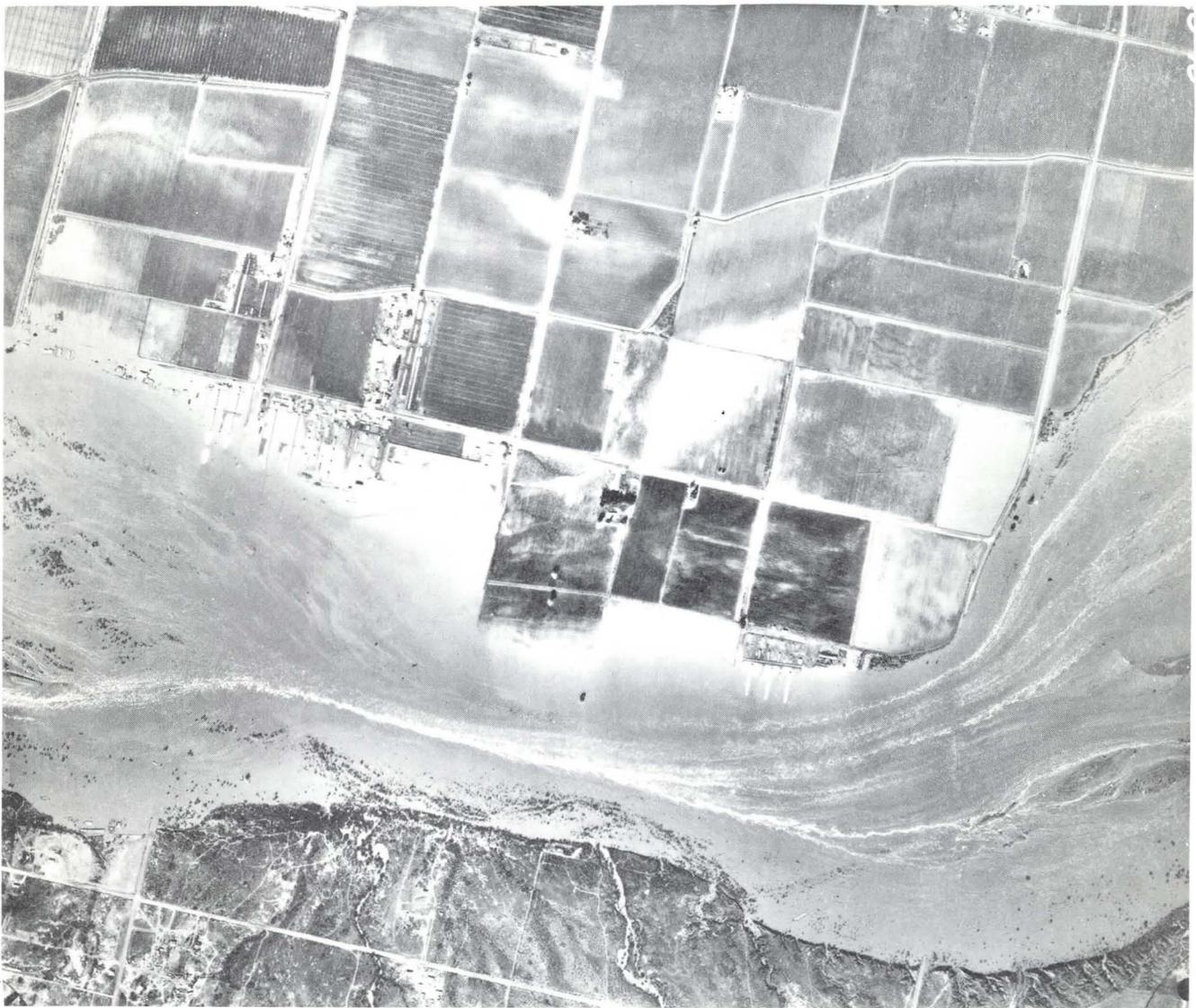


BUCKEYE - ROOSEVELT NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT LONG RANGE PROGRAM

BUCKEYE, ARIZONA

JANUARY 1, 1979

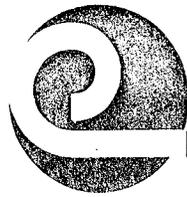
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GILA RIVER DURING FLOOD STAGE DECEMBER 20, 1978
EAST OF BUCKEYE

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ANNUAL REPORT

FY 1979

AGRICULTURE

As our 1979 Annual Plan stated, conservation in agriculture carries a very high priority for this district. During fiscal year 1979, 300 acres of land were basin leveled, 1112 acres were slope leveled, 159,474 feet of irrigation ditches were lined, 107,822 feet of irrigation pipeline was installed and 14 tailwater return systems covering 2074 acres were completed. We brought 19 new cooperators covering a total of 9130 acres into the district. Technical help was given to 154 cooperators and of that 154, 142 applied conservation practices on their land.

In conservation planning, the emphasis was on developing plans on land that the NRCD cooperator was ready, willing and able to work. As a result, 389 acres were completely planned. Also as a result of this years planning and planning in the past, 2102 acres were brought under excellent conservation programs.

