



Public Notice Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02

**ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA

May 28, 2026 – 11:00 a.m.

**This meeting will be held as a Hybrid meeting.
Attendance in person is welcomed; Others may join via Zoom.**

Access this [Link](#) to join via Zoom. Meeting ID: 865 3483 4377
(Option to join by phone: 602-753-0140, same Meeting ID as above)

A. Call to Order

B. General Business—Items for Discussion and Possible Action

1. Approval of the Minutes for the April 23, 2026 Meeting
2. Next Meeting Date: June 25, 2026 @ 11:00 a.m.
3. Post-2026 Colorado River Operations
4. 2026 Legislative Session
5. Arizona Water Banking Authority Firming Responsibility
6. Fiscal Year 2026 Financial Statements – Third Quarter
7. Proposed Fiscal Year 2027 Budget

C. Executive Director’s Report

D. Future Agenda Items

E. Adjournment

*The order of the agenda may be altered or changed by the AMWUA Board of Directors. Members of the AMWUA Board of Directors may attend in person or by internet conferencing.

More information about AMWUA public meetings is available online at www.amwua.org/what-we-do/public-meetings, or by request.

Arizona Municipal Water Users Association

3003 North Central Avenue, Suite 1550, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 • (602) 248-8482 • amwua.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MEETING MINUTES
April 23, 2026
HYBRID MEETING

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Mayor Scott Anderson, Gilbert, President
Mayor Mark Freeman, Mesa, Vice President
Vice Mayor Keshia Hodge Washington, Phoenix, Secretary/Treasurer
Vice Mayor Curtis Nielson, Avondale
Councilmember Matt Orlando, Chandler
Councilmember Bart Turner, Glendale
Councilmember Laura Kaino, Goodyear
Councilmember Jennifer Crawford, Peoria
Mayor Lisa Borowsky, Scottsdale
Councilmember Nikki Amberg, Tempe

AMWUA STAFF PRESENT

Paul Bergelin, AMWUA	Dr. Caitlyn Hall, AMWUA	Sheri Trapp, AMWUA
Tyenesha Fields, AMWUA	Warren Tenney, AMWUA	Aly Slobodzian, AMWUA
Michelle Barclay, AMWUA		

A. Call to Order

Mayor Scott Anderson called the meeting to order at 11:04 a.m.

B. General Business – Items for Discussion and Possible Action

1. Approval of the Minutes from the March 26, 2026, Meeting

Upon a motion by Councilmember Matt Orlando, seconded by Vice Mayor Curtis Nielson the AMWUA Board of Directors unanimously approved the meeting minutes from March 26, 2026.

2. Next Meeting Date: Thursday, June 25, 2026 @ 11:00 a.m.

3. Post-2026 Colorado River Operations

Paul Bergelin, AMWUA Water Policy Advisor, provided an update on current conditions along the Colorado River system, noting that reservoir levels remain lower than the previous year, with Lake Powell continuing to decline due to historically poor snowpack and runoff conditions. Mr. Bergelin stated that current snowpack levels are below the previously worst-recorded year of 2002, with projected inflows into Lake Powell estimated at approximately 29% of average.

Mr. Bergelin reported that the federal government recently announced actions intended to stabilize Lake Powell, including reducing releases from Glen Canyon Dam and increasing releases from Flaming Gorge Reservoir. These measures are intended to maintain Lake Powell above critical elevation levels through April 2027. Mr. Bergelin also noted that reduced releases from Lake Powell will decrease inflows into Lake Mead, potentially increasing the risk of compact-related litigation among basin states and reducing Hoover Dam power generation capacity.

Mr. Bergelin advised that additional system-wide reductions may still be necessary if hydrologic conditions do not improve. Mr. Bergelin further shared that discussions among the Lower Basin states regarding a short-term agreement to stabilize Lake Mead appear to be progressing, with additional details anticipated in the coming weeks. Mr. Bergelin emphasized that while agreements may provide temporary relief, they do not resolve the long-term hydrologic challenges facing the Colorado River system and encouraged continued conservation messaging to constituents.

Vice Mayor Curtis Nielson asked about the timing of releases from Flaming Gorge Reservoir and how long it would take for the water to reach Lake Powell. Mr. Bergelin explained that releases would occur gradually and noted that the water takes time to travel through the system before reaching Lake Powell.

Councilmember Nikki Amberg asked whether water released from Flaming Gorge Reservoir would be protected from use by upstream users before reaching Lake Powell. Mr. Warren Tenney, AMWUA Executive Director, said it was his understanding that the released water within the Colorado River system was managed and protected.

Mr. Tenney added that while a potential agreement among the Lower Basin States and reduced reductions for Arizona would be positive developments, it should not lessen ongoing preparation efforts for less Colorado River. Mr. Tenney emphasized that hydrologic conditions on the Colorado River continue to decline and stressed the importance of using any short-term agreement as additional time to prepare for deeper future reductions and demonstrate the ability to adapt to reduced Colorado River supplies.

4. 2026 Legislative Session

Aly Slobodzian, AMWUA’s Government Relations Director, reported that State budget negotiations remain stalled, with the legislative session expected to continue through the end of June. Ms. Slobodzian stated that AMWUA is tracking 122 water-related bills, with several opposed bills stalled or vetoed and supported measures related to Colorado River litigation funding, infrastructure funding, and advanced water purification remaining tied to budget discussions. Ms. Slobodzian also shared that AMWUA was nominated for the Arizona Capitol Times “Best of the Capitol” award and thanked the Board and staff for their advocacy efforts throughout the session.

5. Post-2026 Colorado River Shortage Awareness Messaging

Sheri Trapp, AMWUA Communications Director, presented AMWUA’s post-2026 Colorado River messaging framework communicating the seriousness of ongoing water supply challenges while reassuring the public that cities are actively planning and investing in long-term water security solutions. Ms. Trapp stated that the messaging was designed to be flexible for each member city and focused on conservation, infrastructure investments, advanced water purification, and public education efforts.

Mayor Scott Anderson stated that the messaging would help educate residents who may not fully understand the seriousness of ongoing water challenges. Vice Mayor Kesha Hodge Washington emphasized the importance of citing the importance of increasing public engagement and having individual responsibility and conservation emphasized in this and future messaging efforts. Ms. Trapp agreed and stated that future messaging would place greater emphasis on conservation and community involvement while maintaining flexibility for member cities to tailor the messaging to their individual situations.

C. **Executive Director’s Report**

Mr. Tenney reported on the recent court ruling against ADWR by granting the Home Builders Association of Central Arizona’s (HBACA) motion for summary judgment. Judge Blaney ruled that ADWR failed to comply with formal rulemaking requirements in the development of ADWR’s “Unmet Demand” and “Depth-to-Groundwater” policies. ADWR intends to appeal.

Mr. Tenney also shared that SRP reservoir levels remain lower than the previous year. He provided an update on AMWUA’s Demand Management Strategy Working Group, which is focused on coordinating conservation and demand management efforts among member cities in preparation for potential post-2026 Colorado River reductions. Mr. Tenney concluded by noting that member city staff would attend the upcoming AZ Water Association annual conference for training and regional collaboration opportunities.

Councilmember Bart Turner asked about AMWUA’s participation in the upcoming AZ Water Association Conference and suggested it could help educate additional water staff on regional water issues.

Councilmember Laura Kaino asked whether the Home Builders Association lawsuit against ADWR could impact designations. Mr. Tenney responded that he did not believe there would be an impact at this time and emphasized the importance of cities continuing to communicate their long-term plans for managing reduced Colorado River supplies.

D. Future Agenda Items

No future agenda items were requested.

E. Executive Session

Pursuant to A.R.S. Section 38.431.03.A.1, to discuss the annual evaluation of the AMWUA Executive Director and other personnel-related matters, the AMWUA Board of Directors entered Executive Session at 12:14 p.m. following a motion made by Councilmember Matt Orlando and seconded by Vice Mayor Curtis Nielson and approved unanimously.

F. Consideration of Action Pursuant to Executive Session

Councilmember Orlando made a motion, seconded by Vice Mayor Nielson, to direct the Executive Director to bring forth a budget for Fiscal Year 2027 for the Board’s consideration that reflects the discussion in executive session. The motion passed unanimously.

The AMWUA Board returned to regular session at 1:00 p.m.

G. Adjournment

Mayor Scott Anderson adjourned the meeting at 1:00 p.m.

AMWUA BOARD OF DIRECTORS
INFORMATION SUMMARY
May 28, 2026

Post-2026 Colorado River Operations

ANNUAL PLAN REFERENCE

Colorado River Transition

Assist, monitor, and coordinate the impacts of reduced Colorado River water to ensure our members' interests are forefront.

Strategic Plan: Facilitate our Strength in Numbers, Collaborate and Advocate for Solutions, Safeguard Water Supplies, Prepare for Impacts of Drought & Shortage, Minimize Financial Impact

SUMMARY

On Friday, May 1st, the Lower Basin States announced an agreement for managing Colorado River deliveries through 2028. Under this agreement, the Lower Basin States would take 1.25 MAF of reductions in 2027 and 2028, which would be distributed similar to what they had previously proposed to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Arizona would take a 760,000 AF reduction, which would reduce deliveries to Central Arizona Project (CAP) Municipal & Industrial (M&I) subcontracts by 20%. Additionally, as part of this agreement, the Lower Basin States would conserve at least 700,000 AF in Lake Mead; Arizona is expected to provide a minimum contribution of 300,000 AF. These contributions can be met through various means, including voluntary or compensated conservation. The agreement also extends the current framework for Intentionally Created Surplus (with some modifications), establishes a Tribal Pool, and revises how the Upper Initial Units and releases from Lake Powell will be handled.

This proposal is intended to prop up Lake Mead, particularly through the sizeable reductions and contributions from California that does not place all the burden on Arizona. The challenge will be for Arizona to meet its 300,000 AF contribution for system conservation. Looming over all of this is the question of whether Reclamation will accept the Lower Basin States' proposal in conjunction with Reclamation's intended preferred alternative for post-2026 operations.

Reclamation is reported to have told the Basin States' principles that it intends to use a 10-year framework that would determine deliveries every ten years. Releases from Lake Powell would range from 5 million acre-feet to 12 million acre-feet. Reductions would be up to 3 million acre-feet, which would occur only in the Lower Basin and be applied by priority, which means CAP users are cut first.

