

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAWS	Analysis of Adequate Water Supply
ACC	Arizona Corporation Commission
ADMMR	Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources
ADWR	Arizona Department of Water Resources
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
AGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
ALERT	Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time
ALRIS	Arizona Land Resource Information System
AMA	Active Management Area
AWBA	Arizona Water Banking Authority
AWPF	Arizona Water Protection Fund
AZMET	Arizona Meteorological Network
BIA	United States Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	United States Bureau of Land Management
BOR	United States Bureau of Reclamation
BPCA	Boulder Canyon Project Act
CAP	Central Arizona Project
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CLIMAS	Climate Assessment for the Southwest
DES	Arizona Department of Economic Security
DOD	United States Department of Defense
DWID	Domestic Water Improvement District
ENSO	El Niño-Southern Oscillation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FCD	Flood Control District
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpcd	Gallons per capita per day
gpm	Gallons per minute
GWSI	Groundwater Site Inventory System
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
ITCA	Intertribal Council of Arizona
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
maf	Million acre-feet
MCWA	Mohave County Water Authority
MHP	Mobile Home Park
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
MSCP	Multi-Species Conservation Program (Colorado River)
MVIDD	Mohave Valley Irrigation and Drainage District
NEMO	Non-point Education for Municipal Officials
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	United States National Park Service

NRA	National Recreation Area
NRCD	Natural Resources Conservation District
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWIS	National Water Information System
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
NWS	National Weather Service
Pan ET	Pan Evapotranspiration
PCC	Permit Certificate Conveyence
PDO	Pacific Decadal Oscillation
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SCAS	Spatial Climate Analysis Service
SNOTEL	SNOpack TELelemetry
SX/EW	Solvent extraction/electrowinning
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VRP	Voluntary Remediation Program
WC	Water Company
WIFA	Water Infrastructure Finance Authority
WQARF	Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Appendix A

APPENDIX A: Arizona Water Protection Fund Projects in the Upper Colorado River Planning Area through 2008

UPPER COLORADO RIVER PLANNING AREA				
Groundwater Basin	Map Number	AWPF Grant #	Project Title	Project Category
Big Sandy	262	00-100	Willow Creek Riparian Restoration Project	Revegetation
Bill Williams	93	96-0017	Big Sandy River Riparian Project	Fencing
Bill Williams	151	96-0021	Riparian Vegetation and Stream Channel Changes Associated with Water Management along the Bill Williams River	Research
Bill Williams	244	99-085	Kirkland Creek Watershed Resource Assessment	Feasibility Study
Bill Williams	268	00-106	Tres Alamos Dirt-Tanks-To-Aquatic-Habitat-Conversion	Fencing & Upland Channel Restoration
Lake Mohave	232	99-073	Colorado River Nature Center Backwater --- Phase 2	Feasibility Study

Appendix B

Appendix B: Community Water System Annual Report Data 2006-2007 and Submitted Plans

