

**WHAT ELEMENTS OF “PUBLIC WELFARE” ARE MOST IMPORTANT?**

	essential	important	not important	exclude
<b>Sustainable long-term use</b>				
Manage aquifers for sustainable yield				
Create and follow water budgets that balance use with renewable supply				
Minimize contamination to promote human health and safety				
Encourage conservation and efficiency of use				
Discourage waste and impractical or unreasonable uses of water				
Promote flood control				
Use lower-quality water (e.g., reprocessed water) where possible				
Consider long-term as well as short-term consequences of development proposals				
Consider alternative uses that could be precluded by proposals				
Keep options open for future generations				
<b>Economics</b>				
Consider impact of any transfer on area of origin of water rights				
Promote local/regional food security				
Use water for economic applications with highest return				
Allocate water according to ability to pay				
Allow for growth in residential development				
Allow for growth in commercial development				
Encourage water-efficient residential/commercial landscaping				
Encourage urban/suburban agriculture				
Encourage recreational tourism				

**WHAT ELEMENTS OF “PUBLIC WELFARE” ARE MOST IMPORTANT? (continued)**

	essential	important	not important	exclude
<b>Culture</b>				
Maintain traditional rural and agricultural economies				
Recognize communal water rights (e.g., acequia associations)				
Recognize senior water rights of Native American and Hispanic communities				
Preserve areas having spiritual value				
Preserve areas having aesthetic value				
Encourage non-consumptive sports such as cross-country skiing, kayaking				
Provide sports fields and public parks in urban areas				
Preserve public lands, water and open space				
<b>Ecological considerations</b>				
Preserve ecologically critical habitats such as riparian ecosystems				
Preserve intact ecological units for scientific study				
Assure minimum stream flows				
Minimize contamination to preserve viability of non-human species				
Preserve fish and wildlife habitat				
Maintain ecological services (e.g., water storage/purification)				
Maintain/increase biodiversity				
Preserve/restore watersheds				
<b>Management and decision making</b>				
Reserve water for foreseeable alternative uses				
Monitor/measure all water resources and use				
Budget sufficient water to ensure general ecological health				
Use a public water budget process				
Inform public about capacity and condition of water resources				
Educate citizens on responsibilities as well as rights				