DESERT HILLS - CRYSTAL BEACH - THE GATEWAY - HAVASU HEIGHTS - THE REFUGE - HAVASU GARDEN ESTATES - THE PROSPECTOR - SUN LAKE VILLAGES - VALLEY MANOR - EVERYONE IN THE FIRE DISTRICT IS WELCOME!

TRACT 1082 - DJ'S RV PARK - LAKERIDGE ESTATES - NORTH POINT - CANTERBURY ESTATES

Desert Hills Fire District

Area Plan - 2009

As an Amendment
to the
Mohave County General Plan

Revision of Havasu Area Plan 1980

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
AREA PLAN

PAGE OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge all of the hard work and persistence of the following:

COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Denny Burns, Havasu Heights, Secretary
Susan Donahue, Havasu Garden Estates, District III Supervisor Representative
Matthew Espinoza, Crystal Beach, Safety
David Flick, Havasu Mobile Home Estates Tract 1077, Computer Program
John Hayes, Lakeridge Estates, Land Use
Carrie Hilliker, Havasu Mobile Home Estates Tract 1077, Computer Program Designer/Operator
Jeanne Kentch, Crystal Beach, Water/Natural Resources & Roads
Ron Landers, Tract 1049, Land Use
Dee Moscou, Havasu Mobile Home Estates Tract 1082, Chairman

MOHAVE COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES
1. Planning & Zoning
-Kevin Davidson, Planner II
-Christine Ballard, Director (Is now Planning & Zoning Divisional Manager)
-Nicholas S. Hont, P.E., Ass't Director of Public Works (Is now Director, Development Services)

2. Board of Supervisors
-Buster Johnson – District III
-Thomas Sockwell – District II
-Gary Watson – District I

OTHER
Lee Borgen, VA Counselor, (4 rolls of stamps)

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
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DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

REASON TO START

At the October 2006 Association meeting it was decided to revise the 1980 HAVASU AREA STUDY, since the area had changed so much. There were more residents in a greater variety of residences and many more businesses. The members felt that to retain some control over the growth a revised area plan was needed.

The next decision was to have the area covered to be just the 72 square miles of the Desert Hills Fire District, rather than the whole of the unincorporated Lake Havasu Area north of the City. It would be easier to manage the events in the smaller area.

PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION

There were public meetings held every three (3) weeks from 7:00 PM, Tuesday, March 20, 2007 to 7:00 PM, Tuesday, May 27, 2008. The meetings were held in various locations throughout the Fire District including both fire stations, local churches and, several homeowners' association venues. Additional meetings were held during the summer. The desires of the people attending these meetings are incorporated in the Plan. The Plan rough draft was sent to Planning & Zoning in September 2008.

VISION/MISSION

The vision we have is to maintain our life style through the years by having a mission to provide the residents and business owners with a method through which we can maintain some control over this vision.

OUTLINE OF CONTENTS

The Plan is divided into several sections:

Introduction

This includes the Vision and Mission statements along with how we plan to accomplish both. It also includes a brief local history, the geographical description, physical features and, demographics of the planning area.

Geography & Water Resources

This includes descriptions of both basins the area encompasses. It, also, includes ground water conditions, cultural water demands, water adequacy determinations and, lower Colorado River conditions. There are water conservation and wastewater handling suggestions along with goals and policies to be followed.

Land Use

Outlines current land uses – residential and business. Proposes future goals, objectives and, policies - includes parks and recreational facilities – while maintaining the natural beauty and the quality of life.

Transportation/Roads
Outlines the challenges faced by having a variety of road surfaces and the expense of improving any of them. States the challenge of determining who has the responsibility of maintaining the central thoroughfare, London Bridge Road. There are steps to improve public transportation.

Public Safety
Outlines the numbers of law enforcement agencies involved and how they work together. There is a need for a more up-to-date sheriff's facility. How the Fire Department will increase its coverage as the area grows is also addressed.

Maps from Lake Havasu Resource Management Plan of the Bureau of Land Management
Because the BLM controls over 66% of the land, these maps are included to show how they manage the animal populations, which lands are for public use and which are restricted.

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
AREA PLAN

INTRODUCTION

VISION

We have a vision - the residents, property owners, business owners of the Fire District. We have a vision - to maintain the desert as nature intended it, maintain our life style (rural - small town), while still encouraging environmentally friendly growth that is suitable to the various communities in the District.

MISSION

As stated in the Mohave County Board of Supervisors Resolution # 2007-484, the Desert Hills Fire District Community Association's Mission in this Area Plan is to provide the residents and business people with a method through which they can maintain some control over the area's growth and development in the future, using the most up-to-date environmental improvement methods.

METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT – 2 STEPS:

1. The Desert Hills Fire District Community Association, Inc. will establish an Area Plan Committee. This committee will monitor any rezone or new subdivision requests and any other changes in the District. It will advise the Organization members at their open meetings of the proposed changes It will review the Area Plan annually.
2. Mohave County Planning & Zoning Commission, State Trust Lands and, Bureau of Land Management will advise the Desert Hills Fire District Community Association's Area Plan committee whenever a rezone request or new subdivision plan for the area is introduced.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Desert Hills Fire District Area Plan is to modify the original Havasu Area Study, adopted March 17, 1980 as follows:

1. Instead of the entire Havasu Area, the geographical area is revised to be the Desert Hills Fire District. It is now measured from the railroad tracks north of the I40/AZ95 interchange, south to the Lake Havasu City limits and, from the Havasu Wildlife Refuge, on the west, to the Lake Havasu City limits, Arizona State Land and BLM land limits on the east. (See the 'Desert Hills Fire District Area Plan Boundary' map following this Introduction). Whenever the Fire District geographical area changes, the Area Plan will be amended, reflecting the changes.
2. At this time the District includes only 72 square miles, approximately 18% of which is private land. Bureau of Land Management controls about 66 2/3 %, with the balance controlled by Arizona State Land Trust. (See the "Desert Hills Fire District" map following this Introduction)
3. The District includes the following existing subdivisions (each having its own Covenants, Codicils and Restrictions (CC&Rs) to live by):
    a. Havasu Heights
    b. Crystal Beach
    c. North Pointe
    d. Havasu Garden Estates
    e. Lakeridge Estates
    f. Canterbury Estates
    g. Lake Havasu Mobile Home Estates, Tracts 1069, 1077, 1082a,b and, c

h. Tracts 1044 & 1049 (no active CCR's)
i. Sun Lake Village
j. The Refuge
k. RV Parks
- D.J.'s RV Park
-.Prospectors RV Park
- Havasu Falls RV Park
h. Others (each having rules and regulations)
- Valley Manor Mobile Home Park

4. Proposed Desert Hills Fire District additions:

Residential:

a. Grandview (south of Lakeridge Estates)
b. Bella Lago (the old KOA, just east of the Refuge) 240 gated timeshare condominiums
c. Ranchos Havasu (northeast of Havasu Heights) –187 lots – asphalt roads with curbs & guttters
d. Outback Ranches (southeast of Havasu Heights) - 5 acre undeveloped lots
e. RV Park – (3 m. east of AZ95 & 1 mile south of Havasu Heights Bl.)

Commercial:

a. The area along London Bridge Road from the Lake Havasu City limits on the south to Hwy AZ 95 on the north (When deciding on improving London Bridge Road, remember business parking)
b. AZ Gateway Commercial Development – I40 & AZ 95

Government controlled:

a. BLM. Land (66 2/3 % total) – See maps # 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 21, 24, 28, 34 and, 35, from "United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lake Havasu Field Office, Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement" enacted
b. State Trust Lands (15 1/3 % of total) – See Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 37, Chapter 1, Article 1, Title "State Land Department"

HISTORY *(See complete, May 13, 1988 TODAY'S NEWS article at end of this chapter)*
According to Desert Hills pioneer, Lyle Matzdorff, founder of Continental Land and Investment Corp., his real estate office was here before anything else. After World War II, Matzdorff's father-in-law, Robert Chenoweth started a real estate business in California, moving to Phoenix in 1957. In 1958 he purchased 1700 acres in what is now known as Crystal Beach, 7 miles north of what would become Lake Havasu City. It was approved as a subdivision by Mohave County in 1960.

In 1959, Matzdorff and his father-in-law flew into the area, since there was only a dirt road from Route 66 to the shores of Lake Havasu. Matzdorff purchased 5 acres from his father-in-law in 1962 and opened his first Continental Land real estate office the next year in his mobile home. All escrow business had to be handled in Kingman or Phoenix.

Mail for the area had to picked up in Topock; the only telephone was at Site 6 on what is now the island; laundry had to be done in Needles; shopping had to be done in Needles, Kingman or, Las Vegas. Matzdorff contracted for his family's house in the summer of 1964 and it wasn't finished until early 1965 - now we build houses in 60 to 90 days.

The spartan existence of the early pioneers was eased as businesses sprouted out of the desert. From 1964 to 1969, the area saw a 1,641 % increase in population, capital investment, assessed evaluations, industrial employment and, business. In 1971, there were 400 businesses in the area, where a decade earlier only cactus, mesquite and, palo verde flourished.

In the Desert Hills area, about the same time, the original fire station building (a quonset hut type building that now houses Cheetah Boats) along with the Twin Palms Motel, were built.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Geology

The Desert Hills Fire District lies in the Mohave Desert, which is part of the Sonoran Desert. The area is typical of the Basin and Range Province, having short mountain ranges with intermediate areas filled by eroded sediments. Elevations vary widely from 450 feet above sea level at the Havasu Wildlife Preserve to 5,103 feet at Crossman Peak.

Soils

Soils are predominantly hyperthermic arid; more particularly, laveen-carrizo-antho (deep soils on dissected terraces and alluvial fans) and lomitas rock outcrop-gachoado (shallow soils and granatic rock outcrops on low hills and mountains). East of the area, surrounding Crossman Peak, soils vary slightly to the Cellar-Chirichua Mountain-Rock outcrop association of the Termic Arid and Semi-arid soils category (very shallow to moderately deep soils and rock outcrops on hills and low mountains).

Slope and limitation ratings within the Laveen-Carrizo-Antho association vary. Laveen loam generally makes up 40% of this soils unit, with slopes of 0-5%. There are moderate limitations to construction of sewage lagoons and local roadways, however, only slight limitations for septic tank absorption fields, sanitary landfills, shallow excavations and, dwellings without basements.

Carrizo loamy fine sand varies in slope from 0-3%, and has severe limitations in all phases of land use. Being subject to flooding and, having rapid permeability, there is the possibility of ground water contamination and of poor sidewall stability. The high permeability also limits the ability to support a pond, reservoir or, open irrigation systems.

Antho sandy loam or gravelly sandy loam varies in slope from 0-5% and generally makes up 25% of soils unit. Where protected from flooding, there are only slight limitations for septic tank absorption fields, shallow excavations, dwellings without basements or, local roadways. However, limitations are severe for sanitary landfills and sewage lagoons. There is usually a moderate amount of water available here, which makes the soil generally favorable for lawns or golf fairways

Vegetation

Vegetation is sparse, but includes desert shrubs and cacti such as Creosote Bush, Bursage, Palo Verde, Catclaw, Alfileria, Ocotillo, Saguaro, Joshua Trees, Mesquite, Black Brush and, annual weeds and grasses such as Galleta, Black Grama, Bush Muhly, Three-awns, and, Sideoats Grama. Cattails, Bulbrush and, Salt Cedar abound in the marsh areas of the Colorado River and, in years of abundant rainfall, sand dunes in the Devil's Elbow and Blankenship Valley are the site of bush displays of desert annuals. The higher mountain regions support Juniper, Pinyon and Yellow Pines.

Climate

The area has a climate typical of the arid southwest, with long, hot summers and short, mild winters. During the summer season, maximum temperatures of 120 degrees have been recorded. Winter temperatures reach daytime highs of 60-70 degrees, but can drop to freezing at night. The frost-free season for most of the area ranges from 250 to 300 days per year. Crossman Peak estimates, however, run from 180 to 260 days per year. Clear skies and dry atmospheric conditions allow for intense surface heating during the day and, active radiational cooling at night, a phenomena that occurs year round in the desert and results in daily temperature variations of 30 to 40 degrees.

Like most of central and southern Arizona, summer precipitation from the Gulf of Mexico produces light to moderate rain showers throughout the area. Thunderstorms with torrential showers have produced extensive damage. The winter precipitation is produced by storms from the Pacific Ocean that travel across southern California into Arizona.

These two (2) types of storm activity, combined, produce an average annual precipitation of 4.83 inches.

DEMOGRAPHICS

(For detailed information see Tables DP-1, 2, 3 and, 4, from the US Census Bureau, Census 2000 and the map of "Desert Hills Area Plan 2000 Census Dwellings")

Population

In 2000, the total population was 2183 of which 1090 were men and 1093 were women. The ages ran from babies to over 85. The three (3) largest age groups were 65-74 (361), 45-54 (279), 35-44 (249).

There were 1942 white only, with the largest non-white being Hispanic at 203.

There were 997 total households. Family households were at 678, with children under 18 at 177. There were 555 married-couple households with 110 of their own children under 18. Those households with no husbands were 75 with 42 of their own children under 18. Of the total households there were 423 with individuals over 65l

There were 1463 housing units of which 997 were occupied. Seasonal housing stood at 376. There were 801 units occupied by owners and there were 196 rentals.

Social Characteristics

- Education:

The total number of students enrolled in school from nursery to graduate school was 283 with the largest number in the elementary school (159). In the 25 years and older population (1849) 722 had an high school education, 462 had some college with no degree.

- Marital Status:

There were 1228 married and still together out of a total population (15 years and older) of 1958.

Economic Characteristics

- Employment

The total population, 18 years or older was 1,934. Of the 886 civilian labor force 796 were employed, 90 unemployed.

-Income

The median income was $26,678. For the 1,036 households in this part of the study, income ran from, for 124 employees, less than $10,000 to 13 earning $100,000 - $149,000, annually. The highest number was 216 at $15,000-$24,999 annually.

There were 75 families living at below the poverty level.

Housing Characteristics

- Total housing units were 1459 built from before 1959 through March 2000:
    - 1180 were mobile homes
    - 9 were boat, RV, van, etc.
    - 270 -1 unit attached.
- Of the occupied housing units, the majority of householders (640) moved into the units between 1960 and 1969 and had between 5 & 6 rooms. Most of the population lived in the southern part of the District.

Today's-News

Serving Lake Havasu City & The Lower Colorado River Area

May 13, 1988

HAVA-HISTORY

Before McCulloch, Real Estate Firm Came to Town

"Robert P. McCulloch and C.V. Wood are credited with the building of Lake Havasu City, but they did not open the first real estate office here."

According to Lake Havasu City pioneer Lyle Matzdorff, president of Continental Land and Investment Corp., his real estate office was here before anything else.

Lyle's father-in-law, flying realtor Chet Chenoweth, bought 1,700 acres of property on the shores of Lake Havasu in 1958, the same year McCulloch first landed at Site Six.

Chenoweth, a pilot since 1927, became acquainted with the Colorado River area during World War II while he was a U.S. Army Corps. Pilot. A cadet flying instructor based in Kingman, Chenoweth first saw Lake Havasu when he came to Site Six to write a report on the Air Corps Rest and Recuperation Center on the peninsula that then jutted into the lake from the mainland.

After the war, Chenoweth started a real estate business in California, moving to Phoenix in 1957, a year before purchasing property just seven miles north of the (future)City.

Chenoweth brought his future son-in-law, Lyle, who moved to Phoneix from Aurelia, IA, to be a construction foreman in the 1950's, to see Site Six in 1959.

Lyle was familiar with McCulloch's name from his flight experience in Grafendorf, Germany, where he flew and repaired radar-controlled drone planes for ground-to-air shooting practice. The drones that flew more than 140 miles per hour towing targets which were powered by McCulloch engines.

His father-in-law had some interest in the subdivision of Havasu Crystal Beach and, "When I was first introduced to the place, we flew in." said Lyle, recalling that there was only a dirt road from Route 66 to the shores of Lake Havasu in 1959.

"My father-in-law said since I was used to greenery in Iowa, I might not like it here, but I loved it the first time I saw it," said Lyle.

The subdivision of the Crystal Beach property was approved in 1960, three years before McCulloch and Wood succeeded in purchasing the 12,990 acres of land here for the City.

Lyle bought five acres from his father-in-law in 1962 and, in 1963 opened a Continental Land office in a mobile home at Crystal Beach after receiving his real estate salesman's license.

"It was hard to get to Phoenix from here and there was no road to Parker. If I made a sale where I had to open up an escrow account, I had to go to Kingman or Phoenix. There were no banks here. There wasn't anything," he said.

-Continued on page 2

HAVA-HISTORY
Continued from page 1

He and his wife, Stellene, and 11 month old son moved to the mobile home that was also his real estate office in December 1964.

"We were very lucky to have the mobile home. A lot of people were living on the beach in tents, waiting for housing. It was tough. There was no television and the only telephone in the area was at Site Six and people lined up to use it, " he said.

The few adventurers here during the very early years of development had to go to Topock, 28 miles away, to get their mail.

"Stellene drove to a Needles laundromat to do diapers. The women shared a lot of the effort. Instead of car pooling, they did grocery pooling. If somebody was going Las Vegas or Kingman or Needles, they'd ask if anybody needed anything and would get it for them. That helped out a lot," said Lyle.

He contracted for his family's house in the summer of 1964 and it wasn't finished until early 1965 and now we build houses in 60 to 90 days.

Thanks began to get easier for the rugged pioneers when businesses began to ope here.

Ray Hurdel, the city's first store-owner said he learned of the area while managing a marina for McCulloch in Los Angeles. He first saw Site Six in 1959 vacationed here until moving on his own to the area in 1964.

When the fifth house in town was completed, he and his wife, June and daughter, Kelly, moved into it and he began construction of the first store here. He said, "We hauled it here on a boat trailer piece by piece." The 2500 square foot store was built on Smoketree Ave.

The store that stocked plumbing supplies, hardware, televisions and, "even draperies," opened in January, 1965, while the Claypool complex that would contain the city's first grocery store was under construction.

The spartan existence of the early pioneers was eased as businesses sprouted out of the desert.