PCC	FACILITY	Basin	2006 Withdrawn	2006 Diverted	2006 Received	2006 Total Demand	2006 Delivered	2006 Delivered to	2007 Withdrawn	2007 Diverted	2007 Received	2007 Total Demand	2007 Delivered	2007 Delivered to	
91-000608	PHELPS DODGE - TOWN OF BAGDAD	Big Sandy			446	446			991			991	991	CUSTOMER	
91-000653	PEEPLES VALLEY WATER CO	Bill Williams			50	50	44	CUSTOMER	46			46	41	CUSTOMER	
91-000676	WALDEN MEADOWS COMM COOP	Bill Williams			62	62	61/8	CUSTOMER/ SYSTEM	65			65	57/7	CUSTOMER/ SYSTEM	
91-000333	MT TIPTON WATER CO INC	Detrital Valley	NR							106			106	106	CUSTOMER
91-000327	WHITE HILLS WC, INC.	Detrital Valley	NR							NR					
91-000358	CERBAT WATER CO	Hualapai Valley	NR							73		27			
91-000360	JOSHUA HILLS WATER CO	Hualapai Valley			23	23			26			26	26	CUSTOMER	
91-000344	RANCH WATER SERVICE INC	Hualapai Valley			12	12	12	CUSTOMER	30			30	29	CUSTOMER	
91-000324	TRUXTON CANYON WATER CO	Hualapai Valley	NR							150			150	211	CUSTOMER
91-000325	ARIZONA AMERICAN (CAMP MOHAVE)	Lake Havasu			81	81	79	CUSTOMER	86			86	85	CUSTOMER	
91-000313	ARIZONA AMERICAN (HAVASU WATER)	Lake Havasu			795	795	788	CUSTOMER	902			902	751	CUSTOMER	
91-000321	HAVASU HEIGHTS DWID	Lake Havasu			57	57	58	CUSTOMER	65			65	59	CUSTOMER	
91-000361	LAKE MEAD NRA KATHERINE	Lake Havasu	201			201	201	CUSTOMER		177		177	177	CUSTOMER	
91-000350	SUNRISE VISTA UTILITIES	Lake Havasu		229		229	229	CUSTOMER			176	176	176	CUSTOMER	
91-000328	WILLOW VALLEY WC-KING STREET	Lake Havasu			356	356	339	CUSTOMER	348			348	335	CUSTOMER	
91-000349	WILLOW VALLEY WC-LAKE CIMARRON	Lake Havasu			40	40	31	CUSTOMER	66			66	52	CUSTOMER	
91-000314	JOSHUA VALLEY UTIL CO	Meadview			140	140	121	CUSTOMER	163			163	141	CUSTOMER	
91-000351	ARIZONA AMERICAN (DESERT FOOTHILLS)	Lake Mohave			640	640	632	CUSTOMER	788			788	703	CUSTOMER	
91-000335	ARIZONA AMERICAN (LAKE MOHAVE HIGHLANDS)	Lake Mohave			87	87	78	CUSTOMER	88			88	79	CUSTOMER	
91-000322	ARIZONA AMERICAN (MOHAVE WATER)	Lake Mohave			6,733	6,733	6,699	CUSTOMER	6,642			6,642	6621	CUSTOMER	
91-000336	BERMUDA WATER CO INC	Lake Mohave			3,883	3,883	3,521/318	CUSTOMER/ SYSTEM	4,017			4,017	3,677/339	CUSTOMER/ SYSTEM	
91-000308	FORT MOHAVE TRIBAL UTIL	Lake Mohave		69	518	587	278	CUSTOMER	NR						
91-000354	GHR LANDOWNERS ASSN WATER COOP	Lake Mohave			9	9			11			11	11	CUSTOMER	
91-000319	GOLDEN SHORES WATER CO	Lake Mohave			493	493			492			492	491	CUSTOMER	

