

Q. Who owns the SRP water?

A. All water belongs to the land. Various individuals, companies, organizations and cities have established rights to use the water, but do not own it. Project water users do not buy water—they share the cost of its storage and delivery.

Q. What is the average precipitation on the watershed and in the Phoenix area?

A. An average of about 20 inches of precipitation falls each year on the watershed, 7.2 inches in the Valley of the Sun.

Q. Does the Project have any source of water other than the reservoirs?

A. SRP owns and operates approximately 250 deep wells which yearly provide an average of 30 percent of the total water released for delivery, depending on availability of water from Project lakes.

Q. What role does the SRP play in flood control?

A. At unpredictable times, extremely heavy rains on the Project's watershed still cause the usually-dry Salt River to flow in its natural bed through Phoenix. When these occasionally heavy rains in the Phoenix area cause flooding, SRP empties its canals through spillways to the Salt River. As much of the accumulated floodwater as possible is then carried away through the SRP canal system. However, the Project canal system was not designed for flood control.

To assist in flood control, SRP is supporting the Maricopa County Flood Control District and other agencies in a number of projects. One major effort entailed expansion of the Crosscut drainage channel, coupled with the construction of an additional channel, to carry rain water runoff from a mountainous northeast Phoenix area to the Salt River channel.

Q. Does the Project serve domestic water to homes, schools and businesses?

A. Not directly. The Project supplies water to all the major cities in the Valley—Phoenix, Glendale, Tempe, Mesa, Chandler, Scottsdale, Peoria and Gilbert. The cities get the amount of water

formerly used to irrigate land now developed for other purposes. The cities then process and deliver the domestic water.

Q. How many SRP dams have hydroelectric generating equipment?

A. All four dams on the Salt River do. Dams on the Verde do not.

Q. What is the generating capacity at the dams?

A. Stewart Mountain: 10,400 kilowatts; Mormon Flat: 57,845 kilowatts; Horse Mesa: 134,033 kilowatts; and Roosevelt: 31,322 kilowatts.

Q. What other generating stations does the Project own?

A. The Project has three gas or oil-fired steam-electric generating stations in the Valley—Agua Fria, two miles west of Glendale; Kyrene, two miles south of Tempe; and Crosscut, near the intersection of East Van Buren and East Washington streets.

Q. What are their generating capacities?

A. Agua Fria has a generating capacity of 390,472 kilowatts from steam turbines and 142,400 kilowatts from combustion turbines; Kyrene 108,000 kilowatts from steam turbines and 226,850 kilowatts from combustion turbines; and Crosscut, 30,000 kilowatts.

Q. Are the hydro and gas or oil-fired, steam generating stations the SRP's only source of electric power?

A. No. SRP receives power from federal dams on the Colorado River as well as through purchase and exchange agreements with other utilities. In addition, the Project is a participant in the Four Corners Generating Station in New Mexico, the Mohave Generating Station in Southern Nevada and the Navajo Generating Station near Page in Northern Arizona. SRP receives 163,620 kilowatts of the Four Corners station's 1.63 million kilowatt capacity, 163,620 kilowatts of the Mohave station's 1.63 million kilowatt capacity, and, by May, 1976 will receive 488,250 kilowatts of the Navajo station's 2.25 million kilowatt capacity; one third of that total

will be available beginning in May 1974 and another third in May 1975.

The Project also buys power from the first unit of the Hayden Generating Station in north-west Colorado and will participate in the second unit of that coal-fired station.

Q. What is the cost of electricity for residential use in the Project service area?

A. In 1973, average annual cost for SRP residential consumers was 2.22 cents per kilowatt-hour.

Q. How does the Project use the money it receives from the sale of electricity?

A. The money goes for operating expenses such as salaries and maintenance, new construction, capital improvements and repayment of debt. Also, a part of the revenue is used to reduce water costs and water charges. The Project is a non-profit organization.

