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Report of the Engagement and Partnering Subcommittee

ARIZONA'S NATURAL RESOURCES REVIEW COUNCIL

ENGAGEMENT & PARTNERING SUBCOMMITTEE

OCTOBER 22, 2013 (AS AMENDED DECEMBER 29, 2013)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Arizona's Agriculture Future at Risk

Impacts on Agriculture

- The continued implementation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides a tremendous threat to modern agriculture.
- The ESA provides a mechanism for environmental groups to file lawsuits aimed at stopping the use of pesticides.
- The ability to use pesticides is an essential tool of modern agriculture/food production.
- Lawsuits involve many active ingredients and cover many endangered species which ultimately affects agriculture on a very broad basis.

Arizona's Agriculture Future at Risk

Impacts on Agriculture

- The Endangered Species Act (ESA) allows long term grazing lands to be taken through identification of endangered species or their habitat on the grazing lands.
- ESA causes financial hardships to Arizona ranchers.

Arizona's Agriculture Future at Risk

- The continual changes to the interpretation of US EPA Clean Water Act is hindering agriculturalists including dairies, feedlots, and cropland from further development in Arizona.
- The EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers submitted a new proposal to expand the regulatory reach of the Clean Water Act to all waterways in the US, including seasonally dry washes.

Arizona's Agriculture Future at Risk

- New regulations will increase food costs under the proposed Food Safety Modernization Act legislation.

- Furthermore, under the proposed rules, most "very small producers" will be exempt, but will need assistance and education to help improve their operations.

Arizona's Agriculture Future at Risk

The EPA and other environmental groups have effectively changed farming in Arizona by...

- Strengthening of the standards forcing changes to farming practices.
- New practices not reasonable or economically feasible.
- Adding further regulations.
- Lawsuits compelling the federal government to enforce greater control.

ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

The Arizona NRRC Approach

- Allows for the conservation and sustainable use of Arizona's natural resources.
- Gives the state greater flexibility in managing its resources.
- Increases transparency and reduces regulatory conflicts.
- Promotes multiple use and sustained-yield principles.
- Encourages resource-minded economic development and recovery through mitigated development.

It's not about the species…it's about restricting land use.

"Protecting the jaguar's habitat will be a complicated challenge. The cats range over hundreds of square miles to hunt prey…"

-New York Times article on FWS decision to protect jaguar habitat (Jan 12, 2010)

"It will reorient land conservation in the southwest."

-Michael Robinson, CBD, in response to USFWS decision on critical jaguar habitat.

"New injunctions, new species listings and new bad press take a terrible toll on agency morale. When we stop the same timber sale three of four times running, the timber planners want to tear their hair out… so they become more willing to play by our rules and at least we get something done. Psychological warfare is a very underappreciated aspect of environmental campaigning."

-Kieran Suckling, co-founder of the Tucson-based Center for Biological Diversity, in an interview with High Country News.

Arizona's Future at Risk

Onslaught of ESA listing petitions and lawsuits is a strategy to prevent future land and resource development in Arizona.

The Strategy has been effective…

- File petitions for ESA listings, and appeal/litigate projects.
- File suit in federal courts that results in a complicated and expensive regulatory process and greater control by the federal government across Arizona.
- Exclude state participation and their scientifically credible information.
- Influence administrative and congressional special land designations.

NRRC's Role in Arizona's Future

- Promote credible data, expertise and commitment to cooperative solutions early in the planning process.
- Prevent federal management of the state's natural resources and thereby influence land use decisions.
- Land use and natural resource policy decisions driven by science and local involvement, not litigation and regulation.
- Ensure the state's interests are represented and remain the voice of reason.
- Develop proactive approaches that maintain the state's authorities with regard to federal policy and initiatives.
  - Legal and Legislative Alternatives
  - Enforce the Consistency Review requirements under federal law
  - Increase partnerships and funding mechanisms

ARIZONA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Arizona Geological Survey

