



# Arizona Navigable Stream Adjudication Commission (ANSAC)



## Information Bulletin I

### Arizona Watercourses On Which Hearings Have Been Held

The beds, not the water, of watercourses that were Not Navigable at Statehood are subject to Private Property Rights, private ownership, by the person across whose property the watercourse travels. The statutory mission of the Arizona Navigable Stream Adjudication Commission is twofold, first to determine which of the estimated 39,039 Arizona watercourses were navigable at statehood, February 14, 1912. The need to determine navigability of Arizona's watercourses is to clear-up an estimated 100,000 clouded property titles. The second part of the mission is to determine the public trust value of each watercourse that was navigable at statehood and the beds to these watercourses are subject to government ownership. **(The work of the Commission has nothing to do with water use, water ownership, water allocation, or water diversion. These issues are controlled by many other laws.)** The Commission has held more than 150 hearings to determine navigability, including hearings in every Arizona county.

#### MAJOR WATERCOURSES

1. Agua Fria
2. Big Sandy River
3. Bill Williams River
4. Burro Creek
5. Blue River
6. Gila River
7. Hassayampa River
8. Little Colorado River
9. Lower Salt River
10. Puerco River
11. San Francisco River
12. San Pedro River
13. Santa Cruz River
14. Santa Maria River
15. Upper Salt River
16. Verde River
17. Virgin River

#### NUMBERS OF SMALL & MINOR WATERCOURSES BY COUNTY:

- |                |      |
|----------------|------|
| 1. Apache      | 3577 |
| 2. Cochise     | 1739 |
| 3. Coconino    | 5276 |
| 4. Gila        | 2337 |
| 5. Graham      | 3226 |
| 6. Greenlee    | 1298 |
| 7. La Paz      | 1597 |
| 8. Maricopa    | 2495 |
| 9. Mohave      | 5145 |
| 10. Navajo     | 3352 |
| 11. Pima       | 3190 |
| 12. Pinal      | 2328 |
| 13. Santa Cruz | 524  |
| 14. Yavapai    | 2864 |
| 15. Yuma       | 1475 |

NOTE: If added together, the total number of small & minor watercourses listed above is greater than 39,039 because when a particular river or stream borders or otherwise travels in two or more counties it is counted in each respective county for navigability study and hearing purposes. Hearings must also be held in each county in which every major watercourse travels. For example, hearings were held for the Gila River in six Arizona counties.