Due to the poor snowpack and dismal runoff, Reclamation instituted a plan under the Drought Response Operations Agreement to release up to 1 MAF from Flaming Gorge Reservoir while holding back 1.48 MAF in releases from Lake Powell. Taken together, these efforts may be sufficient to stabilize Lake Powell for the rest of the year, but at the expense of Lake Mead’s elevation.

AMWUA staff will give an update on the overall political, legal, and hydrologic situation for post-2026 Colorado River operations.

RECOMMENDATION

The AMWUA Board of Directors is requested to ask questions and discuss the Colorado River.

AMWUA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

INFORMATION SUMMARY

May 28, 2026

2026 Legislative Session

ANNUAL PLAN REFERENCE

Legislation

Actively advocate for the municipal water perspective at the Legislature.

- Engage in state and federal legislation aligned with the Legislative Agenda and our members' collective interests.
- Position AMWUA as the premier voice on municipal water issues at the Legislature.

SUMMARY

On May 5th, legislators sent a partisan budget to the governor's desk, which was quickly vetoed. The proposal contained many provisions from last year's budget and reflects full tax conformity with the One Big Beautiful Bill passed in July 2025. The Republican proposal included a 5% cut to ADWR, sweeps \$30M from WIFA's Water Supply Development Revolving Fund for General Fund use, and cuts approximately \$741K from WIFA's Long-Term Water Augmentation Fund. Lastly, the proposal did not include an appropriation to the Colorado River litigation fund. Bipartisan negotiations have restarted, and the bill moratorium was lifted on May 14th.

At the May 28th meeting, AMWUA staff will review with the AMWUA Board of Directors priority bills identified as most relevant to the 2026 legislative agenda and will be prepared to answer questions or provide clarification on the remaining bills.

RECOMMENDATION

The Board of Directors is requested to ask questions, discuss, and if necessary, provide direction on the water bills discussed at the May 28, 2026 meeting.

Active Priority Bills

HB 2116 - appropriation; Colorado River litigation fund

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Passed Senate Appropriations 8-0-2-0 on March 10

Position: Support

Bill content: HB 2116 appropriates \$1 million from to the state General Fund to the Colorado River Litigation Fund in FY 2027. This fund was created as part of the FY 2026 budget and is administered by ADWR. Fund monies may only be used to initiate, defend, or participate in litigation related to Arizona's apportionment of Colorado River water or any other rights Arizona has to the river's waters. The fund received a \$1 million appropriation as part of the FY 2026 budget.

AMWUA impact: AMWUA's members all have CAP subcontracts. The state's ability to defend Arizona's claims to the Colorado River's waters is vital to the AMWUA cities.

Historical context: \$3 million was also appropriated to this fund in the 2025 session, which AMWUA supported.

HB 2758 - McMullen Valley; eligible entities; groundwater

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Removed from Senate Consent Calendar on March 24

Position: Support

Bill content: HB 2758 replaces the criteria for transporting groundwater from the McMullen Valley groundwater with criteria that are similar to those governing groundwater transportation from the Harquahala INA. In doing so, it broadens the entities that can transport groundwater from this basin and could increase the volume of groundwater that can be transported. Currently, only the City of Phoenix (if it still owned farmland in that basin) or a person who bought land that was in the Maricopa County side of the basin before 1988 could transport groundwater. HB 2758 would expand the eligible entities to include the state, its political subdivisions (such as cities and CAGR), and public service corporations, including those in La Paz County. Additionally, under current law, the annual volume of groundwater that could be transported was limited to 3 AF/acre for each acre of historically irrigated land owned on average over a 10-year rolling period. Up to 6 million acre-feet could be transported from this basin, though it's unclear if that limit applies to each transporting entity or all transporting entities. HB 2758 replaces these volumetric limits with a more complicated set of criteria focused on limiting groundwater pumping to a depth of 1,200 feet provided doing so does not cause the groundwater table to decline by more than 10 feet per year over a 100-year period. The amount withdrawn per acre of historically irrigated land cannot exceed 36 AF over a 10-year rolling period. However, ADWR can allow for greater volumes to be withdrawn if doing so will either not unreasonably increase damage to nearby residents or the transporting entities will mitigate the damage cause. Notably, La Paz County entities are limited to transporting only 10% of the annual volume of groundwater available for transportation. HB 2758 also establishes metering and reporting requirements for transporting groundwater as well as some more specific criteria on how La Paz County entities can utilize transported groundwater.

HB 2758 passed out of the House NREW Committee with an amendment that makes two major changes to this bill. First, it increases the amount of groundwater that La Paz County-affiliated entities may transport from McMullen Valley from 10% to 50% of the total annual volume of groundwater ADWR determines is available for transportation. Second, it limits that the amount of groundwater a La Paz-affiliated entity can sell or lease to Designated provider in the Phoenix, Tucson, or Pinal AMA is limited to 90% of the total cumulative volume of groundwater allocated to La Paz County. (Under the original language, there was no limit on how much groundwater could be sold to a Designated provider.) Taken

together, the amendment increases amount of groundwater La Paz County-affiliated entities can transport from McMullen Valley while somewhat limiting how much of this groundwater may be sold or leased to Designated providers in the Phoenix, Pinal, and Tucson AMAs.

Additionally, a series of floor amendments made several changes major to HB 2758:

- Requires the affidavit of disclosure for land divisions to disclose information about a private well serving the property, whether the property is located in a basin from which groundwater can be transported to an initial AMA, and information about any on-site wastewater treatment systems such as septic tanks.
- Requires that rules adopted for transporting groundwater from the Harquahala INA will also apply to groundwater transported from McMullen Valley.
- Limits La Paz County entities to transporting no more than 10% of the total volume of groundwater available for transportation out of McMullen Valley. It also clarifies that any transported groundwater sold or leased by a La Paz County entity will count towards its maximum per acre withdrawal limit.
- Directs ADWR to post and annual update the fees for transporting groundwater.
- Allows a county to designate a certain amount of the groundwater transportation fees it receives for its water improvements program, which provides financial assistance to residents who need to improve their drinking water well, install a tank to receive hauled water, or prepare their homes to have water directly delivered.
- Allows a county improvement district to be created in a subsequent AMA or basin from which groundwater may be transported to construct and operate a wastewater treatment facility or domestic water delivery system to deliver hauled water to residents. This district would be able to exercise eminent domain to secure a site to build a well and standpipe to make water available for delivery through water hauling.

AMWUA impact: HB 2758 could allow AMWUA cities and other municipal providers to transport groundwater from McMullen Valley.

[HB 4026](#) - public infrastructure improvements; distribution limit

Primary Sponsor: Carbone (R) | **Latest Action:** Passed Senate Appropriations, Transportation, and Technology as amended 9-0-1-0 on March 31

Position: Support

Bill content: HB 4026 modifies the structure of the Construction Sales Tax Public Infrastructure Reimbursement program, which has existed since 2012. As amended, the program allows a municipality that hosts an economic development project that brings in significant financial investment to retain up to 75% (down from 80%) of the sales tax generated by the project's construction to reinvest back into the additional public infrastructure needed. Projects must result in \$3B (up from \$500M) in economic investment in Maricopa and Pima Counties to qualify, while smaller counties must meet a \$100M threshold (up from \$50M). In Maricopa County, only four projects qualify: Intel in Chandler, Amkor Technology in Peoria, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) in Phoenix, and the LG Energy in Queen Creek.

Currently, the program has a \$200M lifetime cap, and there is only \$8M left for any future projects. HB 4026 raises the cap to \$300M while negotiations for the long-term continuation of the program continue. Additionally, the bill compels qualifying municipalities to contribute at least 5% of construction funding as a skin-in-the-game requirement.

AMWUA impact: The bill language has been modified from previous years to explicitly include the reclamation, recycling, treatment, and storage of water as qualifying public infrastructure uses that the reimbursed state construction sales tax can be reinvested into support. As a result, municipalities can utilize the changes in this bill to invest funds into more facets of their water systems.

HCR 2016 - NOW: fees; taxes; freeze; affordability

S/E Sponsor: Hoffman (R) | **Latest Action:** Passed Senate Government 4-3-1-0 on March 25

Position: Oppose

Bill content: A copy of HB 4030 and HCR 2052 in strike everything amendment-form, HCR 2016 prohibits municipalities and counties from increasing certain fees, taxes, or utility rates. For a municipal utility perspective, it prohibits municipalities from imposing fees greater than what was approved in their FY 2026 budget. It also prohibits utility rate increases beyond what was approved in the FY 2026 budget or rate schedule. However, municipalities that have not increased utility rates by more than a total of 12% over the preceding four fiscal years are exempt from this prohibition but are nonetheless limited to increasing their rates with inflation. Municipalities are allowed to adopt new or increased rates or development fees to finance acquiring or delivering a “new or additional water source”, which includes storage, treatment, and delivery infrastructure, as well as operations and maintenance costs.

The freeze in rates and fees begins on July 1, 2026 (or the beginning of FY27), until June 30, 2030 (end of FY30). The resolution also explicitly prevents municipalities from adopting new or amending current taxes, fees, or utility rate schedules during FY26 to circumvent the moratorium and also prohibits modifying service areas to keep costs down. If passed, this moratorium will be considered by voters on the November 2026 ballot. HCR 2016 matches the amended versions of HCR 2052 and HB 4030 in the House.

AMWUA impact: Municipal water providers will be forced to prepare for severe Colorado River reductions without proper financial resources. Cities will also be expected to provide the same level of services to their customers, despite increasing infrastructure needs, water resource uncertainty, and growing customer bases.

SB 1200 - NOW: bodies of water; effluent; landscaping

S/E Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Retained on House COW Calendar on April 7

Position: Oppose, seek to amend

Bill content: The strike-everything amendment to SB 1200 would add a new exemption to the Lakes Bill for effluent-filled lakes built before 2026 that are used as a conduit for groundwater. These lakes have always been prohibited since the Lakes Bill was passed in 1987. We understand that this amendment was proposed in response to ADWR’s adoption of a policy last year which reiterated these conduit lakes are expressly prohibited. (We understand that ADWR has begun enforcement actions against some lakes.) Under the amendment, effluent-filled lakes built before 2026 could be used as conduit lakes for “landscaping and other purposes.” The owner/operator of the lake would need to meter and annually report the effluent and water used for landscaping. Additionally, a certain volume of effluent would need to be added to offset the other water added to the lake.