The SCS working through this district started an irrigation water management program which will be completed in 1980. Results of this program will be given in the 1980 annual report and in news stories during 1980.

Flooding by the Gila River has been our primary problem on agricultural land throughout 1979 and as a result, NRCD cooperators have put over 2 million dollars into repairs. Repair work is continuing and it is hoped by early in January 1980, all repair work will be completed. The Army Corp of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, State of Arizona and Maricopa County are working on solutions for the control of this flood water and it is hoped that a solution will be found before the next large flood. This NRCD board has offered to help on the problem in any way it can.

The SCS through this NRCD has given help to the Roosevelt Irrigation District (RID), the Arlington Irrigation District (AID), and the Buckeye Irrigation District (BID). Five and one-half miles of profiles, cross sections and other engineering data was collected by Bob Abels of the SCS for use by the RID board. Abels also gave assistance to the AID board in the realignment of a portion of it's canal. The Buckeye SES office worked with both the BID and AID on the water table problem found in both districts. As a result, after the SCS made a preliminary field investigation of this problem, arrangements were made for the SCS to make a complete inventory of the area to determine the extent and seriousness of the problem and from that, develop alternatives that may be used to correct the problem. This will be done early in the 1980 calendar year. If alternatives prove feasible and practical, observation wells will be installed at critical points and monitored throughout the crop year of 1980. If this monitoring shows the alternatives practical, further work will be done.

FLOOD CONTROL

This district has been working closely with the SCS and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC) throughout fiscal 1979 on the preliminary work needed to start construction on the Saddleback Flood Retarding structure (FRS). As a result of this work, construction is scheduled to start early in

Buckeye-Roosevelt NRCD Annual Report, FY 1979, Page 2

calendar year 1980. After this structure is completed, the Harquahala FRS will be built with the Centennial Dike being installed last. All of these structures will be built in Harquahala Valley to protect the valuable farm land, the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal, the I-10 highway, the homes and other valuable installations in the valley.

This board has worked with SCS on the Eagletail Watershed Project in Harquahala Valley but as of the end of fiscal year 1979, the possibility of developing a plan on the project is not good. However, this NRCD board will continue working on it.

Each year the NRCD, SCS and FCDMC make an inspection of the Buckeye structures to make sure that the structures are being maintained and will handle the 100 year flood for which they were built. In 1979 an inspection was made and necessary corrective action taken.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

During the past year this NRCD worked with the SCS and Arizona Public Service (APS) to install an environmental field planting on the ground within the area of the Palo Verde Nuclear Plant. This planting will be monitored during fiscal year 1980.

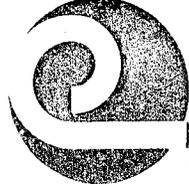
INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND WORK WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

This NRCD board has worked with many agencies and departments to make the wishes of our cooperators known to local, state and federal agencies. Members of this NRCD board are on most committees that are involved in the conservation of our resources within the boundaries of this NRCD. A few of the meetings attended by board members in 1979 include meetings on the 208 Program (water pollution program), RCA Program, designation of wilderness areas, flood control of the Gila River and meetings involving location of power lines and other utilities proposed to pass through this NRCD.

This NRCD sponsored four youth to attend the Conservation Youth Camp. It furnished soil stewardship material to all of the churches in the area and soil stewardship book marks to all schools, churches and the Buckeye Public Library. It also kept the public informed on conservation programs and progress with news articles in the Buckeye Valley News.

FINANCES

Our allotment from the State Land Department was \$2,730.00. Contributions from cooperators was very rewarding and we, the board, wish to thank all who contributed. Cooperators contributed \$1,810.94. Other revenue received was \$61.35 interest on the NRCD savings account. Our expenses for fiscal year 1979 were: supervisors per diem \$1,695.21, these funds were used to attend state and national association meeting plus other local conservation meetings; clerical help \$68.64; office supplies \$147.59, this includes supplies for our copier machine which all cooperators use; repair and maintenance of office equipment which was spend entirely for the copier machine \$112.59; postage \$105.00; dues



Buckeye-Roosevelt NRCD Annual Report, FY 1979, Page 3

to the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) and Arizona Association of Conservation Districts (AACD) \$724.00, other dues \$100.00. All dues can be paid only from cooperators contributions. They cannot be paid with money received from the State Land Department; publishing the district annual report \$117.62; youth conservation programs \$220.00; and soil stewardship material \$48.89. The total expenses were \$3,339.54. The balance of the NRCD checking account as of 7/1/79 was \$1002.80 and the balance of the savings account was \$1154.13.



ANNUAL PLAN

1980

This district has put improvement of irrigation efficiency at the top of the list of priorities for fiscal year 1980. To help accomplish this goal, all members of this NRCD board will encourage farmers who are planning to install conservation practices to work with SCS personnel. In turn, the SCS personnel will encourage them to install structural practices and apply good irrigation water management that will lead to higher irrigation efficiencies throughout the district. This board recommends that the SCS give highest priority to those cooperators willing to carry out good conservation programs.

