

COUNTY FLOOD PLANS

FOR VS. AGAINST

Library Call No. 007.104

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x	Key Words
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0 - First Column is for the assigned newspaper article numbered in red

Year - Articles are all sorted by year

Title of Newspaper Article – Name of article

X – Separator between columns

Key Words – Key words in article

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x Key Words
1	January 2, 1966	Lack of Organization in Flood Aid Claimed - Command Post Need Declared	x Weekend Flood, Phoenix Union High School System, Coordinating Rescue Operations, Chain of Command, Much Confusion
2	January 2, 1966	66 Called Year of Decision on Flood Control	x Maricopa County Flood Control, New River, Agua Fria, Bonds, John Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, 36 Construction Projects, Phoenix Protection System, Salt River, Tempe, Indian Bend Wash Channelization, Scottsdale, Skunk Creek, New River and Adobe Dams, Carl Pleasant Dam, Wildlife, Recreation, Peoria, Yavapai County, Larger Drainage Areas, Lower Cave Creek Dam
4	January 3, 1966	Flood Control Bond Vote Delayed Month	x Flood Control Bond, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Gila and Salt Rivers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Damage, Average Year
5	January 3, 1966	State Cotton Crop takes Beating from Heavy Rain	x Rains, Pink Boll Worm Blight
6	January 5, 1966	Request Granted - 500-Foot River Channel	x Maricopa County Flood Control District, Salt and Gila Rivers, Arizona Game and Fish Department, U.S.
7	January 9, 1966	Legislature Should Ban Floodway Obstructions	x South Platt River, Denver, Phoenix, Damage, Structures Built in Floodplain, Arizona, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Control Encroachments in Floodways, Proper Zoning, City of Tempe, Salt River,
17	January 13, 1966	More About - Flood Control	x 1963, Glendale, Maryvale, Flood Control Dams, Heavy Rains, Dikes, Diversion Structures, Storm Sewers, Bond Issue, Phase A, Phase B
9	January 14, 1966	Facts Spelled Out on \$115 Million Flood Control Plan	x Maricopa County Flood Control District, 29 Projects, Bond Issue, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Gila-Salt River, Construction, Levees, Tempe, Granite Reef to Gillespie Dams, 51st Avenue, Orme Dam, 91st Avenue, Tempe Buttes, Salt River, Southern Pacific Railroad, Indian Bend
10	January 16, 1966	Project Better Prepared Now to Meet Flood Conditions	x Salt River, Flood Triggered, Rain Melting Deep Snow, Runoff, 1949, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Weather Bureau, Civil Defense, Army Corps of Engineers
11	January 21, 1966	Letters to the Editor - Flood Control Rates Big "Yes" Vote	x Flood Control, Maricopa County, 1959 Enact Legislation Enabling Flood Control, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation
12	January 21, 1966	Yes' Vote Asked for Flood Control	x Dams, Salt and Verde Rivers, Salt River Project Reservoir, Tucson, Painted Rock Dam, Yuma, State of California
13	January 21, 1966	The Case for Flood Control	x Proposed Maricopa County Flood Control Program, Scottsdale, Maryvale, Sunnyslope, Proposed Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Pending Southwest Water Plan
14	January 23, 1966	Control Program Costly, But So Are Floods - County Taxpayers to Decide Whether Protection Worth Daily Cigarette Cost	x Maricopa County, Maricopa County Flood Control District, John C. Lowry, Scottsdale, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, W.B. Barley, Glendale, Flood Control Established 1959, Comprehensive Flood Control Program Report, Salt River, Phoenix, Orme Dam, Salt and Verde Rivers, Mesa, Central Arizona Project, Bureau of Reclamation, Congress, Colorado River, CAP, Gila River, 91st Avenue, Gillespie Dam, Buckeye, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Tempe Levees, Indian Bend Wash, Greater Phoenix, 11 Big Floods Since 1926, Avondale, Chandler, El Mirage, Gilbert, Gila Bend, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Moon Valley, Palo Verde, Paradise Valley, Peoria, Queen Creek, Surprise, Tempe, Tolleson, Wickenburg, Youngtown, Glendale Flooded in 1963
15	January 23, 1966	Interview Highlights - The Major Problems Involved in Proposed County Project	x Bond Issue, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Gila River Channel, 91st Avenue, Salt River, W.B. Barkley

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16	January 23, 1966	County Flood Control District - Legend Explains Map at Right	x Gila-Salt Channel, Tempe Levees, Lower Indian Bend Wash Channel, Agua Fria, New River, Skunk Creek, Arizona Canal Diversion and Channel, Dreamy Draw Dam, Shea Boulevard, 16th Street, Squaw Peak, North Phoenix Mountain Channel, New River Dam, Peoria, Avondale, Adobe Dam, Bell Road, Black Canyon Highway, Phoenix, Lower Cave Creek Dam, Cave Buttes, Deer Valley, Sunnyslope, Union Hills Diversion, 40th Avenue, Moon Valley, Cave Buttes Dam, Glendale, Maryvale, Tolleson, South Mountain, Salt River, Casandro Wash Dam, Wickenburg, Sunset and Sunnycove Dams, Buckhorn-Mesa, Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field Chandler, Pima Indian Reservation, Bender and Sand Tank Washes, Gila Bend, Gillespie Channel, Southern Pacific Railroad, U.S. 80, Apache Junction-Gilbert-Williams Field-Chandler, Guadalupe and Elliot Roads, State 87, Canal Drive, Pecos Road, Buckeye, Yuma Road, Palo Verde, Gila River, North Phoenix Mountain Project, Arizona Canal, 38th Street, 48th Street, Scottsdale, Sols Wash Channel, Hassayampa, Flying 'E' Wash, Powder House Wash Dam, Cave Creek Town Dike, Cave Creek, Orme Dam, Verde-Salt Confluence, Central Arizona Project, Queen Creek Floodway, Gila River Indian Reservation, Sonoqui Watershed, Harquahala Valley, Burnt Mountain Centennial Wash, Sonoqui Structures, Santan Mountains
18	January 23, 1966	Protecting Ourselves	x Maricopa County, Bonds, Flood Protection Committee, 1957, Flood Control Act, 1959, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dams, Channels, Conduits, Levees, Seepage Pits, Scottsdale, Tempe, Mesa, Wickenburg, Glendale, Tolleson, Greater Phoenix, The Capital, Minor Floods 1926, 1930, 1933, 1936, 1941, 1946, 1954, 1961, and 1963, Maryvale, W.B. Barkley
19	January 23, 1966	Indian Bridge	x Maricopa Indian Tribe, South Phoenix, Laveen, Isolated, Floodwaters, Central Avenue Bridge, 75th Avenue, Tolleson, 91st Avenue and Van Buren, Plaque
20	January 30, 1966	County Urged to Study land Adjacent to Channel	x Valley Beautiful Citizens Council, Maricopa County, Salt River, Bond Issue, Green Belts, South Phoenix, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Channelization, Orme Dam, Salt and Verde Rivers, Central Arizona Project
21	January 31, 1966	Valley Municipal Chiefs from Flood Bonds Group	x Maricopa County's Cities and Towns, Flood Control Program, E.J. Brown, Citizens Flood Protection Committee, W.B. Barkley, Bond Issue, Eleven Major Floods Since 1926, Salt River Bed, State Capital Flood 1941 Cave Creek Area, Encanto Park Solid Sheet of Floodwater, 1963 Glendale - Maryvale
3	January 00, 1966	Water Retarding Projects in Flood Control Plan	x Apache Trail, East Mesa, Col. John C. Lowry, Approved Federal Funds, Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed, County Flood Control Program, 1963, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Junction, Watershed, History of 33 Floods, 1954, Weeks Wash, Signal Butte, Spook Hill, Salt River Bed, Southern Canal
8	January 00, 1966	More About - Damage Estimated by Guess and by Golly	x Flood Problem, Dreamy Draw, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria, Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, 1943 Flood, Peoria, Avondale, Runoff, Rooftops and Streets Shed Water, Storm Drains, Glendale, Storm Drain System, Maricopa County Flood Control District
22	February 2, 1966	Flood Protection Committee to Offer Speakers for Civic Groups	x Somers H. White, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Bonds, Dikes Dams, Channels, Levees, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
23	February 4, 1966	7th Avenue Open; Drain Work Ends	x Storm Drain Seventh Avenue from Bethany Home Road to Glendale Avenue
24	February 4, 1966	Flood Plan Endorsed by Regents	x Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Dikes, Dams, Channels, Levees, Salt River, Sun Devil Stadium, Phoenix, Tempe, Scottsdale, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
25	February 5, 1966	Flood Bonds Get Mayors' Approval	x Arizona State Board of Regents, Mayor Brown, Mesa, Bond Issue, Citizens Flood Protection Committee, W.B. Barkley, Eleven Major Flood Years Since 1926, Maricopa County, Salt River Bed, State Capitol 1941, Encanto Park, Serious Damage, Glendale and Maryvale 1963, Dr. G. Homer Durham, Arizona State University

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26	February 6, 1966	Regents 18 Mayors OK Bonds	x Maricopa County, County Wide Flood Control Program, Maricopa County Flood Control District, W.B. Barkley, Dr. G. Homer Durham, Flood Protection for ASU Campus, Salt River, Tempe, Sun Devil Stadium
27	February 7, 1966	More Water for Tempe	x Tempe, Papago Park, Salt River
28	February 7, 1966	Flood-Control Vote Gets Backing	x W.B. Barkley, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Bond, Comprehensive Flood Protection, Business Endorsements
30	February 10, 1966	Unit Plans Flood Bond Opposition	x Arizona Homeowners Association, Opposition, Countywide Flood Protection Program, Bond Election, Maricopa County Flood Control District
29	February 11, 1966	Flood Control Bond Issue Would Cut Taxable Land	x Maricopa County's Taxable Property, Exemption Under Flood Control Proposal, Bond Issue, Lists of Exempt Personal Property Businesses, Maricopa County Flood Control District
31	February 11, 1966	SRP to Release Water Saturday at Granite Reef	x Salt River Project, Granite Reef Dam, Salt River
32	February 11, 1966	Salt River Dry-up to End Saturday SRP Announces	x Salt River Channel, Salt River Project, Granite Reef Diversion Dam
33	February 11, 1966	Flood Control Issue Attacked by Homeowners	x Arizona Homeowners Association, Opposition, Maricopa County Flood Control Bond Issue, Storm Drains
34	February 11, 1966	Flood Control Opposed	x Arizona Homeowners Association, Bond Proposal, Maricopa County Property Owners, Salt River Floods, Channelization, John C. Lowry
35	February 11, 1966	Goldwater Endorses Flood Plan	x Barry Goldwater, Endorsing Comprehensive Flood Control Program in Maricopa County, W.B. Barkley, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee
36	February 13, 1966	Formula for Flood Control Would Even Pain Computer - Estimating Damage is Tough Job	x Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Bond Issue, Dams, Channels, Levees, Regulate Floods, Salt River, Col. John C. Lowry
37	February 15, 1966	Council Urges Voters to OK Flood Bonds	x Phoenix City Council, Maricopa County Flood Control Bond Program, Col. John C. Lowry, Fred Glendenning, Dam Construction, Salt River, Phoenix, Cave Creek Wash, Sunnyslope, Arcadia
38	February 15, 1966	Support Growing for Area Flood Control Proposal	x Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Bond Issue, W.B. Barkley, Salt River, Flood Hazard Removal, Industrial and Commercial Development, Recreation Facilities, List of Organizations and
39	February 17, 1966	Flood Bond Cinch? - Survey Shows Public Ignorance; 'Yes' Vote	x Survey, Maricopa County, Flood Control Bond Authority, "Scare-Tactic" form of Advertising, Salt River Flood, Extensive Damage in Maryvale, Citizens Flood Protection Committee, William B. Barley, Pay for
42	February 18, 1966	Engineer Plugs Benefits in Flood Control Program	x Flood Control Program, Sam Langford, County Engineer, Bond Issue, Run-off Builds Quickly
40	February 18, 1966	Flood Control Okay Urged - Retail Association Official Seeks Bill's Passage	x Corps of Engineers, Comprehensive Flood Control System, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Opposition, Alien Waters Would be Dumped in Skunk Creek, New River Basin, Agua Fria, Peoria, Sunnyslope, Sun City
41	February 18, 1966	Maryvale Flood Claims Hit	x Col. John C. Lowry, Maryvale-Glendale 1963, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Bond Election, Carry Away Concentrations of Floodwaters, Heavy Downpour, Grand Canal, Grand Avenue, Glendale, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
44	February 19, 1966	Putting Flood to Work	x Beneficial Use, Flood Waters, Irrigation Operators' Workshop, Pat garret, Cortaro Water Users Association, Santa Cruz, Marana, 1962 Deluge, Phoenix, Big Flood of 1965-6,
45	February 20, 1966	It's a New House Design	x Won't Vote, Flood Control
43	February 20, 1966	Campaign Active for Flood Control	x Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Sell Proposed Countywide Flood Control Program, Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, List of Appearances
48	February 21, 1966	Urgent' Flood Business Still Left Undone	x Maricopa County, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Spending, Budget, Flood Control Act of 1959, Bond Issue

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47	February 22, 1966	Pinal is Where County Flood Control Starts	x	Flood Control, Maricopa County, Pinal County, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Culvert, Vineyard Road, U.S. 60-70-80-89, Ellsworth Road, Eastern Maricopa County, U.S. Soil Conservation District, John Lowry, Budget, City of Phoenix, Salt River Project
46	February 23, 1966	Money for Flood Control Makes Interesting Reading	x	Budgets, Records, Money Spent, Maricopa County Flood Control District John Lowry,
49	February 24, 1966	Flood Bond Opposition Mounting	x	Flood Control Project, Incomplete Program, Jerome H. Everson, Additional Bonds, Salt River Bed, Col. John C. Lowry, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Verde and Salt Rivers, 1963 Flooding of Maryvale, Glendale, Storm Sewer System, Bond Issue, Vote NO!
50	February 24, 1966	Flood Debate	x	Public Debate, Maricopa County, Flood Control Bonds, Greater Phoenix Land Owners Association, Sam Tucker, David C. Cox, Home Owners Association
51	February 26, 1966	The People Speak - Total Flood Control Cost Will Far Exceed Benefits	x	Votes "Yes", Bond Issue, Maricopa County, Colonel Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Salt River Bed, Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, 1963 Maryvale Flood
52	February 28, 1966	Controls for New River Price of Peoria Support	x	Town Council, Specific Controls, Floodwaters, New River, Peoria, Sun City, New River Basin, New River Channel, Redesign, Peak Flood Load, Skunk Creek Drainage, John C. Lowry, E.B. Tucker, Flood Out, Sun City Sewer Plant, Olive Avenue
53	February 28, 1966	Bond Vote on Flood Control Set	x	Debate, Maryvale Chamber of Commerce, John C. Lowry, David Cox, Arizona Home Owners Association, Conflicting Statements
54	February 28, 1966	Light Vote Expected on Flood Issue	x	Maricopa County Voters, County Elections Office, Maricopa County Flood Control District
55	February 28, 1966	Bond Election Tomorrow	x	Maricopa County Flood Control Bond Election, Authorize Flood Control, Bond Issue
56	March 3, 1966	Flood Bond Vote Tuesday - Where We Stand	x	Flood Control Bond Issue, Maricopa County, Levy Taxes, Maricopa County Flood Control Program, Scare Campaign, Full Facts, West Phoenix, Maryvale-Glendale, Dikes, Salt River, Right-of-way Acquisition, Salt River Project, '100-year Flood"
57	March 3, 1966	Flood Bond Vote Tuesday - Plan Calls for Salt River Dikes	x	Maricopa County Flood Control District, Col. John C. Lowry, Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Salt River, Granite Reef Dam, Corps of Engineers, Levees, Tempe, 40th Street, 16th Street, 7th Avenue, O.H. Lillard, Bureau of Reclamation, CAP, Phases A and B, Phase C
58	March 3, 1966	Alternate Program: Make it Rain	x	Costly Flood, Maryvale-Glendale, 1963, Latest Scientific Information, Weather Satellite
59	March 3, 1966	Flood Tax Exemptions Staggering	x	Maricopa County Flood Control Program, 1959, Col. John C. Lowry, List of Tax Exempt Businesses
60	March 3, 1966	Vote Nears on \$22 Million Flood Control Bonds	x	Maricopa County, Proposed Flood Control Program, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Bonds, U.S. Corps of Engineers, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, 29 Projects, Network of Dikes, Dams, Channels, Conduits, Levees, Seepage Pits
61	March 3, 1966	More About - Vote Nears on \$22 Million Flood	x	Congress, 29 Projects, Corps of Engineers, John C. Lowry, Revenue, Bridle the Restless Floodwater
62	March 4, 1966	Voters Hazy in Many Areas - Just What is Involved in Bond Election for Flood Control?	x	Maricopa County Property Owners, Flood Control Program, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Roads, Bridges, Maintenance of Flood Control Structures, Salt River, Channelized, New Bridges, Lined (Concrete) Channel, City of Phoenix, Dikes, Dams, Levees, Conduits, Disposal of Flood Waters, Salt, Verde and Gila, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Indian Bend Wash, Cave Creek, Channelization of Salt River, Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Recommended Clearing, 91st Avenue, Gillespie Dam, Scottsdale, Arizona Canal, East Phoenix, North Tempe, Arizona State University, ASU, Dreamy Draw, Squaw Peak, Earth Filled Dams, New River, Skunk Creek, Peoria, Avondale, Glendale, Maryvale, Tolleson, Pinal County, Vineyard Road, Apache Junction, Chandler, General Motors Proving Ground, Williams Air Force Base, 1926, Maricopa County Citizens Protection Committee
63	March 5, 1966	Flood Control Plan is Good	x	Maricopa County Flood Control Proposals, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Scottsdale, Maryvale, Sunnyslope, Salt River Channel, Arizona Canal