AMWUA impact: As written, the bill is too broad, opening up the statute to all lakes to be interpreted as conduit lakes, rather than lakes that are currently engaging in this practice. Additionally, allowing these lakes to be used for landscaping “and other purposes” is unnecessarily vague and may invite unintended

uses. If an amendment is proposed on the floor narrowing SB 1200's scope to grandfather existing such lakes and clarifies "other purposes" as recreation, AMWUA will re-evaluate its opposition.

[SB 1335](#) - NOW: groundwater savings credits; irrigation

S/E Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Heard in Majority and Minority Caucuses on March 31

Position: Watch

Bill content: The strike-everything amendment for SB 1335 makes one change to the Ag-to-Urban Program that addresses a timing issue raised by the irrigated grandfathered right (IGFR) holders. Once a farmer relinquishes their IGFR for a groundwater savings credit issued by this program, they must fallow their land. However, it may take two or more years for a developer utilizing this credit to secure a Certificate of Assured Water Supply or to begin construction of the subdivision. During that gap, the farmer may lose income from lack of cultivation or having their lands no longer qualify as agricultural lands for the purposes of property taxes. The strike-everything amendment would allow a farmer to cultivate their lands for up to two years after a groundwater savings credit is issued for relinquishing their IGFR.

ADWR had raised this issue last year during negotiations, but it was not addressed in the Ag-to-Urban Program. ADWR is working with the sponsor and proponents to make some language changes to the strike-everything amendment to ensure it works as intended. They plan to introduce a revised amendment on the House floor.

AMWUA impact: Due to the two-year limit in this amendment, we believe the amount of additional agricultural pumping that will result from this proposed change is minimal when compared to historic pumping patterns.

[SB 1448](#) - aggravated assault; utility workers

Primary Sponsor: Shope (R) | **Latest Action:** Concurrence recommended on April 14

Position: Support

Bill content: SB 1448 expands the protected class for aggravated assault to include public utility employees, including municipal water providers. AMWUA put forward an amendment with TEP that fixed the definition of "utility" to include municipal water providers.

AMWUA impact: This bill would implement harsher sentences for offenders who attack water utility employees while servicing meters, ideally providing a greater deterrent to offenders and decreasing the likelihood of experiencing assault while on the job.

[SB 1785](#) - water storage facility; withdrawals; area

Position: Oppose

Primary Sponsor: Petersen (R) | **Latest Action:** Passed House COW on April 7

Bill content: SB 1785 attempts to codify part of ADWR's policy defining the Area of Impact (AOI) for recovery wells. Under ADWR's policy, water that is recovered within a groundwater savings facility (GSF) or within one mile of underground storage facility (USF) is counted as recovered water instead of

groundwater pumping. (This ADWR policy also establishes a way for an applicant to establish an area of hydrologic impact for USFs that is based on sophisticated groundwater modeling.) SB 1785 requires ADWR to assume that a recovery well is located within the AOI if it is within a GSF, one mile of the exterior boundary of a constructed USF or “other water storage infrastructure,” or one mile of the middle line of a drainage channel within the storage area of a managed USF.

AMWUA impact: The language SB 1785 is vague, which could lead to any number of problematic outcomes for recovery. In particular, the inclusion of “other water storage infrastructure” raises concerns since it is not clearly defined. Plus, there are questions about appropriateness of taking a policy and placing it in statute, where any lawmaker could amend it, which have not been fully discussed.

Inactive Priority Bills

[HB 2025](#) - DWR; appealable agency actions; exemption

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** House Second Read on January 13

Position: Oppose

Bill content: HB 2025 repeals an exemption ADWR has related to licensing decisions that can be appealed to the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH). For nearly all state agencies, an applicant can appeal an agency’s determination to OAH, where the case will be heard by an administrative law judge. The agency is largely bound by that judge’s determination unless it decides to appeal it to a court. Because ADWR is exempt from this process, it has more latitude to accept, reject, or modify that judge’s opinion. According to ADWR, it obtained this exemption in 2022 because the complexity of hydrology and water law could lead an administrative law judge to make erroneous decisions that would result in additional litigation.

AMWUA impact: HB 2025 could open the door for an administrative law judge to make an incorrect decision on Assured Water Supply determinations which could impact AMWUA’s members.

[HB 2026](#) - assured water supply; commingling

Position: Oppose

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Governor vetoed on April 13

Bill content: HB 2026 would direct the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) to only consider the proposed water source for Certificate of Assured Water Supply (Certificate) application, and no other sources such as groundwater that are commingled in a provider’s system. Most water providers utilize a combination of water supplies in their systems, such as groundwater, Central Arizona Project water, and Salt River Project water.

Water providers with Designations of Assured Water Supply (Designations) like the AMWUA cities have their water supplies reviewed every 10-15 years by the ADWR to determine compliance with Assured Water Supply (AWS) criteria. This regular review is why subdivisions that receive service from Designated providers do not need to obtain Certificates. Water providers that lack Designations must have their supplies regularly reviewed by ADWR when evaluating whether to issue a Certificate for a proposed development. Since the Phoenix AMA groundwater model projected that groundwater is overallocated over the next 100 years, ADWR has refused to issue any Certificates for proposed

developments served by undesignated providers that have groundwater commingled in their distribution system.

HB 2026 is part of an effort to allow Certificates to be issued for developments served by undesignated providers if these providers obtain renewable water supplies for these developments. However, the key issue that must be addressed is limiting the amount of groundwater that these undesignated water providers pump. Absent any limitation, a provider could simply shift around renewable supplies in its portfolio to serve a Certificate while pumping greater volumes of groundwater, which runs counter to the goals of the AWS Program and Groundwater Management Act.

AMWUA impact: This bill exacerbates the current problems with Certificate-based development. In particular, could lead to increased unreplenished groundwater pumping to offset any renewable supply dedicated to the Certificate.

Historical context: HB 2204 is a repeat of HB 2024 (assured water supply; commingling) which was held in the Senate in the 2025 session and HB 2017 (assured water supply; commingling), which Governor Hobbs vetoed in the 2024 session.

HB 2027 - physical availability; review; designated providers

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Retained on the House COW Calendar on February 25

Position: Oppose

Bill content: HB 2027 would endanger the Designations of all designated municipal providers in the Phoenix AMA. The bill prohibits ADWR from adopting the Carry-Over Rule in the Phoenix AMA, which allows Designated municipal water providers to carry over their unused physically availability groundwater when renewing their Designations. We do not know the ramifications since ADWR has already adopted this rule. However, HB 2027 directs ADWR to review the physical availability of groundwater and stored water for each Designated municipal water provider in the Phoenix AMA, which is different ADWR’s current review of the designations, which are nearing completion.

An amendment adopted in committee would make this bill worse. First, it would allow any Designated water provider enrolled as a CAGR Member Service Area to “carry over” the unused groundwater in its Designation. Doing so would likely allow these providers to remain Designated. However, the second thing the amendment does is exempt Certificate applications from proving that groundwater is physically available. This provision would likely cause CAGR’s Plan of Operation in the Phoenix AMA to implode because CAGR lacks sufficient supplies to meet this increased replenishment obligation. If CAGR’s Plan of Operation in the Phoenix AMA fails, we believe at least six MSA providers—including several private utilities that had up until now been exempt from this bill—could lose their Designations.

AMWUA impact: As amended, this bill would blow up CAGR and question and threaten the Designations of cities, towns, and private water companies in the Phoenix AMA. It would cause incalculable damage to growth and development in Phoenix metropolitan area and the entire state by questioning the designations of water providers.

HB 2028 - DWR; application; administrative completeness

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Latest Action: Scheduled for Senate Judiciary with an unrelated strike everything amendment on March 26

Position: Oppose

Bill content: Under current law, a state agency’s determination that an application is not administratively complete is an appealable agency action that entitles the applicant to adjudication before the Office of Administrative Hearings. However, ADWR is exempt from this provision of state law, likely owing to the complexity of water law and hydrology.

AMWUA impact: HB 2028 could open the door for litigation on whether Certificate applications using outdated groundwater models are administratively complete. The result of this litigation could be averse to the interests of AMWUA’s members.

HB 2052 - management plan; water loss; percent

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Senate Second Read on March 4

Position: Oppose

Bill content: Like previous management plans, the 5th Management Plan requires municipal providers to limit the amount of Lost and Unaccounted for Water in their distribution systems. This limit is 10% for large water providers and 15% for small water providers (those that serve less than 250 AF/year). The 10% limit is significantly below the national average.

Lost and Unaccounted for Water is currently calculated based the total quantity of water from any source that enters the provider’s system except for direct use of effluent. It is calculated on either an annual or three-year basis. As originally introduced, HB 2052 directed ADWR to amend its management plan to lower this requirement to 8% for all providers, regardless of being a small or large provider. It also changed the methodology for this calculation to include all effluent usage. While all water providers strive to operate efficiently, there are concerns about how expensive it will be meet this requirement and whether this expense is worth the volume of water saved. Moreover, ADWR’s calculation of Lost and Unaccounted for Water is not entirely aligned with the American Water Works Association’s guidance on calculating water loss.

The amended version of HB 2052 that passed out of the House directs ADWR to require a Designated water provider that receives CAP water to limit its lost and unaccounted for water to 10%. Unlike the methodology established in the management plan, which only considers indirect use of effluent, all effluent use is still included in this bill’s calculation. This inclusion will pose a problem for some water providers. Additionally, the amended version of the bill states that achieving 8% or less of lost and unaccounted for water “is a goal that should be considered a best management practice.” Using “best management practices” raises the question of whether this statement should be interpreted as requiring ADWR to amend the management plan to establish a new best management practice in the Non-Per-Capita Conservation Program for municipal providers.

AMWUA impact: This bill will likely require significant, expensive infrastructure replacement investments to comply, which will lead to water rate increases.

HB 2094 - assured water supply; certificate; model

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Removed from Senate Natural Resources agenda on March 10

Position: Oppose

Bill content: HB 2094 requires ADWR to review 20 pending Certificate applications in the Phoenix AMA that were halted as a result of the June 2023 Phoenix AMA groundwater model, and to complete their review using previous groundwater models. To be eligible, the municipal provider serving the

development authorized by the Certificate must offer to sell enough LTSCs for 25% of the development's reported excess groundwater to CAGR. The annual obligation will continue as long as the development retains a replenishment obligation. Additionally, any Certificate authorized by HB 2094 would apply towards the amount of physically available groundwater a municipal provider would have if it applied for the Alternative Pathway to Designation (ADAWS).