With this program, we plan to meet the following goals:

1. 1500 acres of land leveling and 100,000 feet of lined ditch that will result in high irrigation efficiency systems.
2. 50,000 feet of irrigation pipeline and 10 tailwater return systems installed to save water through pumpback systems and better use of water from irrigation wells.
3. Good irrigation water management on 1000 acres.
4. Excellent conservation programs on 1200 acres.

The study on the drainage program is well started and this board will work with the Arlington Irrigation District (AID) and Buckeye Irrigation District (BID) to see that it is carried out and the problem is solved. Corky Narramore will head this phase of our program.

This board has agreed that education of our youth is very important and so will work with the school administration to improve our present program. Dick Napolitano and Detmar Holly will carry this phase of the program.

This board will help the SCS, Bureau of Reclamation and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County to see that the information program and other items are taken care of on the Harquahala Watershed Project. Harry Porterfield will be our representative on this phase of the program.

We, the board, feel that relining of the Roosevelt Irrigation District canal will do a great deal in saving water within the district and so this board will work closely with the RID board on this project. John Fornes will be our representative on this project.

In order to further proper irrigation water management, the board will continue to sell soil probes and soil augers to the public at cost.

This board feels that the information program is very important to conservation of our natural resources and since this is true, it will work closely with our local newspaper to see that all news worthy conservation stories are printed.

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Introduction

The Buckeye-Roosevelt Natural Resource Conservation District is located in southern Arizona in the western part of Maricopa County, and in eastern Yuma County. The part of the district in Yuma County is bounded on the north by Township 3 North, on the east by Maricopa County, on the south by Township 4 South, and on the West by Range 14 West. Also included are sections, 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Township 3 North, Range 15 West.

The part of the district in Maricopa County would be extremely lengthy to describe. It is located generally between the above described area in Yuma County eastward to Litchfield Road just west of Avondale. See location map for more detail.

There are 1,650,630 acres inside the district boundary, of which 322,740 acres are privately owned, 73,260 acres are State of Arizona lands, and 1,254,638 acres are administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

There are 424 operating units (farms and ranches) within the district boundaries.

The Buckeye-Roosevelt Natural Resource Conservation District, as we know it today, is a combination of two Soil Conservation Districts originally organized in the 1940's. One of the districts was known as the Buckeye Soil Conservation District, which was organized on April 11, 1945, and the other was the Roosevelt Soil Conservation District, which was organized on August 8, 1946.

Both districts had similar problems, objectives and goals. Their leaders felt that they would be more effective if they merged. In March, 1962, the two district joined to form the Buckeye-Roosevelt Soil Conservation District. They up-dated their Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and their Supplemental Memorandum of Understanding with the Soil Conservation Service to reflect the merger. The Memorandum of Understanding has been up-dated several times since the merging of the two Districts. The latest one was signed on January 16, 1973 by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, T. K. Cowden.

At the time the two districts were organized, the acreage of agricultural land was about 29,480 acres in Buckeye SCD and 40, 430 acres in Roosevelt SCD. Due to addition of range lands and adjoining lands along with the consolidation and boundary alterations, the Buckeye-Roosevelt NRCD now has a total of 1,650,638 acres with approximately 148,363 cultivated acres. The present land status is shown on the table below.



Ownership	Cultivated Acres	Total Acres	% of Total
1. Bureau of Land Management		1,254,638	76
2. Privately Owned	137,743	322,740	20
3. State of Arizona	10,620	73,260	4



Purpose and Duties as Described by Law

The State of Arizona passed the enabling legislation concerning the formation of soil conservation districts on June 16, 1941. This law stated that it is the declared policy of the legislature to provide for the restoration and conservation of lands and soil resources of the state, the control and prevention of soil erosion and thereby, to preserve natural resources, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands, and in such manner, to protect and promote the public health, safety and general welfare of the people.

The Buckeye and the Roosevelt Soil Conservation Districts were formed about 5 years after the enabling legislation. Their main purpose was to obtain technical help in shaping the farm lands so they could be irrigated properly, and in improving the irrigation water distribution systems so the water could be delivered more efficiently. They entered into agreements with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and with the Soil Conservation Service whereby they would furnish the districts technical help in the planning and installation of conservation practices on the individual farmers cropland.



Small irregularities in fields make irrigation to uniform depths very difficult.

At that time, what is known today as Natural Resource Conservation Districts, were known as "Soil Conservation Districts". This was a satisfactory, though limited, name as nearly everything they did was related directly to the soil. As the years went by, the "Soil Conservation Districts" broadened their scope and became interested in the conservation of water, flood control, air quality, legislation affecting resources, and problems relating to the conservation of cropland to urban uses. No longer was the name "Soil Conservation Districts" truly reflective of the interests of districts.

