Supply CY 15



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Available Effluent & Long Term Storage Credits CY 15



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Approvals & Denials

2015						
Month	Total Received	Approved		Denied		
		Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial	PADA
January	14	6	2	5	1	3
February	15	6	4	4	1	0
March	22	8	5	9	0	4
April	16	11	4	1	0	1
May	15	5	7	3	0	1
June	16	12	3	1	0	0
July	18	9	3	6	0	2
August	14	5	6	3	0	1
September	21	12	3	5	1	0
October	18	14	2	2	0	2
November	15	9	3	3	0	2
December	12	5	5	2	0	0
Annual Totals:	196	102	47	44	3	16
Jurisdiction	Approvals	Denials	Total Requests			
City of Tucson	74	0				
Unincorporated	67	41				
Marana	8	5				
Oro Valley	0	1				
Totals:	149	47	196			



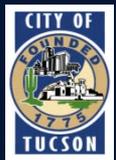
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Common Reasons for Denials

- Outside Service Area
- Does not meet WSA Policy
 - Infill
 - 3 sides
- In service area of another municipality
- In service area of another water provider



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Appeals

- 7 appeals
 - #1 & #4 Unincorporated Pima County (Abutting Lazy C Water Co)
 - #2 & #5 Unincorporated Pima County (Abutting Town of Marana)
 - #3 Unincorporated Pima County
 - #6 Oro Valley Service Area
 - #7 Unincorporated Pima County

WSARB confirmed TW denial in all cases, 1 case referred to M&C but resolved administratively prior to M&C consideration

