

ATTACHMENT 4

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

There are many administrative considerations, both legal and institutional, that place restrictive limitations on water related issues. These limitations will be considered during the development of the various proposed alternative solutions to water problems in the Study Area. The legal issues include Federal, State, county, and town laws, statutes, ordinances related to surface water rights, groundwater rights, private property rights, public health and safety, environmental concerns, and resource conservation. Institutional limitations relate to powers and authorities vested within Federal departments, State agencies, and counties and towns. Included are such institutions as Federal departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Homeland Security; State agencies such as the Arizona Departments of Water Resources (ADWR) and Environmental Quality (ADEQ); county and town departments such as health, planning and zoning, and building. A summary of these legal and institutional considerations, and how they may apply to the various alternative solutions to water problems in the Study Area, are presented immediately below and summarized in Table I-1:

Legal Considerations:

Arizona water law is based on the doctrine of prior appropriation. Surface water and groundwater are regulated separately. Thus, the applicable law is dependent on a determination of what type of water is being used. Surface water is “all sources flowing in streams, canyons, or 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 (Arizona Revised Statutes 45-101). Ground water is all other waters. Water law in Arizona is administered by the ADWR, with a major division of regulation occurring between Active Management Areas (AMA) and non-AMA areas. Five AMA’s (Phoenix, Pinal, Tucson, Santa Cruz, and Prescott) are located in the major population centers of the State. There are no AMAs in Gila County.

Water rights in Arizona can be held by all types of legal entities such as government agencies, corporations, individuals, groups, etc.

Surface Water Laws and Rights

The doctrine of prior appropriation that governs surface water is based on the tenet of “first in time, first in right” which is interpreted to mean that the party that first consumes water for a beneficial use acquires a right that is superior to those that are later appropriators. Under A.R.S. Title 45 Waters, Chapter 1, Administration and General Provisions, Article 5 Appropriation of Water; a person must obtain a permit in order to appropriate surface water. Points of diversion, places of use, and the ultimate use of the water are key elements of surface water rights. Surface water rights are attached to specific land parcels, and may only be transferred by a transfer and sever process approved by ADWR. Changes of use of the surface water must also be approved by ADWR.

Senior water right holders in the Phoenix area have previously appropriated most of the surface water in the Salt and Verde watersheds. Some of these water right holders include shareholders of the Salt River Project, the City of Phoenix, the Salt River Pima Maricopa, Fort McDowell, and Gila River Indian Communities, the Roosevelt Water Conservation District and the Buckeye Irrigation Company. Pine Water Company and the Tonto Apache Tribe have Central Arizona Project (“CAP”) water allocations (161 a/f and 128 a/f respectively) which are currently undeliverable to either entity, but might be available through water right exchanges with Salt River Project. Other surface water supplies in the Study Area, such as C.C. Cragin Reservoir, Fossil Springs/Creek, East Verde River, and Tonto Creek have been appropriated for many years.

C.C. Cragin Reservoir: A major source of surface water in the Study Area is C. C. Cragin Reservoir, located 25 miles north of Payson on top of the Mogollon Rim. A water pumping and nine mile pipeline system from the reservoir to the headwaters of the East Verde River has been used since 1964 to transfer water to the metropolitan Phoenix area. Phelps Dodge Corporation’s rights to C. C. Cragin (formerly known as Blue Ridge) water that had been covered under an exchange agreement between Phelps Dodge and Salt River Project for over 40 years, were severed and transferred fully to SRP during 2006. The Arizona Water Settlement Act of 2004, established an annual water supply of 3,500 ac-ft of water from C.C. Cragin Reservoir to be used in northern Gila County, Arizona.

East Verde River: Currently, only the rural communities in the Study Area of Rim Trail, Verde Glen, and Beaver Valley draw a historical water right from the East Verde River. Because SRP will be adding substantial volumes of C. C. Cragin water to the East Verde streambed in future years, they are currently evaluating other potentially unauthorized users in order to minimize water losses they might incur as they transport water down the river toward metropolitan Phoenix.