On March 24, 1972, the name was changed by state law from "Soil Conservation Districts" to "Natural Resource Conservation Districts" (NRCD) to more nearly reflect the

conservation program being carried out by the supervisors in cooperation with various federal, state and local organizations.

The purpose of the districts was, and still is, to provide local leadership in the conservation and development of the natural resources through coordinated programs. Some of the districts duties are:

- A. Conduct surveys, investigations, and research relating to soil and soil erosion.
- B. Develop and publish plans for the conservation of the soil resources within the district.
- C. Enter into agreements with land owners to carry on programs of irrigation water conservation, soil erosion control and soil maintenance.

Purpose of This Long Range Program

Our Long Range Program is a method of outlining our goals and objectives concerning the development of our natural resources. We have developed several long range programs since the organization of our district. This document is updated frequently to reflect changing times, problems and accomplishments.

Land uses are continually changing, desert lands are being converted to urban uses, agricultural lands are being used for freeways and housing developments. These drastic changes bring with them severe problems that have a bearing on the natural resources of the area. Our Long Range Program attempts to reflect the above changes, and our suggested solutions to the new problems.

We continue to recognize all the old problems we have been working with for so many years, such as flood control, land leveling, ditch lining, the efficient application of irrigation water and the wise use of rangelands. We will continue working with the individual cooperators in solving natural resource conservation problems on their farms and ranches in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service technicians and other agencies as required.

Our cropland is entirely dependant on irrigation so it is vital to our welfare to assist irrigation districts in maintenance of their canals and laterals, and to work with individual farmers in the design and installation of irrigation systems on their farms.

The solution to many of our problems require cooperation between city, county, state and federal governments. We will continue to work with all agencies involved in the solutions to local problems.

Physical Characteristics of the Buckeye-Roosevelt NRCD

The Buckeye-Roosevelt NRCD has some of the world's best irrigated cropland. Much of it is classified as Prime because of it's productivity.

That part of the district that is not irrigated is desert and desert hills and mountains which are used for grazing. The desert rangelands are most productive in the early spring as winter moisture allows for considerable growth of annual grasses, weeds, and browse.



Millet Field being given a uniform irrigation from a concrete lined ditch which allows good control of the irrigation water and reduces seepage losses to near zero.

Topography: There are several desert mountain ranges within the district boundaries. The Sierra Estrella range is located near the eastern border, the Big Horn Mountains, and the Harquahala Mountains are in the northwestern part of the district. The rest of the district, except for the irrigated crop lands, is desert and desert hills laying at elevations of near 1,000 feet.

The cropland and the desert areas are composed of alluvial fill varying in depth from very shallow to as much as 4,000 feet.

The Gila River enters the district at the eastern boundary and travels westerly then southerly for some 35 miles through the district. The Hassayampa River and the Centennial Wash drain the areas north of the Gila River and empty into it west of the Town of Buckeye. The main drainage on the south side of the Gila River is Waterman Wash which drains the Rainbow Valley and empties into the Gila River and East of the Town of Buckeye.

Climate: Climate is one of the area's most valuable resources as it is excellent for the production of cotton, alfalfa, corn and other cereal crops, which are grown under irrigation.

Precipitation averages about 8 inches per year, however, the area may receive as much as 15 inches some years, with as little as 4 inches in other years. The most consistent and reliable rains occur in midsummer during the "monsoon season" when the extreme heat causes the hot desert air to rise and be replaced with moist air from the Gulf of California causing the rainy season.

The average yearly temperature is near 70 degrees F. The summers are hot with temperatures as high as 115 degrees. The winters are moderate with temperatures averaging 65 to 70 degrees F. Low temperatures may be in the low 20's. Freezing temperatures do not normally occur after the end of February, or before the last week in November. This makes our climate very favorable for agricultural purposes.

Soils: There are three main kinds of soil in the district. All three are classified by the Soil Conservation Service as very hot, very dry soils. They are divided into the following categories:

- A. Soil from recent alluvium: These are the nearly level loam soils on valley plains and flood plains, the nearly level to gently sloping sandy loam soils on the alluvial fans and the sandy soils in stream channels.
- B. Soils from old alluvium: These soils are nearly level to gently sloping gravelly to very gravelly limy soils on the old alluvial fans and valley plains.
- C. Soils of mountains and low hills: These are moderately sloping to steep, shallow and very shallow soils on the low hills and mountains.

Erosion: The main erosion problem is stream bank erosion caused by flooding in the Gila River and side washes. The erosion and sedimentation on crop lands occurs when the flood waters are forced from the very restricted Gila River bed and the narrow channels of the side washes. Surface soil losses are also of concern on the steep slopes that are under irrigation. This loss is not as dramatic as losses due to flooding, but it is serious and it is a continuous loss.



Flood waters wash away the fertile top soils and damage the irrigation systems.

General Policies and Procedures

Board Meetings: The supervisors hold regular board meetings to conduct routine business on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of each month. Special meetings will be called as necessary. District cooperators and other interested parties are welcome at all meetings.