Geosciences for the 21st Century

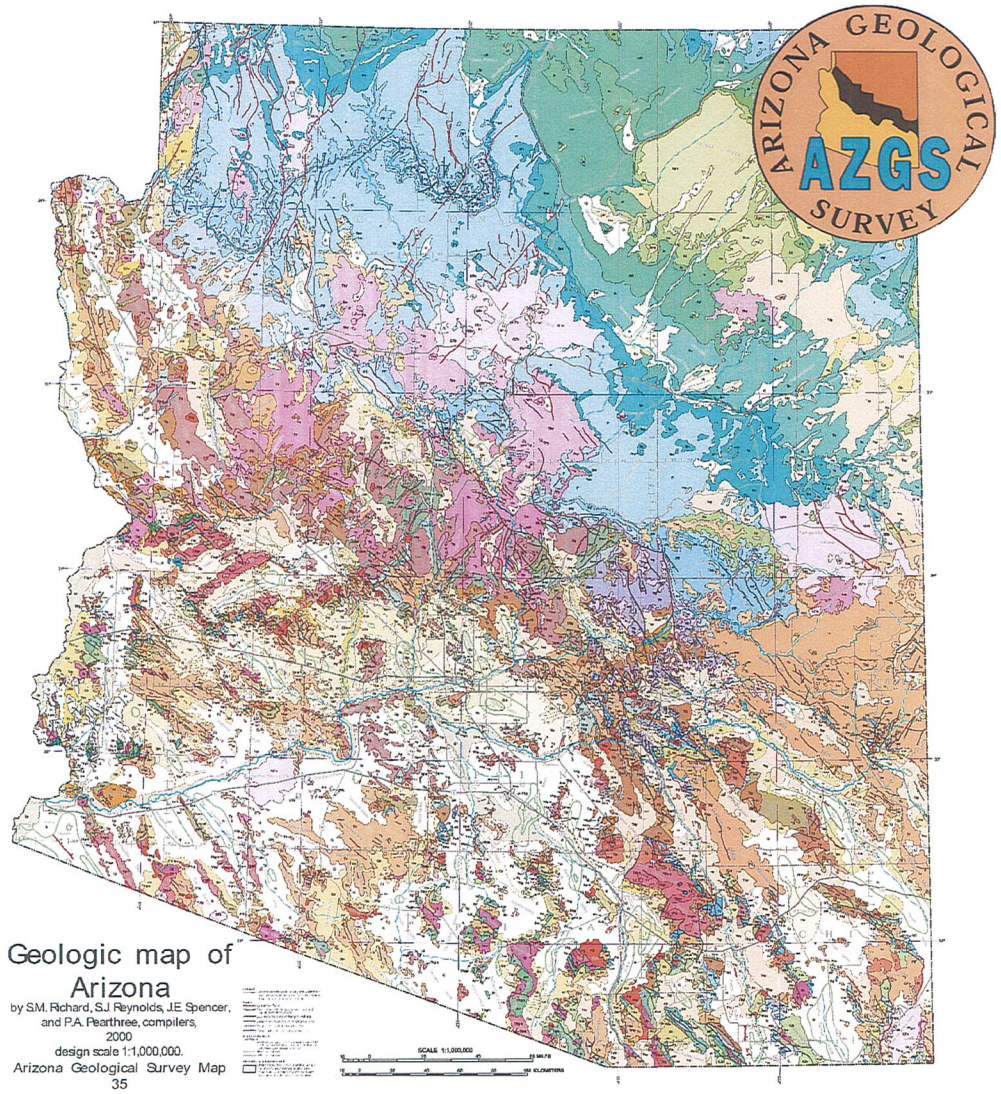
Geoinformatics – Geology, Economic Geology & Energy – Environmental Geology – Geologic Extension Services

To Inform, advise and assist the public in matters concerning geologic processes, materials, hazards, and landscapes, and the development and use of mineral resources.

To Encourage & support the wise use of Arizona's land and mineral resources.

To Provide technical advice and assistance to other state and local governmental agencies engaged in projects in which the geologic setting, character or mineral resources of the state are involved.