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64	March 5, 1966	Flood Control Projects Mapped	x 36 Projects Planned, Listed and Shown on Map, Maricopa County Flood Control District
65	March 6, 1966	Tuesday Decides Fate of Flood Control Bonds	x Maricopa Flood Protection Committee, Major Criticism, Maryvale Chambers of Commerce, Lee Ohsiek, Pot Shots, David C. Cox, Arizona Homeowners Association, John C. Lowry
66	March 6, 1966	The People Speak - Flood Protection Benefits Will Exceed Project Costs	x Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Congress Approved Project, Jerome Evanson's Concern, Mr. Cox, Scottsdale, Storm Drains, Maryvale-Glendale, Grand Canal, Phoenix, Arizona Canal, Break Banks of Canal, Scottsdale Two Tremendous Floods 1939 and 1943, 12 Breaks in Arizona Canal, Utilities Exempt, Arizona Homeowners Association, County of Los Angeles, Painted Rock Dam, Gila River, Yuma County, Tucson, Bureau of Reclamation, Colorado River, Hoover Dam
67	March 7, 1966	Voters Decide Tomorrow on Flood Control Bonds	x List of Flood Control Bond Issue Precincts
68	March 7, 1966	A Sure Thing: Floods Will Come	x Flood Damage, Maricopa County, Salt River Channel, White Tank Mountains, McDowell's, Phoenix, Roads Washed Out, Homes in Mud, Canals Bursting, Deaths, Vote Yes, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Bonds
69	March 8, 1966	Flood Control Voting - Thousands Ignoring Ballot	x Maricopa County Voters, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Voting Light
70	March 10, 1966	Voters Rebel; Reject Bonds	x Maricopa County, Defeated Bond, Cave Creek Vote, Gila Bend, Col. John C. Lowry, Opposition, Maryvale-Glendale, Sunnyslope, Army Corps of Engineers, Exempt Property, Canals, Dikes, Relief of Flood Problems, Salt River, Cloudbursts, Alleviated Damage, Storm Drainage System, Mistrust by Voters, Manner Taxed, Pressure Tactics, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee
83	March 00, 1966	Owners of These Hines Know About Rain Damage - Phase B in Flood Control Plan	x Flood Control Program, Maricopa County, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Phase B, Greater Phoenix System, Approved by Congress, Channel Development, Agua Fria River, New River, Skunk Creek, Deer Valley, Peoria, Sun City, Avondale, Union Hills Diversion Channel, Gila River, Adobe Dam, New River Dam, Arizona Canal, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, 83rd Avenue, Storm Sewers, Dreamy Draw Dam, Squaw Peak, Shea Boulevard, Dikes, 38th Street to 40th Street, Old Cross Cut Canal, Salt River, 43rd Avenue, Cave Buttes Dam, Moon Valley, Lower Cave Creek Dam, Cave Buttes, Bell Road, Black Canyon Highway, Earth-fill Adobe Dam, Heavy Rains 1963
71	April 16, 1966	Jones Flood Plan	x Thornton Jones, Saltcedars, Batamontes, Catclaws, Arrowweeds, Gila, Buckeye, Gillespie Dam, Gila River Bottoms, Salt and Gila, Flood-Control Plan, 1965-66 Flood, Channel Scouring, Granite Reef Dam, Painted Rock Dam, Burn or Remove Driftwood, Phreatophytes
72	May 21, 1966	Storm Drain Pact - Supervisors Asked to Approve Treaty	x Storm Drainage Project, Broadway and 48th Street, City of Tempe, State of Arizona, Salt River Project, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Handle Storm Water, Pima Freeways, I-10, Enlarge Existing Channel, Phoenix, Salt River Channel, 34th Street, Flood Control Maintenance
73	June 24, 1966	County Flood Control Project Okayed	x Maricopa County Flood Control District, 3 Mile earth Filled Levee, Pinal County, Apache Junction, Protect Farms, Williams Air Force Base, General Motors Proving Ground
74	June 24, 1966	Trailer Park Asks Block of Dirt Dump	x Tempe Trailer Park, Restraining Order, Arizona State University, Dumping Landfill, Salt River Channel, Fill Material, South River Bank, Threatened With Flooding, Remove Fill
75	July 00, 1966	Hualapai Dreams	x Central Arizona Project, Hydroelectric Dams, Arizona's Indians, Pimas, Hualapai Dam, Peach Springs, Colorado River, Bridge Canyon, Beautiful Lake, Grand Canyon National Park
76	August 18, 1966	Flood Project Authorized	x First Structure, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Power-line Dam and Spillway, Apache Junction, Vineyard Road, Easter Maricopa County, Maricopa County Maintain and Operate Structure, Permanent Easement, State Land Department
77	September 14, 1966	Still Flooding	x Maricopa County Voters, Flooding, Torrential Rain, Flood Control

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78	September 20, 1966	Einstein Son to Conduct River Study	x Dr. Hans A. Einstein, University of California, Berkley, Flow and Channel Study, Salt and Gila Rivers, Tributaries, Water Engineering, Maricopa County Flood Control District Citizens Advisory Board, John Lowry, Aerial Inspection, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, Soil Conservation Service, Unbiased Recommendations, Outsider
79	September 22, 1966	Fund Earmarked for City Project	x Flood Control Program, Phoenix, Sen. Carl Hayden, Storm Drain Design, 32nd to 42nd Streets, Arizona Canal, Salt River, Sky Harbor Airport
80	October 12, 1966	County Park Plan Given Goddard	x Maricopa County Officials, Governor Goddard, Park Recreation, Maricopa County Regional Park System Plan, Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission
81	October 26, 1966	News of Maryvale Area - Poll Indicates Drainage, Sidewalks Wanted Most	x Maryvale Residents, Drainage Sidewalks
82	October 31, 1966	Hearing Set on Flood Control Plans	x Glendale-Maryvale, South Phoenix, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Floods August 1963
84	June 27, 1984	Council Attacks Flood-Channel Plans	x Phoenix City Council, Flood Control Channel, Hideous Eyesore, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, 40th Street and Camelback to Skunk Creek, Peoria
85	May 13, 1985	The Phoenix Ditch- Don't Let Them Build It	x Reach Four, Empty Storm Gutter, Arizona Canal, 12th Street and Northern, 40th Street and Camelback, Phoenix, Ugliness, Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Citizens Against Reach Four, Plan 6, Rio Salado, Private Hydrological Study, New Flood Plain, Economic Disaster, Approved, Congress, 1965, 1974, Server Thunderstorm, Cudia City Wash, Overflow, Flood, Phoenix, 32nd and 40th Streets, 1972 Flood, Design Memorandum, Reach One, Cave Creek Sediment Basin, Phoenix City Council
86	November 15, 1985	PV Council Approves Reach Four Resolution	x Supporting, Proposed Reach Four, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Approved, Paradise Valley Town Council, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ACDC, Cudia City Wash, 40th Street and Camelback Road, Skunk Creek Near 75th Avenue and Bell Road, 12th Street, Phoenix Country Day School, Greenbelt, 40th Street to Stanford Drive, Phoenix City Council, Mayor Terry Goddard, Homeowners, Arizona Biltmore Resort Hotel, 24th Street and Missouri Avenue
87	April 30, 1986	Flood Channel on Hold - Again - Biltmore, Neighbors Register Opposition	x Biltmore, Phoenix City Council, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Reach Four, Runoff, North Phoenix, Salt River, Dreamy Draw, 12th Street, Glendale Avenue, Cudia City Wash, 40th Street Camelback Road, 1972 Flood
88	April 30, 1986	Channel	x Los Angeles, ACDC Advisory Committee, Reach Four, Wrought-Iron Fence, Aesthetic Impact, Tunnel Option, US Corps of Engineers, Friction Evident, Mayor Terry Goddard, Paradise Valley Detention Basin, County Flood Control District, Papago Freeway, Arizona Canal, Skunk Creek, Sun City, East Phoenix
89	May 2, 1986	Phoenix Given 3 Months to Decide on Waterway	x Phoenix, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Army Corps of Engineers, Drainage Way, Arizona Canal, 40th Street, Camelback Road, 75th Avenue, Bell Road, Between 12th and 40th Streets, Arizona Biltmore Resort Hotel, 24th Street and Missouri Avenue, Planned Since late 1960's, Central Phoenix, Storm Drainage, North Phoenix, Glendale, 12th Street to 75th Avenue, Tunnel, Salt River, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Utility Lines, Build Bridges
90	May 00, 1986	Biltmore Developer Fights Reach 4	x Arizona Biltmore Properties, Reach 4, Proposed Extension, Vern Schweigert, Rostland Arizona, Inc., Citizens Against Reach 4, Oppose, Army Corps of Engineers, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Skunk Creek, 75th Avenue, Bell Road, Dreamy Draw, 40th Street, Camelback Road, Arizona Canal, Congress 1965, 12th Street to Cudia City Wash, Flood in 1972

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92	August 15, 1986	Flood Projects get \$12 Million for County	x Maricopa County Flood Control District, Two East Valley Flood Control Projects, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed, Fourth Reach of Roosevelt Water Conservation District Floodway, Dan Sagramoso, Bull Dog Floodway, Apache Junction Dam, Northeast of Mesa, Spook Hill Dam, Signal Butte Floodway, Signal Butte Dam, Pass Mountain Diversion, US Army Corps of Engineers
93	Undated, 00, 19??	Flood Plan Details Are Picked Apart	x US Corps of Engineers, Glendale-Maryvale, South Phoenix, Salt River, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Flood Waters, New River, Ditch Clogging, Maxwell (Orme) Dam, Narrow Concrete Channelizing, 91st Avenue, South Mountains, Gravel Pits and Detention Basins, Bled Out, Repairing Flood Damage to Roads, West Side Farmers, Salt River Project
94	Undated, 00, 19??	Game, Fish Officials Split Over Federal Land Use Fee	x Central Arizona Project
95	Undated, 00, 19??	Three-Part Flood Plan id Proposed	x Curbing Flood Damage, Phoenix Metropolitan Area, U.S. Corps of Engineers, History of Flood Damage, Maricopa County, Future Flood Protection, Northwest Phoenix, Phase "B", System of Dams, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Dreamy Draw, Diversion Channels, Deer Valley, Channel Improvements, Agua Fria, Gila River
96	Undated, 00, 19??	Board Approves Flood Control Project - Plan Aimed at Phoenix Protection	x U.S. Board or Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Phoenix-New River Flood Control Project, Maricopa County, Phase B, Dams, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Dreamy Draw, North, Northwest Phoenix, Diversion Channel, Union Hills Road, Arizona Canal, Channel Improvements, Agua Fria River, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Sen. Carl Hayden, In Washington, Governor Fannin, Congress, Salt River, South Phoenix, Metropolitan Tempe, Bond Issue, Maricopa County Flood Control District
97	Undated, 00, 19??	Supervisors to Set Flood Hearing Date	x Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, \$115 Million County Flood Control Program, John C. Lowry

Phx. Gazette 1-2-66

Lack Of Organization In Flood Aid Claimed

Command Post Need Declared

Lack of communication and coordination during the weekend flood was criticized today by the superintendent of Phoenix Union High School System, whose schools were used to house evacuated families.

Dr. Howard C. Seymour said that although "valiant service was rendered by thousands of people, and in general people were housed, fed and cared for . . . there are some soft spots, and I think we really ought to look at them as a community.

"FOR EXAMPLE, our schools got conflicting information or no information at all, although they were trying to do that which was expected of them.

"While the Red Cross was calling me to say that families would have to be held overnight in South Mountain and Phoenix Union high schools, the principals were calling me to say the National Guard had removed all the families."

He said that no one person or agency, to his knowledge, was solely in charge of coordinating rescue operations, "an absolute necessity in any chain of command.

"IT IS POSSIBLE the mayor or city manager's office should be so designated so instructions for schools could emanate from one point in case of another emergency."

The superintendent said requests for feeding operations should have come to his office instead of to principals or individual schools.

"The request for such services could then have been relayed out; I could have had everyone where they were needed, when they were needed; and much confusion could have been avoided.

"APPARENTLY WE have failed to impress those who work with us in the community on how the schools operate in an emergency such as this kind. This we will attempt to remedy.

"Another illustration is the failure to get needed medical help to our schools. The aged, young children, youngsters sick with measles, were brought in.

"Our nurses worked valiantly, but we had to call on the president of our board, Dr. Trevor Browne, an M.D., to intercede to get someone at Phoenix Union to care for the ill. Here, a procedure of organization may have been helpful.

"THIS RIVERBED flood did give us some opportunity to assess how well the community is able to really take care of these emergency conditions. I think we can learn from this what not to do and what to do and we pledge our personnel and services to do so.

"The school's only interest is making sure it performs even better and in the interest of the total community. After all, these are the community's schools."

'66 Called Year of Decision on Flood Control

By CLYDE A. MURRAY
Maricopa County flood control engineers believe 1966 will be the year residents face up to the fact the desert flood is not a myth.

They believe the floods of the past two weeks will help get their message across: that waters on the New River, Agua Fria River, and other streams need to be better controlled.

THEY HOPE the realization will be expressed in passage of a \$22.6 million countywide flood control bond issue Feb. 8.

If the bond issue passes, it will spring a \$115 million county flood control program expected to be in construction for more than a decade.

If it fails, declares the chief county flood control engineer, John Lowry, "we'll just have to struggle along and do the best we can with the money we have."

"**THE MONEY** we have" comes from tax of a 2-cents per \$100 assessed valuation levied by the Maricopa County Flood Control District, the only flood district in the state that embraces an entire county.

District fiscal advisers estimate adoption of the bond program would mean a tax increase of about 35 cents per month to the average homeowner in the county.