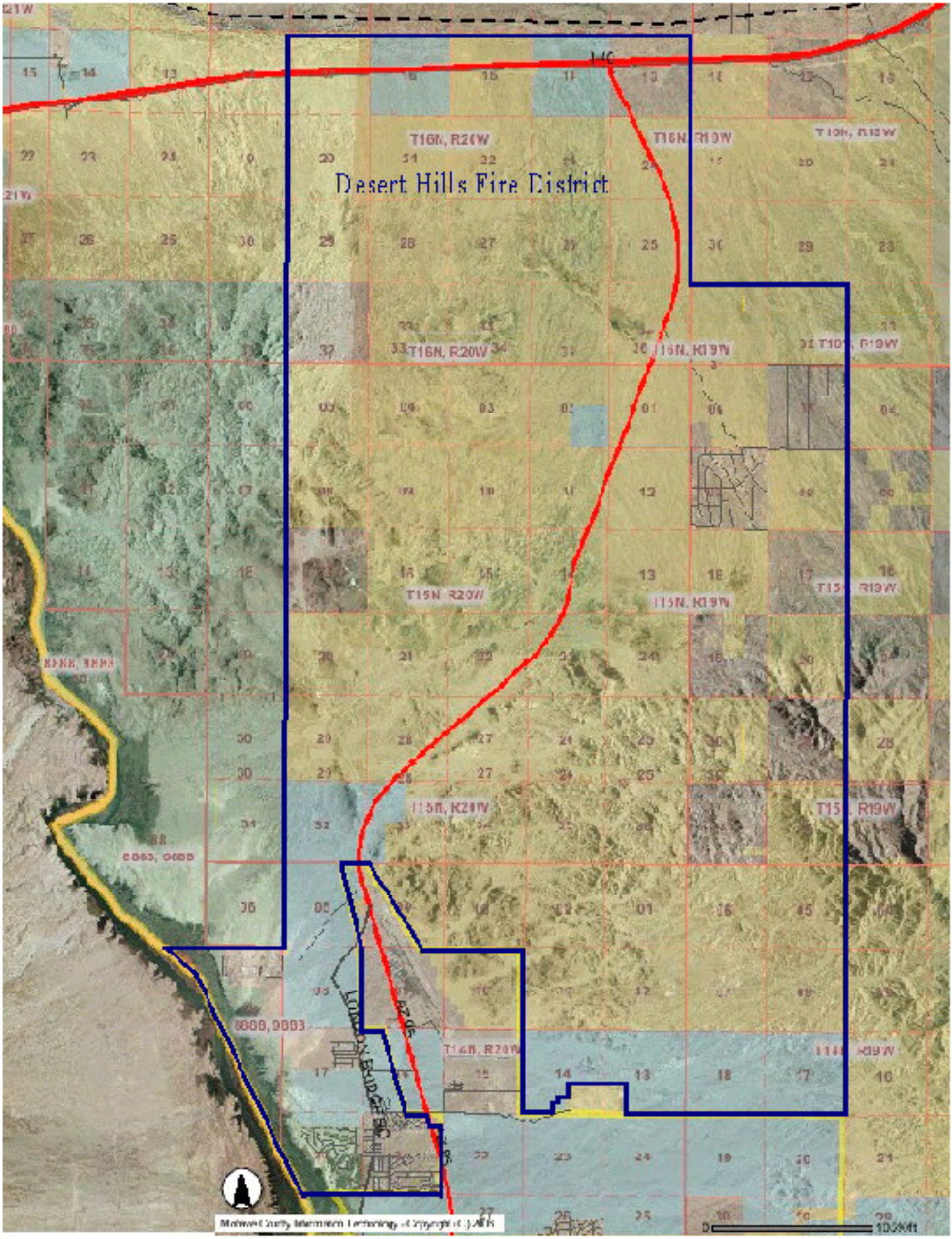
From 1964 to 1969, the town saw a 1,641 percent increase in population, capital investment, assessed evaluations, industrial employment and business.

In 1971 there were 400 businesses in the city, where a decade earlier only cactus, mesquite and, palo verde flourished."

In the Desert Hills area about the same time, the original fire station building (a quonset type building that now houses Cheetah Boats) along with the Twin Palms Motel were built.

-Story originally published in an special insert inside the May 13th, 1988 edition of the Today's News, newspaper. Lake Havasu City, Arizona.-

Desert Hills Fire District Boundary Map



Yellow- BLM, Blue- State Land, Tan- Private Land

Desert Hills Area Plan 2000 Census Dwellings

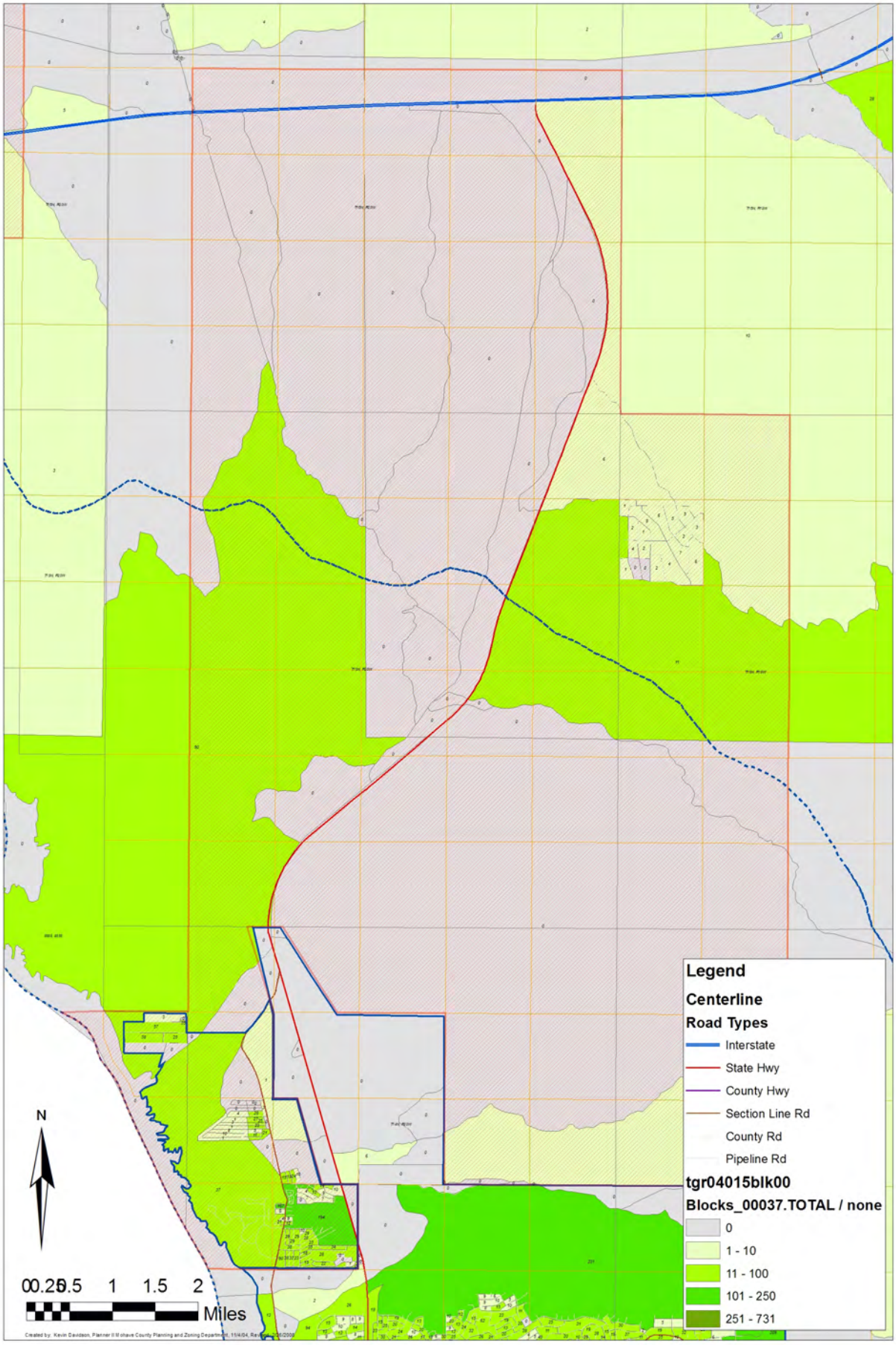


Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Desert Hills CDP, Arizona

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	**2,183**	**100.0**
SEX AND AGE		
Male	1,090	49.9
Female	1,093	50.1
Under 5 years	101	4.6
5 to 9 years	101	4.6
10 to 14 years	107	4.9
15 to 19 years	82	3.8
20 to 24 years	80	3.7
25 to 34 years	186	8.5
35 to 44 years	249	11.4
45 to 54 years	279	12.8
55 to 59 years	179	8.2
60 to 64 years	221	10.1
65 to 74 years	361	16.5
75 to 84 years	193	8.8
85 years and over	44	2.0
Median age (years)	52.0	(X)
18 years and over	1,821	83.4
Male	908	41.6
Female	913	41.8
21 years and over	1,781	81.6
62 years and over	727	33.3
65 years and over	598	27.4
Male	317	14.5
Female	281	12.9
RACE		
One race	2,152	98.6
White	2,032	93.1
Black or African American	3	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	12	0.5
Asian	8	0.4
Asian Indian	1	-
Chinese	-	-
Filipino	1	-
Japanese	1	-
Korean	2	0.1
Vietnamese	-	-
Other Asian [1]	3	0.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	-	-
Native Hawaiian	-	-
Guamanian or Chamorro	-	-
Samoan	-	-
Other Pacific Islander [2]	-	-
Some other race	97	4.4
Two or more races	31	1.4
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [3]		
White	2,060	94.4
Black or African American	3	0.1
American Indian and Alaska Native	21	1.0
Asian	11	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	-
Some other race	118	5.4

Subject	Number	Percent
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	**2,183**	**100.0**
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	203	9.3
Mexican	140	6.4
Puerto Rican	14	0.6
Cuban	2	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino	47	2.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,980	90.7
White alone	1,942	89.0
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	**2,183**	**100.0**
In households	2,183	100.0
Householder	997	45.7
Spouse	555	25.4
Child	401	18.4
Own child under 18 years	311	14.2
Other relatives	90	4.1
Under 18 years	33	1.5
Nonrelatives	140	6.4
Unmarried partner	65	3.0
In group quarters	-	-
Institutionalized population	-	-
Noninstitutionalized population	-	-
HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Total households	**997**	**100.0**
Family households (families)	678	68.0
With own children under 18 years	177	17.8
Married-couple family	555	55.7
With own children under 18 years	110	11.0
Female householder, no husband present	75	7.5
With own children under 18 years	42	4.2
Nonfamily households	319	32.0
Householder living alone	251	25.2
Householder 65 years and over	128	12.8
Households with individuals under 18 years	198	19.9
Households with individuals 65 years and over	423	42.4
Average household size	2.19	(X)
Average family size	2.54	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	**1,463**	**100.0**
Occupied housing units	997	68.1
Vacant housing units	466	31.9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	376	25.7
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	3.3	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	4.4	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	**997**	**100.0**
Owner-occupied housing units	801	80.3
Renter-occupied housing units	196	19.7
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.10	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.57	(X)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Desert Hills CDP, Arizona

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**283**	**100.0**
Nursery school, preschool	11	3.9
Kindergarten	24	8.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	159	56.2
High school (grades 9-12)	46	16.3
College or graduate school	43	15.2
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	**1,849**	**100.0**
Less than 9th grade	93	5.0
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	285	15.4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	722	39.0
Some college, no degree	462	25.0
Associate degree	115	6.2
Bachelor's degree	118	6.4
Graduate or professional degree	54	2.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.6	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.3	(X)
MARITAL STATUS		
Population 15 years and over	**1,958**	**100.0**
Never married	251	12.8
Now married, except separated	1,228	62.7
Separated	72	3.7
Widowed	176	9.0
Female	99	5.1
Divorced	231	11.8
Female	113	5.8
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS		
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years	**63**	**100.0**
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	63	100.0
VETERAN STATUS		
Civilian population 18 years and over	**1,895**	**100.0**
Civilian veterans	477	25.2
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION		
Population 5 to 20 years	**264**	**100.0**
With a disability	26	9.8
Population 21 to 64 years	**1,261**	**100.0**
With a disability	423	33.5
Percent employed	52.0	(X)
No disability	838	66.5
Percent employed	61.3	(X)
Population 65 years and over	**625**	**100.0**
With a disability	199	31.8
RESIDENCE IN 1995		
Population 5 years and over	**2,150**	**100.0**
Same house in 1995	963	44.8
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	1,183	55.0
Same county	379	17.6
Different county	804	37.4
Same state	172	8.0
Different state	632	29.4
Elsewhere in 1995	4	0.2

Subject	Number	Percent
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Total population	**2,259**	**100.0**
Native	2,173	96.2
Born in United States	2,140	94.7
State of residence	273	12.1
Different state	1,867	82.6
Born outside United States	33	1.5
Foreign born	86	3.8
Entered 1990 to March 2000	18	0.8
Naturalized citizen	32	1.4
Not a citizen	54	2.4
REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Total (excluding born at sea)	**86**	**100.0**
Europe	6	7.0
Asia	-	-
Africa	14	16.3
Oceania	9	10.5
Latin America	40	46.5
Northern America	17	19.8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	**2,150**	**100.0**
English only	2,070	96.3
Language other than English	80	3.7
Speak English less than "very well"	30	1.4
Spanish	57	2.7
Speak English less than "very well"	30	1.4
Other Indo-European languages	9	0.4
Speak English less than "very well"	-	-
Asian and Pacific Island languages	-	-
Speak English less than "very well"	-	-
ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Total population	**2,259**	**100.0**
Total ancestries reported	*2,346*	*103.9*
Arab	14	0.6
Czech[1]	-	-
Danish	6	0.3
Dutch	70	3.1
English	425	18.8
French (except Basque)[1]	126	5.6
French Canadian[1]	23	1.0
German	573	25.4
Greek	-	-
Hungarian	9	0.4
Irish[1]	270	12.0
Italian	75	3.3
Lithuanian	13	0.6
Norwegian	59	2.6
Polish	44	1.9
Portuguese	6	0.3
Russian	-	-
Scotch-Irish	58	2.6
Scottish	71	3.1
Slovak	-	-
Subsaharan African	-	-
Swedish	26	1.2
Swiss	-	-
Ukrainian	-	-
United States or American	80	3.5
Welsh	13	0.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	-	-
Other ancestries	385	17.0

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

[1]The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Desert Hills CDP, Arizona

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	**1,934**	**100.0**
In labor force	886	45.8
Civilian labor force	886	45.8
Employed	796	41.2
Unemployed	90	4.7
Percent of civilian labor force	10.2	(X)
Armed Forces	-	-
Not in labor force	1,048	54.2
Females 16 years and over	**979**	**100.0**
In labor force	462	47.2
Civilian labor force	462	47.2
Employed	407	41.6
Own children under 6 years	**86**	**100.0**
All parents in family in labor force	33	38.4
COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	**761**	**100.0**
Car, truck, or van - - drove alone	566	74.4
Car, truck, or van - - carpooled	103	13.5
Public transportation (including taxicab)	-	-
Walked	32	4.2
Other means	24	3.2
Worked at home	36	4.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)[1]	18.4	(X)
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	**796**	**100.0**
OCCUPATION		
Management, professional, and related occupations	156	19.6
Service occupations	190	23.9
Sales and office occupations	235	29.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6	0.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	101	12.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	108	13.6
INDUSTRY		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	6	0.8
Construction	107	13.4
Manufacturing	45	5.7
Wholesale trade	56	7.0
Retail trade	103	12.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	40	5.0
Information	-	-
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	26	3.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	39	4.9
Educational, health and social services	94	11.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	184	23.1
Other services (except public administration)	58	7.3
Public administration	38	4.8
CLASS OF WORKER		
Private wage and salary workers	690	86.7
Government workers	73	9.2
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	33	4.1
Unpaid family workers	-	-

Subject	Number	Percent
INCOME IN 1999		
Households	**1,036**	**100.0**
Less than $10,000	124	12.0
$10,000 to $14,999	127	12.3
$15,000 to $24,999	216	20.8
$25,000 to $34,999	211	20.4
$35,000 to $49,999	201	19.4
$50,000 to $74,999	120	11.6
$75,000 to $99,999	24	2.3
$100,000 to $149,999	13	1.3
$150,000 to $199,999	-	-
$200,000 or more	-	-
Median household income (dollars)	26,678	(X)
With earnings	622	60.0
Mean earnings (dollars)[1]	28,087	(X)
With Social Security income	501	48.4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)[1]	11,787	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	23	2.2
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)[1]	5,630	(X)
With public assistance income	19	1.8
Mean public assistance income (dollars)[1]	1,021	(X)
With retirement income	367	35.4
Mean retirement income (dollars)[1]	16,616	(X)
Families	**714**	**100.0**
Less than $10,000	56	7.8
$10,000 to $14,999	52	7.3
$15,000 to $24,999	134	18.8
$25,000 to $34,999	140	19.6
$35,000 to $49,999	182	25.5
$50,000 to $74,999	113	15.8
$75,000 to $99,999	24	3.4
$100,000 to $149,999	13	1.8
$150,000 to $199,999	-	-
$200,000 or more	-	-
Median family income (dollars)	32,685	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)[1]	14,322	(X)
Median earnings (dollars):		
Male full-time, year-round workers	21,690	(X)
Female full-time, year-round workers	20,433	(X)

Subject	Number below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
POVERTY STATUS IN 1999		
Families	**75**	**10.5**
With related children under 18 years	42	20.8
With related children under 5 years	15	12.5
Families with female householder, no husband present	**31**	**50.0**
With related children under 18 years	31	62.0
With related children under 5 years	15	44.1
Individuals	**309**	**14.1**
18 years and over	262	13.8
65 years and over	69	11.0
Related children under 18 years	43	14.4
Related children 5 to 17 years	34	16.7
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	153	32.6

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

[1]If the denominator of a mean value or per capita value is less than 30, then that value is calculated using a rounded aggregate in the numerator. See text.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Desert Hills CDP, Arizona

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	**1,459**	**100.0**
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1-unit, detached	270	18.5
1-unit, attached	-	-
2 units	-	-
3 or 4 units	-	-
5 to 9 units	-	-
10 to 19 units	-	-
20 or more units	-	-
Mobile home	1,180	80.9
Boat, RV, van, etc	9	0.6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1999 to March 2000	45	3.1
1995 to 1998	217	14.9
1990 to 1994	145	9.9
1980 to 1989	253	17.3
1970 to 1979	640	43.9
1960 to 1969	136	9.3
1940 to 1959	23	1.6
1939 or earlier	-	-
ROOMS		
1 room	15	1.0
2 rooms	41	2.8
3 rooms	120	8.2
4 rooms	376	25.8
5 rooms	514	35.2
6 rooms	293	20.1
7 rooms	100	6.9
8 rooms	-	-
9 or more rooms	-	-
Median (rooms)	4.8	(X)
Occupied housing units	**1,018**	**100.0**
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
1999 to March 2000	241	23.7
1995 to 1998	288	28.3
1990 to 1994	199	19.5
1980 to 1989	176	17.3
1970 to 1979	114	11.2
1969 or earlier	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	47	4.6
1	333	32.7
2	523	51.4
3 or more	115	11.3
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	676	66.4
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	116	11.4
Electricity	220	21.6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	-	-
Coal or coke	-	-
Wood	6	0.6
Solar energy	-	-
Other fuel	-	-
No fuel used	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	-	-
No telephone service	32	3.1

Subject	Number	Percent
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
Occupied housing units	**1,018**	**100.0**
1.00 or less	965	94.8
1.01 to 1.50	38	3.7
1.51 or more	15	1.5
Specified owner-occupied units	**149**	**100.0**
VALUE		
Less than $50,000	6	4.0
$50,000 to $99,999	27	18.1
$100,000 to $149,999	33	22.1
$150,000 to $199,999	49	32.9
$200,000 to $299,999	28	18.8
$300,000 to $499,999	6	4.0
$500,000 to $999,999	-	-
$1,000,000 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	157,300	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	116	77.9
Less than $300	6	4.0
$300 to $499	-	-
$500 to $699	10	6.7
$700 to $999	22	14.8
$1,000 to $1,499	58	38.9
$1,500 to $1,999	14	9.4
$2,000 or more	6	4.0
Median (dollars)	1,111	(X)
Not mortgaged	33	22.1
Median (dollars)	199	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Less than 15.0 percent	41	27.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	35	23.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	23	15.4
25.0 to 29.9 percent	13	8.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	22	14.8
35.0 percent or more	6	4.0
Not computed	9	6.0
Specified renter-occupied units	**221**	**100.0**
GROSS RENT		
Less than $200	7	3.2
$200 to $299	36	16.3
$300 to $499	35	15.8
$500 to $749	83	37.6
$750 to $999	5	2.3
$1,000 to $1,499	6	2.7
$1,500 or more	-	-
No cash rent	49	22.2
Median (dollars)	517	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Less than 15.0 percent	50	22.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	24	10.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	36	16.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	9	4.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	-	-
35.0 percent or more	53	24.0
Not computed	49	22.2