PCC	FACILITY	Basin	2006 Withdrawn	2006 Diverted	2006 Received	2006 Total Demand	2006 Delivered	2006 Delivered to	2007 Withdrawn	2007 Diverted	2007 Received	2007 Total Demand	2007 Delivered	2007 Delivered to	
91-000359	HARDYVILLE MANOR	Lake Mohave	NR						NR						
91-000355	I-40 INDUSTRIAL WATER SYS	Lake Mohave			1,636	1,636	1,460	CUSTOMER	2,258			2,258	2063	CUSTOMER	
91-000315	KATHERINE RESORT WATER COMPANY	Lake Mohave			9	9	9	CUSTOMER	8			8	8	CUSTOMER	
91-000317	LAGOON ESTATES WATER CO	Lake Mohave	NR						136			136	120	CUSTOMER	
91-000332	LAGOON ESTATES WATER CO	Lake Mohave	NR						11			11	9	CUSTOMER	
91-000318	LAKE HAVASU, CITY OF	Lake Mohave	14,534			14,534	14,363/1,500	CUSTOMER/ OTHER	15,500	349		15,849	13963/1695	CUSTOMER/ OTHER	
91-000339	NORTH MOHAVE VALLEY WATER CORPORATION	Lake Mohave	1,150			1,150	1,089	CUSTOMER		1,029		1,029	946	CUSTOMER	
91-000337	SILVER CREEK RV	Lake Mohave	NR						NR						
91-000338	SNOWBIRD RV PARK	Lake Mohave	NR						NR						
91-000258	SNOWBIRDS MOBILE HOME PA	Lake Mohave	NR						NR						
91-000334	SUNCREST APARTMENTS	Lake Mohave	NR						NR						
91-000312	HATCH VALLEY WATER CO	Peach Springs			30	30	23	CUSTOMER	23			23	22	CUSTOMER	
91-000309	CHLORIDE DWID	Sacramento Valley	NR						14		4	18	15	CUSTOMER	
91-000343	GOLDEN VALLEY IMP DIST #1	Sacramento Valley			330	330	408	CUSTOMER	451			451	403	CUSTOMER	
91-000316	KINGMAN MUNICIPAL WATER	Sacramento Valley			9,078	9,078	8,504	CUSTOMER	9,382			9,382	9,382/29	CUSTOMER/ SYSTEM	
91-000307	OATMAN WATER COMPANY	Sacramento Valley	NR						14			14	14	CUSTOMER	
91-000329	SO HI DWID	Sacramento Valley			42	42	40	CUSTOMER	47			47	42	CUSTOMER	
91-000323	TOPOCK WATER SYSTEM	Sacramento Valley	NR						NR						
91-000326	VALLEY PIONEERS WC, INC	Sacramento Valley			688	688	659	CUSTOMER	930			930	800	CUSTOMER	
91-000341	WALNUT CREEK WATER CO	Sacramento Valley			98	98	99	CUSTOMER	103			103	89	CUSTOMER	
91-000330	YUCCA WATER ASSOCIATION	Sacramento Valley	NR						48			48	49	CUSTOMER	

PCC = Program Certificate Conveyance (used as the community water system ID number)



**Community Water Systems that have submitted a plan to the
Department as of 12/2008**

PCC	Name	Basin
91-000608	PHELPS DODGE - TOWN OF BAGDAD	Big Sandy
91-000653	PEEPLES VALLEY WATER CO	Bill Williams
91-000676	WALDEN MEADOWS COMM COOP	Bill Williams
91-000333	MT TIPTON WATER CO INC	Detrital Valley
91-000360	JOSHUA HILLS WATER CO	Hualapai Valley
91-000313	ARIZONA AMERICAN (HAVASU WATER)	Lake Havasu
91-000321	HAVASU HEIGHTS DWID	Lake Havasu
91-000325	ARIZONA AMERICAN (CAMP MOHAVE)	Lake Havasu
91-000328	WILLOW VALLEY WC-KING STREET	Lake Havasu
91-000349	WILLOW VALLEY WC-LAKE CIMARRON	Lake Havasu
91-000350	SUNRISE VISTA UTILITIES	Lake Havasu
91-000314	JOSHUA VALLEY UTIL CO	Meadview
91-000308	FORT MOHAVE TRIBAL UTILITY	Lake Mohave
91-000315	KATHERINE RESORT WATER COMPANY	Lake Mohave
91-000317	LAGOON ESTATES WATER CO	Lake Mohave
91-000318	LAKE HAVASU, CITY OF	Lake Mohave
91-000319	GOLDEN SHORES WATER CO	Lake Mohave
91-000322	ARIZONA AMERICAN (MOHAVE WATER)	Lake Mohave
91-000332	LAGOON ESTATES WATER CO	Lake Mohave
91-000335	ARIZONA AMERICAN (LAKE MOHAVE HIGHLANDS)	Lake Mohave
91-000336	BERMUDA WATER CO INC	Lake Mohave
91-000339	NORTH MOHAVE VALLEY WATER CORPORATION	Lake Mohave
91-000351	ARIZONA AMERICAN (DESERT FOOTHILLS)	Lake Mohave
91-000354	GHR LANDOWNERS ASSN WATER COOP	Lake Mohave
91-000355	I-40 INDUSTRIAL WATER SYS	Lake Mohave
91-000357	AZ AMERICAN WTR CO	Lake Mohave
91-000359	HARDYVILLE MANOR	Lake Mohave
91-000312	HATCH VALLEY WATER CO	Peach Springs
91-000309	CHLORIDE DWID	Sacramento Valley
91-000316	KINGMAN MUNICIPAL WATER	Sacramento Valley
91-000326	VALLEY PIONEERS WC, INC	Sacramento Valley
91-000329	SO HI DWID	Sacramento Valley
91-000341	WALNUT CREEK WATER CO	Sacramento Valley
91-000343	GOLDEN VALLEY IMP DIST #1	Sacramento Valley

