Challenges of Urban Growth, Water and Wastewater: the Southern Arizona Story

- Graciela Schneier-Madanes, Ed Curley, Juan B. Valdes, Thomas Maddock III^{3,} Stuart Marsh, Kyle Hartfield, Eric Wieduwilt and Delphine Clavreul.
- Centre de Recherche et Documentation sur les Amériques, CNRS/Université Paris 3 Sorbonne-Nouvelle
- Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department, Pima County, Arizona USA
- Department of Hydrology and Water Resources, The University of Arizona, USA
- School of Natural Resources and the Environment, The University of Arizona, USA
- Arid Land Studies, The University of Arizona, USA
- Planning and Engineering, Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department, Pima County, Arizona USA
- Partners University Fund / OCDE Paris

General objectives

 urban growth and water and wastewater supply in the arid US Southwest using as a case study Tucson Metropolitan region of approximately 1 million people. The study uses an innovative combination of urban planning, remote sensing, demographic and water and wastewater coverage data as well as the regulatory frameworks

FOCUS

 focus in development patterns and surface and ground water and domestic wells is presented. Relevant examples (Rita Ranch in east Tucson, Continental Ranch and Dove Mountain in Marana, Rancho Vistoso in the Tortolita Mountains, and the Lower Oro Valley) are discussed.

Where are you on your research

- Background (it was very hard, we had to learn a lot of things, we had to understand each other,
- Completing a Research Report Common language
- the remote sensing for previous work

Key research questions

- Functioning of the land and water system, the the nexus: what all this means
- Try to reconcile urban growth, official land, policy vs official policy water. What can we learn form this interactions?
- Overlaying politices we find chaos and contradictions

Stakeholders map (overlaps redundancies)

- Interest in our reseaarch (academic help understand theory of urb development new chapter); practicioners in government (utilities, zoning, permits, regulators); private development industry (real estate, finance, construction, home builders, lawyers).
- The whole community has an nterest in one part; government (regulators, private; all the affected people residents, NGOs, etc thre is a land-water lawyer for each person in AZ.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

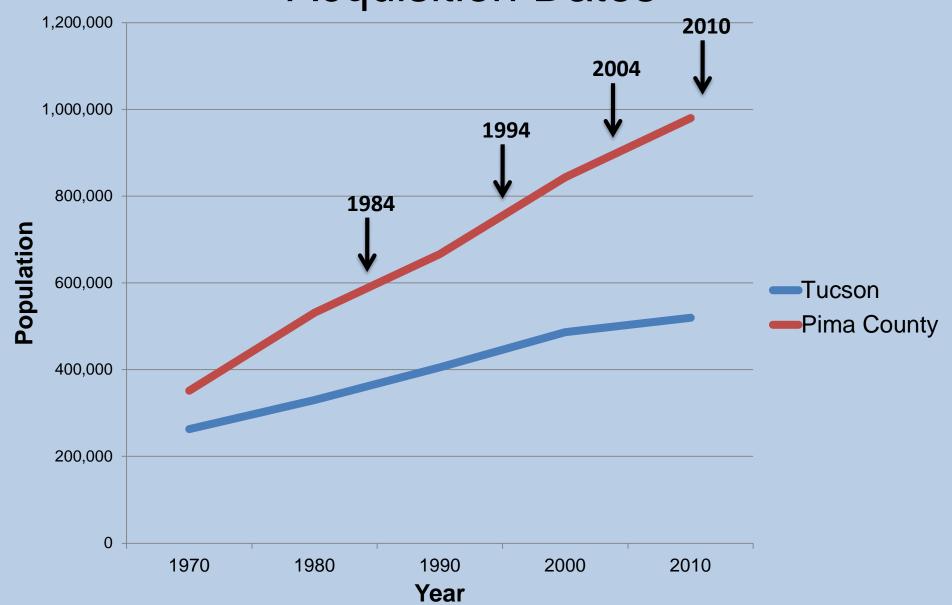
- NETWORK URBANISM
- Three layers approach
- IWRM