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
AREA PLAN

Desert Hills Fire District

Land Divisions Existing Subdivisions	Legal	Location	Water Supply	Sewer	Roads	Rules & Regs	Min. Lot Size
Havasu Heights	15N, 19W, 7	Heights Blvd. 1 1/2 M S. 1-40	HHDWID- Individual Wells	Septic	Heights Road Paved Main Arterials Paved Balance Unpaved	HHDWID Water Rules	1acre
Havasu Crystal Beach	14N, 20W, 17	Fathom Dr.,1M W AZ 95 & London Brdg Rd	CBWCD- Individual Wells	Septic	All Roads Paved	CBWCD Water Rules	1 acre
North Pointe	14N, 20W, 17	London Brdge Rd. & Northpoint Dr.	AZ American Water	Sewer	All Roads Paved	CC&R's	1/4 acre
Havasu Garden Estates	14N, 20W, 17	London Bridge Rd. & Havsau Garden Dr.	AZ American Water	Septic	Private Roads- Unpaved	CC&R's	1/8 acre
Lakeridge Estates	14N, 20W, 21	Corner AZ 95 & Chenoweth	AZ American Water	Septic	All Roads Paved	CC&R's	
Canterbury Estates	14N, 20W, 21	West of Lakeridge Estates off Chenoweth	AZ American Water	Sewer	Private Roads- Paved	CC&R's	
L.H. Highlands Tract 1001	14N, 20W, 21	London Bridge Rd. & Quartzite	AZ American Water	Septic	All Roads Paved	CC&R's (inactive)	1/10 acre
L.H. Highlands Tract 1049	14N, 20W, 21	London Bridge Rd & Saphire	AZ American Water	Septic	All Roads Paved	CC&R's (inactive)	1/10 acre
L.H. Highlands Tarct 1085A	14N, 20W, 21	London Bridge Rd & Garnet	AZ American Water	Septic	All Roads Paved	CC&R's (inactive)	1/10 acre
L.H. Mobile Home Park Tract 1077	14N, 20W, 21	Pero Dr. & Jennie	AZ American Water	Septic	All Roads Paved	CC&R's (inactive)	1/10 acre
Havasu Mobile Estates Tract 1082	14N, 20W, 21	Pero Dr. & Erwin	AZ American Water	Septic	All Roads Paved	CC&R's	1/12 acre
The Refuge	14N, 20W, 20	London Bridge Rd. & Arnold Palmer Dr.	AZ American Water	Sewer	Private Roads- Paved	CC&R's	
Sunlake Village	14N, 20W, 21	AZ 95 & Jacob Row	AZ American Water	Sewer	All Roads Paved	CC&R's	

Desert Hills Fire District
General Information

Land Divisions	Legal	Location	Water Supply	Sewer	Roads	Rules & Regs	Min. Lot Size
RV Parks							
Valley Manor Mobile Home Park	14N, 20W, 16	London Bridge Rd. & Chenoweth	AZ American Water	Septic	Private Roads-Unpaved	Park Rules	1/10 acre
DJ's RV Park	14N, 20W, 21	3501 Hwy 95	AZ American Water	Septic	Private Roads- Paved	Park Rules	1/12 acre
Prospector's RV Park	14N, 20W, 17	London Bridge Rd. & Northpoint	AZ American Water	Septic	Private Roads- Paved	Park Rules	
Havsu Falls RV Park	14N, 20W, 21	3493 Hwy 95	AZ American Water	Sewer	Private Roads- Paved	Park Rules	
Commercial							
Arizona Gateway	16N, 20W, 13	AZ95 & 1-40	AZ American Water	Sewer	All Roads Paved	CC&R's	
London Bridge Road	14N, 20W, 21	LHC Limits to AZ 95	AZ American Water	Septic	All Roads Paved		
State Route 95	14N, 20W, 21	From Lake Drive to Chenoweth	AZ American Water	Septic	All Roads Paved		
Government							
Bureau of Land Management		See Map page 7					
State Trust Lands		See Map page 7					
Proposed							
Ranchos Havasu	15N, 19W, 5	NE of Havasu Heights	Private Water Co.	Septic	Private Roads- Paved		1 acre
Outback Ranches	15N, 19W, 9	SE of Havasu Heights	Individual Wells	Septic	Private Roads- Unpaved		5 acre
Grandview Estates	14N, 20W, 21	South of Lakeridge Estates	AZ American Water	Sewer	All Roads Paved		
Bella Lago	14N, 20W, 21	London Bridge Rd. & Arnold Palmer Dr.	AZ American Water	Sewer	Private Roads- Paved		
RV Park	15N, 19W, 17	SE of Havasu Heights	Private Water Co.	Septic	Private Roads- Paved		

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
AREA PLAN

Geography and Water Resources
Including both Lake Havasu Basin and Sacramento Basin.

The Lake Havasu Basin is the second smallest basin in the Upper Colorado River Section of the state of Arizona, at 252 square miles and is part of the southern section of the planning area.

The basin is characterized by a valley adjacent to the Colorado River and Lake Havasu, which form the western boundary of the basin, and by lower elevation mountains along the north and eastern basin boundary. Vegetation types include lower Colorado River desert scrub with tamarisk and marsh vegetation along sections of the Colorado River. Principal geographic features are:

- The city of Lake Havasu City
- A portions of the Desert Hills Fire District
- Chemehuevi Valley running parallel to the Colorado River and Lake Havasu
- Standard Wash running north to south in the eastern part of the basin
- The Mohave Mountains along the northeastern basin boundary with the highest point in the basin, Crossman Peak at 5,100 ft.
- The lowest point in the basin is approximately 470 feet at the Colorado River

The Sacramento Valley Basin is the third largest basin in the Upper Colorado River Section of the state of Arizona, at 1,587 square miles and is part of the northern portion of the planning area.

The basin is characterized by broad valleys and mountains along the eastern and western basin boundaries. A small segment of the Colorado River defines the western most basin boundary. Vegetation type varies widely including Sonoran and Mohave desert scrub, chaparral, conifer woodlands and conifer forest. A small riparian area consisting of marsh and mesquite occurs along the Colorado River. Principal geographic features are:

- The community of Yucca
- The community of Havasu Heights
- The business intersection called Gateway, at the intersection of Hwy 95 and Interstate 40.
- Sacramento Wash running north to south to Yucca and then running east to west to the Colorado River
- The lowest point in the basin, about 500 feet near Topock
- Buck Mountain Wash running north to The Sacramento Wash in the southern part of the basin
- The Cerbat Mountains on the north east basin boundary
- The Hualapai Mountains on the east central basin boundary with the highest point in the basin, Hayden Peak, at 8,417 feet

Perennial/Intermittent Streams and Major Springs in the Lake Havasu Basin

- There are no major or minor springs in this basin.
- There is one perennial stream, the Colorado River, located along the western basin boundary.
- There are three springs with discharges less than one gpm identified by the USGS in this basin.

Perennial/Intermittent Streams & Major Springs in the Sacramento Valley Basin

- There is one perennial stream, the Colorado River, located along the basin boundary with California.
- There is one intermittent stream, Sawmill Canyon, located along the northeastern basin boundary.
- There are 15 major springs with a measured discharge of 10 gallons per minute (gpm) or greater at any time.
- There are 42 minor springs identified in this basin.

Groundwater Conditions of the Lake Havasu Basin

Major Aquifers

- The major aquifer in this basin is basin fill alluvium.
- Flow direction is from north to south in this basin.
- Well yields in this basin range from 100 gallons per minute (gpm) to 2,000 gpm.
- One source of well yield information, based on 17 reported wells, indicates that the median well yield in this basin is 1,500 gpm.
- Recorded well yields are similar in the vicinity of Lake Havasu City.

Natural Recharge

- The estimate of natural recharge for this basin is 35,000 acre-feet per year.

Water in Storage

- There are two storage estimates for this basin, ranging from one million acre-feet to two million acre-feet. The most recent estimate, from a 1986 Freethey and Anderson study indicates that there is two million acre-feet in storage to a depth of 1,200 feet. This is a predevelopment estimate.

Water Level

- The ADWR annually measures one index well in this basin.
- In 1998-1999, the year of the last water level sweep, 30 wells were measured.
- The only well with water level data in this basin is at a depth of 74 feet.

Groundwater Conditions of the Sacramento Valley Basin

Major Aquifers

- The major aquifer in this basin is basin fill alluvium.
- Flow direction is from the north to the south in the northern portion of the basin and east to west in the southern portion of the basin.

Well Yields

- Well yields in this basin range from less than 100 gallons per minute (gpm) to 2,000 gpm.
- One source of well yield information, based on 36 reported wells, indicates that the median well yield in this basin is 100 gpm.

Natural Recharge

- There are two estimates of natural recharge for this basin ranging from 1,000 acre-feet per year to 4,000 acre-feet per year.
- Most of the recharge in this basin comes from infiltration along the mountain fronts.

Water in Storage

- There are four storage estimates for this basin, ranging from 6.5 million acre-feet (to 1,500 feet) to 14 million acre-feet (to 1,200 feet). The most recent estimate, from a 1994 ADWR study indicated that the basin has between 7 and 8.3 million acre-feet in storage to a depth of 1,200 feet.
- The predevelopment estimate of storage for this basin is 11 million acre-feet to a depth of 1,200 feet.

Water Level

- The ADWR annually measures 11 index wells in this basin.
- The ADWR measures water levels four times daily at one automated groundwater monitoring site in the north-central portion of the basin.
- In 1995, the year of the last water level sweep, 60 wells were measured.
- The deepest recorded water level in the basin is 1,062 feet near Highway 68 and the shallowest is 38 feet east of Topock.
- Depth to water for residential wells in the Havasu Heights area is approximately 550 feet (based on wells "55" data, Oct.07)

Water Quality of the Desert Hills Fire District
Including the Lake Havasu Basin & Sacramento Valley Basin

There are no impaired lakes or streams in this district.

Wells, Springs and Mine Sites

- Drinking water standard exceedences in wells have been reported for 2 sites in the district.
- Drinking water standards exceeded in this district include arsenic, chromium and organics.

Cultural Water Demands in the Lake Havasu Basin

Population in this basin has more than doubled since 1980, increasing from 17,487 in 1980 to 44,591 in 2000. Projections suggest a similar rate of growth through 2050.

Groundwater use has increased in this basin since 1971, with an average of 6,000 acre-feet pumped per year from 1971-1975 and an average of 15,980 acre-feet pumped per year from 2001-2003.

The cultural water demand table for this basin reflects the amount of water pumped from wells and diverted from streams for use. Some of these water uses may be accounted as Colorado River water based on an entitlement system established by Decree by the U.S. Supreme Court in Arizona v. California et.al (1964).

Surface water diversions are minimal in this basin, less than 300 acre-feet per year from 1991-2000. All surface water diversions are for municipal use at two state parks in the vicinity of Lake Havasu City. The only demand center in this basin is high intensity municipal and industrial located in the vicinity of Lake Havasu City.

Municipal groundwater demand has grown from 13,600 acre-feet per year on average in 1991 to 15,200 acre-feet per year on average in 2003. Industrial groundwater demand is minimal in this basin. Less than 300 acre-feet per year were used in 2001-2003 for a small mine or quarry.

As of 2003 there were 112 registered wells with a pumping capacity of less than or equal to 35 gallons per minute and 29 wells with a pumping capacity of more than 35 gallons per minute.

Effluent Generation

There are seven wastewater treatment facilities in this basin.

Over 40,000 people are served by these facilities. Only three facilities have information on treatment volumes, Island Plant Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), Mulberry WWTP and Sweetwater. Together these plants generate over 2,100 acre-feet of effluent per year. Much of this effluent is used on irrigation at golf courses and parks throughout the city. The newly built Lake Havasu City North Wastewater Treatment Plant has capabilities for treating over 3.5 mgd of wastewater. The effluent generated from the North Wastewater Treatment Plant is of A+ quality. Lake Havasu City recently announced they are currently injecting this effluent into injection wells uphill and upstream from the Desert Hills Communities. Lake Havasu City's intent is that this effluent will remain above the lake level of 450', without discharge into the lake. It is Lake Havasu City's desire to use this injected water on future irrigation projects. Recent national studies have indicated that trace pharmaceuticals contained in treated effluent, including treated A+ effluent may pose a significant health risk to downstream users. The Desert Hills community is currently very concerned about the practice of introducing contaminated water into our shared aquifer. The Desert Hills community has voiced serious concern about the presence of pharmaceuticals in the treated effluent and its' potential to reach the districts water sources.

Cultural Water Demands in the Sacramento Valley Basin

Population in this basin has more than doubled since 1980, increasing from 7,245 in 1980 to 16,276 in 2000. Projections suggest a similar rate of growth through 2050. Groundwater use in this basin decreased from 1971-1990. Between 1991-2003 groundwater demand has increased, with an average of 3,700 acre-feet pumped per year from 2001-2003. Most municipal and industrial demand in this basin is in the vicinity of Kingman and around Highway 68 west of Kingman in the Golden Valley unincorporated area.

Although the City of Kingman is located in this basin, the majority of the water for the City comes from well fields located in the Hualapai Valley Basin. Municipal groundwater demand in this basin has, however, increased from an average of 1,500 acre-feet a year in 1991 to an average of 2,000 acre-feet per year in 2003.

Groundwater use declines in the 1970's and 1980's can be attributed to the declining use of water by the Mineral Park Mine located south of Chloride. It has been shown these declines recover depending on the amount of water pumping activity needed to operate the Mineral Park mine.

Industrial groundwater use has increased in recent years from an average of less than 300 acre-feet per year in 1991 to an average of 1,700 acre-feet per year in 2003.

There is one power plant, Griffith, located in this basin. The Griffith plant opened in 2002 and is located south of Kingman west of Interstate 40.

There are no reported surface water diversions for cultural demand in this basin, however, water is diverted for environmental purposes at Topock Marsh in Havasu National Wildlife Refuge.

As of 2003 there were 905 registered wells with a pumping capacity of less than or equal to 35 gallons per minute and 61 wells with a pumping capacity of more than 35 gallons per minute.

Effluent Generation

There are four wastewater treatment facilities in this basin.

Information on population served was available for only one facility and information on effluent generation was available for two facilities. More than 3,500 people are served by these facilities which generate almost 400 acre-feet of effluent per year.
Of the two facilities with information on the effluent disposal method, one discharges to a watercourse and one discharges to an evaporation pond.

Water Adequacy Determinations in the Lake Havasu Basin

• A total of 13 water adequacy determinations have been made in this basin through December, 2006.
• One determination of inadequacy has been made north of Lake Havasu City.
• This inadequacy determination was based on the applicant's failure to demonstrate a legal right to use the water or failure to demonstrate their legal authority to serve the subdivision.
• The Lake Havasu Basin, including the lower portions of the Desert Hills Fire District, bordering the Colorado River are areas deemed water Adequate due to the water allocation contracts held with the United States Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation.

Map Key	Subdivision Name	County	Location			No. of Lots	ADWR File No.[2]	ADWR Adequacy Determination	Reason(s) for Inadequacy Determination[3]	Date of Determination	Water Provider at the Time of Application
			Township	Range	Section						
1	Aztec Junction Tract 3019	Mohave	12 North	18 West	10	NA		Adequate		05/13/88	Valley Pioneer Water Company
2	Canterbury Estates Tract 3702A	Mohave	14 North	20 West	21	63	22-400683	Adequate		03/26/02	Havasu Water Company
3	Canterbury Estates Tract 3702B	Mohave	14 North	20 West	21	45	22-400798	Adequate		10/28/02	Arizona American Water Company
4	Havasu RV Resort	Mohave	14 North	20 West	15	169	22-401108	Adequate		11/12/03	Arizona American Water Company
5	Havasu RV Resort Phase II	Mohave	14 North	20 West	15	96	22-401889	Adequate		10/18/05	Arizona American Water Company - Havasu
6	Inn at Tamarisk	Mohave	14 North	20 West	16, 17, 21	212		Adequate		01/05/84	Havasu Water Company
7	North Pointe	Mohave	14 North	20 West	17	455	22-401582	Adequate		12/28/04	Arizona American Water Company - Havasu
8	Refuge, The	Mohave	14 North	20 West	20, 21	362	22-400660	Adequate		02/05/02	Citizens Utilities
9	Sunlake Village Tract 3700A	Mohave	14 North	20 West	21	35	22-300024	Adequate		08/08/95	Havasu Water Company
10	Sunlake Village Tract 3700B	Mohave	14 North	20 West	21	40	22-300407	Adequate		03/09/98	Havasu Water Company
11	Sunlake Village Tract 3700C	Mohave	14 North	20 West	21	52	22-400081	Adequate		12/03/99	Havasu Water Company
12	Sunlake Village Tract 3700D	Mohave	14 North	20 West	21	35	22-400206	Adequate		12/03/99	Havasu Water Company
13	Tamarisk Resort & Country Club	Mohave	14 North	20 West	20	NA		Inadequate	B	01/05/84	Havasu Water Company

NOTE:

•Each determination of the adequacy of water supplies available to a subdivision is based on the information available to the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) and the standards of review and policies in effect at the time the determination was made. In some cases, ADWR might make a different determination if a similar application were submitted today, based on the hydrologic data and other information currently available, as well as current rules and policies.

•Prior to 1995, ADWR did not assign the numbers to applications for adequacy determination

A. Physical/Continuous

1) Insufficient Data (applicant chose not to submit necessary information, and/or available hydrologic data insufficient to make determination)

2) Insufficient Supply (existing water supply unreliable or physically unavailable for groundwater, depth-to-water exceeds criteria)

3) Insufficient Infrastructure (distribution system is insufficient to meet demands or applicant proposed water hauling)

B. Legal (applicant failed to demonstrate a legal right to use the water or failed to demonstrate the provider's legal authority to serve the subdivision)

C. Water Quality

D. Unable to locate records

NA= not currently available to ADWR

Information provided by the Arizona Department of Water Resources "Water Atlas", June 2006.

Lower Colorado River Water Delivery Contracts

In Nevada, Arizona, and California, the use and distribution of Colorado River water is subject to laws, judicial rulings and decrees, contracts, interstate compacts, operating criteria, and an international treaty. These documents and decisions, collectively known as the "Law of the River," apportion available water between the states and establish certain priorities in use.

Part of this law, the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to operate as the sole contracting authority for water from the lower Colorado River. It also provides for specific irrigation and domestic water contracts on a permanent basis. The Act requires any user of Colorado River water in the Lower Basin to have a water delivery contract with the Bureau of Reclamation. This requirement, which was confirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court in its 1964 Decree in Arizona v. California, applies to all diversions made from the River, including those made through wells that draw water from the Colorado River aquifer.

Listing of the Individual Water Entitlements in the Desert Hills Fire District.

FOURTH-PRIORITY

ENTITY	Diversion Acre-Feet	Contract Number	Date
Arizona-Amerian Water Company	1,420	00-XX-30-W0391	01-23-2001
Arizona State Land Department	1,534	7-07-30-W0358	02-02-2004
Crystal Beach	132	6-07-03-W0352	11-21-1997

FIFTH AND SIXTH-PRIORITY

Mohave County Water Authority	18,500	5-07-30-W0320	12-12-1995

-Bullhead City (6.000 af)

-Lake Havasu City (6,000af)

-Mohave Water Conservation District (3,000af)

-Qualified Applicants (3,500af)

* (Mohave County Water Authority also has 3,500 af of 5th and/or 6th priority water sub contracted to **Arizona-American 950af**, 600af to Marina Coves, and 380af to Bella Vista/Los Lagos)

Information provided by the Arizona Department of Water Resources "Water Atlas", June 2006.

Water Adequacy Determinations in the Sacramento Valley Basin

Water Adequacy Reports

- A total of 29 water adequacy determinations have been made in this basin through December 2006.
- 18 determinations of inadequacy have been made; these determinations are located throughout the basin.
- The most common reason for an inadequacy determination was based on the applicant's decision not to submit necessary information and/or available hydrologic data was insufficient to make a determination.
- Other reasons for an inadequacy determination were insufficient supply, insufficient infrastructure and water quality.
- All lots receiving an adequacy determination are in Mohave County. The total number of lots receiving a water adequacy determination is not available. Of the 4,083 lots in 27 subdivisions, 1,012 lots or 25% were adequate.