PCC = Program Certificate Conveyance (used as the community water system ID number)

Appendix C

APPENDIX C

SURFACE WATER RIGHT AND ADJUDICATION FILINGS

Surface water is defined in Arizona as “waters of all sources, flowing in streams, canyons, ravines or other natural channels, or in definite underground channels, whether perennial or intermittent, floodwaters, wastewaters, or surplus water, and of lakes, ponds and springs on the surface” (A.R.S. § 45-101).

In 1864, the first territorial legislature of Arizona adopted the doctrine of prior appropriation to govern the use of surface water. The doctrine is based on the tenet of “first in time, first in right” which means that the person who first puts the water to beneficial use acquires a right that is superior to later appropriators of the water. Since the population and water use were both relatively small at that time, no method was initially specified by the legislature for filing surface water right claims or granting rights. By the late 1800s, rapid development of irrigated agriculture combined with drought years had resulted in severe water shortages along the Salt and Gila Rivers. The territorial legislature responded in 1893 with a requirement that new water appropriations be posted at the point of diversion. However, until 1919, a person could acquire a surface water right simply by applying the water to beneficial use and recording a notice of appropriation at the state and country recorder’s office. There still was not a mechanism for granting surface water rights (ADWR, 1992).

On June 12, 1919, the state legislature enacted a surface water code. Now known as the Public Water Code, the law generally requires that a person apply for and obtain a permit in order to appropriate surface water. There is an exception for water use from the mainstem of the Colorado River, which requires a contract with the Secretary of the Interior. In addition, most persons claiming surface water rights prior to the code have been required to file a statement of claim under the Water Rights Registration Act of 1974, although the act did not provide a process for determining the validity of these claims. The legislature also enacted the Stockpond Registration Act in 1977 to recognize certain unpermitted stockponds constructed after 1919 that had not gone through the application process.

The Public Water Code provides that beneficial use shall be the basis, measure and limit to the use of water within the state. Beneficial uses are domestic (which includes the watering of gardens and lawns not exceeding one-half acre), municipal, irrigation, stockwatering, water power, recreation, wildlife including fish, nonrecoverable water storage, and mining uses (A.R.S. § 45-151(A)). The quantity of water that is reasonable for a particular beneficial use depends on a number of factors, including the location of the use.

The Department maintains a registry of surface water right applications and claims filed in Arizona since the Public Water Code was enacted. Each filing is assigned a unique number with one of the following prefixes

- “3R” – application to construct a reservoir filed before 1972;
- “4A” – application to appropriate surface water filed before 1972;
- “33” – application for permit to appropriate public water or construct a reservoir filed after

1972. In addition to surface water diversions and reservoirs, instream flow maintenance can be applied for and is defined as a surface water right that remains in-situ or “in-stream”, is not physically diverted or consumptively used, and is for maintaining the flow of water necessary to preserve wildlife, including fish, and/or recreation;

- “36” – statement of claim of rights to use public waters of the state. To make this claim, an applicant or predecessor-in-interest must have initiated a water use based on state law before March 17, 1995;
- “38” – claim of water right for a stockpond and application for certification filed for stockponds constructed after June 12, 1919 and before August 27, 1977. To file this claim and application, the stockpond should have been used exclusively for watering of livestock and/or wildlife, have a maximum capacity of 15 acre-feet, and not be subject to water rights litigation or protests prior to August 27, 1977;
- “39” – statement of claimant filed in *The General Adjudication of the Gila River System and Source* (Gila Adjudication) and *The General Adjudication of the Little Colorado River System and Source* (LCR Adjudication). As explained further below, the Department maintains a separate registry of these filings on behalf of the Superior Court of Arizona; and,
- “BB” – decreed water rights determined through judicial action in state or federal court.

