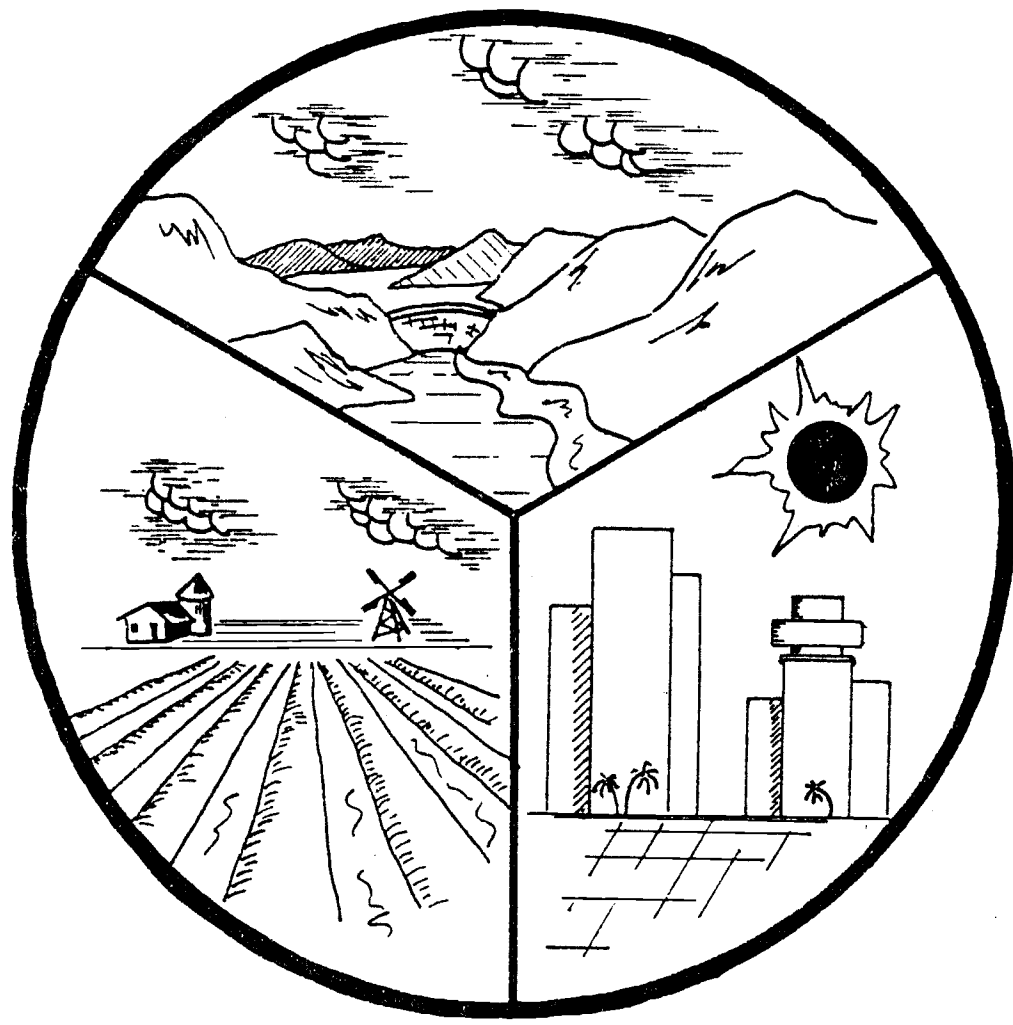


#161

WATER SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
IN ARIZONA

Water Service Organizations in Arizona



AUGUST 1978 | A REPORT TO THE
ARIZONA WATER COMMISSION
AND THE CENTRAL ARIZONA
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

WATER SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
IN ARIZONA

A Report to the
Arizona Water Commission
and the
Central Arizona Water Conservation District

Submitted by
Water Resources Research Center
College of Earth Sciences
The University of Arizona

Report Preparation

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August 1978

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WATER SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS
IN ARIZONA

INTRODUCTION

A continuing need exists for the Arizona Water Commission, as well as other agencies, groups, and individuals, to have available a comprehensive reference containing up-to-date information on water service organizations in Arizona.

Authorization and Support

Accordingly, the Arizona Water Commission in late 1977 requested that the University of Arizona Water Resources Research Center compile a reference work on Arizona water organizations. Subsequently an intergovernmental contract was implemented between the Arizona Water Commission and the Arizona Board of Regents for the University of Arizona, providing the necessary work. Funding support for the project was provided, one-half by the Arizona Water Commission and one-half by the Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

Purpose and Scope

The general objective of this work is to provide a compilation of descriptive information on political subdivisions and non-profit organizations in the state of Arizona which play a significant functional role in water supply, distribution, or control. The work is intended as an aid in the State water resources planning process, and as a source of information for water administrators and water users.

This compilation includes information on agricultural water service organizations; municipal and industrial water suppliers; selected special districts; and water decrees. The agricultural entities are irrigation and drainage districts, irrigation water delivery districts, and irrigation or canal companies. The municipal suppliers include domestic water companies and selected

industries, and municipal water departments, limited to those with significantly large service areas or populations. Special districts and projects include the multi-county district, an agricultural improvement district, and Indian irrigation projects.

In regard to court decrees of water rights in Arizona, it was determined that four decrees would be briefly reviewed: Globe Equity No. 59, also known as the Gila River Decree; the Kent Decree; the Benson v. Allison Decree; and the Norviel Decree. Copies of the Kent Decree and Benson v. Allison were provided by the Salt River Project; the Norviel Decree was obtained from Mr. John T. Crosby, Clerk of the Superior Court of Apache County; and copies of Globe Equity No. 59 and several Annual Reports of the Gila Water Commissioner, were provided by the Water Commissioner, Mr. George T. Greiner.

Procedure

Irrigation and drainage districts, irrigation water delivery districts, and agricultural water companies received the primary emphasis of project data collection efforts. Two basic work phases yielded the desired information with respect to these organizations. The first phase entailed the identification and review of existing reports and lists of districts; the second phase involved in-person and telephone interviews with district managers, board members, secretaries, attorneys, or other persons knowledgeable in the affairs of the organizations.

Earlier studies, lists, and files of agricultural water suppliers were obtained from the University of Arizona Department of Agricultural Economics, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Central Arizona Water Conservation District, the State Land Department, the Arizona Department of Revenue, the Soil Conservation Service, county extension agents, and clerks of the county board of supervisors. A complete list of reviewed information sources is found in the Appendix.

Upon completion of a master list of organizations, letters were sent informing them of our desire to talk with them in person about their operations. Visits were made to the larger, more active irrigation districts and agricultural water companies, while telephone interviews were conducted with managers, presidents, or legal representatives of the remaining organizations.

For each irrigation/conservation district and those agricultural water companies appearing in previous lists and works and on Central Arizona Project maps, information was obtained and written up concerning personnel, locations, legal counsel, water sources and rights, works and facilities, water deliveries, cropping patterns, and organizational history. For the smaller agricultural water companies, only the representative names and addresses were identified. Data regarding organization representatives, location, acreage, water source, and amount of assessment were collected and reported for the irrigation water delivery districts of the state.

Information presented in the report is current as of June-August 1978 unless specified otherwise by the appropriate year. The information presented in the report regarding Municipal and Industrial Water Suppliers was obtained from the Arizona Department of Health Services in June 1978. During the initial stage of data collection it became known that the Department of Health Services was conducting an inventory of public water supplies which included information useful in satisfying the objectives of this project.

The large number of public water suppliers in Arizona prohibits inclusion of all of them in this report. Therefore, the number of samples per month for which the major criterion is population served, was used to identify the larger systems from the list provided by the Department of Health Services. Systems requiring the collection of three or more coliform bacteria samples per month are generally serving a population of more than 2,500, the figure chosen as the minimum for inclusion in the report.

Regarding special kinds of districts, the authorizing legislation for agricultural improvement districts and multi-county districts was reviewed and briefly summarized, and basic information on the Salt River Project is presented. In regard to court decrees, copies of the four principal Arizona water decrees mentioned earlier were obtained and summarized.

Acknowledgments

Collection of information for this report was greatly facilitated by the kind cooperation of many irrigation district and agricultural water company representatives, as well as those personnel of the Arizona Department of Health Services who graciously gave so much help concerning public water suppliers in the state. Thanks are due also to the office staffs and clerks of the boards of supervisors of Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, and Yuma Counties, and the Yuma and Phoenix offices of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, for their contributions to our data gathering efforts.

Mr. C. L. Linser of the Arizona Water Commission and Ms. Zada Darter of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District provided much helpful advice and information in the formulation and conduct of this project.

AGRICULTURAL WATER SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Legal Authority

In Arizona there are numerous types of agriculture-related districts. Three forms of district are considered to be agricultural water service organizations, and each of these forms of district has separate statutory authorization: (1) The irrigation and drainage districts; (2) the irrigation water delivery districts; and (3) the agricultural water companies.

Irrigation and Drainage Districts

Irrigation districts* are municipal corporations with broad power and purposes. Districts can purchase or acquire water rights, own or sell property and real estate, construct facilities, generate electricity, appropriate water for irrigation and power generation, tax and charge for services, appropriate money, and provide the district with water, electricity and the other public conveniences and necessities generally provided by municipalities. If an irrigation or water conservation district has the power of drainage, the title of the district shall also contain the word drainage and appropriate power shall extend to the district.

Districts are formed by petition of a majority of the holders of real property in the district's boundaries. Boards of Directors are elected by vote of those holding title to property in the district, who are 18 years of age or more, and who are registered. Directors hold office for three years and have sufficient power to carry out the purposes of the district, including construction of works and collection of taxes and charges. All district taxes are levied at a uniform rate per acre.

Irrigation and drainage districts have the power of eminent domain.

Instead of assessments and tax levy, the Board of Directors may operate on a cash basis, charging a minimum annual rate on each acre with water rights.

Irrigation Water Delivery Districts

Irrigation water delivery districts (Citation: Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 45, Sections 1900-1955) are corporate bodies but

*Citation: Irrigation districts, Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 45, Chapter 6, Section 1501 to 1866; Drainage districts, Title 45, Chapter 5, Sections 1201 to 1396.

not municipal corporations. They have perpetual succession and can contract; sue; acquire, hold, and sell real and personal property; adopt a seal; incur debts and contract with the federal government for irrigation services. A district is formed by petition of a majority of landowners. Control of the district is in a three-member Board of Directors who are elected from landowners who serve staggered terms of office. Each landowner casts one vote for every 1/5 of an acre owned.

Irrigation water delivery districts have the power of eminent domain.

Districts are financed by taxes and charges. Taxes pay for a water supply at the head of the district's ditch and for system maintenance, including reasonable overhead, administrative expense, and contract payments. The costs of distributing water to land parcels are paid by a sliding scale of water charges, with rates varying according to the costs of serving different land parcels.

Agricultural Water Companies

Agricultural water companies have many names: water associations, mutuels, canal companies, irrigation companies, and so on. They are private corporations and associations with perpetual succession. They have the right to sue, make contracts, acquire and transfer property, exempt the private property of shareholders from corporate debts, and make rules and regulations for management. They serve an area determined by the membership and control is vested in an elected Board of Directors. Each shareholder votes as the charter allows.

Companies and associations have no powers of eminent domain.

Companies are funded by issuing stocks and bonds and are not tax exempt. Revenues are generated from water sales and fees.

Irrigation and Drainage Districts

BUCKEYE WATER CONSERVATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: O. L. Holly
Secretary: R. M. Narramore
Assistant
Secretary: Wilbur W. Weigold
P. O. Box 726
Buckeye, Arizona 85326
(602) 386-2196
Legal Counsel: John S. Schaper
215 E. Lexington
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
(602) 263-5326

The Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District has three directors. The Buckeye Irrigation Company, a non-profit mutual company which operates the district and the entire system, is governed by a seven-member board of directors, each serving one year. Stockholders elect the directors on a one-vote-per-acre (or share) basis. There are between 17 and 20 employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The district water supply is derived from ground water, treated sewage effluent, and surface water.

Ground water is pumped from wells within the district and along the main canal system. Effluent discharged from the City of Phoenix 91st Avenue sewage treatment plant is diverted as flow from the Gila River channel to the Buckeye heading. The quantity is determined by a long-term (40-year) agreement made in June 1971 with the City of Phoenix, under which the district received 2,500 acre-feet of effluent per month, as measured at the treatment plant discharge point.

Rights to surface water sources have evolved over many years. Early uses of water upstream from Buckeye heading were adjudicated as to priority by the "Haggard Decree" (Arizona Territorial District Court, 1903). This affected water supply at Buckeye diversion points, and by 1917 an action was brought through the

Maricopa County Superior Court which resulted in the "Benson-Allison Decree", adjudicating all rights to divert water from the Salt-Gila system downstream from Joint Head Dam including the Haggard Decree lands. The latter decree also established a duty of water of 80 miner's inches per 160 acres as measured at the farm headgate, allowing losses of 1 1/2 percent per mile in determining diversion duty.

Additionally, agricultural water users in the Buckeye area are entitled to receive from upstream sources an amount equivalent to 1.1 percent of diversions at Granite Reef Dam by the Salt River Project, under a settlement reached in 1943 (Halpenny and Greene, 1975).

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The principal physical facilities serving the district are the Buckeye Headgate, Main Canal and its south extension, the lateral system, and the well system. In addition to production wells, the district operates seven wells as drainage wells in the lower portion of the district.

WATER DELIVERIES

Water is delivered by the district to a gross farmed area of approximately 18,000 acres each year (18,673 acres in 1976). Water is measured by weir at the farm delivery points, and is priced to the water user at a rate set for each irrigation season (April 1-October 1); the summer 1978 price is \$4.75 per acre-foot.

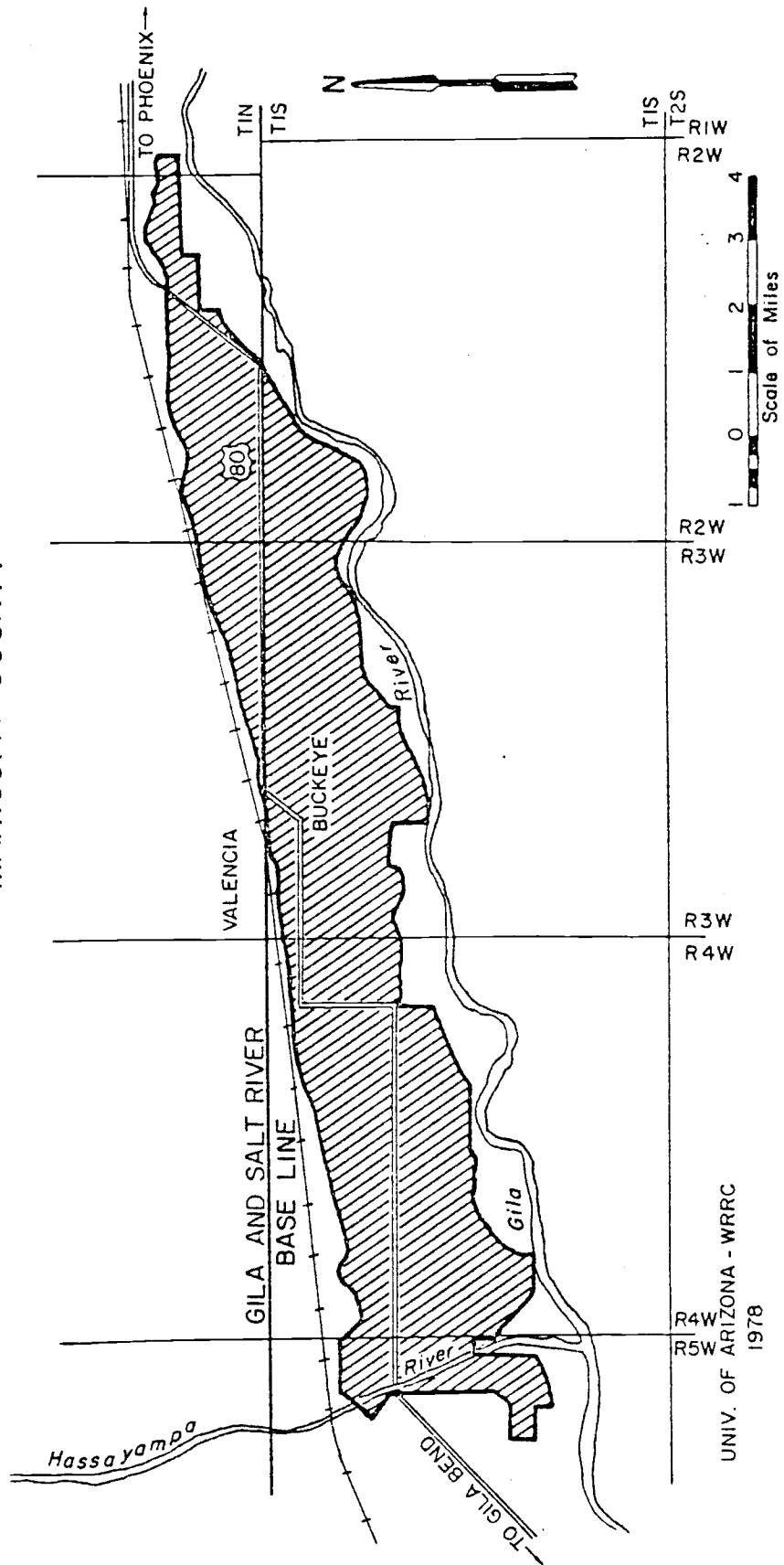
The total annual water supply of the district in terms of gross pumpage and diversions has ranged from about 90,000 to more than 150,000 acre-feet. In 1975, total supply was 140,018 acre-feet, of which 65,337 was pumped ground water and 74,681 was diverted at Buckeye Heading either as river flow (including effluent) or as surface water furnished by the Salt River Project.

The quantity of drainage water pumped from the district in 1976 was about 20,600 acre-feet.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Water rights for irrigation of lands from the Gila River in the Buckeye area were first acquired in 1885. The diversion works and irrigation system were operated as a private enterprise until 1907, when the present Buckeye Irrigation Company bought out the system and began operation as a mutual, non-profit organization. In 1922 the Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District was formed as a legal entity under the statutes governing organization of districts in Arizona (Halpenny and Greene, 1975).

BUCKEYE WATER CONSERVATION
AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY



CENTRAL ARIZONA IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: John C. Savage
Rt. 1, Box 220
Eloy, Arizona 85231

Manager: None

Secretary: James Burns

Legal Counsel: R. J. Ellis
Rawlins, Ellis, Burrus and Kiewit
Suite 2300, Valley Center
Phoenix, Arizona 85073
(602) 257-5700

The district is controlled by a nine-member board of directors. Each landowner (excepting those owning only residential land) has one vote. There are no employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

All water in the district is supplied from private wells.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns no wells or distribution infrastructure.

WATER DELIVERIES

Annual private pumping is in excess of 350,000 acre-feet with pump lifts averaging 550 feet (Beck and Associates, 1977).

Of the district's 144,087 acres, approximately 129,517 have been developed for irrigation. Within the past five years an average of 73,880 acres have been irrigated (Beck and Associates, 1977).

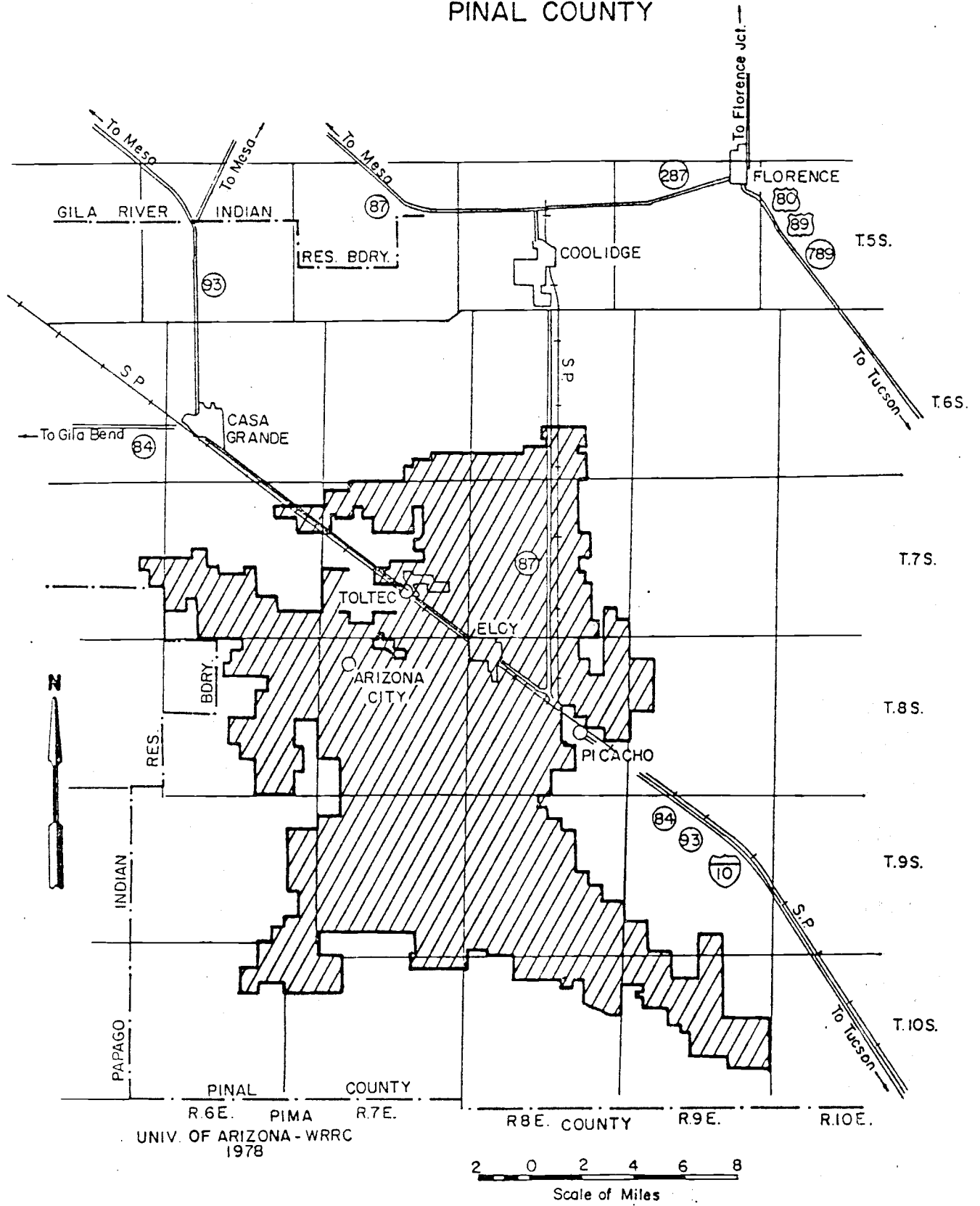
ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Organized in 1964, the district exists for the purpose of securing supplemental water from the Central Arizona Project.

Cottons, grains, and alfalfa constitute the major portion of crops grown within the district.

In 1977, 107,930 acres were assessed for district administrative costs.

CENTRAL ARIZONA IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT PINAL COUNTY



CHANDLER HEIGHTS CITRUS IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: William J. Donovan
Secretary: Betty Parker
P. O. Box 38
Chandler Heights, Arizona 85227
(602) 988-2731
Legal Counsel: John Dick
200 N. Chippewa Place
Chandler, Arizona 85224

The board of directors is comprised of three persons elected on an acreage voting basis. In addition to the secretary, the district employs a full-time zanjero.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water served as the irrigation supply for the district.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns six wells and approximately 23 miles of underground title drains. No private wells exist within district boundaries.

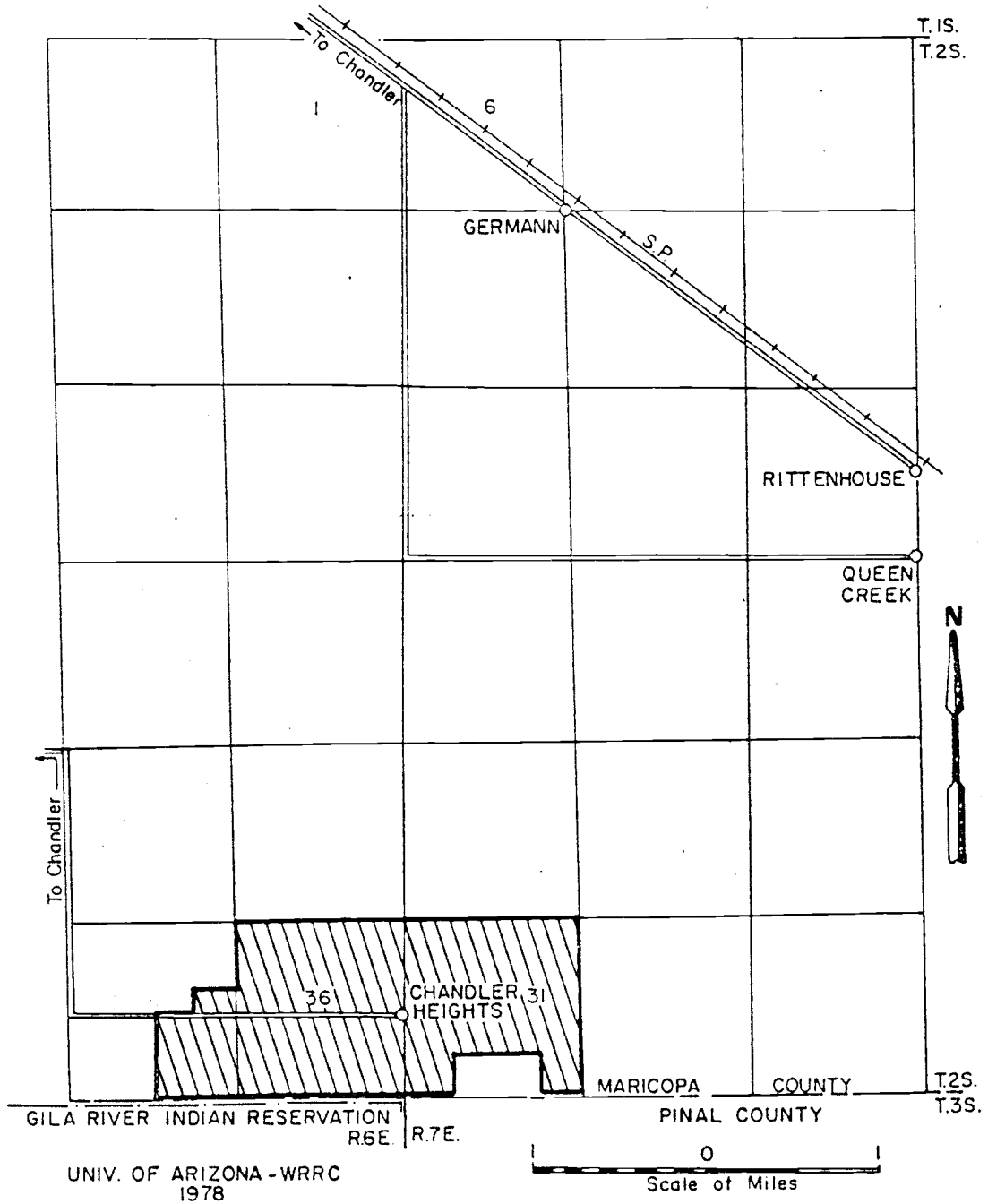
WATER DELIVERIES

Of the 1,290 acres in the district, approximately 1,250, primarily citrus with some grapes and a little pasture, are irrigated. Well pumpage is measured in gallons per minute and farmers are charged by the acre-foot. This charge is currently \$25.00. Deliveries are made on the basis of request and availability of water. From June 30, 1976 to June 30, 1977 5,876 acre-feet of water were distributed within the district for irrigation. During the same period approximately 15 million gallons were served to more than 130 domestic and two commercial connections.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district was organized in 1929. Recently it has applied for Central Arizona Project water.

CHANDLER HEIGHTS CITRUS IRRIGATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



CHINO VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Everett Brisendine
(602) 636-2533

Secretary: Helen Wells
Chino Valley, Arizona 86323

Three persons serve on the board of directors, elected on the basis of one vote per landowner. The district employs a zanjero when necessary.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Watson Lake and Willow Creek reservoir provide irrigation water for the district. Watson Lake dam was constructed on Granite Creek in 1916 and the earliest appropriation right was filed in 1911. The appropriation right for Willow Creek was filed in 1935 and the dam was completed in 1936 or 1937.

The district's water rights are affected by the Kent Decree of 1910 and the Denson-Allison Decree of 1917, as the Verde River which drains the area is a tributary to the Salt River.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The dams, main canal and laterals are owned and maintained by the district. Some private ditches are lined; however, the main canal and laterals are not. The district also owns one well which is inactive because of the declining water table.

WATER DELIVERIES

The district includes approximately 2,400 to 2,500 acres; generally about one-half the land is irrigated, with alfalfa and corn the primary crops. Some lands were subdivided and relinquished their water shares.

Prior to each irrigation season (from May through July) reservoir holdings are figured in acre-feet and divided by the

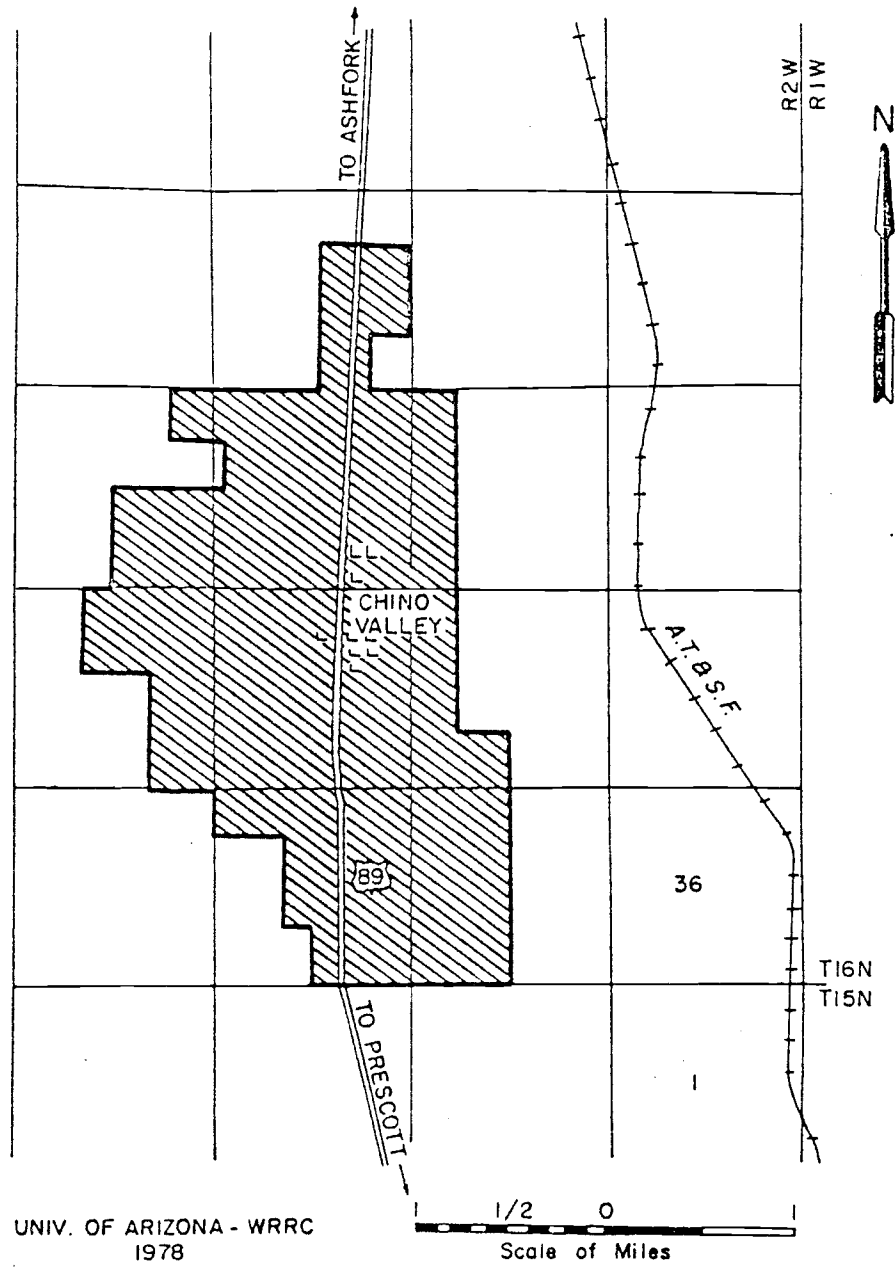
number of acres entitled to water. The water is run continuously at a normal head of 100 miner's inches, with each irrigator issued a fixed number of hours.

The basic charge for water distribution and administration was \$6 in 1977.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district, located in Chino Valley about 12 miles north of Prescott, was formed in 1925 in order to facilitate securance of a federal loan to build the Willow Creek dam. Its predecessor, the Chino Mutual Water Users' Association, sold water shares to landowners prior to 1920 to pay for Watson Lake dam.

CHINO VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT
YAVAPAI COUNTY



CIBOLA VALLEY IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President and
Manager: F. J. Watkins
Box 488
Ripley, California 92272

Secretary: William Y. Murphey
(714) 922-8383

Legal Counsel: C. Randall Bain
222 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
(602) 257-8777

There are three persons on the board of directors. The voting system is in transition from one vote per landowner to one vote per acre. One person is employed by the district to operate and maintain facilities and works.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The Colorado River is the sole source of district water. Claims to "present perfected rights" have been filed with the proper authorities; however, the district has not yet been granted a water right permit by the Arizona State Land Department.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

Three pumps in the Colorado River and the concrete-lined distribution system are owned by the district. There is one private well adjacent to the river; the district owns none.

WATER DELIVERIES

District boundaries encompass some 24,000 acres. Within these boundaries are public domain, federally-owned land, state owned land, land of undetermined ownership, and 5,800 acres of land owned in fee simple. The developed land under irrigation amounts to some 6,000 acres.

In 1977, about 24,000 acre-feet of water were delivered to approximately 5,000 acres of land. Crop production varies from year to year with tomatoes, wheat, barley, cotton, lettuce, and melons being the primary crops.

Water charges to users are based on the actual cost of distribution for a six-month period. For the first period of 1978 the charge was \$2.62 per acre-foot of water. This will be used as an estimate for the next period, then adjusted to meet actual costs.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

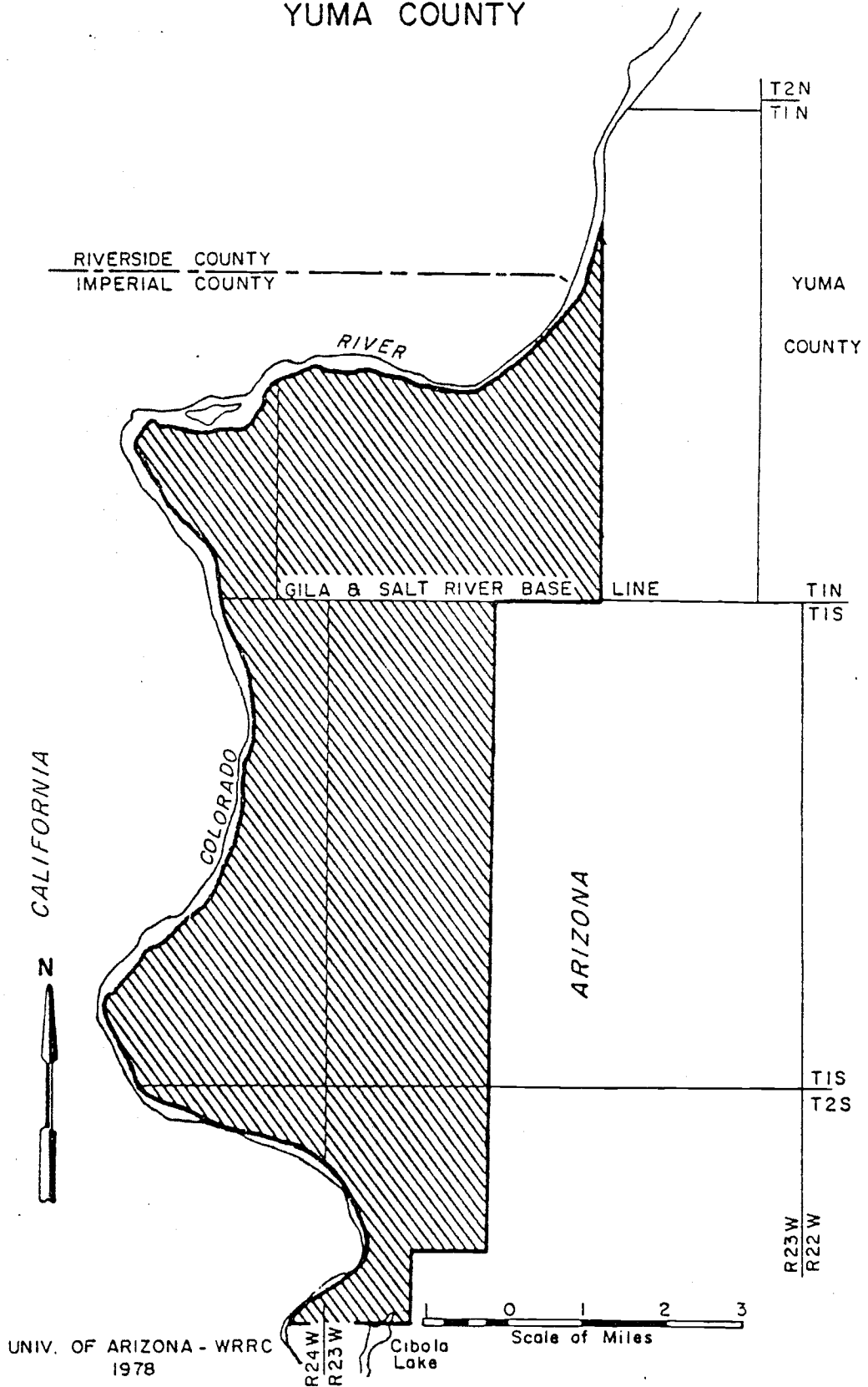
Cibola Valley Irrigation and Drainage District lands are situated on the Arizona side of the Colorado River about 20 miles south of Blythe, California. The valley is a continuation of the Palo Verde Valley on the California side of the river.

The first attempt to supply water to the valley was made by the Cibola Canal Company organized in 1898. The canal company filed notices and began diverting in 1901 under a statutory method adopted by the 17th Territorial Legislature in 1893 for formal appropriation of water. In 1902 two pumps were installed in a slough which extended from the Colorado River.

After the death of the manager of the Cibola Canal Company in 1912, the settlers established the Cibola Valley Irrigation District in 1913. It was dissolved in 1944.

Cibola Valley Irrigation and Drainage District was formed in 1962 in order to come under the provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Act and to furnish an organization for the protection of the mutual interests of its members. Owners of land in Cibola Valley were not named as parties in the pre-trial directives of Arizona v. California (373 U. S. 546, 83 Sup. Ct. 1468, 1963). The State of Arizona omitted Cibola Valley in its presentation of evidence before the Master at San Francisco and the Bureau of Reclamation ignored the purported water rights of 5,800 acres of patented land in the valley. District land-owners are yet negotiating with the Bureau of Reclamation and the State of Arizona with respect to establishment of their water rights.

CIBOLA VALLEY IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT YUMA COUNTY



CORTARO - MARANA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Stan Gladden
Manager: Brad DeSpain
13864 B North Sandario Road
Marana, Arizona 85328
(602) 682-3233
Secretary: Brad DeSpain
Legal Counsel: Michael Curtis
Suite 1402
3003 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
(602) 248-7213

The district is managed by the Cortaro Water Users' Association through a seven-member board made up of one director from each of three irrigation district subdivisions and four directors elected at large. The president of the Cortaro - Marana Irrigation District is also president of the Cortaro Water Users' Association.

In addition to the project manager, the district employs a treasurer/accountant, a domestic water superintendent, four zanjeros and a labor and maintenance crew.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water constitutes the entire supply of water for the district. An appropriative right to 29,100 acre-feet per year of the Santa Cruz River "underflow" was obtained through the decision in the case of Pima Farms Co. v. Proctor, 30 Ariz. 96, 245 Pac. 369 (1926). Additional ground water supplements this source.

In 1978, the district contracted with the Pima County government for 6,000 acre-feet of sewage effluent from the Ina Road treatment plant.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns and maintains canals, laterals, and 44 irrigation wells, 3 domestic wells, and 6 combination domestic/irrigation wells. Individual farmers own their ditches. All canals and laterals are concrete-lined.