Map Key	Subdivision Name	County	Location			No. of Lots	ADWR File No.*	ADWR Adequacy Determination	Reason(s) for Inadequacy Determination*	Date of Determination	Water Provider at the Time of Application
			Township	Range	Section						
1	Arizona Gateway	Mohave	16 North	20 West	18	51	22-400703	Adequate		06/11/02	Arizona American Water Company (Citizens)
2	Black Hills Ranchitos Tract 3301	Mohave	21 North	19 West	14	23		Adequate		03/15/95	Golden Valley Improvement Distrct # 1
3	Desert Shadows Ranchos	Mohave	17 North	17 West	9, 15, 26, 33, 35	947		Inadequate	A1, A3	05/20/88	Dry Lot Subdivision
4	Desert Shadows Ranchos of Az # 2	Mohave	17 North	17 West	31	12		Adequate		08/23/91	Dry Lot Subdivision
5	Friendly Golden Valley # 1	Mohave	21 North	18 West	17	63		Adequate		09/14/93	Valley Pioneer Water Company
6	Holiday Shores # 7	Mohave	20 North	16 West	16	50		Adequate		07/28/77	Oasis Utility Company
7	Lake Havasu Estates Unit 8	Mohave	17 North	17 West	35	NA		Inadequate	A1	10/14/93	Dry Lot Subdivision
8	Lake Havasu Estates Unit 9	Mohave	17 North	17 West	25	120	22-400429	Inadequate	A1	11/21/00	Dry Lot Subdivision
9	Lake Havasu Estates Unit 9	Mohave	17 North	17 West	25	27	22-401541	Inadequate	A1	12/13/05	Dry Lot Subdivision
10	Lake Havasu Estates Unit 13	Mohave	17 North	16 West	31	184	22-400427	Inadequate	A1	11/21/00	Dry Lot Subdivision
11	Lake Havasu Estates Unit 14	Mohave	17 North	16 West	29	372	22-400428	Inadequate	A1	11/21/00	Dry Lot Subdivision
12	Lake Havasu Estates Unit 15	Mohave	17 North	16 West	17	NA		Inadequate	A1	10/21/93	Dry Lot Subdivision
13	Lake Havasu Heights	Mohave	15 North	19 West	7	280	40-700420	Adequate		05/08/08	Havasu Heights Domestic Water ID
14	Lake Mohave Knoll Estates	Mohave	23 North	18 West	21	127	22-401592	Inadequate	D	12/07/04	Dry Lot Subdivision
15	Last Lap Subdivision	Mohave	15 North	17 West	31	23	22-400014	Inadequate	A1	02/25/99	Dry Lot Subdivision
16	Paradise (Units) Sun West Acres (Unit 3)	Mohave	20 North	18 West	19, 21, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35	862	22-300149	Inadequate	A1, A2	09/25/96	Dry Lot Subdivision
17	Pioneer Valley	Mohave	18 North	18 West	35	64	22-401888	Adequate		09/02/04	Dry Lot Subdivision
18	Pioneer Valley and Paradise Trails Tract 3802	Mohave	18 North	18 West	35, 25	292	22-401816	Adequate		08/15/05	Double R Water Distributors, Inc.
19	Rancho Verde Estates	Mohave	21 North	18 West	17	60		Adequate		09/11/86	Valley Pioneers Water Company
20	Rancho Verde Estates # 2	Mohave	21 North	18 West	17	263		Adequate		02/05/88	Valley Pioneers Water Company
21	Sagebrush Trails Estate	Mohave	14 North	17 West	8	97	22-401821	Adequate		10/06/05	Sagebrush Trails Domestic Water ID
22	Santa Claus Acres # 2	Mohave	23 North	18 West	19	80		Inadequate	A2, A3	09/10/92	Dry Lot Subdivision
23	Sawmill Creek Tract 3049	Mohave	20 North	16 West	2	13	22-300039	Inadequate	A1	09/04/96	Dry Lot Subdivision
24	Walnut Creek Estates	Mohave	20 North	17 West	7	73	22-400727	Inadequate	A1	05/29/02	Walnut Creek Water Company, Inc.
25	Walnut Creek Estates # 1	Mohave	20 North	17 West	7	42		Inadequate	A1	02/22/85	Unformed water company
26	Walnut Creek Estates # 2	Mohave	20 North	17 West	7	109		Inadequate	A1	03/14/88	Walnut Creek Water Company, Inc.
27	Walnut Creek Estates Unit 2 Tract 3043A	Mohave	20 North	17 West	7	43		Inadequate	D	11/30/94	Walnut Creek Water Company, Inc.
28	Walnut Creek Estates Unit 3 Tract 3043B	Mohave	20 North	17 West	7	44	22-400259	Inadequate	A1	03/29/00	Walnut Creek Water Company, Inc.
29	Yucca Vista # 2	Mohave	16 North	19 West	11	55		Adequate		02/21/92	Dry Lot Subdivision

Information provided by the Arizona Department of Water Resources "Water Atlas", June 2006.

The Desert Hills Fire District gets it's water through individual wells, through Arizona American Water Utility's distribution system and through Havasu Heights Domestic Water Improvement District. The district's water in the Havasu basin is accounted for by allocations from the Dept of Interior Bureau of Reclamation. The district's water in the Sacramento Basin (Havasu Heights and Gateway) is protected by Assured Water Adequacy through the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) . It is necessary to provide proof of 100 year water supply through the ADWR prior to future development of any water distribution system, this 100 year water certification must then be filed with the Arizona Department of Realty. Individual wells do not require 100 water supply certification and may be drilled with the proper permit received by the ADWR.

Wastewater

Sewage disposal is handled mainly on an individual basis with septic tanks. Developments such as the Refuge and Northpoint are provided sewer through the Lake Havasu City Sewer system. Any future commercial or large developments, in the havasu basin area, most likely will be maintained by treatment systems through Arizona American Water or through the Lake Havasu City sewer system.

Water Conservation

Water conservation is of the utmost importance for the Desert Hills Fire District. Not only are we located in one of the most arid regions of the nation, which gives us minimal opportunity for water harvesting, we are regulated on our water use by strict, yet, not guaranteed water allocations. It is uncertain how much allocation we can loose if a drought emergency were declared by the state. But it is something we can prepare for by implementing a few water conservative practices.

Recently the Bureau of Reclamation has adopted "Interim Guidelines" for the management of the Colorado River. These guidelines are to help reduce the risk of shortage to lower priority users such as in the Desert hills Fire District. The guidelines are in effect through 2026 and should reduce the risk of shortage over standard operating procedures from 40+22% by 2012 and from 50-40% by 2026. Reference of these "Interim Guidelines" can be found at the Bureau's website:
http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/strategies/FEIS/index.html

According to code it is easy to expect all new developments to use low flow fixtures and appliances.
Reduction of water consumption is very important to protect our water resources.
It is clear at this time that water will be a factor for desert communities when it comes to growth.
In order to move forward without concerns of water availability, we must address all means to "stretch" our allocations.

At this time, the DHFD is allocated limited amounts of water through the Arizona American Water Works Company , Crystal Beach Water Conservation District &the Arizona American Water Works Company , Crystal Beach Water Conservation District & Havasu Heights Domestic Water Improvement District's 100 year groundwater supply . Arizona State Trust Land also has water allocation in our district, this allocation could add to our district supply, if the rights to the allocation are released with the purchase of the land. It is unknown at this time what the State Trust Department will do with their water allocation.

Once our allocations are used up, no more growth can occur. To avoid such a scenario, conservative practices should be addressed before future development commences. It is a pro-active approach to assure future growth for the entire community. If water conservative practices are addressed during the planning stage, capital investment is affordable and attractive "green" approaches to marketing could enhance the districts' developments as a whole.

Goal 1-
The goal for the Desert Hills Fire District is to insure future water supplies through water conservation.

Policy 1-
The Desert Hills Fire District encourages and supports the below activities:
Policy 1.1 The limitation of water waste during construction, these gallons add up quickly.
Policy 1.2 Limit new developments with 20% irrigation for available landscape acreage.
Policy 1.3. Re-use all water available such as air conditioning/evaporative cooler discharge and swimming pool discharge.
Policy 1.4. Install grey water systems and purple pipe for re-use on irrigation, allowing for added landscaping and grassy areas.
Policy 1.5. Installation of on-site wastewater systems that allow for water re-use on irrigation, if hooking up to a sewer is not applicable.
Policy 1.6 Strong community opposition toward water waste of any kind;

a. Faulty irrigation equipment
b. Over watering landscaping
c. Draining of tanks and swimming pools.

In order to educate the community regarding water conservation the district will aggressively seek any water resource grants that might become available through government agencies.

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
AREA PLAN

Land Use

General Information: The area plan covers approximately 72 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad tracks, on the east by BLM land, on the south by Lake Havasu City and on the west by Havasu national Wildlife refuge. Presently 82% of the land is controlled by the Bureau of Land Management of the United States Department of interior and the Arizona state Trust Lands department. The remaining 18% is privately owned.

The main population areas are along London Bridge Road east to AZ 95 form Chenoweth Drive south to the Lake Havasu City limits, west of London Bridge from the Lake Havasu City limits north to the north side of North Pointe and, in the Havasu Heights area. These areas include the following subdivisions: Canterbury Estates, Crystal Beach, Havasu Garden Estates, Havasu Mobile Estates Tract 1082, Lake Havasu Highlands Tract 1001, Lake Havasu Highlands Tract 1049, Lake Havasu Highlands Tract 1085A, Lake Havasu Mobile Home Park Tract 1077, Lakeridge Estates, North Pointe, The Refuge, and Sun Lake Village. RV Parks included in these areas are: DJ's RV Park, Havasu Falls RV Park, Prospector's RV Park and Valley Manor Mobile Home Park. At this time plans are underway for new subdivisions one located south of Lakeridge Estates, another at the site of the former KOA campground on London Bridge Road and in the Havasu Heights area. The total population recorded for the area in the 2000 census was 2,183. Obviously, the 2010 census will reflect a large increase in this number.

Commercial areas of the area include: Gateway Industrial Park and London Bridge Road. The primary commercial areas are on London Bridge Road and at The AZ Gateway Industrial Park at the intersection of I 40 and AZ 95. The London Bridge Road area contains retail stores, restaurants, light manufacturing, motels, storage facilities and a tavern. The AZ Gateway area presently contains service stations and a storage facility with future development planned.

Future Growth. With anticipated growth and development of the area the plan includes expansion of recreational facilities which will include, but not be limited to bike and hiking trails, public parks and playgrounds, and a community center. Developer planning needs to include the maintenance of open spaces, parks and recreational areas with an emphasis on public safety. Outdoor lighting will be kept to a minimum to protect the natural beauty of the area. The following objectives are considered when establishing goals: to prevent overdevelopment of the area; to prevent over-population of the area by maintaining medium population in the 'downtown' area and low density population in the residential areas; to develop recreational areas throughout the District; to insure the use of up-to-date environmental planning for all areas; and to restrict the height limit of 35 feet due to uniformity, fire district, and lake views.

Goal 1- To allow future growth while preserving the natural beauty of the area.

Policy 1-

Policy 1.1- The development of a 'green belt' public walking access to areas of natural desert and lake beauty. Utilizing the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, 14N, 20W, 17 and BLM desert areas on the north and west.

Policy 1.2- Leave Sect 8 T14N, R20W, and the area between North Pointe and Fathom Drive, for public use recreation.

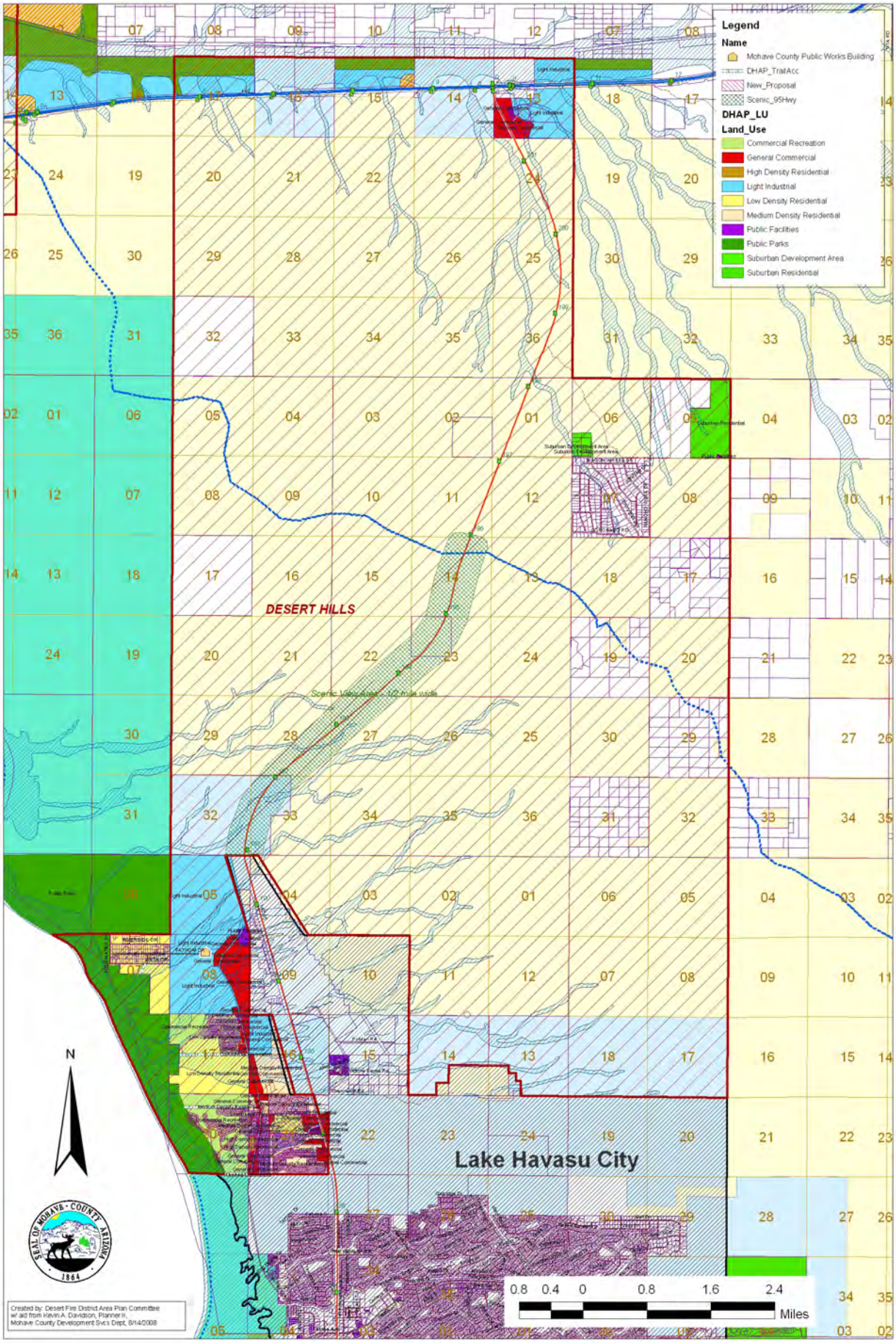
Policy 1.3- Leave Sec 5 T14N, R20W, the area west of London Bridge Road and exiting Lake Havasu City limits, as limited access wilderness. This is currently State Trust Land.
Policy 1.4- Use the Community and Development Department to have new developers include open spaces, parks and/or recreational areas in their plans.
Policy 1.5- Utilize height restrictions to maintain unobstructed lake and mountain views.
Policy 1.6- Provide mass transit to minimize traffic pollution in the district.
Policy 1.7- Recommend businesses to decrease light pollution through the use of dimming lights after hours and directional lighting.

Goal 2-. Maintaining the quality of life for all residents by prevention of over population, development of recreational areas and use of up-to-date environmental planning for the area.

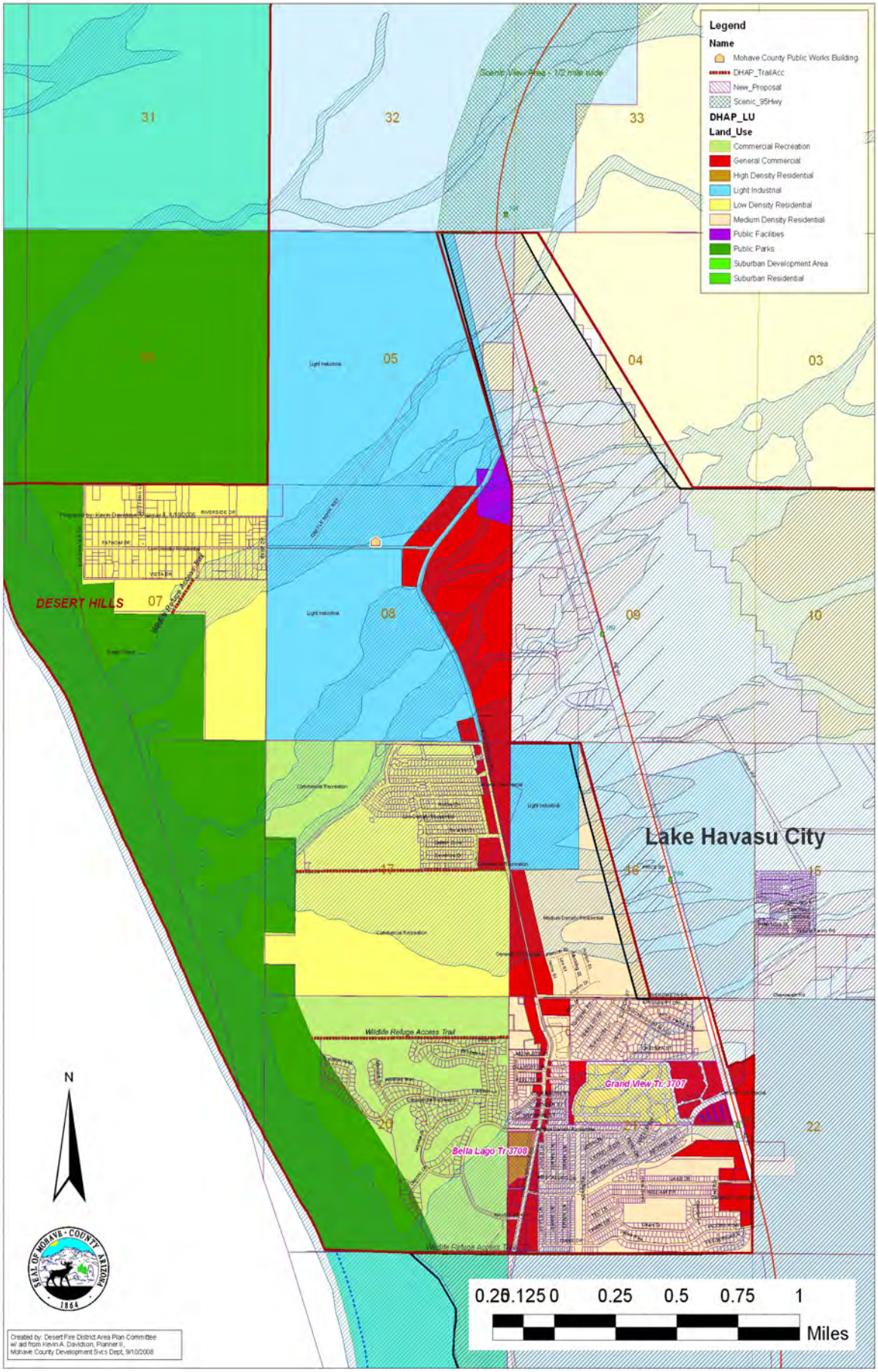
Policy 2-

Policy 2.1- Request Mohave County P & Z to advise the Association of any new development plans for the area.
Policy 2.2- Prevent the overdevelopment of the area by use of a covenant as part of the public outreach to maintain the CC & Rs of the existing subdivisions. Crystal Beach has a minimum lot size of 1 acre. Havasu Heights has a minimum lot size of 1 acre. Havasu Gardens, Tract 1082, Lakeridge Estates, Canterbury Estates, Sun Lake Village, Valley Manor and the Refuge would all maintain their current population densities.
Policy 2.3- Request BLM and State Trust Lands to advise the Association of any developments planned for their lands.
Policy 2.4- Maintain high density population areas between Lake Havasu City limits and Chenoweth Drive, Sec. 21,T14N, R20W.
Policy 2.5- Request the developer to establish a Community Center on about 5 acres of what are now State Trust Lands on Price Drive.
Policy 2.6- Develop public walking or biking path along London Bridge Road to help those who use that area to walk to the businesses. Contact Mohave County Public Works for have this plan put on the Road Work calendar.
Policy 2.7- The suggestion to designate mixed use commercial in Section 8, T14N R20W, east of London Bridge Road to Lake Havasu City Limits.
Policy 2.8- Suggest the orientation of retail business so they face London Bridge Road.
Policy 2.9- Suggest the use of up-to-date environmental planning for all areas. Recommend the placement of buildings for best use of sun and shade.