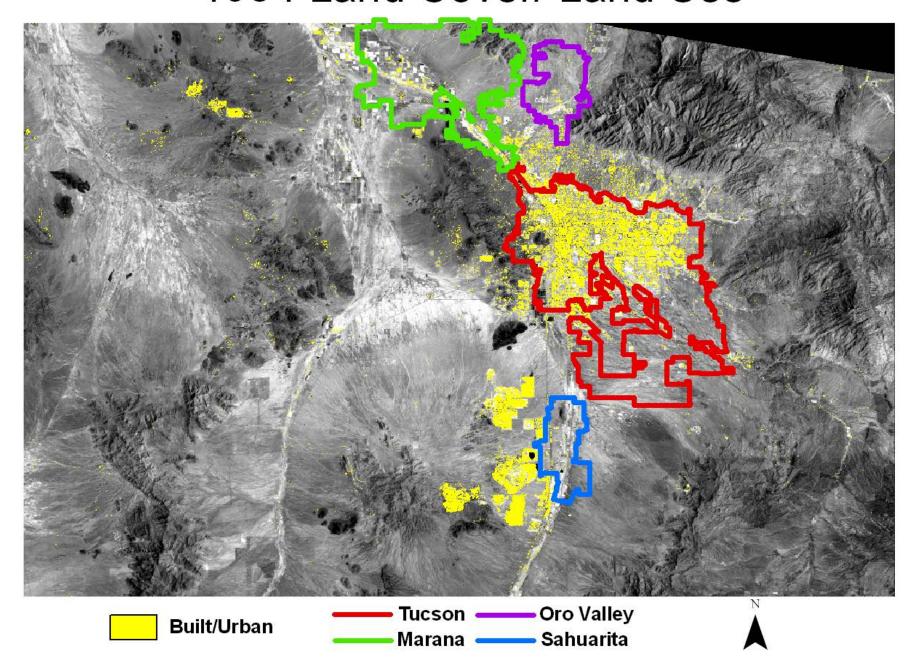
The Tucson Region

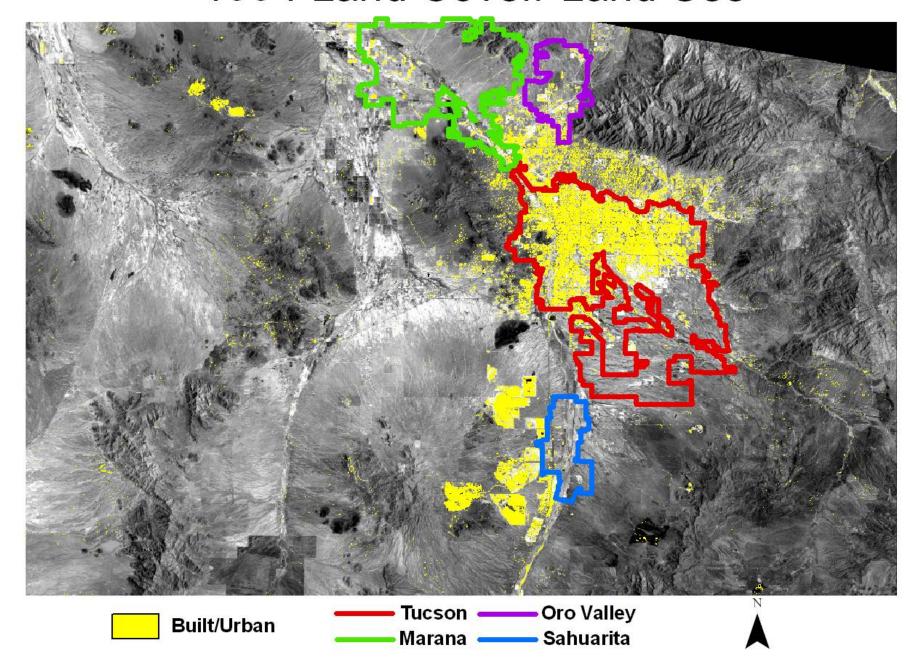
- Population: 980,263 in Pima County 520,116 in City of Tucson
- $-23,828 \text{ km}^2 = 5,888,000 \text{ ac}$
- Annual rainfall: 30.5 cm = 12.0 in (metro area)