WATER DELIVERIES

Within the 12,000-acre district, 53 farm units are served irrigation water and approximately 350 customers receive domestic water. Private wells with capacities of more than 50 gallons per minute are prohibited by district deed restriction.

Water is allocated when a shortage exists. This has occurred twice within the past eleven years (1967 - 1977). The allocation is derived by dividing estimated water pumpage by acreage. Water is delivered every 14 days at a rate of 5 cubic feet per second (cfs). Under normal circumstances, the 5 cfs delivery may be extended to attain the desired volume.

In 1977, the basic charge for distribution and other operating expenses was \$21 paid in installments of \$14 and \$7 at the beginning of the calendar year. This entitles the landowner to 1½ acre-feet of water per acre. Additional water in 1977 cost \$14 per acre-foot. Tail water is redistributed.

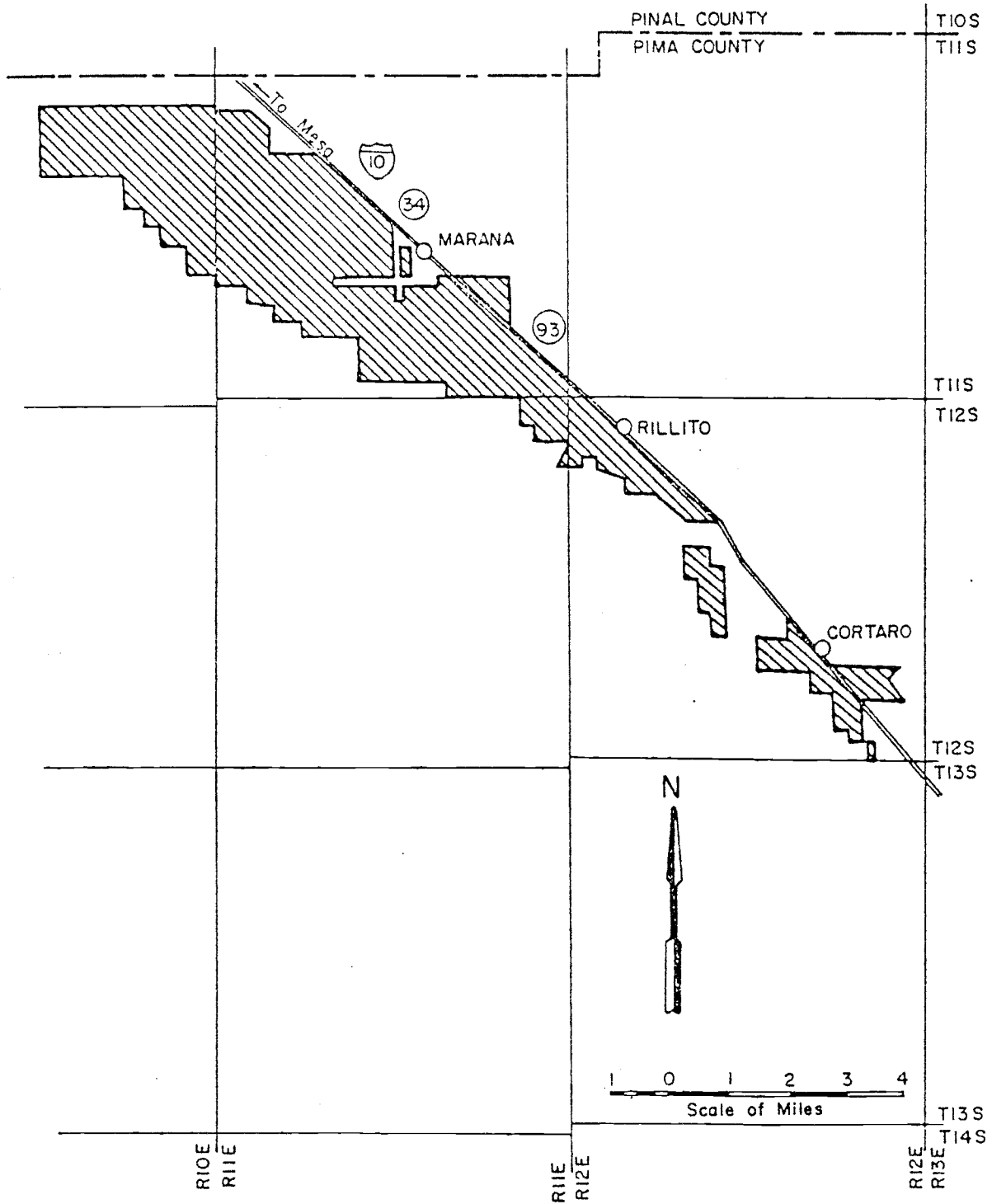
ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Cortaro - Marana Irrigation District was formed in 1961. Cortaro Water Users' Association, predecessor of the irrigation district, deeded all assets to the district and became solely the management agent. At this time the area served was reduced from over 14,000 acres to 12,000 acres due to exclusion of lands no longer in agricultural production.

The first well within the area served by the district was drilled in 1919. In 1921, the Marana Water Company began water distribution, selling out to Cortaro Farms in 1928. The Cortaro Water Users' Association was formed in 1948 when Cortaro Farms Company was in bankruptcy.

Approximately 10,000 to 11,000 acres per year are planted in cotton. One thousand acres of lettuce are planted twice a year. Feed grains, barley, wheat, maize, alfalfa, pasture, pecans and plums constitute the remainder of cropped acreage.

CORTARO - MARANA IRRIGATION DISTRICT PIMA COUNTY



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1978

DUNCAN VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT
(formerly Franklin Irrigation District)

PERSONNEL

President: R. J. Golding
Manager: None
Secretary: Lucille Smith
Box 171
Duncan, Arizona 85534
Legal Counsel: Dudley Welker
Anderson, Welker and Williams Law Offices
P. O. Box 71
Safford, Arizona 85446
(602) 428-3111

The Duncan Valley Irrigation District is governed by a three member board of directors (president and two vice-presidents). The secretary is the only salaried employee.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Both surface and ground waters are utilized by the district. Surface rights are specified in the Globe Equity No. 59 Decree (U. S. District Court, 1935), known as the Gila River Decree.

In 1940 the district drilled approximately ten wells along canals, and additional ground water is pumped by private wells.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district holds title to ten wells. Canals and laterals were deeded to the canal companies functioning within the district such that the district itself is not responsible for upkeep or maintenance. All canals and laterals are lined.

WATER DELIVERIES

The district boundaries encompass 4,736.35 acres of Gila River bottom land in the Duncan Valley. Nearly all of this acreage is

actively cropped and irrigated.

Surface water is allocated to canal companies by the Gila Water Commissioner in accordance with the Gila River Decree and the quantities allocated are reported annually to the U. S. District Court by the Gila Water Commissioner. The companies, in turn, convey the water to individual farmers. No domestic service is provided.

Thirteen canal companies operate (or have operated) within the district, independently of the district. Only the Sunset, New Model and Valley Canals received water through the Gila River Decree in 1977. The Valley Canal Company diverts from the Gila River near Duncan. The New Model and Sunset Canal Companies divert from the Gila River in Hidalgo County, New Mexico.

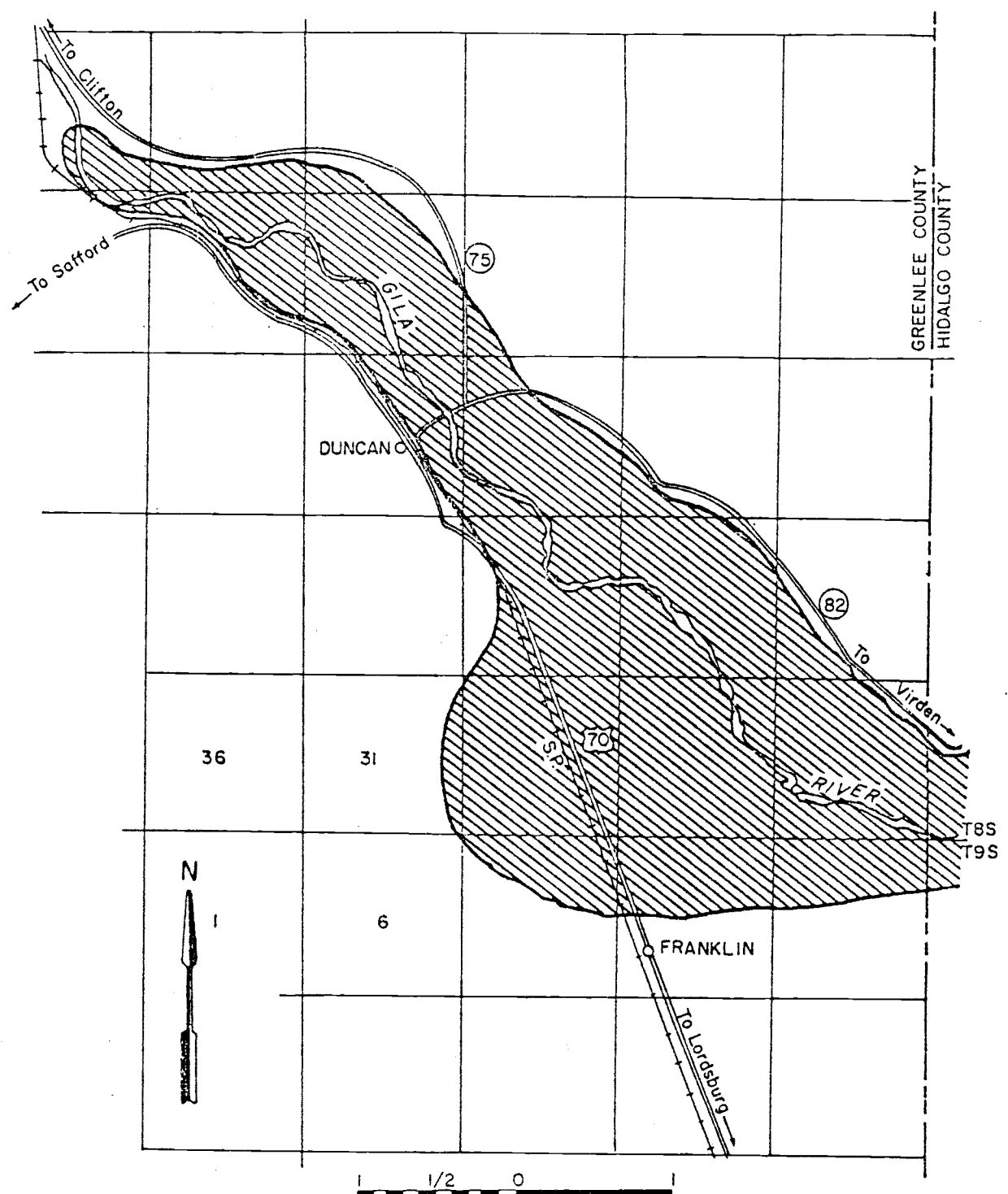
ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district was formed in 1922 as a legal entity to protect the water rights of the canal companies operating in the Duncan Valley. Originally, thirteen companies operated with the district, delivering water diverted from the Gila River. Erratic surface water supplies and the expense of maintaining diversion structures has encouraged the utilization of ground water. As stated previously, only three companies received Gila River water in 1977.

A resolution of the board of directors recently changed the district's name from "Franklin Irrigation District" to its present title.

Approximately 1,500 acres each are planted to cotton, alfalfa, and pasture. Vegetables, pinto beans, small grains, corn silage, wheat, and maize constitute the remainder of the irrigated acreage. A tax assessment of \$0.95 per acre was made in 1978.

DUNCAN VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT GREENLEE COUNTY



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FLOWING WELLS IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Walter Douglas, Jr.
Manager: David R. Furrey
900 W. Prince Rd.
Tucson, Arizona 85705
(602) 887-4192
Secretary: Leroy T. Weinhold
Legal Counsel: J. William Brammer
DeConcini, McDonald, Brammer, Yetwin
and Lacey
240 N. Stone
Tucson, Arizona 85701
(602) 623-3411

Three persons serve on the district's board of directors. In the past, elections have been based on the acreage voting system; however, in 1978 a return to the one-vote-per-landowner procedure is predicted.

In addition to the manager, there are seven full-time employees and two part-time meter readers.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water constitutes the district's water supply.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

In addition to 12 active wells, 60 miles of main line domestic pipe and two irrigation canals are owned and operated by the district. Two or three wells are owned privately.

WATER DELIVERIES

Primarily, the district is engaged in domestic service with 2,865 connections and 826,792,000 gallons delivered in 1977. Two schools, the University of Arizona experimental farm, and one private operator are delivered water through the irrigation canals. Crop irrigation takes place only upon the experimental farmlands.

Water is metered through the domestic system. Inside the district there is a \$3.00 minimum for 5,000 gallons with each additional 1,000 gallons costing \$0.30. For the few customers outside the district, the first 5,000 gallons cost \$4.00 with each 1,000 gallons in excess valued at \$0.40. Irrigation water is delivered for the cost of electrical energy required in pumping plus a ten percent surcharge.

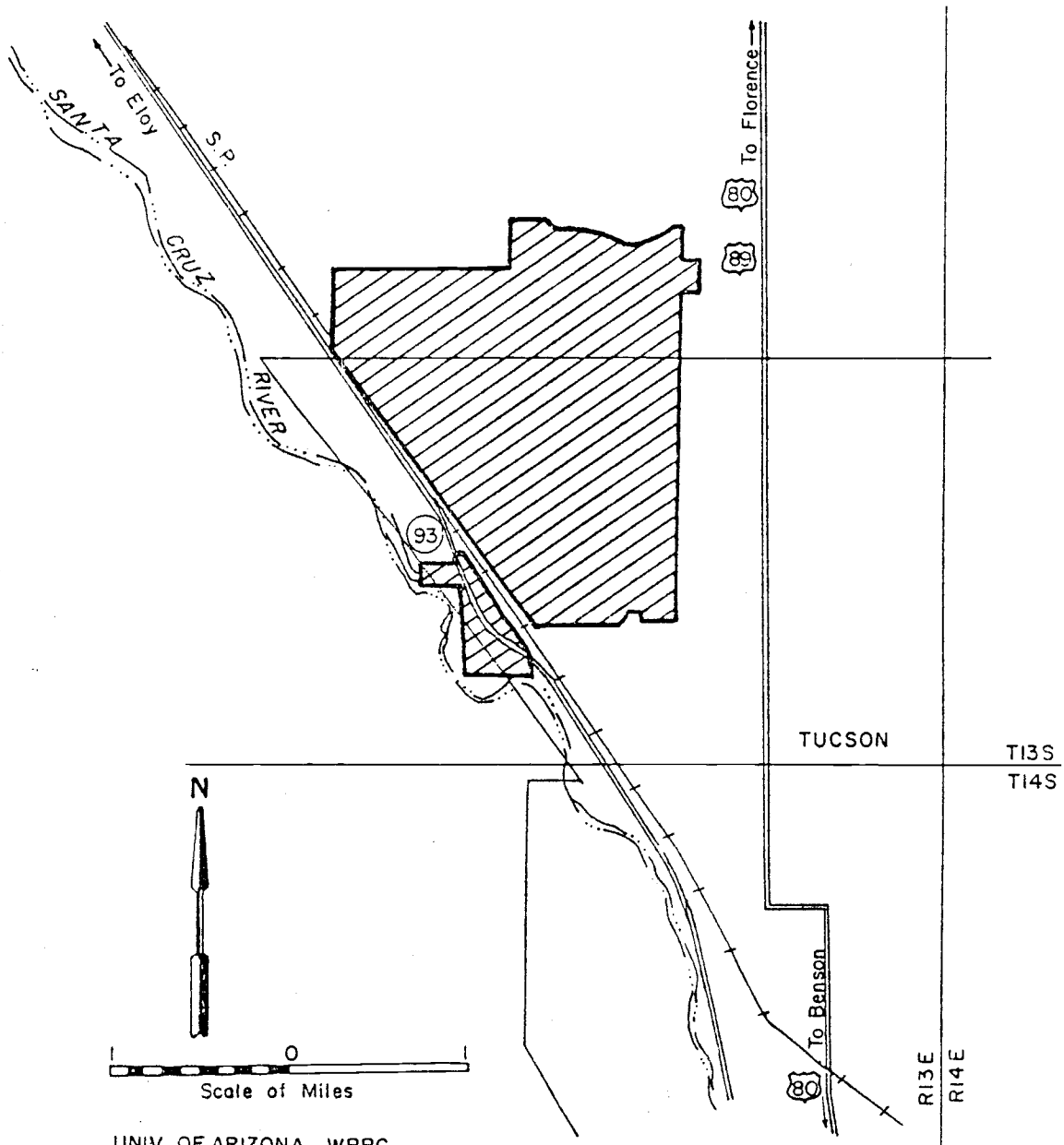
The district also provides water for fire service.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Flowing Wells Irrigation District was organized in June 1922 and at that time included lands later organized into another irrigation district. In the early 1950's the Flowing Wells Irrigation District began selling bonds to finance domestic infrastructure and landowners in the southern part of the district withdrew and formed the Santa Cruz Valley Irrigation District.

The district encompasses some 2,400 acres, nearly all of which is urbanized. Domestic water distributed by the district requires no treatment.

FLOWING WELLS IRRIGATION DISTRICT PIMA COUNTY



GILA VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Scott Pace
Manager: Scott Pace
Solomon, Arizona
Secretary: Emil Crockett
(602) 428-3840
Legal Counsel: Dudley Welker
Anderson, Welker and Williams Law Offices
P.O. Box 71
Safford, Arizona 85446
(602) 428-3111

The district is governed by a nine-member board of directors, elected on a "one vote per landowner" basis. Apart from the manager, the district has no employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Both surface and ground water are utilized for irrigation within the district. Surface water rights are authorized through the Gila River Decree (U. S. District Court, 1935). Wells within the district are privately owned.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns no consolidated facilities. Canal companies operating within the district maintain brush and rock dams and each has its own distribution facilities. Many are still open ditches with only the Montezuma and Consolidated Brown canals lined. Plans exist to line the Curtis and Graham Canals. Several of the eleven canal companies operate wells.

WATER DELIVERIES

Surface water is allocated to the canal companies by the Gila Water Commissioner in accordance with the Gila River Decree of 1935. In 1977, ten of the eleven canal companies received a total of 31,329 acre-feet of water for 32,512.4 decreed acres

(Gila Water Commissioner, 1978). The watermaster of each canal company distributes the water to farmers' ditches. No domestic service is provided.

Generally, the entire 32,306 acres within district boundaries is cropped and irrigated. Grains and cotton are the main crops grown within the district.

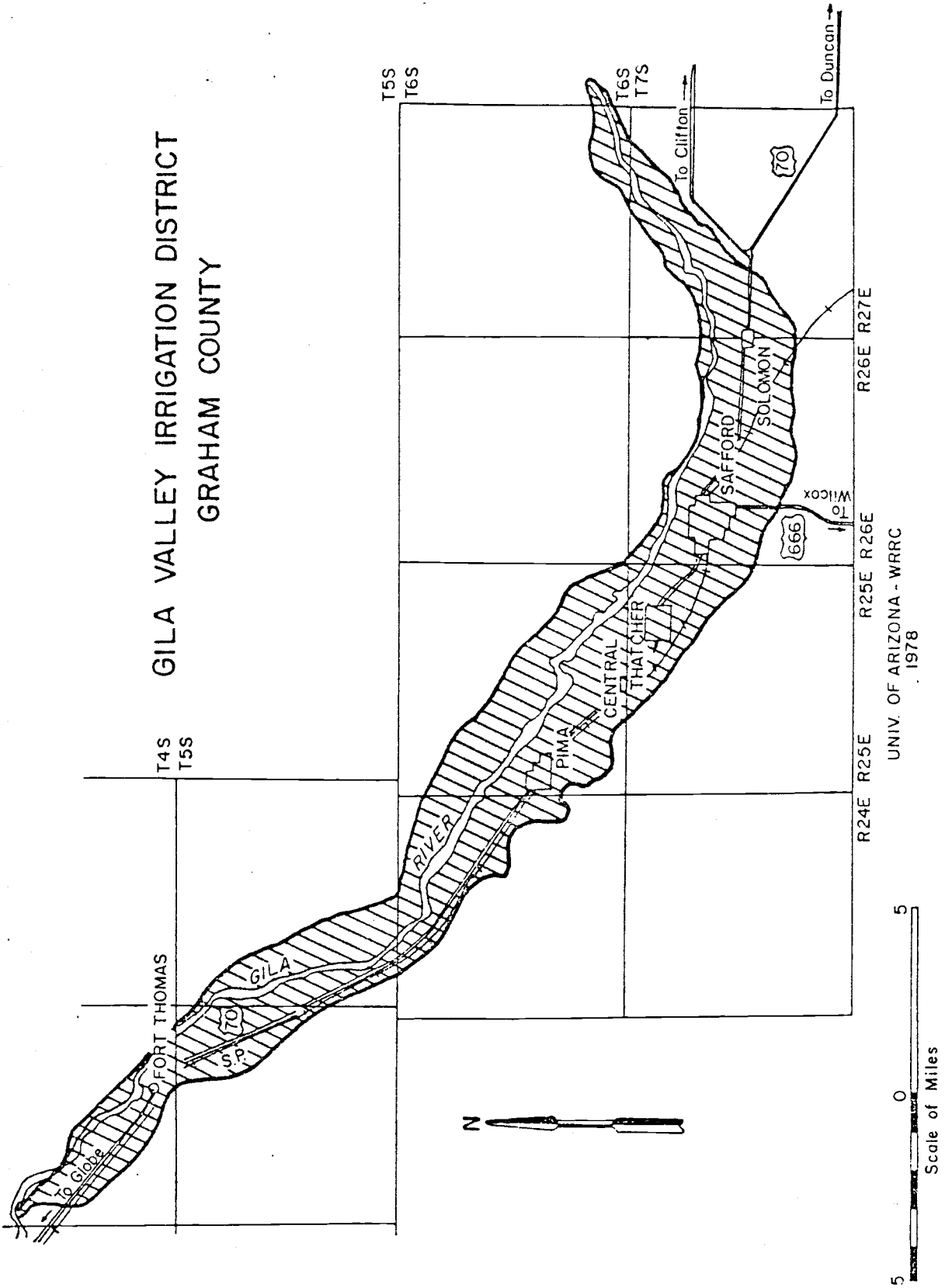
Approximately \$0.50 per acre is assessed for district administrative costs. Each canal company charges from \$5 to \$40 per acre for water distribution and system maintenance.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district was organized in 1923, primarily as a legal entity to protect the water rights of eleven canal companies operating in the Safford Valley. These canal companies have priority dates ranging from 1872 to 1891 with respect to surface water diversions from the Gila River.

Deliveries to the companies from 1974 to 1977 averaged 78,779 acre-feet per year, with a range of 31,329 to 109,268 acre-feet (Gila Water Commissioner, 1975-1978).

GILA VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT GRAHAM COUNTY



HARQUAHALA VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Franklin Rogers
Secretary: Harry Porterfield
Harquahala Valley, Arizona
(602) 372-4767
Legal Counsel: James H. Green, Jr.
32 Luhrs Arcade
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
(602) 252-5788

The three persons on the board of directors are elected on a one-vote-per-landowner basis. There are no district employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The land within the district is irrigated with ground water.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district has no physical assets and there is no consolidated system. Much of the private distribution system is lined.

WATER DELIVERIES

No water is delivered by the district. Each irrigator has his or her own wells. Approximately 120 private wells exist in the district, about 80 of which are producing. Consumptive use was estimated at 104,000 acre-feet annually (Gookin and Associates, 1969).

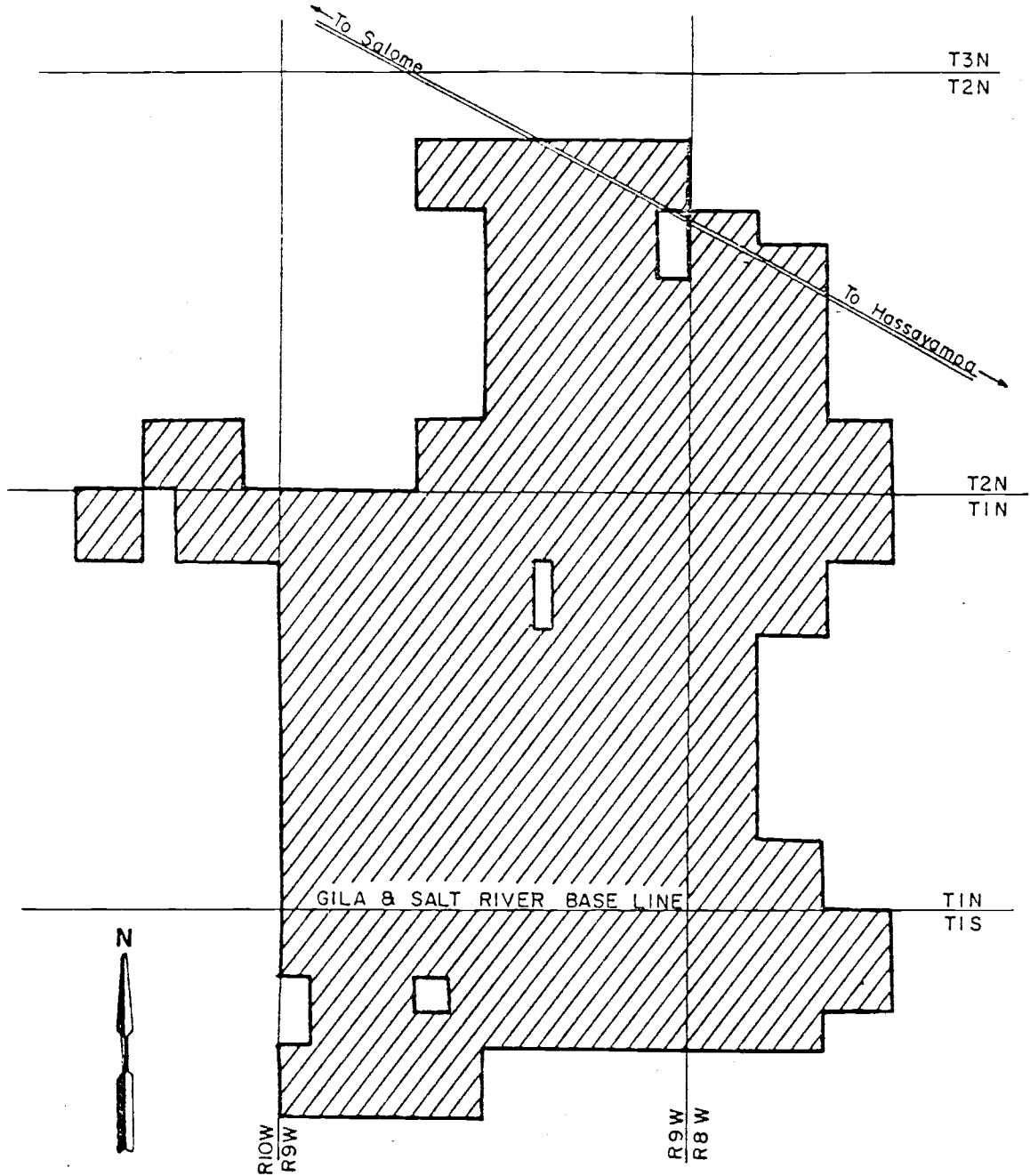
Of the 60,500 acres within district boundaries, one-third to one-half are irrigated. In 1969, 33,400 acres were irrigated (Gookin and Associates, 1969). Cotton is the predominant crop and wheat, safflower, fruit, vegetables, and a small quantity of alfalfa are also grown.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

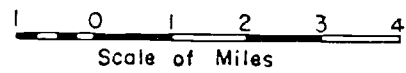
The first irrigation wells in Harquahala Plains were drilled about 1951. Development proceeded rapidly and by 1963, 33,000

acres were cultivated and irrigated (Gookin and Associates, 1969). The district was organized in 1964 to permit unified action in the application for Central Arizona Project water and in the solution of common problems such as flood hazard.

HARQUAHALA VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY



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HILLANDER 'C' IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Harold Ormsby
P. O. Box 4158
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 782-4916

Legal Counsel: Bryant C. Jones
P. O. Box 5240
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 783-1211

Three persons serve on the board of directors. The district has no employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water is the source of supply for the district.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns no wells or distribution infrastructure. Ten private wells furnish water to irrigators within district boundaries.

WATER DELIVERIES

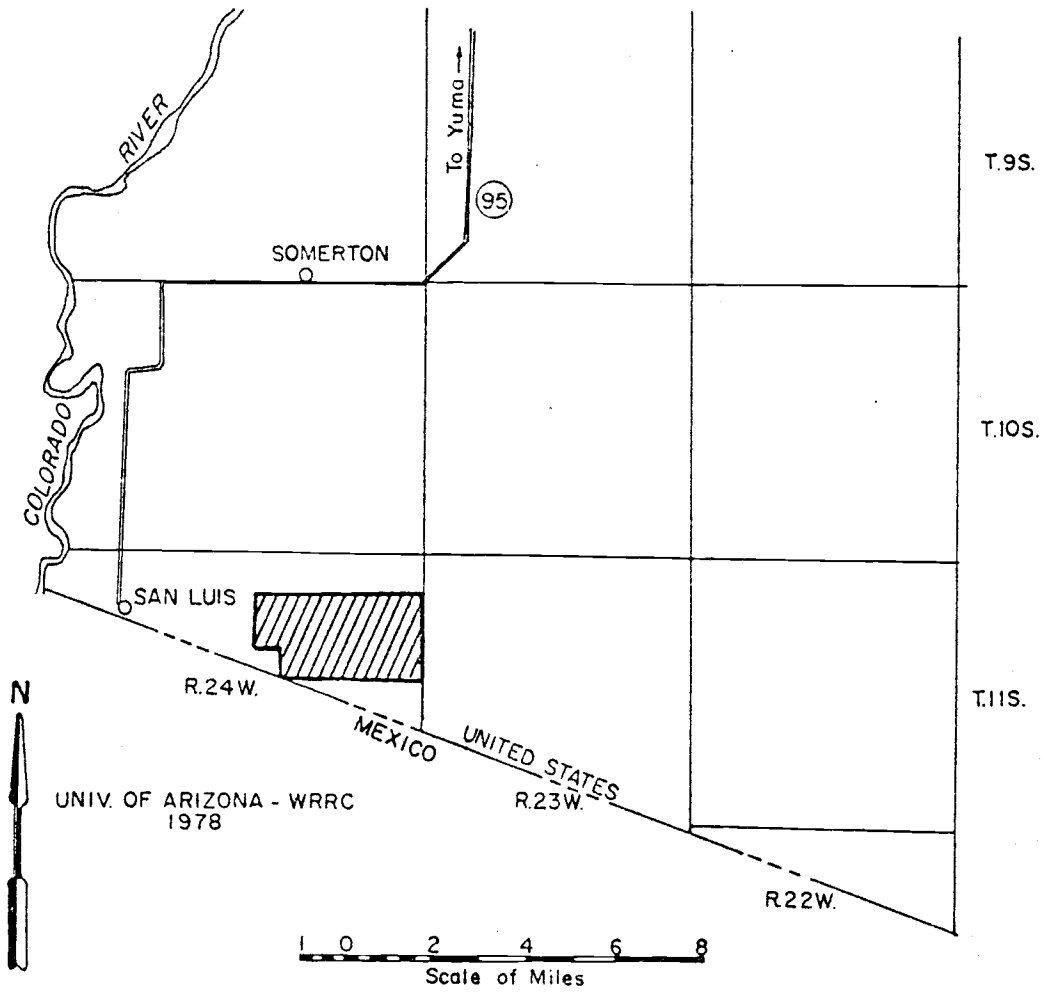
No water is distributed by the district. Private pumps are capable of exceeding 30,000 acre-feet per year; however, actual pumpage volume is not known. Private wells in the area served approximately 1,800 acres in 1976.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

When formed in 1967, the district included 2,960 irrigable acres. It was later expanded to 3,400 acres. District lands lie south of Yuma within 5 miles of the Arizona-Sonora border.

The district is inactive and does not assess landowners.

HILLANDER "C" IRRIGATION DISTRICT YUMA COUNTY



HOHOKAM IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Dalton Cole
Box 1244
Coolidge, Arizona 85228
(602) 723-5425

Manager: None

Secretary: Tom Carleton

Legal Counsel: Michael Curtis and Susan Goodwin
Suite 1402
3003 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
(602) 248-7213

The district presently retains no employees. There are three members on the board of directors elected on a one-person, one-vote basis.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

At this time the district is dependent upon ground water as a source for irrigation.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

No facilities or works are owned or managed by the district. Approximately 500 private wells provide the supply.

WATER DELIVERIES

Acreage within district boundaries is approximately 36,000. From 1971 to 1976 an average of 26,030 acres have been irrigated (including double cropping). The 10-year average (1959-69) pumpage per year was 4.28 acre-feet per acre.

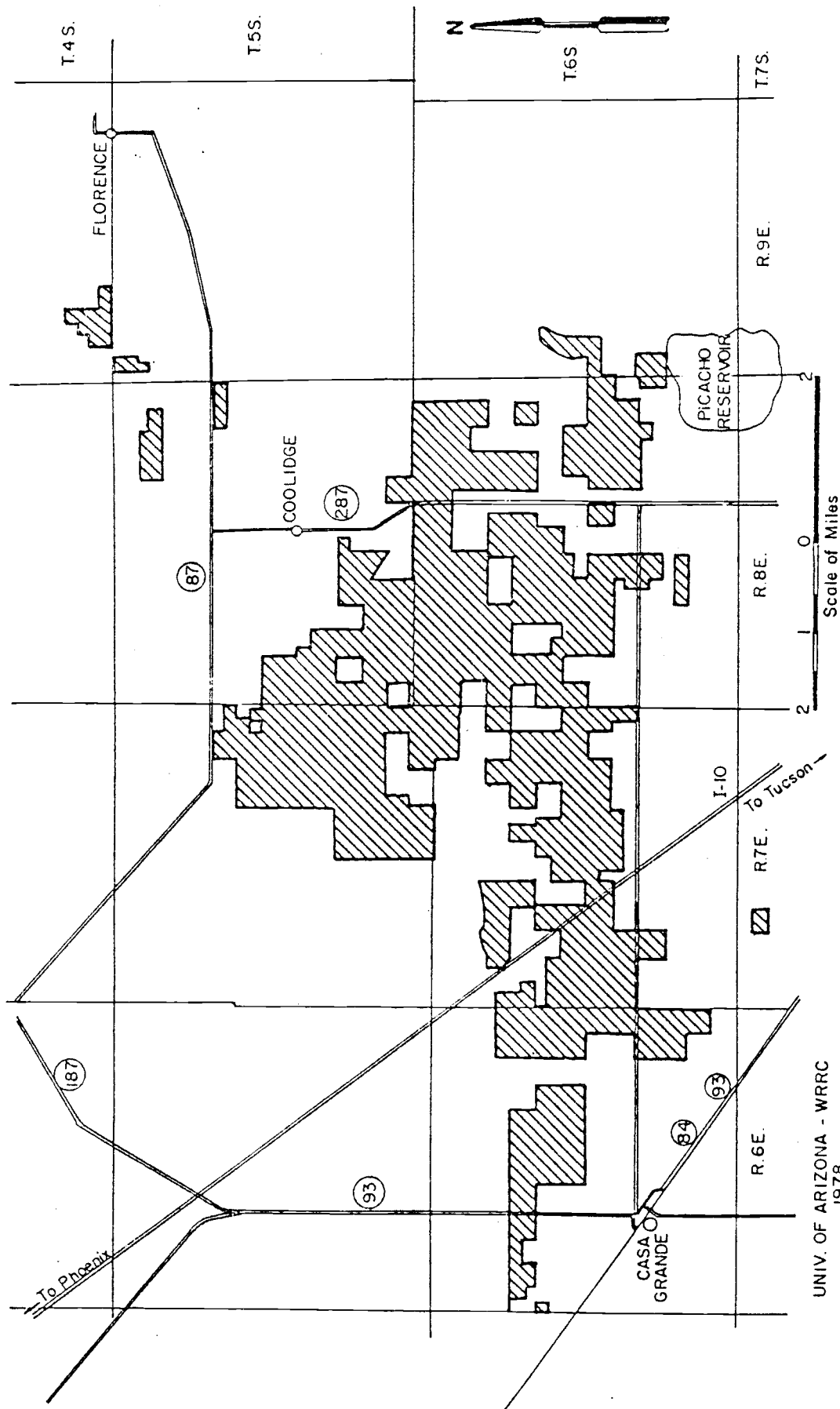
ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The history of the irrigation district is a continuation of that of Electrical District No. 2. As electrical districts are

not authorized to deliver water, the HoHoKam Irrigation and Drainage District was organized in 1972 in order to contract for and receive water from the Central Arizona Project. The district intends to enlarge the distribution system of the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District to facilitate delivery should it be allocated CAP water.

Cotton and grain are the major crops followed by alfalfa, sugarbeets and safflower.

HOHOKAM IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT PINAL COUNTY



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LAKE HAVASU IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Fletcher Shepard

Manager and
Secretary: Charles Royall
P. O. Box 704
Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86403
(602) 855-2116

Legal Counsel: Wachtel, Biehn and Malm
10 South Acoma Blvd.
Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86403

There are three members on the board of directors. Electors are required to own land within the district, to have resided in Mohave County for six months, and to be registered with the irrigation and drainage district.

Forty-one persons are employed by the district: 16 with the Water Department; 13 with the Street Department; 4 with the Warehouse; and 8 in Administration.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Lake Havasu Irrigation and Drainage District has a contract with the Secretary of the Interior for 14,500 acre-feet per year of Colorado River water. Ground water is pumped to supplement the surface supply.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The municipal water system is owned and operated by the district. There are 15 district-owned wells; 10,250,000 gallons of storage capacity; and 385 miles of water line.

WATER DELIVERIES

Domestic and irrigation water is provided by the district with the irrigation water obtained from the sewage treatment plant which is owned by the Lake Havasu Sanitary District. No farming is found within the district; only yards and a golf course

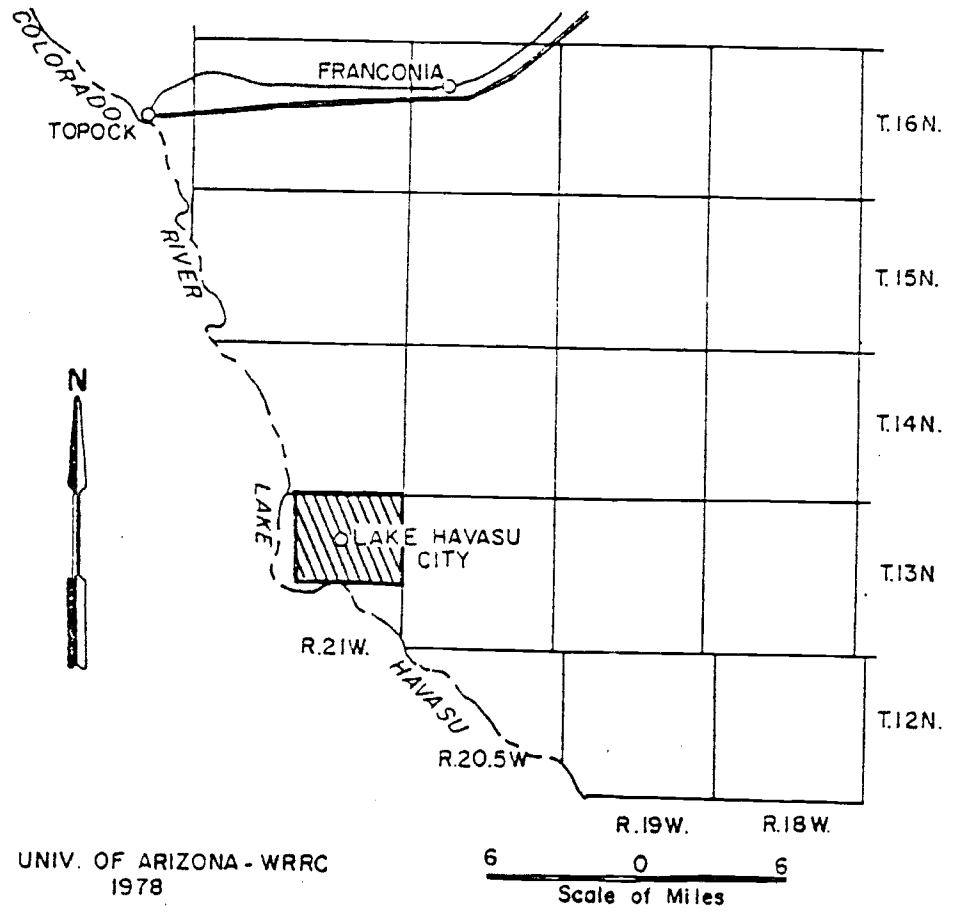
are irrigated.