Desert Hills Fire District Land Use Diagram



Desert Hills Fire District Detail Land Use Diagram



DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
AREA PLAN

Transportation & Roads

State Route 95 runs through the Desert Hills Fire District study area. State Route 95 connects the area with Interstate 40 to the north and Interstate 10, 65 miles to the south. From these two highways, any major city is easily accessible.

Running through the district is 12.25 miles of State Route 95 which was built by the Arizona Department of Transportation in the late 1970's. State Route 95 is maintained by the Arizona Department of Transportation.

State Route 95's business district, called Gateway, rests in the northern section of the district at the entrance of Interstate 40. It is anticipated to see many more roads built at and around this intersection in the next 20 years.

Excluding Lake Havasu City, there are approximately 41 miles of roadway in the Desert Hills Fire District Area, most of which are located in the recorded subdivisions. There are 27.84 miles of surfaced area roads and 13.17 miles of unsurfaced area roads. Most roads have been accepted for inclusion in the County road maintenance program. Havasu Garden Estates, Valley Manor Mobile Home Park, Canterbury Estates and the Refuge each maintain their roads privately.

Many of the roads in the District are maintained as dirt roads, such as areas in Havasu Heights. Many of the roads in the district are located in washes that run very heavy with rain water depending on the storm, limiting travel. The Mohave County Road Department will repair most damaged sites within 24 hours.

Havasu Heights, located in the northern section of our district is mainly dirt road access. Paving should be considered when vehicle trips reach 500 per day. To get paved, an improvement district would be required, requiring a simple majority vote of the land owners to form. This improvement district would then apply for a bond to pay for the work to be done. The district would be required to tax the landowners for repayment of the bond, over time. Due to the significant costs associated with a project such as this, current majority consensus dictates dirt roads. Some landowners feel the desire to improve the roads, despite the cost. Road paving will be re-evaluated in 5-10 years.

3.3 miles of London Bridge Road is in the southern section of the district. London Bridge Road is a road with many washes crossing it and yet still unimproved from it's inception as Arizona State Route 95. London Bridge Road travels through the southern business section of the district. Approximately 3000 vehicles pass through this southern part of London Bridge Road on a daily basis. It is hoped this road will be improved by the county, city or state in order to accommodate the seasonal flooding and traffic issues introduced by the newly built Shops at Lake Havasu Mall. Considering the mall traffic entering and exiting London Bridge Road, and the mall site itself in Lake Havasu City limits, intergovernmental agreements will most likely be necessary. It will create some challenges, yet safety should be priority and should be dealt with accordingly.

The entire section of London Bridge Road that is located in our district is used very heavily by winter visitors as well as year round residents. Many using London Bridge Road are using bicycles, small golf carts/handicap mobility scooters or walking. This road is also heavily used by Lake Havasu City residents as an alternative route to avoid the many stop lights on Hwy 95. Due to many dips and turns on this road safety is a challenge when confronting the many types of users. London Bridge Road is depended on for local business as well as those passing through. Although bike lanes and pedestrian paths might seem like a luxury, in reference to London Bridge Road in our district, it is more a safety issue, and should be improved in the very near future.

Our vision for London Bridge road would include many improvements. Our historic road needs to be assessed due to safety issues and area growth.

Goal 1-
Improve London Bridge road to allow for the safe and efficient flow if motorized and non-motorized traffic today and in the future.

Policy 1-

Policy 1.1- Provide additional lane space for vehicles as well as bikes, pedestrians and/or small wheeled cart transportation.

Policy 1.2- Designate right and left hand turning lanes for better traffic flow and safety.

Policy 1.3- Provide drainage improvements such as bridge structures for under-road water flow as well as curbs and/or gutters to handle the 100-year storm events.

Policy 1.4- Dedicate the Right-of-Way of London Bridge Road, crossing State Trust land, to Mohave County.

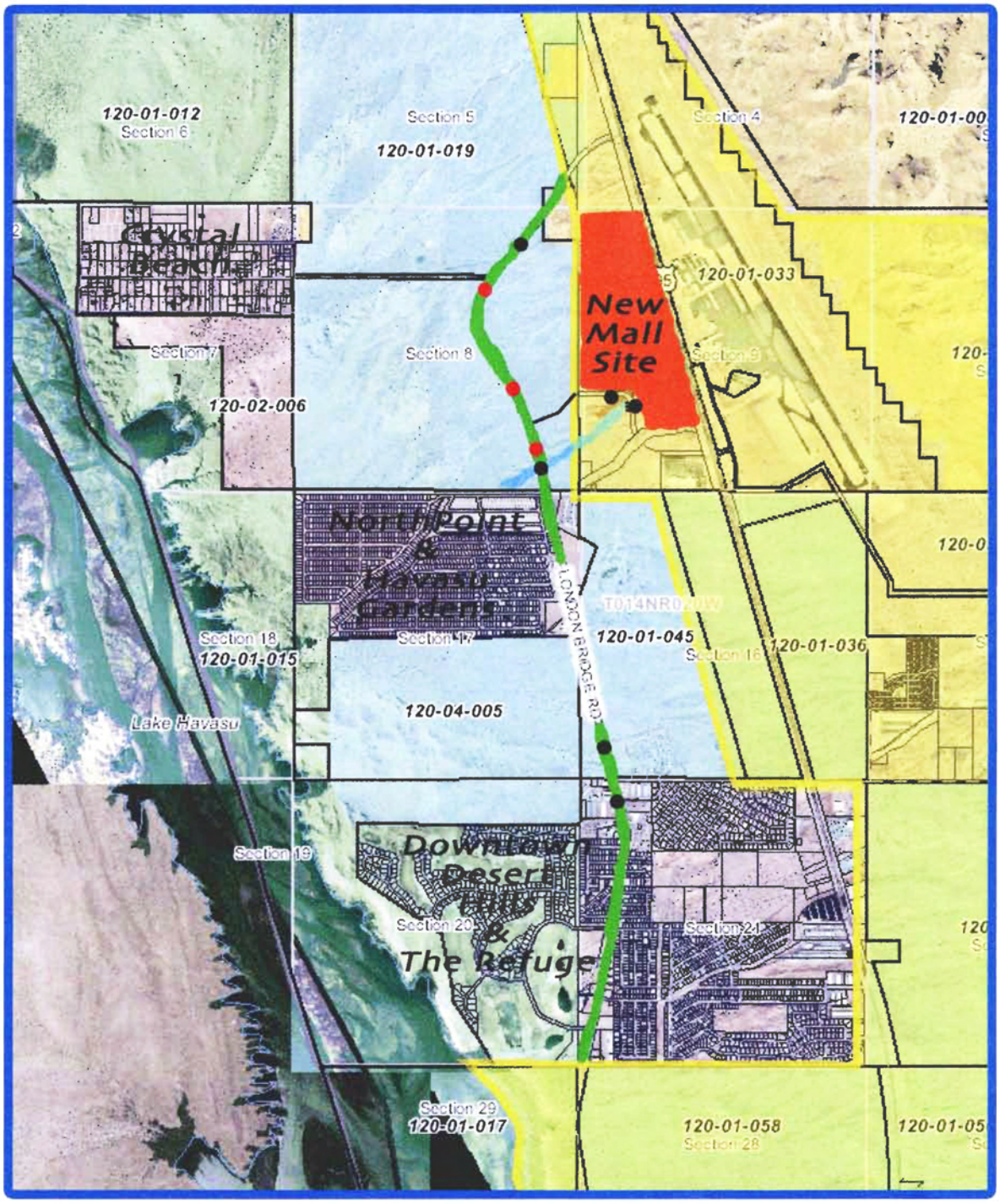
Rapid Transit
At this time the Havasu Area Transit (HAT) bus system services the district 6 days a week. Hourly stops for the district are in front of the market at 3726 London Bridge Road in the Desert Hills business section and in front of the steak house at 4501 N. London Bridge Road

HAT provdes transportation to and from many portions of Lake Havasu City, including routes through the newly built mall bordering our district. (See the following HAT “Fixed Bus Routes”. The Green Route covers Desert Hills and the Shops at Havasu)

Goal 2 -
As the area population increases, urge HAT to increase the number of buses through the area and extend the route to the northern areas of the fire district, such as Crystal Beach, Havasu Heights and Gateway. (See the Havasu Area Transit bus route map at the end of this section.)

There are many taxi type services available to those in our entire district, including shuttles to and from Las Vegas, Nevada. The nearest train service is in Needles, CA, approximately 40 miles away and in Kingman, AZ, approximately 50 miles away.

3.3 Miles
of
N. London Bridge Road,
Mohave County, Arizona



● Flooding areas of concern

● Sight areas of concern (blind spots)

N. London Bridge Road

Lake Havasu CityLimits

OVER **1,400** CARS TRAVEL THIS SECTION OF N. LONDON BRIDGE ROAD **DAILY!**

February 2008

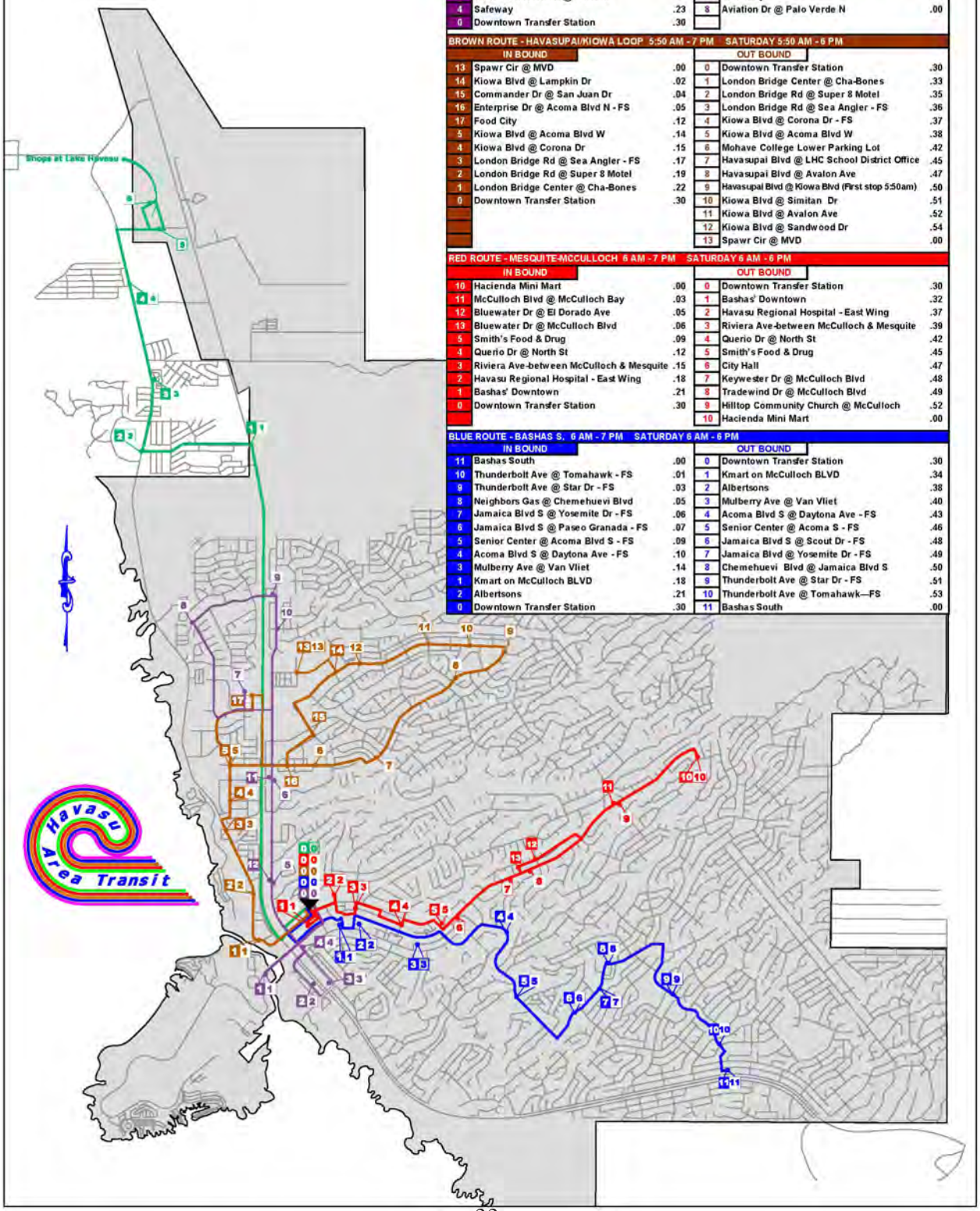
Fixed Bus Routes

Departure times are minutes after the hour

Flag Stops

Drivers will stop at Flag Stops only if requested or there are customers waiting for the bus.

Closed Holidays and Sundays



GREEN ROUTE - DESERT HILLS - SHOPS AT LAKE HAVASU - 6:03 AM - 7 PM SATURDAY 6:03 AM - 6 PM

IN BOUND			OUT BOUND		
6	Shops at Lake Havasu @ NW Corner Dillards	.00	0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30
4	London Bridge Rd @ Havasu Gardens	.03	1	Lake Dr below Circle K	.40
3	London Bridge Rd @ Quartzite Place	.06	2	London Bridge Rd @ Lake Dr	.42
2	Lake Dr @ London Bridge Rd	.07	3	Desert Hills Hilltop Market	.44
1	Lake Dr Across From Circle K	.10	4	London Bridge Rd @ Havasu Gardens	.47
0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30	5	Shops at Lake Havasu @ SE Corner WalMart	.55
			6	Shops at Lake Havasu @ NW Corner Dillards	.00

PURPLE ROUTE - LONDON BRIDGE/LAKE HAVASU AVE 6 AM - 7PM SATURDAY 6 AM - 6 PM

IN BOUND			OUT BOUND		
8	Aviation Dr @ Palo Verde N	.00	0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30
9	Palo Verde N Across from Hava-Gas	.01	1	Javalina Cantina - Island	.34
10	Lake Havasu Ave N @ Hillside - FS	.02	2	Across from Movies Havasu	.38
11	Lake Havasu Ave N @ Bradley Chevrolet	.06	3	Lake Havasu Ave S @ Xanadu	.41
12	Lake Havasu Ave N @ Carls Jr	.09	4	Safeway	.43
1	Javalina Cantina - Island	.12	5	Lake Havasu Ave N @ Opal Ln	.46
2	Across from Movies Havasu	.19	6	Lake Havasu Ave N @ Lumbermans	.48
3	Lake Havasu Ave S @ Xanadu	.21	7	Food City	.54
4	Safeway	.23	8	Aviation Dr @ Palo Verde N	.00
0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30			

BROWN ROUTE - HAVASUPAI/KIOWA LOOP 5:50 AM - 7 PM SATURDAY 5:50 AM - 6 PM

IN BOUND			OUT BOUND		
13	Spawr Cir @ MVD	.00	0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30
14	Kiowa Blvd @ Lampkin Dr	.02	1	London Bridge Center @ Cha-Bones	.33
15	Commander Dr @ San Juan Dr	.04	2	London Bridge Rd @ Super 8 Motel	.35
16	Enterprise Dr @ Acoma Blvd N - FS	.05	3	London Bridge Rd @ Sea Angler - FS	.36
17	Food City	.12	4	Kiowa Blvd @ Corona Dr - FS	.37
5	Kiowa Blvd @ Acoma Blvd W	.14	5	Kiowa Blvd @ Acoma Blvd W	.38
4	Kiowa Blvd @ Corona Dr	.15	6	Mohave College Lower Parking Lot	.42
3	London Bridge Rd @ Sea Angler - FS	.17	7	Havasupai Blvd @ LHC School District Office	.45
2	London Bridge Rd @ Super 8 Motel	.19	8	Havasupai Blvd @ Avalon Ave	.47
1	London Bridge Center @ Cha-Bones	.22	9	Havasupai Blvd @ Kiowa Blvd (First stop 5:50am)	.50
0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30	10	Kiowa Blvd @ Simitan Dr	.51
			11	Kiowa Blvd @ Avalon Ave	.52
			12	Kiowa Blvd @ Sandwood Dr	.54
			13	Spawr Cir @ MVD	.00

RED ROUTE - MESQUITE-MCCULLOCH 6 AM - 7 PM SATURDAY 6 AM - 6 PM

IN BOUND			OUT BOUND		
10	Hacienda Mini Mart	.00	0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30
11	McCulloch Blvd @ McCulloch Bay	.03	1	Bashas' Downtown	.32
12	Bluewater Dr @ El Dorado Ave	.05	2	Havasu Regional Hospital - East Wing	.37
13	Bluewater Dr @ McCulloch Blvd	.06	3	Riviera Ave-between McCulloch & Mesquite	.39
5	Smith's Food & Drug	.09	4	Querio Dr @ North St	.42
4	Querio Dr @ North St	.12	5	Smith's Food & Drug	.45
3	Riviera Ave-between McCulloch & Mesquite	.15	6	City Hall	.47
2	Havasu Regional Hospital - East Wing	.18	7	Keywester Dr @ McCulloch Blvd	.48
1	Bashas' Downtown	.21	8	Tradewind Dr @ McCulloch Blvd	.49
0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30	9	Hilltop Community Church @ McCulloch	.52
			10	Hacienda Mini Mart	.00

BLUE ROUTE - BASHAS S, 6 AM - 7 PM SATURDAY 6 AM - 6 PM

IN BOUND			OUT BOUND		
11	Bashas South	.00	0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30
10	Thunderbolt Ave @ Tomahawk - FS	.01	1	Kmart on McCulloch BLVD	.34
9	Thunderbolt Ave @ Star Dr - FS	.03	2	Albertsons	.38
8	Neighbors Gas @ Chemehuevi Blvd	.05	3	Mulberry Ave @ Van Vliet	.40
7	Jamaica Blvd S @ Yosemite Dr - FS	.06	4	Acoma Blvd S @ Daytona Ave - FS	.43
6	Jamaica Blvd S @ Paseo Granada - FS	.07	5	Senior Center @ Acoma S - FS	.46
5	Senior Center @ Acoma Blvd S - FS	.09	6	Jamaica Blvd S @ Scout Dr - FS	.48
4	Acoma Blvd S @ Daytona Ave - FS	.10	7	Jamaica Blvd @ Yosemite Dr - FS	.49
3	Mulberry Ave @ Van Vliet	.14	8	Chemehuevi Blvd @ Jamaica Blvd S	.50
1	Kmart on McCulloch BLVD	.18	9	Thunderbolt Ave @ Star Dr - FS	.51
2	Albertsons	.21	10	Thunderbolt Ave @ Tomahawk—FS	.53
0	Downtown Transfer Station	.30	11	Bashas South	.00

DESERT HILLS FIRE DISTRICT
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
AREA PLAN

Public Safety

The Desert Hills Fire District is protected by many various agencies.