These filings specify the source of water, its point of diversion (POD) and place of use (POU), the type and quantity of water use, and date of first use or priority.

If, after moving through a number of administrative steps, an application to appropriate surface water or construct a reservoir (3R, 4A, or 33) is determined to be for beneficial use and not conflict with vested rights or be a menace to public safety or against the interests and welfare of the public, it may be approved and the applicant issued a permit to appropriate. The permit allows the permit holder to construct diversion works, as needed, and put the water to beneficial use. If the terms of the permit are met, the applicant can submit proof of appropriation through an application of certification and may be issued a Certificate of Water Right (CWR). The CWR has a priority date that relates back to the date of application and is evidence of a perfected surface water right that is superior to all other surface water rights with a later priority date, but junior to all rights with an earlier (older) priority date. The CWR also specifies the extent and purpose of the right and may be subject to abandonment and forfeiture if not beneficially used. There are currently approximately 850 applications to appropriate pending with ADWR, and approximately 420 permits and over 7,000 certificates have been issued by ADWR or its predecessors.

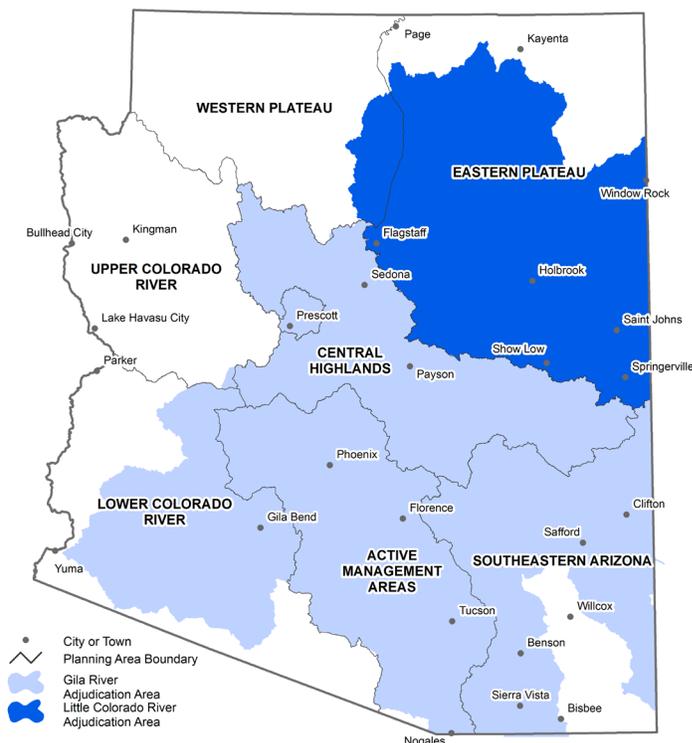
A CWR may also be issued based on a stockpond claim (38) if it is found that the facts stated in the claim are true and entitle the claimant to a water right for the stockpond. The priority date depends on the date that the owner of the stockpond filed the claim. If filed prior to March 17, 1996, the priority date is the date of construction. Otherwise, the priority date is the date of filing the claim. Regardless of the date, the CWR for a stockpond claim is junior to (a) Colorado River and other court decreed rights; (b) other rights acquired prior to June 12, 1919 and registered as a statement of claim; and (c) any other CWR issued pursuant to an application filed before August 27, 1977. To date, nearly 20,000 stockpond claims have been filed of which over 3,000 stockpond certificates have been issued by ADWR or its predecessors.

Unlike a CWR, the act of filing a statement of claim (36) does not in itself create a water right, nor does it constitute a judicial determination of the claim. Statements of claim are subject to challenge, but can be admitted “in evidence as a rebuttal presumption of the truth and accuracy of the information contained in the claim” (A.R.S. § 45-185). To date, nearly 30,000 statements of claim have been filed in Arizona.