Q. Has the federal government invested money in SRP power plants?

A. Only as loans for initial construction of some of the hydroelectric plants. Steam plants and later construction of the system are financed by bonding on the open money market.

Q. How many power customers does the Project have?

A. Approximately 225,000 in the beginning of 1974, located in greater metropolitan Phoenix and the Globe-Miami mining area.

Q. How many miles of transmission and distribution lines does SRP have?

A. About 900 miles of transmission lines and 4,800 circuit miles of distribution lines.

Q. Are any of these underground?

A. Yes. The Project now has more than 3,300 cable miles of distribution lines underground.

Q. Where can I obtain more information about the Salt River Project?

A. Call or write: Communications & Public Affairs Department
P.O. Box 1980
Phoenix, Arizona 85001
Phone: (AC 602) 273-5000

Salt River Project, Communications & Public Affairs Dept.

Questions ????&???? Answers about SRP



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Many people ask questions every day about the Salt River Project—what it is, what it does and how it began. So, we have prepared this brochure with basic information about the Project and its operations.

We want you to know and understand the SRP because you are a customer, and perhaps a shareholder—which is a result of owning land in the SRP water service area.

Q. What is the SRP?

A. The Salt River Project is the first multi-purpose project authorized under the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902. Today, it is comprised of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District.

Q. What is the Water Users' Association?

A. The Association is a non-profit corporation which administers the water rights of the Project's 250,000-acre area. The Association also operates and maintains the irrigation system which provides water to the Valley for municipal, agricultural, and industrial uses.

Q. What is the Power District?

A. The District is an agricultural improvement district organized under the laws of the State of Arizona. The District operates the Project under contracts with the U.S. Reclamation Bureau, and provides electric service to residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural power users in Maricopa County and in portions of Gila and Pinal counties.

Q. Why and when was the Salt River Project organized?

A. The Association was organized February 9, 1903, by some 4,000 landowners to secure from the U.S. government a loan for the construction of Theodore Roosevelt Dam, in compliance with stipulations of the Reclamation Act. The dam was completed by the U.S. Reclamation Service (now United States Bureau of Reclamation) in 1911. At that time the government operated the Project.

Under a 1917 contract, the federal government turned over the care, operation and maintenance of the Project to the landowners. However, ownership of the dams and canals remained with the Department of the Interior and the United States retained a paramount interest in the Project.

Q. When and why was the District created?

A. The District was formed in 1937 to secure for the Project the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities granted political subdivisions of the State.

Q. How is the Salt River Project construction financed?

A. By power and water revenues and by the sale of municipal bonds of both general obligation and revenue types.

Q. Who administers the affairs of the SRP?

A. Indirectly, they are administered by the individual shareholders of the Valley. The shareholders elect from their number a president and a vice president for the Project. Also elected are a board of governors, who represent the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, and a board of

directors, who represent the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District. Both boards consist of 10 members each, elected for two-year terms to represent one of 10 areas in the Project's service territory. The boards establish the policies for the management of SRP and for the conduct of its business affairs.

Also elected for two-year terms are 30 councilmen with three chosen from among the shareholders in each of the 10 areas. These men have the duty of enacting and amending bylaws relating to the management of the Project and to the conduct of its business affairs.

Q. How many people are employed by the Project?

A. There are nearly 3,000 employees.

Q. Does SRP earn profits?

A. No. All net revenues are invested in modernization of the water and electric service systems for greater efficiency, conservation of water resources and lower customer costs.

Q. Does the Project pay taxes?

A. Yes. The Salt River Project, as a municipality, makes voluntary contributions in lieu of property taxes under an Arizona law enacted in 1963. This law makes it possible for the SRP, as a municipality, to give tax support to school districts, incorporated cities, counties and the state in five of Arizona's counties in which electric facilities are located. In 1973, the SRP paid \$6.6 million, bringing the total since 1963 to \$36 million.