Fossil Creek/Springs: For over 100 years, the surface water in Fossil Creek had been subject to power generation permits (issued by the Federal Energy Regulation Commission--FERC-- to Arizona Public Service--APS), for power generation at Childs and Irving power generation facilities constructed in the waterway. No water consumption was allowed. FERC permits were surrendered in October, 2004, In 1999, APS in concert with the Yavapai-Apache Nation, American Rivers, Arizona Riparian Council, the Center for Biological Diversity, The Nature Conservancy, and Northern Arizona Audubon Society, agreed to decommission the Childs and Irving hydroelectric power plants and restore full flow to Fossil Creek. FERC permits were surrendered in October, 2004, and on June 18, 2005 APS restored full flow to 14 miles of the Fossil Creek wetland ecosystem, returning the area to a “natural and scenic” waterway. The return of the previously diverted flows from Fossil Springs back to Fossil Creek are being used to restore and enhance environmental habitat and riparian areas, to preserve in-stream flows for the benefit of establishing travertine dam and deposits, to

enrich a popular recreation area, and to provide sufficient flow conditions for native fish.

Tonto Creek: Waters from Tonto Creek are nearly fully allocated to several agricultural users between the headwaters and Roosevelt Lake, and to SRP and other downstream users in the Phoenix metropolitan area. SRP has issued notices of unauthorized diversions to numerous users along the creek. Some major concerns exist along this creek with contamination levels from septic systems, a problem for which Gila County has been obtaining grants to help residents mitigate effects of leaky septic systems near the creek's edge.

Groundwater Laws and Rights:

ADWR administers ground water under three levels. There are special rules for AMAs (where overdraft of groundwater has been most severe) and for Irrigation Non-Expansion Areas ("INAs"). Outside AMAs and INAs groundwater may be withdrawn and used for reasonable and beneficial use, although a Notice of Intent" to drill requires a permit. Well drillers must report initial results of drillings. Basically, within Arizona, groundwater is owned by the public and controlled by ADWR, but is available to property owners that can extract water under their property and put it to a reasonable and beneficial use.

Institutional Considerations:

Various powers and authorities that effect water in northern Gila County are vested in various Federal departments, State agencies, County divisions, Town departments, and Native American tribes.

Federal Institutions.

The Department of Agriculture, Tonto National Forest, Payson Ranger District is responsible for:

- Protection of the watershed, for the benefit of Salt River Project
- Environmental issues that may affect the Forest
- Wilderness designations and protections must be observed. Research for additional potential environmental issues is required since this is only a partial listing of the environmental issues that need to be address prior to the construction of any infrastructure required to deliver water from any alternative.
- Endangered species issues to be evaluated during the formulation of any water supply project. Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for In-stream flow conditions for sustained balanced aquatic conditions.

Two Department of the Interior bureaus, Bureau of Reclamation, who is responsible for water development in the west and holds some Indian trust

responsibilities; and the Bureau of Indian Affairs who also has Indian trust responsibilities.

Federal Law

Show immediately below is a partial listing of the Federal Laws that will be considered during the course of any project planning:

Antiquities Act of 1906, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended, Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended, Endangered Species Act of 1973, amended in 1979, 1982, and 1988, Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act), Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended, Historic Sites Act of 1935, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, National Historical Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, Noise Control Act of 1972, amended in 1978, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Hazard Communication Standards, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, and the Safe Drinking Water Act, Title 28, Public Law 89-72, as amended.

Executive Orders – EO 11988 -- Floodplain Management, EO 11990 – Protection of Wetlands, EO 12875 – Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership, and EO 12898 – Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice.

The laws and executive orders offered immediately above is only a partial listing of federal laws and executive orders that may pertain to the implementation of any of the proposed alternatives identified by this Study. Additional research will be required to identify other federal law that pertains to any project alternative that may be selected for further study as a result of this current study effort.

State Institutions:

Arizona Department of Water Resources: ADWR has a variety of responsibilities that must be considered when planning, developing, or managing water resources:

Adequacy of water supply is a responsibility of ADEQ: In 1973, the Arizona Legislature enacted a statewide water adequacy statute as consumer protection measure in response to the marketing of lots without available water supplies. The Water Adequacy Program requires subdivision developers to obtain a determination from the State regarding the availability of water supplies prior to marketing lots. Developers are required to disclose any “inadequacy” of the supply to potential buyers. This law applies to new subdivisions outside of AMAs. For a new

subdivision outside of AMAs, a water adequacy determination is required before a plat can be approved by a city or county. The determination is also needed before the Department of Real Estate will authorize the sale of lots.