In addition to the applications and claims described above, ADWR’s registry of surface water right filings includes several rights determined through judicial action in state or federal court. These ‘adjudications’, in which a water right is determined by court action, may be initiated when one or more water users seek to know how their rights compare to the rights of other water users and/or seek judicial relief from alleged interference with their rights by other water users. The court process establishes or confirms the validity of surface water rights and claims, determines whether these have been properly maintained over the years, and ranks them according to their priority. The result is a decree that may, in addition to establishing and confirming rights, specifies terms under which the decreed rights may be exercised if water shortages occur. Court decreed rights are considered the most valued or certain surface water rights because in the absence of abandonment or forfeiture, they are normally accepted as to their validity. More than 1,000 court-decreed rights are listed in ADWR’s registry and given the prefix “BB”. Further discussion of the major court decrees is provided in Volume 1.

Although several surface water uses have been decreed, many claims and rights established before and after statehood have still not been examined to see if they remain valid. In addition, many

Figure C-1 General Stream Adjudications in Arizona



water rights established under federal law and claimed by Indian tribes and the United States have not been quantified or prioritized. To better manage water resources in the state, these diverse rights and claims have been joined into large, comprehensive determinations.

Arizona currently has two general stream adjudications – the Gila Adjudication and the LCR Adjudication. The purpose of these judicial proceedings is to determine the nature, extent, and priority of water rights across the entire river systems. In addition to confirming existing state-based surface water rights, the adjudications will quantify and prioritize reserved water rights for Indian and non-Indian federal lands. The latter include military bases, national parks and monuments, and national forests. The adjudications will also determine which wells are

pumping appropriable underground water (subflow) and therefore are subject to the jurisdiction of the court. The Gila and LCR Adjudications are being conducted in the Superior Court of Arizona in Maricopa and Apache Counties, respectively. ADWR provides technical, legal and administrative support to the adjudication court, as described in A.R.S. § 45-256.

The Gila Adjudication was initiated in 1974 when SRP filed a petition to determine the water rights in the Salt River Watershed above the Granite Reef Diversion. Since that time, the adjudication area has grown and now covers over 53,000 square miles. It is divided into 7 watersheds and includes 12 Indian reservations and over 24,000 parties. The LCR Adjudication was initiated by a petition filed by Phelps Dodge in 1978. This adjudication now covers 27,000 square miles and includes 3 watersheds, 5 Indian reservations, and over 3,000 parties. A party is a person or entity that has filed one or more statement of claimant (SOC) in the adjudication.

All parties who claim to have a water right within the river systems are required to file an SOC or risk the loss of their right. Well owners are also encouraged to file an SOC since the adjudication process may include water use from a well depending on the well's location relative to streams and other factors. However, a person does not obtain a right to use water by filing an SOC nor is an SOC a legal permit to use water. Rights to use water must be acquired in accordance with state or federal law.

Each year, ADWR sends summons to new surface water appropriators and well owners in the adjudication areas that direct them to file an SOC. In response, the number of SOCs filed in the adjudications continues to increase as new water uses are initiated. To date, nearly 81,000 SOCs have been filed in the Gila Adjudication and over 14,000 SOCs have been filed in the LCR Adjudication. ADWR maintains a separate registry of these adjudication filings on behalf of the Superior Court and assigns each a unique number with the prefix "39".

Table C-1 summarizes the number of surface water right and adjudication filings for each planning area. The table was generated by querying ADWR's surface water right and SOC registries in February 2009. Files are only counted in the table if they include sufficient locational information (Township, Range, and Section) to allow a POD and/or POU to be mapped within the planning area. If a file lists more than one POD or POU in a planning area, it is only counted once in the table for that planning area. However, no attempt was made to avoid counting multiple filings for the same POD/POU which can result if a landowner or lessee has two or more filings or if different applicants each have at least one filing. Since many SOCs list surface water right filings as their basis of claim, multiple filings are common and account, in part, for the large number of filings. Sorting through multiple filings is one of the challenges facing the Department and the adjudication courts. Results from the Department's investigation of surface water right and adjudication filings are presented in Hydrographic Survey Reports (HSRs).