Q. What are the names of the dams and the storage reservoirs behind them?

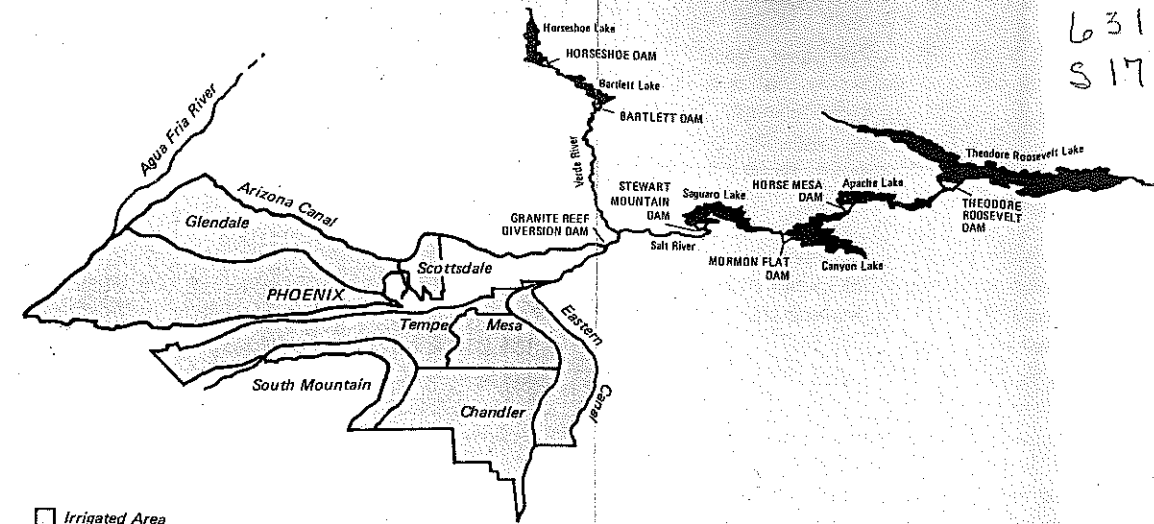
A. See the map included in this folder.

Q. What is the total capacity of the lakes formed by the dams?

A. 2,072,050 acre-feet (an acre-foot is the amount of water required to cover one acre one foot deep or 325,850 gallons).

Q. Which of the dams is oldest and largest?

A. Theodore Roosevelt Dam, completed in 1911. It is 280 feet high, 723 feet long, 184 feet thick at the base.



SALT RIVER PROJECT irrigation system and water storage facilities

Q. What is the capacity of Roosevelt Lake?

A. 1,381,580 acre-feet.

Q. Are the lakes open to the public?

A. Yes. The lakes are available for recreation with the exception of areas around the dams which are closed for safety. Tours of the dams for organized groups may be arranged by contacting the Community Relations Division of the Project.

Q. How is water channeled from SRP reservoirs into the Valley?

A. Initially, water is released from the storage reservoirs into the Salt and Verde rivers. At Granite Reef Diversion Dam, below the rivers' confluence, the water is diverted into the Project's two main canal systems. These are monitored by computer stations which telemeter data to a central location where an operator can control precisely the flow of water throughout the Valley. From this transmission system, water is eventually diverted into smaller distribution channels.

Q. How many miles of canals serve the SRP

water service area?

A. The Project has approximately 1,300 miles of transmission canals, distribution laterals and ditches. There are also hundreds of miles of privately owned ditches which are extensions of the SRP system.

Q. What is the Project's watershed?

A. A 13,000 square-mile area reaching from the White Mountains, near the New Mexico state line, to the Flagstaff-Seligman area in north-central Arizona. The watershed is the source of water for the Salt and Verde rivers.

Q. Why can the Project area use water from another part of the state?

A. Because the water was first put to beneficial use in the Project area, thus establishing a prior right. Water in Arizona, and in other western states, is governed by the "doctrine of prior appropriation." It means that the first person to use the water from a stream for beneficial purposes has the right to continue to use that same amount of water and no subsequent user, even upstream, can cause a reduction in that use.