Law Enforcement-
The Desert Hills Fire District has many law enforcement agencies providing law enforcement. They are:
Mohave County Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's office administration is located in the city of Kingman. A district substation is located on State Route 95 in the Desert Hills area. The substation provides office space for the local deputies and jail space for booking arrested suspects and housing sentenced inmates. Arrested suspects are transported to the main jail in Kingman when it has been decided by a judge that they will be held. The district deputies provide coverage for the communities located between the I-40/ SR 95 junction and the Bill Williams Bridge on SR 95. This includes the communities of AZ Gateway, Havasu Heights, Crystal Beach, Desert Hills, Horizon Six, and Sandpoint Marina.

24 hour coverage is provided with at least one deputy on duty at all times. During the daytime and evenings, several deputies are on duty at a time. During the warmer months, the district office must also provide coverage on the waters of Lake Havasu.

The Sheriff's Office uses two wheel drive, four wheel drive, watercraft, fixed wing and rotorwing aircraft to access various parts of the county.

The Sheriff's Office utilizes a variety of programs to supplement staff. Volunteers assist as Boating Safety Officers on the lake, Sheriff's Volunteer Posse members assist deputies with traffic control at accident scenes and assist Detention Officers with inmate transfers between jails. Search and Rescue members conduct searches for missing persons. These volunteer resources allow for deputies to remain available while still meeting goals and objectives.

Arizona Department of Public Safety. AZ DPS is located in Phoenix. A district office is located in Kingman. DPS Officers have the responsibility to patrol all state roadways within their district. This includes SR 95 from I-40 to the Bill Williams Bridge. Arrested suspects are transported to the nearest jail facility and transported to the main jail in Kingman when it has been decided by a judge that they will be held. DPS Officers also enforce state laws as certified law enforcement. DPS Officers use two wheel drive vehicles and rotorwing aircraft to provide law enforcement to various areas of the county.

Bureau of Land Management. BLM Rangers have the responsibility to patrol a large portion of the federal land within the fire district. Rangers use four wheel drive vehicles to traverse rough, mountainous terrain in search of those violating federal laws. Arrested suspects are transported to the nearest jail facility and transported to the main jail in Kingman when it has been decided by a judge that they will be held. BLM also has the responsibility to manage the wild burro and horse population that roams throughout the state. BLM Rangers also enforce state laws as certified law enforcement. BLM Rangers also use watercraft to enforce laws on the waters of Lake Havasu.

Arizona Game and Fish. AZ G&F Game Rangers have the responsibility to manage Arizona's wildlife. This includes hunting and fishing. Game Rangers patrol areas where hunting and fishing is common. AZ G&F Rangers also enforce state laws as certified law enforcement. Rangers use four wheel drive vehicles

to traverse rough mountainous terrain in search of those violating state laws. Arrested suspects are transported to the nearest jail facility and transported to the main jail in Kingman when it has been decided by a judge that they will be held. AZ G&F also uses watercraft to patrol the waters of Lake Havasu.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife. USFW Officers have the responsibilities of enforcing federal laws on the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge. These officers patrol areas where hunting and fishing is common. The also work to ensure wildlife boundary protections remain intact. Officers use four wheel drive vehicles to traverse tough, mountainous terrain in search of those violating federal laws. Arrested suspects are transported to the nearest jail facility and transported to the main jail in Kingman when it has been decided by a judge that they will be held. USFW Officers also enforce state laws as certified law enforcement. USFW Officers also use watercraft to patrol the waters of Lake Havasu.

Mutual Aid Agencies. The Desert Hills Fire District also is protected by various agencies who's main responsibilities lie elsewhere. Numerous law enforcement officers make Lake Havasu City their home and travel through the fire district on their way to and from work. Most notable are officers from the California Highway Patrol and the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office. Many of these officers use a reciprocity agreement to enforce Arizona law within the boundary of the state. This agreement allows traveling offices to make traffic stops and arrests while in the state.

Other agencies may respond or assist at incidents if they are requested. These agencies include but are not limited to Arizona State Parks, Lake Havasu City Police Department, and California Fish and Game.

Emergency Services-
Several agencies provide fire protection and emergency medical services within the boundary of the fire district.

Desert Hills Fire Department. The Desert Hills Fire Department provides the first response to all fire and medical emergencies within the fire district. The main administration is located at the fire station on London Bridge Road in Desert Hills. The fire department also staffs a fire station in Havasu Heights. Another station located at the Arizona Gateway industrial complex is slated for future construction. The fire department has a fleet of emergency apparatus that includes quick response medical vehicles, quick response command vehicles, heavy duty fire apparatus, compressed air foam apparatus, tankers and quick attack fire apparatus. A combination of paid and reserve firefighters work together to ensure that goals and objectives are met.

The fire department is funded primarily through a property tax paid by property owners within the fire district boundary. The department also receives funds through the Fire District Assistance Tax and other grants. The department also sponsors a Ladies Auxiliary whose primary purpose is to raise funds to purchase equipment for the fire department. By hosting pancake breakfasts, bake sales, raffles, etc., the Ladies Auxiliary has contributed over a hundred thousand dollars during the past two decades.

River Medical Ambulance. River Medical Inc. provides transportation of the sick and injured to the nearest hospital. The private ambulance company is regulated by the Dept. of Health Services and is governed by Arizona Law. River Medical Inc. does charge for services provided according to Arizona law.

Emergency Air Ambulance. Several different companies provide emergency air transport of the sick and injured from emergency scenes. Helicopters based at local hospitals in Mohave County are used to transport patients to emergency rooms and trauma centers in Las Vegas and Phoenix.

Arizona Forestry Division. The Arizona Forestry Division (AFD) provides fire suppression to all fires on state lands within the fire district boundary when notified. The AFD also acts as a mediator between other governmental agencies such as BLM, USFW, etc. and fire suppression agencies such as private fire agencies, etc. Prolonged or extensive fires or incidents may see an initial response and operations from the local fire department and then have the incident turned over to AFD or its contractors for final extinguishment.

Mutual Aid. The Desert Hills Fire Department participates in a countywide mutual aid agreement. The agreement states in essence that in any event that is beyond the capabilities of a fire department, any department within the county may be summoned for a response or to provide equipment or personnel and that if that equipment or personnel is available for response, it may be dispatched. The Desert Hills Fire Department works closely with the three closest departments. Lake Havasu City, Golden Shores and Yucca Fire Departments have the most likely opportunity to interact with the Desert Hills Fire Department.

Future Growth-
The need for additional resources will only grow as the population of the fire district increases. In order to meet future needs, it will be necessary for those agencies that provide for public safety to grow as well.

Law Enforcement. To meet the needs of district residents:

Goal 1- A new, expanded Sheriff's Office with an attached detention facility that is expandable to meet future growth needs should be located near the most populated area of the fire district and still be somewhat isolated from residential properties.
Policy 1-
Policy 1.1- Locations for consideration should include east of London Bridge Road and north of Pierson or adjacent to the existing fire station on London Bridge Road.. Such a location would allow deputies quick access to the most populated area of the district, easy access to Highway 95, and keep the facility somewhat isolated from residential developments.
Policy 1.2- The facility should be capable of meeting today's needs along with the anticipated needs of the future. An expandable attached detention facility should be created that will meet current needs and also be able to meet future needs.

Goal 2- Increased staffing should be employed to ensure officer safety.
Policy 2-
Policy 2.1- Such increases should ensure that at least two street deputies are on duty at any given time.
Policy 2.2- Detention staff should be adequate to ensure that enough officers remain in the facility to ensure care, custody and control while providing for officer safety without being adversely affected by inmate transport.

Goal 3- Consideration should be given to create a multiple agency facility that will facilitate a cooperative effort between the Sheriff's Office and other law enforcement agencies (AZ DPS, Lake Havasu City Police Department, etc.) that have a vested interested in the fire district and it's surrounding area.

Goal 4- Formal mutual aid agreements should be periodically reviewed to ensure the agreement remains effective and up to date.

Emergency Services. Meeting the unpredictable needs of the fire district should be a priority:

Goal 1- The continued growth of the Desert Hills Fire Department should include the construction of a fire station at the Arizona Gateway industrial complex.

Policy 1-

Policy 1.1- Consideration should be made to accommodate an ambulance when the Gateway station is constructed.

Policy 1.2- An interagency agreement should be considered with the agency providing ambulance transport to allow for the stationing of an ambulance at the Gateway fire station.

Goal 2- Increased staffing levels to accommodate minimum staffing levels of fire apparatus should be considered as the fire district budget sees increased revenues from development.

Policy 2-

Policy 2.1- Minimum staffing levels of four persons per station should be sought.

Goal 3- The Fire department should consider several boundary expansions to accommodate emergency services in areas that are currently not within any fire district boundary.

Policy 3-

Policy 3.1- The fire department should consider a boundary expansion north of the existing fire district boundaries to provide emergency services once the Highway 95 realignment allows access over the railroad tracks. The expanded boundary would be easily served by the proposed Gateway fire station.

Policy 3.2- The fire department should also consider a boundary expansion to the east of Havasu Heights and Ranchos Havasu to provide emergency services to several proposed subdivisions that are currently outside of all existing fire district boundaries. The expanded boundary would be easily served by the existing Havasu Heights fire station.

Goal 4- Formal mutual aid agreements should be periodically reviewed to ensure the agreements remain up to date.

Subdivisions and Parcel Plats. Increased population growth will require additional subdivisions to be created. Some subdivisions will be developed in areas where no formal infrastructure is currently in place.

New subdivisions will require fire protection and emergency services. In order to best protect fire district residents:

Goal 1- Future subdivisions and parcel plats approved by Mohave County should be considered for fire protection and emergency access.

Policy 1-

Policy 1.1- Fire hydrants with an adequate fire flow and water storage capacity should be installed when lot size is four acres or less.

Policy 1.2- Dwellings shall be equipped with a fire sprinkler system when lot size is one acre or less.

Policy 1.3- All commercial, industrial and manufacturing shall be equipped with a fire sprinkler system.

Policy 1.4- Roadways should be considered for fire apparatus access;

-Culdesacs should allow fire apparatus to turn around;

-Road widths should allow the unrestricted travel of large vehicles traveling in opposite directions;

-Road surfaces should be stable and sufficiently maintained to allow unrestricted movement dur ing inclement weather;

-Bridges and culverts should be installed to allow heavy fire apparatus unrestricted access;

-Road grades should be adequate to allow fire apparatus unrestricted movement.
-Roadways should have adequate vertical clearance to allow high profile fire apparatus unre stricted access.

Goal 2- Subdivisions should have sufficient ingress and egress to their boundaries when accessed through state, federal or private lands.

Policy 2-

Policy 2.1- All subdivisions, structures, and vehicles shall also comply with the latest adopted fire code and all other codes, covenants, restrictions, resolutions and ordinances set forth by Authorities Having Jurisdiction.

Multi-jurisdictional Emergencies and Preplanned Events. Multi-jurisdictional emergencies and preplanned events often pose numerous challenges as many agencies of different disciplines work to accomplish goals and objectives within the same boundary without disrupting the efforts of other agencies. In order to best provide law enforcement and emergency services to those within the fire district:

Goal 1- Emergencies and preplanned events requiring multiple authorities and multiple disciplines shall receive cooperative efforts from all agencies involved.

Policy 1-

Policy 1.1- Cooperating agencies should operate within the guidelines of the Incident Command System (a nationally recognized incident management system).

Goal 2- All persons located within the boundary of the fire district shall have ready access to law enforcement and emergency services.

Policy 2-

Policy 2.1- Emergencies that escalate beyond the capabilities of the original authority having jurisdiction shall be considered for mutual aid until such time that the emergency is controlled.

Policy 2.2- Pre-planned events shall take into consideration basic needs for emergency services. Pre-event conferences between authorities having jurisdiction and event coordinators shall include discussion and action plans that address emergency services and law enforcement access for event participants, spectators, and other persons located in the fire district before an event permit is issued. Access to the event, parking, peripheral access, alternative routes and event recovery shall be part of the pre-event conference discussions.

A workable action plan that is agreeable to the authorities having jurisdiction shall be established prior to the issuance of a permit.

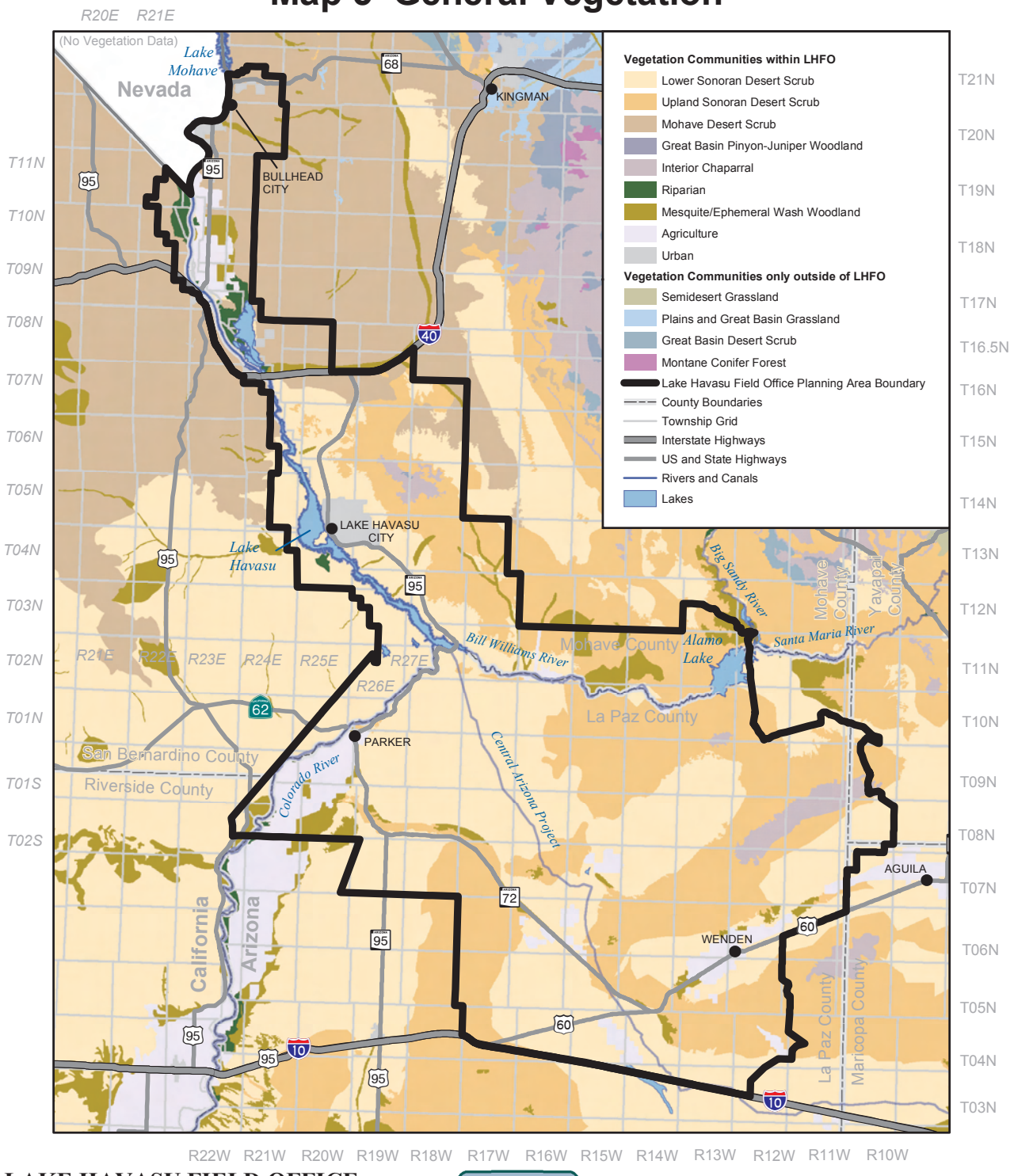
a. Pre-planned events shall not detract from regular services provided to district residents.
b. Event coordinators shall be compelled to provide for expected services.
c. Authorities having jurisdiction may be considered for providing services provided an agreement between the authority and the event coordinator is made.

Goal 3- A post-event conference between the event coordinator and the authorities having jurisdiction shall be held for a post event review to determine any shortfalls in the action plan.

Policy 4-

Policy 4.1- The post event conference shall be used as a basis for planning future events.

Map 5 General Vegetation



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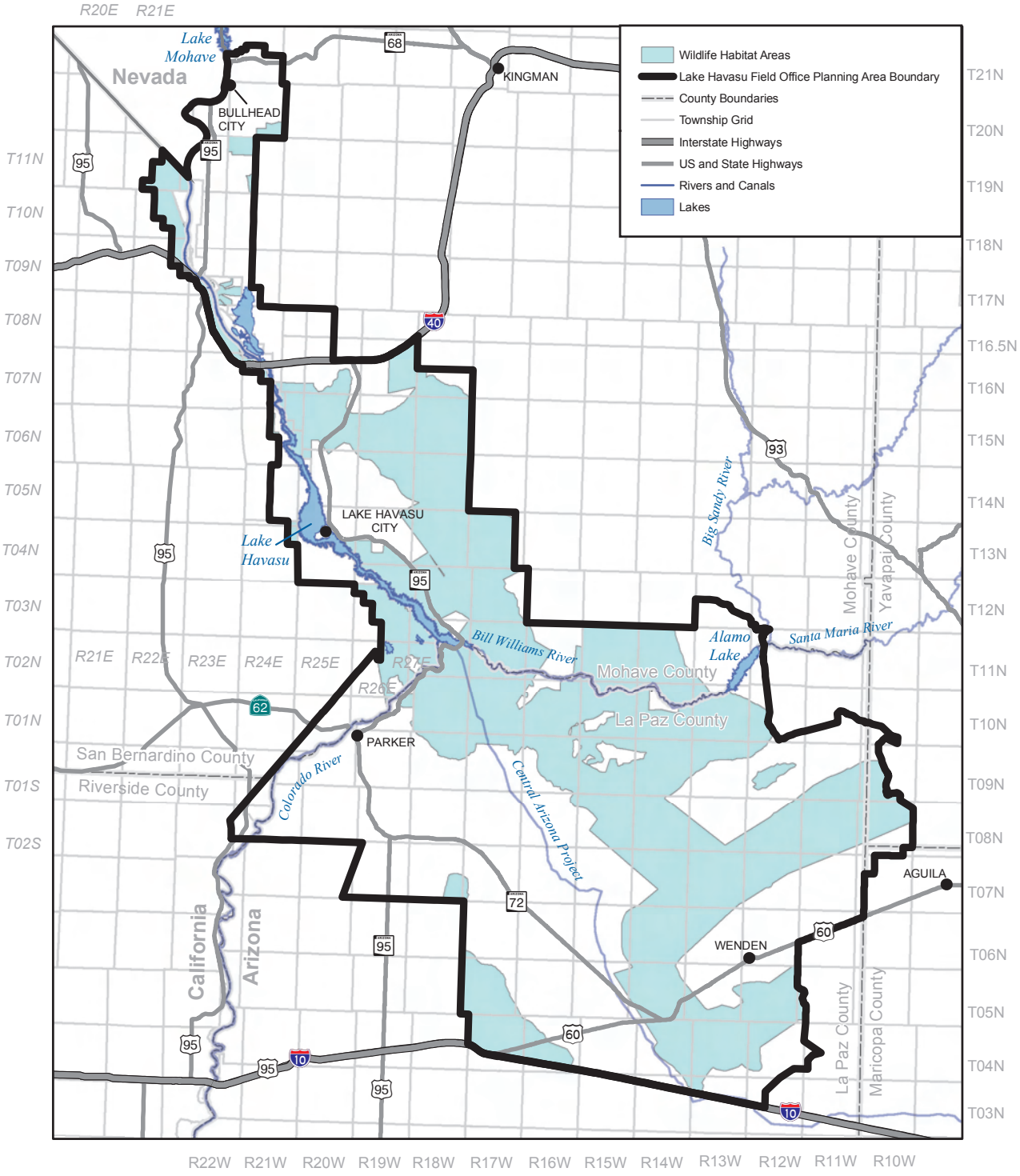
Map 6 Wildlife Habitat Areas