According to Lowry, who also carries the title of general manager of the flood control district, the federal government will add about \$93 million to the county's \$22.6 million over the next 10 years if the bond issue passes.

WHAT THIS means, he explained, is that an average of about \$10 million in U.S. flood control money will flow into the county each year.

But money, says Lowry, is not the primary consideration.

"It's not how much it's

going to cost, but what the benefits will be," he said.

THE COUNTY'S comprehensive flood control program calls for 36 construction projects situated throughout the county.

Already approved by Congress are three major phases: the so-called Phoenix Protection System including four dams and other projects; a levee system for the Salt River in the Tempe area; and the Indian Bend Wash Channel designed to bring waters through Scottsdale into the Salt River at Tempe.

Should the bond issue pass, approval by Congress of the other projects is expected to be little more than a formality.

THE EIGHT projects in the Phoenix protection system would cost about \$22 million and would include channel clearing of the Agua Fria and New rivers and Skunk Creek.

Construction of the New River and Adobe dams would be expected to reduce the flow

BENDIX' MOTHER DIES
LOS ANGELES (AP)—Mrs. Hilda Bendix, 86, mother of the late actor William Bendix died yesterday of injuries suffered in a fall Dec. 8.

in the Agua Fria and an earthen dam and diversion channel on the New River above Carl Pleasant Dam would divert Agua Fria water into the New River, thus protecting wildlife and enhancing recreation opportunities.

Planned for a site 8 miles

northwest of Adobe, the New River Dam would, for one thing, make Peoria less vulnerable to floods, engineers point out.

ALTHOUGH most of it lies in Yavapai County, the Agua Fria watershed is one of the larger drainage areas that affect Maricopa County. It has

long been a source of flood troubles.

Also included in the Phoenix protection program is the proposed Lower Cave Creek Dam. Flood experts say the existing Cave Creek Dam, which was built following the devastating flood of 1921, is outmoded.

Complaints Flood New York Office

NEW YORK (AP) — State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz says his office has received a "virtual avalanche of complaints" about unordered merchandise received during the Christmas season by residents of the New York City metropolitan area.

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Water Retarding Projects In Flood Control Plan

By JACK WILLS

Four retarding structures proposed in the county flood control program adopted in 1963 are designed to prevent such flood damage as was experienced yesterday along the Apache Trail, east of Mesa.

Col. John C. Lowry, of the county flood control district, points out that although Washington has approved Federal funds for the projects, passage of the \$22,679,000 county flood control bond issue in February is necessary to implement the program.

Lowry, who will address the Mesa Chamber of Commerce next Thursday at the Feed Bag restaurant, said the county funds are needed to buy rights-of-way for the retarding structures before the flood control measures can be started.

The Buckhorn-Mesa watershed, part of the county flood control program, calls for four retarding structures estimated to cost \$5,559,900, according to

figures in the 1963 report.

Affected by the Buckhorn-Mesa water shed are the Mesa - Chandler - Gilbert - Apache Junction areas. In its 1963 report, the county flood control district noted this watershed had a history of 33 floods, with the most serious, in 1954, flooding nearly 6,000 acres of highly productive irrigated land.

"Total estimated damage for a flood comparable to the one in 1954 now would be \$1,270,000" states the report. Lowry, while noting he had no estimates yet of yesterday's flood damage, said he did not think it would compare with that of 1954.

As a means of preventing future such floods with consequent loss of property, the flood control program's watershed plan includes 4 floodwater retarding structures and 8.1 miles of floodway.

Designated as Weekes Wash, Apache Junction, Signal Butte, and Spook Hill, the four dams

would range in height from 4 ft. down to 14 ft.

Floodways would be so designed that waters would flow from the highest, yet narrowest Weekes Wash retarding structure to progressively shorter, yet broader structures that would fan out the waters over a broad area and eventually channel them into a debris-settling basin before they empty into the Salt River bed.

The debris basin would be located above the Southern Canal, with waters from the canal going to the Salt River.

The Buckhorn-Mesa watershed is but 1 of 35 similar watersheds included in the county flood control district. Life expectancy of the projects is 50 years. (67)

Lowry, who will be stumping for passage of the flood control bond issues in February, points out that approximately two years will be required to complete the projects after approval of funds.

Flood Control Bond Vote Delayed Month

#4

JAN. 3, 1966

A proposed \$22.7 million county flood control bond election today was postponed one month by the board of supervisors, and a Glendale man was named chief of a citizens' group to spearhead the bond vote, now set for March 8.

W. B. Barkley, a former mayor of Glendale and one-time speaker of the State House of Representatives was selected as chairman of the newly organized Maricopa Citizens' Flood Protection Committee (MCFPC).

L. ALTON RIGGS, chairman of the board of supervisors (which also acts as board of directors of the Maricopa County Flood Control District), said Barkley "is taking on a job of significance."

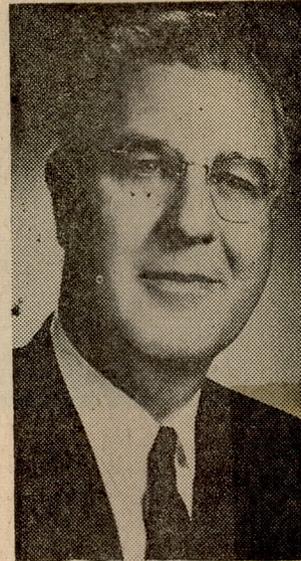
If the bond issue is approved, Riggs added, it will make possi-

ble an additional \$93 million in federal funds to finance the countywide project.

"More important, it should make possible the permanent future elimination of most of the high water damage and personal hardship, resulting from the rain-swollen Gila and Salt rivers," Riggs explained.

BARKLEY SAID that headquarters for the citizens' committee will be established tomorrow in offices at 2933 N. Central, and that he will appoint various subcommittee during the next few days.

He explained that the bond election date was changed and the committee was organized "because we felt that the original Feb. 8 date did not provide sufficient time in which to inform the people of Maricopa County of the serious need for



W. B. BARKLEY

the comprehensive flood control project."

The county's \$22.7 million share of the over-all \$115.6 million flood control program would be used to purchase needed right-of-way, modify certain existing roads and bridges and establish dams, levees, river channel improvements and levies under supervision of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

FLOOD DAMAGE in this county totals more than \$9 million even in an 'average' year," Barkley said.

"Instead of this sum literally and figurately going down the drain, it will be saved. Moreover, the flood control program during the next decade will generate a welcome \$9 million, annually in new construction and hundreds of new jobs," Barkley said.

State Cotton Crop Takes Beating From Heavy Rains

A substantial amount of Arizona's cotton may rot in fields due to the recent rains, state entomologist W. T. Mendenhall reported today.

Despite early optimism on the part of growers, crop damage from rains exceeded all estimates, the entomologist reported.

"We have no figures yet on total loss," he said.

The rains knocked cotton to the ground, made some fields so muddy pickers or equipment couldn't enter them, kept many

immature bolls from opening, thus causing them to rot, and stained much cotton beyond reclamation, Mendenhall said.

The wet weather added to woes of the growers, who this season suffered from the worst pink boll worm blight in Arizona history. For many growers, however, cotton profits reach all-time highs.

"I don't believe the river floodings caused any significant crop damage," Mendenhall added.

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REQUEST GRANTED

1-666

#70

500-Foot River Channel Assured

Gayette

The Maricopa County Flood Control District today offered assurances that riverbed clearance for 40 miles along the Salt and Gila rivers will not exceed 500 feet in width.

The Arizona Game and Fish Department had requested that the 500-foot width be used in the clearance project, rather than a 2,000-foot width proposed by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

CLEARANCE of trees, underbrush and other natural cover for wildlife would be part of a channel-widening portion of the over-all \$115 million county flood control project.

The U.S. Corps of Engineers in several reports suggested a channel clearance of 2,000 feet. The Arizona Game and Fish Department objected to this width because of destruction of natural habitat for wildlife, and on grounds that a 500-foot channel would serve just as well.

JOHN C. LOWRY, chief engineer and general manager of the

flood control district, today said he was preparing a letter for the signature of L. Alton Riggs, chairman of the board of supervisors, which "assures a clearance width within the limits requested by the Game and Fish Department."

He said the letter would be delivered to Riggs tomorrow.

County taxpayers will vote March 8 on a proposed \$22,679,000 bond issue to provide the county's share of the \$115 million project. The federal government would provide the remainder.

Legislature Should Ban Floodway Obstructions

By ROBERT W. GLASGOW
Regional Editor, The Arizona Republic

AN unusually heavy rain concentrated in a particular geographical sector last summer brought the South Platte River raging into the Denver environs, with resultant damage of a considerably greater magnitude than that suffered by the Phoenix area several days ago. The Denver flood was one of those catastrophes that urban dwellers, relying upon the rather short recorded history of floods that is common in much of the West, did not think could happen. And because of this folly much of the damage suffered included structures built on the flood plain. And because of this folly many of these structures, obstructing the flow of water, only exacerbated the unpredictable destructiveness of the flood.

The Denver area is still recovering from this disaster. However, one salutary consequence of this tragedy is that Denver's civic leaders are pressing the current session of the Colorado legislature to give top priority in their deliberations to the passage of a measure that would give local zoning agencies the authority to ban construction in flood plains. As the Denver Post noted in something of an understatement: "The 1965 floods in Colorado showed how desirable such zoning control could be."



GLASGOW

There is a dismal parallel between Colorado's experience and that of Arizona in the recent flood. In the past 15 or 20 years, as Phoenix' growth has skyrocketed, various kinds of structures have arisen in the flood plains here. And perhaps the only force that has prevented even more of this construction has been the reluctance of lending institutions to finance properties that someday would likely suffer flooding.

GENERAL COUNSEL for the Maricopa County Flood Control District thinks that under the existing law the district does have the authority, through ordinance or regulations passed by the Board of Supervisors, to control encroachments in the floodways. Nevertheless, this authority has not been implemented, one very good reason being that the district's authority, if it does exist, is ambiguous. Consequently, the district will go to the legislature seeking revision of existing state laws which thus far have been meaningless in their effect of curbing obstruction of floodways.

What the proposed new legislation seeks to do is revise existing law to permit a flood control district and/or the proper zoning authority to zone areas in primary floodways so that structures, whether commercial or residential, could not be erected if they would create obstructions in the floodway. If the district can't get such complete revision of existing statutes, it is prepared to offer amendments to existing law which would prohibit the encroachment or obstruction of creeks, streams, washes, rivers, arroyos or channels, if such encroachment or obstruction would divert, retard or obstruct the flow of flood waters.

And under the amendment the words "encroachment" or "obstruction" would mean a dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, deposit, pile, abutment, projection, excavation, bridge, conduit, culvert, building, structure, wire, fence, rock, gravel, refuse or any other analogous structure. This definition

gives some idea of the variety of obstructions that currently exist. Many obstructions that would not now exist if Maricopa County and the State of Arizona had been willing to face up to this critical urban problem as recently as fifteen years ago.

VIOLATORS WOULD be guilty of a misdemeanor, but in addition the state, counties, and municipal corporations would have the power to prosecute, enjoin or abate any person from violating or continuing to violate the law. The amendments would not apply, however, to the construction of storage dams for watering livestock or for the prevention of soil erosion. Nor would the amendments affect existing structures. In short, it is merely a beginning, albeit a late one.

It may come as a surprise to most citizens that substantially the same measure was introduced at the last session of the legislature, but it got nowhere. Much opposition came from ranchers who feared they would be unable to water their stock. It is hoped that their exemption under the proposed new legislation will remove this opposition. The measure was also opposed by the city of Tempe, largely on the basis of fears that the legislation would prohibit construction in that community's downtown. These fears might be justified if the proposed legislation applied to the flood plain, that area delineated by a great recorded flood such as that of 1891. However, it very specifically applies only to the primary floodway.

And the primary floodway, which would be designated by the supervisors if the proposed legislation is passed, would substantially follow the lines of the area recently flooded.

But even with the specific opposition of the ranchers and the city of Tempe, the more profound obstruction to the legislation was the inability of many legislators to see its application to a desert area such as this. Many conceded it was pretty good for a place such as Cincinnati. But for the desert? Somebody must be kidding.

ONE MIGHT HOPE that events of the past several days have amply demonstrated that there's nothing fanciful about a flood on the Salt River. A further hope, of course, is that we won't have another or worse flood before spring. For as brief as our recorded flood history is, we do know that the 1891 flood was one of three or four times the magnitude of that just experienced, and would have been truly catastrophic if impeded by such obstructions as now exist in the primary floodway. So while this recent experience is still vivid, this is the time for the public to let its legislators know that it considers the legislation proposed by the flood control district a prime necessity.

Potomac Fever

By JACK WILSON

Gemini 6 and 7 had a pretty good rendezvous in space. But there are still those who prefer the old-fashioned kind on a park bench.

The astronauts had only one real complaint when they got together in space—nobody remembered to bring a deck of cards.

Flight officials were worried when Frank Borman sneezed. They recommended a cold capsule. He said that's what started the whole thing.

More About Damage Estimated by Guess and by Golly

(Continued from Page 1-B)
cularly concerning past floods and damages.

In studying the flood problem, which it terms "serious," along Dreamy Draw, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River and the Aqua Fria River, the Corps of Engineers came up with a formula for estimating damages.

Understanding this formula can be as difficult for the layman as using it to arrive at a reasonably accurate figure to justify a flood control project.

IN THE OTHER, smaller phases of the project studied by the Soil Conservation Service, estimated damages are considered more accurate because of that agency's closer, more constant relationship with the property owners, mostly farmers, ranchers and rural homeowners and businessmen.

For the Corps of Engineers, however, determining damages was more difficult. Monetary estimates are incomplete and records are scanty.

There are accurate estimates of amounts of water carried by some channels, along with estimates of property values.

FOR EXAMPLE, the corps uses a Soil Conservation Service report on the 1943 flood along the New River, listing a peak discharge of 8,300 cubic feet of water per second and flood damages of \$47,500, at 1943 prices and development.

The corps thus estimates that a similar flood in 1963 would have caused damages of \$590,000.

The more than tenfold increase is attributed to new, urban type development along the banks of the New River and the Agua Fria at Peoria and Avondale, the increase in farming, plus a consideration of all potential damages.

POTENTIAL is a key word in flood damage estimates because it includes the frequency and type of floods.

The Corps of Engineers estimates damages which would be caused by "standard project floods," which it describes as:

"An estimated or hypothetical flood that might be expected from the most severe combination of meteorological and hydrological conditions that would be considered reasonably characteristic of the geographical region involved."

FLOOD frequency is the estimated number of times a certain flow would be equaled or exceeded in 100 years. This

is an estimate to provide planners a figure to work with, not to predict floods.

According to Ohsiek, "100-year" floods have struck other parts of the nation at two- and five-year intervals.

The Corps of Engineers estimates the property value of Cave Creek's overflow area at \$904,500,000, including residential, commercial, governmental (roads), utilities, industrial and agricultural land, all at 1963 prices.

Included are highways and streets which would be susceptible to flood damage.

OF THIS property, the corps estimates a total damage of \$110,250,000 if an uncontrolled, standard project flood were to hit Cave Creek. Lesser floods, which come more often, would take their toll also, thereby increasing the estimated damage.

All of these figures are based on the present flood control conditions, without the proposed project which will be voted on March 8.

The corps' study, which Congress has approved without providing funds, indicates, without directly saying so, that damage estimates include benefits the county is not now receiving since it doesn't have flood control.

WITHIN the protected area (by the flood control project) "average annual damages prevented are estimated at about \$7,750,000, which is about 89 per cent of the total annual potential damage," says a corps report.

By the same token, damages prevented in the other four phases of the project make up the rest of the estimated \$9 million annual damages suffered by the county.