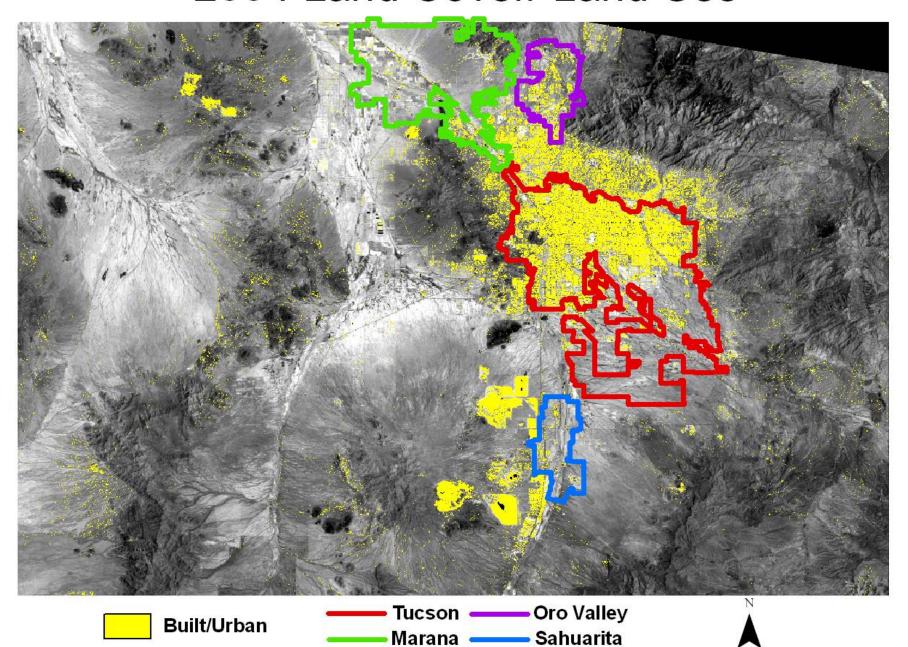


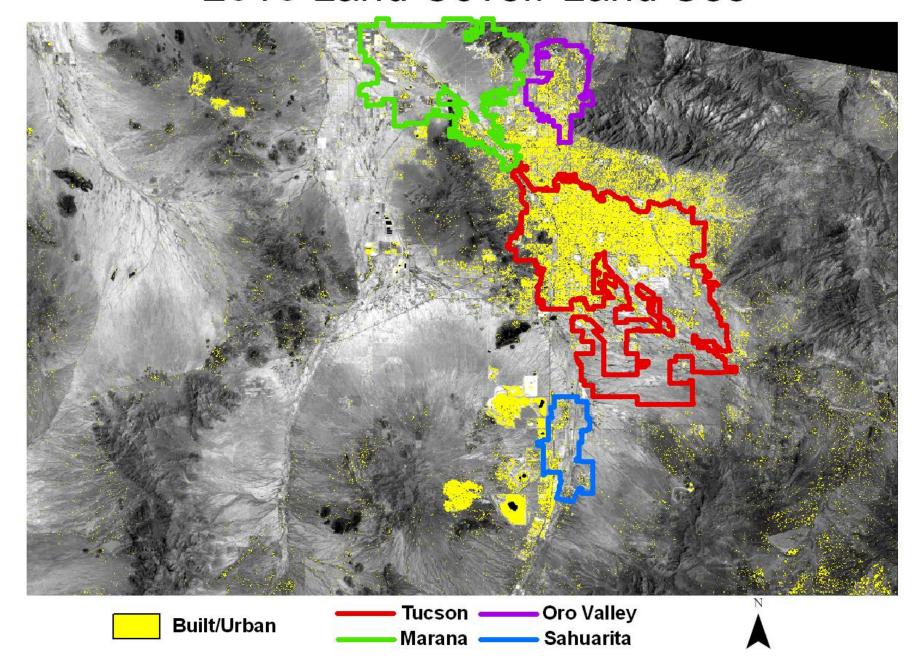
Population Growth 1970-2010 and Image Acquisition Dates