Approximately 4,600 connections are served. The basic assessment for fiscal year 1977-78 and 1978-79 is \$134 per acre, with minimum assessment based on one-half acre increments. Domestic water delivery charge is \$5.20 for 1,200 cubic feet. Irrigation water delivery charge is \$40 per acre-foot.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district, composed of some 19,450 acres, encompasses Lake Havasu City on the Colorado River. In 1963 the district was organized as a legal entity for the development at Lake Havasu City.

LAKE HAVASU IRRIGATION DISTRICT YUMA COUNTY



MARICOPA COUNTY MUNICIPAL WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT NO. 1

PERSONNEL

Vice-President: Charles Wetler
Manager: Hank S. Raymond
P.O. Box 1640 or P.O. Box 730
Peoria, Arizona 85345
(602) 933-8251
Secretary and
Assistant
Manager: Joe A. Falbo
Assistant
District
Engineer: Dick Yancy
Legal Counsel: Riney Salmon
Jennings, Strouss, and Salmon
111 W. Monroe
Phoenix, Arizona
(602) 262-5821

There are three managerial positions, one secretary and 17 employees in operation and maintenance. The district has a three-member board elected for three-year terms on alternating years. Voting is on an acreage basis.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The district has a water right of approximately 188,000 acre-feet (6 acre-feet per acre for district lands) from the Agua Fria River, filed in 1925.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns Waddell Dam (formerly Carl Pleasant Dam) which has 157,590 acre-feet of storage capacity. One and one-half miles below the dam is a diversion structure. There are 33 miles of main canal (70% lined) and 100 miles of laterals and sublaterals (100% lined). The district has 56 wells currently operating. There are approximately 65 private irrigation wells in the district.

WATER DELIVERIES

The district serves approximately 60 water accounts with a total acreage of 33,666 acres. Water allotment determinations are made for each calendar year in the preceding November or December and are subject to later change. The allotment is divided into surface water and pumped water, and each acre in the district is entitled to the same allotment. In 1978 every acre in the district was assessed \$10.00. Payment of the assessment entitles the land to its allotment but all water delivered must be paid for. In 1978 the water delivery charge was \$12.00 per acre-foot.

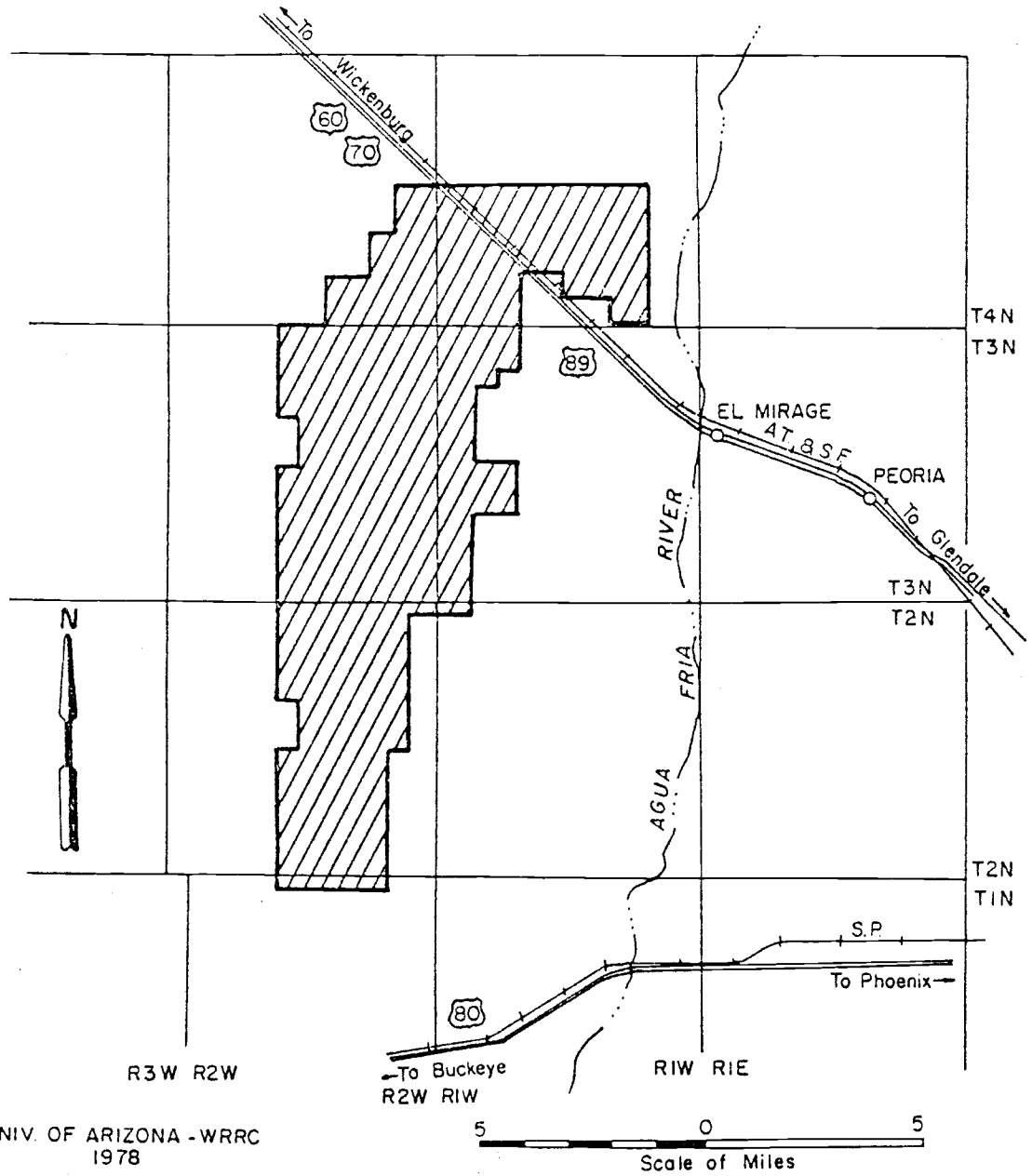
Water deliveries are measured by rate and time. The rate used is the miner's inch. Some of the larger operations in the district will take a head of water and keep it through the summer. When water deliveries are not continuous a 72-hour notice is requested for delivery but is not always necessary.

In 1977, 47,931 acre-feet of water were delivered, of which 16,495 were diverted from Waddell Dam and 31,436 were pumped from wells.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district was formed in 1925 originally with the name of Beardsley-Agua Fria Water Conservation District. On November 3, 1925 the name was changed to Maricopa County Municipal Water Conservation District No. 1. The primary purpose of organization was to use the bonding capabilities of a water conservation district to finance the construction of a dam on the Agua Fria River. Dam construction was started in 1925 and deliveries were begun in 1928. In 1977, 22,892 acres were irrigated. Cotton was the major crop, occupying 12,260 acres.

MARICOPA COUNTY MUNICIPAL WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT NO. 1



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MARICOPA-STANFIELD IRRIGATION
AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: John E. Smith
Box 57
Maricopa, Arizona

Manager: None

Secretary: Thomas N. Caywood

Legal Counsel: R. J. Ellis
Suite 2300, Valley Center
Phoenix, Arizona 85073
(602) 257-5700

Presently, Maricopa-Stanfield Irrigation and Drainage District has no full-time employees. There are nine directors on the board, three from each of three divisions, elected on a one-person, one-vote basis.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water is the sole water source for the district.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district possesses no consolidated facilities. Private wells (about 500) are the source of all irrigation water.

WATER DELIVERIES

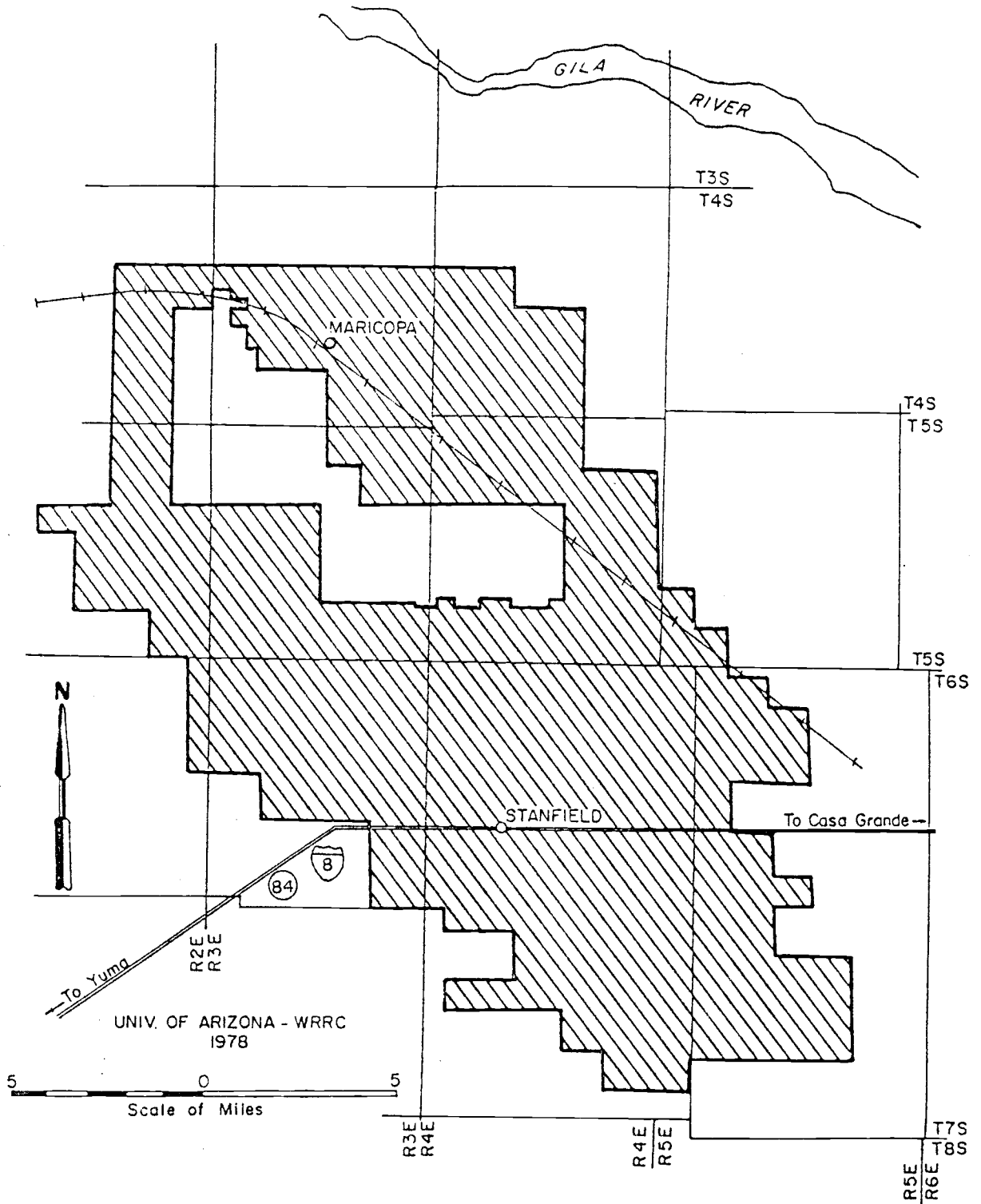
It is estimated that private pumping presently (1977) is about 400,000 acre-feet. The district boundaries encompass approximately 148,000 acres, 108,000 of which have been developed for irrigation. In 1976, 87,600 acres (81%) were irrigated.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district was organized July 1962 to obtain supplemental water from the Central Arizona Project. Maricopa Irrigation District was dissolved upon the new district's inception.

Normally only about 70,000 to 90,000 acres of the 148,000 are farmed in any given year because of excessive pump lifts. The main crops are cotton and some grain.

MARICOPA-STANFIELD IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT PINAL COUNTY



MCDOWELL MOUNTAIN IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

McDowell Mountain Irrigation and Drainage District, also known as Fountain Hills Irrigation and Drainage District, was never formed. A petition was filed with the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors in the summer of 1968. A land area of 11,420 acres, situated within six miles of the Scottsdale city limits, was to be encompassed by the district boundaries. Although the Board of Supervisors granted the petition in July 1968, the organization of the district was contested by the City of Scottsdale: City of Scottsdale v. McDowell Mountain Irrigation and Drainage District (1971), 107 Ariz. 117, 483 P. 2d 532.

The petitioners had sought to establish the district to give it the capability to build roads and provide other municipal services (see Lake Havasu Irrigation and Drainage District). According to the Arizona Supreme Court, a petition for the organization of a district must indicate the purpose of the organizers is to irrigate arid lands and thereby improve agricultural and farming lands.

In the aftermath of the decision to disallow formation of the irrigation district, other types of service districts were organized and the Chaparral Water Company was formed to contract for Central Arizona Project "municipal and industrial" water.

MCMICKEN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: George Busey
Goodyear Farms
P. O. Box 158
Litchfield Park, Arizona 85340
(602) 935-9361

Manager: None

Secretary and
Legal Counsel: Francis J. Ryley
Ryley, Carlock and Ralston
101 N. 1st Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
(602) 258-7701

Nine persons serve on the board of directors. Presently, they are elected on a one-vote-per-landowner basis. There are no employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The water supply within the district is derived solely from pumping ground water. Pumping in the area purportedly began around 1912.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

There are no consolidated facilities or works. All ditches and wells are privately owned.

WATER DELIVERIES

In 1978 there were approximately 35,000 acres within the district. Annual pumpage is based on an average of 5 acre-feet per acre actually irrigated, which in the past has amounted to approximately 155,000 acre-feet per year (Gookin and Associates, 1971).

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

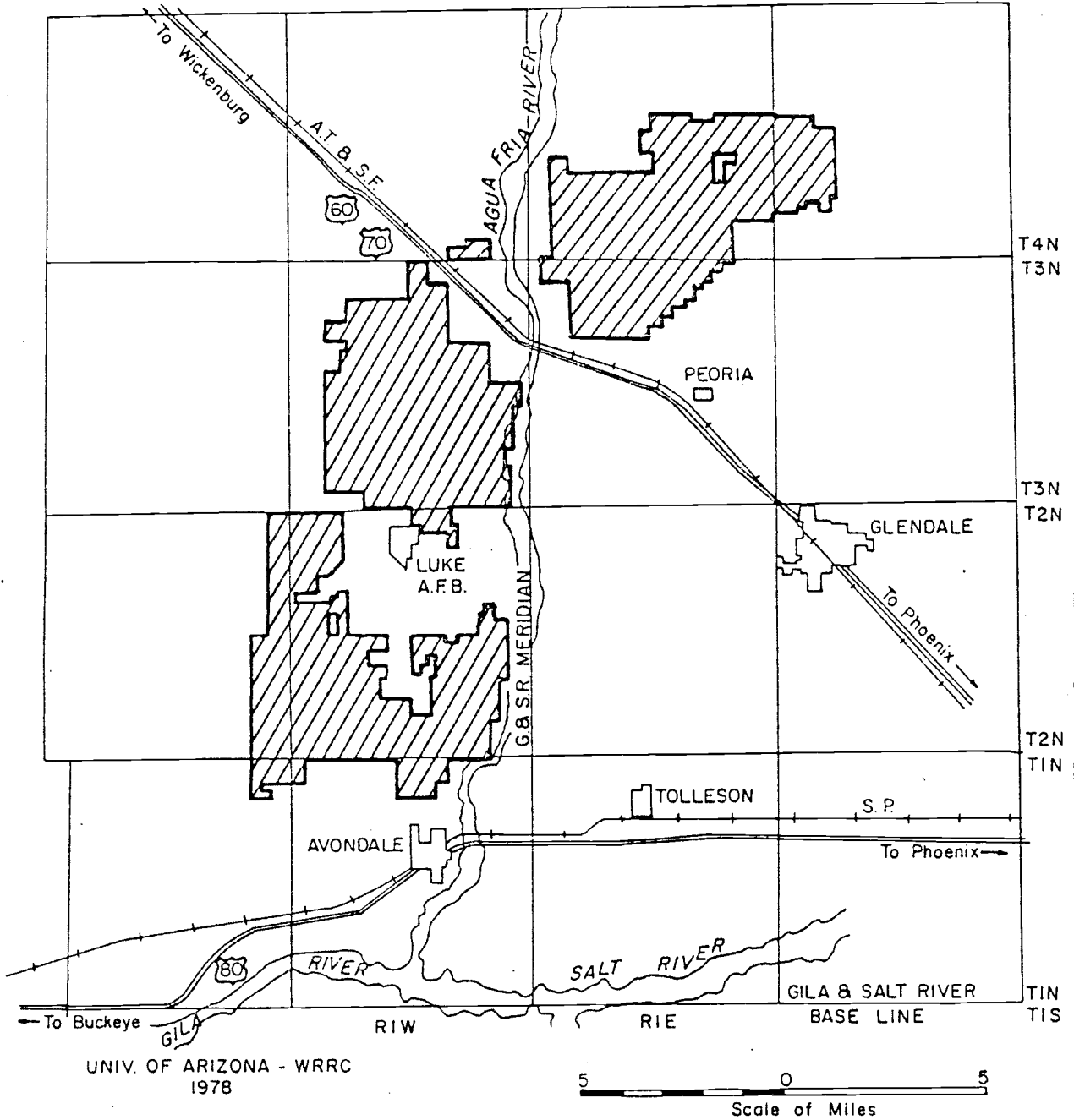
McMicken Irrigation District is located approximately 15 miles northwest of Phoenix. In 1964, farmers in the area organized the district for the purpose of distributing any water that may become available to them from the Central Arizona Project.

Development in the area first began in the early 1900's and was accomplished by individual landowners who drilled their own wells. Over 41,000 acres have a history of irrigation. According to district CAP application data, in 1974 there were 31,266 acres of irrigated land with 9,860 acres idle, and 2,650 acres in subdivisions and residential use. Generally, cotton, barley, vegetables and citrus are the predominant crops within the district.

The following are water companies which have service areas encompassed by or overlapping with district lands:

- Adaman Mutual
- Agua Fria Water Co.
- Bailey, Joe T. and Sons
- Clearwater Co.
- Consolidated Water Utilities, Inc.
- Dysart Water Co.
- El Mirage
- Lake Pleasant Water Co., Inc.
- Litchfield Park Service Company
- New River Water Co.
- Rose Valley Water Co.
- Sun City Water Co.
- Tierra Buena Water Co.
- Valley Utilities

McMICKEN IRRIGATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



MOHAVE VALLEY IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President and
Manager: Gordon McKellips
P. O. Box 5100
Mohave Valley, Arizona 86440
(602) 768-4485

Secretary: Eunice McKellips

Legal Counsel: Terry Leek
Bullhead City, Arizona

The three-member board of directors is elected on the basis of one vote per landowner. The district employs one person to monitor water usage and record information for reporting to the Bureau of Reclamation.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The Colorado River is the district's source of irrigation water. Pumped ground water is considered river water; the water table averages 18 to 25 feet below the land surface. In the late 1960's, the Secretary of the Interior allotted district lands 51,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water in perpetuity, of which 10,000 acre-feet is held in trust for lands north of the district including the Bullhead City area.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

Irrigators within the district own and operate their own pumps and distribution systems. The district owns and operates a measuring system to meter water from the Topock Slough before distribution.

There are no drainage facilities.

WATER DELIVERIES

The district does not deliver water; the irrigators pump their own and pay only a per-acre charge for district administration. (In 1977 the charge was \$0.36). Of the 16,000 acres within district boundaries approximately 8,000 is suitable for agriculture

and 4,400 is in an irrigation crop rotation program.

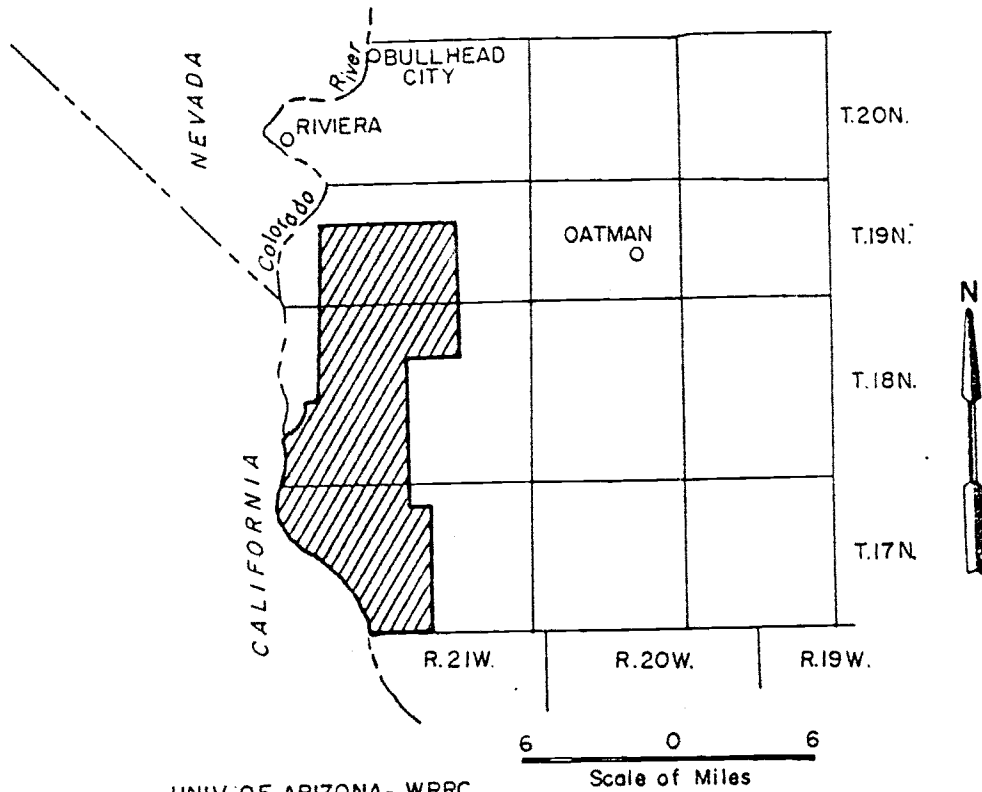
In 1977, water usage was about 22,000 acre-feet. Principal crops grown were cotton (2,500 acres) and alfalfa (1,000 acres), with the remainder grains and miscellaneous field crops.

The district does not deliver domestic water; however, there are four franchised water companies which operate within district boundaries and the district is responsible for reporting their use to the Bureau of Reclamation. The bureau charges \$0.25 an acre-foot for the domestic water.

ORGANIZATION HISTORY

The district was formed in 1962 and the contract with the Secretary of the Interior for water was written in 1968. Lands of the Mohave Valley bordering the Colorado River were first irrigated at the turn of the century. Flooding precluded permanent agricultural development until Boulder Dam was built.

MOHAVE VALLEY IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT YUMA COUNTY



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MOHAVE WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Laurence C. Mercer
P. O. Box 186
Bullhead City, Arizona
(602) 758-2520

Secretary: Dell Hensley
Ontario, California

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water is the source of water in the area.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district has no facilities nor works. The six or seven wells (two are capped) in the area are owned by domestic water companies and other private owners. One well serves 75 domestic water connections, another serves 25 or 30 domestic water connections, a third is a private domestic well, and the fourth serves the Warm Springs establishments on Highway 95.

The domestic distribution system in the area is owned by the water companies.

WATER DELIVERIES

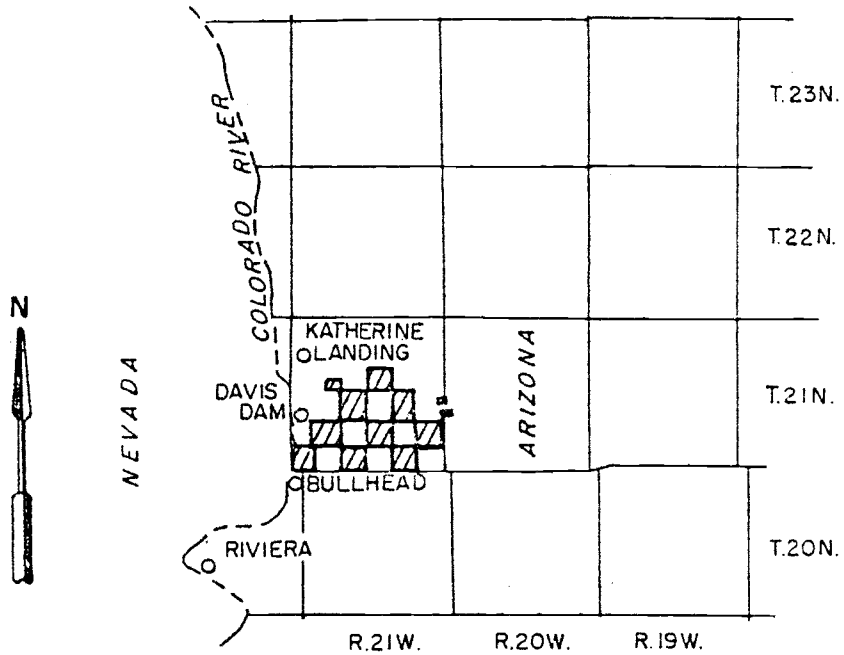
The district delivers no water. Citizens Utilities, Oasis Utilities, Thumb Butte Water Company, and Lake Mohave Highlands Water Company distribute domestic water in the area. Thumb Butte and Lake Mohave Highlands charge \$6.00 for the first 3,000 gallons and \$1.00 for each additional thousand.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

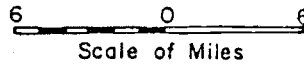
The district includes six or seven sections checkerboarded from Davis Dam to Mohave Valley Irrigation and Drainage District along the Colorado River. It was formed in March 1975 to contract with the Secretary of the Interior for water from the river.

Subdividers and water companies in the Bullhead City area have been trying for several years to obtain a contract which will guarantee their water rights. The district is asking for 4,000 of the 10,000 acre-feet which was set aside for lands in the area and put in trust by the Mohave Valley Irrigation and Drainage District.

MOHAVE WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT YUMA COUNTY



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NEW MAGMA IRRIGATION AND
DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Joe C. Cooper
Rt. 1, Box 16
Florence, Arizona 85232
(602) 868-4450

Manager: None

Secretary: William D. Baker

Legal Counsel: William D. Baker
Rawlins, Ellis, Burrus, and Kiewit
Suite 2300, Valley Center
Phoenix, Arizona 85073
(602) 257-5700

There are three members on the Board of Directors of New Magma Irrigation and Drainage District, elected on a one-person, one-vote basis. The district has no employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The district is dependent upon ground-water pumpage for purposes of irrigation.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns no wells or facilities. In 1969 there were 103 private wells within district boundaries.

WATER DELIVERIES

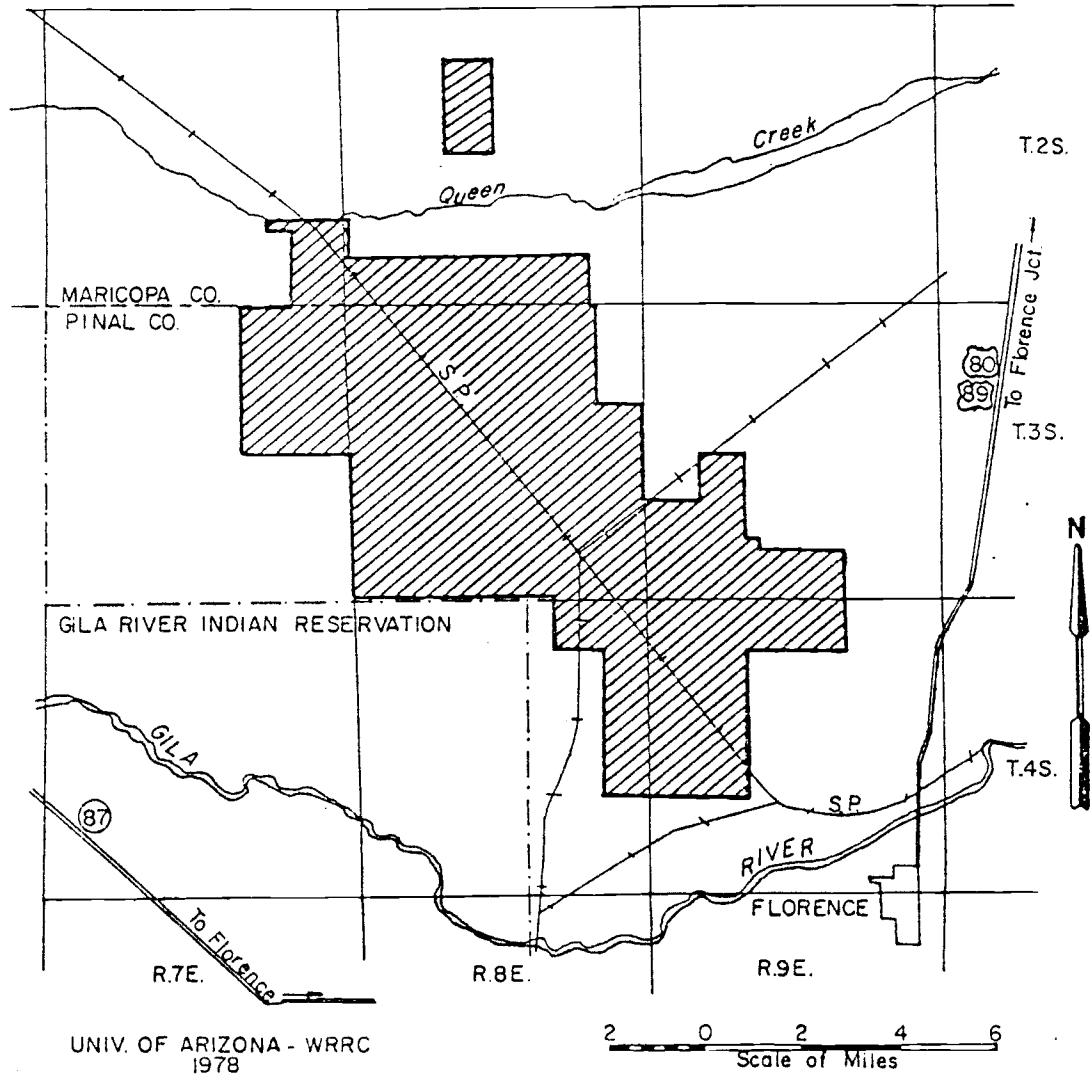
All water used within the district is privately pumped. The district is comprised of 46,075 acres, approximately 10,000 acres of which is State land. The most recent figure (1969) with respect to ground water shows pumpage at 86,000 acre-feet per year.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

New Magma Irrigation District was formed in 1965 upon the dissolution of the Magma Irrigation District which was created in 1945 and included 4,320 acres. The new district was formed for the purpose of receiving Central Arizona Project water.

Although the district contains over 46,000 acres, only 15,000 acres were cropped in 1969. Further, 32,500 are considered "tillable." Approximately 43,000 acres were assessed in 1977.

NEW MAGMA IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT MARICOPA-PINAL COUNTY



NEW STATE IRRIGATION AND
DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: L. V. Brogdon
Manager: None
Secretary: Don E. Smith
P. O. Box 1980
Phoenix, Arizona 85001
Legal Counsel: Salt River Project Legal Counsel

The board of directors has three members and the district's only paid employee is the secretary.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

New State lands had water rights adjudicated under the Benson-Allison Decree (Nels Benson v. John Allison et. al., Decree No. 7589, Superior Court of Maricopa County, 1917), for 1,711 acres, from the year 1901 to the year 1917, inclusive.

Up to the year of 1923, water was available the major part of the time for the New State lands; however, from 1923 to May 22, 1928 New State Canal obtained water from the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association. A permanent contract with the New State Irrigation and Drainage District obligates the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association to furnish the district lands with a supply of water equal in quantity to the amount allocated to project land, acre for acre. This water has been supplied from wells and thus, the district has not maintained the river water right.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

No facilities are owned by the irrigation district; however, there are some private wells on district lands.

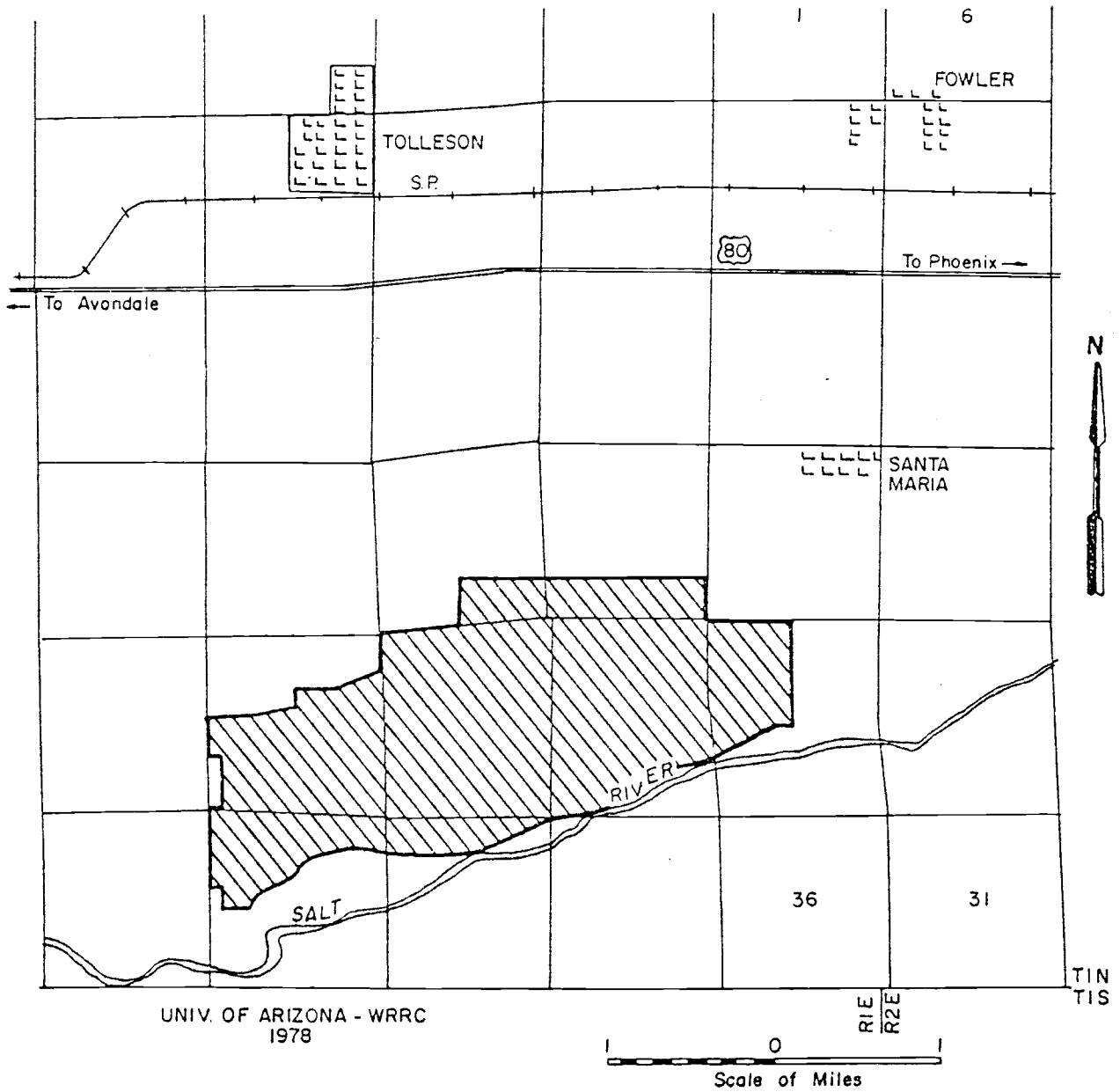
WATER DELIVERIES

In 1977, 2,377 acres were served with 5,138 acre-feet of water from the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association (SRVWUA). Individual water users within the New State Irrigation and Drainage District are treated like any user in the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, with respect to water service. (See Salt River Valley Water Users' Association for water pricing and allocation description.) Cotton is the principal crop in the area.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Predecessor of New State Irrigation and Drainage District was the New State Canal Company, formed in January 1914. The irrigation and drainage district was organized in 1924 to enable landowners in the 2,400-acre area to float bonds to improve existing facilities to SRVWUA standards in order to contract for water deliveries. Other terms of the contract required the district to pay \$38 per acre in back assessments and \$5 an acre for drainage. The SRVWUA must deliver water to New State lands as long as the Association exists. Landowners of the New State Irrigation and Drainage District have voting privileges in the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District but may not participate in the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association voting.

NEW STATE IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



NORTH GILA VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: James Ferguson
1405 W. 16th St.
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Secretary: Maxine Thompson

Legal Counsel: Tom Choules
P. O. Box 5030
Yuma, Arizona 85364

The three members of the board of directors are elected on a one-vote-per-landowner basis. Two persons are employed by the district.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The district receives its water supply from the Colorado River. The basis of the district's water right is a contract with the Secretary of the Interior for a maximum of 150 cubic feet per second (cfs).

FACILITIES AND WORKS

Diversion from the Colorado River is made on the east side of the Imperial Dam. Water flows through the desilting basin into the Gila Gravity Main Canal. The North Gila Valley Irrigation District obtains water from the canal at Station 409+25.

From 1918 to 1953, the district diverted water from the headgate at the easterly end of Laguna Dam. On May 12, 1953, the district signed a new contract for diversion of water from Imperial Dam (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1965).

The district owns no wells; however, there is one private well within the area.

WATER DELIVERIES

According to the Bureau of Reclamation Annual Summary, 44,813 acre-feet of water were delivered to some 12 farms in the North Gila Irrigation District in 1977 for irrigation of approximately 6,000 acres excluding double-cropped acreage. Crop production

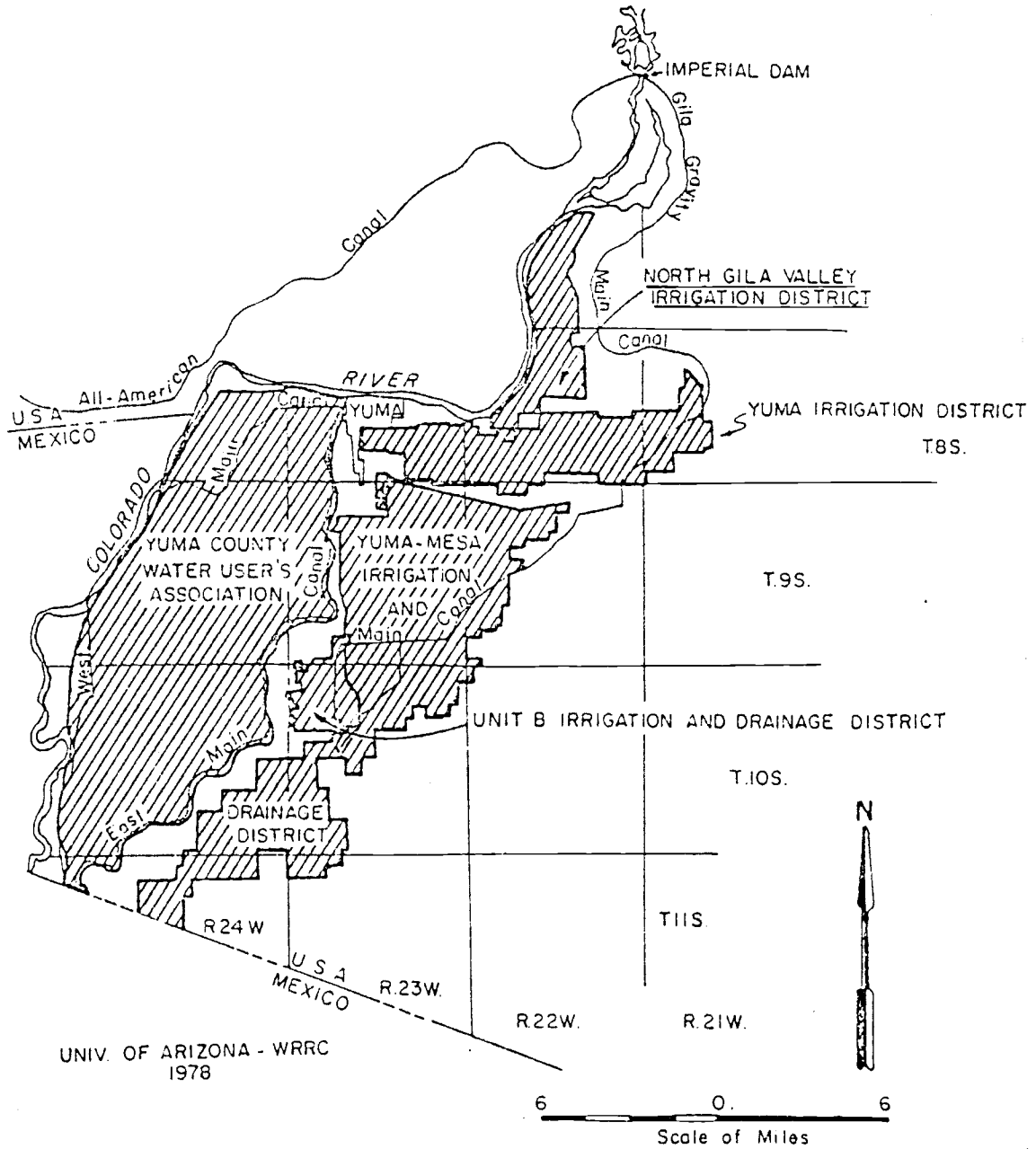
in 1977 was as follows: 2,345 acres of lettuce; 1,958 acres of cotton; 1,189 acres of alfalfa; 1,019 acres of cantaloupes; 1,045 acres of cereals; and 488 acres of fruits and beans (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1978).