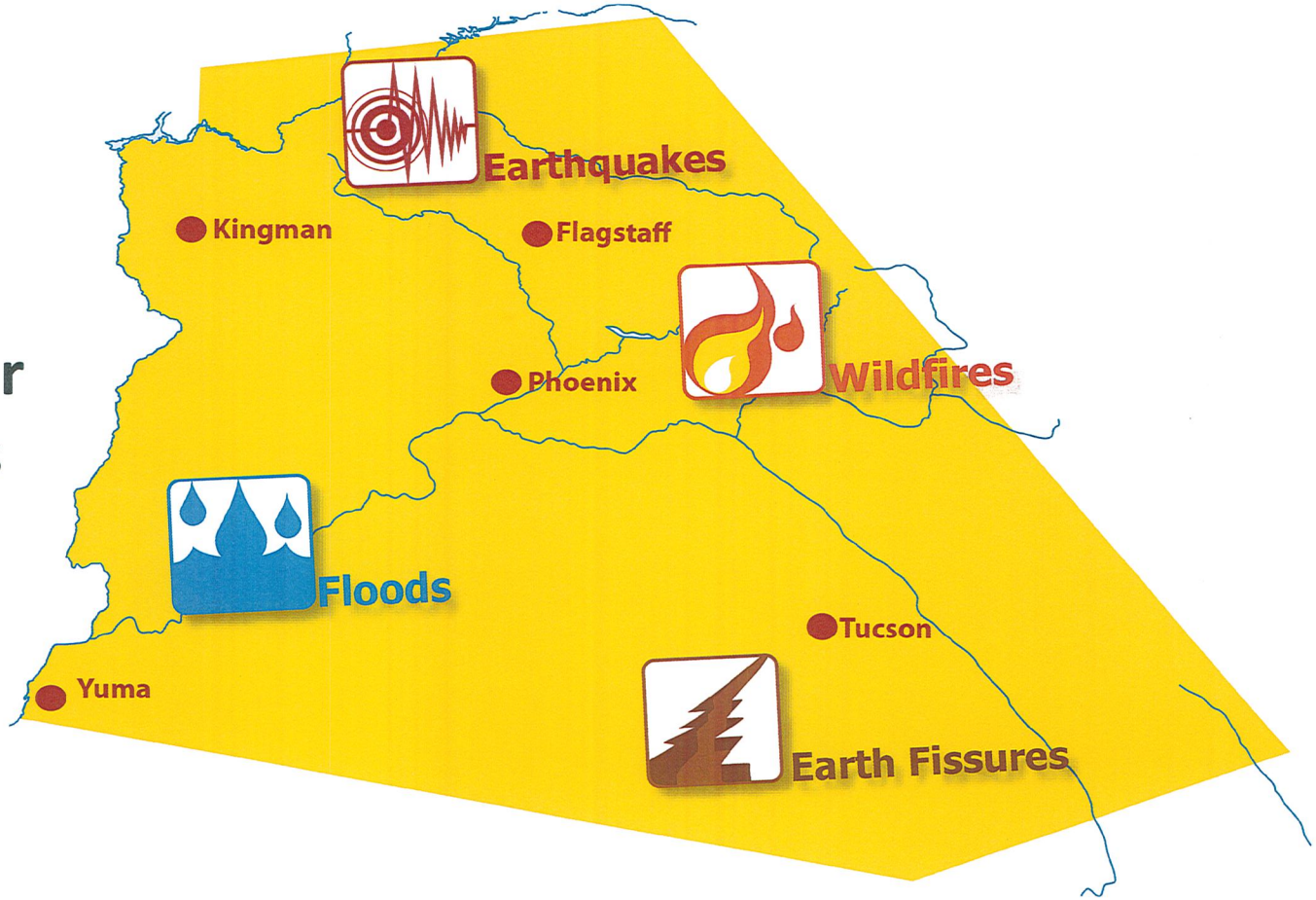
http://www.azgs.az.gov/



Online & Interactive

Natural Hazard Viewer

Empowering Arizonans



http://data.azgs.az.gov/hazard-viewer/

ARIZONA STATE LAND DEPARTMENT

The Arizona State Land Department

Goals:

To increase revenue for the beneficiaries of State Trust land, predominantly K-12 education.

To serve as fiduciaries protecting the Trust's long term interest.

We generate revenue for Trust beneficiaries through thoughtful management and planning, land sales, commercial leases and multiple other income generating uses of Trust lands.

Land Sales for Development

Commercial Leases

Agricultural and Grazing Leases

Mineral Leases for Mining

Rights of Way

Arizona State Land Department

Trust Land Beneficiaries

Common Schools (K-12)