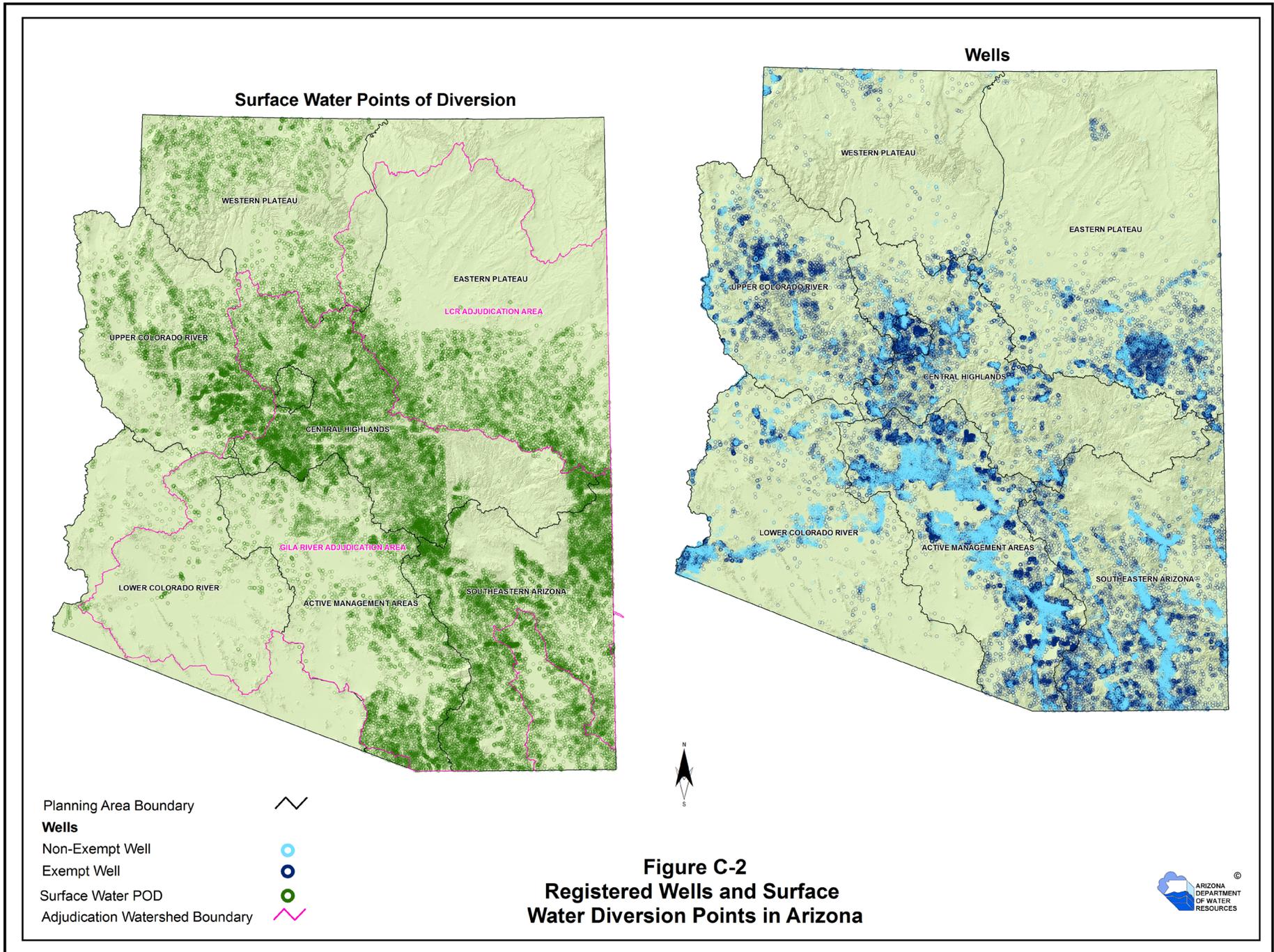
Figure C-2 shows the location of surface water diversion points listed in the Department's surface water rights registry. The numerous points mapped reflect the relatively large number of stockpounds and reservoirs that have been constructed across the state as well as diversions from streams and springs. Locations for registered wells, many of which are referenced as the basis of claim in SOCs, are also shown in Figure C-2. Instream flow filings are not shown as these filings do not have points of diversion.