AMWUA impact: HB 2094 could enable up to 7,212 AF/year of new pumping if all 20 pending Certificate applications were issued. However, developments for at least 5 Certificate applications (with 4,130 AF/year of pumping) will either be served by currently Designated providers or providers that have submitted an ADAWS application to ADWR. At least one of these pending Certificate applications has now been issued through the Ag-to-Urban Program. Taken together, these new pathways mean that the scope of this bill could perhaps be narrowed.

However, after conversations with CAGR and no amendments to the original bills that would reduce replenishment obligation without new supplies, AMWUA recommends an oppose position to both bills as written.

HB 2095 - assured water supply; well depth

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Failed House Third Read as amended 30-24-6-0 on February 26

Position: Oppose

Bill content: HB 2095 redefines the statutory criteria for Assured Water Supply related to groundwater. Specifically, it directs ADWR to narrowly limit its modeling of whether groundwater is physically available by focusing on the groundwater level at the exact point of withdrawal after 100 years. This approach sharply contrasts with ADWR's current approach of using regional groundwater models when making determinations about physically available groundwater.

An amendment offered in the House NREW committee made technical changes to this bill.

AMWUA impact: HB 2095 would increase the amount of pumping in the Phoenix AMA, which will jeopardize the groundwater set aside in AMWUA members' Designations of Assured Water Supply and the water they have stored underground.

HB 2099 - long-term storage credits; shortage; prohibition

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Retained on House Committee of the Whole Calendar on March 4

Position: Oppose

Bill content: HB 2099 prohibits municipal providers from earning Long-Term Storage Credits (LTSCs) or storing Colorado River water or Central Arizona Project water during a period of shortage on the Colorado River. It similarly prohibits municipal provider from ordering Central Arizona Project water that it intends to store at an Underground Storage Facility during a period of shortage. Finally, it requires ADWR to "reject and invalidate" any assignment of LTSCs inconsistent with this prohibition. SB 1201 (Shope) is the mirror bill in the Senate.

An amendment adopted in the House NREW Committee narrows the bill's focus to specifically prohibit municipal water providers from storing CAP water at USFs to earn LTSCs during a declared shortage on the Colorado River. The amendment notably excludes transported groundwater and other types of non-

CAP water delivered through the CAP from this prohibition. Doing so would allow municipal water providers to store transported groundwater and certain types of Colorado River water (such as Queen Creek's fourth priority Cibola water) at USFs.

AMWUA impact: HB 2099 undermines the ability of AMWUA's members to serve their customers during times of unprecedented Colorado River shortages. In addition to illegal overriding their M&I subcontracts for CAP water, HB 2099 also jeopardizes the ability of several municipal providers to participate in exchanges with Tucson, which were designed to ensure reliable water service.

[HB 2146](#) - mesquite; drought tolerant plants; prohibition

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Held in House NREW on January 20

Position: Oppose

Bill content: ADWR maintains a low water use and drought tolerant plant list for each AMA. Each list regulates landscaping in medians and public rights-of-way irrigated with groundwater. The plants contained in these lists are tied to the requirements of other conservation programs detailed in each management plan. Recently, as part of the legislation establishing the Ag-to-Urban Program, municipalities in initial AMAs were prohibited from requiring the installation of plants not included in the low water use plant list. HB 2146 amends this requirement to prohibit ADWR from including any mesquite species in its list. There are currently five species of mesquite listed in ADWR's low water use and drought tolerant plant list. AMWUA is coordinating with Arizona Nursery Association, who is leading the opposition.

AMWUA impact: HB 2146 would remove a well-recognized drought tolerant tree from ADWR's low water use plant. Politicizing which plants are included on this list is a dangerous precedent that would undermine our long-term conservation efforts to reduce outdoor watering and promote low-water-use landscapes.

[HB 2185](#) - homeowners' associations; lawns; drought

Primary Sponsor: Willoughby (R) | **Latest Action:** Senate Second Read on March 3

Position: Support

Bill content: A homeowners association (HOA) may not require overseeding during a "drought year," defined as any year that a municipality receives less than 80% of its contracted CAP or surface water allocation. Overseeding is the practice of adding new grass seed directly on top of previous seed, a water-intensive strategy mandated by many Arizona HOAs to improve lawn visual aesthetics. HB 2185 passed out of House NREW will amendment that addressed an error in how "drought year" is defined. Specifically, the amendment now clarifies that overseeding or overwatering lawns cannot occur during a drought declaration or drought emergency declaration issued by the governor. Arizona has had a drought emergency declaration in effect since June 1999 and a drought declaration in effect since May 2007, which means that this bill's limitation would become immediately effective.

AMWUA impact: Cities gain another conservation tool to protect their water supplies.

[HB 2263](#) - Colorado River water; replenishment; restriction

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Retained on House COW Calendar on February 25

Position: Oppose

Bill content: HB 2263 prohibits Colorado River from being used for replenishment in an AMA unless the water is delivered to a permitted facility that is owned by the Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD) or a permitted groundwater savings facility (GSF) on state lands or private land. The implication of this confusing language seems to be that CAGRDR would be limited to pursuing replenishment activities at CAWCD-owned underground storage facilities (USFs) or GSFs on state or private land. Doing so would stop Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District (CAGRDR) replenishment at the Granite Reef Underground Storage Project as well as several storage facilities owned about operated by the Gila River Indian Community. CAGRDR replenishment is a viable tool for offsetting groundwater pumping, and it is deeply problematic to limit the scope of its activities to certain storage sites.

An amendment adopted in the House NREW Committee specifies that this bill’s limitation on using Colorado River water for replenishment at CAWCD-owned USFs and GSFs on state lands or private lands only applies to first priority main stem Colorado River.

AMWUA impact: HB 2263 would restrict CAGRDR from completing deliveries to facilities such as Granite Reef USF and other GRIC facilities.

[HB 2328](#) - municipal corporations; water supply; rates

Primary Sponsor: Marshall (R) | **Latest Action:** Senate Second Read on March 3

Position: Oppose

Bill content: HB 2328 would prohibit municipalities in Pima County from charging higher water rates to customers that reside outside of city limits, but within their service area. This bill is in response to a 2021 ordinance the City of Tucson adopted that increased water rates on some ratepayers who lived in unincorporated areas of Pima County. Pima County successfully sued, arguing that these residents were overcharged for their water. The City of Tucson has since revised rate-setting methodology and adopted new rate increase for these residents.

AMWUA impact: While HB 2328 applies only to municipalities in Pima County, this bill sets a dangerous precedent that infringes on municipal water providers’ ability to oversee the necessary finances and operations to serve their customers.

[HB 2492](#) - urban growth boundaries; prohibition

Primary Sponsors Taylor (R) | **Latest Action:** Failed House Third Read 27-29-3-1 on March 3

Position: Oppose

Bill content: HB 2492 prohibits cities, towns, counties, and state agencies from adopting any laws, rules, ordinances, contracts, or other regulatory measures that establish, recognize or maintain, any urban growth boundaries that effectively prevent new urban or suburban development, restrain trade or commerce, or prevent extending public services outside those boundaries. Since this bill has constitutional implications, it would require a 3/4 affirmative vote in each legislative chamber.

AMWUA impact: If enacted, this bill could be used to override the requirements of the Assured Water Supply Program.

HB 2757 - Butler Valley; La Paz; groundwater

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Heard in House Majority and Minority Caucuses on February 24

Position: Oppose

Bill content: In Butler Valley, groundwater can be withdrawn and transported to initial AMAs from land owned by the state or a political subdivision of this state. HB 2757 would limit transportation from this basin to only land that the La Paz County Board of Supervisors owns or leases. This transported groundwater could be use by La Paz County or a political subdivision or municipal provider within that county. It could also be sold or leased to CAGR to meet its replenishment obligation.

Butler Valley largely consists of state trust land. Under the current framework, a city or town could theoretically acquire or lease land for transporting groundwater at a better price than purchasing land in the Harquahala INA. (Whether that lower land price makes up for the costs of treating and transporting that groundwater to the CAP, which lies outside the basin, is a separate question.)

An amendment offered in the House NREW Committee limits the amount of Butler Valley groundwater that may be sold or leased to CAGR to 90% of the total cumulative volume of groundwater available in that basin to a depth of 1,200 feet.

AMWUA impact: HB 2757 effectively removes Butler Valley groundwater as a future supply for municipal providers in the Phoenix AMA.

HB 2824 - capital improvement; financing program

Primary Sponsor: Lopez (R) | **Latest Action:** Passed House Commerce 7-0-0-0 on February 12

Position: Support

Bill content: HB 2824 establishes the Commercial Property Assessed Capital Expenditure (CPACE) program in Arizona. CPACE is an opt-in loan financing tool currently used in 40 states to fund infrastructure redevelopment and improvements, including water and wastewater projects such as advanced metering, leak detection, and low-flow plumbing fixtures. CPACE can be used by municipalities or developers that own commercial private property and utilizes private capital (rather than taxpayer dollars). The loan is repaid through a voluntary special assessment attached to property and may transfer on sale or refinancing.

Organizations that support this program include the League of Cities and Towns, NAMWUA, Valley Partnership, NAIOP (commercial developers), and Chamber of Southern AZ.

AMWUA impact: CPACE can be a helpful tool for municipal water providers to use to finance future upgrades to key water and wastewater projects.

HB 2985 - CAP water; state land; allocation

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Governor vetoed on April 13

Position: Oppose

Bill content: HB 2985 directs the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD) to begin a stakeholder process to adopt a procedure to allocate CAP water that is currently allocated to it for parcels of state trust land that will be sold or leased. It does not, however, set a deadline for when this procedure must be

adopted. As background, the ASLD initially had a CAP M&I allocation 39,006 AF, which was to be used for state trust lands within CAP's service area. Its subcontract was later amended to include a provision which specified that this water could be used for state trust lands that were within another M&I subcontractor's service area. These other subcontractors were Phoenix, Scottsdale, Mesa, Goodyear, Carefree, Apache Junction, and Tucson. Over time, ASLD has transferred part of its CAP entitlement to some of these water providers so that at present, it has 28,176 AF remaining.

AMWUA impact: We are concerned the unspecified procedure contemplated by HB 2985 could interfere with ASLD transferring the remaining parts of its CAP allocation to the AMWUA cities as has been expected ever since ASLD originally obtained its subcontract.