University of Arizona

University Land Code

Normal Schools Grant

Agricultural & Mechanical Colleges

School of Mines Grant

Military Institutes Grant

State Charitable, Penal, and Reformatory

Miners' Hospital Grant

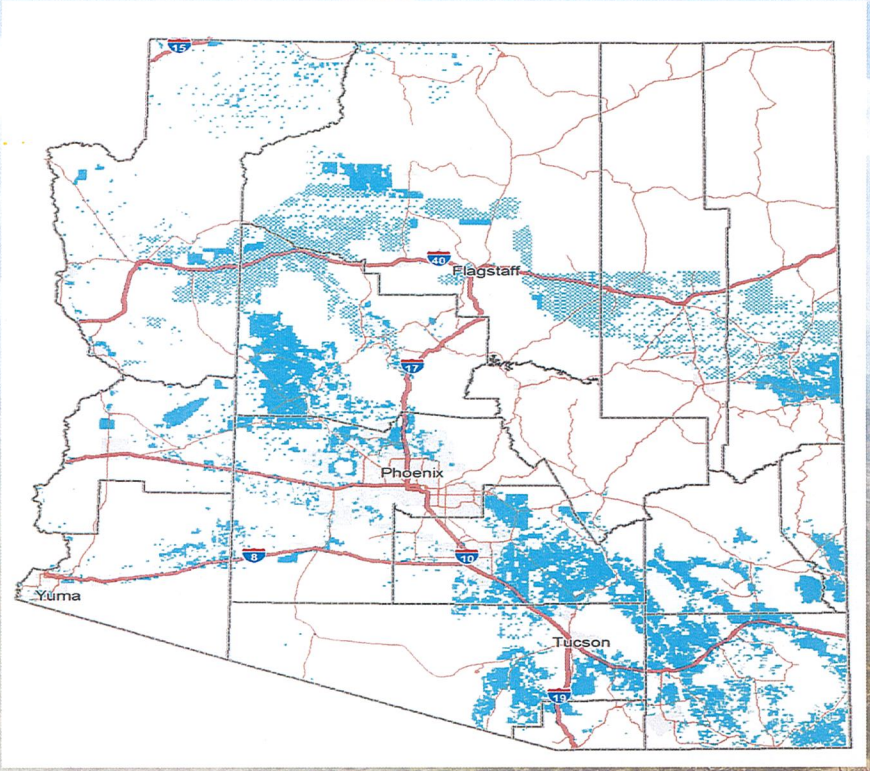
Penitentiary Grant

Legislative, Executive & Judicial Buildings

State Hospital Grant

School for the Deaf & Blind

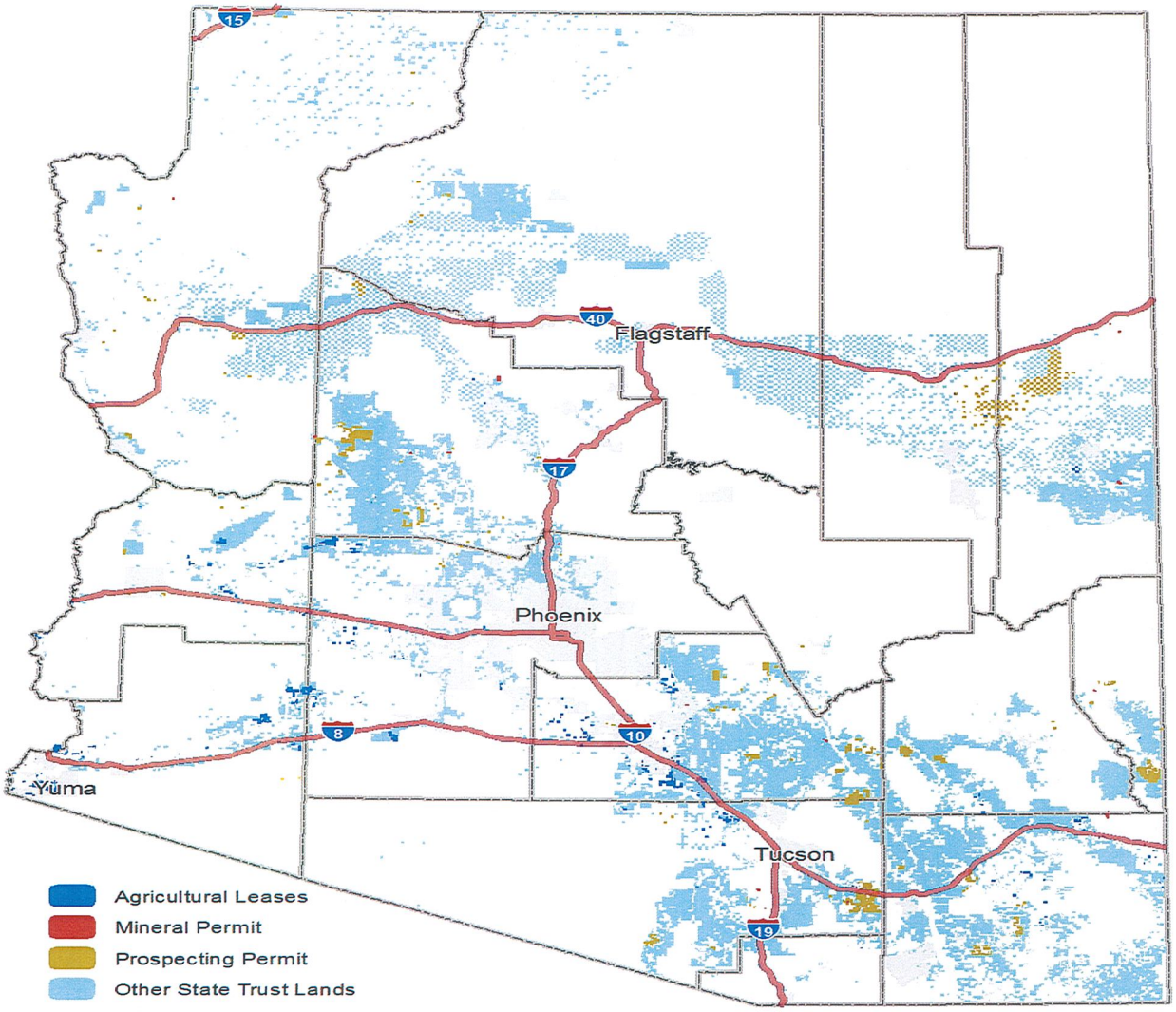
9.2 Million Acres of Trust Land



Arizona State Land Department

