

ADWR Water Data Exchange (WaDE) Report Documentation

ADWR is a participating state in the Water Data Exchange (WaDE) Portal. The Water Data Exchange or WaDE project enables states to share data with each other and the public. WaDE provides access to water allocation, supply, and demand data that are maintained by state and other governmental agencies. To get to the WaDE page, [click here](#).

Below is a description of each ADWR Report currently in WaDE, along with the definitions for each field. Please note that WaDE has been constructed to be a sort of generic container for water right and use information for several states, so the WaDE terminology does not always coincide with terms used in Arizona statute, rules or management plans.

Report: 2015Use

Report Description: The 2015Use report contains records of total **groundwater use** for grandfathered rights (GFRs) and Agricultural Best Management Practice Farm Units (Ag BMPS) in Active Management Areas (AMAs).

The three types of GFRs, and Ag BMPs, are defined as follows:

Irrigation Grandfathered Rights (IGFRs): Within AMAs, anyone who owns land that was legally irrigated with groundwater at any time from January 1, 1975 to January 1, 1980 and has been issued a Certificate of Irrigation Grandfathered Right (IGFR) by ADWR has the right to use groundwater for the irrigation of that land. The term irrigation is limited to the growing of crops for sale, human consumption or livestock feeding on two or more acres.

Type 1 and Type 2 Non-Irrigation Grandfathered Rights: A Type 1 non-irrigation grandfathered right (Type 1 right) is associated with land permanently retired from farming and converted to a non-irrigation use. This right, like an irrigation grandfathered right, may be sold or leased only with the land. The maximum amount of groundwater that may be pumped each year using a Type 1 right is three acre-feet per acre. Groundwater withdrawn pursuant to a Type 2 non-irrigation grandfathered right (Type 2 right) can generally be used for any non-irrigation purpose. The right is based on historical pumping of groundwater for a non-irrigation use from a non-exempt well (pumping capacity of greater than 35 gallons per minute) and equals the maximum amount pumped in any one year between 1975 and 1980. Type 2 rights can be sold separately from the land or well. These rights are most often used for industrial purposes such as sand and gravel facilities, golf courses and dairies. Type 1 and Type 2 right holders are generally required to comply with the conservation requirements associated with the Industrial Conservation Programs in the Management Plans.

Ag BMPs: Ag BMPs consist of one or more IGFRs that have applied to participate in the Best Management Practices (BMP) Program. The BMP Program can best be characterized as a commitment to implement certain agricultural conservation practices. The purpose of this program is to provide an alternative conservation program that is designed to be at least as effective in achieving water conservation as the Base Program. Program participants are not restricted to maximum annual groundwater allotments based on the crops historically grown. Instead, they are required to implement specific agricultural conservation practices that involve on-farm irrigation system improvements and increased farm management. This combination of

applied physical and management improvements is designed to assist a farmer in achieving a high level of on-farm seasonal irrigation efficiency.

The groundwater use information comes from groundwater that is reported to have been withdrawn from a well associated with the IGFR or received from a neighboring well or irrigation district, minus any groundwater that has been withdrawn and delivered off, as stored in the ADWR Registry of Grandfathered Rights as of the date queried. Other types of water reported used by GFRs or Ag BMPs are not included in this report.

Fields included in the 2015 Use Report:

Allocation ID: This is the ADWR program, certificate and conveyance number in the XX-XXXXXX.XXXX format.

Allocation Owner: This is the primary mailing address owner for the GFR. It is possible to have more than one owner for a right, but to keep only one row per record, the primary mailing address owner is displayed in this report. In some instances, there may be no owner listed because ADWR has been made aware of a conveyance of the GFR, but the required paperwork has not been filed to update the ownership.

Legal Status: This is the ADWR "file status". The file status for this report will be either A (Active), N (Non-exempt), E (Exempt), or I (inactive). A file status of Active or Non-exempt means the GFR's ownership, size and use are up to date and current. A file status of Inactive means the ownership, size or use has since changed. An Exempt file status typically refers to an IGFR that is ten acres in size or less, not part of a commercial farming unit, and therefore not required to report annual use or stay within an annual allotment.

Reporting Unit: Reporting Unit refers to the Active Management Area.

Beneficial Use: Beneficial Use is the type of water use. Groundwater applied to two or more acres of land to produce plants or parts of plants for human or animal consumption, or for use as feed for livestock, range livestock or poultry is an Irrigation Use. Non-Irrigation Use refers to other uses. Non-Irrigation use typically does not include municipal uses.

Source Type: The source type for this report is Groundwater.