[HB 4030](#) - rates; fees; taxes; increase; moratorium

Primary Sponsor: Olson (R) | **Latest Action:** Amended in House COW Calendar on March 11

Position: Oppose

Bill content: As amended, HB 4030 prohibits municipalities and counties from increasing certain fees, taxes, or utility rates. For a municipal utility perspective, it prohibits municipalities from imposing fees greater than what was approved in their FY 2026 budget. It also prohibits utility rate increases beyond what was approved in the FY 2026 budget or rate schedule. However, municipalities that have not increased utility rates by more than a total of 12% over the preceding four fiscal years are exempt from this prohibition but are nonetheless limited to increasing their rates with inflation. Municipalities are allowed to adopt new or increased rates or development fees to finance acquiring or delivering a "new or additional water source", which includes storage, treatment, and delivery infrastructure, as well as operations and maintenance costs.

The freeze in rates and fees begins on July 1, 2026 (or the beginning of FY27), until June 30, 2030 (end of FY30). The bill also explicitly prevents municipalities from adopting new or amending current taxes, fees, or utility rate schedules during FY26 to circumvent the moratorium and also prohibits modifying service areas to keep costs down. This concept was also introduced as a concurrent resolution (HCR 2052) which, if it passes both chambers with a majority vote, will be referred to voters on the November 2026 ballot.

AMWUA impact: Municipal water providers will be forced to deal with severe Colorado River reductions without proper financial resources. Cities will also be expected to provide the same level of services to their customers, despite increasing infrastructure needs, water resource uncertainty, and growing customer bases.

[HCR 2006](#) - environment; natural resources; preservation; maintenance

Primary Sponsor: De Los Santos (D) | **Latest Action:** House Second Read on January 26

Position: Support

Resolution content: Amends the Arizona Constitution to establish an inherent, inalienable right for all residents to a clean and healthy environment, including clean air and water with an emphasis on preservation.

AMWUA impact: While the bill does not directly impact AMWUA cities, the concurrent resolution aligns with the conservation principles outlined in the Legislative Agenda.

HCR 2038 - Colorado River; seven-state agreement

Primary Sponsor: Griffin (R) | **Latest Action:** Withdrawn from Senate Natural Resources agenda on March 17

Position: Support

Bill content: HCR 2038 expresses the legislature's support for a seven-state agreement that may come out of the Colorado River negotiations. Arizona is the only state of the seven Colorado River Basin States that requires approval from the legislature if the Upper and Lower Basin come to a consensus. In order to fulfill that obligation, Rep. Griffin has introduced a resolution in anticipation of any positive movement ahead of the October 1, 2026 deadline. However, this resolution is not effective or necessary if the Basin States cannot come to an understanding and pursue litigation or are subjected to federal intervention.

A floor amendment was adopted that makes technical changes as well as content changes emphasizing the Lower Basin's talking points urging the Upper Basin to share in Colorado River reductions.

AMWUA impact: Any consensus that comes out of Colorado River negotiations affects AMWUA cities. Municipal water providers will benefit from a timely decision on river allocations post-2026, and the certainty provided will allow cities to better address Colorado River reductions.

HCR 2052 - rates; fees; taxes; increases; moratorium

Primary Sponsor: Olson (R) | **Latest Action:** Amended in House COW Calendar on March 11

Position: Oppose

Bill content: As amended, HCR 2052 prohibits municipalities and counties from increasing certain fees, taxes, or utility rates. For a municipal utility perspective, it prohibits municipalities from imposing fees greater than what was approved in their FY 2026 budget. It also prohibits utility rate increases beyond what was approved in the FY 2026 budget or rate schedule. However, municipalities that have not increased utility rates by more than a total of 12% over the preceding four fiscal years are exempt from this prohibition but are nonetheless limited to increasing their rates with inflation. Municipalities are allowed to adopt new or increased rates or development fees to finance acquiring or delivering a "new or additional water source", which includes storage, treatment, and delivery infrastructure, as well as operations and maintenance costs.

The freeze in rates and fees begins on July 1, 2026 (or the beginning of FY27), until June 30, 2030 (end of FY30). The resolution also explicitly prevents municipalities from adopting new or amending current taxes, fees, or utility rate schedules during FY26 to circumvent the moratorium and also prohibits modifying service areas to keep costs down. If passed, this moratorium will be considered by voters on the November 2026 ballot. HCR 2052 was also introduced as a bill (HB 4030) in the House by the same sponsor.

AMWUA impact: Municipal water providers will be forced to prepare for severe Colorado River reductions without proper financial resources. Cities will also be expected to provide the same level of services to their customers, despite increasing infrastructure needs, water resource uncertainty, and growing customer bases.

[SB 1054](#) - NOW: municipalities; emergency measures; vote

S/E Sponsor: Rogers (R) | **Latest Action:** Passed Senate Third Read as amended 16-10-4-0 and transmitted to the House on March 18

Position: Oppose

Bill content: SB 1054 as amended requires any ordinance, resolution, or measure adopted at the council level as an emergency measure to be evaluated by voters on the ballot via a referendum. A referendum petition must be filed with the city clerk within thirty days of the measure’s adoption for referral to the ballot. The emergency measure must receive majority support from voters, otherwise the measure will no longer be in effect.

AMWUA impact: SB 1054 could have serious implications for municipal water providers attempting to plan and adapt to Colorado River reductions. SB 1054 specifies that a petition must be filed within 30 days but does not specify a timeline for the election. As a result, municipalities may be forced to wait until the next election cycle for voters to approve a council decision to take any emergency action related to Colorado River reductions, including deploying Drought Management Plans. Additionally, this bill would make it easier for voters to overturn unpopular yet critical action to maintain water security, including curtailment policies, demand management practices, surcharges, or other enforcement mechanisms.

[SB 1176](#) - stormwater storage; replenishment credits

Primary Sponsor: Petersen (R) | **Latest Action:** Scheduled for Senate Appropriations, Transportation, and Technology with an unrelated strike everything amendment on March 31

Position: Oppose

Bill content: SB 1176 is a repeat of the amended version of SB 1236 (NOW: storm water) from last legislative session. It would allow someone in the Phoenix AMA to recharge stormwater at a constructed underground storage facility (USF) to earn a “replenishment credit.” This credit can be used to offset the storer’s CAGRDR replenishment obligation if pumping occurred within 2 miles of the USF where storage occurred or a portion of the service area of the water provider that pumped the groundwater is within 2 miles of USF where storage occurred. ADWR would treat these credits as groundwater, which means that stormwater recharge could benefit modeling for Assured Water Supply purposes.

SB 1176 is a novel approach for incentivizing stormwater recharge, but several components of it will need to be overhauled so that this approach could actually be implemented without harming other water users. “Stormwater” is very narrowly defined in this bill, which raises question as to whether any significant volume of this water would be available for recharge. There are also administrative hurdles related to ADEQ’s authority to require an aquifer protection permit for this type of recharge and how ADWR would permit a USF that for this use. Finally, there are questions about whether it would be financially practical to build or modify USF that could include stormwater recharge.

AMWUA impact: As written, SB 1176 does not provide enough clarity for how it would work and be administered. However, stormwater recharge could, if done correctly, be a tool for mitigating aquifer drawdown. However, the sponsor has publicly expressed his desire to convert this bill into a vehicle for a future strike everything amendment for a subject unrelated to water. In the meantime, AMWUA will continue to monitor this bill.

SB 1201 - long-term storage credits; shortage; prohibition.

Primary Sponsor: Shope (R) | **Latest Action:** Senate Second Read on January 21

Position: Oppose

Bill content: SB 1201 prohibits municipal providers from earning Long-Term Storage Credits (LTSCs) or storing Colorado River water or Central Arizona Project water during a period of shortage on the Colorado River. It similarly prohibits municipal provider from ordering Central Arizona Project water that it intends to store at an Underground Storage Facility during a period of shortage. Finally, it requires ADWR to “reject and invalidate” any assignment of LTSCs inconsistent with this prohibition. HB 2099 (Griffin) is the mirror bill in the House.

AMWUA impact: SB 1201 undermines the ability of AMWUA’s members to serve their customers during times of unprecedented Colorado River shortages. In addition to illegal overriding their M&I subcontracts for CAP water, SB 1201 also jeopardizes the ability of several municipal providers to participate in exchanges with Tucson, which were designed to ensure reliable water service.

SB 1288 - assured water supply; analysis; availability

Primary Sponsor: Dunn (R) | **Latest Action:** Withdrawn from Senate Natural Resources agenda on February 3

Position: Oppose

Bill content: This bill would require ADWR to consider an Analysis of Assured Water Supply (that was issued before May 31, 2023, and has not expired) as a valid demonstration of physical availability of groundwater for the amount stated in the analysis. The analysis must have included a finding of physical availability of groundwater. Additionally, ADWR must subtract the amount of groundwater “represented” by all Certificates that were already issued based on the analysis from the amount of groundwater considered physically available based on the analysis. An Analysis holder would be allowed to reduce the remaining volume of groundwater reserved in that Analysis by 15% after a Certificate has been issued. SB 1288 is an attempt to require ADWR to resume the granting of some Certificates despite the release of the Phoenix AMA groundwater model. Issued Analyses are already considered in the model, and it has been demonstrated that sufficient physical availability does not exist. The Analyses that this bill applies to would not have been issued if they were based on ADWR’s most recent modeling. In fact, ADWR has stopped issuing new Analyses in the Phoenix AMA simply because there is not enough physical availability of groundwater.

AMWUA impact: SB 1288 overrides the most current groundwater modeling, which would harm current users. Additionally, depending on which figures are used, this bill could at least double CAGR’s replenishment obligation—if not more—by the time all of these Certificates would be issued. Dramatically increasing CAGR’s obligation at a time when we face major reductions to the Colorado River and without new water supplies developed would threaten the Assured Water Supply Program.

AMWUA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

INFORMATION SUMMARY

May 28, 2026

Arizona Water Banking Authority Firming Responsibility

ANNUAL PLAN REFERENCE

Sustainable Water Management

Promote policies and actions to sustain and safeguard members' water resources by preparing for Colorado River reductions and managing a stressed aquifer.

- Work with Arizona Water Banking Authority, Central Arizona Project, and stakeholders to develop an acceptable plan for firming M&I subcontracts in 2027.