Indirect Beneficiaries

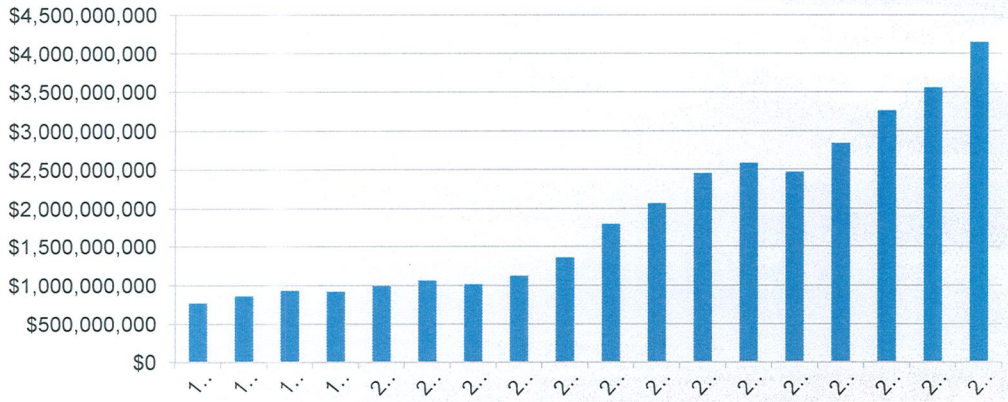
- Agriculture
- Livestock Grazing
- Outdoor Recreation
- Retail and Commerce
- Construction
- Heavy Industry
- Military Installations
- Tourism



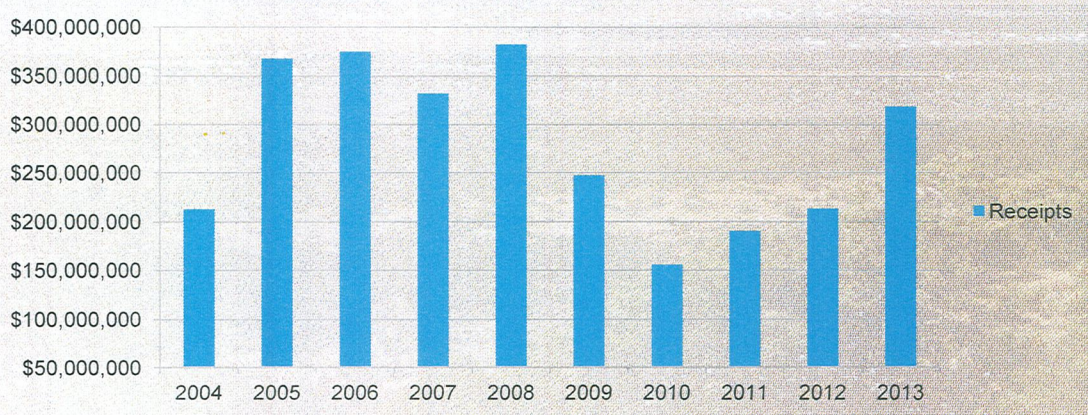
Arizona State Land Department

EARNINGS: 1994-2013

Total Trust Endowment-Permanent Fund



Receipts by Fiscal Year



Arizona State Land Department

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Arizona Department of Water Resources