Financing: The Board of Supervisors will solicit and handle all district funds. They will be raised from contributions, sponsorships from local business establishments and from state grants. State appropriations are used for board members expenses and other expenses except state and national dues.

District Government: Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 45-2051, states that the governing body of a district shall consist of five supervisors, three of whom are to be elected by the public and two appointed by the commissioner. The term of each elected supervisor shall be six years. The terms are staggered so there will always be experienced supervisors on the board.

The election of officers is held on the first Saturday in May of each even numbered year and at this time, one supervisor is elected. At the first meeting following the election, the board elects a chairman, a vice-chairman, and such other officers as deemed necessary to serve for the next two years.

The board as presently constituted is as follows:

John E. Fornes	Chairman
Harry W. Porterfield	Treasurer
Wallace Bales	Secretary
Ronald Narramore	Member
Richard Napolitano	Member

The supervisors may appoint additional advisory members to the district governing body, and delegate to any member, or any agent or employee, such powers and duties as they deem proper.

Powers of the District: A district is empowered to:

1. Conduct surveys, investigations and research relating to the character of the soil, soil erosion within a farm or ranch, methods of cultivation, farm and ranch practices, seeding, eradication of noxious growths and such other measures as will aid farm and ranch operations.
2. Cooperate and enter into agreements with a landowner, operator or any agency or subdivision of the state or federal government to carry on programs of soil erosion prevention, methods of cultivation, cropping practices, land leveling, improvement on agricultural lands and programs limited to methods of proper range use, reseeding and the eradication of noxious growth on grazing lands, all within the limits of an individual farm or ranch and subject to such conditions as the supervisors may deem necessary.

There are many other duties listed in the Arizona Revised Statutes under Section 45-2054, and they are hereby made a part of this Long Range Program.

Services Available Through the Board of Supervisors: The Board of Supervisors has entered into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and a supplemental memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service whereby the Soil Conservation Service will cooperate with the Board of Supervisors by furnishing technical assistance in the fields of planning, engineering, soils, hydrology, and other fields as available.

The above services will be made available to the district cooperators based upon cooperative agreements. The agreements will be approved by the Board of Supervisors and they will set priorities for receiving assistance. Consultative type assistance will be provided as approved by the Board and assisting agencies.

The board will inform the landowners of the amount and kind of assistance available to supplement their knowledge and resources. The services of all agencies, institutions, organizations and individuals in position to contribute to the solution of resource conservation problems will be enlisted by the board. The assistance available to landowners and operators through districts by the Soil Conservation Service includes information on agronomy, soils, water management, engineering, watersheds, recreation, wildlife, area development and planning. The Extension Service will assist the district with information and education programs to continue informing the public (farmers and city people) of the need for resource conservation.

Records and Reports: The district employs a secretary to keep all minutes and assist in accounting for finances, developing annual reports, and other information as desired.

Procedure for Cooperators Requesting Assistance: The cooperative agreement form is used by farmers to apply for assistance in farm planning and practice application. This agreement is signed and dated by the farmer and presented to one or more of the board members for discussion of NRCD program, location of farm and problems encountered on this land. After this discussion, one of the board members approves the agreement with his signature and date.

Procedure for Rendering Assistance: Technical assistance such as conservation planning, engineering, and soils mapping is available to district cooperators on a request basis. Conservation plans are developed with the cooperators calling for a long range program of improving the use of the natural resources. These plans may call for land leveling, ditch lining, sump construction, improving irrigation water application, construction of stock tanks, proper range use procedures and etc. Technical assistance is then available in the installation of the planned conservation measures.

Technical assistance is also available to land owners who have been approved for cost sharing under the Agricultural Conservation Program. The Soil Conservation Service is obligated to determine the needs and feasibility of such proposals and to supervise their installation.

Procedure for Cancellation of Agreements: The agreement is cancelled when land is sold or transferred or sixty days after written notice is received from either party.