Fresh/Saline: The type of water for this report is fresh. The "fresh" vs. "Saline" is a distinction made by the USGS when they collect, compile and report back water use by each state. Fresh by the USGS definition means water that contains less than 1,000 milligrams per liter of dissolved solids. DWR reports do not require GFRs to list the water quality. It is assumed that most of the groundwater withdrawn falls under the "fresh" category.

Total Volume for Allocation: This field refers to the annual groundwater allotment. The annual groundwater allotment in AMAs is based upon, although not necessarily equal to, historical amounts used in the five years prior to the establishment of the AMA.

Units: Units for this report are acre feet per year.

Allocation Start Date: This field indicates that the allotment for the year is in effect January 1st of the reporting year.

Allocation End Date: This field indicates that the allotment for the year ends on December 31st of the reporting year.

Actual Volume Diverted/Flowed: This field refers to the actual amount of groundwater reported to have been used as follows: any amount of groundwater withdrawn from a well associated with the right plus any groundwater reported as received by the right from another source, minus any groundwater withdrawn by a well associated with that right that was delivered off for use by another right or permit.

Units: The units for this report are acre feet per year.

Estimate Source: This field indicates how the water use was estimated. For GFRs in AMAs, water use is not estimated, it is metered or measured pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code Article 9, which requires GFRs to use the listed approved measuring device or method to measure volumes of water withdrawn, delivered, received, transported, recharged, stored, recovered, or used.

Actual Start Date: The actual start date refers to the first day of the reporting period, which is January 1 of the reporting year.

Actual End Date: The actual end date refers to the last day of the reporting period, which is December 31st of the reporting year.

Report: [MAR2017GFR](#)

Report Description: The MAR2017GFR report contains a list of records of the GFRs existing as of the date of the report.

The three types of GFRs, defined as follows:

Irrigation Grandfathered Rights (IGFRs): Within AMAs, anyone who owns land that was legally irrigated with groundwater at any time from January 1, 1975 to January 1, 1980 and has been issued a Certificate of Irrigation Grandfathered Right (IGFR) by ADWR has the right to use groundwater for the irrigation of that land. The term irrigation is limited to the growing of crops for sale, human consumption or livestock feeding on two or more acres.

Type 1 and Type 2 Non-Irrigation Grandfathered Rights: A Type 1 non-irrigation grandfathered right (Type 1 right) is associated with land permanently retired from farming and converted to a non-irrigation use. This right, like an irrigation grandfathered right, may be sold or leased only with the land. The maximum amount of groundwater that may be pumped each year using a Type 1 right is three acre-feet per acre. Groundwater withdrawn pursuant to a Type 2 non-irrigation grandfathered right (Type 2 right) can generally be used for any non-irrigation purpose. The right is based on historical pumping of groundwater for a non-irrigation use from a non-exempt well (pumping capacity of greater than 35 gallons per minute) and equals the maximum amount pumped in any one year between 1975 and 1980. Type 2 rights can be sold separately from the land or well. These rights are most often used for industrial purposes such as sand and gravel facilities, golf courses and dairies. Type 1 and Type 2 right holders are generally required to comply with the conservation requirements associated with the Industrial Conservation Programs in the Management Plans.

Fields included in the MAR2017GFR Report:

Allocation ID: This is the ADWR program, certificate and conveyance number in the XX-XXXXXX.XXXX format.

Allocation Owner: This is the primary mailing address owner for the GFR. It is possible to have more than one owner for a right, but to keep only one row per record, the primary mailing address owner is displayed in this report. In some instances, there may be no owner listed because ADWR has been made aware of a conveyance of the GFR, but the required paperwork has not been filed to update the ownership.

Legal Status: This is the ADWR “file status”. The file status for this report will be either A (Active), N (Non-exempt), E (Exempt), or I (inactive). A file status of Active or Non-exempt means the GFR’s ownership, size and use are up to date and current. A file status of Inactive means the ownership, size or use has since changed. An Exempt file status typically refers to an IGFR that is ten acres in size or less, not part of a commercial farming unit, and therefore not required to report annual use or stay within an annual allotment.

Reporting Unit: Reporting Unit refers to the Active Management Area.

Beneficial Use: Beneficial Use is the type of water use. Groundwater applied to two or more acres of land to produce plants or parts of plants for human or animal consumption, or for use as feed for livestock, range livestock or poultry is an Irrigation Use. Non-Irrigation Use refers to other uses. Non-Irrigation use typically does not include municipal uses.

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Total Volume for Allocation: This field refers to the annual groundwater allotment. The annual groundwater allotment in AMAs is based upon, although not necessarily equal to, historical amounts used in the five years prior to the establishment of the AMA.

Units: Units for this report are acre feet per year.

Allocation Start Date: This field indicates that the allotment for the year is in effect January 1st of the reporting year.

Allocation End Date: This field indicates that the allotment for the year ends on December 31st of the reporting year.