Mission and Responsibilities:

To secure long-term dependable water supplies for Arizona's future.

Explore methods of augmenting water supplies to meet future demands, and work to develop public policies that promote conservation and equitable distribution of water.

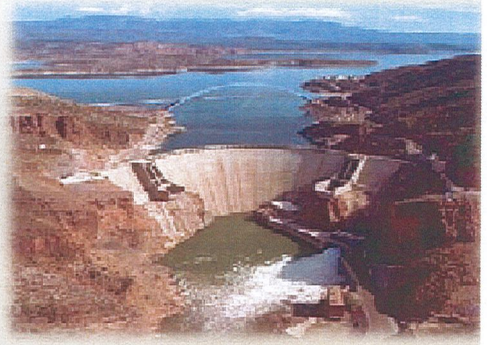
Protect and comprehensively manage Arizona's share of Colorado River water.

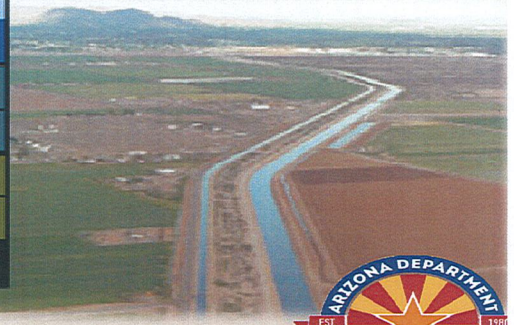
Collects and analyzes statewide water resource data and prepares regional groundwater models that frequently serve as the basis for evaluating water management alternatives and the projected impacts of proposed development in the State.

Represents the State of Arizona in Indian Water Rights Settlements.

Water Supply
Annual Water Budget

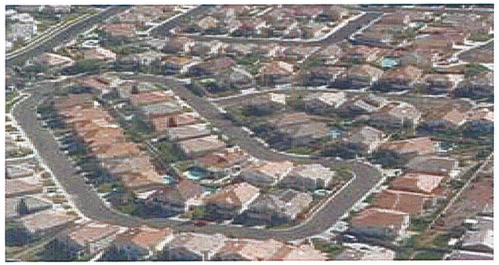
Water Source	Million Acre-Feet (maf)	% of Total Supply
SURFACE WATER		
Colorado River		
CAP	*1.6*	*22%*
On-River	*1.2*	*16%*
Subtotal	**2.8**	**38%**
In-State Rivers		
Salt-Verde	*1.0*	*14%*
Gila & others	*0.4*	*5%*
Subtotal	**1.4**	**19%**
SW Total	*4.2*	*57%*
GROUNDWATER		
GW Total	*2.9*	*39%*
RECLAIMED WATER		
RW Total	0.3	4%
TOTAL SUPPLY	7.4	100%





ARIZONA DEPARTMENT of WATER RESOURCES EST. 1980

Arizona is a National leader in water conservation



Municipal Water Use - 89% of Statewide use is regulated under mandatory conservation programs.

Industrial Water Use – 61% of Statewide use is regulated under mandatory conservation programs.

Agricultural Water Use – 39% of Statewide use is regulated under mandatory conservation programs.

A Sampling of Stakeholders

- Legislators, State Government
- County/City Governments & Associated Organizations
- Federal Land & Resource Management Agencies
- Congressional Delegation
- Ranchers, Agriculture, Growers (Associations, Districts, etc.)
- Industries – Solar, Power, Water (Districts – CAP, SRP, etc.), Gas Providers, Homebuilders & Associations)
- Private Landowners & Related Associations
- Extractive Industries – Mining, Timber, Rock/Sand/Gravel
- Conservation Groups – National, State, Local
- Environmental Organizations – National, State, Local
- Professional Associations, e.g., Arizona Geological Society, Arizona Hydrological Society, etc.