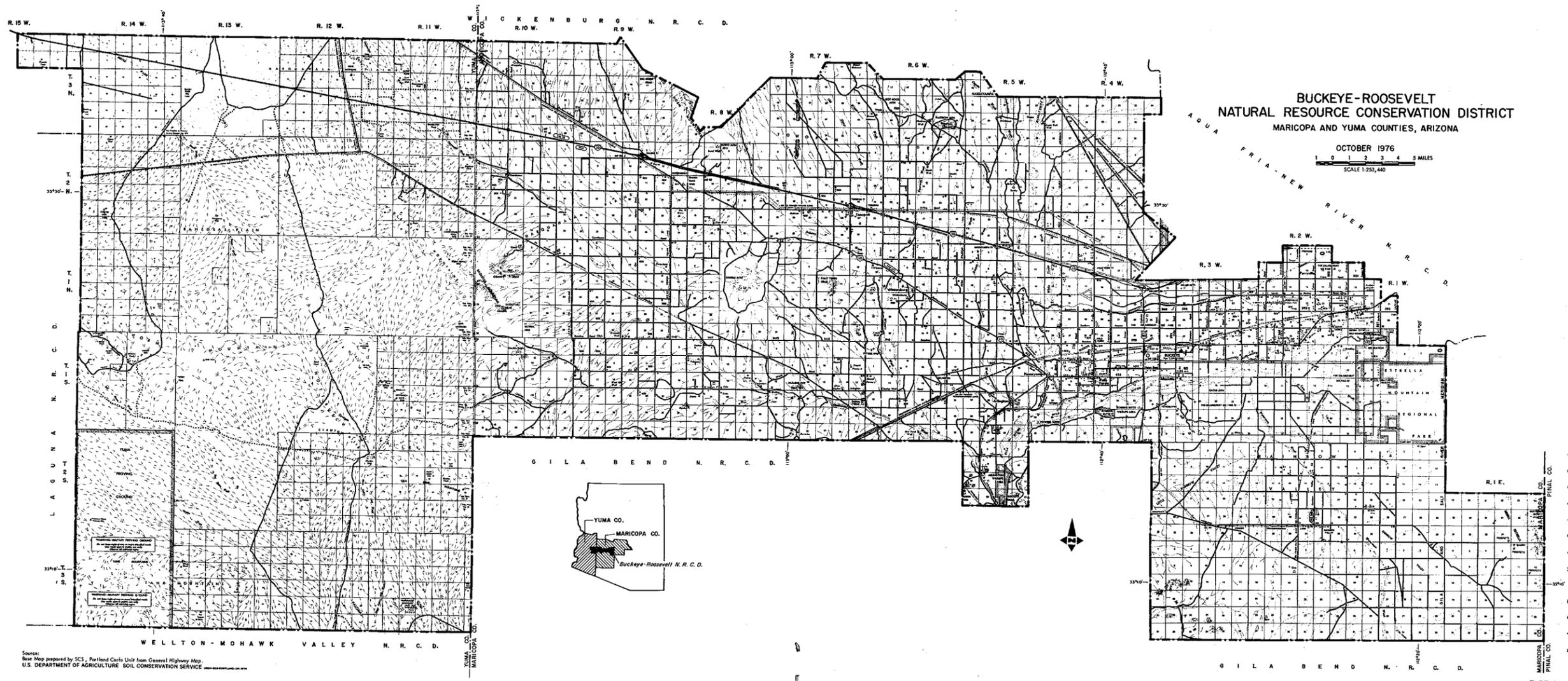
Assistance and Information Available for Resource Development

Local and County:

1. Buckeye-Roosevelt Natural Resource Conservation District
The district supervisors will review all applications for technical assistance such as planning, soils information, land leveling, ditch lining, irrigation water management, range management, and other conservation practices.
2. Maricopa County
Maricopa County assists in paving of roads to prevent dust pollution and facilitate transportation.
3. Flood Control District of Maricopa County
The Flood Control District of Maricopa County assists in necessary flood control projects to prevent damage to croplands.
4. Cooperative Extension Service
The Maricopa County Agricultural Extension Service can help promote the conservation and development of our natural resources through information programs, workshops, and field days.
5. Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG)
The Maricopa Association of Governments has assisted in the 208 studies, transportation problems, agricultural related problems, and with our civic programs.
6. Hohokam Resource Conservation and Development District (RC&D)
The Hohokam Resource Conservation and Development District has cooperated with us in flood control and recreational projects.
7. Arizona State Association of Conservation Districts (AACD)
The Arizona State Association of Conservation Districts assists in the overall conservation program as our views may be given broad exposure at their regional and national meetings.

State Agencies:

1. Arizona State Land Department
The State Land Department cooperates by attending our meetings and furnishing guidance in administrative matters and in our general conservation program.
2. Arizona State Game and Fish Department
This agency works closely with the district on solving related conservation problems.
3. Arizona State Parks and Recreation Department
The State Parks and Recreation Department works with the district on our recreation programs.



Federal Agencies:

1. U.S. Department of Agriculture
The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Buckeye-Roosevelt Natural Resource Conservation District entered into a Memorandum of Understanding on January 16, 1973 whereby they would cooperate with the district in carrying out it's Long Range Soil and Water Conservation Program. Such assistance as necessary would be furnished by Supplemental Memorandums of Understanding with agencies within the department.
2. Soil Conservation Service (SCS)
The Soil Conservation Service and Buckeye-Roosevelt Natural Resource Conservation District entered into a Supplemental Memorandum of Understanding on January 24, 1973 whereby the Soil Conservation Service will make available to the district the services of personnel qualified in carrying out the planning and installation of conservation measures on individual farms and ranches.
3. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS)
The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service provides cost sharing for the installation of the eligible conservation measures planned and installed under the supervision of Soil Conservation Service personnel.
4. Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)
The Farmers Home Administration cooperates with the district and Soil Conservation Service personnel by loaning funds for the development of conservation programs on district cooperators farms and ranches.
5. U.S. Department of Interior
 - A. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
The Bureau of Land Management helps the district by furnishing cooperators planning assistance on conservation problems.
 - B. United States Geological Survey
The Geological Survey furnishes information on water tables and measures stream flows on the major drainages.
 - C. Fish and Wildlife Service
The Fish and Wildlife Service cooperates with the district in the wildlife program along the Gila River and in desert areas.
6. U. S. Department of the Army
 - A. Army Corps of Engineers
The Army Corps of Engineers cooperates with the district in flood control planning and project installation.