Ohsiek stressed that the \$9 million figure is an average. "No one can predict floods with accuracy," he said.

Damages of \$1 million might be sustained for five consecutive years before a \$20 million flood strikes.

POTENTIAL, again, becomes the key word as population in the county increases and more area is developed. Development increases runoff. Rooftops and streets shed water that normally is absorbed, thereby increasing the amount that enters storm drains or merely stands, seeping into homes, deteriorating pavement or damaging yards and personal property.

Development thus increases the potential benefits from a flood control project, at the same time pushing upward the average annual damages by increasing property values and holding or shedding uncontrolled water.

OTHER estimates of dam-

age, many which do not require a flood, include time lost and inconvenience caused by roads being washed out or made impassable.

"How do you arrive at a figure for a man's time?" Ohsiek said.

The flood control project would not be an answer in itself to the county's problems. It would provide channels to carry off water to prevent damage. Individual communities such as Glendale, which suffers after heavy rains, would have to provide their own storm drains to reach flood control canals.

THE CITY of Glendale is

studying a storm drainage system now, but it must remain in the planning stage until the county decides whether to pass the flood control project.

"We can't do anything about storm drains until we see where the flood control channels will be," said V. J. Petri, Glendale director of public works.

In the meantime, the Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District and other agencies are keeping an eye on "damages," seeking them out whenever possible.

When a flood hits, a survey team from the corps' district

office in Los Angeles is called in to estimate damages. The team interviews city, county and federal agencies involved, irrigation districts, utilities and almost anyone with a reputable estimate.

THE SOIL Conservation Service, farm bureaus, county agents and farmers contribute their estimates, and the county flood control district tries to weld the information into a plan to prevent future damages.

Ohsiek also points out that the average \$9 million figure could well have been met in the past without anyone knowing it, since the damages are estimated on recorded infor-

mation and on that comuted from available data.

"We know there is a lot of damage that is never reported," he says. "Many farmers have no idea of how much crop damage they had last year and how many migrant workers put out of jobs because of floods leave the county for other areas. It's difficult to guess how much money is involved."

But there seems little doubt that guessing is a major fault in estimates of Maricopa County flood damage.

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Facts Spelled Out On \$115 Million Flood Control Plan

Maricopa County Flood Control District officials today spelled out facts covering 29 projects of a proposed comprehensive program, with a price tag of \$115 million.

Citizens will vote March 8 on a \$22.7 million bond issue to finance the county's share of the total cost.

The remaining \$92.3 million would be paid by agencies of the federal government, including the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Federal authorities have approved the 29-project program which would require an estimated 10 years to complete. However, Congress must still approve and appropriate the money.

Approval of seven other flood-curb jobs included in the original proposed program has been deferred, pending further study.

The approved projects, numbered to correspond with encircled numerals on the accompanying map, with the total project cost and the county's share (in parenthesis), include:

1 and 25—Gila-Salt River channel clearance and levees—Construction of levees in the Tempe vicinity and channel clearance, 500 feet wide, from Granite Reef to Gillespie dams. U.S. engineers are making additional studies between Granite Reef Dam and 51st Avenue to determine feasibility of providing a concrete-lined channel to handle controlled discharge of water from planned Orme Dam, and also between 91st Avenue and Gillespie to determine proper allocation of costs. Tempe area levees are part of the approved project, and engineers are considering recommended increase of levee protection to include areas east of Tempe Buttes and south of Salt River; also areas west of buttes, south of river, west of Southern Pacific railroad and north of the Salt. Total cost, \$34,190,000 (county's share, \$2,929,000).

Indian Bend Channel Explained

2—Lower Indian Bend channel—Concrete-lined channel, extending 7 miles from Arizona Canal to Salt River, to provide flood protection for Scottsdale, east Phoenix and north Tempe. Channel would be 170 feet wide at the top, 23 to 26 feet deep, and flanked by service roads. Designed to accommodate floodwater flow at rate of 40,000 cubic feet per second. \$9,020,000 (\$1,725,000).

3—Channel development on Agua Fria and New Rivers and Skunk Creek—Channel improvements for Skunk Creek from junction of proposed Union Hills diversion channel, down New and Agua Fria rivers. The project, coordinated with planned upstream dams, would protect sections of north and west Phoenix, Deer Valley, Peoria, Sun City, Avondale and areas of three streams involved. \$25,150,000 (\$250,000).

4 and 6—North Phoenix Mountains channel and Arizona Canal diversion—Construction of flood channel north of and parallel to Arizona Canal, to intercept and safely carry flood waters westward. Bottom width of channel, extending from 12th Street to junction with Skunk Creek, would vary from 50 to 220 feet, with depth from 8 to 20 feet. Increased channel

capacity, from 1,500 to 18,500 cubic feet per second, would, it is hoped, protect all of north Phoenix (including part of Sunnyslope), west Phoenix, Glendale and Maryvale. \$14,744,000 (\$3,344,000).

5—Dreamy Draw Dam and channel—Recommended site is just south of Shea Boulevard and 1 mile east of 16th Street. Earthfill dam, 480 feet long, would have un-gated outlet consisting of 36-inch reinforced concrete conduit. Spillway, 275 feet wide, would be anchored in rock. Proposed project calls for construction of two dikes on west side of structure. Designed to prevent flow of floodwaters into populated areas of Phoenix southwest of Squaw Peak. \$450,000 (\$150,000).

6—New River Dam—Construction site located between two hills about 8 miles upstream from junction of New River and Skunk Creek. Dam, 2,700 feet long and 80 feet high, would be equipped with un-gated outlet (6 feet in diameter), which would release maximum water flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second. The structure, with elevation of 1,458 feet, is designed to protect Peoria, Avondale and areas bordering Agua Fria and New Rivers. \$4,420,000 (\$2,900,000).

8—Adobe Dam—Earthfill dam, 3,800 long and 76 feet high, to be built on tributary of Skunk Creek about 7 miles north of Bell Road and 1 mile west of Black Canyon Highway. Un-gated outlet, 8 feet in diameter, would release water at rate of 2,000 cubic feet per second. Dam would hold back incoming floodwaters to protect west Phoenix, Peoria, Avondale and areas bordering Skunk Creek, New and Agua Fria Rivers. \$4,632,000 (\$832,000).

Lower Cave Creek Dam, Channel

9—Lower Cave Creek Dam and channel—Site of earthfill dam, 2,100 long and 120 feet high, is 2 miles south of existing creek dam. Plans call for construction of dikes on east and west sides of project, 8,600 and 3,500 feet long, respectively. Channel would extend from dam to proposed Union Hills Diversion Channel. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Sunnyslope and northwest Phoenix. \$6,695,000 (\$871,000).

10—Union Hills Diversion Channel—Plans call for concrete-lined channel 9 3/4 miles long, with bottom width varying from 15 feet near 40th Street to 60 feet near 43rd Avenue, and depth of 10 to 18 feet. Also planned is relocation of a quarter-mile stretch of Union Hills Drive and construction of bridges on 32nd Street, Union Hills Drive, Cave Creek Road, Seventh Street, 19th Avenue, Black Canyon Highway and 35th Avenue. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Moon Valley and northwest Phoenix. \$7,700,000 (\$500,000).

11—West Phoenix-South Mountain Floodways—System of floodways designed to divert high water from Glendale, Maryvale, west Phoenix, Tolleson and portions of the county south and west of Glendale to Agua Fria River, and sections of south Phoenix between South Mountains and the Salt River. South Mountain project site parallels Highline Canal from 48th Street to 59th Avenue; other phases of project still under study. \$14,461,000 (\$1,988,000).

12—Casandro Wash Dam—Site of earthfill structure, 460 feet

long and 24 feet high, is on Casandro Wash, 1,500 feet downstream from Country Club Road. Purpose is to protect City of Wickenburg. All construction and right of way costs, estimated at \$60,000, would be paid by the county.

13—Sunset and Sunny Cove Dams, both earthfill, would be built 3,500 feet west of Santa Fe railroad tracks at Wickenburg and one mile southwest of the tracks, respectively. Total cost of structures, designed for protection of south and southwestern sections of Wickenburg, is estimated at \$79,000, all to come from county funds.

14—Buckhorn-Mesa watershed structures—Three floodwater retaining projects, connected by floodways, planned to extend 10 miles north and northwest from Apache Trail northeast of Apache Junction to a point north of Spook Hill Butte. Water would be discharged through a four-mile floodway to the Salt River. Designed to protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field, Chandler and portions of the Pima Indian Reservation. \$5,988,000 (\$2,974,000).

15—Bender and Sand Tank Washes—Proposed improvement of washes, located 200 yards apart east of Gila Bend, are designed to protect eastern sections of Gila Bend, Gillespie Canal, Southern Pacific railroad and Arizona Highway 80. The siphon on Bender Wash would be rebuilt to match existing Sand Tank facility. Plans call for construction of dikes and improvement of channels between canal, railroad and highway embankments extending to Gila River. \$166,000 (\$152,000).

Gilbert, Williams-Chandler Section

16 and 18—Apache Junction-Gilbert and Williams-Chandler structures—Combined projects designed to protect southeast Maricopa County, including Chandler, General Motors proving ground, Williams Air Force Base, Rittenhouse and the eastern section of Gila Indian Reservation. Three water-retarding structures would be built in Pinal County east of Vineyard Road, extending nine miles from Baseline Road to a point adjacent to Ocotillo Road. An eight-mile floodway would carry controlled discharge of water southwest and then west to a floodway along the east side of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal. The floodway parallel to the canal would extend from Highways 60, 70 and 80 to the Gila Reservation and south through the reservation to the Gila River. Extension of the floodway north to Brown Road also is planned. \$8,673,000 (\$1,132,000).

17—Mesa, Chandler and Gilbert floodways—Construction sites extend between Guadalupe and Elliot roads (near Arizona Highway 87) to Canal Drive, and along Pecos Road between the same approximate limits. Projects designed to protect Chandler, west Chandler, sections of Maricopa County east and south of Salt River Mountains and the Gila Indian Reservation. \$3 million (\$800,000).

19—Buckeye structures—Proposed project consists of two floodwater retarding structures, connected by a floodway, extending 14 miles west to Dean Road. Construction site is north of Yuma Road. Major floodway would release controlled quantities of floodwater west to Hassayampa River. Designed

to protect Buckeye, Palo Verde and the area between retarding structures and Gila River \$3,762,000 (\$776,000).

20—North Phoenix Mountains channel (phase 2)—Plans call for deepening of Arizona Canal from Echo Canyon inlet (at 38th Street) to Cross-Cut Canal (at 48th Street) to divert floodwater eastward to Old Cross-Cut Canal for orderly delivery to Salt River. \$3,326,000 (\$966,000).

21—Sols Wash channel—Planned improvements, covering 8,800 feet of Sols Wash from Hassayampa River to junction with Flying E Wash, and an additional 1,800 feet upstream on Flying E, would protect north and west sections of Wickenburg, the Santa Fe railroad and the domestic water supply at Wickenburg. Also planned is a 60-foot pilot channel on the Hassayampa. (Cost estimate of the proposed projects has not yet been made).

22—Powder House Wash Dam—designed to protect eastern sections of Wickenburg and approaches to U.S. Highway 60-70. Earthfill dam, 450 feet long and 35 feet high, would be built on Powder House Wash about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Wickenburg and above the Hassayampa River. \$132,000 (\$50,000).

23—Cave Creek Town dike—Construction site is along a wash one-half mile east of Cave Creek. Designed to protect town of Cave Creek. \$15,000 (\$3,000).

26—Old Cave Creek Dam—Plans provide for improvements on existing facility (built in 1923) to create additional protection for inhabited area below the dam. Work would include construction of new spillway and diking of existing natural spillway. \$156,000 (\$65,000).

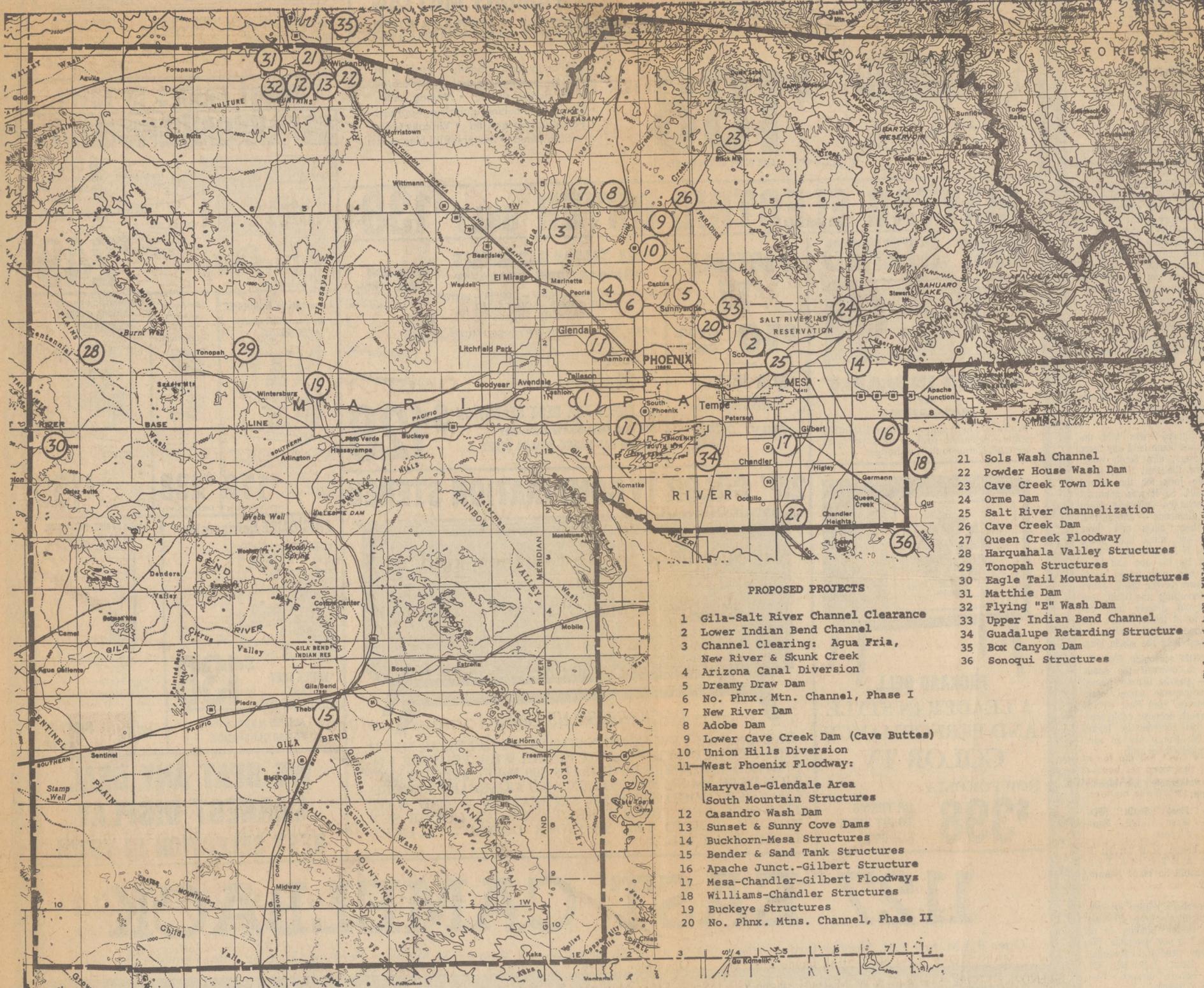
Queen Creek Floodway Project

27—Queen Creek Floodway—Project is planned to start at the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal at the north end of Gila Indian Reservation, and extend southwest to Gila River. Engineers term proposed job "essential" to Williams-Chandler projects and the Sonoqui Watershed. Designed to protect the southern section of Maricopa County and Gila Reservation. \$1,800,000 (\$920,000).