Table C-1 Count of Surface Water Right and Adjudication Filings by Planning Area¹

PLANNING AREA	TYPE OF FILING							TOTAL
	BB ²	3R ³	4A ³	33 ³	36 ⁴	38 ⁵	39 ⁶	
Eastern Plateau	134	163	196	373	3,289	3,275	12,099	19,529
Southeastern	483	395	716	898	8,288	6,415	19,288	36,483
Upper Colorado River	0	224	329	469	2,858	2,084	0	5,964
Central Highlands	1	287	625	897	8,517	3,928	25,443	39,698
Western Plateau	0	415	207	554	1,177	1,270	324	3,947
Lower Colorado River	0	26	48	86	355	304	2,323	3,142
Active Management Areas	1	269	341	687	4,072	2,913	27,134	35,417
Total	619	1,779	2,462	3,964	28,556	20,189	86,611	144,180

Notes:

- ¹ Based on a query of ADWR's surface water right and adjudication registries in February 2009. A file is only counted in this table if it provides sufficient information to allow a Point of Diversion (POD) and/or Place of Use (POU) to be mapped within the planning area. If a file lists more than one POD or POU in a given planning area, it is only counted once in the table for that planning area. Several surface water right and adjudication filings are not counted here due to insufficient locational information. However, multiple filings for the same POD/POU are counted.
- ² Court decreed rights; not all of these rights have been identified and/or entered into ADWR's surface water rights registry.
- ³ Application to construct a reservoir, filed before 1972 (3R); application to appropriate surface water, filed before 1972 (4A); and application for permit to appropriate public water or construct a reservoir, filed after 1972 (33).
- ⁴ Statement of claimant of rights to use public waters of the state, filed pursuant to the Water Rights Registration Act of 1974.
- ⁵ Claim of water right for a stockpond and application for certification, filed pursuant to the Stockpond Registration Act of 1977.
- ⁶ Statement of claimant, filed in the Gila or LCR General Stream Adjudications.



Appendix D

APPENDIX D: Rural Watershed Partnerships in the Upper Colorado River Planning Area - participants, projects, accomplishments and issues (2008)

UPPER COLORADO RIVER PLANNING AREA			
Watershed Partnership	Primary Participants	Projects & Accomplishments	Issues
Northwest Arizona Watershed Council	Kingman Mohave County Dolan Springs Dolan Springs Water Co. Local citizens Hualapai Nation ADWR ADEQ Cooperative Extension BLM USFS USFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater reconnaissance survey of 3 basin area. • Coordinated the clean-up of numerous wildcat dumpsites. • Comprehensive groundwater study and conceptual model initiated. • Relative gravity survey of Detrital, Sacramento, and Hualapai Basins initiated. • Completed sampling of groundwater for age dating study • Established micro-gravity data collection stations for monitoring changes in groundwater elevations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited groundwater supplies • Huge growth projected for all three basins. • Detrital Basin envisioned as bedroom community of Las Vegas with the completion of the bypass bridge over the Colorado River. • Drought impact on private water suppliers, which impacts water haulers • Potential for subsidence from proposed development • Limited groundwater data. • Potential impact from large industrial users in the Big Sandy basin • Water quality concerns (hexavalent Chromium) • Potential problems with developments proposed within the Colorado River accounting surface area • Mohave County claims they will deny any subdivision that cannot obtain adequate water supply determination • Limited funding resources for planning, projects, infrastructure and studies
Mohave County Water Authority	Lake Havasu Kingman Bullhead City Mohave County Mohave Valley Irrigation Dist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained a portion of the Cibola Irrigation District's Colorado River Allocation • Obtained Kingman's Colorado River Allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth • Limited Colorado River water supplies • Competition from Phoenix/Tucson for additional Colorado River supplies • Water quality concerns