Buckeye Watershed Project-Water that used to flood the Buckeye Valley area is now restrained by dikes and controlled outlets. This watershed project, sponsored by this NRCD, is a joint effort of many federal, state and local agencies and organizations. Water in picture flows harmlessly through primary spillway into the Hassayampa River.

Priorities for Resource Problems

A joint meeting was held on June 13, 1978 at the Buckeye City Hall to discuss the conservation needs for the Buckeye-Roosevelt NRCD and the Gila Bend NRCD. After this meeting and from talking with local farmers and ranchers and from long experience in the natural resource conservation field, the supervisors developed the following list of items of major concern.



Lining an irrigation lateral with cement to reduce seepage losses and improve efficiency in water management.

Conservation of Water

This board realizes the demand for water within the boundaries of this NRCD. The RID, which receives water from wells east and west of the Agua Fria, is competing with subdivisions. The Buckeye Irrigation District, which receives its water from wells, the Gila River and the Phoenix sewage plant at 91st Avenue, appears to have adequate water at present. However, in the future it may be competing with the Palo Verde Nuclear Plant, the Rio Salado Project and other future development. The Harquahala Irrigation District is preparing for CAP water which has to be used as efficiently as possible. The irrigation wells located outside of the irrigation districts are going deeper. This is increasing the energy needs, the cost of water, the possibility of a

poorer quality water and the possibility of a reduction in the amount of water available. Because of the conditions listed above, this district board will give top service priority to cooperators who are interested in improving their present irrigation system and improving their irrigation water management. All structural conservation practices installed on the farms will be designed to fit the needs of the soil and the water. Cooperators interested in improving irrigation efficiency will receive top priority in the development of conservation plans. All conservation plans developed on farms will include all necessary conservation practices (structural and management) to make the best use of the irrigation water available. When requested, this board will also give recommendations to ASCS committee. It will work to see that all cost share jobs are designed and installed to make the best use of irrigation water and still fit the farmer's needs.

2. Flood Control

Many farms in the NRCD are subject to flooding from the Gila River, Centennial Wash, Hassayampa River, Agua Fria River, Winters Wash, and side washes flowing into these rivers. Because of this, all conservation planning that is done in this NRCD will evaluate the flood hazard and give each individual cooperator alternative solutions. This board will work with local leaders to see that the Tonopah and Eagletail Watershed Projects are continued and finally completed. This board will work with local organizations to see that the Gila River is channeled properly and that flood waters within the Gila River channel are controlled. This NRCD will work with all local, state and federal agencies to see that the Harquahala Flood Control Project is completed. It will work closely with the Maricopa County Flood Control District in the maintenance of the Buckeye Watershed Project and any other flood control projects within the boundaries of this NRCD. It



March, 1978 flood in the Gila River caused severe damage to homes, crops, fields and livestock.

will cooperate with all other local, county, state and national agencies to see that flood control practices are put on the land to hold flood damage to a minimum.



Flood damage to Roosevelt Irrigation District lateral before Buckeye Watershed structures were installed.

3. Area Development and Socio-Political Concerns

Land uses are changing throughout this NRCD. Desert land is being developed into farm land and farm land is going into housing developments, highways, power lines, etc. Certain areas are being considered for wilderness areas, other areas are being considered for subdivisions, gravel pits, and other non-agricultural uses. In light of this fact, this board will work closely with local leaders to help them carry their thoughts and ideas to their state and national legislators. It will back all local organizations that are working toward the conservation of this area. It will help obtain local, state and national funds for all local projects. It will study, evaluate and make recommendations

on all proposed land use changes submitted to it by private companies, town councils, county departments and state agencies. It will work closely with the Hohokam RC&D Council on all projects within this NRCD. It will work with all irrigation districts on all project measures submitted by these districts. Active project measures are the RID Siphon, BID Drainage Project, Harquahala Irrigation System. This board will work toward the completion of all of these projects.

4. Education

This board will work closely with the youth leaders in the Buckeye Union High School to see that high school students receive adequate education in conservation. It will keep the youth of the community informed on youth programs and youth opportunities in conservation. It will encourage youth conservation projects and a close relationship of the youth with this board. It will work with different local organizations and leaders to help them understand the policies and procedures of the state and federal government. It will work with the SCS on R.C.A. and other state and federal conservation programs that are used to inform our state and federal representatives of the conservation needs in this district.

Conservation Needs Table

The following table shows the priority problems, the accomplishments to date, the amount remaining to be done and our objectives for the next five years.