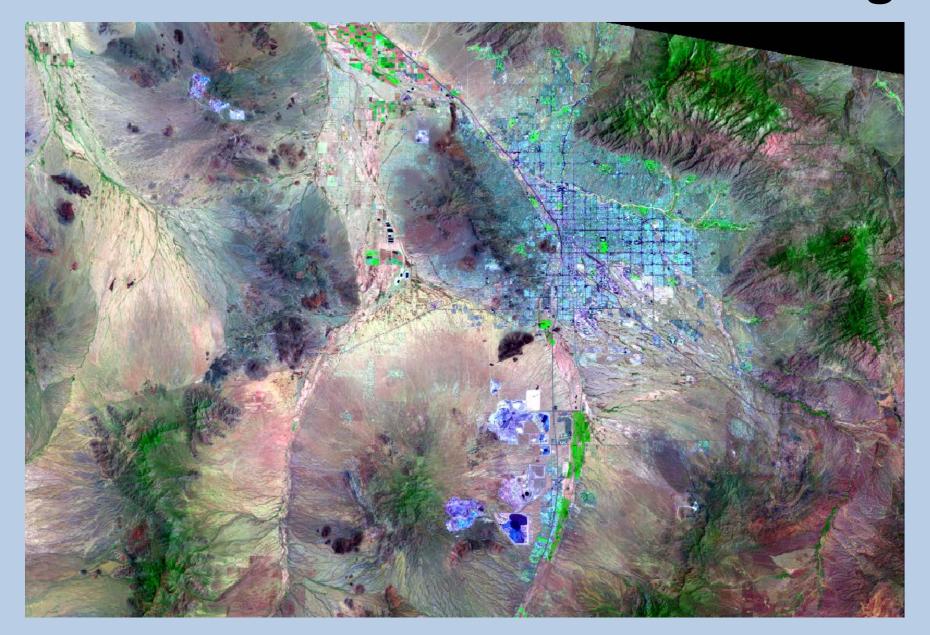


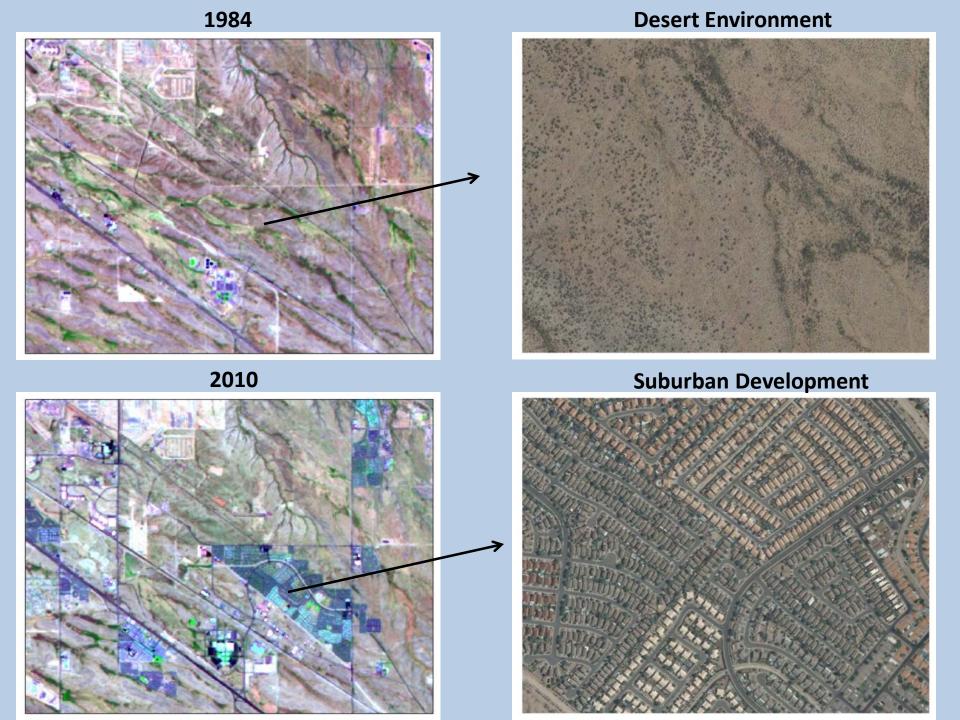


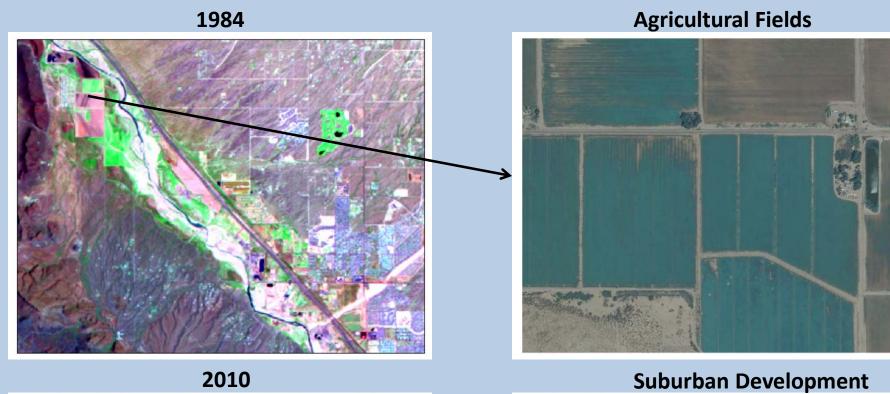