Landowners are not limited in the amount of water used except for the beneficial use doctrine and the 150-cfs limit specified in the contract with the Secretary of the Interior. Water use averages approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ acre-feet per acre. In 1977 the basic assessment for water distribution and debt retirement payment was \$12.50 per acre.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

North Gila Irrigation District, also known as the North Gila Unit of the Gila Project, includes 6,230 acres in southern Yuma County, north of Yuma extending to the Laguna Dam, between the Colorado River and the Gila Gravity Main Canal. Approximately 6,120 irrigable acres of land are eligible for Colorado River water under the reauthorization Act of July 30, 1947 (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1965). Water was first delivered there in 1911 as part of the Yuma Project.

YUMA AND NORTH GILA VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICTS UNIT B AND YUMA - MESA IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT YUMA COUNTY



OCOTILLO WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Jackson Bogle
P. O. Box 487
Chandler, Arizona 85224
(602) 963-3117

Manager: None

Secretary: John Peter Bogle

Legal Counsel: Charles L. Strouss, Jr.
Jennings, Strouss and Salmon
Suites 1700, 1800 and 1900
Arizona Title Building
111 W. Monroe
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Three persons serve on the board of directors. The district has no full-time employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water is the sole source of water for landowners within the district.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns no facet of the water distribution system. All wells, of which there are between 30 and 40, and canals or laterals are owned privately.

WATER DELIVERIES

Bogle Farms and Sun Lakes own all land within district boundaries. Sun Lakes leases its holdings to San Tan Ranches (or Smith and Norton). Approximately eight sections are encompassed by the district; however, as stated previously the acreage is irrigated through private means.

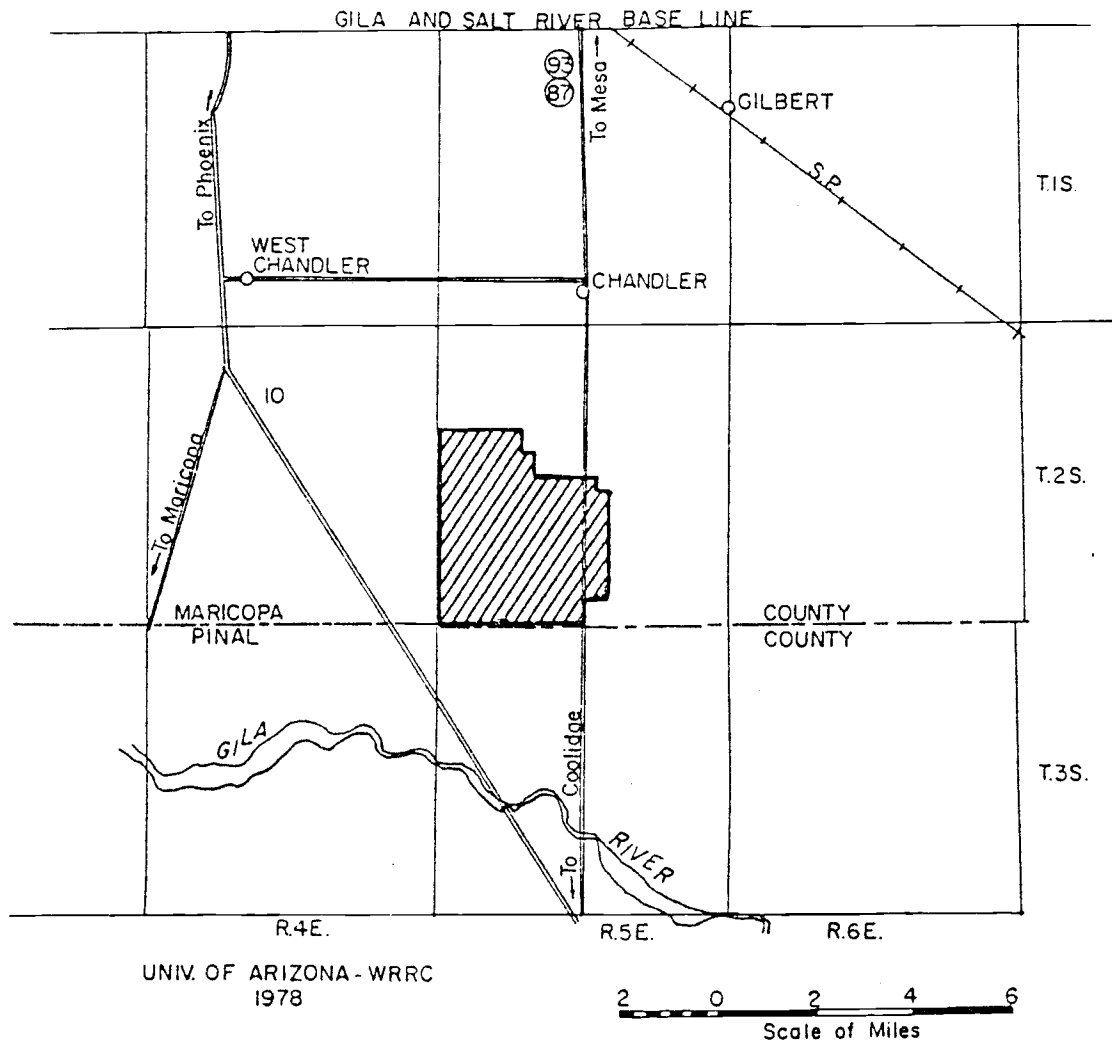
ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Ocotillo Water Conservation District, located in southeastern Maricopa County, was formed in March 1968 to contract for Colorado River storage power.

The district was originally the South Chandler Water Conservation District, organized around 1917. Later it was reorganized as the Ocotillo Power Cooperative but had to become a conservation district again in order to facilitate acquisition of Colorado River storage power.

Cotton, alfalfa, wheat, barley, milo and safflower are the major crops grown in the area.

OCOTILLO WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



QUEEN CREEK IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: J. H. Sossaman
Rt. 1 Box 74
Higley, Arizona 85236
(602) 832-5959

Manager: None

Secretary and
Legal Counsel: Vernon Nicholas
9 West Pepper Place
Mesa, Arizona 85201
(602) 834-9282

The three-member board of directors is elected on a one-vote-per-landowner basis. There are no full time employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water provides the irrigation supply in the district.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns no facilities or works and there is no consolidated distribution system. All wells and ditches are privately owned and operated.

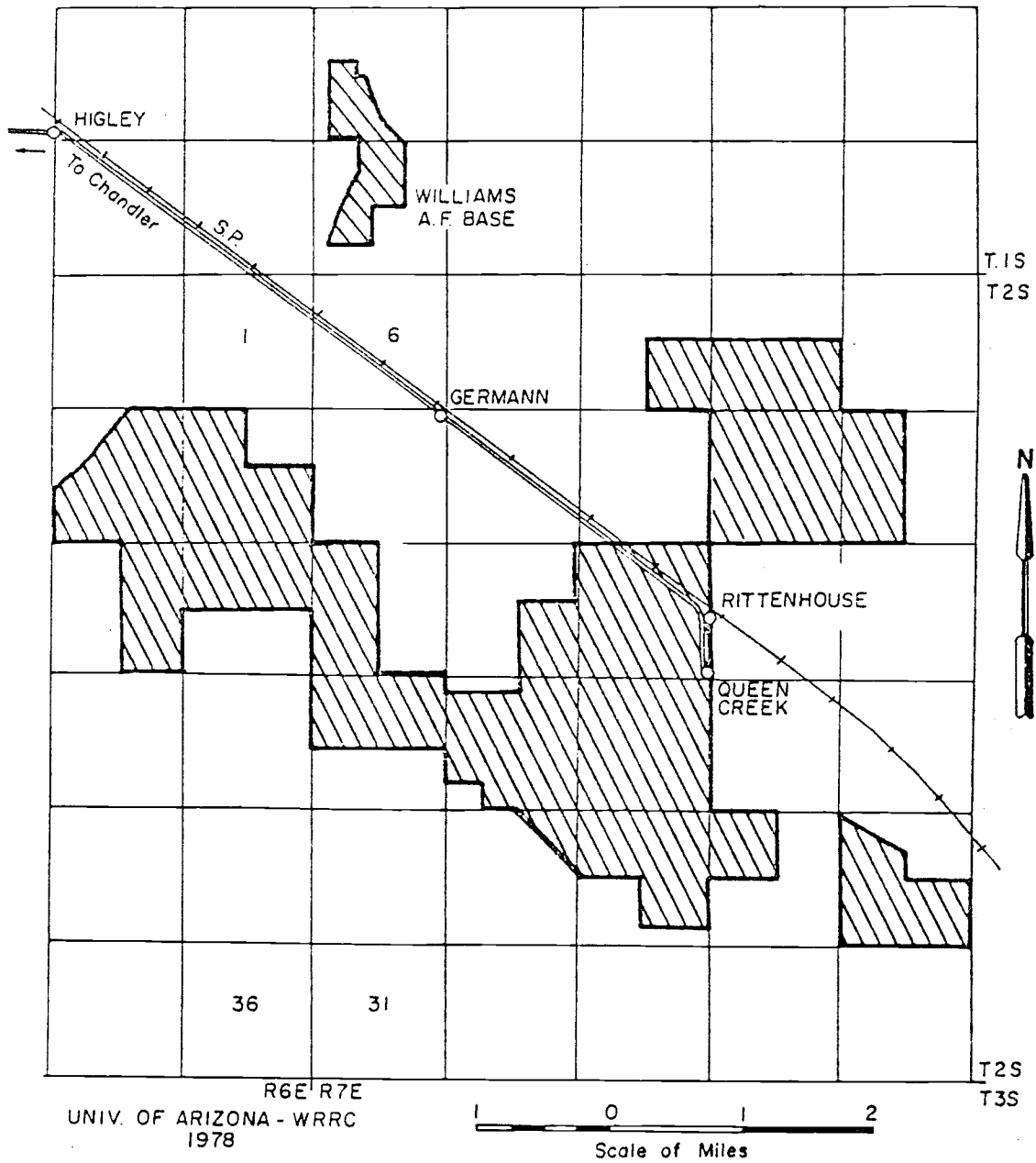
WATER DELIVERIES

Given the nature of the district with its lack of centralized facilities, estimates on water pumpage and farm units served are not available. Acreage figures vary between 22,500 and 23,500; 1977 tax reports show that 23,411 acres were assessed at \$0.84 per acre (Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, Maricopa County, 1977).

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district, located in southeastern Maricopa County, was organized in 1923. Its purpose was to obtain electrical power to operate pumps, which it continues to do through contract with the Salt River Project. Application has been made for Central Arizona Project water. Potatoes, cotton, alfalfa, grapes, and citrus are the primary crops in the area.

QUEEN CREEK IRRIGATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



RAINBOW VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Charles F. Youngker
Box 1131
Buckeye, Arizona 85326

Manager: None

Secretary: Phil Ladra

Legal Counsel: James Green, Jr.
32 Luhrs Arcade
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
(602) 252-5788

Three persons serve on the board of directors. Voting is conducted on a one-vote-per-landholder basis. The district has no employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Groundwater is the sole source for district irrigators.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The 45 or 50 wells within the district are privately owned. Private distribution systems are 90 percent lined.

WATER DELIVERIES

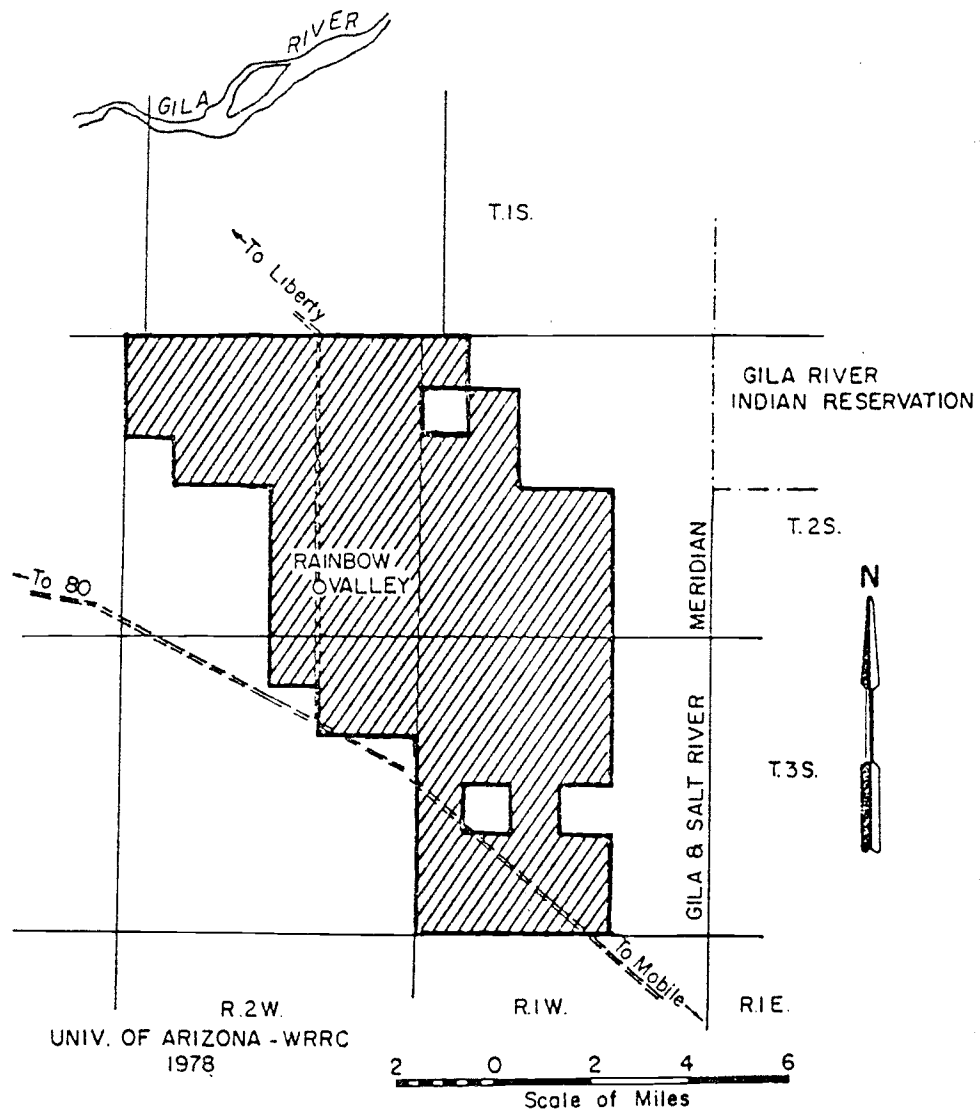
The outer boundaries of the district include 44,160 acres of which approximately 17,000 is developed and irrigated. Primary crops are cotton, grains, alfalfa, citrus, beets and some cucumbers.

Average pumpage in 1969 was 55,000 acre-feet (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1969).

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Rainbow Valley Irrigation District lands lie approximately 35 miles northeast of Gila Bend, directly west of the Gila River Indian Reservation. The district was organized in 1968 for the purpose of applying for and possibly receiving Colorado River water through the Central Arizona Project.

RAINBOW VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



ROOSEVELT IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Charles Youngker
(602) 386-4798

Secretary and
Superintendent: George A. McLouth
P. O. Box 95
Buckeye, Arizona 85326
(602) 386-2046

Legal Counsel: Frank Haze Burch
2333 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
(602) 252-7701

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The district water supply is derived entirely from ground water. Such water is not subject to appropriation, as it is presumed to be deep, percolating water in undefined channels and thus appurtenant to the overlying lands. The right of the district to pump ground water from the lands of the Salt River Project in the Tolleson area is covered by contract with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district is served by 50 miles of main canals and 136 miles of laterals, mostly concrete-lined. The collector canals in the Tolleson area are connected to the district main canal by a 13-foot diameter semicircular flume across the Agua Fria River.

Water is pumped from 104 operating wells, of which 54 are located in the Tolleson or Salt River Project area and 50 are in the district.

WATER DELIVERIES

The total acreage in the district is slightly more than 38,000 acres, of which approximately 34,800 comprise the net irrigable acreage. During any specific year, between 32,000

and 35,000 acres are cropped.

Orders for water are filled under a pro-rated allotment system during the April-September period, at a maximum delivery rate of 1/3 acre-foot each 20 days; during other periods, no limitation is in effect. Water price is \$13.50 per acre-foot, except that when pumped water contains more than 2,500 milligrams per litre of total dissolved solids, the price is \$12.50 per acre-foot. Water is measured at the farm headgate by means of the Clausen weir rule.

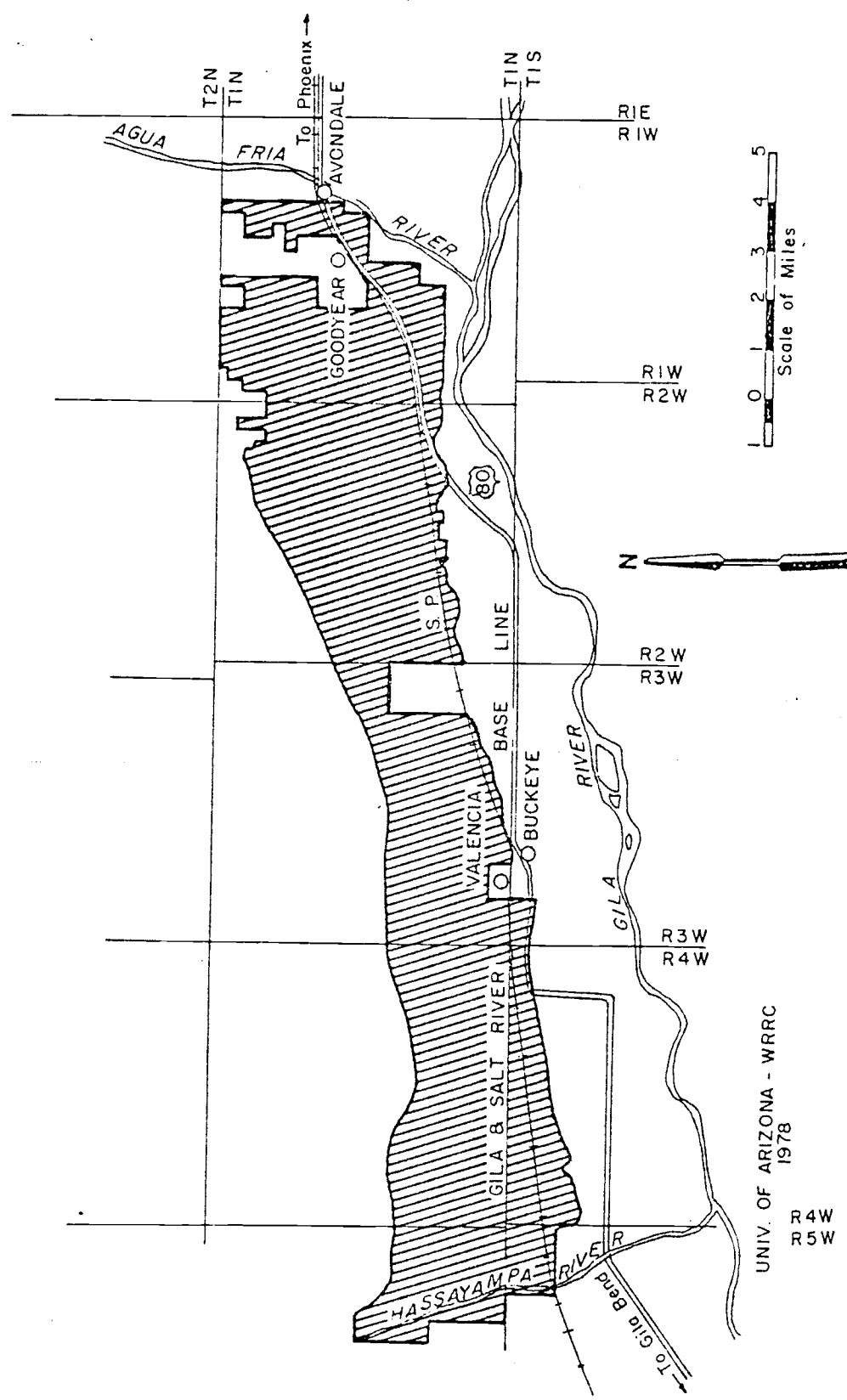
Quantity of water delivered to district farms varies considerably from year to year. In 1977, 152,000 acre-feet was delivered from all sources; this is about average for the 10-year period 1967-1977.

ORGANIZATION HISTORY

In August 1921 a contract was executed between the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association (SRVWUA) and the Carrick and Mangham Agua Fria Land and Irrigation Company, by which the latter agreed to pump not less than 70,000 acre-feet per year of ground water from an area north and east of Tolleson in the Salt River Project, for the purpose of dewatering lands in that area where waterlogging had become a problem.

In 1923 the Roosevelt Irrigation District was formed, and all the provisions of the Carrick and Mangham contract were assigned to the new district. In February 1927 the contract was modified and amplified by a supplemental contract between the district and SRVWUA. The agreement remains in effect and the district continues to pump water from the Tolleson collection system.

Roosevelt Irrigation District
 Maricopa County



ROOSEVELT WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President, Board
of Directors,
1978: Kenneth C. Morrison

Secretary-
General
Manager: Grant R. Ward
 P. O. Box 168
 Higley, Arizona 85236
 (602) 963-3414

Legal Counsel: John H. Dick
 200 N. Chippewa Place
 Chandler, Arizona 85224

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The district obtains approximately 30 percent of its water supply by diversion from the Salt-Verde River system. The basis of the surface water right is an October 1924 agreement between Salt River Valley Water Users' Association (SRVWUA) and the Roosevelt Water Conservation District, updated by a stipulation in Cause No. 32021-C by the Superior Court in Maricopa County, dated September 19, 1940, that the SRVWUA would credit the District with 5.6 percent of all water diverted at Granite Reef Dam for irrigation use by the Association.

About 70 percent of the district water supply is pumped ground water, produced under the legal rule in Arizona that deep percolating water in the subsurface appertains to the overlying lands.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The principal district works consist of the main pumping plant at the northern end of the district; the district Main Canal, about 21 miles in length, and the Eastern Canal Extension, about 6 miles in length; approximately 120 miles of laterals and 40 miles of pipelines; 59 operating wells; and drainage and flood control facilities.

WATER DELIVERIES

Water deliveries are made to virtually all the net irrigable acres in the district. In 1976 the gross irrigable area was 39,415 acres; deducting those acres which were in residential, commercial or industrial use or were occupied by farmsteads, roads, ditches or drains, 36,980 acres of irrigable lands were available for crop production.

About 1000 water accounts are active in the district. Of these, slightly less than one-half are farms of 80 acres or more. Water is apportioned to these units on a per-acre basis; in the "prorate" season (March-September), this averages 3.0 acre-feet per acre of slightly less, being 2.75 in 1978. In the off-prorate season, no limit is set. The annual amount of water delivered is commonly 4.5 to 5.0 acre-feet per acre.

Water delivery pricing is at a current rate of \$18.00 per acre-foot. The district tax assessment rate on lands for 1978 is \$9.50 per acre. Water delivery from the Salt River Project facilities is determined by a computer rated Parshall flume measurement, and farm deliveries are measured by the Clausen weir rule and Cox flowmeter. During the 1973-77 period, average annual district water production was 135,000 to 150,000 acre-feet, and water deliveries amounted to 125,000 to 135,000 acre-feet per year.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Roosevelt Water Conservation District is located on the southeastern boundary of the Salt River Project in Maricopa County, and extends from a diversion point northeast of Mesa to the Gila River Indian Reservation southeast of Chandler.

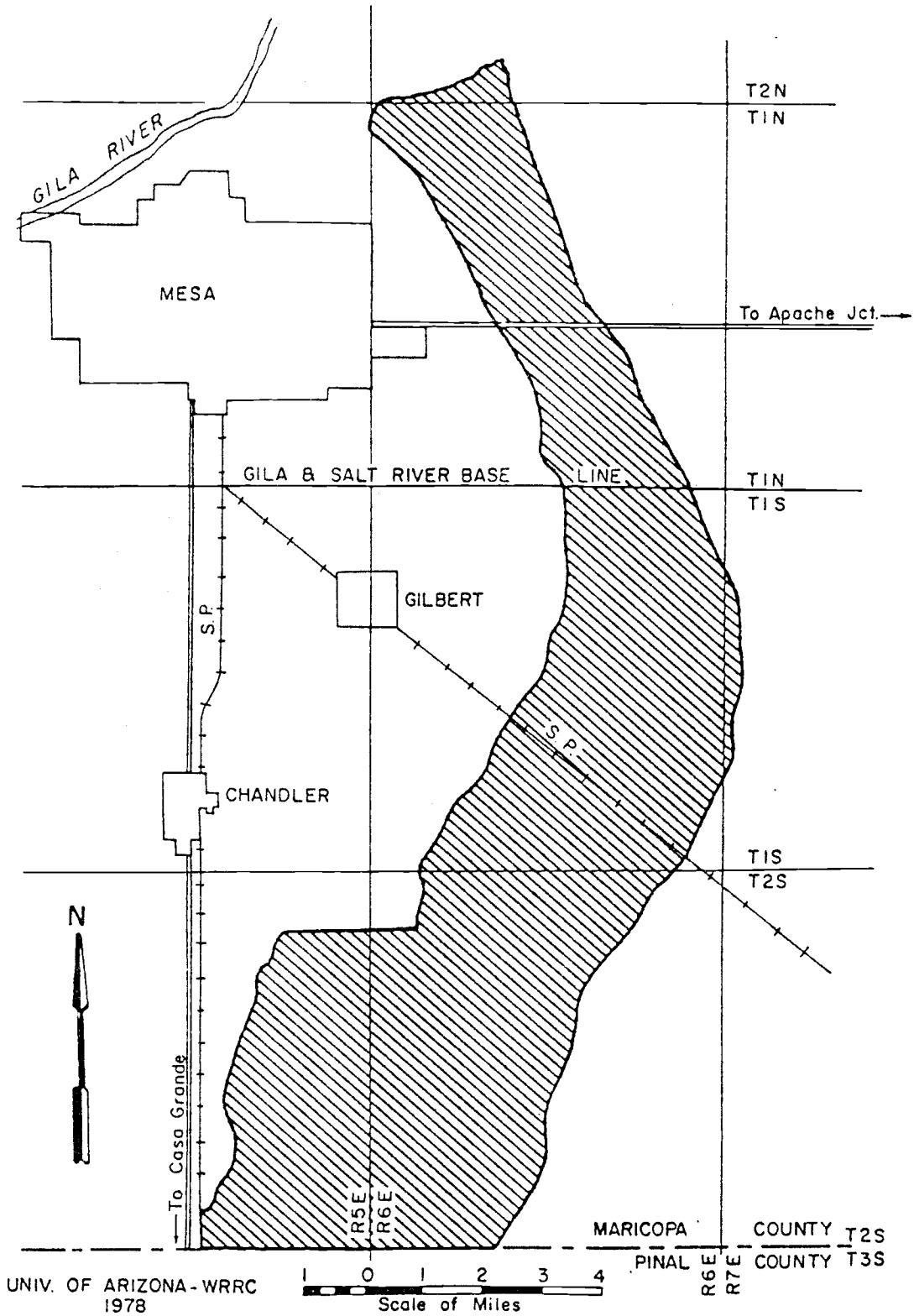
The predecessor of the present district was formed in 1917, when the Auxiliary Eastern Canal Landowners' Association was formed for the purpose of acquiring and utilizing irrigation water obtained through the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association. On September 13, 1920 the Auxiliary Eastern Irrigation District was formed under state statutes, and the name was changed to Roosevelt Water Conservation District in 1924.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Roosevelt Water Conservation District is located on the southeastern boundary of the Salt River Project in Maricopa County, and extends from a diversion point northeast of Mesa to the Gila River Indian Reservation southeast of Chandler.

The predecessor of the present district was formed in 1917, when the Auxiliary Eastern Canal Landowners' Association was formed for the purpose of acquiring and utilizing irrigation water obtained through the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

ROOSEVELT WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



SAN TAN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President and
Manager: David W. Moss
P. O. Box 8
Chandler Heights, Arizona 85227
(602) 988-1151

Secretary: Elenor Moss

Legal Counsel: Vernon Nicholas
Killian Legg and Nicholas Law Offices
9 W. Pepper Place
Mesa, Arizona
(602) 834-9282

The three members of the board of directors are elected on an acreage voting basis. The district employs a zanjero and a person to do maintenance.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

All water is pumped ground water.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns 11 wells; there are no private wells. Twenty-six miles of distribution system, totally lined, are owned by the district.

WATER DELIVERIES

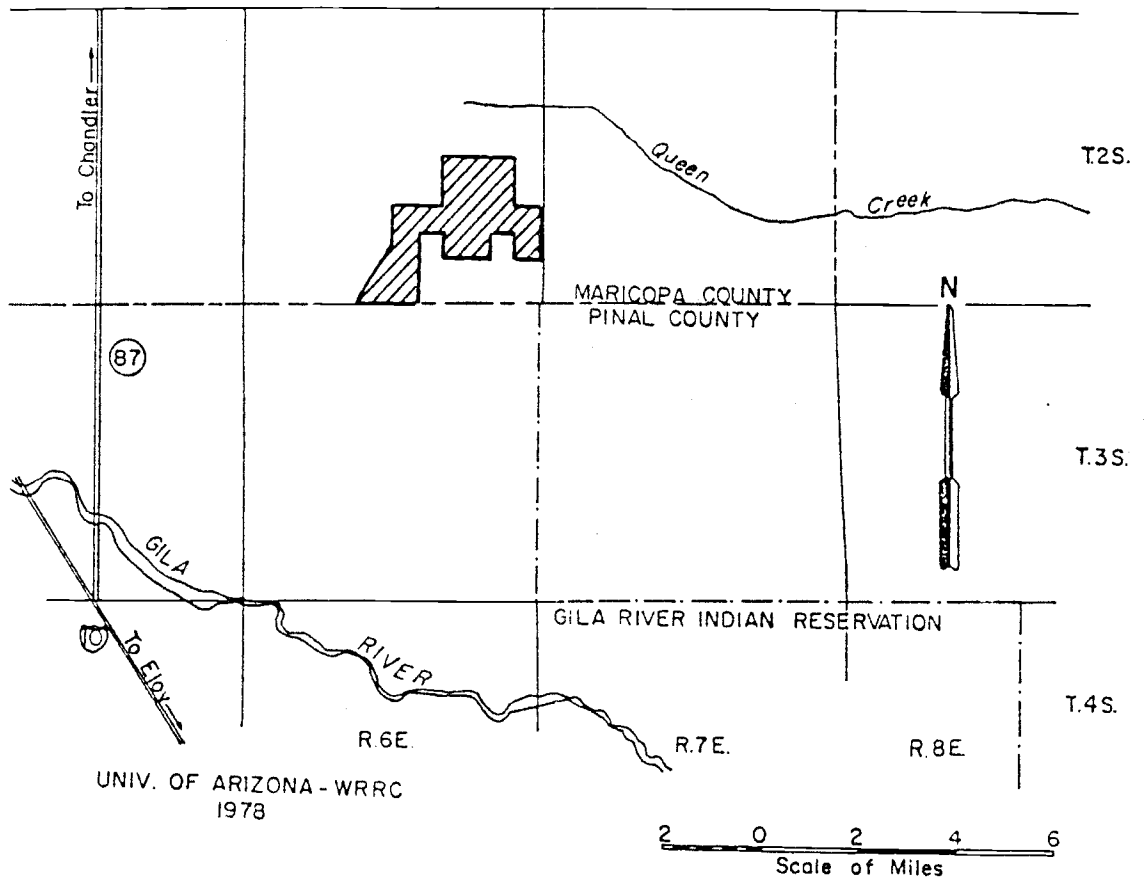
Approximately 10,000 acre-feet of water is pumped by the district annually. One hundred percent of the water is used for irrigation. Nearly all of the 3,185 acres within the district is irrigated. The primary crop is citrus, followed by cotton and potatoes.

The water is metered and users are limited to three acre-feet per acre between April and September. The charge is \$30.00 per acre-foot.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

San Tan Irrigation District was organized in 1965. It is located north of the Gila River Indian Reservation approximately 20 miles west of Florence Junction. Application has been made for Central Arizona Project water.

SAN TAN IRRIGATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



ST. DAVID IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Guy Smith
Rt. 1 Box 100
St. David, Arizona 85630
(602) 586-4534

Secretary: Della Lou Goodman

Legal Counsel: Cochise County Attorney

The district is managed by a three-member board of directors elected on an acreage voting basis. A ditch rider is employed full-time as is the secretary.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Lands are irrigated with water from the San Pedro River, supplemented by ground water pumpage during dryer periods. The surface water appropriation right was perfected by the procedure defined in A.R.S. 45-152.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns and maintains two wells and an earthen dam seven miles south of St. David on the San Pedro River. The main ditch and laterals also are owned by the district.

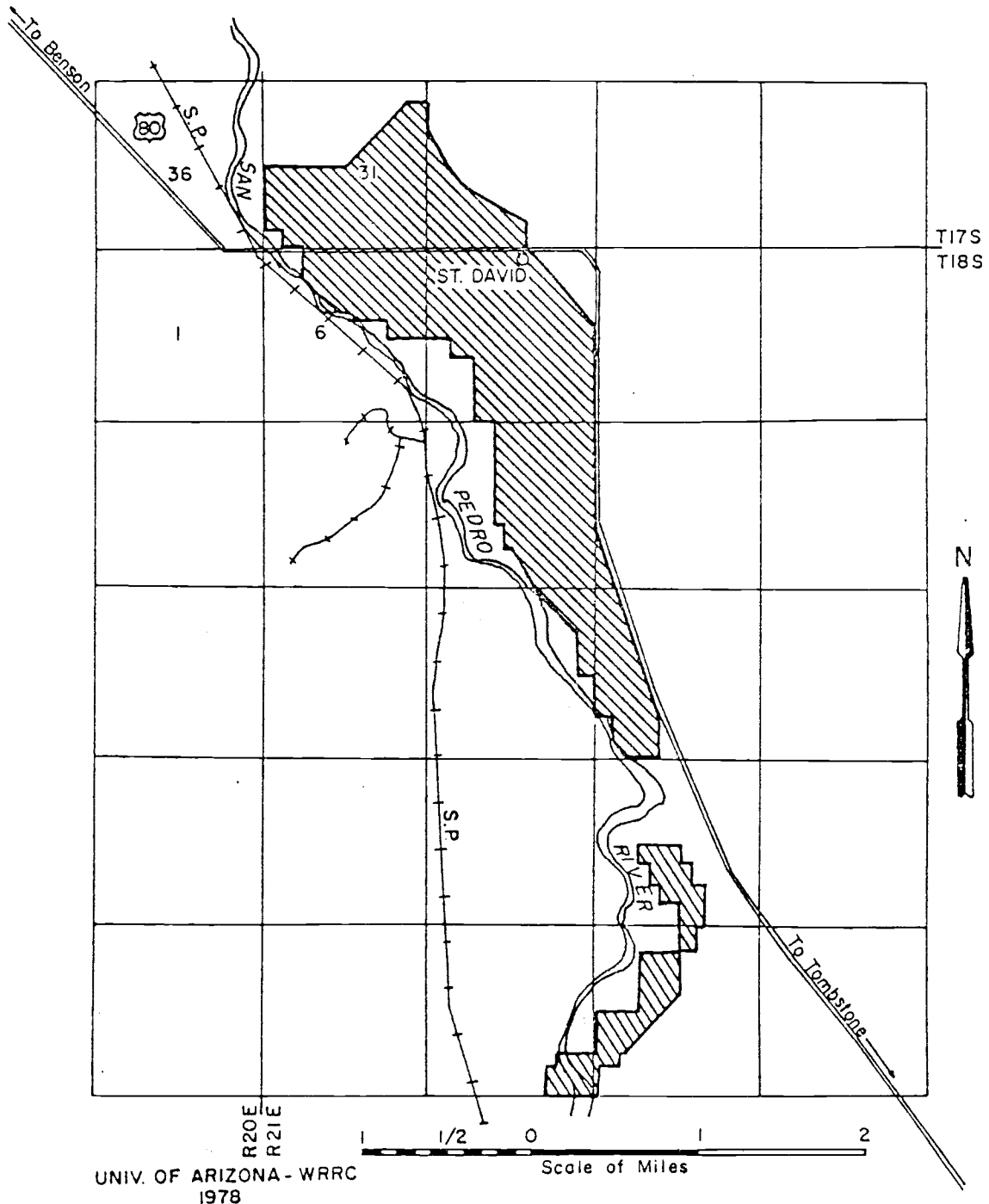
WATER DELIVERIES

Irrigation water is delivered to some 1378 acres per year or 170 farm units. Fescue, alfalfa, permanent pasture and small quantities of corn and grain are the major crops. Irrigators receive water on an average of once every three weeks, each acre allotted one hour of whatever volume flows down the ditch. A basic assessment (\$9.00 in 1978) is made each year to pay distribution costs. Pump water is also delivered by the hour at \$2.50 or \$3.00 (1978) per hour. There are private wells within the district.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district is located in west central Cochise County along the San Pedro River. It was organized in 1936 with an appropriation history prior to 1880.

ST. DAVID IRRIGATION DISTRICT COCHISE COUNTY



ST. JOHNS IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President and
Manager: William L. Amotor
10209 W. Southern Avenue
Tolleson, Arizona 85353

Secretary: Ronald W. Brown
(602) 936-4207

Three persons serve on the board of directors.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

St. Johns lands have river water rights adjudicated under the Benson-Allison Decree for 1,593 acres. The Salt River Project delivered 9,400 acre-feet to St. Johns in 1977 by contract. The district also has the right to buy pump water from the Salt River Project. District wells supplement this source.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns and operates one well. The water supplied is distributed through lined ditches.