BUCKEYE-ROOSEVELT NRCD

Conservation Needs

ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL NEEDS	ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE	REMAINING TO BE DONE	5 YEAR OBJECTIVE	WHO IS TO BE INVOLVED
I. Conservation of Irrigation Water						
A. Land Leveling						
1. 0.00% to 0.30% Needs to be basin leveled.	Ac.	101,000	6,692	94,300	10,000	1.3 SCS man years 4 Contractors ASCS
2. 0.30% plus Needs slope leveling with a maximum of .05% side fall (All .30% plus land needs pump back systems).	Ac.	37,000	5,480	31,520	10,000	
B. Ditch Lining						
1. Basin leveled fields will need 1.25 extra miles of ditch per 160 acres. One half of the old ditches will be replaced.	Miles	1,870	600	1,270	120	.4 SCS man years 3 Contractors ASCS
C. Pumpback Sumps						
1 ten ac. sump for each 640 acres.	No.	57	10	47	15	.2 SCS man years
D. Pipeline for Sumps						
.75 miles per sump	Miles	43	8	35	12	.2 SCS man years

BUCKEYE-ROOSEVELT NRC

Conservation Needs

ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL NEEDS	ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE	REMAINING TO BE DONE	5 YEAR OBJECTIVE	WHO IS TO BE INVOLVED
E. Irrigation Water Management	Ac.	137,743	15,172	122,571	13,000	1.0 SCS man years
II. Flood Control Projects						
A. Gila River						
1. Orme Dam	No.	1 Project	0	1	1	Army Corps of Engineers
2. Buttes Dam	No.	1 Project	0	1	1	Bureau of Land Management
3. Channelization 91st Ave. to Gillespie Dam	No.	1 Project	0	1	1	National Wildlife Service Ariz. Fish and Game Contractors
4. Flood gates for Gillespie Dam	No.	1 Project	0	1	1	East Maricopa NRC District of Maricopa County
B. Harquahala Valley						
1. Saddleback Flood Retention Structure	No.	1	0	1	1	SCS Bureau of Land Management National Wildlife Service Ariz. Fish and Game Contractors Flood Control District of Maricopa County
2. Saddleback Diversion	No.	1	0	1	1	Same as for Saddleback Flood Retention Structure
3. Harquahala Flood Retention Structure and Floodway	No.	1	0	1	1	SCS Bureau of Land Management National Wildlife

BUCKEYE-ROOSEVELT NRC

Conservation Needs

ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL NEEDS	ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE	REMAINING TO BE DONE	5 YEAR OBJECTIVE	WHO IS TO BE INVOLVED
						Service Ariz. Fish & Game Contractors Flood Control District of Maricopa County Bureau of Reclamation
4. Centennial Wash Dike	No.	1	0	1	1	SCS Bureau of Land Management National Wildlife Service Ariz. Fish & Game Contractors Flood Control District of Maricopa County
C. Buckeye	No.	1	1	0	0	
D. Tonopah	No.	1	0	1	0	SCS Bureau of Land Management Flood Control District of Maricopa County Bureau of Reclamation
E. Eagletail	No.	1	0	1	0	SCS Bureau of Land Management Flood Control Dist. of Maricopa Co.
III. Area Development and Socio-Political Concerns		Legislators to understand and assist in the conservation program.		Considerable	Increased cooperation with legislators in carrying out the conservation program.	National legislators State legislators Maricopa Co. Board of Supervisors Buckeye City Council and Mayor

BUCKEYE-ROSSEVELT NRCD

Conservation Needs

ITEM	UNIT	TOTAL NEEDS	ACCOMPLISHED TO DATE	REMAINING TO BE DONE	5 YEAR OBJECTIVE	WHO IS TO BE INVOLVED
IV. Education						
A. Annual Meeting of cooperators	No.	1 each year	0	1	5	All NRCD Cooperators Town of Buckeye Government agencies as follows: 1. SCS 2. SEA 3. AZ State Game & Fish 4. Army Corps of Engineers 5. Maricopa Co. 6. Flood Control District of Maricopa Co. 7. Others as desired
B. Youth		Help high school students receive adequate education in conservation.	Some	Considerable	Establish a youth "NRCD Board"	Buckeye Union High School Townpeople of Buckeye High school and elementary schools in Buckeye area District cooperators Buckeye Valley News AZ State Board of Education SCS - .1 man year AZ Association of Conservation Dists.
C. Conservation Tour		1	0	1	1	All NRCD Cooperators Town of Buckeye Government agencies as follows: 1. SCS 2. SEA 3. AZ State Game & Fish 4. Army Corps of Engineers 5. Maricopa Co. 6. Flood Control District of Maricopa Co. 7. Others as desired

BUCKEYE ROOSEVELT NRCD
508 NORTH 4th STREET,
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA 85326

FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
RECEIVED

APR 17 '80

2	CH ENG	HYDRO
1	<i>231</i>	LMgt
	ADMIN	SUSP
	C & C	FILE
3	ENGR	DESTROY
4	<i>Lewis</i>	<i>Stiborn</i>
REMARKS		



Maricopa County Flood Control District
3335 W. Durango
Phoenix, AZ 85009