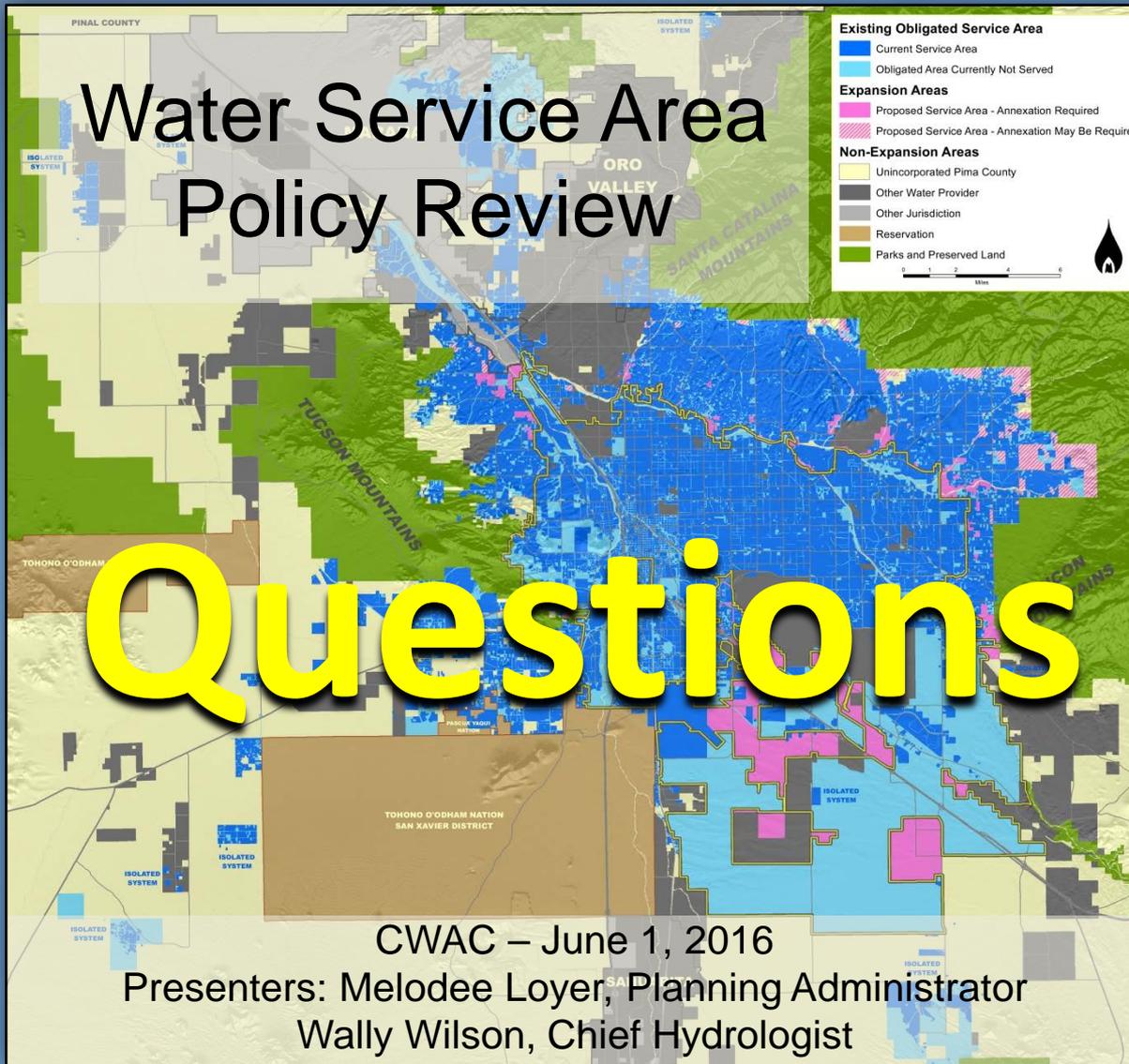


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Water Service Area Policy Review



Questions

CWAC – June 1, 2016

Presenters: Melodee Loyer, Planning Administrator
Wally Wilson, Chief Hydrologist



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2015 Water Checkbook Balance

Updated: 5/20/2016

Reclaimed:

2015 Available Effluent Supply*:	25234 AF
2014 Available Effluent Supply:	25731 AF
2014/2015 Available Effluent Supply Difference:	-497 AF
2014/2015 Percent Available Effluent Supply Difference:	-2%
2015 Effluent Usage for TW Service Area (Total Production Minus Pima Co., Oro Valley, and Flowing Wells):	
	10853 AF
2014 Effluent usage for TW Service Area:	12534 AF
2014/2015 Effluent Usage Difference:	-1681 AF
2014/2015 Percent Effluent Usage Difference:	-13%
2015 Long Term Storage Account Balance:	28221 AF
2015 Effluent Supply Checkbook Balance:	14381 AF
2014 Effluent Supply Checkbook Balance:	12394 AF
2014/2015 Effluent Supply Checkbook Balance Difference:	1987 AF
2014/2015 Percent Effluent Supply Checkbook Balance Difference:	16%

Potable:

2015 CAP allocation:	144191 AF
2015 CAGR allocation:	12500 AF
2015 Incidental Recharge**:	3762 AF
2015 Total Renewable Potable Supplies:	160453 AF
2015 Annual Potable Usage (TW Service Area):	
	94056 AF
2014 Annual Potable Usage (TW Service Area):	99346 AF
2014/2015 Potable Usage Difference:	-5290 AF
2014/2015 Potable Usage Difference:	0
2015 Reserved Demand:	
	4949 AF
2014 Reserved Demand:	7187 AF
2014/2015 Reserved Demand Difference:	-2238 AF
2014/2015 Percent Reserved Demand Difference:	0
2015 Potable Usage and Reserved Demand:	
	99005 AF
2014 Potable Usage and Reserved Demand:	108918 AF
2014/2015 Pot. Usage and Res. Demand Difference:	-9913 AF
2014/2015 Percent Pot. Usage and Res. Demand Difference:	0
2015 CAP Long Term Storage Account Balance:	278806 AF
2015 Potable Supply Checkbook Balance:	61448 AF
2014 Potable Supply Checkbook Balance:	52419 AF
2014/2015 Potable Supply Checkbook Balance Difference:	9029 AF
2014/2015 Percent Potable Supply Checkbook Balance Difference:	0

*