WATER DELIVERIES

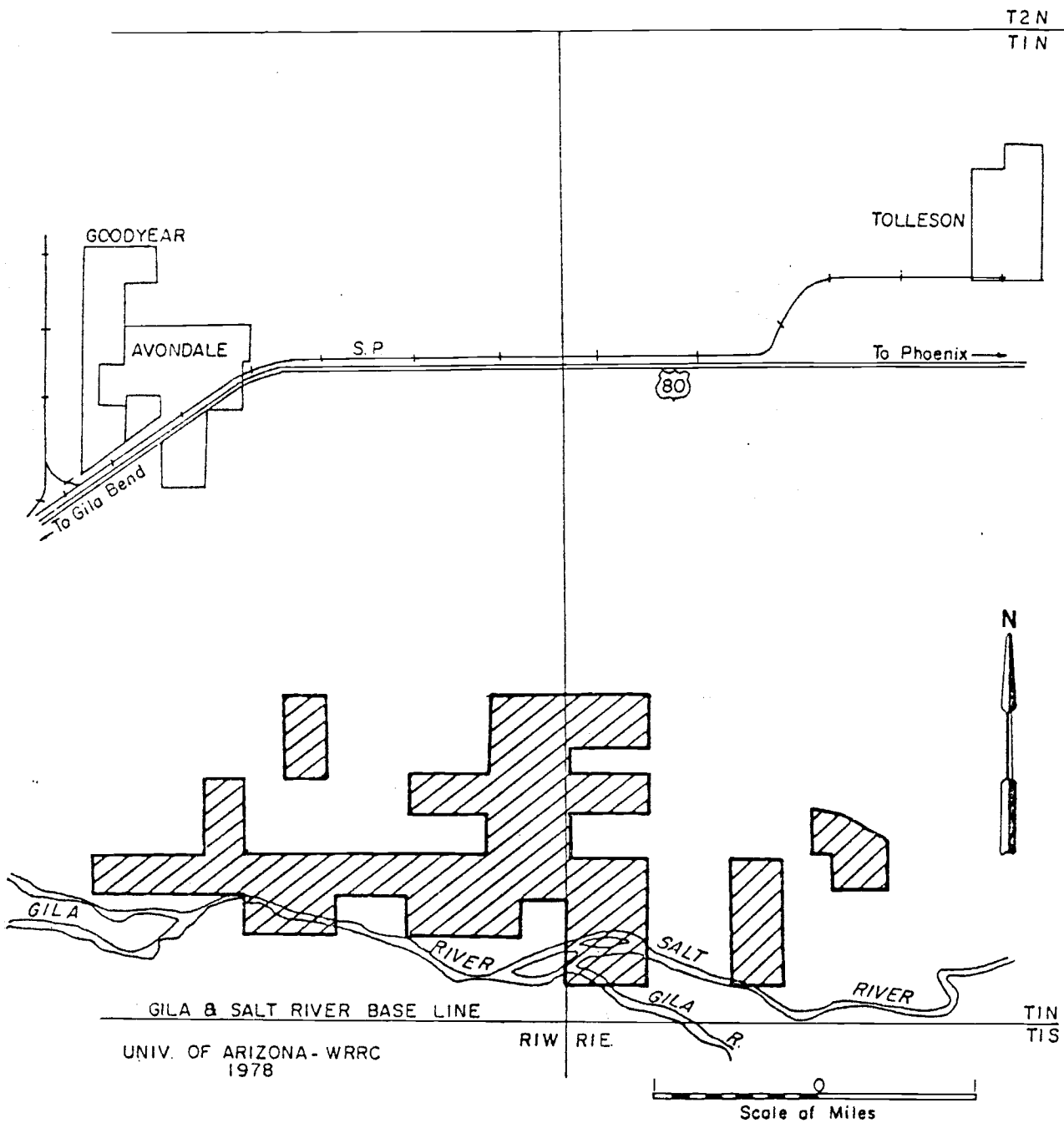
Two thousand acres are served by the district. Approximately five acre-feet per acre are delivered at a cost of \$20 per acre annually. Pump right water may be obtained from the Salt River Project for \$16.00 an acre-foot (1977 price). Farmers receive a normal head for one hour per acre every 14 days during the growing season as the supply permits.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

St. Johns Irrigation District, organized in 1921, is located southwest of Phoenix on 2,900 acres of land. A canal heading on the Salt River served these lands until sometime prior to 1922 when it was washed out. From 1923 to 1928 the St. Johns Canal

obtained water from the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association. The water supplied was derived mainly from pumps except during a six-month period ending in October 1928. Since that time the supply has come from Salt River Project pumps and the district's well.

ST. JOHNS IRRIGATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



SAN CARLOS IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: C. L. Skousen
Secretary: E. R. Wildermuth
District
Manager: Norris M. Soma
P. O. Box 218
Coolidge, Arizona 85228
(602) 723-5408
Legal Counsel: Robert Hurley
111 W. Monroe St.
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

The nine-member board of directors is elected on the basis of one vote per landowner. Only agricultural landowners may vote.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District includes the 50,000 acres of private and public lands of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Water rights for the lands of the District are in the name of the United States as set forth in Landowners' Agreements with the Secretary of the Interior, San Carlos Project, Act of June 7, 1924.

Water sources for the lands include stored water from the San Carlos Reservoir on the Gila River, natural flow of the Gila River and ground water underlying Project lands. The division of water to lands of the Project is set forth in the Gila River Decree (Globe Equity No. 59, 1935). All lands share equally in all of the available stored and pumped water. Normal flow water is delivered on a priority basis.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

All facilities and works of the Project are in the name of the United States. These are divided into three parts -- Joint Works, Indian Works and District Works. The United States,

through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, operates and maintains the Joint Works, which are those that are used jointly by the District and Indian parts of the Project. The Indian Works are those used solely for Indian lands and the District Works are those used only for District lands.

Waters of the Gila River for lands of the Project are diverted at the Ashurst-Hayden Diversion Dam on the Gila River about ten miles east of Florence.

Repayment of the District's share of the construction costs of the Project is by terms of a Repayment Contract entered into between the District and the United States June 8, 1931.

WATER DELIVERIES

Total irrigable area in the District is 50,000 acres. According to the 1977 District crop and acreage reports, the net acreage cropped was 20,222 acres. With the addition of some fall plantings and subdivision irrigation, total irrigated acreage was 23,210 acres. The 10-year average number of acres irrigated during 1968-77 was approximately 33,000 acres.

An apportionment of water is made to the irrigated lands early in each calendar year based upon the amount of stored and pumped water available, at that time, reduced by the anticipated conveyance losses. As additional supply becomes available during the year the apportionment is increased. Normal flow in the river system is additionally available to lands covered by the priority schedule during each 10-day delivery period.

The District per-acre assessment covers repayment of construction cost and cost of operation and maintenance, and entitles each acre to 2.0 acre-feet per acre if available in a given year. This assessment was \$17.50 per acre in 1977. A charge of \$1.50 was made for the third acre-foot and \$3.00 for the fourth, if available. As water orders are placed, delivery requirements are figured at the approximate rate of 5 cubic feet per second (cfs) per order, which is considered to be a normal "head" of water.

The 1967-76 ten-year average quantity of water diverted to the District, from both pumped and gravity systems, was about 159,500 acre-feet per year, and the quantity delivered to the lands was about 104,400 acre-feet or 65 percent of annual diversions.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Ashurst-Hayden diversion works was authorized by an Act of Congress dated May 18, 1916 known as the Florence-Casa Grande Irrigation Project. The Act also approved the construction of a delivery system to deliver water to works irrigating 35,000 acres of Indian land and 27,000 acres of private lands.

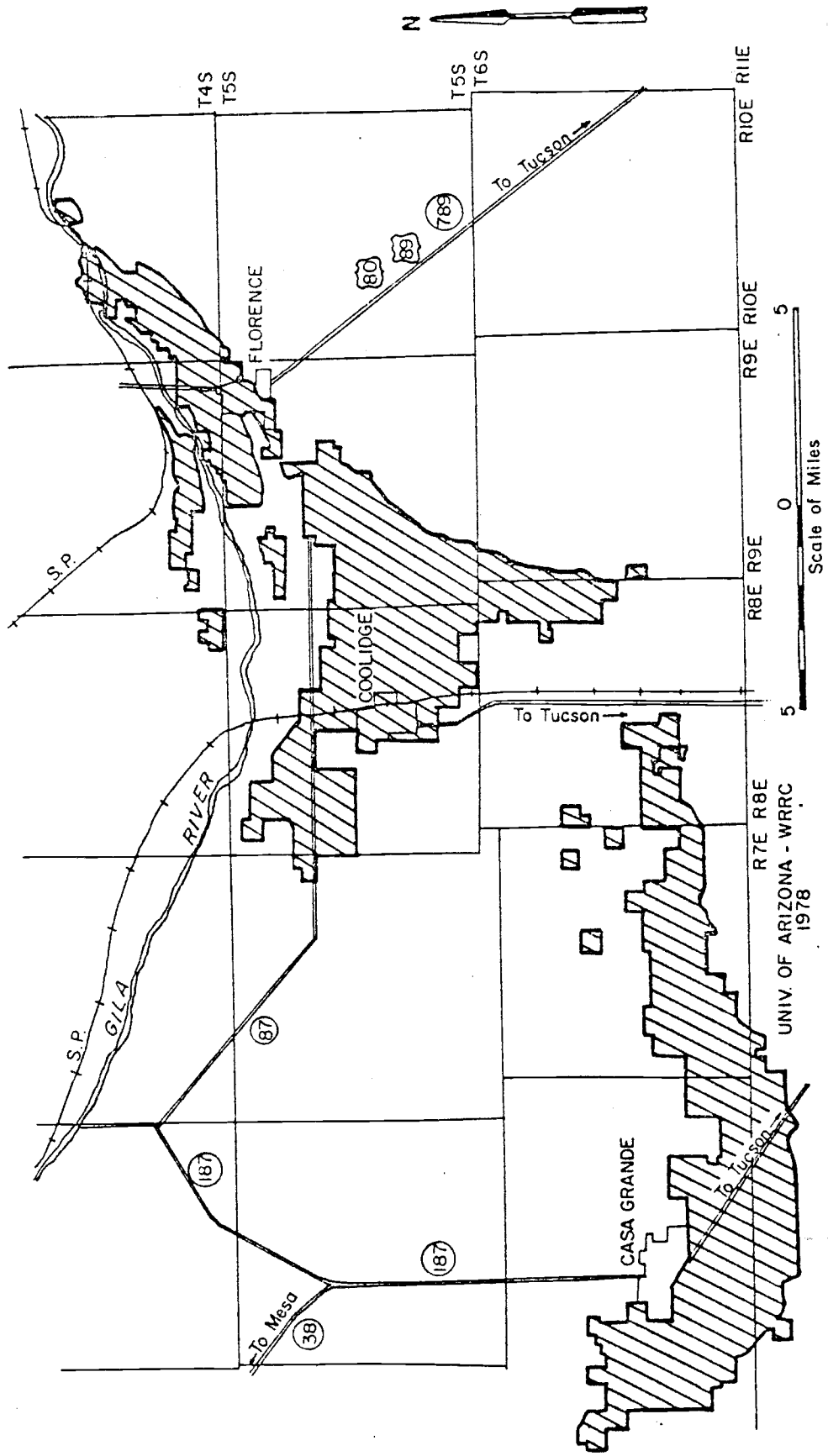
The San Carlos Project was authorized by an Act of Congress approved June 7, 1924, commonly called the San Carlos Act. The Act provided, among other things, that Coolidge Dam be constructed, that a District be formed under State law, and that an appropriate repayment contract be executed by said District.

An Act of Congress of March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200) authorized development of electric power at Coolidge Dam and authorized the consolidation of the Florence-Casa Grande Project with the San Carlos Project. One hundred thousand acres of land were subsequently designated for inclusion in the Project.

The organization of the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District was completed July 16, 1928, under Arizona law providing for the organization of irrigation districts. A Repayment Contract was executed on June 8, 1931, under which the District landowners are obligated to repay to the government, in annual installments, one-half of all Project construction costs.

Conflicts regarding relative water use from the Gila River system in the San Carlos Project area and in the upper valleys (Duncan-Virden and Safford Valleys) were resolved by litigation in U. S. District Court, resulting in the Gila River Decree (Globe Equity No. 59. 1935). The Decree set forth a method of apportionment and a priority schedule of rights in waters of the river, and provided administration of the Decree by a Commissioner. Certain issues regarding disposition of waters from tributary watersheds have remained unresolved.

SAN CARLOS IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT PINAL COUNTY



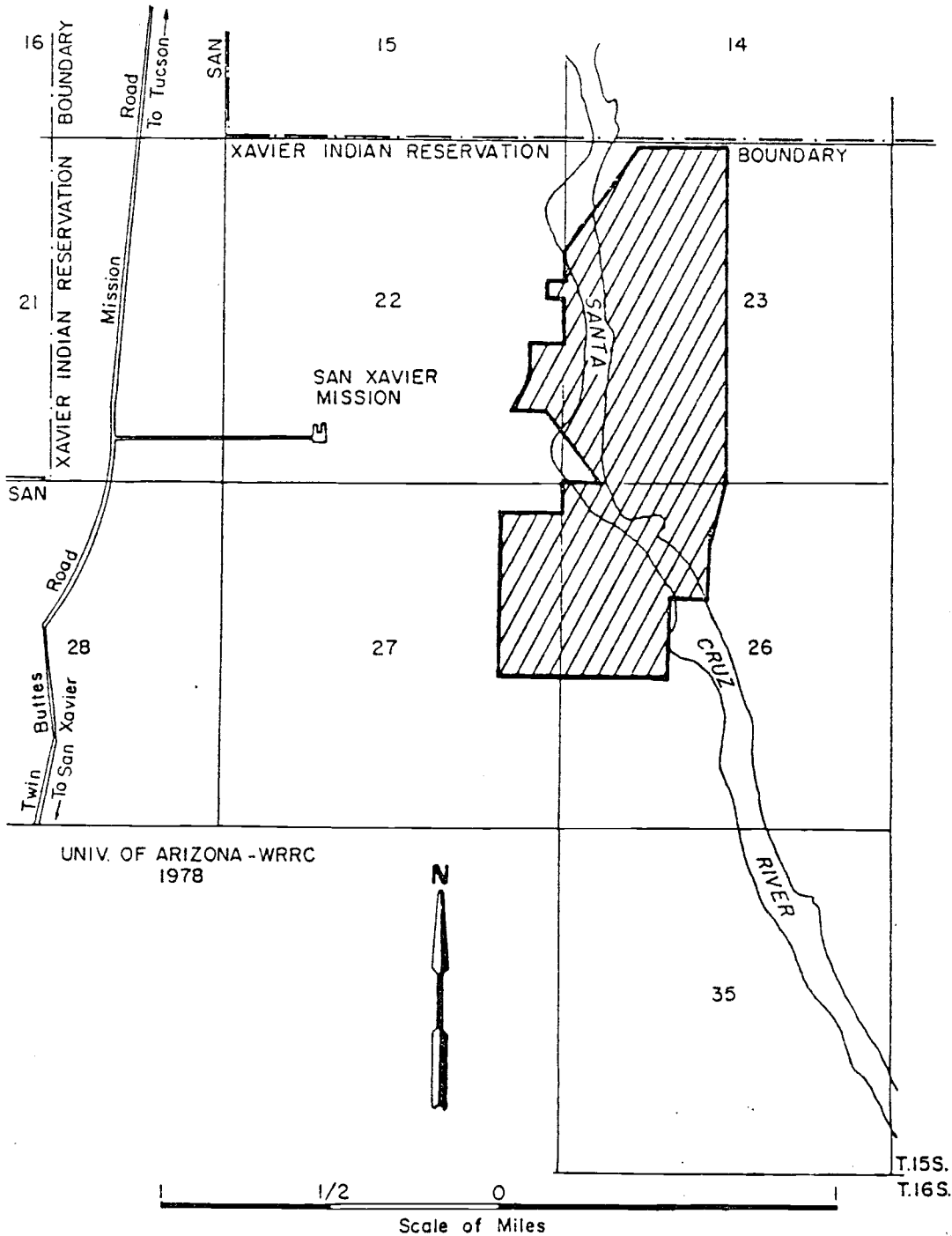
SANTA CRUZ VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT
(Inactive)

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Prior to a split in 1952, lands within this district were part of the Flowing Wells Irrigation District. At that time, however, landowners with property adjacent to the Tucson Mountains and along the Santa Cruz River decided to form a separate organization, the Santa Cruz Valley Irrigation District (see Flowing Wells Irrigation District).

In the latter 1960's the district began to furnish domestic water. The City of Tucson annexed lands in the area and bought out the district.

SANTA CRUZ IRRIGATION DISTRICT PIMA COUNTY



SHOW LOW-SILVER CREEK WATER CONSERVATION
AND POWER DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Ira Willis
(602) 536-4402

Manager: Edwin Solberg
Box 121
Snowflake, Arizona 85937

Secretary: Leon Palmer

Three persons serve on the board of directors, elected on an acreage voting basis. The district has one part-time employee in addition to the manager.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The district is dependent upon surface water from Show Low Creek and flood waters and a spring forming what is locally called White Mountain Lake. Water rights to this surface-water source date from the 1880's. Ground water supplements the surface-water source.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns and operates Daggs Reservoir (damming the spring and flood waters) and Lone Pine Dam on Show Low Creek. Five wells are district owned, whereas there are many privately owned wells within its boundaries.

WATER DELIVERIES

Approximately 2,500 acres are irrigated with water delivered by the district. Distribution is on a twelve-day rotation basis with the available volume apportioned per-acre. The water is measured by weir.

The price of the water depends upon actual district operating costs which in 1977 came to \$22.00 per acre.

Gardening, pasture, alfalfa, corn and some small grains represent the crops for which the bulk of the water is used. There are no domestic users.

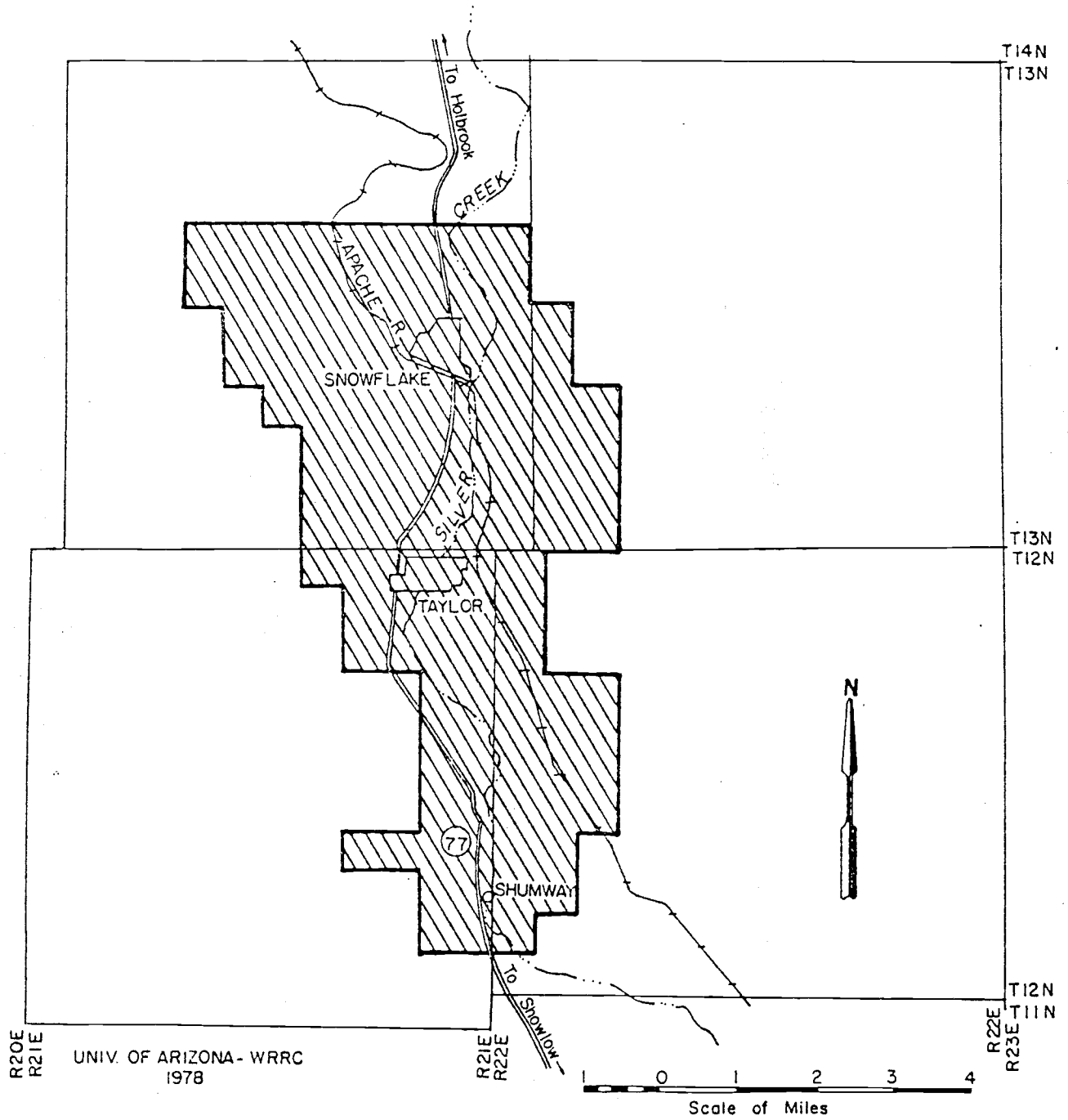
ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district is located about 30 miles south of Holbrook and contains approximately 3,000 acres including the Snowflake, Taylor and Shumway communities. Irrigation began in the Snowflake and Taylor Valleys around 1882 with diversions from Silver Creek by the Snowflake-Taylor Irrigation Company. Storage and conservation of flows on Silver Creek were started in 1894 with construction of Flake Ranch Reservoir. Two east Taylor reservoirs were added in 1898 and the Daggs Reservoir was finished in 1911.

In 1934 the company reorganized as the Show Low-Silver Creek Water Conservation and Power District in order to finance Lone Pine Dam on Show Low Creek (U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1965). Presently, the Lone Pine and Daggs Dams are the only two in use.

The district is also known as the Silver Creek Irrigation District. Operating costs are collected through the district office rather than by the County Board of Supervisors' office.

SILVER CREEK IRRIGATION DISTRICT NAVAJO COUNTY



SILVER BELL IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Werner G. Goering
202 E. Speedway
Tucson, Arizona 85705
(602) 299-1900

Legal Counsel: William D. Baker
Rawlins, Ellis, Burris and
Kiewit, Attorneys
Suite 2300, Valley Center
Phoenix, Arizona 85073
(602) 257-5700

WATER SOURCES AND RIGHTS

Ground water is the sole water source in the area.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

There is no consolidated distribution system and all pumps are privately owned.

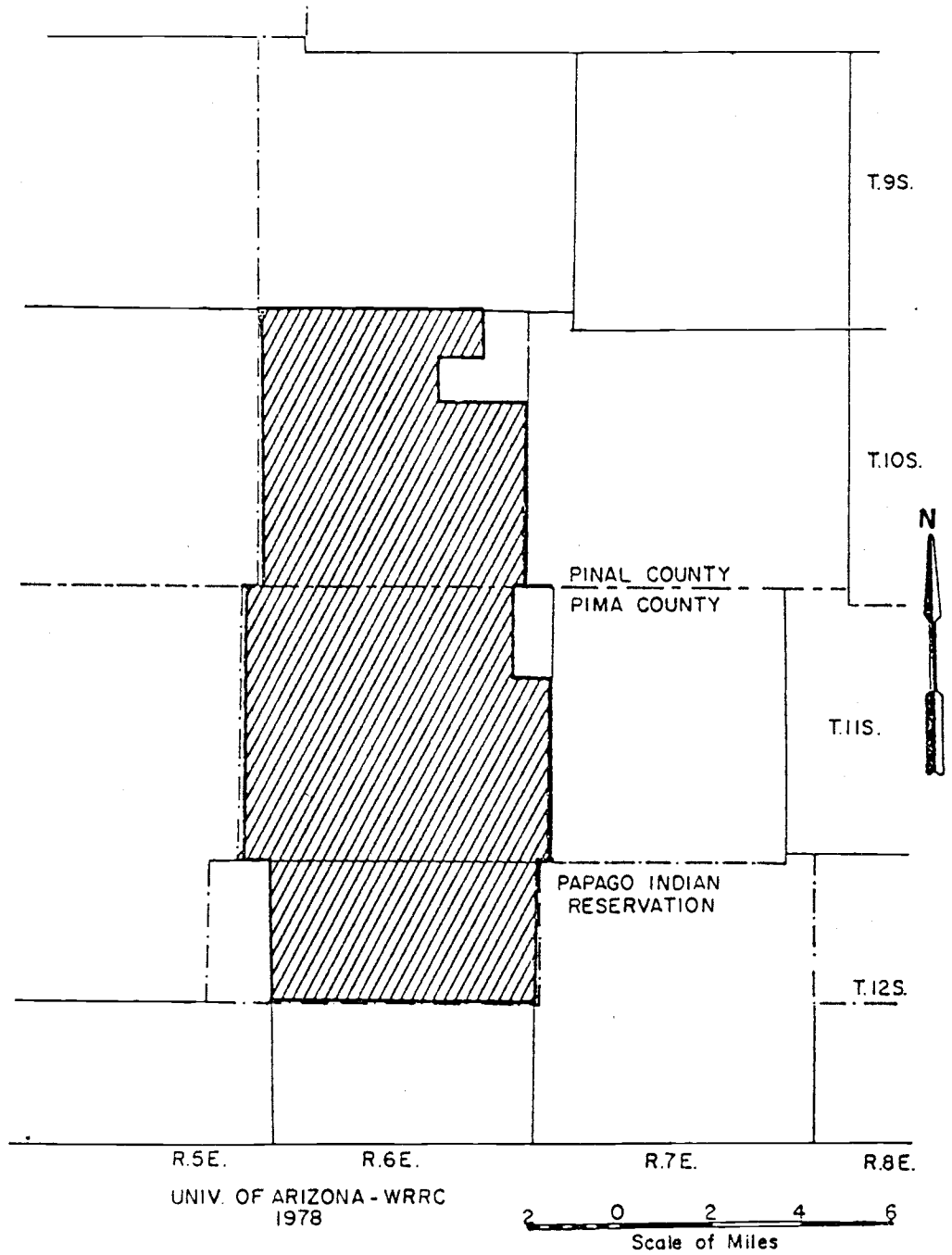
WATER DELIVERIES

No data are available on private pumping volumes.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Silver Bell Irrigation and Drainage District was organized in December 1969 for the purpose of contracting for Central Arizona Project water. The district includes some 3,400 acres.

SILVER BELL IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT
PINAL-PIMA COUNTY



TONOPAH IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: J. L. Golightly, Jr.
1730 N. Stapley Dr.
Mesa, Arizona

Manager: None

Secretary: William M. Odum
Star Route
Tonopah, Arizona

Legal Counsel: James H. Green, Jr.
32 Luhrs Arcade
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
(602) 252-5788

The three directors on the board are elected on a one-vote-per-land-owner basis.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Private wells are the sole source of irrigation water in the district.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district itself owns none of the supply or distribution facilities.

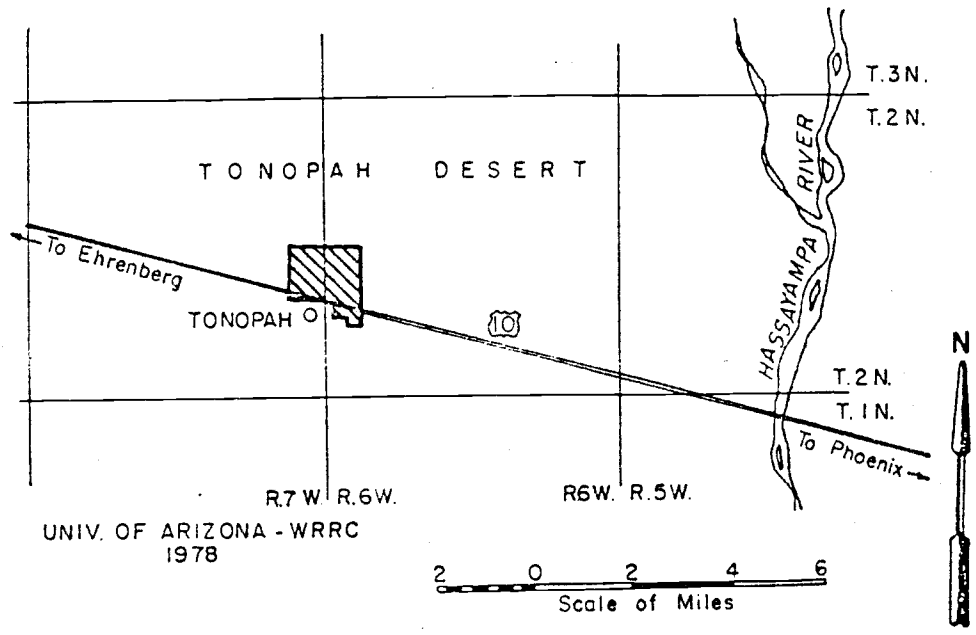
WATER DELIVERIES

No water is delivered by the district; each operator pumps from private wells.

ORGANIZATION HISTORY

The district, located approximately 40 miles west of Phoenix, was formed in 1977 to apply for Central Arizona Project water. Its boundaries encompass over 40,000 acres of land, approximately 16,000 of which is cultivated. Major crops in the area are cotton and alfalfa with some wheat and safflower.

TONOPAH IRRIGATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



UNIT B IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President and
Manager: James Vance
Box 31M
Somerton, Arizona 85350
(602) 627-2244

Secretary: Eldon Rodieck

Legal Counsel: Tom Choules
P. O. Box 5030
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 783-8321

Three persons serve on the board of directors. To become a director, a landowner must own a minimum of four acres. The voting system is that of one vote per landowner. Four persons are employed by the district.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The source of water is the Colorado River by contract with the Secretary of the Interior. The district has a water right to 100 cubic feet per second (cfs) of flow.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The water supply for the district is diverted at Imperial Dam. The water is delivered in the Gila Gravity Main Canal to a lift unit east of Yuma where it is pumped to the mesa. From there it flows to the district in the "A" Canal. The distribution system within the district is lined.

The district was originally served from the East Main Canal of the Yuma Project by a 72-foot pump lift. In 1953, the source of water supply was changed to the Gila Project.

There are private domestic wells in the district but no district or private irrigation wells.

WATER DELIVERIES

Of the 3,406 irrigable acres in the district, (this includes some Warren Act lands) 3,301 acres were irrigated in 1977. Approximately 32,733 acre-feet of water was delivered to farms and a 7½-acre subdivision. Citrus acreage was 2,350 with alfalfa and cotton of secondary importance (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1978).

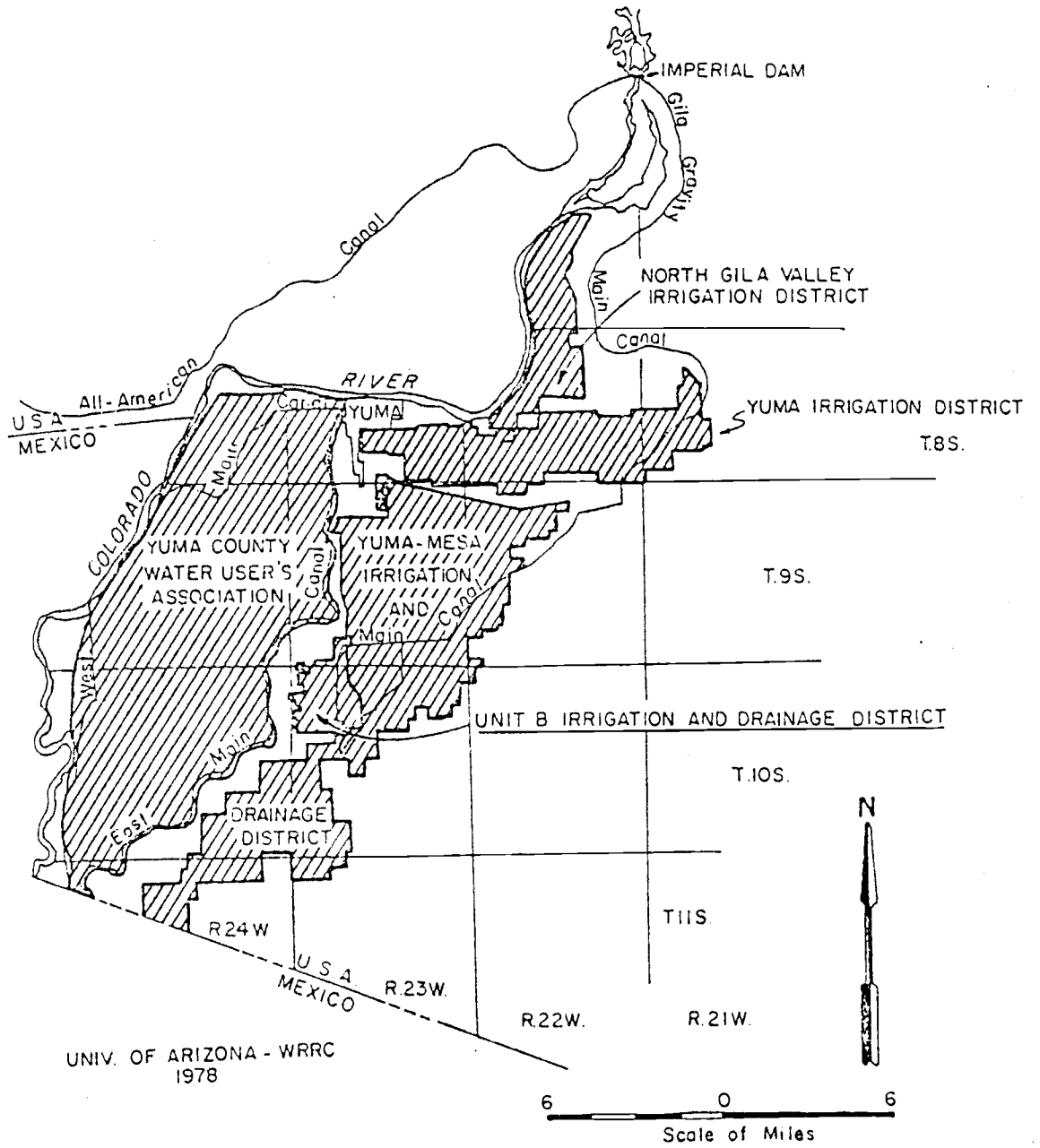
Irrigators order water several days ahead and the zanjero allocates the flow on the basis of the orders and crop requirements. Each landowner, in 1978, is charged a basic fee for six acre-feet at \$4.00 an acre-foot in addition to the repayment assessment of \$8.75. The next four acre-feet are optional and cost \$4.25 per acre-foot. Beyond 10 acre-feet, the charge is \$5.00.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Unit B Irrigation and Drainage District, known as the Yuma Auxiliary Unit of the Gila Project, lies about eight miles south of Yuma and includes mesa land lying between the flood plain of the Colorado River and the Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District.

The district was organized April 29, 1947, with 3,276 acres having water rights. Prior to 1947 the project was operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. The area was included in the plans for the Yuma Project of 1911 but construction of the delivery facilities was halted until 1917 when Units A, B, C, and D of the Yuma Auxiliary Project were authorized. Owing to fund limitations, Unit B was the only one developed.

YUMA AND NORTH GILA VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICTS
 UNIT B AND
 YUMA - MESA IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT
 YUMA COUNTY



WELLTON-MOHAWK IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL:

President: Jimmy Naquin

Manager-
Secretary: C. L. Gould
Route 1, Box 19
Wellton, Arizona 85356
(602) 785-3351

Legal Counsel: Tom Choules
P. O. Box 5030
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 783-8321

Nine persons serve on the board of directors. To be elected, a landowner must own a minimum of 10 acres. Voting is based on the one-vote-per-landowner system. Approximately 90 persons are employed by the District in the water and power divisions.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The Colorado River is the source of irrigation water for the District; water is diverted at Imperial Dam and conveyed eastward to the District. Water allocation is based on contracts with the Secretary of the Interior.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

From the main diversion point at Imperial Dam, water is conveyed to the District via the Gila Gravity Main and Wellton-Mohawk Canals, then is delivered to the western part of the District by the Dome Canal, the central part by the Wellton Canal, and to the eastern and boundary areas by the Texas Hill and Mohawk Canals. Three major pumping plants lift the water to elevations enabling gravity flow to serve all farm areas. The distribution system in total contains about 305 miles of concrete lined canals and 70 miles of concrete-lined drainage channels.

A system of drainage wells has been installed to pump relatively saline water from the district; the drainage water is discharged

through the Main Outlet Drain and its extension to the Colorado River near Morelos Dam. In 1977 the drainage discharge was about 205,800 acre-feet.

WATER DELIVERIES

According to the 1977 Crop Production Report of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation (1978a), the District includes 75,000 acres classed as irrigable, of which 65,849 acres were in "irrigable area for service." The first four acre-feet per year delivered to each acre is an obligation to the land and is priced currently at \$5 per acre-foot; additional increments of water are priced on a progressive scale.

The 1977 supply of water diverted to the District for farm delivery was approximately 430,900 acre-feet, or about six acre-feet/acre. Net water after return flow credit was 225,100 acre-feet.

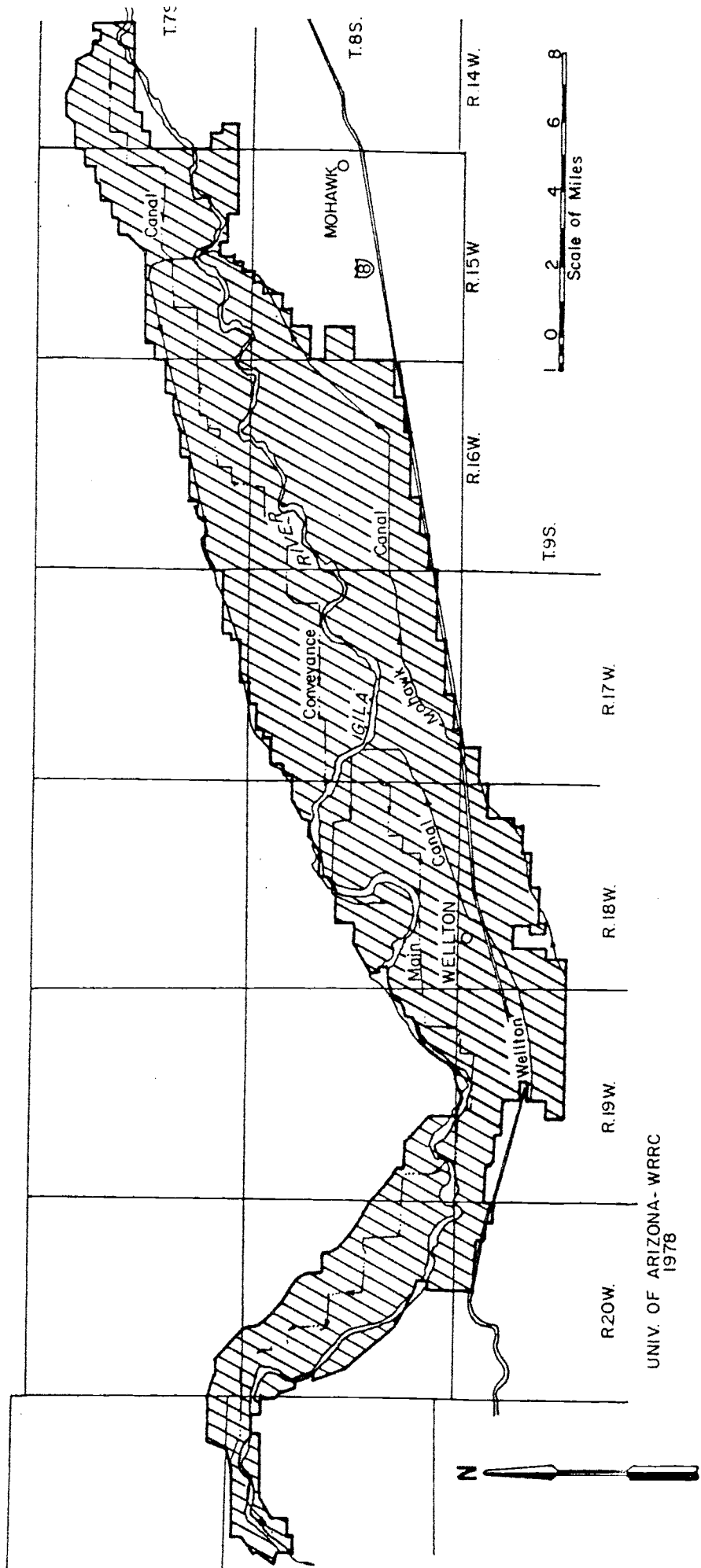
ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District occupies the Wellton-Mohawk Division of the Gila Project of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. It is located in the valley of the Gila River and extends east-west about 50 miles, the westerly end being at a point approximately 15 miles east of Yuma.

The Wellton-Mohawk Division of the Gila Project was authorized by Congress in 1947, and the present Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District was formed in 1957. The District holds a contract with the United States for water supply from the Colorado River and for repayment of construction of the Conveyance and distribution system.

The District is divided into three operating divisions, from which water orders are placed through the zanjeros and the Water-master.