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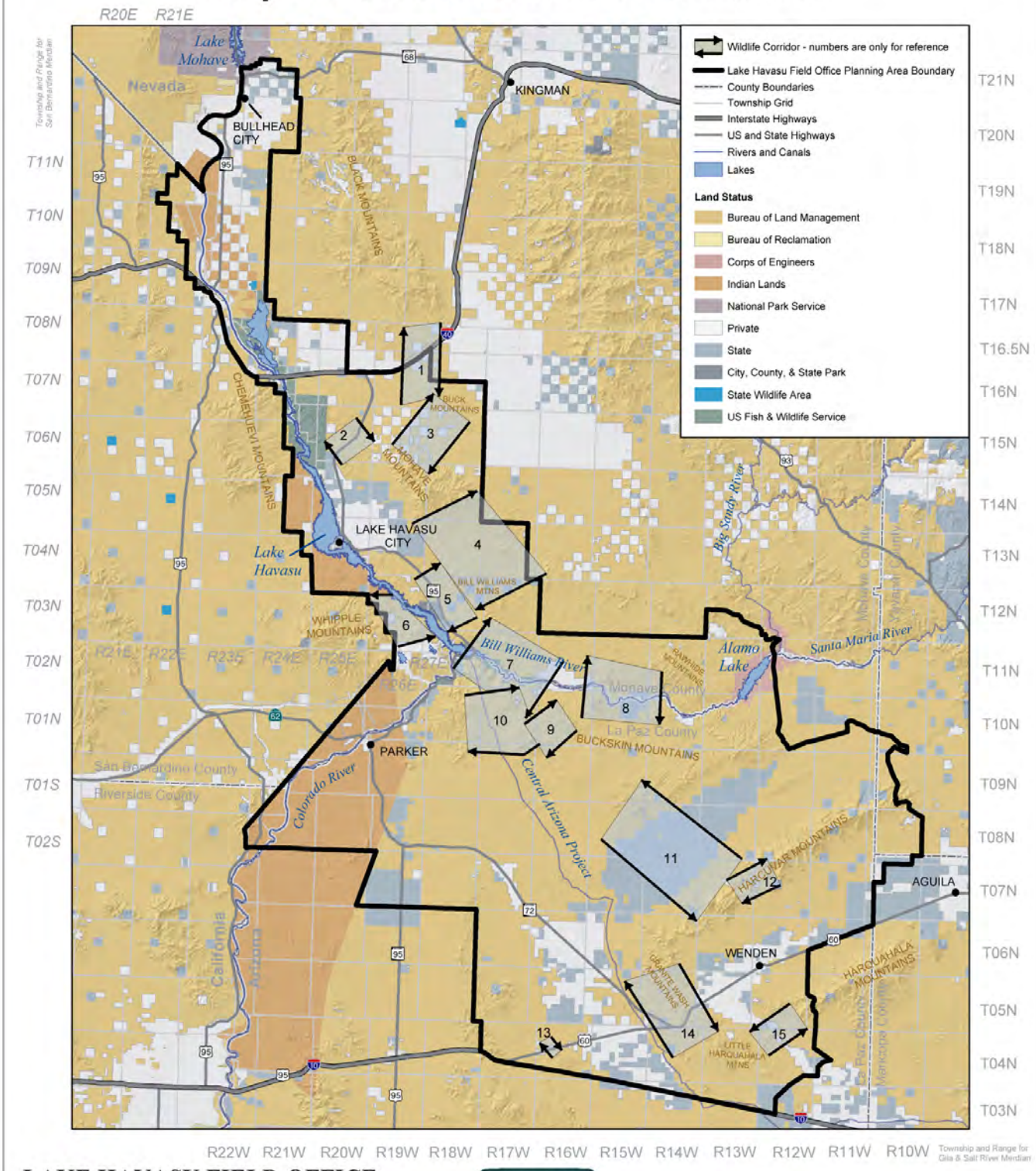
Map 9 Wildlife Movement Corridors



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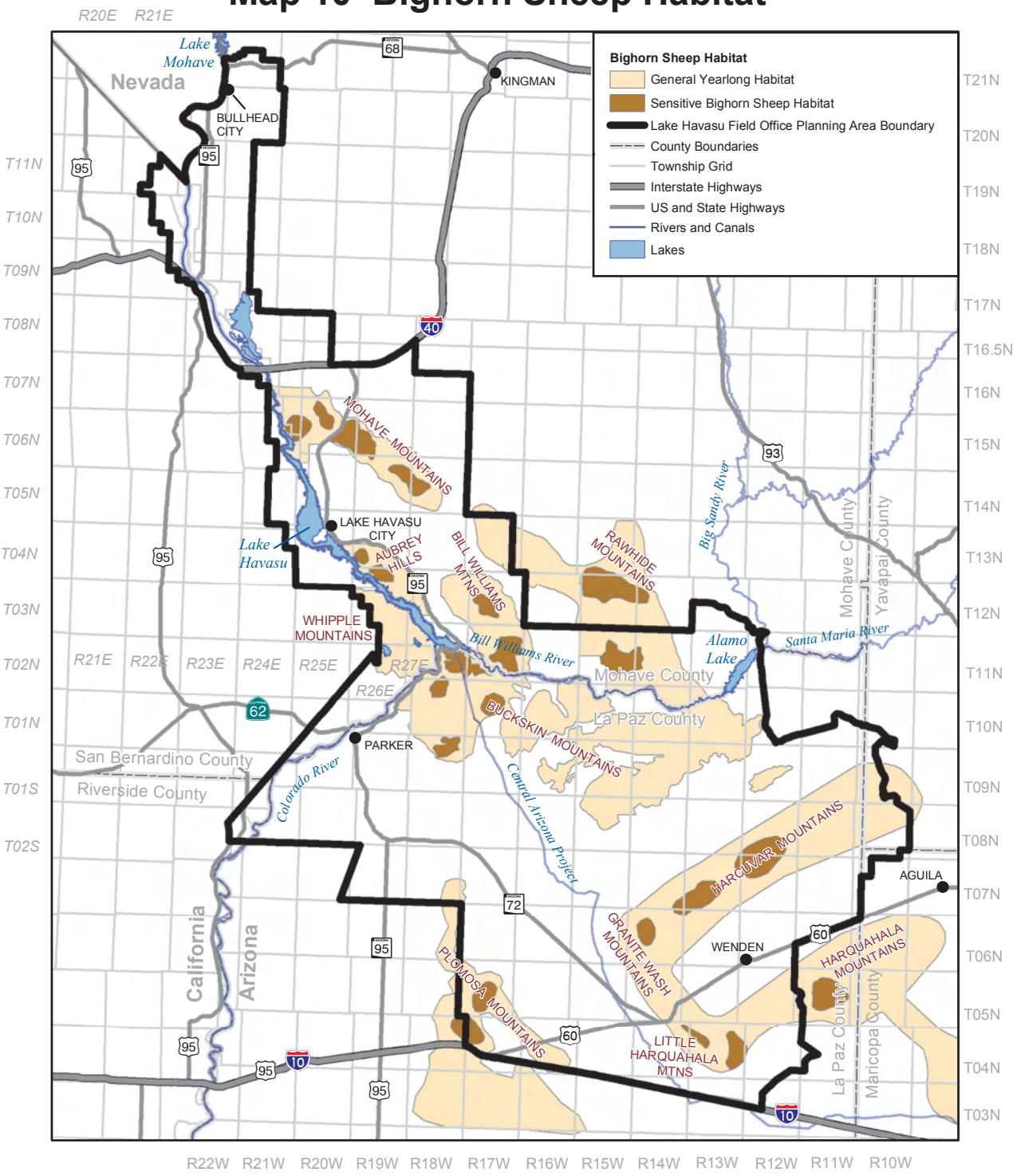
Map 10 Bighorn Sheep Habitat



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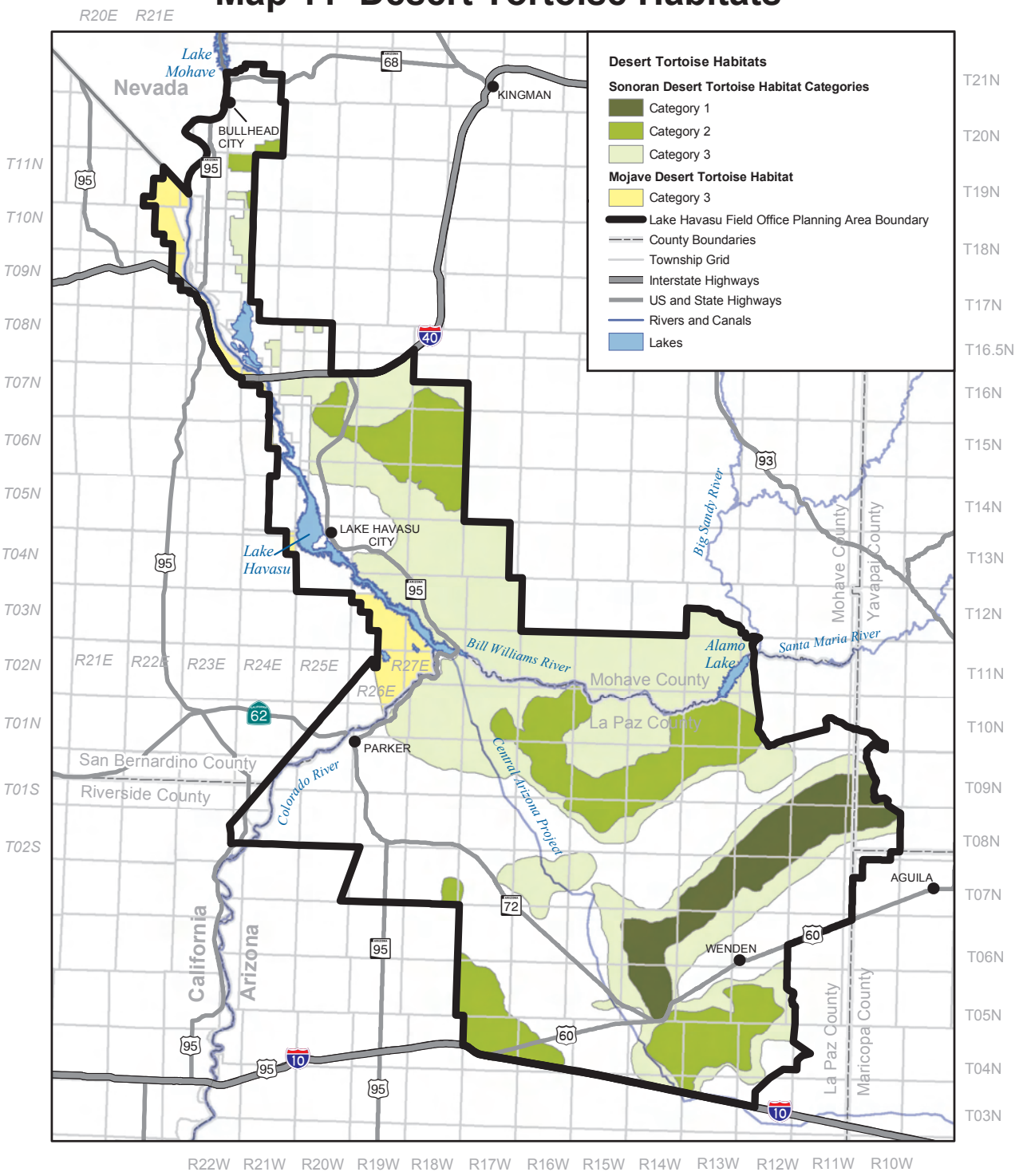
Map 11 Desert Tortoise Habitats



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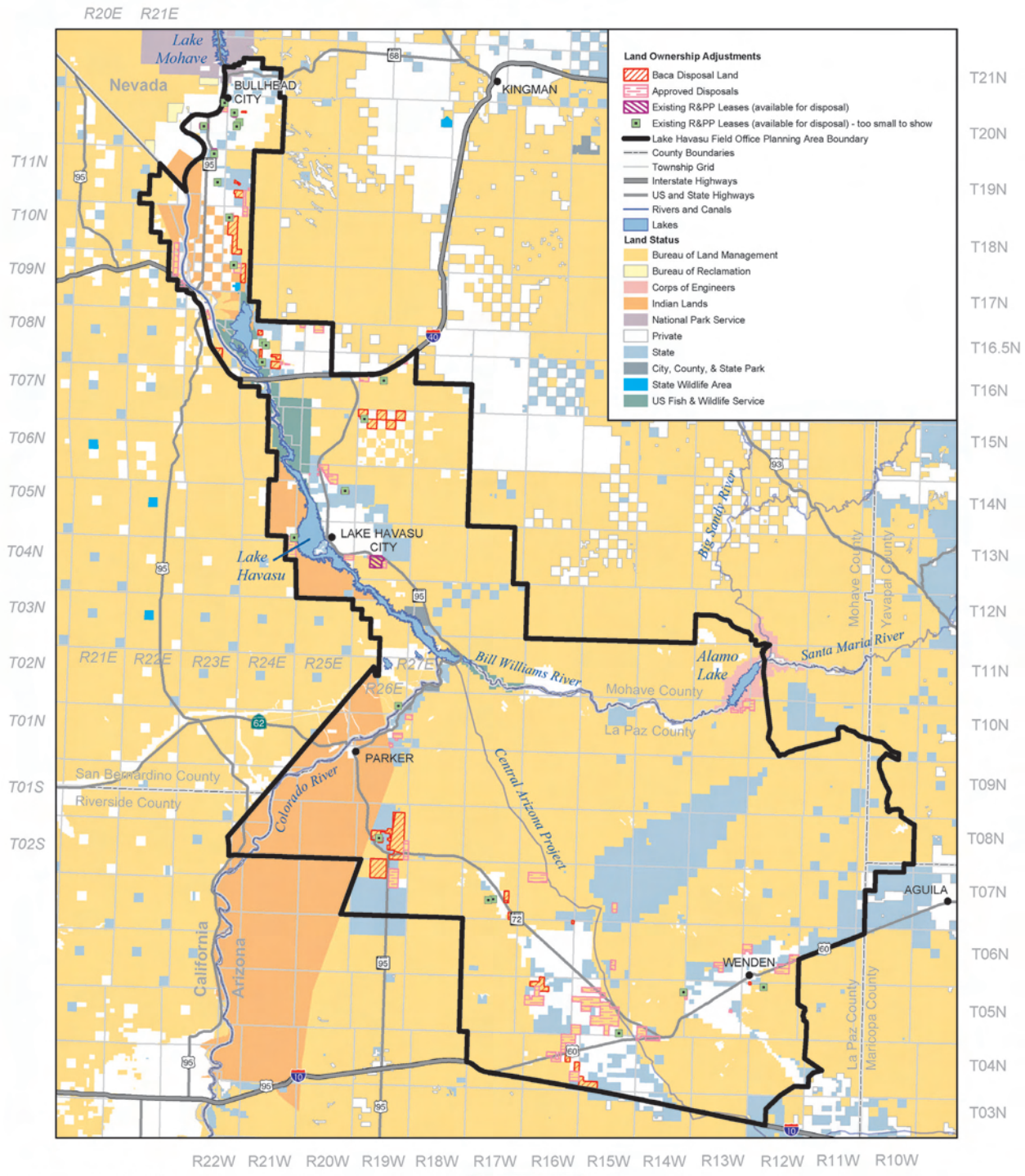
Map 14 Disposal Lands



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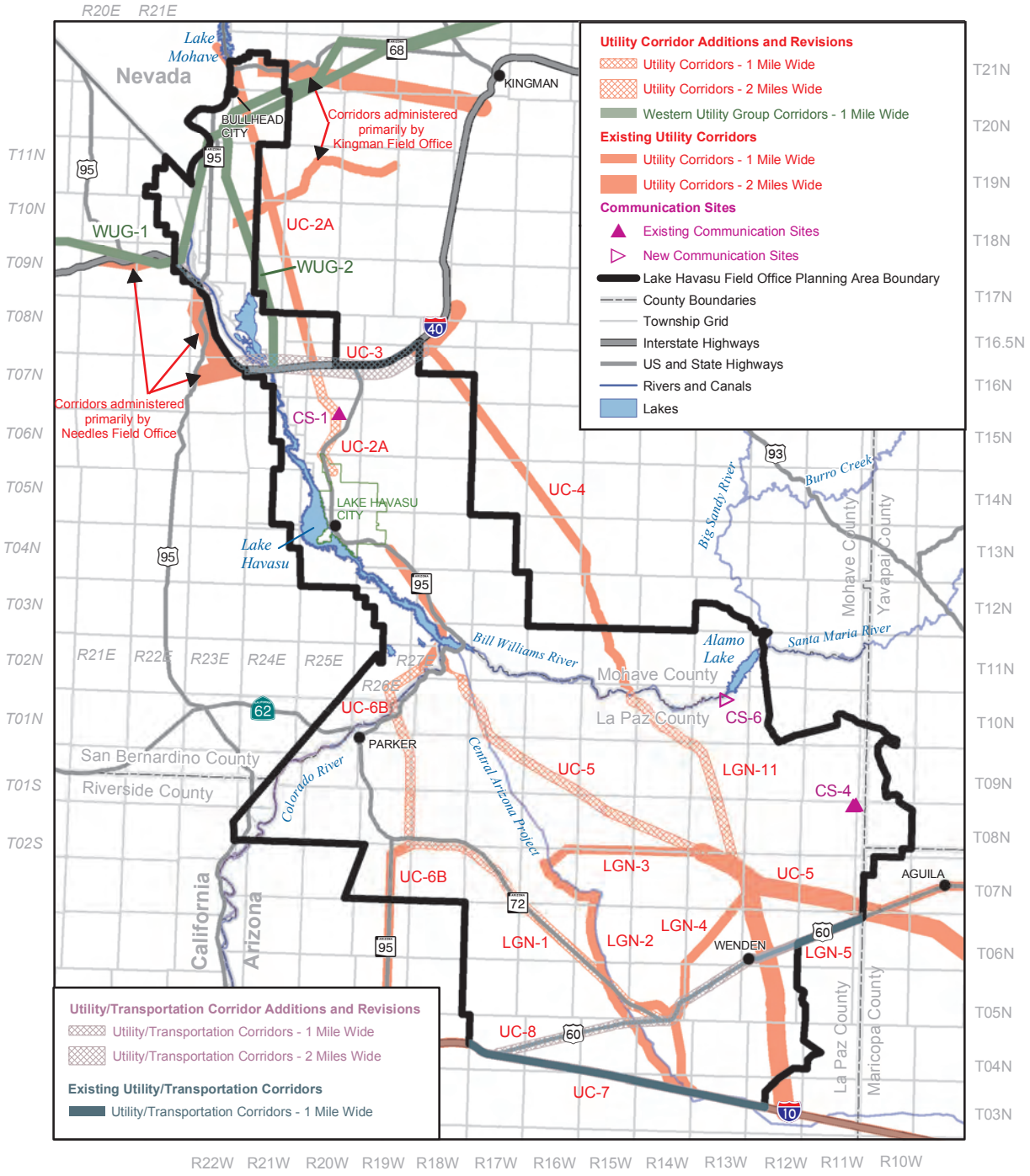
Map 15 Utility/Transportation Corridors and Communication Sites