The ADWR has established criteria for meeting water adequacy. First, the water must be physically, legally and continuously available. Physical availability of the water supply is typically demonstrated through a hydrologic study. For groundwater, the study must consider demands of current and committed uses for a 100 year period, and the supply must meet depth limitation specific in the Assured and Adequate Water Supply Rules. The depth-to-water cannot exceed 1,200 feet after 100 years for subdivision served by a water company. For dry lot subdivision, the maximum depth-to-water cannot exceed 400 feet after 100 years. For all sources of water, legal rights must exist, and adequate delivery, storage, and treatment works must be either in place or financed. The second criterion is water quality. Proposed sources of water must satisfy state water quality standards as well as other water quality standards applicable to the proposed use after treatment.

The Department, upon review of the developer's water demand projections, the proposed subdivision plat, and a hydrologic study will make a determination, based upon the quality, quantity and dependability of the water supply, as to whether the water supply is either adequate or inadequate to meet 100 years of projected water demand.

Underground storage facilities and recovery, of stored water is a responsibility of ADEQ: In 1986, the Arizona Legislature established the Underground Water Storage and Recovery program to allow persons with surplus supplies of water to store that water underground and recover it at a later time for the storer's use. In 1994, the Legislature enacted the Underground Water Storage, Savings, and Replenishment Act, which further defined the recharge program. The recharge program is administered by ADWR.

The Department encourages the direct use of renewable water supplies. The recharge program restricts the type of water that may be stored long-term to renewable sources that cannot be used directly. Persons who wish to store water through the recharge program must apply to ADWR for the appropriate permits. All permit holders are required to file annual reports with the Department regarding the volume of water they stored and/or recovered pursuant to their permits.

When eligible water is stored underground for more than one year, long-term storage credits may be issued. Long-term Storage Credits are credits

earned in the process of storing water. These credits can be recovered in the future to be used for approved and permitted uses.

Rural Water monitoring and development is part of ADWR's responsibility: The Department' Water Resource Planning Section role for participating in rural water issues is primarily limited to providing planning and technical assistance to rural Arizona. The issues that motivate participation, by this Section, are the knowledge that they have regarding the impacts that the expanding population growth is having on several of the rural communities, including Towns. The Department is concerned with the impacts of limited groundwater resources to support the ~~noted~~ growth, drought management and water conservation; and they also have concern for unique environmental factors that are being impacted by this increasing population growth. As a partial requirement for this section to participate in the development of a degree of understanding on how to understand and address these issues, the Department has published a statewide drought and conservation plan for the Governor's Drought Task Force to address the growing concerns about water shortages. Additionally, the heightened concerns about Arizona's water resources led to the passage of legislation that requires all community water systems to annually report water uses, prepare water system plans to ensure continuously available water supplies and prepare water conservation plans. ADWR is required to assist the communities with the reporting and plans to ensure that the water supplies for all of Arizona are monitored and managed.

In summary, the Arizona Revised Statutes Title 45 *Water* is the State statute that provides legal guidance for the development and management of water resources throughout the State of Arizona. This specific statute contains several provisions that should be considered during the development of any implementation plan for a proposed project alternative. Those chapters that should be considered include, but are not limited to, the following chapters and noted articles:

Chapter 1: Administration and General Provisions (includes several articles that reference surface water rights and appropriation)

Chapter 2: Groundwater Code (including an article discussing the legal elements associated with Wells)

Chapter 3: Underground Water Storage, Savings and Replenishment (including articles regarding Storage Facility Permits, Water Storage Permits and Recovery Well Permits, Use of stored water, Indian Water Rights Settlement, and Accounting)

Chapter 4: Water Exchanges

Chapter 6: Dams and Reservoirs (there are articles in this Chapter that discuss the legal considerations associated with the following considerations: Supervision of Dams, Reservoirs and Project, Flood Control, and Weather Control and Cloud Modification)

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

The mission of the ADEQ's Water Quality Division is to protect and enhance public health and the environment by ensuring safe drinking water and reducing the impact of pollutants discharged to surface and groundwater.