WELLTON-MOHAWK IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT
 YUMA COUNTY



UNIV. OF ARIZONA - WRRRC
 1978

WENDEN PECAN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Jackie A. Meck
P. O. Box 668
Buckeye, Arizona 85326
(602) 932-0139

Secretary: Verlyne C. Meck

Legal Counsel: Allen L. Feinstein
Daughton, Feinstein, and Wilson,
Attorneys
1840 First National Bank Plaza
100 W. Washington St.
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
(602) 254-5071

Three persons serve on the board of directors, elected on a one-vote-per-acre basis. The district has no employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water is the source of supply for the district.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The wells and distribution systems are privately owned. In the future, members of the district hope to have the facilities in district ownership.

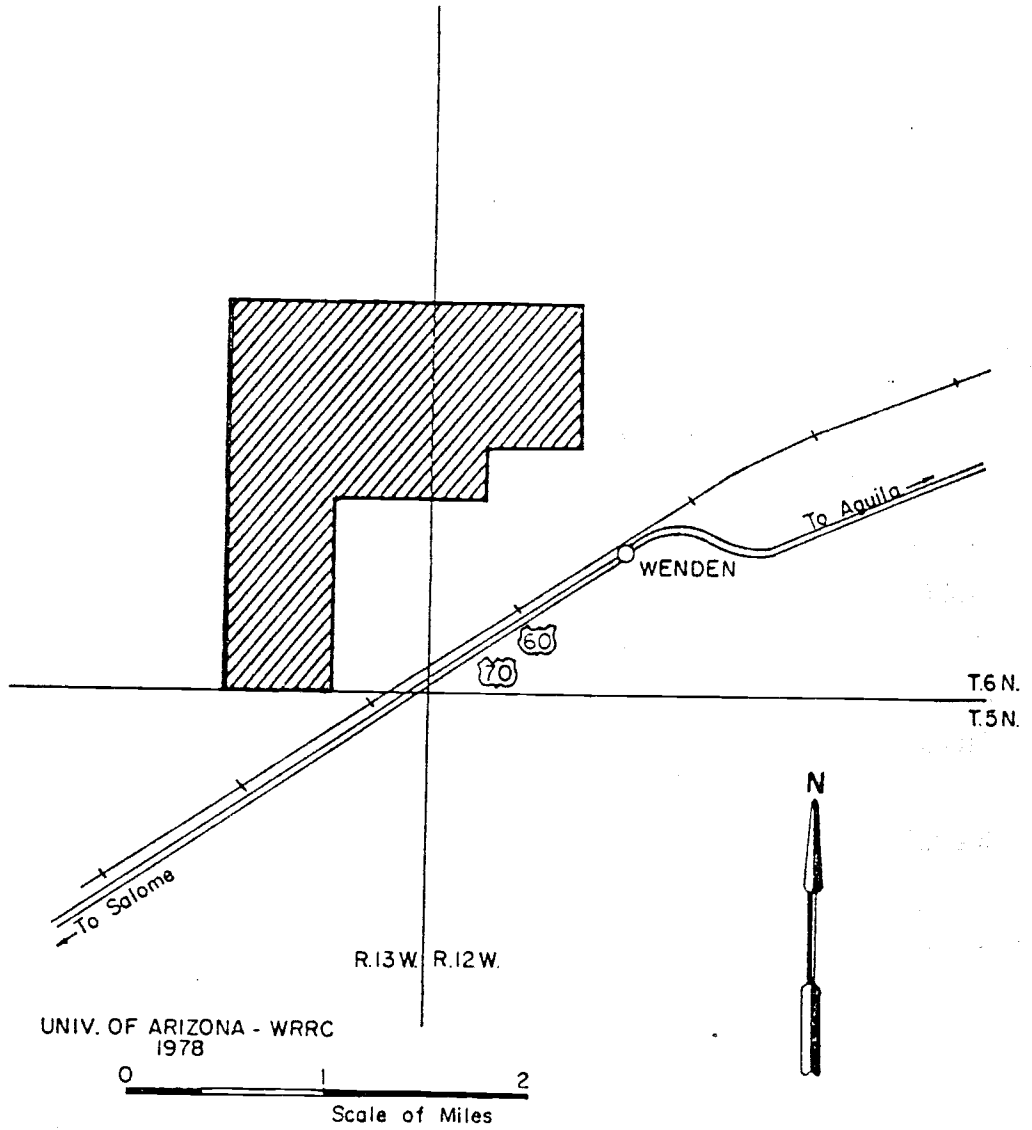
WATER DELIVERIES

Approximately 1,350 acres of pecan trees and cotton are irrigated. The private nature of the water use precludes estimating total water use.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district was formed in May 1975 for the purpose of protecting the shared water supply in the area. Thirteen thousand acres in the east central part of Yuma County are included within district boundaries.

WENDEN PECAN IRRIGATION DISTRICT
YUMA COUNTY



WESTERN MEADOWS IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Edward M. Adams
(602) 938-2717

Secretary: Gary Maitland

Treasurer: Althea Dixon
4121 Yorkshire
Glendale, Arizona
(602) 938-4534

Legal Counsel: Larry Laughlin
Carson, Messinger, Elliot, Laughlin and Ragan
1400 United Bank Building
3550 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
(602) 264-2261

Three persons serve on the board of directors, elected on a one-vote-per-landowner basis.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water is the supply source.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district owns and operates one well at Yorkshire Drive and 35th Avenue in Glendale and owns a wellsite at 35th Avenue and Union Hills Drive.

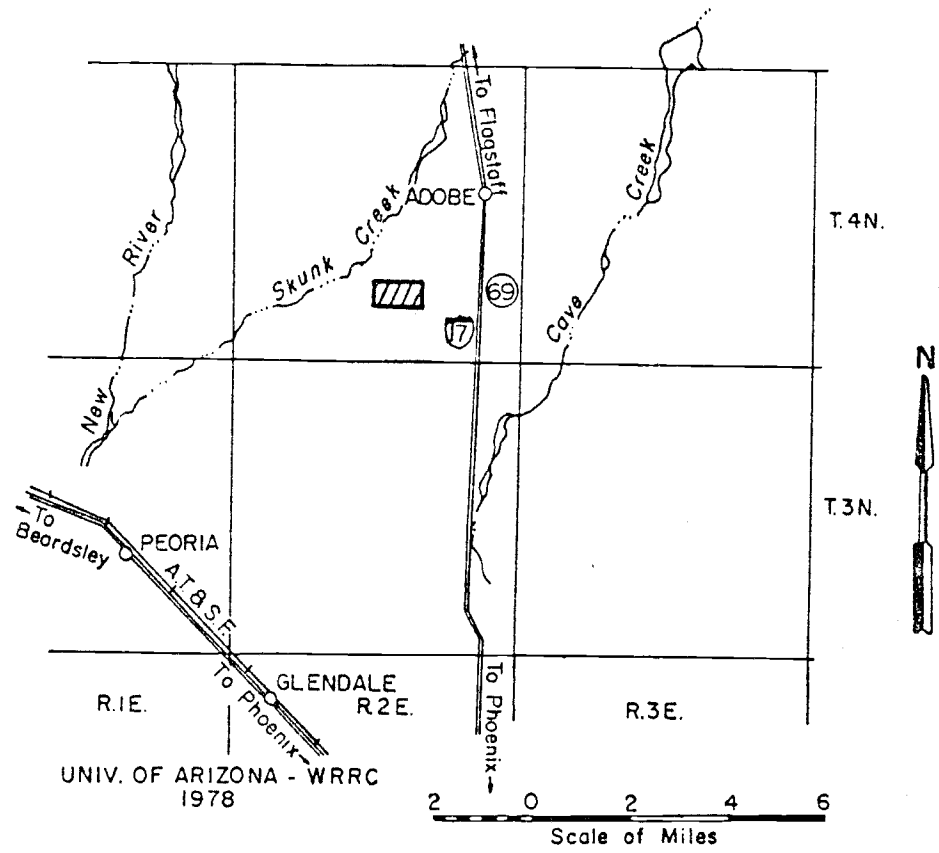
WATER DELIVERIES

District boundaries encompass 280 acres wherein primarily pasture and some lawns are delivered water. The district distributes no domestic water.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district is bounded by Union Hills Drive, 35th Avenue, Yorkshire Drive, 41st Avenue, Westcott Drive and 43rd Avenue, Glendale. Western Meadows Irrigation, Inc. was the district's predecessor; the reorganization occurred in 1977.

WESTERN MEADOWS IRRIGATION DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY



WOODRUFF IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Philip Bowler
Woodruff, Arizona 85942
(602) 524-3985

Secretary: Mary Knight

Legal Counsel: Max Gardner
John, Gardner and Hall Law Offices
Holbrook, Arizona

Three persons serve on the board of directors. Voting is undertaken on an acreage basis. The district has no employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The district has an appropriative right to divert from the Little Colorado River which dates from around 1890. Ground water supplements the river source.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

Irrigation water is supplied from a pump in the Little Colorado River and a ground-water well. Thirteen dams have been constructed and lost at various times on the Little Colorado and its tributaries, the latest of which is located on Silver Creek three miles above Woodruff. Plans exist to repair this dam and lay plastic pipe from it to the distribution system. The district is replacing the entire open ditch system with plastic pipe.

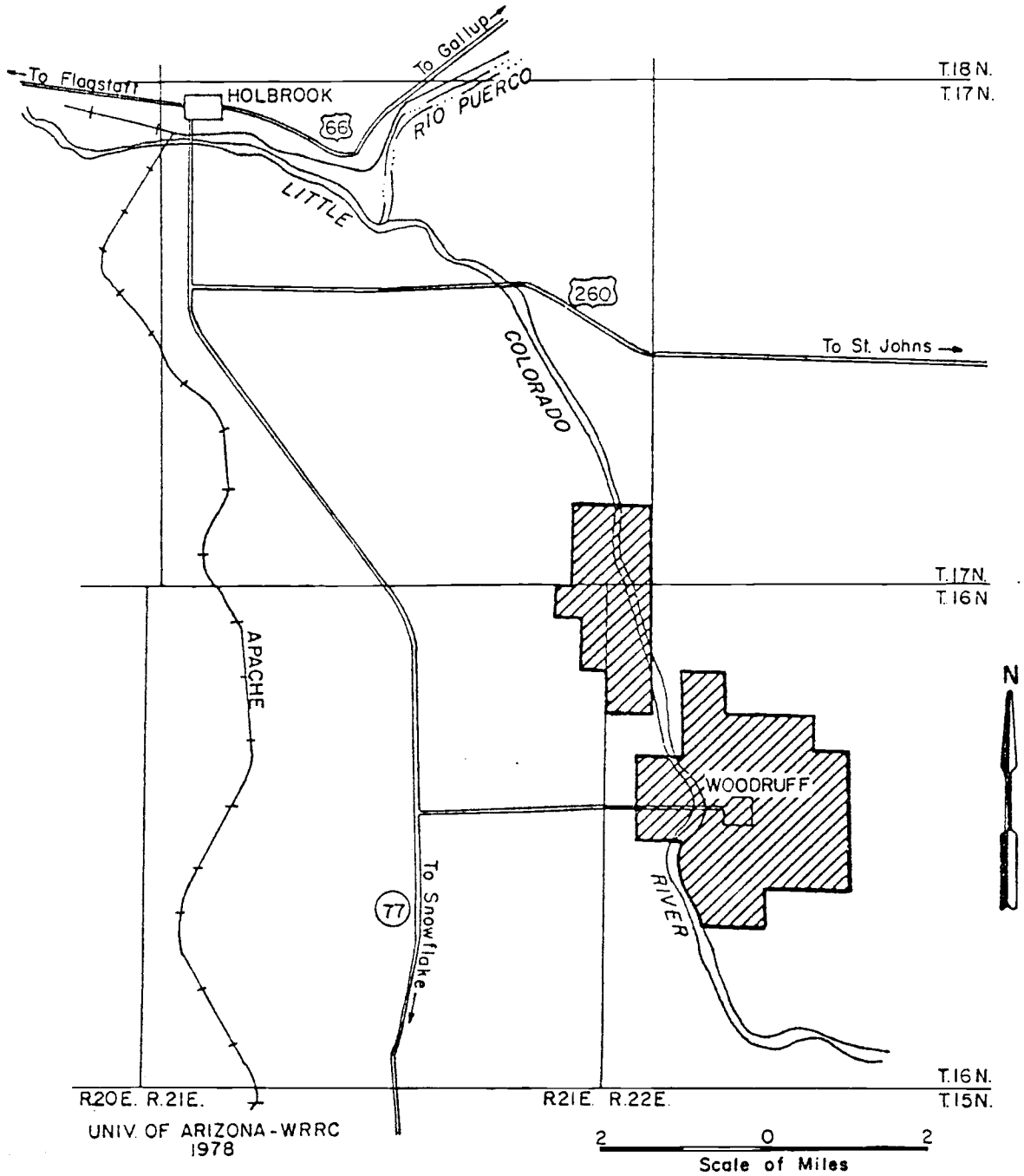
WATER DELIVERIES

Approximately 550 acres of truck crops, pasture, and alfalfa are served irrigation water by the district. No domestic water is provided. Members of the district receive water upon request at a cost of \$1.60 per hour for river water (the pumping-rate being greater than that of ground-water) and \$1.00 per hour for ground water. There are also private wells within the district.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The district, located on the Little Colorado River at Woodruff, was organized in 1922. Preceding it was the Woodruff Irrigation Company which first appropriated water in 1898.

WOODRUFF IRRIGATION DISTRICT NAVAJO COUNTY



YUMA IRRIGATION DISTRICT

PERSONNEL:

President: W. R. Whitten
Manager: Dan Hotel
9510 Avenue 7E or P. O. Box 5030
Yuma, Arizona 85364 Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 726-1047
Secretary: Maxine Thompson
Legal Counsel: James Rolle, Jr.
350 W. 16th
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 783-7895

The board of directors is comprised of three persons elected on a one-vote-per-landowner basis. In addition to the manager, six other employees are engaged as ditch riders, maintenance crew and office manager.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The Colorado River water right of the District is predicated upon a contract with the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Reclamation Act of 1902. The Reauthorization Act of July 30, 1947, allotted Colorado River water to the South Gila Valley District for 8,881 irrigable acres. The surface supply is supplemented with ground water.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

As part of the "Gila Project," the District receives water from the infrastructure comprised of Imperial Dam, the Gila Desilting Works, and the Gila Gravity Main Canal. The District owns and maintains approximately 8 miles of lined open ditch and 25 miles of underground pipeline. Three supply wells are operated by the District and four pump drainage outlets exist. In addition, there are many private wells.

WATER DELIVERIES

From 30 to 35 farm units which include some 10,525 agricultural acres are served by the district. (Approximately 370 acres are in urban, suburban or industrial development.) In 1977, the net supply to the district from the Colorado River was 60,981 acre-feet and, given operational and transportation losses, the quantity delivered to the farms was 58,536 acre-feet (U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1978b). From 1970 to 1976, an average of 18,600 acre-feet per year of ground water was pumped (U. S. Geological Survey, 1977). Drainage wells pumped an average of 57,185 acre-feet per year between 1971 and 1976.

Water must be ordered 72 hours in advance by the district and the farmers must order 72 hours ahead from the district. Water meters are used to measure flow in open ditches. Normal head is 12-15 cfs and irrigators may keep it for as long as they find it necessary. A base charge of \$16 per acre entitles an irrigator to 5 acre-feet. Additional water is delivered for \$3 per acre-foot.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Yuma Irrigation District, known as the South Gila Valley Unit with respect to the Bureau of Reclamation Gila Project, includes lands south of the Gila River immediately east of Yuma, Arizona.

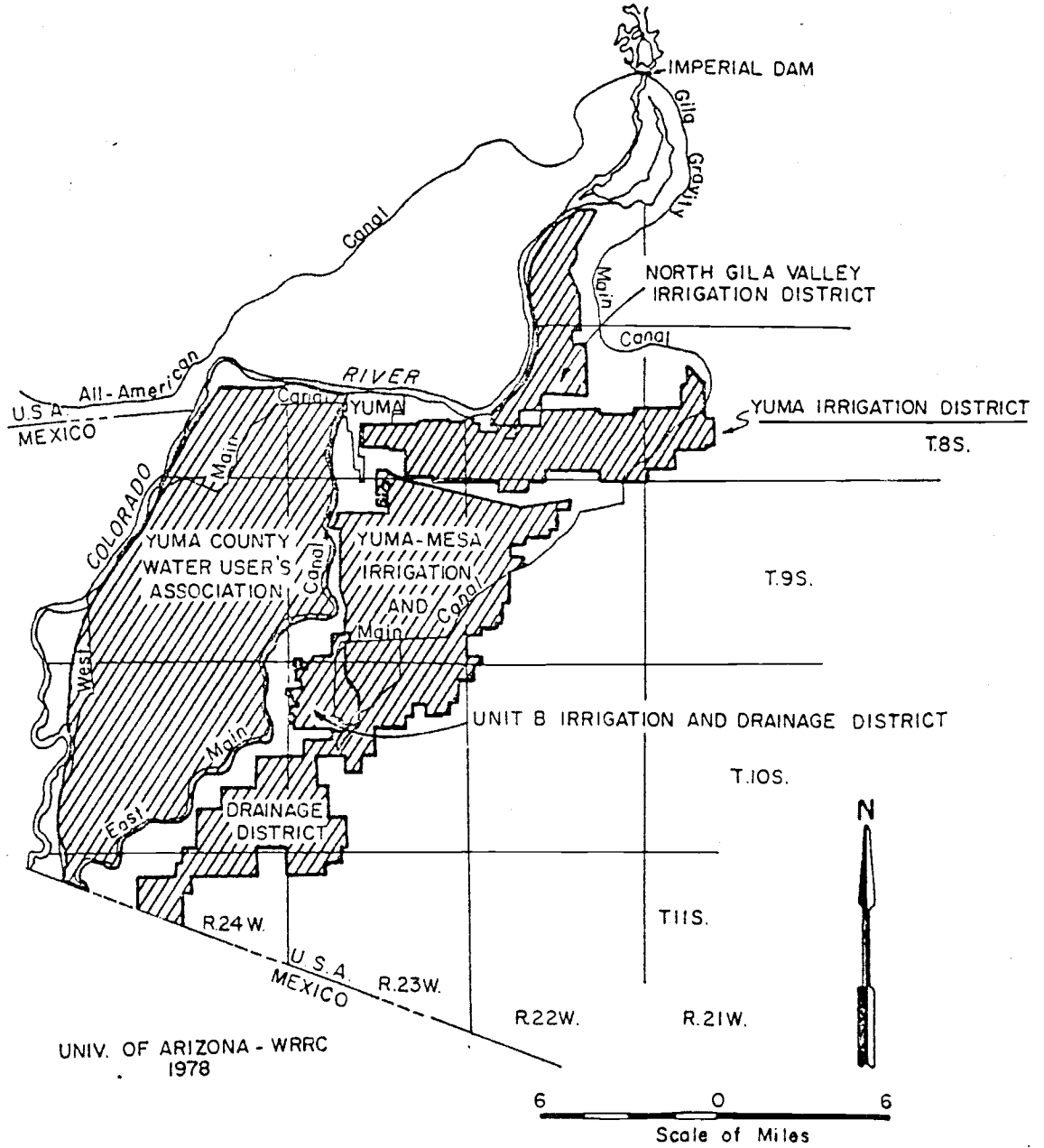
According to the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation (1965), there are approximately 15,000 acres within the district. The total irrigable area for service (including urban, suburban, industrial, and residential lands) is 10,900 acres.

The irrigation district was organized in 1919; however, all water was supplied through private pumping. The area was originally included in the plans for the Yuma Project but no river diversionary works were constructed. In the early 1950's when the Yuma Mesa unit was operationalized, the water in the Yuma Irrigation District area became too saline for use, so the farmers worked with the Bureau of Reclamation to obtain the surface water supply. In 1964, the first Colorado River water was delivered. Landowners within the

district took over the operation in 1973.

Excluding multiple cropping (2,567 acres) total harvested cropland and pasture was 9,858 acres in 1977 (U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1978). . Approximately 4,000 acres of cotton, 2,400 acres of alfalfa, 2,600 acres of cereals, and 3,300 acres of vegetables were harvested.

YUMA AND NORTH GILA VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICTS UNIT B AND YUMA - MESA IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT YUMA COUNTY



YUMA MESA IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: William Waldrip
Manager-
Secretary: Gary C. Crist
14329 South Fourth Ave. Extension
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 726-4353
Legal Counsel: Thadd Baker
1700 South First Ave., Suite 108
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 782-1845

The three-member board of directors is elected on a one-vote-per-landowner basis. There are 32 employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The district's right to surface water from the Colorado River is by contract with the Secretary of the Interior. The surface water is supplemented with ground water.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

A pumping plant at the edge of the mesa pumps water derived from the Gila Gravity Main Canal up to the district's main canal which splits into "A" and "" canals. The entire system (66 miles) is concrete-lined. In 1976 approximately 35,000 acre-feet of ground water were pumped by district wells (U.S.G.S., 1977). There are private domestic wells but no private irrigation wells in the district.

WATER DELIVERIES

Of the 20,132 acres within the district, 18,930 were irrigated and harvested in 1977. Over 13,000 acres yielded citrus with the remaining acres in alfalfa, cotton, soybeans, and miscellaneous field crops.

Water is delivered to irrigators on the basis of their orders for a certain number of hours at a specified flow rate. The first nine acre-feet per acre cost \$27.90 in 1978 with the next two at \$3.75. The twelfth and thirteenth acre-feet cost \$5.75 and above that the charge is \$8.75 an acre-foot. In 1977, 187,746 acre-feet of water were delivered to farms. Average annual water application per acre is 10 acre-feet in this area of excessively sandy soils.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

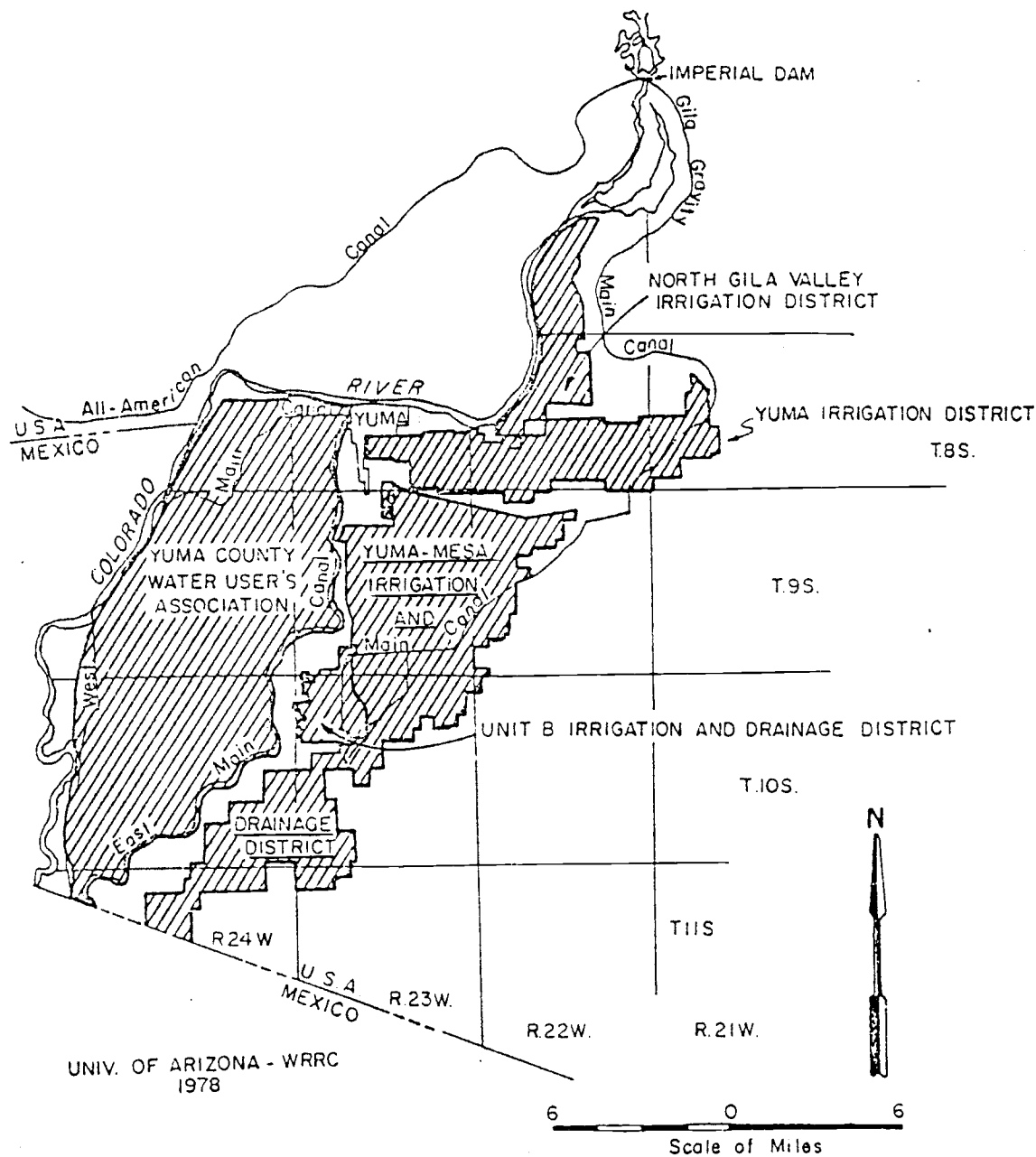
Located immediately south of Yuma in Townships 9, 10 and 11 South, Ranges 22, 23 and 24 West, Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District is part of the Gila Project which was authorized in 1937. The Mesa area was originally contained in Yuma Reclamation Project which was approved for construction in 1911. Shortage of funds generated the delayed development of district lands. The district was organized in May 1956 and took over operation and maintenance from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation through negotiation of a repayment contract in January 1959. Operation and maintenance of the Yuma Mesa Pumping Plant was assumed January 1961.

YUMA AND NORTH GILA VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

UNIT B AND

YUMA - MESA IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DISTRICT

YUMA COUNTY



Irrigation Water Delivery Districts

IRRIGATION WATER DELIVERY DISTRICTS
MARICOPA COUNTY

District	Personnel	Source of Water	Assessment per Acre (Dollars)	Acreage	Date of Inception
Cuatro Palmas No. 26 4035 W. Palm Lane Phoenix, AZ 85009	John Zander, Trustee (602) 278-1036 Raymond A. Raynor, Trustee Eileen B. Cooper, Trustee	Salt River Valley Water Users' Association	129.38	13	1962
East Morningside No. 8 4140 N. 21st St. Phoenix, AZ 85016	Clark N. Anderson, Trustee (602) 266-5265	"	34.96	22	1954
Hoffman Terrace No. 3 2545 E. Glenrose Phoenix, AZ	Charles H. Baldner, Trustee (602) 955-8787 Harry S. Gann, Trustee (602) 955-0729 Lyle M. Brannon, Trustee	"	75.53	-	1953
Lamar No. 30 6840 N. 2nd Place Phoenix, AZ	Hubert E. Baker, Trustee Z.G. McNeil, Trustee (602) 277-8907 Edward M. McGur, Trustee	"	69.15	35	1975
Low Olivos No. 1 3041 N. 44th St. Suite B-30 Phoenix, AZ 85018	J. K. Paquin, Trustee (602) 959-7605	"	46.40	135	1938
McDowell Homes No. 7	No available information	"	84.92	10	1954
Myrtle Park No. 10 202 W. Roma Ave. Phoenix, AZ	Raymond J. Brown, Chairman (602) 274-4414 Wm. Robert Hawkins, Trustee (602) 265-7514	"	8.98	-	1955
Patio Del Sol No. 4 J. N. McDonald, Secretary 7015 N. 14th Pl. Phoenix, AZ 85020	Thello Dodd, Chairman (602) 943-2571 Raymond O'Steen, Vice-Chairman Arthur Wahlman, Treasurer	Salt River Valley Water Users' Association	159.17	7	1954
Rancho Grande and Landerwood No. 24 816 W. Vista Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85020	Edward Palovich, Trustee (602) 943-5684 Edward J. Higgins, Trustee (602) 943-8930 James E. Menchetti, Trustee	"	125.00	40	1959
Rose Lane No. 28 6220 N. 13th St. Phoenix, AZ 85014	Jim Bright, Trustee (602) 265-7688	"	43.99	12	1973
Southland No. 11 6243 S. 4th Ave. Phoenix, AZ	Orvis McGirr, Chairman (602) 276-3032 A. Romero, Secretary (602) 276-3457 Edward W. Laghourne, Treas. (602) 276-9792	"	22.12	-	1955
Tres Palmas No. 6 P. O. Box 10032 Phoenix, AZ 85016	Glen W. Gasser, Trustee Warren C. Scott, Trustee (602) 956-4672 Joe Gramieri, Trustee	"	237.42	15	1954
Windsow Square No. 27 320 E. Pasadena Phoenix, AZ 85012	J. J. Bach, Trustee Howard M. Loeb, Trustee (602) 265-8286 Don Brown, Trustee	"	89.50	26	1972
Woodlea No. 2 c/o Loyd Weaver 1326 W. McKenzie Dr. Phoenix, AZ 85013	G. William Matthews, Trustee (602) 265-8392 Loyd Weaver, Trustee (602) 248-0406 Andy Wooldridge, Trustee	"	80.51	32	1945

PINAL COUNTY

District	Personnel	Source of Water	Assessment per Acre (Dollars)	Acreage	Date of Inception
Papago Butte No. 4 1256 W. Williams Field Rd. Suite 14 Chandler, AZ 85224 963-1670	John Troster General Manager J. Peter Bogle, Pres. 568-2316	Ground	193.4678	1,296	1974
Thunderbird No. 1 Drawer 'B' Maricopa, AZ 85239	Dan Hardwick, Pres. 568-9984 Thomas Turner, Secy.	Ground	269.3629	320	1972
Thunderbird No. 2 P. O. Box 239 Maricopa, AZ 85239	Wade Askew, Pres. 568-2714 Pauline Dossey, Secy. 568-2763	Ground	190.5882	727	1972
Thunderbird No. 3 Rt. 1, Box 158-S Maricopa, AZ 85239	Charles Stambaugh, Pres. Colleen Jensen, Secy. 568-2324	Ground	143.7418	509	1973

YUMA COUNTY

District	Personnel	Source of Water	Assessment per Acre (Dollars)	Acreage	Date of Inception
Edenwood West Rolle, Jones, Benton and Cole 350 W. 16th St., Suite 300 Yuma, AZ 85364 (602) 783-1211	John Power, President 783-0262 Larry O. Franck, Trustee James Wyman, Trustee	Yuma County Water Users' Association	--	30	1978
Kachina Estates Rolle, Jones, Benton and Cole 350 W. 16th St., Suite 300 Yuma, AZ 85364 (602) 783-1211	Jeffrey R. Fritz, Trustee Edward J. Semini, Trustee Mary J. Senini, Trustee 783-7630	"	--	20	1977
Parkway Subdivision Rolle, Jones, Benton and Cole 350 W. 16th St., Suite 300 Yuma, AZ 85364 (602) 783-1211	Bryant C. Jones, Legal Counsel	" (no water is delivered)	.013	18	1972
Pfeiffer Subdivision Rolle, Jones, Benton and Cole 350 W. 16th St., Suite 300 Yuma, AZ 85364 (602) 783-1211	Franklin Pfeiffer, President 344-2688 R. B. Williams, Trustee Robert E. Schoenherr, Trustee	Yuma County Water Users' Association	--	13	1978
Villa Cordova Subdivisions 1334 So. 5th Avenue Yuma, AZ 85364	M. Laurence Jacobson, President 782-1801 Donald E. Jacobson, Trustee Gerald Breinholt, Trustee	"	--	53	1978

Agricultural Water Companies

APACHE COUNTY

*LYMAN WATER COMPANY

Charles A. Waite, President
P. O. Box 220
St. Johns, Arizona 85936
(602) 337-4920

*ST. JOHNS IRRIGATION AND DITCH COMPANY, INC.

Joy Waite, President
St. Johns, Arizona 85936
(602) 337-4951

COCHISE COUNTY

*POMERENE WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

Eldon Barney, President
Pomerene, Arizona
(602) 586-9467

COCONINO COUNTY

*FREDONIA CONSOLIDATED IRRIGATION AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Sherman Jensen, President
Fredonia, Arizona 86022
(602) 643-2396

*Additional information on succeeding pages

LYMAN WATER COMPANY

PERSONNEL

President: Charles A. Waite
P. O. Box 220
St. Johns, Arizona 85936
(602) 337-4920

Secretary: Eldon Pulsipher

Legal Counsel: Mitch Platt
St. Johns, Arizona 85936
(602) 337-4181

Five persons serve on the board of directors, elected on a one-vote-per-share basis. The company employs a water distribution overseer and a secretary.

WATER SOURCES AND RIGHTS

Surface water from the Little Colorado River watershed is the primary water source. Water rights were established prior to 1923. Ground water supplements the surface supply.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

Water is stored in Lyman Lake and delivered to water users through a canal system owned and operated by the water company. Fourteen miles of the 21-mile consolidated distribution system is lined. The company owns one well.

WATER DELIVERIES

The amount of water used annually varies considerably, dependent as it is upon precipitation. Ground water constitutes less than 800 acre-feet per year of the total supply.

Of the 5,200 acres within the service area, only one-third were irrigated during the 1978 season. Alfalfa, milo, and some winter wheat are the primary crops.

In the spring of the year the water supply in the reservoir is assessed and divided among shareholders. In 1978 each share receives 2½ hours of water per share of a seven-inch (3.05 cfs) stream measured over a Cipolletti weir, or approximately 1,375 gallons per minute. The cost of delivery to irrigators is \$5.00 per share (1978).

Water is also delivered to the town of St. John. One hundred shares are owned by the town and the water is stored in two small ponds for emergency purposes. Wells are the town's primary supply.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The company was organized in 1907. Most of the lands irrigated by way of the company's storage and distribution system lie within 3 miles south and 6 miles north of St. Johns in Apache County.

ST. JOHNS IRRIGATION AND DITCH COMPANY, INCORPORATED

PERSONNEL

President: Joy Waite
St. Johns, Arizona 85936
(602) 337-4951

Secretary: Delbert Landson

Legal Counsel: Mitch Platt
St. Johns, Arizona 85936

Five persons serve on the board of directors of the company. Each shareholder has one vote per share of water; there are 3,000 water shares in total. The company employs one person to oversee the water distribution.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Salado Springs, located ten miles south of St. Johns along the Little Colorado River banks, is the principal water source for shareholders. The springs flow at approximately 12 to 13 cubic feet per second (cfs) throughout the year. In addition, the Lyman Water Co. is supposed to deliver 4 to 5 cfs throughout the irrigation season.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

St. Johns Irrigation and Ditch Company, Inc. owns the Little Reservoir south of St. Johns, a concrete diversion structure in the Little Colorado River bed (for diversion of the spring water), and some ten miles of consolidated ditch system. The Little Reservoir is filled with water during the winter and the water is used for city irrigation in the summer. Only the fields may be irrigated from the springs during the summer. The city's irrigation water is delivered through plastic pipe.

WATER DELIVERIES

Approximately 500 acres are served water by way of the company's delivery system. The irrigated land is primarily in native pasture,

permanent managed pasture, and alfalfa.

Water delivered to the city is \$5.00 per share. For field irrigation the charge is \$1.35 per share. Each field irrigator/shareholder receives the entire volume of flow for 30 minutes per share about every 18 days.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The company was formed in the early 1900's. Lands served by the system lie near the town of St. Johns in southern Apache County.

POMERENE WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

PERSONNEL

President: Eldon Barney
Pomerene, Arizona
Secretary: Harold Matthews

The association is governed by a five-member board of directors, elected on a one-vote-per-share basis. There are no employees.

WATER SOURCES AND RIGHTS

The San Pedro River is the association's water supply. Private wells supplement this source.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

A concrete diversion dam approximately one-half mile north of the St. David bridge, and some six miles of main ditch, are owned by the association.

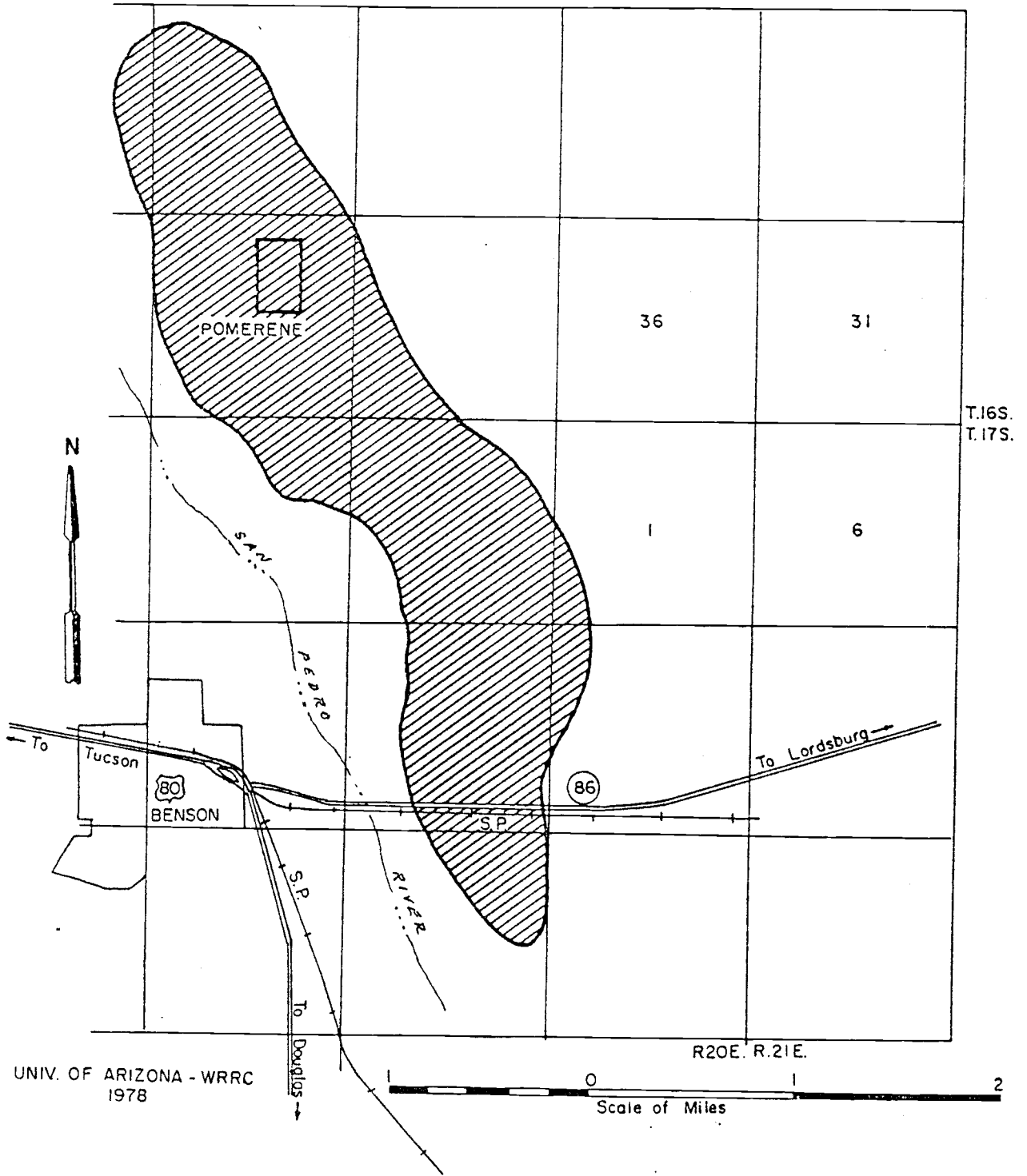
WATER DELIVERIES

The amount of water used varies considerably given the sporadic flow of the San Pedro River. Generally, 1,500 acres of permanent pasture, alfalfa, silage, cotton and grain are irrigated. All of the river flow at one-half hour per share is rotated among shareholders. The charge for water distribution has been \$5.00 or \$6.00 per share; however, in 1978 it is higher because of the dam washout during the October 1977 flood.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Lands included in the association service are in western Cochise County along the San Pedro River. The Benson Canal Company originally served the area until their dam washed out in 1927 and bankruptcy ensued. The Pomerene Water Users Association was formed shortly thereafter and was incorporated in 1936.