28—Harquahala Valley structures—Construction of diversion channel from Burnt Mountain south Centennial Wash is proposed to protect heavily cultivated farm areas. Two water retarding structures and floodway also planned. \$4,170,000 (\$400,000).

36—Sonoqui Structures—Proposed project includes series of water-retarding structures and floodways on north side of Santan Mountains. Would protect Chandler Heights, southeast Maricopa County and Gila Indian Reservation. \$3,573,000 (\$895,000).

The seven originally proposed projects (Nos. 29 through 35 on map), which await further study, include Tonopah structures, Eagle Tail Mountain structures, Matthie Dam, Flying E Wash Dam, Upper Indian Bend Channel, Guadalupe Retarding Structures and Box Canyon Dam.



- PROPOSED PROJECTS**
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 - 34 Guadalupe Retarding Structure
 - 35 Box Canyon Dam
 - 36 Sonoqui Structures

Facts Spelled Out On \$115 Million Flood Control Plan

Maricopa County Flood Control District officials today spelled out facts covering 29 projects of a proposed comprehensive program, with a price tag of \$115 million.

Citizens will vote March 8 on a \$22.7 million bond issue to finance the county's share of the total cost.

The remaining \$92.3 million would be paid by agencies of the federal government, including the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Federal authorities have approved the 29-project program which would require an estimated 10 years to complete. However, Congress must still approve and appropriate the money.

Approval of seven other flood-curb jobs included in the original proposed program has been deferred, pending further study.

The approved projects, numbered to correspond with encircled numerals on the accompanying map, with the total project cost and the county's share (in parenthesis), include:

1 and 25—Gila-Salt River channel clearance and levees—Construction of levees in the Tempe vicinity and channel clearance, 500 feet wide, from Granite Reef to Gillespie dams. U.S. engineers are making additional studies between Granite Reef Dam and 51st Avenue to determine feasibility of providing a concrete-lined channel to handle controlled discharge of water from planned Orme Dam, and also between 91st Avenue and Gillespie to determine proper allocation of costs. Tempe area levees are part of the approved project, and engineers are considering recommended increase of levee protection to include areas east of Tempe Buttes and south of Salt River; also areas west of buttes, south of river, west of Southern Pacific railroad and north of the Salt. Total cost, \$34,190,000 (county's share, \$2,929,000).

Indian Bend Channel Explained

2—Lower Indian Bend channel—Concrete-lined channel, extending 7 miles from Arizona Canal to Salt River, to provide flood protection for Scottsdale, east Phoenix and north Tempe. Channel would be 170 feet wide at the top, 23 to 26 feet deep, and flanked by service roads. Designed to accommodate floodwater flow at rate of 40,000 cubic feet per second. \$9,020,000 (\$1,725,000).

3—Channel development on Agua Fria and New Rivers and Skunk Creek—Channel improvements for Skunk Creek from junction of proposed Union Hills diversion channel, down New and Agua Fria rivers. The project, coordinated with planned upstream dams, would protect sections of north and west Phoenix, Deer Valley, Peoria, Sun City, Avondale and areas of three streams involved. \$25,150,000 (\$250,000).

4 and 6—North Phoenix Mountains channel and Arizona Canal diversion—Construction of flood channel north of and parallel to Arizona Canal, to intercept and safely carry flood waters westward. Bottom width of channel, extending from 12th Street to junction with Skunk Creek, would vary from 50 to 220 feet, with depth from 8 to 20 feet. Increased channel

capacity, from 1,500 to 18,500 cubic feet per second, would, it is hoped, protect all of north Phoenix (including part of Sunnyslope), west Phoenix, Glendale and Maryvale. \$14,744,000 (\$3,344,000).

5—Dreamy Draw Dam and channel—Recommended site is just south of Shea Boulevard and 1 mile east of 16th Street. Earthfill dam, 480 feet long, would have un-gated outlet consisting of 36-inch reinforced concrete conduit. Spillway, 275 feet wide, would be anchored in rock. Proposed project calls for construction of two dikes on west side of structure. Designed to prevent flow of floodwaters into populated areas of Phoenix southwest of Squaw Peak. \$450,000 (\$150,000).

6—New River Dam—Construction site located between two hills about 8 miles upstream from junction of New River and Skunk Creek. Dam, 2,700 feet long and 80 feet high, would be equipped with un-gated outlet (6 feet in diameter), which would release maximum water flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second. The structure, with elevation of 1,458 feet, is designed to protect Peoria, Avondale and areas bordering Agua Fria and New Rivers. \$4,420,000 (\$2,900,000).

8—Adobe Dam—Earthfill dam, 3,800 long and 76 feet high, to be built on tributary of Skunk Creek about 7 miles north of Bell Road and 1 mile west of Black Canyon Highway. Un-gated outlet, 8 feet in diameter, would release water at rate of 2,000 cubic feet per second. Dam would hold back incoming floodwaters to protect west Phoenix, Peoria, Avondale and areas bordering Skunk Creek, New and Agua Fria Rivers. \$4,632,000 (\$832,000).

Lower Cave Creek Dam, Channel

9—Lower Cave Creek Dam and channel—Site of earthfill dam, 2,100 long and 120 feet high, is 2 miles south of existing creek dam. Plans call for construction of dikes on east and west sides of project, 8,600 and 3,500 feet long, respectively. Channel would extend from dam to proposed Union Hills Diversion Channel. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Sunnyslope and northwest Phoenix. \$6,695,000 (\$371,000).

10—Union Hills Diversion Channel—Plans call for concrete-lined channel 9¼ miles long, with bottom width varying from 15 feet near 40th Street to 60 feet near 43rd Avenue, and depth of 10 to 18 feet. Also planned is relocation of a quarter-mile stretch of Union Hills Drive and construction of bridges on 32nd Street, Union Hills Drive, Cave Creek Road, Seventh Street, 19th Avenue, Black Canyon Highway and 35th Avenue. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Moon Valley and northwest Phoenix. \$7,700,000 (\$500,000).

11—West Phoenix-South Mountain Floodways—System of floodways designed to divert high water from Glendale, Maryvale, west Phoenix, Tolleson and portions of the county south and west of Glendale to Agua Fria River, and sections of south Phoenix between South Mountains and the Salt River. South Mountain project site parallels Highline Canal from 48th Street to 59th Avenue; other phases of project still under study. \$14,461,000 (\$1,988,000).

12—Casandro Wash Dam—Site of earthfill structure, 460 feet

long and 24 feet high, is on Casandro Wash, 1,500 feet downstream from Country Club Road. Purpose is to protect City of Wickenburg. All construction and right of way costs, estimated at \$60,000, would be paid by the county.

13—Sunset and Sunny Cove Dams, both earthfill, would be built 3,500 feet west of Santa Fe railroad tracks at Wickenburg and one mile southwest of the tracks, respectively. Total cost of structures, designed for protection of south and southwestern sections of Wickenburg, is estimated at \$79,000, all to come from county funds.

14—Buckhorn-Mesa watershed structures—Three floodwater retarding projects, connected by floodways, planned to extend 10 miles north and northwest from Apache Trail northeast of Apache Junction to a point north of Spook Hill Butte. Water would be discharged through a four-mile floodway to the Salt River. Designed to protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field, Chandler and portions of the Pima Indian Reservation. \$5,988,000 (\$2,974,000).

15—Bender and Sand Tank Washes—Proposed improvement of washes, located 200 yards apart east of Gila Bend, are designed to protect eastern sections of Gila Bend, Gillespie Canal, Southern Pacific railroad and Arizona Highway 80. The siphon on Bender Wash would be rebuilt to match existing Sand Tank facility. Plans call for construction of dikes and improvement of channels between canal, railroad and highway embankments extending to Gila River. \$166,000 (\$152,000).

Gilbert, Williams-Chandler Section

16 and 18—Apache Junction-Gilbert and Williams-Chandler structures—Combined projects designed to protect southeast Maricopa County, including Chandler, General Motors proving ground, Williams Air Force Base, Rittenhouse and the eastern section of Gila Indian Reservation. Three water-retarding structures would be built in Pinal County east of Vineyard Road, extending nine miles from Baseline Road to a point adjacent to Ocotillo Road. An eight-mile floodway would carry controlled discharge of water southwest and then west to a floodway along the east side of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal. The floodway parallel to the canal would extend from Highways 60, 70 and 80 to the Gila Reservation and south through the reservation to the Gila River. Extension of the floodway north to Brown Road also is planned. \$8,673,000 (\$1,132,000).

17—Mesa, Chandler and Gilbert floodways—Construction sites extend between Guadalupe and Elliot roads (near Arizona Highway 87) to Canal Drive, and along Pecos Road between the same approximate limits. Projects designed to protect Chandler, west Chandler, sections of Maricopa County east and south of Salt River Mountains and the Gila Indian Reservation. \$3 million (\$800,000).

19—Buckeye structures—Proposed project consists of two floodwater retarding structures, connected by a floodway, extending 14 miles west to Dean Road. Construction site is north of Yuma Road. Major floodway would release controlled quantities of floodwater west to Hassayampa River. Designed

to protect Buckeye, Palo Verde and the area between retarding structures and Gila River \$3,762,000 (\$776,000).

20—North Phoenix Mountains channel (phase 2)—Plans call for deepening of Arizona Canal from Echo Canyon inlet (at 38th Street) to Cross-Cut Canal (at 48th Street) to divert floodwater eastward to Old Cross-Cut Canal for orderly delivery to Salt River. \$3,326,000 (\$966,000).

21—Sols Wash channel—Planned improvements, covering 8,800 feet of Sols Wash from Hassayampa River to junction with Flying E Wash, and an additional 1,800 feet upstream on Flying E, would protect north and west sections of Wickenburg, the Santa Fe railroad and the domestic water supply at Wickenburg. Also planned is a 60-foot pilot channel on the Hassayampa. (Cost estimate of the proposed projects has not yet been made).

22—Powder House Wash Dam—designed to protect eastern sections of Wickenburg and approaches to U.S. Highway 60-70. Earthfill dam, 450 feet long and 35 feet high, would be built on Powder House Wash about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Wickenburg and above the Hassayampa River. \$132,000 (\$50,000).

23—Cave Creek Town dike—Construction site is along a wash one-half mile east of Cave Creek. Designed to protect town of Cave Creek. \$15,000 (\$3,000).

26—Old Cave Creek Dam—Plans provide for improvements on existing facility (built in 1923) to create additional protection for inhabited area below the dam. Work would include construction of new spillway and diking of existing natural spillway. \$156,000 (\$65,000).

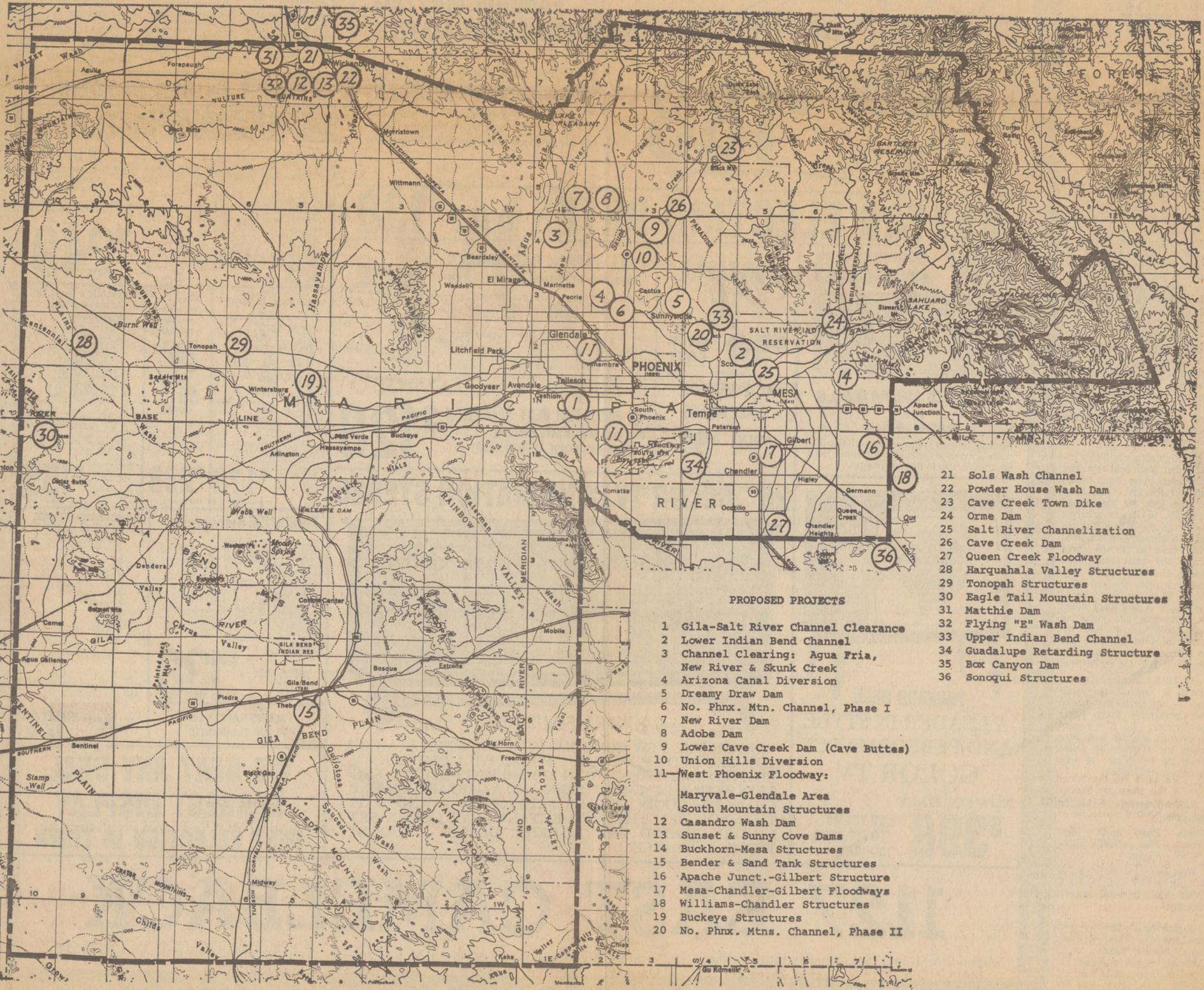
Queen Creek Floodway Project

27—Queen Creek Floodway—Project is planned to start at the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal at the north end of Gila Indian Reservation, and extend southwest to Gila River. Engineers term proposed job "essential" to Williams-Chandler projects and the Sonoqui Watershed. Designed to protect the southern section of Maricopa County and Gila Reservation. \$1,800,000 (\$920,000).

28—Harquahala Valley structures—Construction of diversion channel from Burnt Mountain south Centennial Wash is proposed to protect heavily cultivated farm areas. Two water retarding structures and floodway also planned. \$4,170,000 (\$400,000).

36—Sonoqui Structures—Proposed project includes series of water-retarding structures and floodways on north side of Santan Mountains. Would protect Chandler Heights, southeast Maricopa County and Gila Indian Reservation. \$3,573,000 (\$895,000).

The seven originally proposed projects (Nos. 29 through 35 on map), which await further study, include Tonopah structures, Eagle Tail Mountain structures, Matthie Dam, Flying E Wash Dam, Upper Indian Bend Channel, Guadalupe Retarding Structures and Box Canyon Dam.



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Project Better Prepared Now to Meet Flood Conditions

Two weeks ago, the normally dry Salt River ran 1½ miles wide in the Valley. The flood threat and the actuality created consternation and havoc. This is the first of a series employing retrospect to develop foresight.