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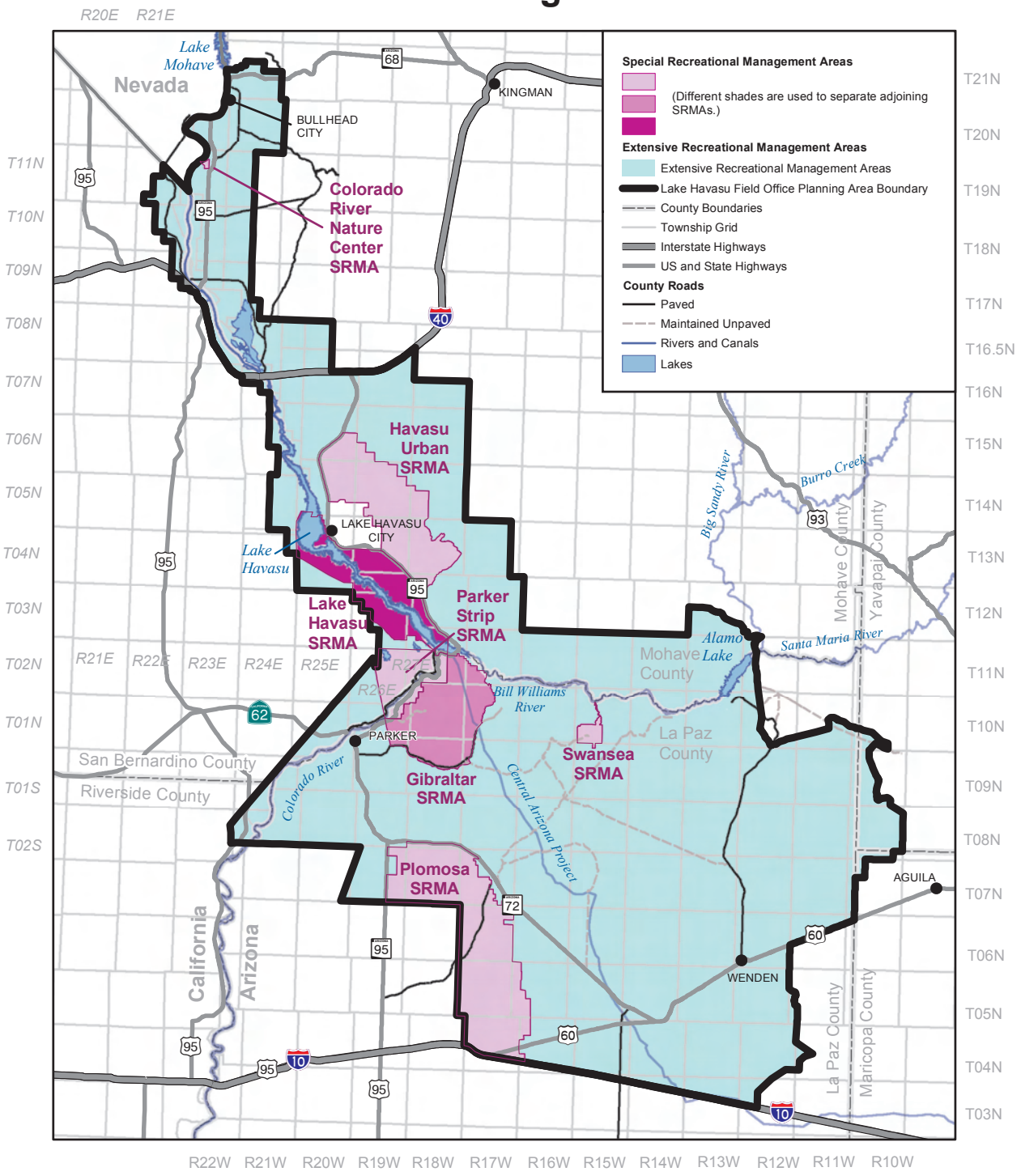
Map 21 Lake Havasu Field Office
Recreational Management Areas



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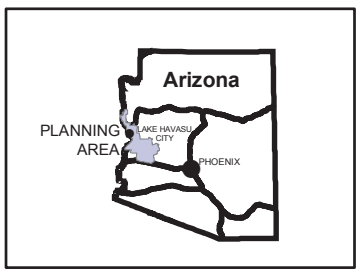
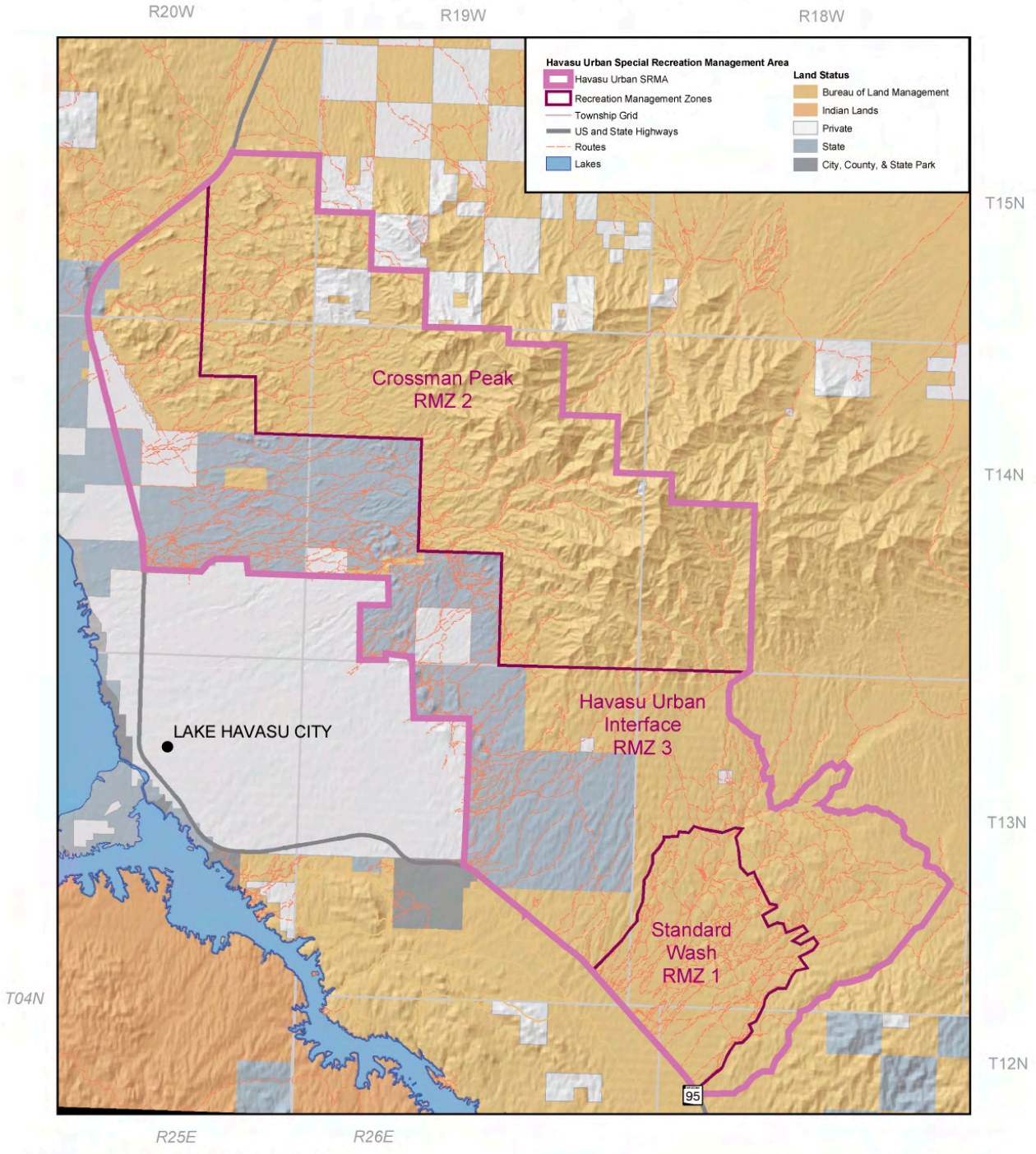


Map 24 Havasu Urban
Special Recreation Management Area



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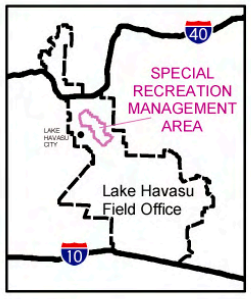
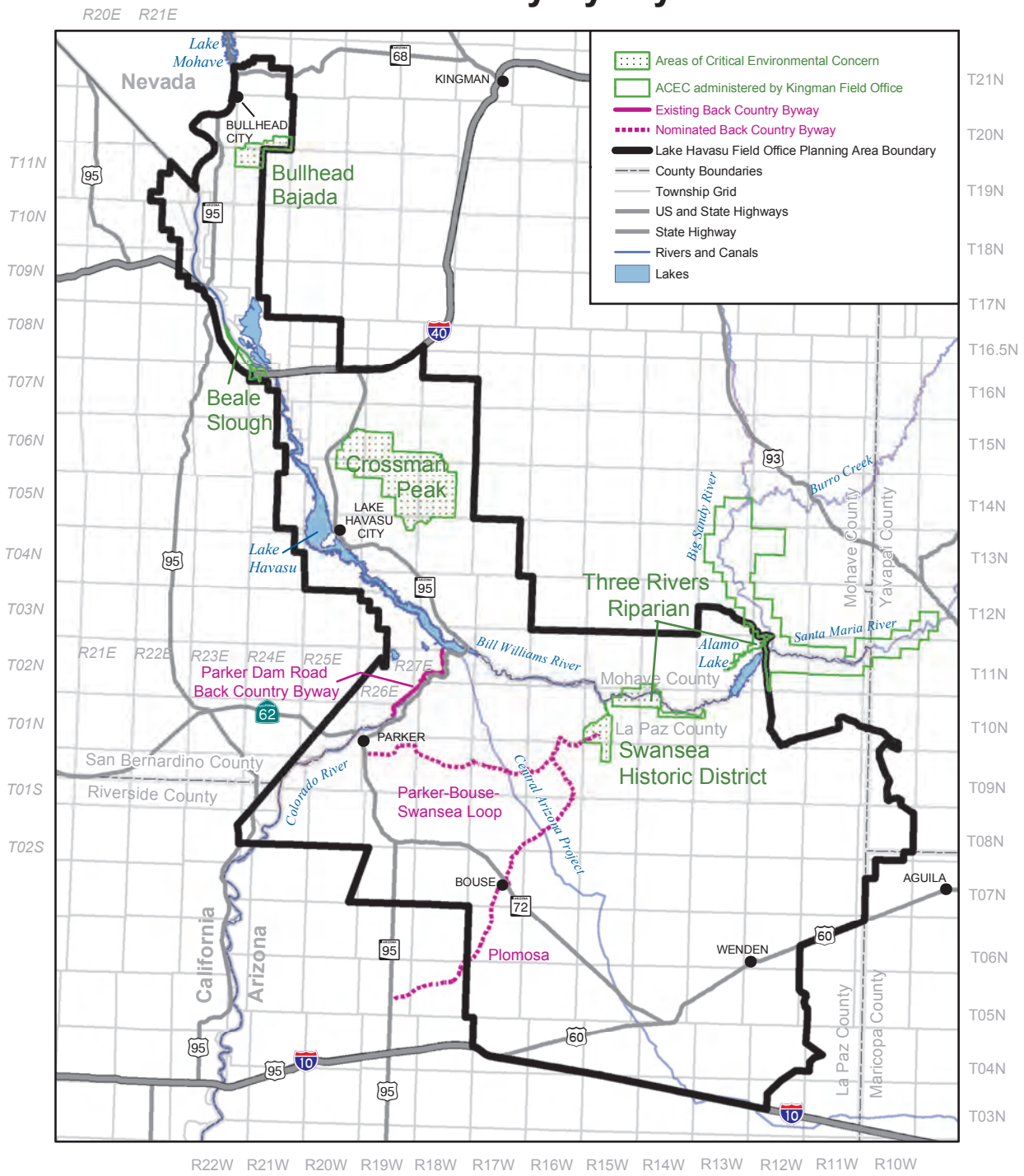


Map 28 Special Designations - ACECs and Back Country Byways



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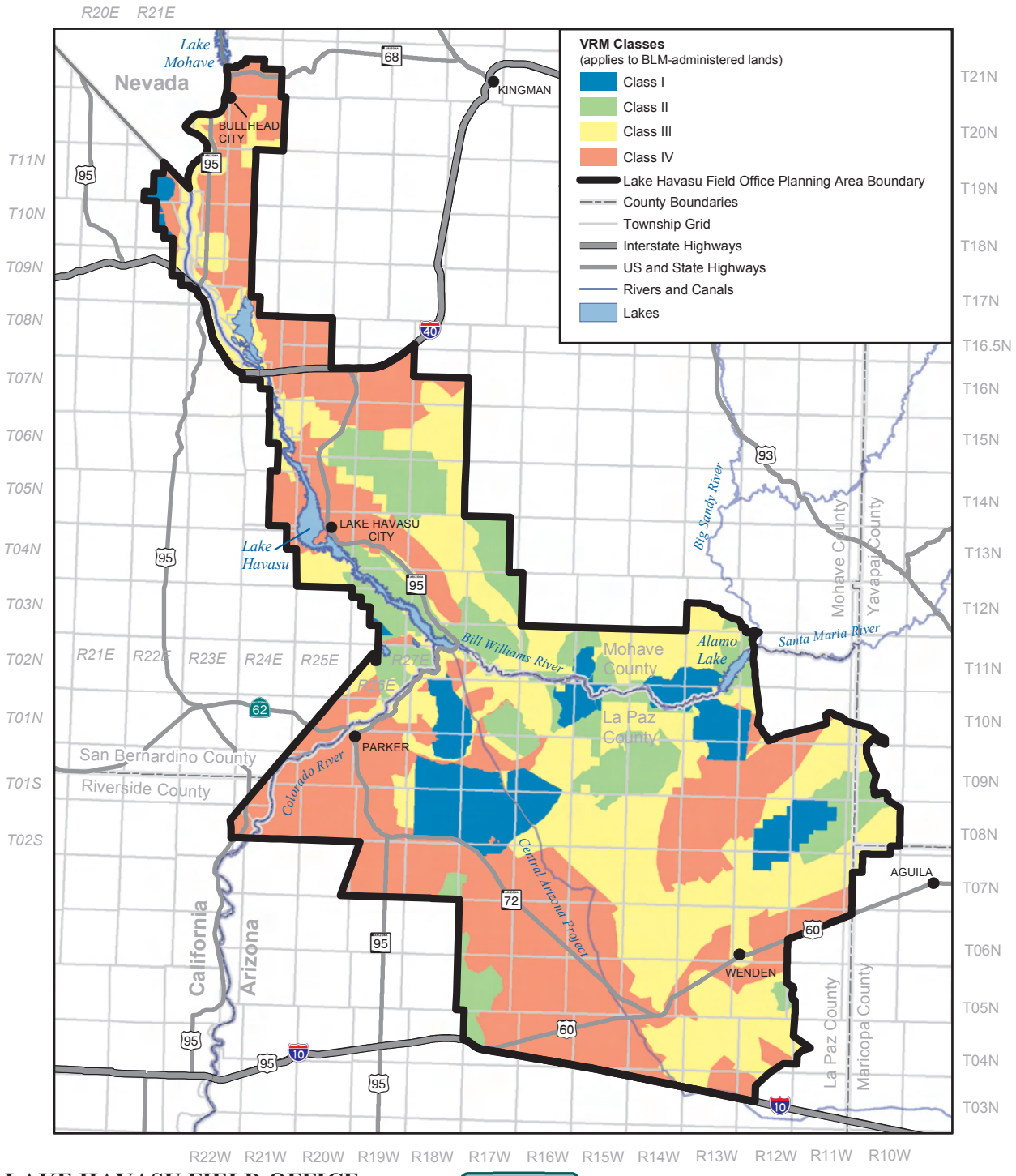
Map 33 Visual Resource Management



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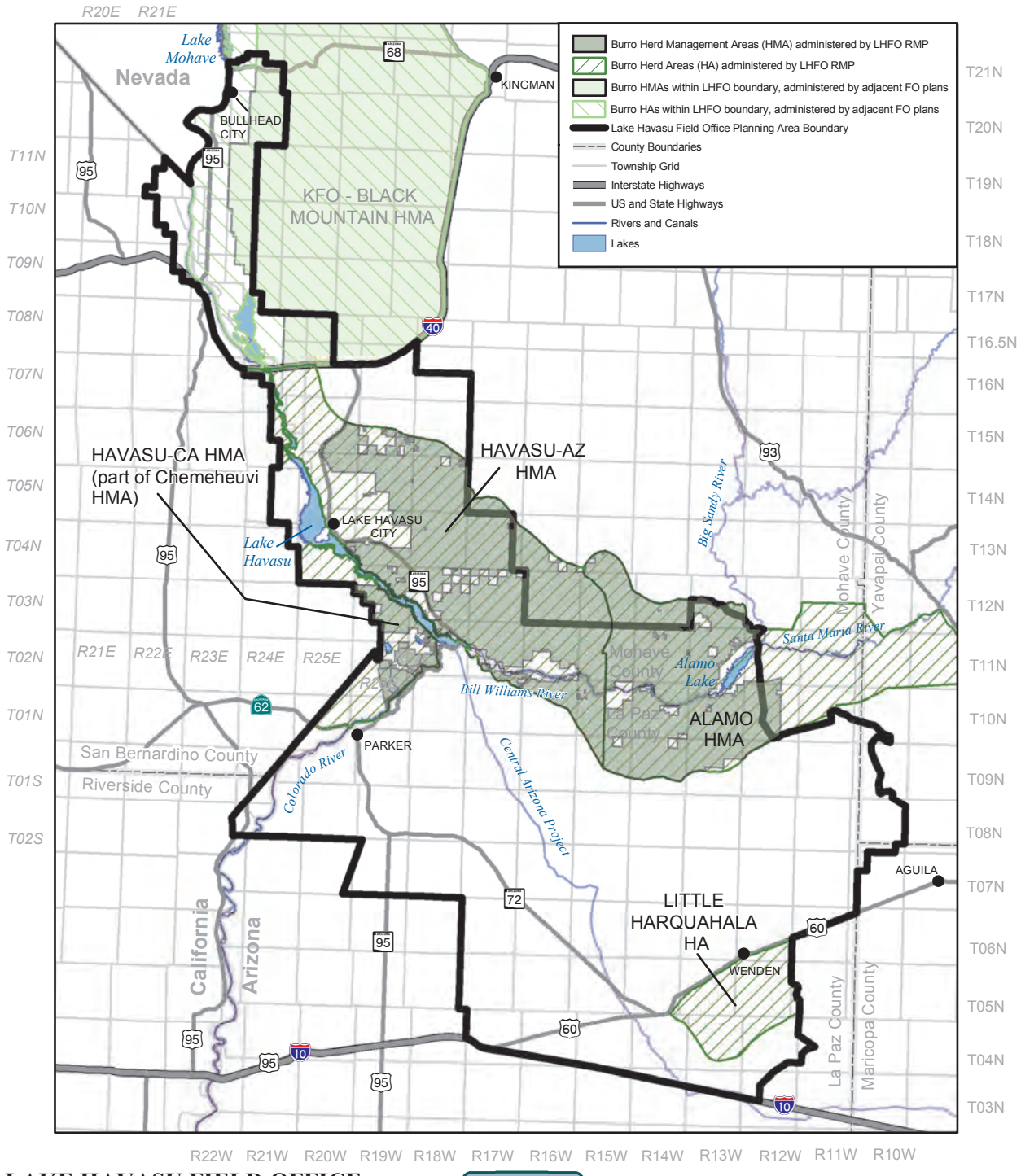
Map 35 Wild Burro Herd Management Areas



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