POMERENE WATER USERS ASSOCIATION COCHISE COUNTY



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FREDONIA CONSOLIDATED IRRIGATION
AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

PERSONNEL

President: Sherman Jensen
(602) 643-2396

Secretary and
Manager: Roney Pratt
Fredonia, Arizona 86022

The district is governed by a board of three directors. Voting is done on a one-vote-per-share basis, there being 336 shares altogether.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Irrigation water is obtained from Kanab Creek between the Kanab Dam and the Fredonia Dam. The district possesses an appropriative right to divert from the creek.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The district presently owns and operates Fredonia Dam, constructed in 1918, and a concrete-lined distribution ditch.

WATER DELIVERIES

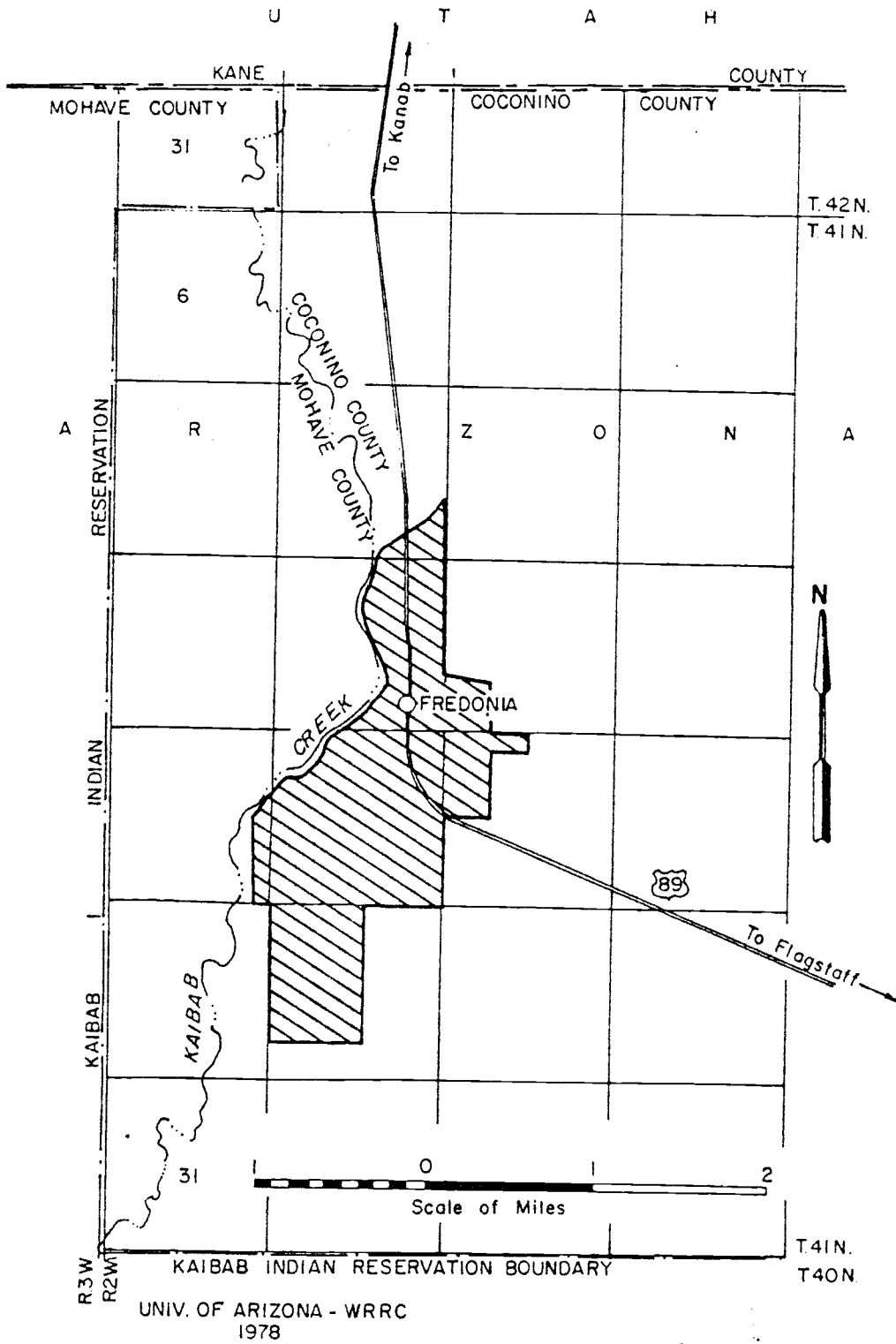
Between 1,400 and 1,850 acres of alfalfa, pasture, and a small amount of corn and grain are irrigated within the district. The volume of water delivered each year fluctuates, dependent as it is upon siltation and weather; the water flows over the dam and through the flood sluice of Kanab Dam, and at times water rises in the creek between Kanab Dam and Fredonia Dam. Available water is distributed on an 8-day rotation and apportioned according to water shares.

Water pricing is based upon district operations and maintenance costs and assessments are made through the district office.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Fredonia Consolidated Irrigation and Manufacturing Company is located on the east side of Kanab Creek in Arizona south of the Utah state line. As formally organized, the company's service area includes 1,850 acres. Irrigation of the land began in the 1880's and the company was organized in 1936.

FREDONIA CONSOLIDATED IRRIGATION AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY COCONINO COUNTY



GRAHAM COUNTY

(Name and telephone number is that of the Watermaster)

CONSOLIDATED BROWN CANAL COMPANY

Ed Fajardo
(602) 428-0698

DODGE-NEVADA CANAL COMPANY

Lamell Pollock
(602) 485-2388

FOURNESS CANAL COMPANY

Brooks Curtis
(602) 428-0138

CURTIS CANAL COMPANY

Lloyd Gann
(602) 485-2528

SAN JOSE CANAL COMPANY

Randall Olson
(602) 428-2343

FT. THOMAS CANAL COMPANY

Doug Hawkins
(602) 485-2380

MONTEZUMA CANAL COMPANY

Randall Olson

*COLVIN-JONES CANAL COMPANY

Von Hancock
(602) 485-2269

UNION CANAL COMPANY

James Whitmer
(602) 428-3376

HIGHLINE CANAL COMPANY

Art Carter
(602) 428-0179

GRAHAM CANAL COMPANY

William Smith
(602) 428-4648

**T. D. BURTON CANAL COMPANY

Nathan Mots
(602) 485-2017

SMITHVILLE CANAL COMPANY

Jay Carter
(602) 485-2637

*Not included within the Gila Valley Irrigation District.
No water diversions since 1972.

**Not included within the Gila Valley Irrigation District.

Note: Companies are listed in "downstream order", as shown
in Annual Reports of the Gila Water Commissioner.

GREENLEE COUNTY

(Name and telephone number is that of the Watermaster)

SUNSET CANAL COMPANY

Chet Jones
(505) 358-2044

NEW MODEL CANAL COMPANY

Carl Gale
(602) 359-2214 or 359-2481

VALLEY CANAL COMPANY

Irl Lunt
(602) 359-2112

Note: Companies are listed in "downstream order", as shown
in Annual Reports of the Gila Water Commissioner.

MARICOPA COUNTY

*ADAMAN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

Ralph Ashby, President
P. O. Box 324
Litchfield Park, Arizona
(602) 935-4505

Conrad Kleinman, Attorney
1 West Madison
Phoenix, Arizona
(602) 252-4861

*ARCADIA WATER COMPANY

W. J. Van Buren, General Manager
7009 E. Camelback Road
Scottsdale, Arizona 85252
(602) 945-8363

Larry Laughlin, Attorney
Carson, Messinger, Elliott,
Laughlin and Ragan,
Attorneys
3550 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona
(602) 264-2261

*ARLINGTON CANAL COMPANY

Robert A. Richardson, President
P. O. Box 136
Arlington, Arizona 85322
(602) 386-2032

Reed King, Attorney
2035 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona
(602) 257-0674

COUNTRY FARMS IRRIGATION AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Robert A. Hildebrandt, President
P. O. Box 42
Queen Creek, Arizona 85242

Benton L. Blake, Attorney
Blake, Colter, Flickinger
and Dandet
1st Floor, Lawyers Title Bldg.
2200 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

DYSART WATER COMPANY

Vern A. Wolfley, President
and Manager
2837 W. Northern Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85021
(602) 995-2814

Paul D. Levie, Attorney
Burch, Cracchiolo, Levie,
Guyer and Weyl Law Offices
2333 N. Central Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
(602) 252-7701

*Additional information on succeeding pages

H₂O INCORPORATED

Donald L. Schnepf, President
P. O. Box 399
Queen Creek, Arizona 85242
(602) 254-1425 or 988-2089

Edgar Hash, Attorney
637 N. 3rd Ave. Suite 2
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
(602) 253-2052

*MARICOPA GARDEN FARMS

Paul Rice, Corporate Secretary
P. O. Box 1980
Phoenix, Arizona 85001

MARWEST WATER COMPANY

Kenneth Carroll, President
5236 W. Peoria Ave.
Glendale, Arizona 85301

Harold Whitney, Attorney
609 Luhrs Bldg.
11 W. Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
(602) 254-6731

*PENINSULA DITCH COMPANY

Harry Thude, Manager
222 W. Chambers
Phoenix, Arizona 85041
(602) 276-3809

RANCH GARDENS WATER COMPANY, INC.

Ernest E. Hawes, Jr., President
5528 S. Heather Drive
Tempe, Arizona
(602) 839-6974

Donald Corbitt, Attorney
Snell and Wilmer Law Offices
3100 Valley Bank Center
Phoenix, Arizona 85073
(602) 257-7211

**SALT RIVER VALLEY WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

Reid W. Teeple, Assoc. General
Manager - Water
P. O. Box 1980
Phoenix, Arizona 85001
(602) 273-5900

Jennings, Strouss and Salmon
111 W. Monroe
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

**See later section, "SPECIAL DISTRICTS AND PROJECTS."

SUBURBAN IRRIGATION, INC.

Charles Davis, Attorney
Udall and Shumway Law Offices
30 W. First St.
Mesa, Arizona 85201
(602) 834-7200

SUNBURST FARMS MUTUAL WATER AND AGRICULTURAL COMPANY

John L. Hoffman, President
5202 W. Tierra Buena
Glendale, Arizona 85301

Jerald Kaplan, Attorney
330 S. 1st Ave.
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
(602) 258-8435

Linda Corbin, Management
Administrator
P. O. Box 10008
Phoenix, Arizona 85064
(602) 978-2090

ADAMAN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

PERSONNEL

President: Ralph Ashby
P. O. Box 324
Litchfield Park, Arizona 85340
(602) 935-4505

Secretary: R. P. Estes
(602) 253-9289

Legal Counsel: Conrad Kleinman
1 West Madison
Phoenix, Arizona
(602) 252-4861

Adaman Mutual Water Company, organized as a corporation, is governed by a seven-member board of directors. Voting is undertaken on the basis of one vote per acre. The company has no employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Ground water is the supply source.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The company owns 14 wells and a completely lined distribution system.

WATER DELIVERIES

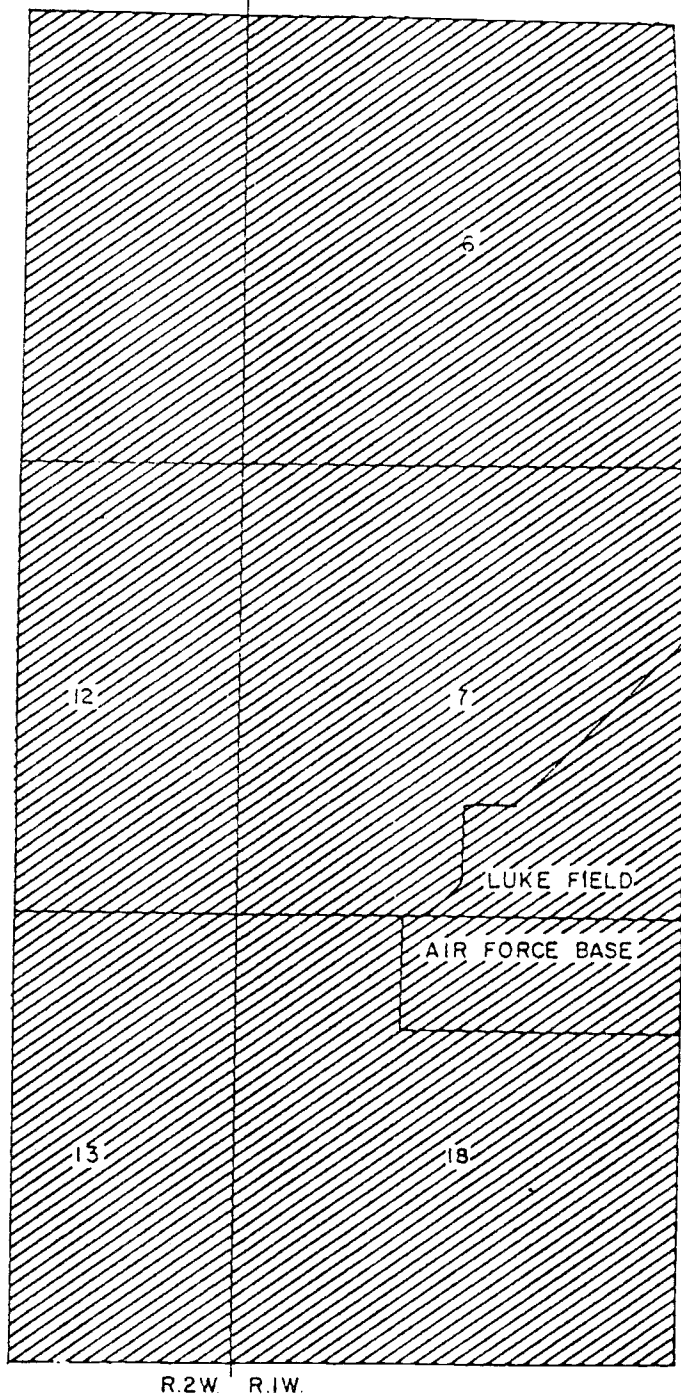
Water was distributed to 2900 acres in 1978. No allocation method exists; irrigators may use as much water as necessary at a charge of \$30.00 per acre-foot.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

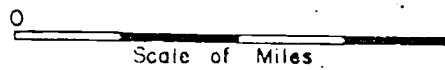
The lands served by the company are in central Maricopa County north of Litchfield Park, between Luke Air Force Base and Maricopa County Municipal Water Conservation District No. 1. The area lies within the McMicken Irrigation District boundaries; however, there is no relationship between the two water organizations.

The company was formed in 1943.

ADAMAN MUTUAL WATER COMPANY
MARICOPA COUNTY



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ARCADIA WATER COMPANY

PERSONNEL

President: John E. Coe
Manager: W. J. Van Buren
7009 E. Camelback Rd.
Scottsdale, Arizona 85252
(602) 945-8363
Secretary: William Ralph Dutton
Legal Counsel: Larry Laughlin
Carson, Messinger, Elliott, Laughlin
and Ragan, Attorneys
3350 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85067
(602) 264-2261

Eleven persons are on the board of directors which governs the water company. They are elected on a one-vote-per-share basis. The company has four employees.

WATER SOURCES AND RIGHTS

Ground water is the sole water source.

FACILITIES AND WORK

Five wells and approximately 20 miles of main line pipe are owned by the company.

WATER DELIVERIES

The company delivers water for irrigation to 1500 acres, 98 percent of which is subdivided. Water is distributed to the subdivisions by the company. The principal crops within the subdivisions are citrus, lawns and ornamental shrubs and trees. Water is delivered on demand at a rate of \$4.75 for one hour or approximately 45,000 gallons. In 1977, 5,500 acre-feet were delivered. There are no domestic wells in the 1,500-acre service area and the company delivers no water for domestic use.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

Lands served by the water company are in the Scottsdale/Phoenix area. The company was organized in 1919. Application has been made for Central Arizona Project water.

ARLINGTON CANAL COMPANY

PERSONNEL

President: Robert A. Richardson
P. O. Box 136
Arlington, Arizona 85322
(602) 386-2032

Secretary: Borden Kirk

Legal Counsel: Reed King
2035 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona
(602) 257-0674

Three persons serve on the board of directors, elected on a one-vote-per-acre basis. The company has a full-time zanjero and the part-time service of a bookkeeper.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The company's water supply derives from tailwater from Buckeye Irrigation District and flood water, which flows from the Gila River into the distribution system, and from deep wells. The volume of water obtained from the river channel as opposed to the wells varies. Generally, less than 300 miner's inches (5,386 acre-feet per year) is obtained from the river. The pumps are used on an "as needed" basis.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

Ten pumps and 22 miles of unlined distribution system are owned by the district. At one time a diversion structure was in operation; however, the river bed has become so high that water flows into the company's canal system unaided.

WATER DELIVERIES

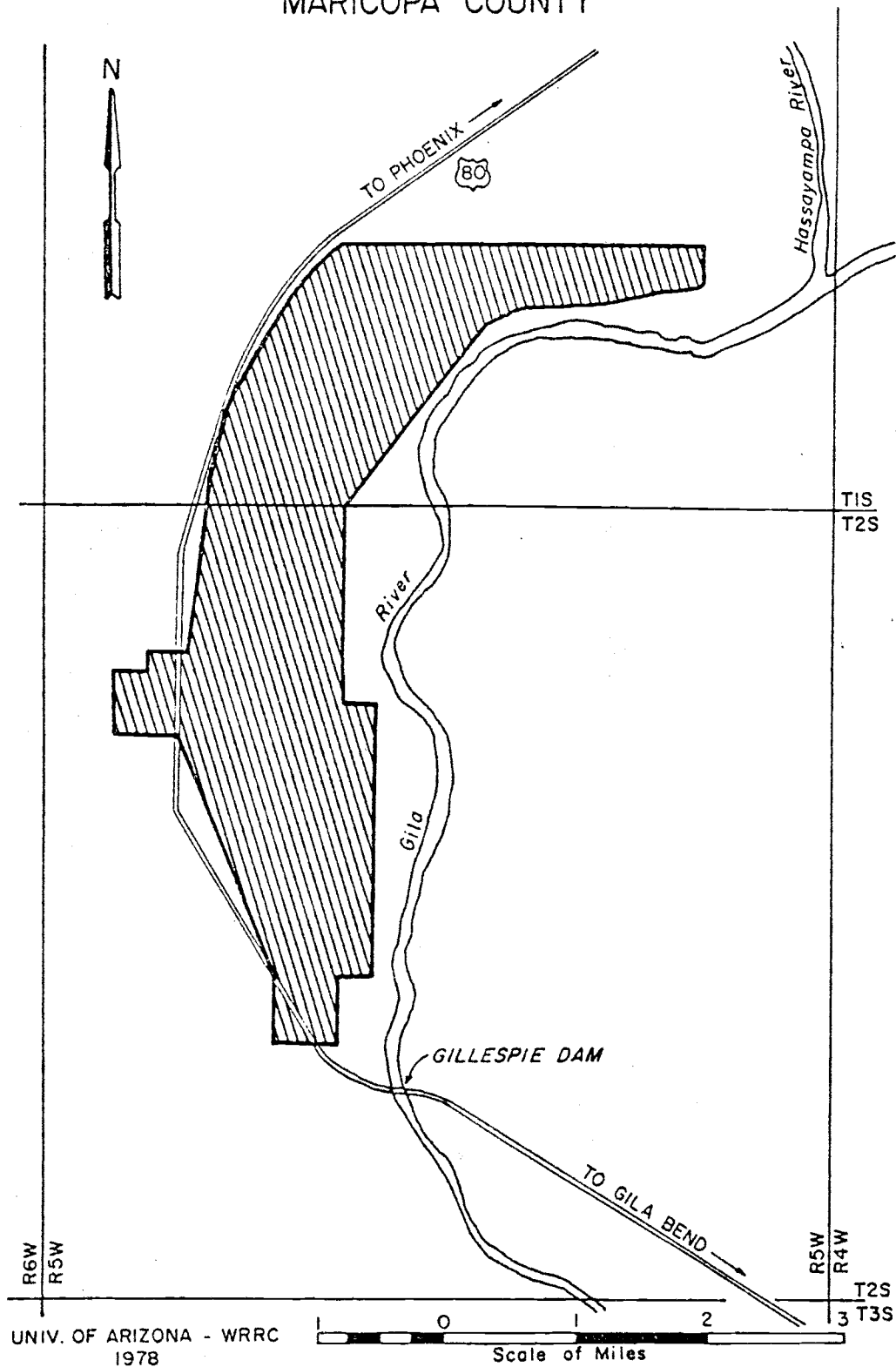
Roughly 4400 acres of cotton, alfalfa, and ensilage were irrigated with 27,000 acre-feet of water in 1977. The service area of the district is about 4800 acres and there are twelve to fourteen stockholders.

Provisions for allocation of water during shortage exist in the company bylaws but measures have not been necessary for the past 15 or 20 years. Irrigators order the water when they require it. Charges for water delivery are \$3.00 per acre-foot when the pumps are off and \$6.00 per acre-foot if a pump is on.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The company's service area is in southwestern Maricopa County, west of the Gila River and immediately north of Gillespie Dam. On August 15, 1899 the company was incorporated under the territorial laws of Arizona. The corporation charter was renewed on October 20, 1949.

ARLINGTON CANAL COMPANY
MARICOPA COUNTY



MARICOPA GARDEN FARMS

PERSONNEL

Secretary: Paul Rice
P. O. Box 1980
Phoenix, Arizona 85001

Maricopa Garden Farms no longer exists as an independent entity. The secretary of the Salt River Project serves as its secretary. There are neither organizational meetings nor voting. Property owners have a voting right in the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District but not with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Water is delivered to Maricopa Garden Farms lands by the Salt River Project. The lands are "class C" lands as described in the Kent Decree of 1910.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

No facilities are owned by Maricopa Garden Farms. All facilities and works on the lands are owned, operated and maintained by the Salt River Project.

WATER DELIVERIES

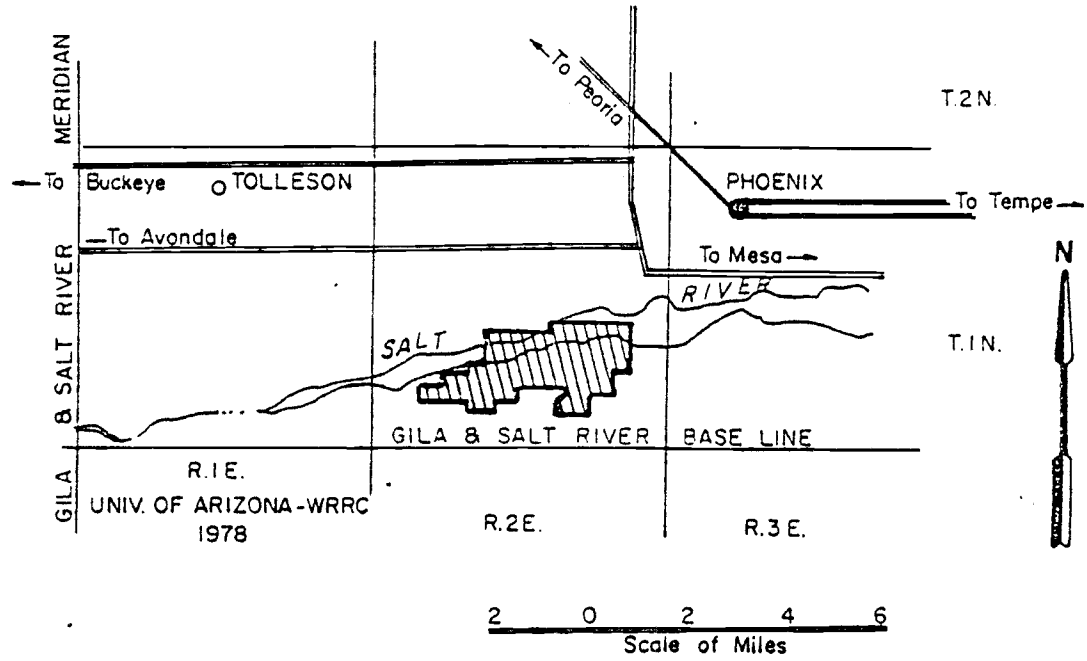
In 1977, 1,258 acres were assessed and 3,521.94 acre-feet of water delivered. Water allocation, pricing and measurement are identical to that exercised upon other SRP lands.

ORGANIZATION HISTORY

Maricopa Garden Farms was developed by Fidelity Savings and was not included in the boundaries of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association lands. It had normal flow rights but these rights were not enough to satisfy irrigation needs. In 1924 Fidelity Savings entered into a contract with SRP for

delivery of SRP water. It relinquished its normal flow rights in return for "class C" rights. Also, \$25 per acre for back assessments and \$5 per acre for drainage was paid to the Salt River Project. Lands in Maricopa Garden Farms are entitled to the same service as other lands of the SRP.

MARICOPA GARDEN FARMS MARICOPA COUNTY



PENINSULA DITCH COMPANY

PERSONNEL

President: Kenna Jordan
Manager: Harry Thude
222 W. Chambers
Phoenix, Arizona 85041
(602) 276-3809
Secretary: Vida Thude

The company is governed by a six-member board of directors elected every year at an annual meeting open to all landowners within the service area. Voting is exercised on an acreage basis. Two persons are employed by the company.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Lands under the Peninsula, Horowitz and Champion ditches have rights to water from the Salt River as fixed by the Benson-Allison Decree from 1883 to 1909 inclusive, consisting of 1,991.68 acres with decreed water rights and 271.05 acres of undecreed water rights for a total of 2,262.73 acres.

Water is furnished by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, by contract, from pumps: two acre-feet per acre (4,525.46 acre-feet) and 3,300 acre-feet from Roosevelt Irrigation District, making a total minimum of 7,825.46 acre-feet yearly.

The Salt River Valley Water Users' Association supplies the company with 1,200 miner's inches constant flow from three wells.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The company owns three wells and a sump pump. The Salt River Project owns the three wells from which it supplies the company.

WATER DELIVERIES

In 1977, 1,991.68 acres were irrigated and the company maintained 100 accounts. A base charge of \$10.00 per account is imposed in addition to \$30.00 per acre per year for the delivery of

the acreage allotment. Excess water is priced at \$6.00 per acre-foot.

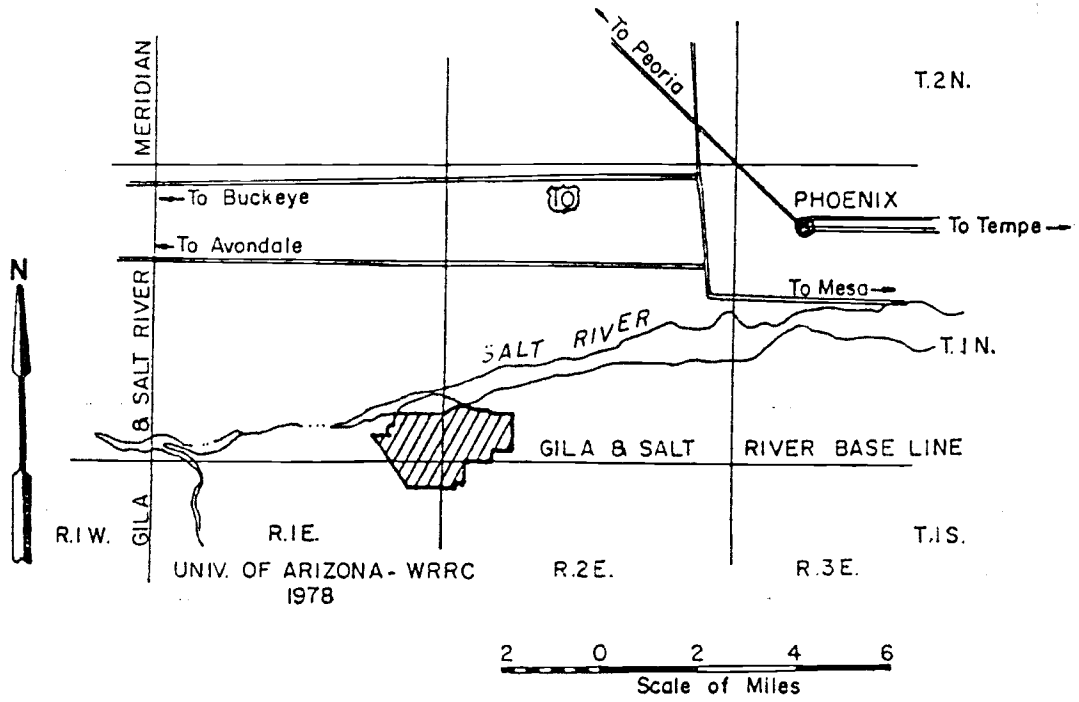
Water is delivered to subdivision land within the company's service area, every two weeks on weekends. Farming operations can order water whenever necessary except on weekends.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Peninsula Ditch Company is also known as the Peninsular Water Company and Peninsular Horowitz-Champion Lands. The Peninsula, Horowitz and Champion ditches along with the lands they serve occupy 2,262 acres of land southwest of Phoenix.

The company, formed prior to 1933, has never been incorporated.

PENINSULA DITCH COMPANY MARICOPA COUNTY



NAVAJO COUNTY

*JOSEPH CITY IRRIGATION COMPANY

Raymond H. Randall, President
Box 81
Joseph City, Arizona 85032
(602) 288-3234

PINETOP-WOODLAND IRRIGATION COMPANY

Pinetop, Arizona 85935

*SHOW LOW IRRIGATION COMPANY

Chester Adams, President
Show Low, Arizona 85901
(602) 537-2229

*Additional information on succeeding pages

JOSEPH CITY IRRIGATION COMPANY

PERSONNEL

President: Raymond H. Randall
Box 81
Joseph City, Arizona 85032

Secretary: Jack Miller

The mutual water company is governed by a five-member board of directors. Voting is exercised on a one-vote-per-share basis. There are no full-time employees. A major stockholder is employed five months of the year to oversee water distribution.

WATER SOURCES AND RIGHTS

The Little Colorado River and ground water compose the irrigation supply.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

Three wells, two located near the dam and one near Joseph City; a diversion dam, Pioneer Dam, on the river; and seven or eight miles of main ditch are owned by the company.

WATER DELIVERIES

Approximately 1,500 acres are irrigated by way of the mutual distribution system. The land is in native and permanent pasture, ensilage corn, alfalfa, maize, and truck crops.

Shareholders take turns receiving the water available on the basis of 15 minutes per share of the entire flow in the river in addition to the 3,200 gallons per minute available from the two main wells near the diversion dam. The rotation is completed every 16 or 17 days. Irrigators below the third well near Joseph City use it when necessary.

Quantities of water used vary according to river flow. Full use of the river flow and pumped water is made throughout seven months of the year and a lesser amount of water is used for winter wheat and other such seasonal crops.

In 1977, the water distribution charge was \$6.00 per share. Water is delivered to Joseph City for lawn and garden irrigation; however, the company distributes no domestic water.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The mutual was organized in 1876 when settlers first came to the area. Lands irrigated through the company's system lie to the east and west of Joseph City, on the north side of the Little Colorado River.

SHOW LOW IRRIGATION COMPANY

PERSONNEL

President: Chester Adams
Show Low, Arizona 85901
(602) 537-2229

Director: Larry Whipple

Show Low Irrigation Company is governed by a three-member board of directors with two alternates. Voting is undertaken on a one-vote-per-share basis. At present, the company has no employees.

WATER SOURCES AND RIGHTS

The Show Low Reservoir is the primary water source for the company. Water rights entitle shareholders to nine cubic feet per second (cfs) flow from the reservoir. Diversion and irrigation began in the area in the 1890's.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The company owns the distribution system which in August 1978 was being replaced with pipe. Upon completion, there will be some 5½ miles of pipe which will have a 5-cfs capacity.

WATER DELIVERIES

Water consumption within the service area depends upon seasonal rainfall and, as such, varies from year to year. It is expected that the new pipeline will contribute to a more dependable supply thus allowing irrigation of 560 to 600 acres rather than the 400 acres generally irrigated. Most of the irrigated acreage is planted to alfalfa with corn of secondary importance.

The entire flow is rotated among shareholders for a specified amount of time per share.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The major portion of lands irrigated by way of the company's distribution system lies north and northwest of the town of Show Low. The remainder is immediately south of the city limits. Show Low Irrigation Company was formed at the onset of the century.

YAVAPAI COUNTY

*COTTONWOOD DITCH ASSOCIATION, INC.

Adolph Mangini, President
P. O. Box 445
Cottonwood, Arizona 86326
(602) 634-2950

*VERDE VALLEY WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION
(PROPOSED)

Tony Kovacovich, Organizing Committee Chairman
Cornwood, Arizona 86325
(602) 634-4064

*Additional information on succeeding pages

COTTONWOOD DITCH ASSOCIATION, INC.

PERSONNEL

President: Adolph Mangini
P. O. Box 445
Cottonwood, Arizona 86326

Secretary: Imogene Bacon

Cottonwood Ditch Association, Inc. is governed by a five-member board of directors, elected by shareholders on an acreage basis.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The Verde River is the water source for the corporation. The first water right was recorded in 1877.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The corporation maintains a dirt canal which begins in the river and connects with irrigators' ditches.

WATER DELIVERIES

One hundred ninety shareholders owning approximately 880 acres are served water through the corporation canal. The water is issued on a rotation basis; one-half of the share are satisfied 3-1/2 days per week, the other half receiving water the following 3-1/2 days. Usage is about 8,000 acre-feet per year. Whatever cost is incurred is pro-rated amongst shareholders. Alfalfa, permanent pasture, vegetables, and corn are the primary crops in the area.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Cottonwood Ditch Association was incorporated in 1947. Lands irrigated by way of the corporation's canal are located in northeastern Yavapai County.

VERDE VALLEY WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION (PROPOSED)

PERSONNEL

Legal Counsel: Rick Mabery
Box 161
Cottonwood, Arizona 86326
(602) 634-5722

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

During August 1978, a committee was active, attempting to organize 27 ditches in the Verde Valley into one water users' association. Approximately 6,000 to 10,000 acres may be included in the association if it is established. On August 7, 1978 the organization election had not been held.

The following are the officers of the organizaing committee for the Verde Valley Water Users' Association:

Chairman: Tony Kovacovich
Vice-Chairman: Richard Loy
Secretary-Treasurer: Rick Mabery
Legal Counsel: Keith Quail of Favour and Quail

YUMA COUNTY

BIG VALLEY WATER COMPANY

Barto Price, Chairman
P. O. Box 448
Salome, Arizona 85348
(602) 277-0031

*YUMA COUNTY WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION

Tommy Long, Manager
P. O. Box 708
Yuma, Arizona 85364
(602) 783-3896

*Additional information on succeeding pages

YUMA COUNTY WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

PERSONNEL

President: James W. Cummings
Manager: Tommy L. Long
P. O. Box 708
Yuma, Arizona 85364
Secretary-
Treasurer: Elizabeth L. Johnston
Attorney: Bryant W. Jones
P. O. Box 5240
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Five persons serve on the board of governors in addition to the president and vice-president. Both the board and the ten-member council are elected on an acreage voting system. The district has 65 employees.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

The Association receives its water supply from the Colorado River by contract with the Secretary of the Interior.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The diversion is made at Imperial Dam 18 miles north of Yuma. Water travels down the All-American Canal to the Siphon Drop Power Plant, through the Yuma Main Canal to a siphon under the Colorado River in Yuma and then into the Association's distribution system. Some 165 miles of main canals and laterals, 60 miles of which are lined, and 3 miles of underground pipeline are owned and operated by the association.

There are 17 drainage wells in the valley, 11 owned by the Association and the remainder by the Bureau of Reclamation. Approximately 90,000 acre-feet (in 1976, 93,853 acre-feet) of pumped drainage water and tailwater is delivered to the Boundary Pumping Plant for delivery to the San Luis Valley in Mexico annually by the Bureau of Reclamation.

WATER DELIVERIES

More than 54,000 acres, of which 8,776 constitute multiple cropping, and 450 farm units were delivered water in 1977. Twenty-three thousand acres of cotton lint were harvested along with 5,547 acres of wheat, 7,234 acres of alfalfa, 1,494 acres of sugar beets, 8,568 acres of vegetables and 4,886 acres of fruits, (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1978).

Water usage in 1977 remained approximately the same as in the previous year with 316,869 acre-feet net to the canal system, with 79% delivered to farms. Irrigators order 7 days in advance for a 7-day period beginning on Sunday. The zanjero in each of 11 districts picks up the irrigator's order on a Friday; orders are consolidated and the Bureau of Reclamation is called to revise its estimate of the total water order. Submerged weirs and flow meters are used for distribution measurement.

The basic charge for water is \$23.50 per acre for five acre-feet. Additional water is the same price at \$4.70 per acre-foot.

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Yuma County Water Users Association, the Valley Division of the Yuma Project, is located in the extreme southwest corner of Arizona. Association lands include all of the Colorado River flood-plain lands, approximately 52,000 acres, between the City of Yuma and the International Boundary.

The Association was organized in 1903 for the purpose of dealing with the Bureau of Reclamation in the development of the Yuma Project, which was authorized in 1904. In 1905 the Bureau of Reclamation recorded water filings in the name of the United States, shortly thereafter purchasing three existing water filings and irrigation companies that had been supplying valley lands since 1890 (Yuma County Water Users Association, 1977).

Three thousand acres of land within the valley are subdivisions and it is predicted that within the next ten to fifteen years approximately 25,000 acres of project land will be so developed.

MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Legal Authority

Municipal water departments or municipal utility districts that supply water are subject to the legislation governing municipal corporations generally. Municipal water service organizations are usually regulated as utilities by state public utilities commissions. Rates and rules are important when a municipality provides water services outside its boundaries to nonresidents, although the justification for rate regulation is not uniformly accepted. One argument has been that a municipality has no legal obligation to supply water to nonresidents and is free to fix charges at its discretion. The more recent rule is that nonresidents are entitled to reasonable rates for water and it is unreasonable to make charges solely dependent upon the geographic location of the consumers.

Municipal water service organizations have the power of eminent domain; industrial water service organizations do not.

The governing bodies, voting procedures, and revenues and assessments vary according to the license issued by State Public Utilities Commissions. These public and private organizations also comply with the water quality testing rules of the State Department of Public Health.