By ALBERT J. SITTER

WITH THE HINDSIGHT provided by the New Year weekend flood, the Salt River Project will be better prepared for future emergencies, according to general manager R. J. McMullin.

What Did We Learn?

He indicated, however, that this recently acquired knowledge will provide little help to prevent another flood if the same chain of circumstances should recur. The flood was triggered, he said, by unpredicted warm rain melting deep snow high in the mountains. The runoff was more than the project's six near-full lakes could hold.

McMullin said that more advanced weather forecasts "would have improved our assessment of the situation."

Had SRP known in advance that the rain would

fall when and where it did, he explained, releases into the normally dry Salt River bed in the Valley would have begun much earlier.

"OF COURSE we knew there was a terrific amount of snow up there and that it could convert into awful lot of water. What we didn't know was that it was going to rain," McMullin explained.

"The late December snow pack was heavy, but it was not exceptionally heavy. It was much deeper in 1949 when it produced hardly any runoff."

This time, however, the heavy December snow-pack found Project reservoirs already at near capacity from an unusually wet spring and fall.

Although the existence of the snow itself was not believed a hazard, McMullin said, he conceded that a complete survey of snow and soil moisture conditions "would have helped."

THE SRP, in cooperation with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the U.S. Weather Bureau, conducts such surveys on a twice-monthly basis. But the first of the winter isn't made until mid-January. Such a survey in mid-December before the flood

might have put Project officials more on their toes.

"Critics who insist that the project should have released water sooner," McMullin said, "would have been doubly critical if, on the basis of a guess, we had released substantial quantities of water the week before Christmas and later found it was unnecessary."

"Our primary function is water storage. But in the public interest we try to carry out a flood control responsibility. Never has a single dollar of public funds gone into these dams to improve their flood control capacity."

WATER now stored in the reservoirs, he added, is sufficient to assure shareholders their full allotment of three acre-feet per acre of land annually for the next five years, even if each is an especially low water yield year.

Other areas of possible improvement for the

(Continued on Page 5-B, Col. 5)

Army Republic

1-16-66

More About

Project's Plans for Floods

(Continued from Page 1)
SRP under emergency conditions, as described by the general manager, include:

—"Tighter liaison with other agencies, including Civil Defense and the Army Corps of Engineers.

—"Removal of electric power lines from the river bed.

—"Consolidation of information sources for news media.

—"More extensive use of helicopters for emergency work and observation."

To prepare itself for future contacts with the press, radio and television, the

SRP last week opened a new communications center in its community relations building at 313 N. Third Ave.

The project, whose electric power division reported \$70,000 damage by the flood, will eliminate line towers which had been anchored within the river channel.

Six of these, McMullin said, were washed out by the flood.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Flood Control Rates Big 'Yes' Vote

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Some interesting suggestions regarding flood control in Maricopa County have appeared recently in your letters to the editor. Some were well meaning but impractical, others had merit but were limited in scope.

It might be helpful to review the background of how the countywide flood control program—to be put before the county electorate March 8—assumed its present form.

In 1959, after two years of study and deliberation, a group of local public-spirited citizens asked the State Legislature to enact legislation enabling counties to establish flood control districts.

The procedure to be followed by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors was spelled out by the Legislature. Provision was made for the establishment



of a citizen's advisory board—consisting of five Maricopa residents, plus a chief engineer and general manager representing the flood control district.

The engineering staff was directed to make an extensive survey of flood control in the district to determine: (a) what facilities already existed, (b) what facilities should be acquired, (c) what new projects were recommended, (d) what the cost benefit would be, and (e) what the feasibility of the projects would be.

FOUR YEARS OF intensive study followed. Then on Nov. 20, 1963, the Board of Supervisors approved a flood control plan developed through the combined efforts of flood control personnel and other qualified engineers, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, three highly regarded local engineering firms, various soil conservation districts and irrigation districts in the county, and interested individuals and civic organizations throughout the county.

More than 100 persons attended the Nov. 20, 1963, hearing at which the Board of Supervisors adopted the master plan which now, after two years of additional refinement, comes before the electorate March 8.

The group included representatives of the county's cities and towns, engineers, private interests and government agencies. Feeling was virtually unanimous—that a sound, sensible flood control plan had been fashioned, one that would eliminate once and for all time the constant threat of ravaging floodwaters here in Maricopa County.

THE FEDERAL government for many years now has recognized that the costs of comprehensive flood protection are so large they cannot be borne by a local community. Therefore, assuming an affirmative vote on March 8, the federal government will provide \$93 million in funds needed to build the dikes, dams, channels and levees involved in the countywide program of flood control.

Thus, the county's share of this \$115 million program will amount to only \$22.7 million—needed for acquiring rights of way and maintaining the various flood control structures built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service. Cost to the average homeowner will be less than 1½ cents per day, a bargain indeed!

I write this letter, however, not to stress the economy of this master flood control plan but rather to emphasize that it is the result of 10 years of careful study, survey and research by a host of competent agencies and engineering firms. The year-end floods that resulted in millions of dollars of damage and immeasurable personal hardships point up the need of a resounding 'Yes' vote on March 8.

PERRY PETERS

'Yes' Vote Asked
For Flood Control

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

The dams on the Salt River and the Verde River were built and paid for by the farmers in the Valley as reservoirs to hold the water so that this Valley could grow to be the prosperous and successful place to live that it is.

Over these many years we have enjoyed through the excess reservoir capacity a tremendous amount of flood control without cost to us, but when the runoff is excessive, we have no flood control system to protect this Valley.

RATHER THAN harm the Valley, the Salt River Project reservoir saved us from a most disastrous flood. If the 200,000 cubic feet a second of water that was coming into the reservoirs had been coming down the river instead of the 79,000 feet that was being released from the reservoirs, the damages would have been many times greater.

The first substantial flood control project ever proposed for this Valley will be presented to the voters on March 8 of this year. Many hours of work have gone into the plans and proposals for this project. Lots of hours of work in Washington in presenting it to Congress have been given by residents of your community.

APPROXIMATELY four-fifths of the project will be paid for by the federal government, the same as such works have been paid for around Tucson, the Painted Rock Dam to protect Yuma, and the many flood control projects of which we are familiar in the State of California.

I hope the people will vote for this project on March 8 so that we can prevent an even worse catastrophe than we have been going through since New Year's Eve. The reservoirs of the Salt and Verde have done a great job for us over the past, but they need help as there are times when they cannot do the whole job for us.

DICK SEARLES,
Scottsdale

The Phoenix Gazette

Eugene C. Pulliam, Publisher

"Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty"

II Corinthians 3:17

PAGE 6

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1966

The Case For Flood Control

The proposed Maricopa County flood control program is a wide-ranging one which would go far toward alleviating the kind of flood damage to which homes, businesses, streets and the like in this county are most prone.

Whole sections of Scottsdale, Maryvale, Sunnyslope and numerous other areas would be protected from flood damage which, as things are now, may be expected almost any year. Such damage is an absolute certainty in one or more of these neighborhoods at some time during a period of, say, 10 years unless a comprehensive flood control program is put into effect.

So great are the arguments in favor of a flood control program, so numerous are the points it properly covers, that it would be tragic if doubt were thrown upon it by misguided efforts to picture it as covering every imaginable contingency. No program in the power of man to devise could do that.

The people are intelligent enough to buy the flood control plan, to vote for it, if it is properly and clearly presented, for it is on the whole a good program. For this reason we hope that officers and

agents of the county flood control district will avoid the seemingness of claiming the impossible, or even of taking credit to their plan for things which are not included in their plan. The proposed Orme Dam, for example, will when built be of help in the business of flood control, but Orme Dam is not a part of the project upon which the people will vote in March, and should not be represented even indirectly as something which would be authorized by a yes vote. It is a part of the Central Arizona Project, which must be approved by Congress in the pending Southwest Water Plan.

The flood control program, quite rightly, is drawn up to take full advantage of the flood control by-products of Orme Dam when the latter finally is constructed. That stands strongly in the plan's favor. It is not hard to understand. The program does not need to claim Orme Dam as its own in order to point out its benefits.

We think the flood control district would be well advised to make up a list of the actual structures, channels, etc., in the plan, and to publicize it. The program has a good case on its own merits.

Control Program Costly, But So Are Floods

County Taxpayers to Decide Whether Protection Worth Daily Cigarette Cost

By CLYDE MURRAY

18-A The Arizona Republic ☐ Sunday, Jan. 23, 1966

Maricopa County's owners of real property will be asked March 8 to dig into their pockets to help pay for protection against water, long the sugar plum of the desert dweller's visions.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District, covering the entire county, seeks authority to sell up to \$22.7 million worth of bonds.

Hinging on bond approval is the expected contribution of \$93 million by Uncle Sam to the project. The comprehensive \$115.7 million program would take a decade or more to complete and would be the most ambitious flood control effort in the state's history.

In a two-hour, tape-recorded interview with four Arizona Republic newsmen, three officials closest to the flood control program acknowledged that it would not be a panacea for all of the county's flood headaches. But, they strongly asserted, it is vital if the county wants to free itself from the constant threat of floods.

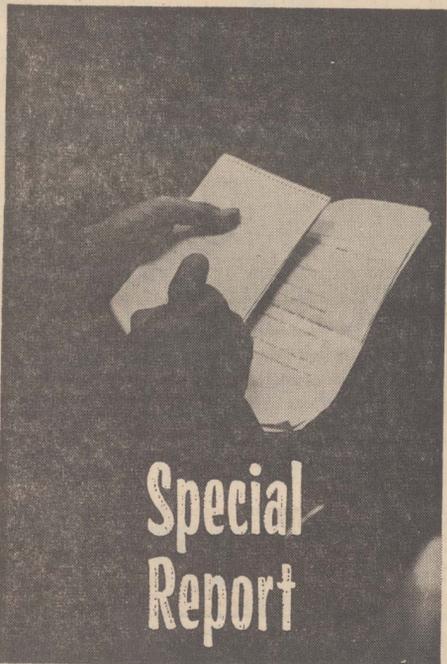
Officials Interviewed
Interviewed were John C. Lowry of Scottsdale, general manager and chief flood control engineer for the flood control district; W. B. Barkley of Glendale, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee and former speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives, and Henry S. Raymond, also of Glendale, chairman of the flood control district's advisory committee.

Conducting the interview were Thomas K. Sanford Jr., city editor of The Republic, and reporters Ben Avery, Robert J. Early and Clyde Murray.

A retired colonel of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Lowry has been with the flood control district since it was established in 1959 by authority of the state legislature's Flood Control Act.

Since then, with Lowry at the helm and operating on revenue from a special tax levy of 2 to 5 cents per \$100 assessed valuation, the flood control district has devoted most of the time and much of its funds to determining the county's more urgent flood control needs.

29 Projects Top Priority
From these studies, conducted by the district in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Reclamation and innumerable local groups and individuals, came the "Comprehensive



Special Report

Flood Control Program Report," adopted in 1963 by the county board of supervisors.

Twenty-nine of the report's flood control projects, considered by the district to be of top priority, are included in the bond proposal. The \$93 million in federal funds would be used to build a complex of dikes, dams, channels, conduits, levees and seepage pits at strategic locations. The county's \$22.7 million would be used mostly to buy rights-of-way and to maintain the structures after they are built.

Lowry put his justification of the plan this way:

"We feel here after we have made a complete study of this thing that it is a feasible, reasonable program. It will provide the protection that we intended it to provide . . ."

Would Raise County Taxes

Passage of the bond issue, fiscal advisers calculate, would raise the county tax rate 12.9 cents per \$100 assessed valuation, bringing the total special flood control tax levy to 14.9 cents. But flood control officials and proponents of the bond issue prefer look at it this way: the program would cost the owner of a \$15,000 home only about 35 cents a month or 1 1/2 cents a day. Or as Barkley put it: "One cigarette a day."

They also quickly note that the program could pump almost \$10 million in federal money a year into the county's economy, and that, according to their estimates, county flood damages now average \$9 million a year.

Despite its scope, the program in itself would provide little deterrent to floods in the Salt River through Phoenix, such as the one last New Year's, Lowry acknowledged.

Control of the flow in the Salt River, at least in the Phoenix area, is dependent upon the construction of Orme Dam at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers northeast of Mesa, he conceded.

Orme Dam a Key Structure

Although the county program includes a \$650,000 allocation to Orme Dam, the dam is part of the Central Arizona Project, a Bureau of Reclamation program whose fate at the hands of Congress still is very much in doubt. Most of the county's contribution would be spent to increase the flood control capacity of Orme Reservoir.

Primary purpose of Orme Dam is to provide a terminal storage point for water brought from the Colorado River to Central Arizona for distribution to irrigation and domestic users under the CAP.

Lowry also told interviewers that he questions the wisdom of a change in plans cutting from 2,000 to 500 feet the width of the proposed flood channel in the Gila River from 91st Avenue to Gillespie Dam southwest of Buckeye. The Salt River and the Gila join a few miles south of Avondale, southwest of Phoenix.

The Corps of Engineers recommended a 2,000-foot channel clearance, but county officials reduced the proposed width to 500 feet on request of game conservationists, who objected that the wider clearing would destroy a prime wildlife habitat in salt cedars.

Doubts 500 Feet Enough

Without Orme Dam, Lowry said, he doubts that the 500-foot channel would handle a sizable release of water down the Salt River.

Among the flood control proposals not dependent upon Orme Dam are the Tempe levees, lower Indian Bend Wash at Scottsdale, and the Greater Phoenix protection projects.

Here are some of the most significant questions and answers from the interview:

Q. What is the exact amount of money being asked in the election?

A. \$22,679,000.

Property Owners Can Vote

Q. Who is eligible to vote in the election?

A. Any registered property owner who has lived in the county at least a year by March 8. Voters will be asked to sign an affidavit attesting they are property owners.

Q. How will the \$22.7 million be spent?

A. To buy rights of way and maintain flood control structures built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service during the next 10 to 12 years, and to modify some roads and bridges.

Q. How much will taxes be increased?

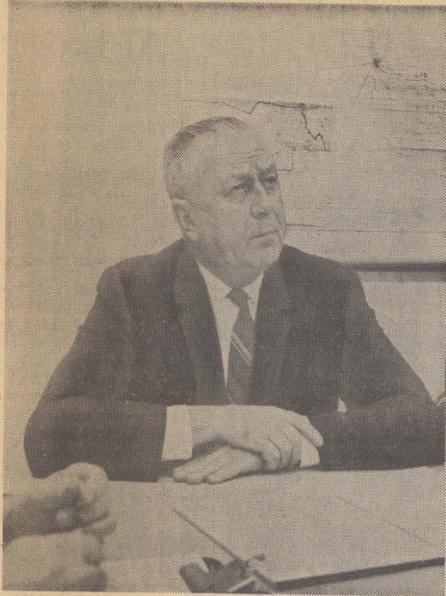
A. The existing special county flood control tax levy of 2 cents per \$100 assessed valuation would be increased to an estimated 14.9 cents.

11 Big Floods Since 1926

Q. How often does Maricopa County experience what is classified as a major flood, and is the hazard of major floods increasing, and why?

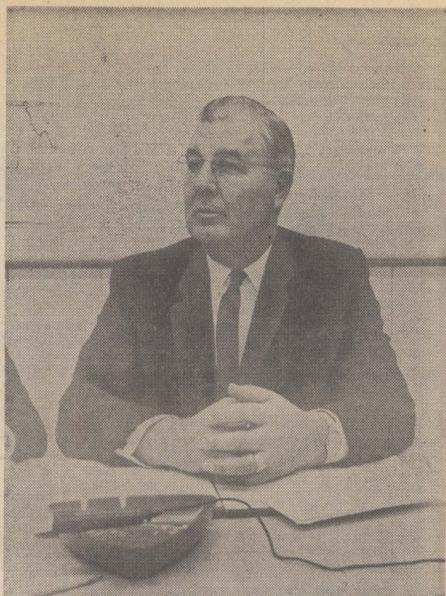
A. There have been 11 "major" flood years since 1926. Flood hazards are increasing in Maricopa County because of the expansion of heavily populated areas, which cannot absorb water as readily as desert farmland.