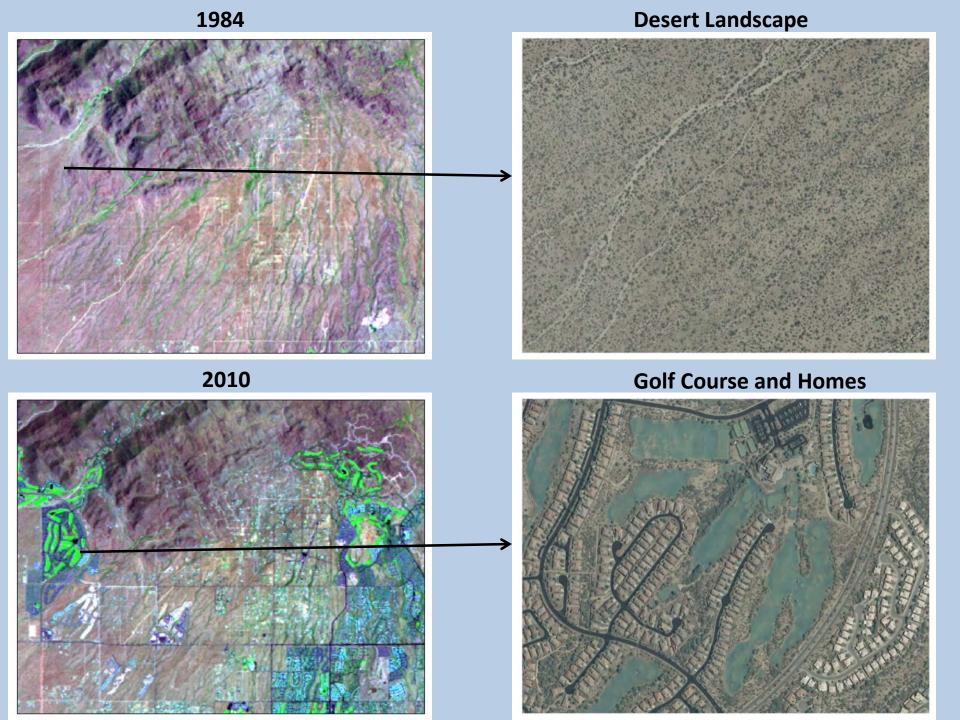
Tucson: 2010 Landsat TM Color Image

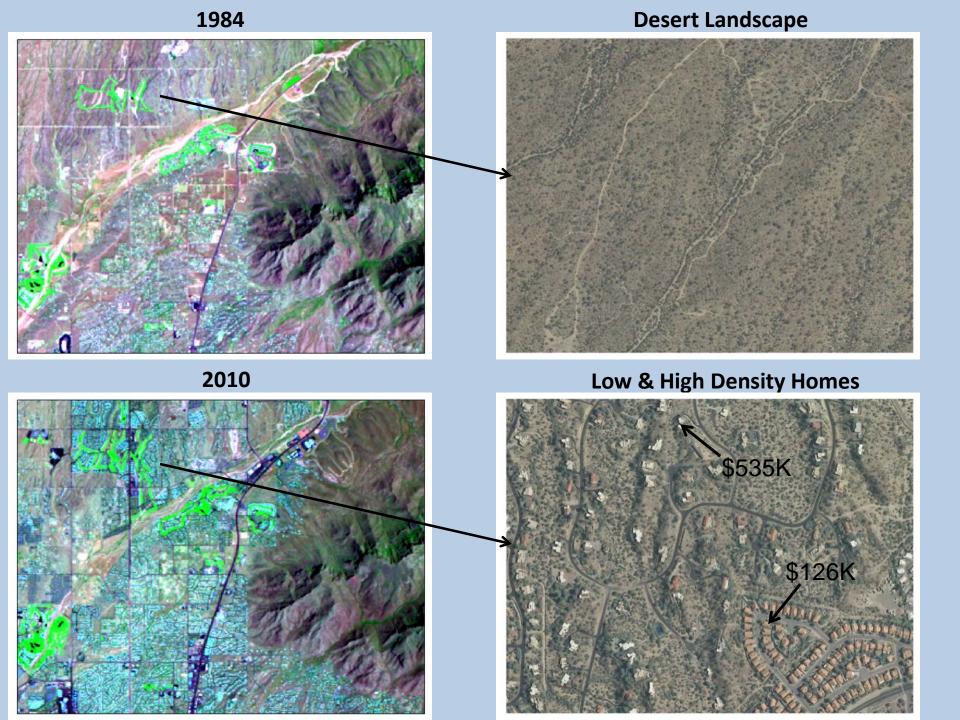