Municipal and Industrial Water Suppliers

MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLIERS

APACHE COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (Million Gallons per Day)	Sources of Water
Window Rock High School P. O. Box 559 Ft. Defiance, Arizona 86304 (602) 729-5706	County	343	1	0.05	Ground and Purchased (Navajo Tribal Utility Authority)

COCHISE COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Arizona Water Co., Bisbee System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	12,000	4,287	1.20	Ground
Arizona Water Co., Bisbee Village Meadows P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	3,524	881	0.37	Ground
Benson Water Department P. O. Box AG Benson, AZ 85602 (602) 586-2245	Municipality	3,200	1,145	0.33	Ground and surface (Mullins Reservoir)
Cochise Enterprises Inc. 1201 Fry Blvd. Sierra Vista, AZ 85635 (602) 458-5470	Investor	1,158	1,165	0.68	Ground
Douglas Water Department 425 10th Street, Drawer 1198 Douglas, AZ 85607 (602) 364-8446	Municipality	17,000	4,600	2.81	Ground
South West Water Company No information available					
Willcox Water Department 151 W. Maley, Drawer 1 Willcox, AZ 85643 (602) 384-2254	Municipality	3,400	1,000	0.41	Ground

COCONINO COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Arizona Water Co., Sedona System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	5,090	2,122	0.40	Ground
Arizona Water Co., Pine-wood System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	2,400	975	0.04	Ground
Flagstaff Municipal Water Department P. O. Box 1208 Flagstaff, AZ 86002 (602) 774-5281	Municipality	31,370	8,318	4.28	Ground and surface (Upper Lake Mary)
Page Municipal Water Department P. O. Box HH Page, AZ 86040 (602) 645-8861	Municipality	4,300	1,600	1.34	Surface (Lake Powell)

GILA COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Arizona Water Co., Miami, Claypool, and Central Heights P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	10,000	3,074	0.81	Ground
Globe Municipal Water Department 151 N. Pine Globe, AZ 85501 (602) 425-7991	Municipality	8,000	2,896	0.91	Ground
United Utilities, Payson System Drawer 559 Payson, AZ 85541 (602) 474-2593	Investor	3,875	1,704	0.31	Ground

GRAHAM COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Safford Municipal Utilities 717 Main Street Safford, AZ 85546 (602) 428-2762	Municipality	13,531	3,866	2.01	Ground and surface (Bonita Creek)

GREENLEE COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Morenci Water and Electric Co., Clifton Box 68 Morenci, AZ 85540 (602) 865-3681	Investor	4,000	935	0.37	Ground
Morenci Water and Electric Co., Morenci Box 68 Morenci, AZ 85540 (602) 865-3681	Investor	6,000	1,692	0.64	Ground and surface (Eagle Creek)

MARICOPA COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Avondale, City Public Works Department 521 E. Western Ave. Avondale, AZ 85323 (602) 935-4501	Municipality	6,656	-	1.08	Ground
Buckeye Municipal Water Department 110 N. 5th, P.O. Box 157 Buckeye, AZ 85326 (602) 935-4532	Municipality	3,300	798	0.01	Ground
Chandler Municipal Water Department 200 E. Commonwelath Ave. Chandler, AZ 85224 (602) 963-8111	Municipality	23,000	5,800	4.66	Ground
Consolidated Water Co. 2837 W. Rose Garden Lane Phoenix, AZ 85027 (602) 942-9150	Investor	12,500	3,144	1.62	Ground
Desert Sage Water Co. 220 N. Crimson Rd. Mesa, AZ 85207 (602) 986-1643	Investor	13,292	3,792	1.34	Ground
El Mirage Municipal Water Department 12205 Well School El Mirage, AZ 85335 (602) 933-1121	Municipality	7,200	1,600	1.17	Ground

MARICOPA COUNTY (continued)

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Glendale Municipal Water Department P.O. Box 1556 Glendale, AZ 85311 (602) 931-5621	Municipality	80,500	16,239	16.00	Ground
Goodyear Municipal Water Department 119 N. Litchfield Road Goodyear, AZ 85338 (602) 932-3910	Municipality	2,000	480	0.55	Ground
Litchfield Park Service P. O. Box 158 Litchfield Park, AZ 85340 (602) 935-9364	Investor	3,000	1,168	1.45	Ground
Mesa Municipal Water Department P. O. Box 1466 Mesa, AZ 85201 (602) 834-2261	Investor	120,000	38,800	19.56	Ground
Paradise Valley Water Co. 6520 N. 66th St., Box 158 Scottsdale, AZ 85252 (602) 948-5410	Investor	10,000	3,062	5.34	Ground
Peoria, City of P. O. Box 38 Peoria, AZ 85345 (602) 979-6121	Municipality	10,000	2,499	1.47	Ground and Purchased
Phoenix Municipal Water Department 251 W. Washington, Room 600 Phoenix, AZ 85003 (602) 262-6627	Municipality	851,940	240,173	187.70	Surface (Verde plant, Squaw Peak Plant, Deer Valley Plant, and Valley Vista Plant)
Racrest Water Co. 2243 N. 56th Street Mesa, AZ 85201 (602) 832-1550	Investor	4,172	1,457	0.57	Ground
Scottsdale Municipal Water Department 3939 Civic Center Plaza Scottsdale, AZ 85251 (602) 994-2521	Municipality	30,000	8,100	0.64	Ground
Sun City Water Co. 15626 Del Webb Blvd. Sun City, 85351 (602) 974-2521	Investor	43,100	16,170	9.27	Ground
Tempe Municipal Water Department P. O. Box 5002 Tempe, AZ 85281 (602) 268-8262	Municipality	100,000	29,000	21.92	Ground

MARICOPA COUNTY (continued)

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Tolleson Municipal Water Co. 9555 W. Van Buren Tolleson, AZ 85353 (602) 936-1161	Municipality	4,000	1,000	0.61	Ground
Wickenburg Municipal Water Department P. O. Box 1269 Wickenburg, AZ 85358 (602) 684-5451	Municipality	2,965	1,000	0.96	Ground

MOHAVE COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Kingman Municipal Water Department 310 N. 4th St. Kingman, AZ 86401 (602) 753-5561	Municipality	16,000	5,444	2.56	Ground
Lake Havasu Irrigation and Drainage District Box 704 Lake Havasu, AZ 86403 (602) 855-2116	District	135,000	4,224	5.75	Ground
Oasis Utilities Co., Inc. Oasis System P. O. Box 1063 Bullhead City, AZ 86430 (602) 758-2321	Investor	4,524	6,200	0.52	Ground

NAVAJO COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Holbrook Municipal Water Department Box 70 Holbrook, AZ 86025 (602) 524-6225	Municipality	5,200	2,150	0.99	Ground
Show Low Municipal Water Department P. O. Box 468 Show Low, AZ 85001 (602) 537-4368	Municipality	3,350	1,000	0.21	Ground
Winslow Municipal Water Department Drawer 1000 Winslow, AZ 86047 (602) 289-3411	Municipality	8,000	2,600	1.33	Ground

PIMA COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Cortaro Water Users Association: Marana 13864 - B N. Sandario Marana, AZ 85238 (602) 682-3233	Investor	500	180	0.12	Ground
Cortaro Water Users Association: Norte 13864 - B N. Sandario Marana, AZ 85238 (602) 682-3233	Investor	450	135	0.05	Ground
Flowing Wells Irrigation District 900 W. Prince Rd. Tucson, AZ 85705 (602) 887-4192	District	15,000	2,840	2.73	Ground
Southern Pacific Railroad 400 E. Toole Ave. Tucson, AZ 85701 (602) 623-6911	Investor	0	1	0.003	Purchased (Tucson Water Utility)
Tucson Water Department, Municipal System P. O. Box 5547 Tucson, AZ 85703 (602) 791-4331	Municipality	400,000	133,052	55.62	Ground
University of Arizona Utility Department Physical Resources Division Tucson, AZ 85705 (602) 887-5443	State	36,000	104	1.06	Ground and Purchased (City of Tucson)

PINAL COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Arizona Water Co., Apache Junction System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	10,000	2,682	0.84	Ground
Arizona Water Co., Arizona City System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6106	Investor	1,200	550	-	Ground
Arizona Water Co., Casa Grande System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6106	Investor	14,000	4,820	2.90	Ground
Arizona Water Co., Coolidge System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	9,300	2,483	1.15	Ground
Arizona Water Co., Oracle System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	3,300	831	0.17	Ground
Arizona Water Co., San Manuel System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	6,000	1,486	0.77	Purchased (Magma Copper Co.)

PINAL COUNTY (continued)

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Arizona Water Co., Superior System P. O. Box 5396 Phoenix, AZ 85010 (602) 258-6101	Investor	5,000	1,527	0.32	Ground
Eloy Municipal Water Department 628 N. Main St. Eloy, AZ 85231 (602) 466-7562	Municipality	7,000	1,711	0.98	Ground
Florence, Town of P. O. Box 480 Florence, AZ 85232 (602) 868-5889	Municipality	3,550	1,015	0.59	Ground

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Nogales Wastewater Plant System City Hall Nogales, AZ 85621 (602) 287-2202	Municipality	13,500	3,049	2.45	Ground

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Cyprus Bagdad Copper Co. P. O. Box 347 Bagdad, AZ 86321 (602) 633-2241	Investor	4,000	801	0.59	Ground
Prescott Municipal Water Department P. O. Box 2059 Prescott, Arizona 86301 (602) 445-3500	Municipality	24,060	7,658	2.89	Ground and Surface (Goldwater Lakes)

YUMA COUNTY

Water Supplier	Type of Owner	Population Served	Number of Service Connections	Average Daily Production (MGD)	Sources of Water
Yuma Municipal Water Department P. O. Box 912 Yuma, AZ 85364 (602) 782-2561	Municipality	53,508	13,377	19.01	Surface (Treatment Plant)

SPECIAL DISTRICTS AND PROJECTS

Legal Authority

Special districts in Arizona are of two types: the agricultural improvement district and the multi-county water conservation district (Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 45, Sec. 2601-2634, 1971-72). Each form of district has separate statutory authorization. The Salt River Project is the only agricultural improvement district and the Central Arizona Water Conservation District is the only multi-county water conservation district in Arizona. An agricultural improvement district stores and delivers water, provides drainage, improves facilities, sells surplus water, and finances construction while a multi-county water conservation district is a tax-levying public improvement district and municipal corporation that taxes to pay its administrative costs and to repay Central Arizona Project costs to the United States. Both districts are administered by elected Boards of Directors with sufficient powers to fulfill their duties. Only qualified electors can serve on Boards of Directors.

The agricultural improvement district and the multi-county water conservation district have power of eminent domain.

The agricultural improvement district is financed by issuing bonds with the approval of the majority of electors while the multi-county water conservation district levies an ad valorem tax not exceeding ten cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation against all taxable property in the district.

SALT RIVER VALLEY WATER USERS' ASSOCIATION
SALT RIVER PROJECT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT
AND POWER DISTRICT

PERSONNEL

President: Karl F. Abel

General Manager: A. J. Pfister

Associate General Manager - Water: Reid W. Teeples
Salt River Project
P. O. Box 1980
Phoenix, Arizona 85001
(602) 273-5900

Secretary: Paul D. Rice

Legal Counsel: Jennings, Strouss and Salmon
111 W. Monroe
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

or

Dennis Stickley
Salt River Valley Water Users' Association

The ten members of the Board of Governors of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association are elected from the ten areal divisions within the Association boundaries on an acreage voting basis. The Board of Directors of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District consists of twelve members and will be expanded to fourteen in 1980. One board member is elected from each of the ten Salt River Project voting areas with two (in 1980, four) elected at-large.

In addition to the board which establishes the policies for management of the business affairs of the Salt River Project, a council exists which enacts and amends by-laws relating to such management. Thirty council members are elected from among the shareholders in each of the ten districts of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and from among the members of each of the ten divisional areas of the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District.

WATER RIGHTS AND SOURCES

Water rights appertain to lands owned by members of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association who signed a water right application with the Secretary of the Interior. All such lands have equal rights to water stored in surface reservoirs and water developed by deep wells.

The Kent Decree of 1910 established relative water rights for lands which used water beneficially from the Salt and Verde Rivers from 1869 to 1909. The decision instituted the principle of normal flow water rights. Landowners with such rights (Class A) may receive normal flow river water when it is available in addition to their entitlement of stored and developed water.

The third type of water right is the "pump right". It is a permanent right to buy water from pumps if and when it is needed and available. In 1929 landowners were first allowed to purchase such rights. The program was reorganized in 1948 to provide funds for development of additional ground water for landowners who desired to acquire a pump right.

There are separate rights for lands designated as townsite lands by the Secretary of the Interior. These rights, as defined by the Reclamation Act of 1906 (Act of April 16, 1906, c. 1631, §4, 34 Stat. 116) provide cities and towns within the Project the opportunity to obtain water under a special contract in an amount considered necessary by the Project, the charges not to be less nor the terms more favorable than for other lands within the Project.

FACILITIES AND WORKS

The Salt River Project operates and maintains the following dams for storage and power generation:

SALT RIVER

	STORAGE CAPACITY (Acre-feet)	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION	GENERATING CAPACITY (Kilowatts)
HORSE MESA	245,138	1925-1927	130,800
MORMON FLAT	57,582	1923-1925	60,200
STEWART MOUNTAIN	69,765	1928-1930	12,500
THEODORE ROOSEVELT	1,381,580	1905-1911	36,000

VERDE RIVER

BARTLETT	178,477	1936-1939	none
HORSESHOE	139,238	1944-1946	none

Granite Reef Dam, constructed from 1906 to 1908, diverts water from the Salt River below the conflux with the Verde River as released from storage to Project canals on the north and south sides of the Valley (Salt River Project, 1975). The Association owns approximately 248 deep wells, 131 miles of canals (61 miles lined), 878 miles of laterals (726 miles lined or piped), and 250 miles of drainage and waste ditches (55 miles lined or piped).

Salt River Project has constructed four 75,000 kilowatt combined cycle generating units at the San Tan Generating Station near Gilbert, Arizona. The Project and five southwestern utilities invested in the construction of two large coal-fired units at the Four Corners Station, near Farmington, New Mexico. It is also a participant in the Mohave Generating Station located in southern Nevada across the Colorado River from Bullhead City, Arizona; the Navajo Generating Station near Page; and the Hayden Generating Station in northwest Colorado. During 1977, construction was under way on the Coronado Generating Station near St. Johns, the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station near Buckeye, and the Craig

Generating Station near Craig, Colorado. The Salt River Project has 70 percent, 29.1 percent and 29 percent ownership, respectively, in the latter mentioned power projects (Salt River Project, 1978).

WATER DELIVERIES

A total of 1,209,197 acre-feet of water was available for distribution in 1977. Gravity supply was 809,373 acre-feet and ground-water supply was 399,824 acre-feet. Water deliveries in 1977 totalled 910,506 acre-feet. Agricultural use was 441,103 acre-feet; nonagricultural use (municipal, industrial, parks, playgrounds and residential irrigation) increased to 316,325 acre-feet, from 295,123 acre-feet in 1976. Decreed land, including Indian reservations, Buckeye Irrigation District, New State Irrigation and Drainage District, St. Johns Irrigation District and Lakin-Lennex Cattle Co., received 66,158 acre-feet and contract deliveries totalled 86,920 acre-feet (Salt River Project, 1978).

Agricultural water orders declined 10,274 acre-feet from 1976 to 1977 and 2,764 acres were converted from agricultural to urban use. Over 106,800 acres were irrigated in 1977: 51,107 acres of cotton; 44,607 acres of pasture, grain and alfalfa; 9,234 acres of wheat; 6,547 acres of grain sorghum; 4,250 acres of bermuda and sudan pasture; and 2,500 acres or less each of barley, truck crops, citrus, sugar beets, soybeans, peas, and nursery flowers.

Municipal water use constituted 41.76 percent of total use in 1977. The following is a breakdown of that use in acre-feet:

Phoenix	149,430.92
Tempe	22,588.46
Glendale	11,342.65
Mesa	16,471.44
Scottsdale	2,273.45
Chandler	1,249.35
Peoria	1,102.48
Gilbert	1,462.61
	<u>205,921.36</u>
Subdivision and other nonagri- cultural use	<u>110,403.95</u>

Water is apportioned by acre according to user orders. The first two acre-feet are included in the basic assessment and cost \$10.00 (1978). Each user may obtain a third acre-foot per acre of stored and developed water for \$5.00 if such "excess" water is available.

The average "normal flow" usage is about 2 acre-feet per acre. Consequently, some accounts with older water rights (Class A) get an average of 5 acre-feet total. The charge for "normal flow" is \$5.00 per acre-foot (1978). Unless there is a moratorium in effect, users may purchase a pump water right for up to 2 acre-feet per acre per year. A flat fee of \$14.00 is charged for the pump right and each acre-foot is priced at \$16.00 (1978).

ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY

The Salt River Valley Water Users' Association was incorporated February 9, 1903, for the benefit of 4,800 landowners who pledged their lands as collateral for the loan from the federal government to build the reclamation project. Brush diversion dams had been used to divert water from the Salt River since 1868 when Jack Swilling built the Swilling Ditch, later known as the Salt River Valley Canal. By 1888 more than 100,000 acres were under cultivation and new canals had to be built to carry water to farmland.

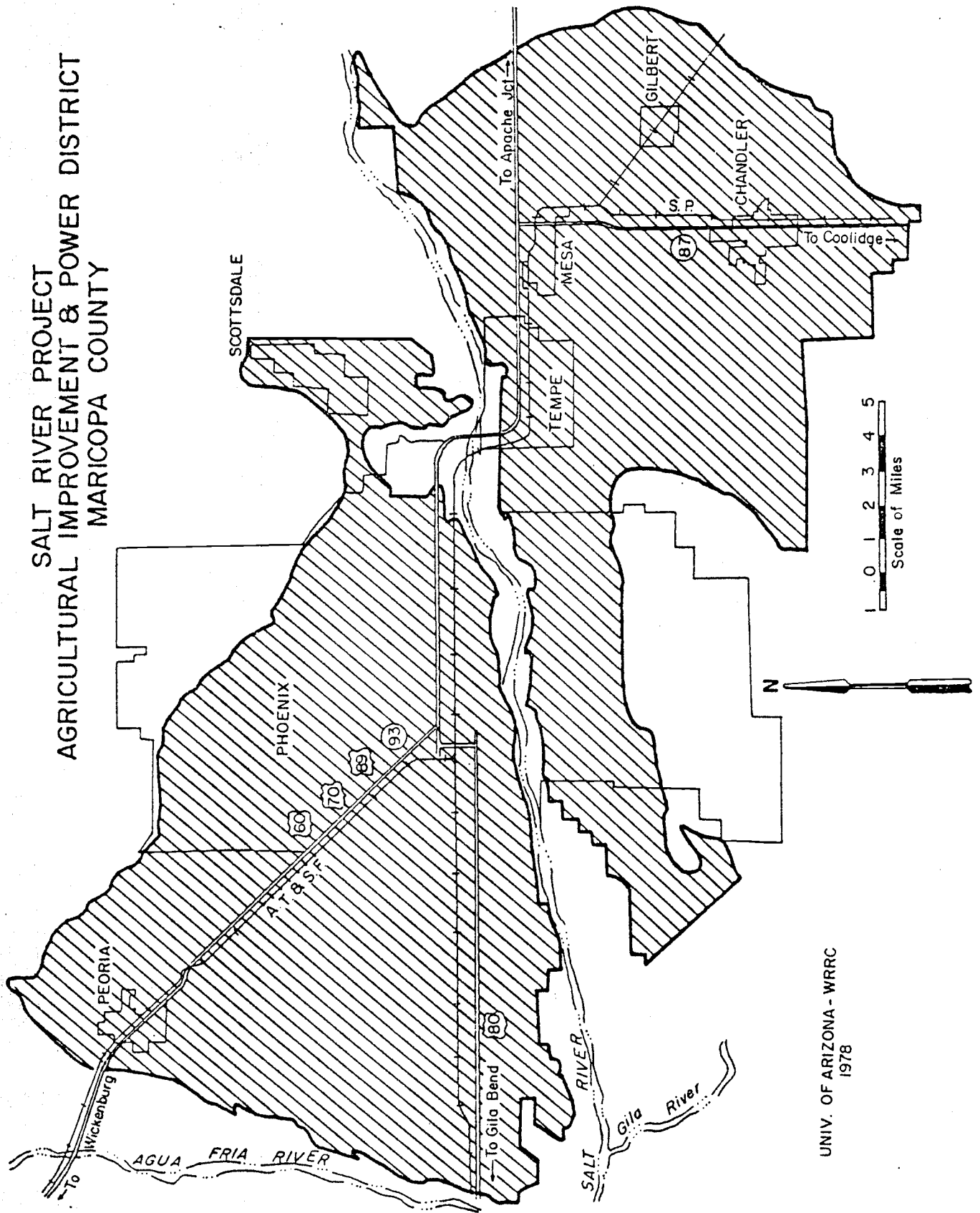
The years 1898 to 1904 were characterized by extreme drought and landowners were persuaded to find means to obtain water storage. Of a possible 250,000 acres, 150,000 were subscribed to the Association. Construction of Roosevelt Dam began in 1905 and of Granite Reef Dam in 1906. From 1905 to 1913 the federal government purchased and consolidated most of the existing canals.

In 1919, waterlogged land resulted in the initial development of ground water and forced landowners who had originally stayed out of the irrigation project to join (Smith, 1972). The first systematic drilling of producing wells to supplement surface water was undertaken in 1928.

The Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District was created in 1937, primarily to refinance debts incurred for construction of facilities built during the 1920's. All property was transferred from the Association to the District. In 1949, the operation and management of the power system was given to the District as a result of a tax challenge by the Internal Revenue Service. Water distribution responsibilities remained with the Association.

In 1957, the duties of General Manager for the Association and General Manager for the District were merged. The two distinct legal entities are known in combination as the Salt River Project.

SALT RIVER PROJECT
 AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT & POWER DISTRICT
 MARICOPA COUNTY



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 1978

Central Arizona Water Conservation District

Executive Director: Elzada Darter
Security Building, Suite 736
234 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85004
(602) 258-0745

Board of Directors: Howard Wuertz (President): Pinal County
Roger Ernst (Vice-President): Maricopa County
John D. Lyons, Jr. (Vice-President): Maricopa County
Marilyn Ronstadt (Secretary): Pima County
Darwin Aycock: Maricopa County
George W. Barr: Pima County
Dr. Roy Emrick: Pima County
Ray Killian: Maricopa County
Rose Mofford: Maricopa County
R. B. O'Rielly: Pima County
Dr. Glenn D. Overman: Maricopa County
Lynn H. Sharp: Maricopa County
Dale R. Shumway: Maricopa County
Fred Stofft: Maricopa County
Dr. Morrison F. Warren: Maricopa County

The Central Arizona Water Conservation District was authorized by state legislation to contract with the Secretary of the Interior for Central Arizona Project (CAP) water and to recoup the costs of the project through contracts. The district, composed of Pima, Pinal and Maricopa Counties, was approved by the Arizona Water Commission on June 16, 1971.

A new type of organization, a multi-county water conservation district, was necessary because existing water organizations were unsuitable for distribution of CAP water. First, their tax bases extend only to land using water supplied by each district, precluding them from enough funds to insure the success of the CAP. Furthermore, the primary function of traditional districts is to serve agricultural interests, and traditional organizations have established

administrative procedures and regulations that may not allow the unique procedures needed to manage CAP water. In contrast, the new water conservation district has ad valorem taxing powers covering all taxable property within the multi-county district. Also, the new district serves and represents municipal, industrial, and other users as well as agricultural interests. Finally, it has the power necessary to establish rules, regulations, or bylaws needed for effective operation and can control and distribute CAP water resources

The water conservation district has both administrative and general powers. Administratively the district has the power to manage, and conduct the district's affairs, make and execute contracts, hire employees, establish bylaws and perform all necessary acts to carry out the district's function. On the other hand, the three general powers of the water conservation district are broader than those of traditional districts. There are (1) the power to assess an ad valorem tax on all taxable property in the district, (2) the power to contract with the federal government for CAP water, and (3) the power to subcontract for CAP water with users both inside and outside the district.

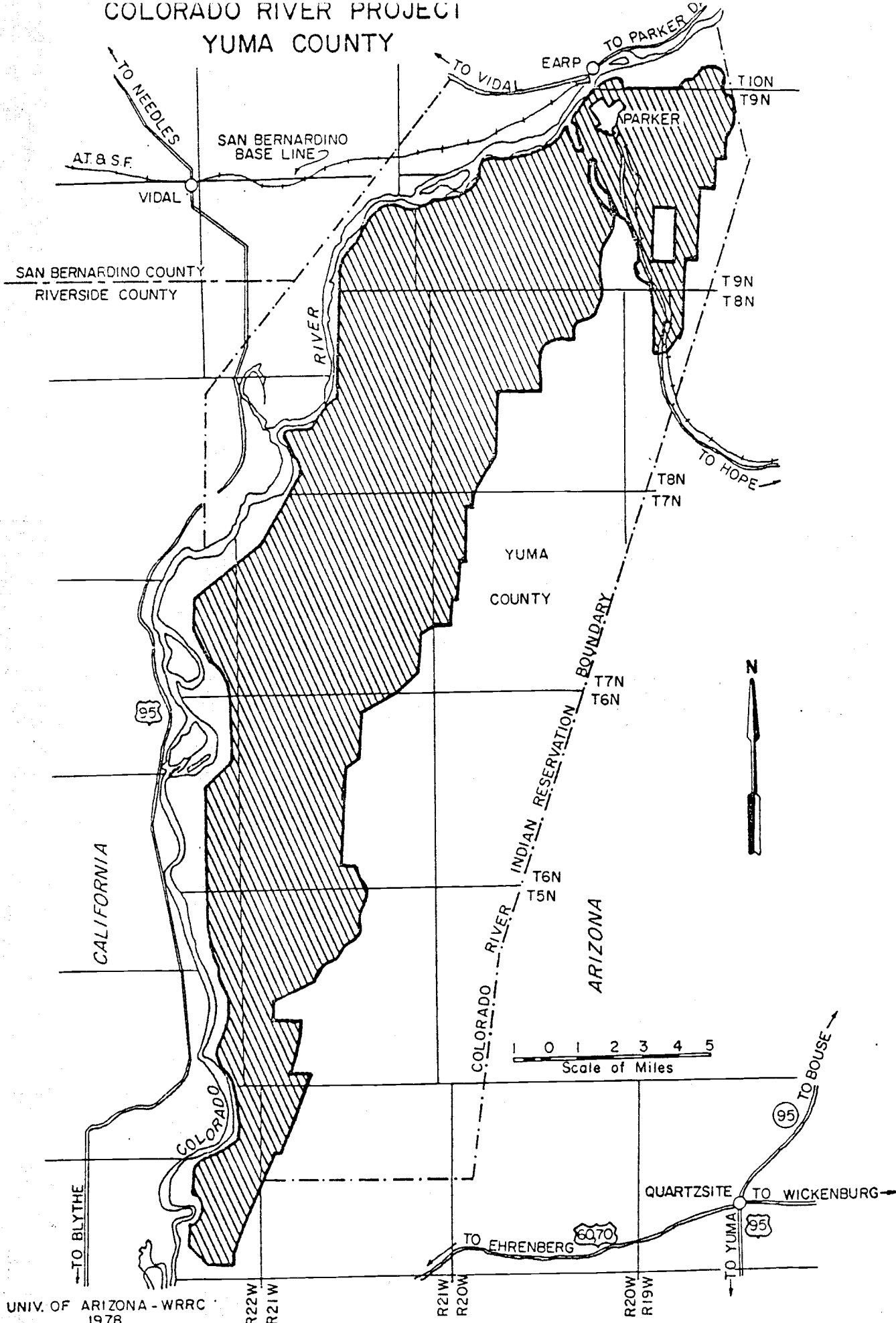
The district is administered by an elected 15-member Board for a term of four years. The number of directors from each county is determined on the basis of the last decennial census, with one director per 100,000 population.

Indian Irrigation Projects

In the compiling of information on agricultural water service organizations, no attempt was made to include Indian agencies or tribal organizations, as these are either federal or tribal and so are not within state statutory authorization as are the several kinds of districts.

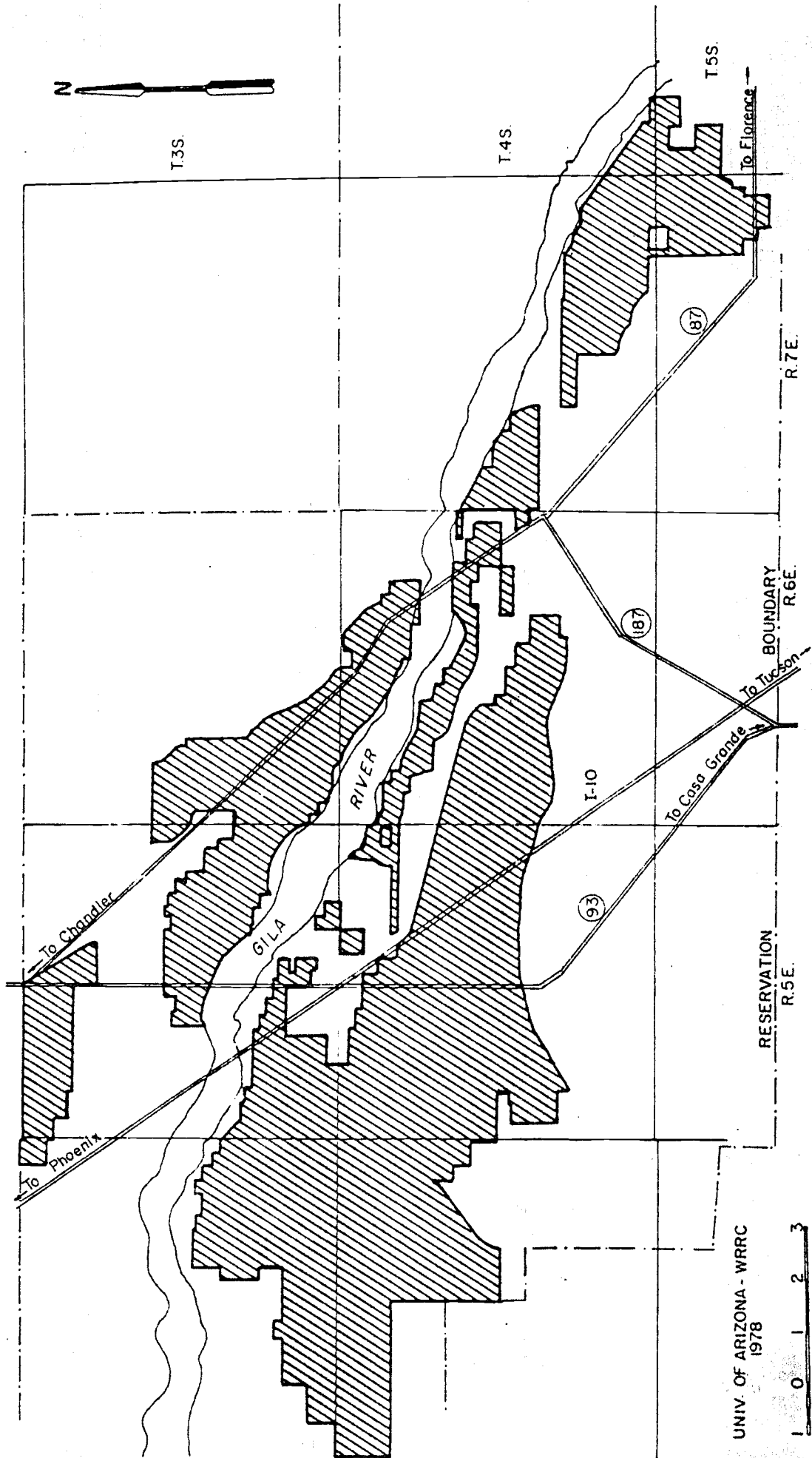
Water administration and use on Indian lands, however, is intimately related to non-Indian districts or other jurisdictions within the state, especially in certain areas such as the Salt River Valley, the Colorado River mainstream, and lands under the operation of the Gila River Decree (San Carlos Project). Maps of the latter two regions are included herewith to illustrate their extent and proximity to other irrigation projects.

COLORADO RIVER PROJECT YUMA COUNTY

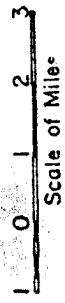


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SAN CARLOS INDIAN IRRIGATION DISTRICT
PINAL COUNTY



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1978



WATER DECREES

WATER DECREES

Controversy concerning relative rights of Arizona, California, and other parties in waters of the Colorado River culminated in the litigation of the 1950's which came to trial before Simon H. Rifkind, Esq., a Special Master appointed by the United States Supreme Court. The Master reported his findings and his recommended decree in January 1961. The opinion of the Court was rendered June 3, 1963 and the final decree was entered on March 9, 1964 (376 U. S. 340). The provisions of that decree are not reviewed herein, as they dealt principally with interstate rather than in-state issues of water allocation.

Four decrees which did serve to adjudicate water rights within the state of Arizona, and which in the process consolidated two other, earlier decrees, are reviewed briefly in this section. Persons interested in further details of the provisions of those decrees or their administration should consult the written decrees as cited, or contact the respective Water Commissioners appointed to carry out their provisions. Names and addresses of the Commissioners are available at the Arizona Water Commission office or at the United States Courthouse in Tucson (Gila River Decree), the Apache County Courthouse in St. Johns (Norviel Decree), or the Maricopa County Courthouse in Phoenix (Kent or Benson - Allison Decree).

KENT DECREE

Water rights in the Salt and Verde River system were adjudicated in a Decision and Decree (No. 4564) presented by Judge Edward Kent on March 1, 1910 and effectuated April 1, 1910. The causal action* was instituted in 1905 in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, in and for the County of Maricopa.

The purpose of the suit, as stated in the Decision, was "...to obtain a judicial determination and definition of the rights of the various parcels of land and the owners thereof under the various canals...in and to the use of the water flowing in the Salt and Verde Rivers." Such rights, dating from 1869 through 1909, were adjudicated in the Kent Decree.

The Decision and Decree took into account the history of non-Indian irrigation in the Salt River Valley, beginning in 1869, as well as the several legal actions previously taken, and incorporated findings of fact and other instruments including the Wormser Decree of 1892.** The effect of the Kent Decree was (1) to define rights to "normal flow" of the Salt-Verde River system as well as stored water, and (2) to determine the relative water rights, in terms of priority and quantity, of each parcel of land to which the rights appertained.

In the year 1910, after some four decades of continuous irrigation in the valley, the stage was set for such determination. In 1903 the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association had been formed, uniting some 4,800 landowners who would be enabled by government contract to receive stored water from system reservoirs; in 1908 a permanent diversion dam had been completed at Granite Reef; and Roosevelt Dam, designed for storage capacity of 1,300,000 acre-feet of water, in 1910 was in its eighth and final year of construction.

*Patrick T. Hurley (and The United States of America, Intervenor) v. Charles F. Abbott and Four Thousand Eight Hundred Others.

**Emanating from M. Wormser and others v. The Salt River Valley Canal Company and others, 1887.

The Kent Decree adopted usage of the following terms:

"Normal flow of the river": The flow of water in the river at its varying stages available for appropriation. (The maximum normal flow is the total amount to be diverted from the river for the cultivation of all the parcels of land to which water has been appropriated).

"Flood water": Water flowing in the river over and above the maximum normal flow.

"Surplus water": The flow of the river, both normal and flood, not needed or used.

"Stored water": The water impounded in the Roosevelt reservoir.

The duty of water to be distributed for beneficial use on the lands was established tentatively as 48 miner's inches constant flow per quarter section of land, measured at the land. (Equivalent to one miner's inch for each 3-1/3 acres of irrigated land, or one cubic foot per second for each 133 acres). Where measurement is not made at the delivery point of the quarter-section, an allowance for conveyance loss was made in the additional amount of one percent of the diverted flow per mile of main canal above the land.

Lands under the Decree were classified, according to their history of continuous use, intermittent or discontinued use, or non-use, as Class A, B, or C lands. Provision was made for the equitable use of stored water and flood water on the several classes of land, and the preferential distribution of normal flow of the river, under varying rates of flow, to discrete acreages of Class A and B land was set out and determined according to their respective dates of priority.

For use by Indians of the Salt River Reservation, 700 miner's inches was allocated, ahead of all other users and regardless of river stage; a lesser quantity of use on the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation along the Verde River was continued by the Decree.

BENSON-ALLISON DECREE

The Benson-Allison* Decree (No. 7589) was entered by Judge R. C. Stanford in the Superior Court of Maricopa County on November 14, 1917. This decree awarded rights to certain land-owners, to divert and beneficially use on their lands certain quantities of water flowing in the Salt, Agua Fria, and Gila Rivers, according to relative priorities of appropriation. The dates of appropriation ranged from 1883 to 1915.

A Supplemental Decree was issued on December 3, 1918, which incorporated into the Benson-Allison Decree a table showing, in miner's inches year by year, the total amount of water to which lands under the several canals were entitled (at 48 miner's inches per quarter section plus losses), as well as a table of acreage showing the first year of cultivation, the acreage for that year, and the cumulative acreage by years from 1883 up to and including 1915.

A standard duty of water for irrigation of lands under the decree was defined as 48 miner's inches constant flow per quarter section of land, measured at the farm delivery point. Where not measured at the farm, water diversion was to be increased $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent for each mile of length of diversion canal from its head to the farm delivery point, to allow for losses by seepage and evaporation during conveyance.

An Amendment of the decree, dated November 13, 1919, changed the standard duty of water to 80 miner's inches, and further provided that this could be increased proportionately among the decreed lands whenever surplus water may be available, not to exceed, however, 120 miner's inches per quarter section of such amount as could be beneficially applied to the land.

The original decree also included a priority schedule of lands, including 1,080 acres of Indian lands, previously awarded water rights under the Haggard Decree** (June 11, 1903). Also shown as part of the decree was a tabulation of land descriptions and owners receiving gravity water and pump water on the Agua Fria River, and lands under pumping plants.

*Nels Benson v. John Allison and Four Hundred Fifty-Four Others.

**The United States, Guardian, etc. v. N. W. Haggard et al.

NORVIEL DECREE

Water rights in the Little Colorado River and its branches and tributaries were adjudicated by the "Norviel Decree," entered in the Apache County Superior Court, State of Arizona, and dated April 20, 1918.

The complaint in the case* which gave rise to this decree was filed March 24, 1904 in the Fourth Judicial District Court, Territory of Arizona, and evidence was heard by W. S. Norviel, Commissioner of that Court, in the summer of 1906. A stipulated decree in a cause involving many of the same parties was entered on June 20, 1914, and this along with other evidence was consolidated in the Norviel Decree of 1918.

The Norviel Decree set out twelve points in all. The first listed in priority the lands (and their owners and dates of appropriation) having rights to irrigation water from the Little Colorado River and tributaries. Thirty such rights were listed, having dates ranging from 1872 to 1906. Also listed were seven rights on Nutrioso Creek in Round Valley, having priority dates ranging from 1876 to 1888.

The second point provided for a Water Commissioner, established an irrigation season, and stated general rules regarding distribution of waters. The third, fourth and fifth points set priorities and criteria for the filling of storage reservoirs, and established diversion rates for natural flow of the Little Colorado River and its tributaries.

The sixth, eighth and ninth points dealt with the powers and duties of the Water Commissioner and the administration of the decree. The seventh and tenth points provided that proper diversion structures and measuring points and facilities be maintained. The eleventh point made allowance for the inferior quality of water from Salado Springs. The twelfth and final point continued the decreed rights to the successors and assigns of the parties.

*The St. Johns Irrigation Company and the Meadow Reservoir Irrigation Company, Corporations, et al., v. Round Valley Water Storage and Ditch Company, Eagar Irrigation Company, Springerville Water Right and Ditch Company, Corporations, et al.

On March 17, 1921 an Order was made modifying the decree in terms of certain land and ownership descriptions; and on the same date a Supplemental Decree was entered on behalf of the Lyman Water Company. Finally, a Judgment was brought forth on April 3, 1923 affirming the findings of W. S. Norviel, Water commissioner for the State of Arizona, in the matter of the determination of the relative rights of the waters of the Upper Little Colorado River and its tributaries.

GILA RIVER DECREE

Water rights in and along the Gila River, from New Mexico to near the Salt-Gila River confluence, were adjudicated in the Gila River Decree, Globe Equity No. 59 in the District Court of the United States in and for the District of Arizona. The decree was entered June 29, 1935 in the case of The United States of America v. Gila Valley Irrigation District, et al.

This decree set out a Schedule of Priority for users of water from the Gila River, principally for lands located in the Duncan and Safford Valleys of eastern Arizona, the San Carlos Project in Pinal County, and adjoining areas. The senior priority date was given as "Immemorial" for 35,000 acres of land in the Gila River Indian Reservation; an 1846 priority was granted for 1,000 acres of land in the San Carlos Indian Reservation; and a range of 1868 to 1929 dates of priority were set for various other lands for which rights were acquired, including a 1924 priority for 100,546 acres of land in the San Carlos Project.

Provision was made for diversion of natural flow of the stream, under the priority schedule, such that the total amount of diverted water not exceed 6 acre-feet per acre of land during each irrigation season, and such that the rate of diversion in cubic feet per second generally not exceed 1/80 times the number of acres. (Or, one miner's inch for each two acres).

The United States, in behalf of the San Carlos irrigation project, was granted the right also to store waters of the Gila River in the San Carlos Reservoir at times when such waters are available above Coolidge Dam, for release and use on the 100,546 acres of lands downstream. The stored and pumped waters of the project are to be shared equally among the users, and a method of apportionment of the stored waters was set out.

It was decreed finally that a Water Commissioner be appointed by the Court to carry out and enforce the provisions of the decree. Annual reports on the Water Commissioner's actions in the operation of the decree, including complete data on water apportionments and diversions, are submitted to the United States District Court.

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APPENDIX:

INFORMATION SOURCES ON
WATER SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

"Summary of Arizona Water Service Organizations," prepared by William C. Nelson. File Report 67-2, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, April 1967.

"Organizing and Pricing Policy of Major Water-Distributing Organizations in Central Arizona," James W. Goss and Robert A. Young. File Report 67-5, Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, July 1967.

"Data Book on Power Districts, Irrigation Districts and Cooperatives," Bureau of Reclamation, May 1965.

Central Arizona Project applicants' addresses from the Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

List of intervenors or interested parties in Arizona v. California (1963).

List of irrigation districts in critical ground-water basins, compiled by the State Land Department (1977).

List of irrigation districts, compiled by Zada Darter, Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

List of taxing authorities, compiled by the Arizona Department of Revenue for the Division of Property and Special Taxes (December 1977).

Directory of Public Water Suppliers, compiled by the Arizona Department of Health Services (December 1977).