The Water Quality Division's core responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that Arizona's public water systems deliver safe drinking water.
- Managing the quality of water resources through partnerships within the natural boundaries of the state's watersheds.
- Regulating the discharge and treatment of wastewater.
- Monitoring and assessing the quality of surface and groundwater throughout the state.
- Identifying water pollution problems and establishing standards to address them.
- Issuing permits to protect Arizona waters from point sources of pollution.
- Investigating complaints and violations of Arizona's water quality laws, rules and permits.

The materials contained in this section refer to the responsibilities of the Water Quality Division of ADEQ. The Water Quality Division is responsible for administering and enforcing most state laws protecting the state's water resources. The state water quality laws include the following actions:

- Adoption of water quality standards within the state, in general, for navigable waters and for aquifers, along with water quality monitoring to determine compliance with applicable water quality standards;
- Administration of the Aquifer Protection Permit Program, including the adoption of best management practices for regulated agricultural activities;
- Remedial actions involving the release of hazardous substances which impact state waters;
- Drinking water system regulation;
- Regulation of wastewater collection and treatment systems; and

- Financing of the construction, rehabilitation and/or improvement of drinking water, wastewater, wastewater reclamation, and other water quality facilities/projects, i.e. Water Infrastructure Financing Authority (WIFA).

Watershed In summary, ADEQ manages the quality of Arizona's water resources by working within the natural boundaries of the state's watershed rather than administrative or jurisdictional boundaries such as county lines and national forest boundaries. This approach recognizes the complex interrelationships between water quality and quantity, surface water and groundwater, and the needs of local communities whose livelihoods depend on having enough clean water.

The Arizona Revised Statutes Title 49 *The Environment* is the State statute that provides legal guidance for the management of water quality control throughout the State of Arizona. This specific statute contains provisions that should be considered during the development of any implementation plan for a proposed project alternative. Those chapters that should be considered include, but are not limited to, the following chapters and noted articles:

Chapter 2: Water Quality Control (Water Quality, Total Maximum Daily Loads, Aquifer Protection Permits, Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program, and Potable Water Systems)

Chapter 3: Air Quality (State Air Pollution Control, County Air Pollution,)

Chapter 4: Solid Waste Management (Regulation of Solid Waste and Management of Special Waste)

Chapter 5: Hazardous Waste Disposal (Hazardous Waste Disposal at State Sites, Hazardous Waste Management, Sites for Waste Facilities; Notification, and Pollution Prevention)

Chapter 6: Underground Storage Tank Regulation

Chapter 8: Water Infrastructure Finance Program (Financial Provisions)

Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC): Article 15 of the Arizona Constitution establishes the ACC. By virtue of the Arizona Constitution, the Commission is overseen by elected Commissioners. The Commissioners function in an *executive* capacity, they adopt rules and regulations thereby functioning in a *legislative* capacity, and they also act in a *judicial* capacity sitting as a tribunal and making decisions in contested matters. The Commissioners have the ultimate responsibility for final decisions on granting

or denying rate adjustments, enforcing safety and public service requirements, and approving securities matters.

The Commission staff is organized into six divisions: Administration, Hearings, Utilities, Securities, Corporations, and Legal. The division of most interest in this Study is the Utilities Division.

The Commission has jurisdiction over the quality of service and rates charged by public service utilities (includes private water and sewer companies). By state law, public service utilities are regulated monopolies given the opportunity to earn fair and reasonable return on their investments. The Utilities Division makes specific recommendations to the Commissioners to assist them in reaching decisions regarding public utility rates, utility finance and quality of service.

Arizona Department of Real Estate: The purpose of the department in is to protect the public interest through licensure and regulation of the real estate profession in Arizona. The Real Estate division is responsible for making sure buyers of properties are aware of the status of water adequacy for any new subdivisions. The first buyers in a newly platted subdivision must be informed in writing as to whether the property has been granted a 100 year water adequacy designation or not. Most subdivisions are deemed to be inadequate, however sales can be made anyway since the required long-term testing for adequacy has not been started or ever completed. After the first buyers are notified, no additional notification to future buyers is required.

Arizona Game and Fish Department (AZGFD): State Game and Fish is responsible for

County, Municipality, Improvement Districts: Numerous departments and divisions of local governments have legal responsibility for water development, quality, and conservation.

Northern Gila County Sanitary District. Within the Town of Payson and in the community of Mesa Del Caballo, the Sanitary District, a political subdivision of Gila County, is responsible for wastewater disposal, recycling and/or reuse.