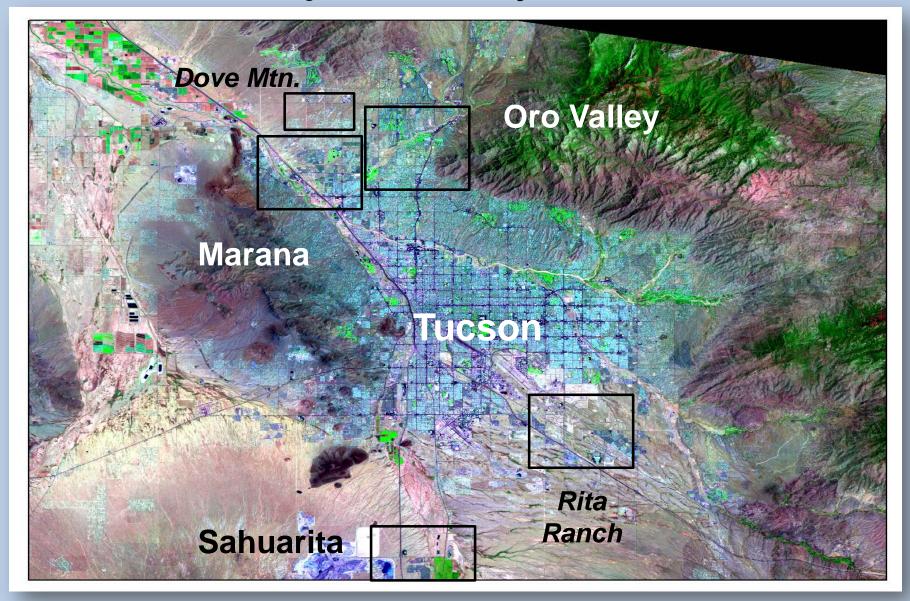








Project Study Areas



Thanks for your attention!