Q. Could the bond money be spent for projects other than



JOHN C. LOWRY

"... Feasible, Reasonable Program ..."



W. B. BARKLEY
"Cigarette A Day ..."

the 29 now proposed?

A. No change in the plans can be made without consultation with the Corps of Engineers and without another public hearing to be held by the Board of Supervisors.

Q. In what manner would the bonds be sold?

A. "They will be sold as we need the money" over a seven-year period, according to Lowry. Retirement schedule would be 30 years.

Congress Authorizes Plans

Q. What part does Congress play in the program?

A. Congress must authorize each project, and then it must appropriate the money. Some of the projects have been authorized, including Indian Bend Wash channel and the Greater Phoenix protective phase, including four dams. No money has been appropriated yet.

Q. Have any of the 29 projects been turned down by Congress?

A. No.

Q. Are county officials optimistic that Congress will approve the rest of the 29 projects?
A. "They always have approved the projects that the Corps of Engineers could justify on what they call a benefit-cost ratio basis," Lowry said. "They don't always give the money when you want it, and they don't always give it to you all at once. It depends on how economy-minded they are."

Whole Valley Would Benefit

Q. What cities, towns and communities would benefit from the protective structures proposed?

A. Phoenix, Avondale, Buckeye, Chandler, El Mirage, Gilbert, Gila Bend, Glendale, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Mesa, Moon Valley, Palo Verde, Paradise Valley, Peoria, Queen Creek,

Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe, Tolleson, Wickenburg and Youngtown.

Q. What major impact would the program have on the country's economy?

A. The \$93 million in federal construction funds spent in the county over a period of 10 to 12 years would create new jobs and millions of dollars in additional sales volume. Thousands of acres of land would increase in value with the elimination of flood plains, thus broadening the tax base.

No Recreational Use

Q. Can the flood control projects be used for recreational purposes?

A. The flood control district cannot legally spend money except for flood control projects. Some recreational activities, such as horseback riding on service roads running parallel to projects, will be permitted if they don't interfere with the operation of the facility.

Q. Will the district recharge underground areas with the water it retains?

A. "We propose to introduce all these floodwaters into the groundwater table whenever possible," Lowry said. This will be done partly, he said, through seepage in some lakes. However, no flood control money can be spent directly on such water conservation practices, he added.

Q. The Citizens Flood Protection Committee says flood damage to Maricopa County averages about \$9 million a year. From where do these estimates come?

Glendale Flooded in 1963

A. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation and, in Lowry's words, "our own knowledge of dam-

(Continued on Page 19-A, Col. 1)

Interview Highlights

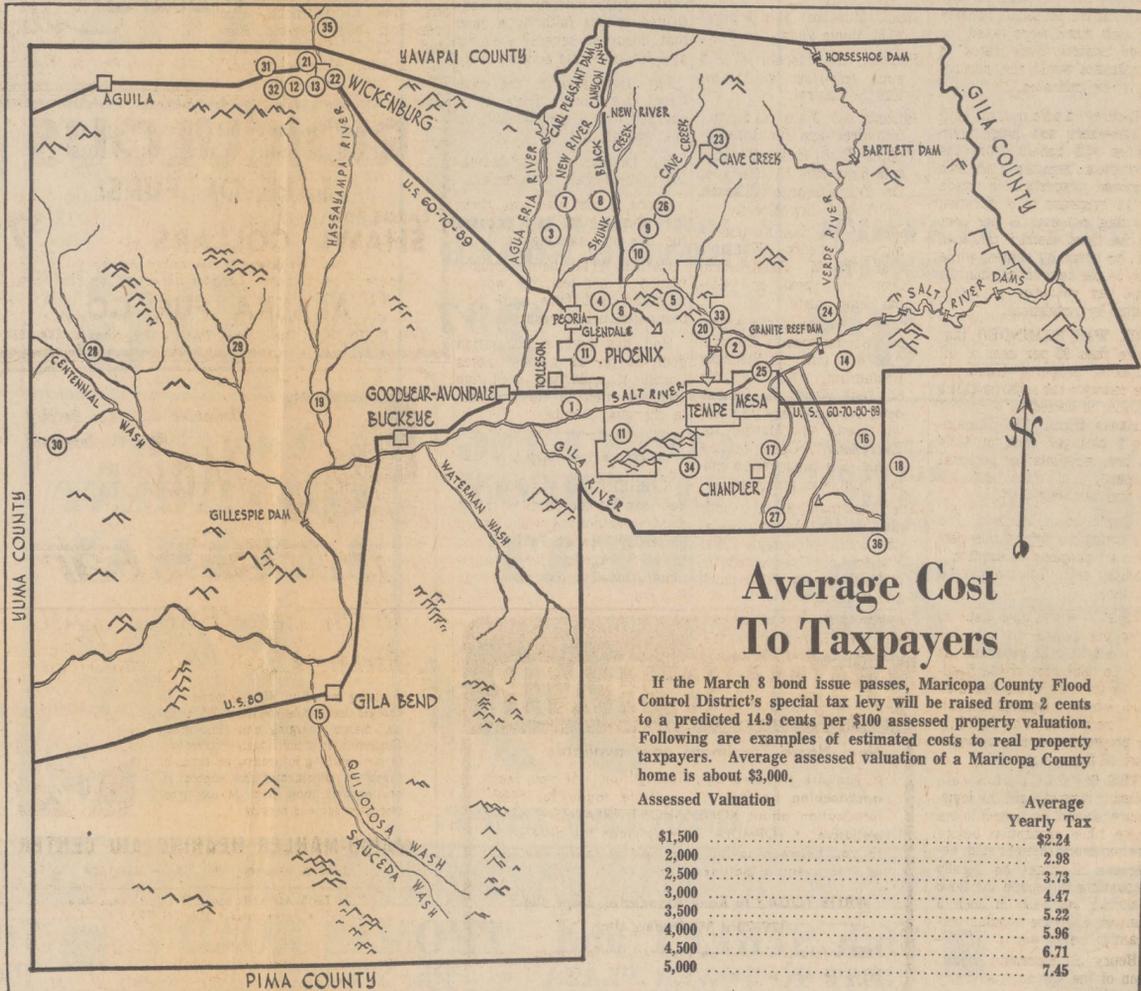
The Major Problems Involved In Proposed County Project

- The \$22.7 million bond issue, if approved, will trigger a \$115.7 million countywide flood control construction program lasting, perhaps, for more than a decade and making it the largest flood control program in the state's history.
- Passage would mean a predicted increase in Maricopa County Flood Control District's tax levy, from 2 cents to 14.9 per \$100 assessed property valuation.
- County flood control authorities are not disturbed about the exemption of personal property from the flood control district's tax base.
- None of the flood control money could be spent specifically for recreation and water conservation activities.
- Until Orme Dam, a Central Arizona Project proposal, is erected, the flood control program would have little effect on the regulation of runoffs in the Salt River, such as the flood last New Year's.
- Authorization of sale of the bonds is expected to mean about \$10 million a year in federal funds would be pumped into the county's economy.
- The flood control district's chief engineer doesn't think a 500-foot Gila River channel clearance west of 91st Avenue is sufficient to handle major releases of water down the Salt River until Orme Dam is built.
- Cities in the county will need storm drainage systems to take full advantage of the county program's channels, even if the bond program is authorized. Some of them are building such systems, or at least making studies.
- A change in the law to apply flood control taxes to personal property would mean that public utilities (which stand to reap many benefits from such control) would just increase their rates to consumers, according to W. B. Barkley, chairman of a citizens committee in favor of the bond issue.

County Flood Control District

Legend Explains Map at Right

1. Gila-Salt River Channel Clearance (Tempe levees). Local costs \$250,000.
2. Lower Indian Bend Channel, \$1,770,000.
3. Channel Clearance: Agua Fria, New River and Skunk Creek, \$250,000.
4. Arizona Canal Diversion, \$944,000.
5. Dreamy Draw Dam and Channel south of Shea Boulevard, 1 mile east of 16th Street. Earthfill dam designed to protect section of Phoenix southwest of Squaw Peak. \$150,000.
6. North Phoenix Mountain Channel, Phase 1. \$1,400,000.
7. New River Dam. Eight miles upstream from New River-Skunk Creek junction. Designed to protect Peoria, Avondale. \$1,520,000.
8. Adobe Dam. Near Skunk Creek 7 miles north of Bell Road, 1 miles west of Black Canyon Highway. Designed to protect west Phoenix, Peoria, Avondale. \$832,000.
9. Lower Cave Creek Dam (Cave Buttes). Two miles south of upper dam. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Sunnyslope and northwest Phoenix. \$434,000.
10. Union Hills Diversion. Concrete-lined channel entering Skunk Creek near 40th Avenue. Designed to help protect Deer Valley, Moon Valley and northwest Phoenix. Dependent upon construction of Cave Buttes Dam. \$500,000.
11. West Phoenix Floodway. Upper one designed to protect Glendale, Maryvale, west Phoenix, Tolleson, South Mountain project designed to protect south Phoenix. Will empty into Salt River. \$746,000 and \$905,000 respectively.
12. Casandro Wash Dam. Designed to protect Wickenburg. \$60,000.
13. Sunset and Sunny Cove dams. Designed to protect sections of Wickenburg. \$79,000.
14. Buckhorn-Mesa structures. Retarding structures, floodways designed to protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field, Chandler, Pima Indian Reservation. \$2,974,000.
15. Bender and Sand Tank structures. East of Gila Bend. Designed to protect eastern sections of Gila Bend, Gillespie Canal, Southern Pacific Railroad, U.S. 80. \$152,000.
- 16 and 18. Apache Junction-Gilbert-Williams Field-Chandler structures. Retarding structures designed to protect southeastern Maricopa County. \$1,132,000.
17. Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert floodways. Floodway between Guadalupe and Elliot roads near State 87 to Canal Drive. Another along Pecos Road. Designed to protect Chandler, west Chandler, and other sections. \$800,000.
19. Buckeye retarding structures and floodways. North of Yuma Road. Designed to protect Buckeye, Palo Verde and area to Gila River. \$776,000.
20. North Phoenix Mountains Project, Phase 2. Deepening of Arizona Canal from 38th Street to 48th Street. Designed to protect east Phoenix and west Scottsdale. \$966,000.
21. Sols Wash Channel. From Sols Wash on Hassayampa to Flying E. Wash. Designed to protect northern Wickenburg. \$40,000.
22. Powder House Wash Dam. Northeast of Wickenburg. Designed to protect sections of Wickenburg. \$50,000.
23. Cave Creek Town Dike. Designed to protect community of Cave Creek. \$3,000.
24. Orme Dam at Verde-Salt confluence. Earthen dam designed partly to regulate waters on Salt River. Part of Central Arizona Project program. \$650,000.
25. Salt River Channelization. \$2,679,000.
26. Cave Creek Dam. Improving dam built in 1923. \$65,000.
27. Queen Creek Floodway. Project at north end of Gila River Indian Reservation. Would be coordinated with Chandler and other structures on Sonoqui watershed. \$920,000.
28. Harquahala Valley structures. Diversion channel from Burnt Mountain south to Centennial Wash. Designed to protect farmland. \$400,000.
- 29-35. Projects deferred for further study. Not included in bond issue program.
36. Sonoqui structures. Retarding structures and floodways north of Santan Mountains. \$895,000.



(X) 17

Ariz. Republic 1-23-66

More About

Flood Control

(Continued from Page 18-A)

ages and reports we get from agencies."

Q. What year in the last 10 years did damage total \$9 million?

A. 1963.

Q. Where did this damage occur?

A. A total of \$3 million occurred in the Glendale and Maryvale areas alone.

Q. Why can't some of these lakes be used as waterflow refuges?

A. Flood control dams are not designed to create permanent lakes. Most of the time areas behind the dams will be dry. Most will have fixed openings to allow constant release of amounts of water which will not damage areas at lower elevations. There will be no storage factor.

Q. Is any of the money proposed in the bond issue allocated for legal fees should the district be sued for invasion of or damage to property or water rights?

A. No.

Localized Rains Problem

Q. What was the source of the 1963 flood in Glendale?

A. Heavy rains over the city.

Q. Then none of the proposed flood control projects would help under these circumstances?

A. The project would make flood channels available into which city storm sewers could empty.

Q. Then, what you are saying is that the county flood control project would not



HENRY S. RAYMOND

... Thinks Program Vital ...

have prevented the Glendale flood damage of 1963 unless that city previously had built storm sewers?

A. It would have helped, because the dikes and diversion structures would have kept some rainwater from accumulating in the residential areas.

Q. Would cities such as Glendale use the county's program in their storm sewer systems?

A. Yes. Storm sewers would be connected to flood channels. Some of these commun-

ities already are building these systems or having studies made.

What If Bonds Lose?

Q. Will you pursue any of the projects if the bond issue is voted down?

A. Yes. Some small projects could be financed.

Q. If the bond issues passes, when would Phase A be completed?

A. This is not known. However, it is believed Phase A could be ready for bid letting in one year, and Phase B in four to five years.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Page 6

Sunday, Jan. 23, 1966

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty

II Corinthians 3:17

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He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord.
—Corinthians II; 10:17

Protecting Ourselves

Everyone who lives in Maricopa County should read the interview on Page 18 Section A of today's Arizona Republic. It concerns the vital issue of a massive flood protection system that has been designed for the county. The voters are being asked to approve \$22 million worth of bonds that will be issued, and redeemed, by an improvement district embracing the entire county. If the bonds are approved, the federal government will add \$93 million for the construction of various flood control structures over the next 10 years. The election will be held Tuesday, March 8.

Although the December rains have convinced a lot of doubting Thomases about the need for flood protection in the desert, the program that will be submitted to the voters in March is by no means new or sketchy. A Flood Protection Committee was organized in 1957, and as a result of its studies the legislature passed the Flood Control Act in 1959. Maricopa was the first county to use the legislation, the improvement district having been established the same year.

SINCE THEN, district, city, and county officials, with a major assist from the U.S. Army Engineers Corps, have planned a system of dams, channels, conduits, levees and seepage pits that should make future flooding impossible in Scottsdale, Mesa, Tempe, Wickenburg, Glendale, Tolleson and all the cities in the Greater Phoenix area including the capital itself.

The major protection, of course, will be against the so-called hundred-year floods, those events which occur with great infrequency but do hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage as witness northern California and Denver last year.

Perhaps as important, year-around protection will be afforded against minor floods, such as have occurred in this county in 1926, 1930, 1933, 1936, 1941, 1946, 1954, 1961 and 1963. Anyone who lives in Maryvale, and who remembers how water ran four feet deep and did \$3 million worth of damage to that part of Phoenix in 1963, should have no compunctions about voting for a program that will prevent any repetition of such a disaster.

W. B. BARKLEY, former Arizona legislator who heads a citizen's committee supporting the March 8 bond issue, recently said, "Flood damage in this county totals more than \$9 million even in an average year. This is a burden borne by every citizen in the form of increased taxes or higher prices.

"Instead of this sum literally and figuratively going down the drain, it will be saved. Moreover, the flood control program during the next decade will generate a welcome \$9 million annually in new construction and hundreds of jobs.

"Cost of the program to the average taxpayer will be less than 1.5 cents a day, a drop in the bucket compared with the savings—to say nothing of protection of our health, lives and property—all Maricopa County residents will realize in forthcoming years."