Town of Payson: The Community Development Department and the Water Department of Payson exercise considerable control over the quantity of building permits issued and programs for conservation of water resources. Payson has a strong demand management program for water conservation and significant ordinances related enforcement of a conservation stage that is set once per year.

The Town's water conservation policy is built on the premise that the Town has a limited water supply. The Town has taken the position that it is necessary to protect its limited water supply to allocate and monitor water use to existing, pending, and future development within its jurisdictional boundaries to ensure the continuing economic development and stability of the Town. Further, the Town has determined that it is necessary to require that the Town implement conservation measures and to require that water is utilized in the maximum beneficial way and that waste, unreasonable use or unreasonable methods of use (misting systems, etc.) of water be prevented. By applying this policy for water conservation the Town believes that it has protected the interests of the Town and its citizens and promoted the general welfare of the community. The policy is expected to apply to all water whether potable or effluent and to all citizens, businesses, and governmental entities within the corporate limits of the Town and all customers of the Water Department, wherever situated.

Salt River Project: Surface water from both Fossil Creek and Tonto Creek are fully protected, preserved, and put to beneficial use by SRP, thus any alternatives dealing with surface water, must carefully consider the rights and controls that SRP may have on water flows, water rights, severs and transfers, and changes of use where acknowledge rights are held by others.

Brooke Utilities: Through three different wholly owned subsidiaries, Brooke Utilities holds the Certificates of Convenience and Necessity issued by the ACC. As such, water development, line extensions, meter moratoriums, conservation requirements, water rates etc. (except as carried out on a single individuals private property, and not sold to others) must all be coordinated with the Brooke Utilities operations, and if necessary be approved by the ACC. Probably the most notable area where Brooke Utilities has had to exercise the most activity associated with water conservation is for the area served by the Pine Water Company. However, they do exercise some level of water conservation in their other water services areas as well, with full meter moratoriums in place in both Pine and Geronimo Estates. Brooke Utilities' water conservation programs comply with water conservation staging levels as dictated by the ACC. Brooke Utilities' water conservation stages are generally based upon the status of water in storage. The water conservation plan establishes mandatory measures at Stages 3, 4, and 5, prohibiting, irrigation of outdoors lawns, shrubs or plants; washing vehicles; using water to control dust or clean outdoors; dripping or misting systems; and filling swimming pools, spas, fountains or ornamental ponds. In stage 5, Brooke Utilities can exercise regulatory restrictions in the form of moratoriums, curtailment orders, meter disconnection without notice or the like. It is possible that while one or more water service areas of Brooke Utilities are at Stage 1, one or more other water service areas may be at Stage 5. For Brooke Utility service areas, water conservation programs cannot be expected to

reduce demand much further as a method to extend a water supply. Future water supplies for most of Brooke Utilities' areas will probably be developed from additional groundwater reserves, if they are ultimately required by the ACC to meet the growing water demands for their respective communities. No information is currently available concerning a Brooke Utilities Master Plan for water supply development for each of the water companies providing service within the Study Area.

Table I.-1
Legal and Institutional Considerations for Various Alternative Solutions

	Ground Water Alternatives	Surface Water Alternatives	Effluent Water Alternatives	Conservation Water Alternatives
Legal and Institutional Considerations for Communities Within the Study Area				
AZ Ground Water Laws	Yes	No	No	Yes
AZ Surface Water Laws	No	Yes	No	Yes
ADWR General Rules and Regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ADEQ General Rules and Regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ACC General Rules and Regulations	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
AZ Department of Real Estate General Rules and Regulations	Yes	Yes	No	No
AZGFD General Rules and Regulations	No	Yes	No	Yes
Gila County Department of Health General Rules and Regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Gila County Planning and Zoning	No	Yes	Yes	No
Payson Community Development and Water Department Ordinances.	Yes	No	No	Yes
Star Valley Town Ordinances	NA	NA	NA	NA
Salt River Project Exchanges	Yes	Yes	No	No
Brooke Utilities Rules and Regulations	Yes	No	No	Yes