SUMMARY

As the AMWUA municipalities prepare for less Colorado River water, an important tool will be the credits they receive from the Arizona Water Banking Authority (AWBA). Since its formation in 1996, the AWBA has stored over 1.6 million acre-feet of Colorado River water in the Phoenix AMA to firm Municipal & Industrial (M&I) subcontractors in times of shortage. Colorado River deliveries for M&I subcontractors are projected to be reduced by at least 14% in 2027, but the AWBA Commission has not made clear how it intends to firm them—if at all.

The objective of this agenda item is to provide a common understanding about the Arizona Water Banking Authority and its firming responsibilities to M&I subcontractors. AMWUA staff will present an overview about the AWBA.

RECOMMENDATION

The AMWUA Board of Directors is requested to discuss and ask questions about the role of the Arizona Water Banking Authority.

AMWUA BOARD OF DIRECTORS INFORMATION SUMMARY

May 28, 2026

AMWUA Fiscal Year 2026 Quarterly Financial Statements – Third Quarter

ANNUAL PLAN REFERENCE

Day-to-Day Operations

Maintain the daily operations of an effective organization and the services members rely on.

- AMWUA will continue to wisely manage its financial resources
Strategic Plan: Facilitate our Strength in Numbers, Educate - Excel as an Expert and Resource

SUMMARY

The AMWUA Statement of Net Position and the State of Revenues and Expenses for the period January 1, 2026 – March 31, 2026 are presented for your information.

The Statement of Revenues and Expenses has been summarized to show expenses by major category to align with the budget presentation.

RECOMMENDATION

The AMWUA Management Board recommended the AMWUA Board of Directors accept the quarterly financial statements for the first quarter as presented.

SUGGESTED MOTION

I move that the AMWUA Board of Directors accept the quarterly financial statements for the third quarter as presented.

ATTACHMENTS

- **Attachment A:** Executive Summary
- **Attachment B:** Statement of Net Position
- **Attachment C:** Statement of Revenues and Expenses

Executive Summary

Arizona Municipal Water Users Association

Actual to Budget comparison for the nine months ended March 31, 2026, and compared to the budget for the year ending June 30, 2026

Observations

- Salaries are under budget by \$124,000, and benefits are under budget by \$54,000 due to 2 vacant positions during the quarter.
- Professional services are over budget and water conservation is under budget due to the timing of payments.
- Office operating expenses are over budget \$18,000 mostly attributable to an increase in dues and memberships of \$13,000.
- Total expenses are \$1,239,934 for the nine months ended March 31, 2026, which is \$162,139 under budget.

Notes to the Reader:

The accompanying historical financial statements and budgeted financial statements include the following departures from accounting generally accepted in the United States of America and the guidelines for presentation of a forecast established by the AICPA:

Historical

- The financial statements omit the statement of cash flows and substantially all the disclosures ordinarily included in financial statements required by accounting principles general accepted in the United States of America.
- The statement of revenues and expenses omits the change in net position.
- The following items are adjusted only at fiscal year-end:
 - Prepaid Expenses
 - Depreciation
 - Accrued liabilities, accrued vacation and accrued payroll liabilities.
 - The net OPEB and net pension assets or liabilities, as applicable.
 - Deferred Inflows and Outflow of resources pertaining to the pension and OPEB.
 - Right of Use Asset amortization and change in liabilities.
- All membership commitments are recognized in the first quarter of the fiscal year, instead of being amortized ratably over the membership period.
- The components of net position have not been reported separately on these interim financial statements.

Budgeted

- The budgeted financial statements omit substantially all the disclosures ordinarily included in financial statements prepared in accordance with the cash basis of accounting.
- The budgeted financial statements omit substantially all the significant accounting policies.

Summary of Significant Assumptions

The financial budget presents, to the best of management's knowledge and belief, the Association's expected results of operations for the budget periods. Accordingly, the budget reflects its judgment as of June 20, 2025, the date the fiscal year 2026 budget was approved by the Board of Directors, of the expected conditions and course of action. The assumptions disclosed herein are those that management believes are significant to the budget. There will usually be differences between the budget and actual results, because events and circumstances frequently do not occur as expected, and those differences may be material.

Budget Assumptions

- Salaries and benefits are based upon anticipated staffing and payroll data.
- Additional pay increases have been built into the budget depending on the position and performance of employees within that position.
- Annual water assessments are based on a 50/50 formula, with half allocated equally and the other half allocated based upon MAG 2024 population estimates.
- Annual wastewater assessments are assessed based upon flow ownership in the 91st Avenue WWTP at 204.50 mgd.
- Office space expenses are based upon an approximate 4.2% increase as stated in the office lease agreement.

The financial statements and budget financial statements are developed by the Association to comply with accounting principles general accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), although there may be departures from GAAP not identified. These statements are primarily intended for use in managing the Association's operations and may not be suitable for other purposes. Users should be aware of these limitations when utilizing the financial statements.

**ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
AS OF MARCH 31, 2026**

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 164,568
Investments	1,506,055
Prepaid expenses and other assets	-
	-
Total current assets	1,670,623

NON CURRENT ASSETS

Net OPEB asset	34,743
Capital assets, net	856,433
	856,433
Total noncurrent assets	891,176

TOTAL ASSETS

2,561,799

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

OPEB plan items	2,104
Pension plan items	189,566
	189,566
Total deferred outflows of resources	191,670

**TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS
OF RESOURCES**

\$ 2,753,469

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 12,566
Compensated absences payable	67,039
Lease liability, current portion	124,347
	124,347
Total current liabilities	203,952

NONCURRENT LIABILITIES

Net pension liability	897,684
Lease liability, noncurrent portion	921,055
	921,055
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,818,739

TOTAL LIABILITIES

2,022,691

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

OPEB plan items	12,898
Pension plan items	81,267
	81,267
Total deferred inflows of resources	94,165

TOTAL NET POSITION

636,613

**TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF
RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION**

\$ 2,753,469

ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION Statement of Revenues and Expenses

Actual to Budget comparison for the Nine months ended March 31, 2026, and to the budget for the year ending June 30, 2026

	Year-to-Date			Approved Annual Budget	Over(under) Annual Budget
	Actual	Budget	over Budget		
Income					
Assessment - Water	1,601,746	1,601,746	-	1,601,746	-
Assessment - Wastewater	267,684	267,684	-	267,684	-
Prior Year Carryover Credit	(110,000)	(110,000)	-	(110,000)	-
Interest and Dividend Revenues	44,680	-	44,680	-	44,680
Total Income	1,804,110	1,759,430	44,680	1,759,430	44,680
Expenses					
ADMINISTRATIVE	648,766	772,275	(123,509)	1,029,700	(380,934)
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	115,455	169,500	(54,045)	226,000	(110,545)
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	177,505	169,755	7,750	226,340	(48,835)
OCCUPANCY	168,927	167,168	1,760	222,890	(53,963)
TRAVEL & TRAINING	9,872	9,525	347	12,700	(2,828)
CAPITAL OUTLAY	2,021	6,937	(4,916)	9,250	(7,229)
OFFICE OPERATING EXPENSES	49,655	31,163	18,492	41,550	8,105
WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM	67,732	75,750	(8,018)	101,000	(33,268)
Total Expenses	1,239,934	1,402,073	(162,139)	1,869,430	(629,497)
Net Operating Income	564,176	357,357	206,819	(110,000)	674,176
Other Expenses					
Reserve Fund - Expenses	81,003	-	81,003	-	81,003
Total Other Expenses	81,003	-	81,003	-	-
Change in Net Assets	483,173	357,357	125,816	(110,000)	593,173
Reserve and Contingency Funds Summary					
	Balance			Balance	
	7/1/2025	Used	Additions	3/31/2026	
Contingency Fund Balance	600,000	-	-	600,000	
Reserve Fund Balance	268,639	(81,000)	44,421	232,060 *	
Office Lease Stabilization Fund Balance	53,686			53,686	
Total	922,325	(81,000)	44,421	885,746	

* Interest/dividends earned on the LGIP Fund are additions to the Reserve Fund. Expenses are recorded as used when payments are made

Warren Tenney
AMWUA Executive Director

Councilmember Kesha Hodge Washington, Phoenix
AMWUA Secretary-Treasurer

AMWUA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

INFORMATION SUMMARY

May 28, 2026

Proposed Fiscal Year 2027 Budget

OBJECTIVE

Maintain the daily operations of an effective organization and the services that members rely on by AMWUA continuing to wisely manage its financial resources and effectively develop its personnel as an agile team with organizational depth.

SUMMARY

Attached is the proposed Fiscal Year 2027 annual budget, which includes a summary page with comments to explain the increases or decreases for each line item.

Development of the Fiscal Year 2027 budget was guided by the Annual Action Plan for Fiscal Year 2027, which was approved in March by the AMWUA Board of Directors. This budget allows AMWUA to continue to be a forum for its members to collaborate on water resource and policy issues; to develop and advocate for the water security provided by our members; to promote key water policy issues with the Legislature, Arizona Department of Water Resources, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, Salt River Project, and other stakeholders including ensuring Arizona's long-term viability with post-2026 Colorado River reductions; and to be at the forefront of demand management and water conservation efforts.

Based on the Fiscal Year 2027 annual plan along with remaining fiscally responsible, the draft Fiscal Year 2027 budget totals \$1,901,717, which is an increase of \$32,287 (1.7%) from the current Fiscal Year 2026 budget. The increase to the proposed budget will be offset by a projected carryover from the current budget of \$190,000, which will reduce the Fiscal Year 2027 membership assessments to be less than the current assessments. The following summarizes the budget categories and provides explanations for line items that have increased or decreased from the current budget.

Administration – This category includes salaries and Arizona State Retirement System (ASRS) contributions, reflecting a decrease of \$59,393 from the current budget.

For Fiscal Year 2027, the administration budget is to ensure that AMWUA has the necessary staff resources to carry forth its mission and annual plan and still be fiscally conservative. What AMWUA is able to accomplish is directly linked to its staff and their time and effort to perform.

