



American Society of Farm Managers & Rural Appraisers

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AZ CHAPTER | 23RD ANNUAL SPRING AG FORUM

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Yuma Area Irrigation Districts

The Colorado River Compact, 1922

Divided the seven basin states into two groups: Lower Basin and Upper Basin

Allocated each basin 7,500,000 acre-feet each

Paved the way for the 1944 United States – Mexico Treaty





Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928

Authorized construction of a dam in Boulder (Black Canyon)

Construction of the All American Canal to connect the Imperial and Coachella Valleys with the Colorado River

Established entitlements of Colorado River water among the lower basin states





Colorado River Water Entitlements in the Lower Colorado River Basin





Arizona v. California

Dispute over water distribution from the Colorado River water between the states of Arizona and California

Litigation spanned from 1931 to 2000

Supreme Court decree in 1964 apportioned 2.8 million acre-feet to Arizona, 4.4 million acre-feet to California, and 300,000 acrefeet to Nevada



Decree identified water rights existing as of June 25, 1929 as Present Perfected Rights (PPR) with the highest priority

Doctrine of Prior Appropriations

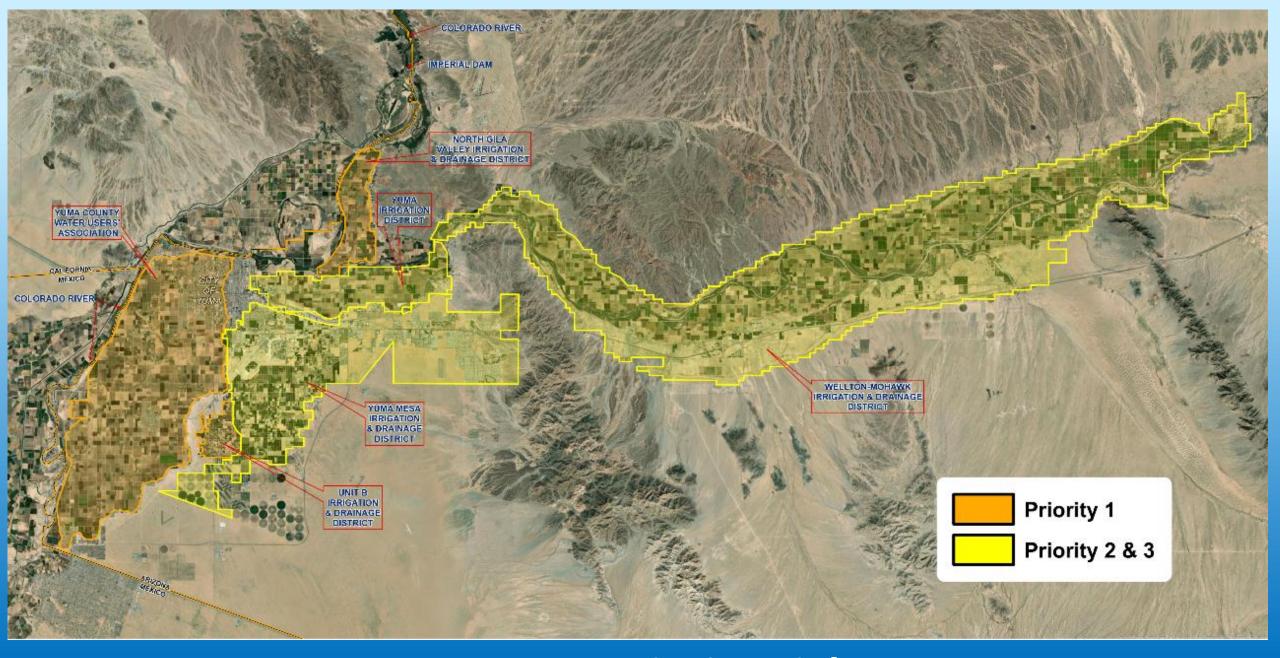
First person to take water from a source for beneficial use, has the right to continue to use that quantity of water for that purpose

Remaining water may be used by others, so long as their use does not impinge on the rights of previous users

Doctrine was developed in the Western United States, and differs from riparian water rights, which are applied in the rest of the U.S.



Four essential elements consist of: intent, diversion, beneficial use, and priority



Yuma Area Priority Rights