Table ?? Legal and Institutional Considerations

Institution(s)	Town of Payson	Town of Star Valley	Private Water Companies	Water Improvement Districts	Unincorporated & Incorporated Communities	Private Well Owners
Salt River Project	Water Rights – Sever and Transfer Agreements and Operation Agreements		Water Rights – Severe and Transfer Agreements and Operation Agreements	Water Rights – Severe and Transfer Agreements and Operation Agreements	Water Right Claims Settlements	Water Right Claims Settlements
Tonto Apache Tribe	Water Service Agreements and Other Agreements as Required	None	None	None	None	None
Town of Payson	Compliance with Town’s Ordinances, Regulation, and Codes	Current or proposed Joint-Power Agreements	Construction, Wheeling, and Operation Agreements	Construction, Wheeling, and Operation Agreements	Water Resource Management Issues	Unresolved Issues as Identified for Resolution
Town of Star Valley	Current or proposed Joint-Power Agreements	Compliance with Town’s Ordinances, Regulation, and Codes	None	Water Resource Management Issues	Water Resource Management Issues	Unresolved Issues as Identified for Resolution
Gila County	Compliance with County Ordinances, Regulations and Codes	Compliance with County Ordinances, Regulations and Codes	Compliance with County Ordinances, Regulations and Codes	Compliance with County Ordinances, Regulations and Codes	Compliance with County Ordinances, Regulations and Codes	Compliance with County Ordinances, Regulations and Codes
Water Improvement Districts (all)	Construction, Wheeling, and Operation Agreements		Water Supply and/or Operation Agreements – Past, Present, & Future	Compliance with County Ordinances and State Law	Compliance with Existing Agreements; County Ordinance and State Law	Unresolved Issues as Identified for Resolution
ADWR	Arizona Revised Statutes Title 45 – Waters (all pertinent sections) and Arizona		Arizona Revised Statutes Title 45 – Waters (all pertinent sections) and Arizona	Arizona Revised Statutes Title 45 – Waters (all pertinent sections) and Arizona	Arizona Revised Statutes Title 45 – Waters (all pertinent sections) and Arizona	Arizona Revised Statutes Title 45 – Waters (all pertinent sections) and Arizona Administrative Code Title 12,

	Administrative Code Title 12, Chapter 15		Administrative Code Title 12, Chapter 15	Administrative Code Title 12, Chapter 15	Administrative Code Title 12, Chapter 15	Chapter 15
ADEQ	Arizona Revised Statutes Title 49 – The Environment (all pertinent sections) and Arizona Administrative Code Title 18 Environmental Quality Chapter 4 DEQ Safe Drinking Water; Chapter 9 DEQ Water Pollution Control; Chapter 14 DEQ Water Quality Standards; Permits and Compliance Fees; and Chapter 15 DEQ Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona		Arizona Revised Statutes Title 49 – The Environment (all pertinent sections) and Arizona Administrative Code Title 18 Environmental Quality Chapter 4 DEQ Safe Drinking Water; Chapter 9 DEQ Water Pollution Control; Chapter 14 DEQ Water Quality Standards; Permits and Compliance Fees; and Chapter 15 DEQ Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona	Arizona Revised Statutes Title 49 – The Environment (all pertinent sections) and Arizona Administrative Code Title 18 Environmental Quality Chapter 4 DEQ Safe Drinking Water; Chapter 9 DEQ Water Pollution Control; Chapter 14 DEQ Water Quality Standards; Permits and Compliance Fees; and Chapter 15 DEQ Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona	Arizona Revised Statutes Title 49 – The Environment (all pertinent sections) and Arizona Administrative Code Title 18 Environmental Quality Chapter 4 DEQ Safe Drinking Water; Chapter 9 DEQ Water Pollution Control; Chapter 14 DEQ Water Quality Standards; Permits and Compliance Fees; and Chapter 15 DEQ Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona	Arizona Revised Statutes Title 49 – The Environment (all pertinent sections) and Arizona Administrative Code Title 18 Environmental Quality Chapter 4 DEQ Safe Drinking Water; Chapter 9 DEQ Water Pollution Control; Chapter 14 DEQ Water Quality Standards; Permits and Compliance Fees; and Chapter 15 DEQ Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona
Tonto National Forest & Payson Ranger District	Special Use Permits		Special Use Permits	Special Use Permits	Special Use Permits	Special Use Permit
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service & AZGFD	Threatened and Endangered Species and natural streamflow					
Private Well Owners						
Others	To Be Determined (TBD)		TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Note: ADEQ – Arizona Department of Environmental Quality