- Seven full-time positions are including the Fiscal Year 2027 budget – Executive Director, Water Policy Advisor, Communications Director, Governmental Relations Manager, Water Conservation & Demand Management Coordinator, SROG Manager, and Office Manager. These positions enable AMWUA to meet the actions outlined in the Fiscal Year 2027 annual plan.
- The administration budget is overall less because it does not include funding for the Water Policy Analyst position, which had been included in the current fiscal year budget but was not filled. Since it was determined that the annual plan can still be accomplished without filling that position, the proposed budget errs on being fiscally prudent. Plus, the current year budget did not include filling the previous Conservation Specialist position. AMWUA may want to revisit in subsequent fiscal years the addition of another team member as we better assess how AMWUA can support its members for a post-2026 water landscape.
- Salaries also include adjustments to ensure AMWUA remains competitive with compensating employees as well as due to performance awards received halfway through Fiscal Year 2026, which are now reflected in the 12 months of the proposed Fiscal Year 2027 budget.
- Performance Awards – Up to 5% of the annual salary for each full-time employee, except the Executive Director, is recommended for employees who excel in their performance. The awards would occur halfway through Fiscal Year 2027.
- Arizona State Retirement – This line item reflects the Arizona State Retirement System contribution rate being 11.98% effective July 1, 2026.

Employee Benefits – This includes payroll processing, taxes, various insurances, and cell phone allowances. The main changes include:

- Payroll Processing, Taxes, Insurance – The \$11,515 decrease is based on processing fees and taxes, which are directly linked to salaries.
- Medical, Dental, Life, Disability Insurance – The amount is \$13,500 less than the current budget, which is based on the coverage for current employees for 12 months and not adding the Water Policy Analyst position. This line item also factors AMWUA's insurance broker's projection of a 10% increase for calendar year 2027.

Professional Services – This category includes outside services that AMWUA utilizes throughout the year, including legal, lobbying, and financial. The overall costs for these services basically remain the same as the current budget.

- Financial & Accounting Service – The \$3,800 increase is reflective of the agreement with CliftonLarsonAllen as AMWUA's financial consultant.
- Audit – The \$2,665 increase is reflective of the agreement with AMWUA's auditors, Forvis Mazar.

Occupancy – These items are related to the leasing of office and meeting space for AMWUA, as well as telephone and internet access.

- Office Space – The \$6,410 increase is per the AMWUA’s 10-year lease agreement that began April 1, 2021.
- Building Operating Costs – The shared maintenance costs for the office building have been higher than anticipated in the current fiscal year; therefore, the next year’s building operating costs are projected to increase by \$4,500 based on the estimated actual expenses for the current year.

Training and Travel – This category covers items related to staff participation in conferences, workshops, and training, along with the related travel expenses, including mileage reimbursement. With the addition of the Government Relations Director position, there is an increase for anticipated increased mileage reimbursement and for attending conferences. This overall category is increased by \$2,550.

Capital Outlay – This category covers AMWUA’s primary capital property, which includes the copier and computer hardware. The copy machine expenses are to decrease by \$250 due to a new negotiated agreement. The computer hardware line item is to remain the same.

Office Operating Expenses – This category, which includes items to cover AMWUA’s day-to-day office operating expenses, is seeing a sizeable overall increase of \$96,450 primarily due to the inclusion of AMWUA’s media partnership with KTAR, increase for software, addition of new memberships, and higher costs for liability and property damage insurances.

- Supplies – This category has been reduced by \$750 to align with anticipated purchases, while also accounting for potential cost increases for basic office supplies.
- Meetings – This line item covers expenses associated with meetings, including providing lunches following AMWUA Board and Management Board meetings, as well as refreshments for other meetings. The \$500 increase is to better reflect anticipated costs.
- Outreach–Stakeholder Engagement – This line item includes efforts to increase interactions and outreach with stakeholders including sponsorships of select conferences. This line item is decreased by \$500.
- Outreach-Community Partnership – This is a new line item for AMWUA’s media partnership with KTAR’s Water Watch. The AMWUA Board approved this partnership in June 2025 through a one-time funding from the reserve fund. As reported at the March Board and Management Board meetings, AMWUA’s engagement with KTAR has increased more attention to water issues impacting the AMWUA municipalities and Arizona as well as increased recognition of AMWUA. It has also increased traffic to AMWUA’s website along with reaching a wider audience. Based on the observed benefits from working with KTAR, the budget includes \$81,000 to continue this effort through the Fiscal Year 2027.
- Software Subscriptions – This line item now includes all software subscription utilized by AMWUA, including Microsoft, Zoom, Adobe, Constant Contact, Shutterstock, Otter, etc. The line item is increased by \$4,000 due to higher subscription costs for Adobe and to

also acquire ArcGIS Professional Pro, a comprehensive geospatial platform to create, share, and analyze maps and data.

- Dues and Memberships – This line item covers membership and dues with key associations that AMWUA engages with along with dues for media services. This line item increased by \$7,500 to support the Government Relations Director’s ability to interact with different business organizations as well as online access to effectively track legislation through Lola Pro Tools. The memberships include Greater Phoenix Chamber, Arizona Association for Economic Development, Valley Partnership, Agribusiness Council, Alliance for Water Efficiency, and Arizona Nursery Association. The media subscriptions utilized included access to AZCentral, Arizona Daily Star, State Affairs, and Arizona Agenda.
- Insurance – This line item is increased by \$5,000 to reflect a jump in the cost for updating the policy coverage for Board’s public liability and AMWUA’s property damage insurances.

Water Conservation – These items cover AMWUA’s conservation and demand management-related efforts. The proposed budget reflects funding to advance AMWUA’s conservation goals per this fiscal year’s annual plan. This category is increased by \$1,500 for additional efforts under the outreach line item.

- Smartscape – The water conservation budget has for years included a line item for our agreement with the University of Arizona for ongoing implementation of the long-standing Smartscape program to train landscape professionals in Maricopa County.
- Research and Efficiency – This line item covers funding for conservation, efficiency, and demand management related research and projects, including the redevelopment of AMWUA’s publication – *Xeriscape: Landscaping with Style*.
- Outreach – This line item covers funding for sponsorships, events, and regional conservation efforts, including educational and promotional materials. It also reflects conference sponsorships, and the irrigation text alerts service that AMWUA offers.

Member Assessments – AMWUA’s membership assessment is calculated as follows: One-half of the proposed water budget is allocated equally among all members, and the other one-half is allocated based on total population. The population figures are based on the Maricopa Association of Governments’ July 1, 2025, official population estimates, which are the most recent available. The wastewater portion of the budget continues to be allocated based on a percentage of ownership of the 91st Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant.

This proposed budget is \$32,287 (1.7%) more than the current approved Fiscal Year 2026 budget. A carryover of \$180,000 is conservatively projected from the Fiscal Year 2026 budget to the Fiscal Year 2027 budget, along with \$10,000 from the Office Lease Stabilization Fund, for a total of \$190,000 carryover that will reduce the member assessments in Fiscal Year 2027 to less than the current fiscal year. The primary reason for the carryover is due to various administrative savings from the vacancy of the Water Policy Analyst position and not filing the Government Relations Director position until October.

The actual assessment for each member is dependent on the assessment calculation, which includes the fluctuation from the most recent MAG population numbers and participation in SROG.

RECOMMENDATION

The AMWUA Management Board reviewed the proposed Fiscal Year 2027 budget at its May 13, 2026 meeting. The AMWUA Management Board had no questions or feedback about the proposed budget.

The AMWUA Board of Directors is requested to review and provide feedback on the proposed Fiscal Year 2027 budget.

The final budget for Fiscal Year 2027 will be presented at the June 10, 2026 Management Board meeting for consideration for a recommendation to the AMWUA Board of Directors to adopt the budget at the Board's June 25, 2026 meeting.

ATTACHMENT

- AMWUA Fiscal Year 2027 Proposed Budget

***Arizona Municipal Water Users Association
Fiscal Year 2027
Proposed Budget***

May 2026



**ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION
Fiscal Year 2027
Proposed Budget**

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

	WATER FY 26	WATER FY 27	WASTEWATER FY 26	WASTEWATER FY 27	TOTAL FY 26	TOTAL FY 27	FY 26 Carryover	ADJ TOTAL FY 27
CITY OF AVONDALE	99,829	101,366	-	-	99,829	101,366	11,910	89,456
CITY OF CHANDLER	138,483	139,584	-	-	138,483	139,584	16,400	123,184
TOWN OF GILBERT	133,290	140,886	-	-	133,290	140,886	16,553	124,333
CITY OF GLENDALE	139,660	134,960	17,278	18,372	156,939	153,332	15,857	137,475
CITY OF GOODYEAR	103,885	105,823	-	-	103,885	105,823	12,434	93,390
CITY OF MESA	187,131	188,697	38,248	40,668	225,380	229,365	22,171	207,194
CITY OF PEORIA	121,499	122,832	-	-	121,499	122,832	14,432	108,400
CITY OF PHOENIX	426,308	429,095	147,652	156,993	573,960	586,088	50,416	535,672
CITY OF SCOTTSDALE	131,058	131,986	26,507	28,184	157,565	160,170	15,508	144,662
CITY OF TEMPE	120,602	121,867	37,999	40,403	158,601	162,271	14,319	147,952
Total from Members	1,601,745	1,617,098	267,685	284,619	1,869,430	1,901,717	190,000	1,711,717
Other Funding Sources:								
TOTAL All Sources	1,601,745	1,617,098	267,685	284,619	1,869,430	1,901,717	190,000	1,711,717

Note #1. The Assessment Structure is based on the following formula: 50% of the water portion of the budget is allocated equally with the remaining 50% based on population according to the MAG 2025 official population estimates.

Note #2. Wastewater Assessments based on ownership in 91st Avenue Wastewater Treatment Plant @ 204.50 MGD.

Note #3. FY 2026 Carryover amount above includes \$180,000 Carryover amount from 2026 and \$10,000 from the Office Lease Stabilization Fund.

ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION
Fiscal Year 2027
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EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

	WATER FY 26	WATER FY 27	WASTEWATER FY 26	WASTEWATER FY 27	TOTAL FY 26	TOTAL FY 27
ADMINISTRATION	893,734	826,053	135,966	144,254	1,029,700	970,307
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	197,224	172,288	28,776	28,697	226,000	200,985
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	187,110	189,909	39,230	41,967	226,340	231,875
OCCUPANCY	166,666	175,015	56,224	58,785	222,890	233,800
TRAVEL, TRAINING & CONFER.	10,795	12,962	1,905	2,288	12,700	15,250
CAPITAL OUTLAY	8,029	7,661	1,221	1,339	9,250	9,000
OFFICE OPERATING EXPENSES	37,187	130,710	4,363	7,290	41,550	138,000
WATER CONSERVATION	101,000	102,500	-		101,000	102,500
TOTAL	1,601,745	1,617,098	267,685	284,619	1,869,430	1,901,717

ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

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	FY 26 BUDGET WATER	FY 26 ACTUAL WATER	FY 27 BUDGET WATER	FY 26 BUDGET WASTEWATER	FY 26 ACTUAL WASTEWATER	FY 27 BUDGET WASTEWATER	FY 26 BUDGET TOTAL	FY 26 ACTUAL TOTAL	FY 27 BUDGET TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries	655,104	543,188	600,002	116,793	112,756	124,498	779,950	658,284	849,500
Performance Awards	18,300		17,000				18,300	18,300	17,000
Total Wages	673,404	543,188	617,002	116,793	112,756	124,498	798,250	676,584	866,500
Deferred Compensation:									
Arizona State Retirement	100,080	81,761	93,426	11,120	9,085	10,381	111,200	90,846	103,807
Subtotal	773,484	624,949	710,428	127,913	121,841	134,879	909,450	767,430	970,307
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS									
Payroll Processing, Taxes, Insur	82,026	48,596	70,645	12,474	20,431	12,340	94,500	69,027	82,985
Medical, Dental, Life, Disability	107,198	63,362	93,643	16,302	26,638	16,357	123,500	90,000	110,000
Cell Phone Allowance	8,000	4,688	8,000		1,972		8,000	6,660	8,000
Subtotal	197,224	116,646	172,288	28,776	49,041	28,697	226,000	165,687	200,985
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES									
Website Services	12,000	11,400	12,000				12,000	11,400	12,000
IT Services	5,208	3,840	4,086	792	960	714	6,000	4,800	4,800
Legal/Policy Consulting	60,000	60,000	60,000				60,000	60,000	60,000
Legislative	54,000	54,000	54,000				54,000	54,000	54,000
Financial and Accounting Services	44,160	43,936	47,200	11,040	10,984	11,800	55,200	54,920	59,000
Audit	11,742	10,000	12,623	27,398	29,140	29,453	39,140	39,140	42,075
Subtotal	187,110	183,176	189,909	39,230	41,084	41,967	226,340	224,260	231,875
OCCUPANCY									
Office Space	154,948	146,508	159,692	54,442	61,593	56,108	209,390	208,101	215,800
Building Operating Costs	5,642	7,142	9,364	858	3,003	1,636	6,500	10,145	11,000
E-Mail/Webpage/Internet Access	6,076	4,928	5,959	924	2,072	1,041	7,000	7,000	7,000
Subtotal	166,666	158,578	175,015	56,224	66,668	58,785	222,890	225,246	233,800

ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION
Fiscal Year 2027
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EXPENDITURES DETAIL

	FY 26 BUDGET WATER	FY 26 ACTUAL WATER	FY 27 BUDGET WATER	FY 26 BUDGET WASTEWATER	FY 26 ACTUAL WASTEWATER	FY 27 BUDGET WASTEWATER	FY 26 BUDGET TOTAL	FY 26 ACTUAL TOTAL	FY 27 BUDGET TOTAL
TRAINING AND TRAVEL									
Conferences/Travel	8,075	9,025	8,500	1,425	475	1,500	9,500	9,500	10,000
Mileage Reimbursement	1,445	1,819	2,975	255	96	525	1,700	1,915	3,500
Staff Development	1,275	1,425	1,487	225	75	263	1,500	1,500	1,750
Subtotal	10,795	12,269	12,962	1,905	646	2,288	12,700	12,915	15,250
CAPITAL OUTLAY									
Copy Machine Expenses	3,472	2,400	3,192	528	1,600	558	4,000	4,000	3,750
Computer/Equipment/Software	4,557	2,625	4,469	693	2,625	781	5,250	5,250	5,250
Subtotal	8,029	5,025	7,661	1,221	4,225	1,339	9,250	9,250	9,000
OFFICE OPERATING EXPENSES									
Supplies	4,123	3,344	3,405	627	1,406	595	4,750	4,750	4,000
Meetings	6,944	7,275	7,236	1,056	3,059	1,264	8,000	10,334	8,500
Outreach - Stakeholder Engagement	8,500	5,632	8,000		2,368		8,500	8,000	8,000
Outreach - Community Partnership			81,000						81,000
Printing	868		681	132		119	1,000		800
Postage & Deliveries	694	563	595	106	237	105	800	800	700
Subscription & Reference	6,076	6,189	9,364	924	2,603	1,636	7,000	8,792	11,000
Dues & Memberships	2,604	8,589	8,938	396	3,611	1,562	3,000	12,200	10,500
Insurance	5,208	7,392	9,364	792	3,108	1,636	6,000	10,500	11,000
and Property Damage									
Bank Fees	434	336	425	66	142	75	500	478	500
Equipment Maintenance	1,736	2,045	1,702	264	860	298	2,000	2,905	2,000
Subtotal	37,187	41,365	130,710	4,363	17,394	7,290	41,550	58,759	138,000
WATER CONSERVATION									
Smartscape with Cooperative Ext.	48,000	48,000	48,000				48,000	48,000	48,000
Research and Efficiency Initiatives	30,000	30,000	30,000				30,000	30,000	30,000
Outreach	23,000	23,000	24,500				23,000	23,000	24,500
Subtotal	101,000	101,000	102,500				101,000	101,000	102,500
Total Operating Expenses	1,601,745	1,243,008	1,617,098	267,685	423,489	284,619	1,869,430	1,684,797	1,901,717
FUNDING SOURCES									
Office Lease Stabilization Fund							10,000		10,000
Carryover applied to member assessments							100,000		180,000
Member Assessments	1,601,745	1,179,099	1,617,098	267,685	495,698	284,619	1,759,430	1,674,797	1,711,717
Total Funding	1,601,745	1,179,099	1,617,098	267,685	505,698	284,619	1,869,430	1,684,797	1,901,717

ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION
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BUDGET COMMENTS

	BUDGET TOTAL FY 25	BUDGET TOTAL FY 26	Annualized ACTUAL FY 26	BUDGET TOTAL FY 27	FY 27 BUDGET COMMENTS
ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries	793,280	900,200	778,534	849,500	7 full-time positions - Increase due to performance awards effective 1/1/26, and new hires
	15,756	18,300	18,300	17,000	Increase for up to 5% performance award for staff only
	809,036	918,500	796,834	866,500	
Deferred Compensation:					
Arizona State Retirement	99,269	111,200	90,846	103,807	11.98% (estimate) for ASRS & LTD along with adjustment to salaries
Subtotal	908,305	1,029,700	887,680	970,307	
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS					
Payroll Processing, Taxes, Insur	75,000	94,500	69,027	82,985	Based on processing fees and taxes
Medical, Dental, Life, Disability	103,000	123,500	90,000	110,000	Coverage for current employees' statuses and anticipated 10% increase in 2027
Cell Phone Allowance	8,000	8,000	6,660	8,000	No change
Subtotal	186,000	226,000	165,687	200,985	
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES					
Website Services	15,600	12,000	11,400	12,000	No change
IT Services	6,000	6,000	4,800	4,800	Decrease reflects current agreement
Legal/Policy Consulting	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	No change
Legislative	52,920	54,000	54,000	54,000	No change
Financial and Accounting Services	52,500	55,200	54,920	59,000	Increase per approved agreement
Audit	38,000	39,140	39,140	42,075	Increase per approved agreement
Subtotal	225,020	226,340	224,260	231,875	
OCCUPANCY					
Office Space	206,000	209,390	208,101	215,800	Increase due to lease agreement
Building Operating Costs	4,000	6,500	10,145	11,000	Increase in anticipated shared maintenance costs per lease agreement
Internet Access/Phone	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	No change
Subtotal	217,000	222,890	225,246	233,800	

ARIZONA MUNICIPAL WATER USERS ASSOCIATION
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BUDGET COMMENTS

	BUDGET TOTAL FY 25	BUDGET TOTAL FY 26	Annualized ACTUAL FY 26	BUDGET TOTAL FY 27	
TRAINING AND TRAVEL					FY 27 BUDGET COMMENTS
Conferences/Travel	8,500	9,500	9,500	10,000	Increase to enable staff to attend conferences
Mileage Reimbursement	1,000	1,700	1,915	3,500	Increase for anticipated actuals
Staff Development	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,750	Increase to enable development opportunities
Subtotal	11,500	12,700	12,915	15,250	
CAPITAL OUTLAY					
Copy Machine Expenses	5,000	4,000	4,000	3,750	Decrease due to new contract
Computer Hardware	6,000	5,250	5,250	5,250	No change
Subtotal	11,000	9,250	9,250	9,000	
OFFICE OPERATING EXPENSES					
Supplies	4,000	4,750	4,750	4,000	Decrease reflects anticipated actuals
Meetings	7,500	8,000	10,334	8,500	Increase reflects more in-person meeting expenses
Outreach - Stakeholder Engagement	8,500	8,500	8,000	8,000	Reflects anticipated outreach efforts
Outreach - Community Partnership				81,000	Cost to continue sponsorship for KTAR Water Watch
Printing	1,000	1,000		800	Decrease reflects anticipated actuals
Postage & Deliveries	800	800	800	700	Decrease reflects anticipated actuals
Software Subscriptions	4,000	7,000	8,792	11,000	Increase for inclusion of ArcGIS Professional Pro and higher Adobe cost
Dues & Memberships	3,000	3,000	12,200	10,500	Increase is for memberships tied to Govt Relations efforts
Insurance-Public Liability and Property Damage	5,500	6,000	10,500	11,000	Increase reflects higher costs for insurance coverage
Bank Fees	500	500	478	500	No change
Equipment Maintenance	2,000	2,000	2,905	2,000	No change
Subtotal	36,800	41,550	58,759	138,000	
WATER CONSERVATION					
Smartscape with Cooperative Ext.	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	Funding for UA Cooperative Extension to administer Smartscape program in Maricopa County
Research and Efficiency Initiatives	32,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	Funding for conservation, efficiency, and demand management related research and initiatives
Outreach	26,345	23,000	23,000	24,500	Funding for sponsorships, events, and regional conservation efforts including educational and promotional materials
Subtotal	106,345	101,000	101,000	102,500	
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,701,970</u>	<u>1,869,430</u>	<u>1,684,797</u>	<u>1,901,717</u>	
FUNDING SOURCES					
Office Lease Stabilization Fund	10,000	10,000		10,000	
Carry over from from previous fiscal year	12,000	100,000		180,000	
Member Assessments	1,679,970	1,759,430		1,711,717	
Total Funding	<u>1,701,970</u>	<u>1,869,430</u>		<u>1,901,717</u>	