We urge you to read carefully the in-depth interview on Page 18 of this section. Then we urge you to mark March 8 on your calendar as the day when you will go to the polls and help guarantee that Maricopa County will never suffer from the acute disaster that appeared so near only a month ago.

Indian

Bridge

#19

1-23-66

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

There has been "heap big talk" by the white man about the educational needs of the red man. Ways and means to help the Indian acquire an education has been the subject of many group and panel discussions.

We, of the Maricopa Indian tribe, would like to add our thoughts to this discussion.

South Phoenix, Laveen residents and reservation Indians were almost isolated due to the floodwaters.

WE HAVE, or did have, 18 students attending Tolleson High School just across the river from us. Due to the flood, these students were unable to attend classes and no doubt have fallen far behind in their school work. It is hard enough for an Indian child at-



tending a public school to keep up with the rest of the class. Falling behind is just one more big discouragement. Possibly now, there are drop-outs among these few students.

The majority of these students come from homes where it would be a real hardship for their parents to drive clear to the Central Avenue bridge from around 75th Ave., and on to Tolleson on 91st Ave. and Van Buren.

IS IT ASKING too much to ask the powers that be to extend a much needed helping hand by constructing some kind of bridge closer to the Laveen area? Are we asking too much just to try to help our children get that much needed high school education?

Something to think about: Whatever happened to the plaque that was on the north end of the Central Avenue bridge? This plaque had the names of the Maricopa Indian men who helped build the original bridge and also the amount of money donated by the Indians, \$10,000.

Where is the plaque now?

MR. & MRS. ALBERT
FRENCH,
Laveen

Ariz. Republic

1-30-66

#20

County Urged to Study Land Adjacent to Channel

A VALLEY BEAUTIFUL Citizens Council official said yesterday that Maricopa County should study possible uses of open space adjacent to the Salt River before acquiring land for the proposed flood control channel.

Harry Coblentz, VBCC executive director, told The Arizona Republic that it is possible much of the land could be used for parks, wildlife refuges, hiking and riding trails and playgrounds.

AT THE same time, he said, other sections might be more desirable for industrial or business development. Either way, he said, there should be advance planning, since how the land would be used could have an effect on how much or how little land is acquired alongside the channel in specific areas.

"Open space," Coblentz explained, "is not merely

unused land, but land existing for special purposes."

There is no land, he said, that is useless. If for nothing else, it can be useful for visual pleasure.

ASSUMING passage of the county's \$22.7 million flood control bond issue March 8, Coblentz said that, unquestionably, there will be some juggling of land with some to be acquired from private owners. By planning the potential use of all of the land adjacent to the channel, he said, acquisition could be made more wisely. He said there would be no effect on engineering plans for the channel.

Coblentz said some land might be set aside for park-like industrial developments, some for grazing, some for simple green belts with drives on which tourists could slowly wend through visual beauty.

"When we get into the south Phoenix area, there

is a strong case," Coblentz said, "for providing an uplifting element."

HE SAID Maricopa County would be the logical vehicle for bringing together the planners for the various communities involved to study the possible land uses.

To put the land to use, Coblentz said, Phoenix and other communities might consider seeking funds available through the urban beautification sections of the new Federal Housing Act or through the Land and Water Conservation Act.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District's proposed countywide flood control program includes allocations to secure right of way for the channelization of the river. However, channelization will be dependent upon the construction of Orme Dam at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers. Orme Dam is a phase of the Central Arizona Project which still must be approved.

Valley Municipal Chiefs Form Flood Bonds Group

Mesa Tribune

1-31-66

Chief executives of Maricopa County's Cities and towns are banding together in support of the proposed flood control program. Chairman of the group is E. J. (Bert) Brown, mayor of this city for the past eight years, and a council member for the past 16.

Brown's group will be part of the Citizens Flood Protection Committee headed by W. B. Barkley, former speaker of the Arizona house of representatives.

Both groups are advocating an affirmative vote at the March 8 special election at which property owners will be asked to approve a \$22.7 million bond issue as the county's share of an overall \$115 million countywide flood control complex. The federal government will put up \$93 million in construction funds.

Brown's mayoralty colleagues will work within their own cities and towns in urging a record turnout on election day.

"Eleven major flood years have beset the Valley of the Sun since 1926," Brown emphasized today. "During the past 40 years, 80 per cent of all land in Maricopa County has been covered by destructive flood waters at one time or another.

"Damage caused by the recent year-end floods was confined for the most part to the Salt River bed, it so happened. But older residents remember the state capital being flooded in 1941 by floodwaters originating in the Cave Creek area. Two years later, Encanto Park in Phoenix was a solid sheet of flood water, as residents of that area can testify.

"And in 1963, thousands of Maryvale - Glendale residents were hit by floodwaters which ran four feet high and caused an estimated \$3 million in damage to homes, businesses and utilities," he stressed.



E. J. BROWN

Chandler Ariz. 2-2-66

Flood Protection Committee To Offer Speakers For Civic Groups

Somers H. White will head a speakers bureau organized this week by the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee. White, who is president of a management consulting firm bearing his name, will coordinate requests for speakers now flowing into MCFPC headquarters at 2933 N. Central.

The citizens committee is advocating a "Yes" vote at the March 8 special election. Maricopa property owners, on that day, will be asked to approve issuance of \$22.7 million in bonds as the county's share of an overall \$115 million flood control program.

Bond proceeds will be used to acquire needed rights of way and to maintain a proposed complex of dikes, dams, channels and levees to be erected by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Construction costs totaling some \$93 million will be underwritten by the federal government.

White said the MCFPC has a score of informed speakers available for appearances before local groups of any nature — particularly service clubs, professional



Somers H. White

associations and homeowners organizations.

"Our objective is simple," says White. "It's to make certain that as many property owners as possible realize the significant benefits at stake on March 8."

Benefits include, according to White, permanent protection from the ravages of floods of the magnitude suffered last month; infusion of \$93 million

into the Valley's economic stream during the next decade, and elimination of public health hazards due to contamination of water supplies and overflowing of sewage ponds and septic tanks.

White said organizations desiring MCFPC speakers should call 264-0785. "We'll fill engagements of any length—from five minutes to an hour, if requested." Groups may have their choice of individual, panel or flip chart presentations, he added.

#24 Gayette 2-4-66

7th Avenue Open; Drain Work Ends

A major street was reopened to traffic today and another one will be open by the end of the month, Traffic Engineer Haley said today.

Drivers now have a clear way on all of Seventh Avenue, he said, as a result of the completion of a \$140,000 storm drain on Seventh Avenue from Bethany Home to Glendale Avenue.

CONSTRUCTION will be complete by the end of the month on Thomas Road from 19th Avenue to the Black Canyon Highway, Haley added.

But traffic remains restricted to one lane in each direction on two other streets: Seventh Street from Camelback to Bethany Home, and 19th Avenue from Buckeye Road to Van Buren.

A mile stretch of 27th Avenue, from McDowell to Thomas, is closed to all except local traffic for the next six weeks, during construction of a storm drain, Haley said.

HE SUGGESTED that northbound drivers detour via McDowell Road to either Black Canyon Highway or 35th Avenue, and that southbound traffic detour via Grand Avenue to the Black Canyon or Thomas to 35th Avenue.

#25

2-4-66

6 MESA TRIBUNE,

Flood Plan Endorsed By Regents

PHOENIX — The Board of Regents has endorsed the proposed countywide flood control program at stake in a March 8 special election.

Action was taken at the recommendation of G. Homer Durham, president of Arizona State University.

At the same time, the Regents expressed appreciation to the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee for its activities in behalf of an affirmative vote on March 8.

In a letter to W. B. Barkley, MCFPC chairman, Dr. Durham said in part:

"The Board of Regents has adopted a motion expressing appreciation for the work of your committee and the comprehensive effort to develop a countywide system of dikes, dams, channels and levees on the Salt River.

"The river, as you know, runs adjacent to the north end of our campus, including Sun Devil Stadium. It long has been our concern and hope that the river bed could be safely and securely channeled — somewhat as the Los Angeles River was done years ago — permitting ASU a more secure opportunity to develop land now unusable, and permitting us to improve same for stadium parking and other University events.

"This interest on the part of ASU and the Board of Regents, I am sure, is paralleled by the interests of the public generally, the state and county highway departments, the cities of Phoenix, Tempe and Scottsdale among others, as well as the many private concerns needing flood protection and adequate development of land resources."

A "Yes" majority at the election will enable the county to issue \$22.7 million in bonds as its share (approximately 20 percent) of an overall \$115 million flood control complex to be built over the next decade by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A \$93 million contribution by the federal government is earmarked for construction of the 29 projects involved in the master program.

Flood Bonds Get Mayors' Approval

Hayette #25
2-5-66

The proposed Maricopa County flood control bond issue has been endorsed by the Arizona State Board of Regents and by a group of Valley mayors, it was disclosed today.

Mayor E. J. Brown of Mesa is chairman of the mayor group, which he said will function as part of the Citizens Flood Protection Committee, headed by W. B. Barkley, former speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives.

THE COMMITTEE is urging a "yes" vote on a \$22.7-million bond proposal in a countywide special election March 8. The bond proceeds would be the county's share of a joint local-federal flood control construction program totaling \$115 million.

"Eleven major flood years have beset the Valley of the Sun since 1926," Brown said. "During the last 40 years, 80 per cent of all land in Maricopa County has been covered by destructive floodwaters at one time or another."

NOTING THAT recent flooding was confined mainly to the Salt River bed, Brown cited previous floods including the inundation of the state capitol in 1941, of Encanto Park two years later and serious water damage in Glendale and Maryvale in 1963.

Action of the board of regents was taken on recommendation of Dr. G. Homer Durham, president of Arizona State University.

NOTIFYING Barkley of the regents' endorsement of the flood control bonds, Dr. Durham wrote:

"The river, as you know, runs adjacent to the north end of our campus, including Sun Devil Stadium.

"It long has been our concern and hope that the river bed could be safely and securely channeled — somewhat as the Los Angeles River was done years ago — permitting ASU a more secure opportunity to develop land now unusable, and permitting us to improve same for stadium parking and other university events."

Regents, 18 Mayors OK Bonds

Republic
2-6-66
#20

ARIZONA'S Board of Regents and 18 mayors in Maricopa County have pledged to support the proposed countywide flood control program.

Voters will be asked in a special election March 8 to authorize the Maricopa County Flood Control District to issue \$22.7 million in bonds to help finance a \$115.7 million flood control system. The balance of funds will come from the federal government.

Action by the regents was taken on recommendation of Dr. G. Homer Durham, president of Arizona State University.

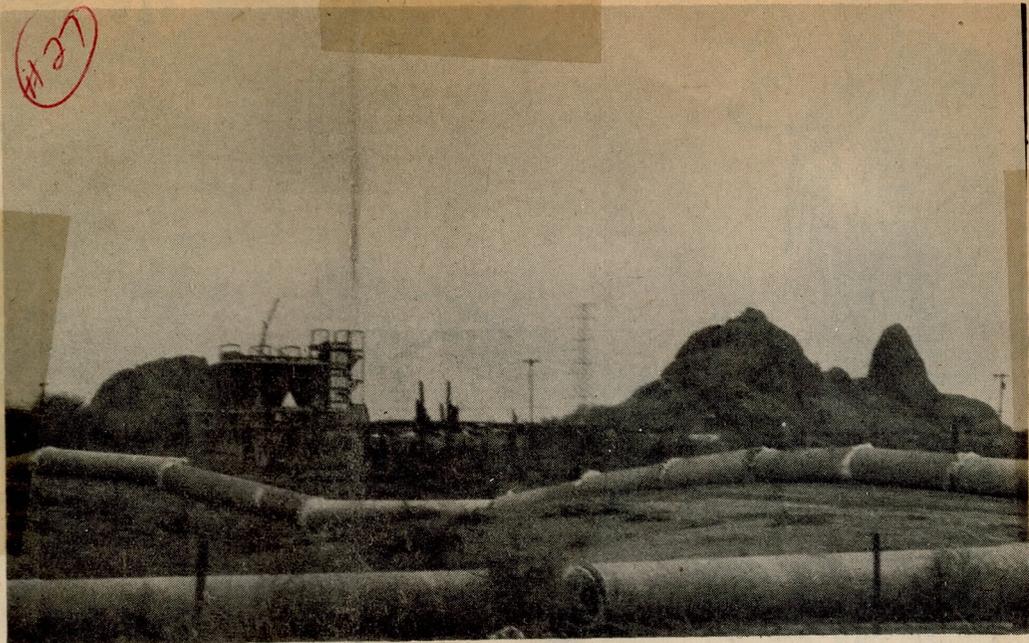
In a letter to W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Durham said flood protection for the ASU campus, which runs adjacent to the Salt River in Tempe, would permit the university to pursue plans to develop lands now unusable, enlarge Sun Devil Stadium, and make other improvements.

Levees proposed in the flood control program would provide protection for the ASU campus, according to Barkley.

Mayors serving on a committee supporting the program, Barkley said, are:

Milton H. Graham, Phoenix; John F. McCauley, Avondale; Gerhard O. Strander, Buckeye; Andrew C. Kuhles, Chandler; Lonnie A. Page, El Mirage; Harold Collier, Gila Bend; Morris Cooper, Gilbert; Carl H. Stockland, Glendale; C. R. Palmateer, Goodyear; and E. J. Brown, Mesa, chairman.

Others are Jack D. Huntress, Paradise Valley; J. Don Wagoner, Peoria; D. B. L. Tims, Scottsdale; Harold Yingling, Surprise; John C. Moeur, Tempe; Roy G. White, Tolleson; Jerry D. Vinyard, Wickenburg; and Gabriel Morgan, Youngtown.



MORE WATER FOR TEMPE — Construction of a 48-inch water main which will bring water from the city's new filtration plant in Papago park to the city's distribution system is now under construction, along with the plant itself. Extending across the park eastward from the plant, the main will skirt Hayden Plaza East, then extend southward across the Salt River to join the existing distribution system.

428

2-7-66

○ *The Phoenix Gazette*

Flood-Control Vote Gets Backing

W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, today expressed "delight" at the public response to a proposed \$22.7 million county flood control bond election scheduled March 8.

"It is becoming increasingly obvious that the people of Maricopa County favor comprehensive flood protection, and that they want construction of the countywide flood control program to begin as soon as possible," Barkley said.

The chairman said endorsements of the proposal have been received from the following business firms and individuals:

- Cudahy Packing Co., Customcraft Homes
- Thunderbird Bank of Glendale, Mountain States Telephone Co., St. Thomas the Apostle Parish, Arizona Aggregate Association, Sands Trading Co. of Glendale, A. L. Moore & Sons, R. P. R. Construction Co., Remuda

Ranch of Wickenburg and Cabot, Cabot & Forbes.

Tom Chauncey, president of KOOL radio and TV; John Girand, Johannessen & Girand, consulting engineers; Jack Williams, KOY radio executive and Phoenix Gazette columnist; Marshall Humphrey, Chandler area farmer and state representative; C. R. Palmateer, mayor of Goodyear; Donald H. Mackey, executive vice president, Phoenix Development Association; William P. Schrader, former Scottsdale mayor; Emral Ruth, executive secre-

tary, Arizona Motor Transport Association; John A. Carollo, hydrologist and civil engineer, and W. A. Gray, business agent, Operating Engineers' Local No. 428.

429

Flood Control Bond Issue Would Cut Taxable Land

More than one-fifth of Maricopa County's taxable property will be exempt from assessment if the proposed flood control bond issue is approved by property owners next month, it was revealed today.

The county's assessed valuation is \$987,224,520. The law says that from this total personal property assessed at more than \$221 million shall be excluded from taxation in the flood control district. The law was enacted in 1959 by the state legislature.

WHY WAS personal property ruled exempt?

County spokesmen offer different reasons.

"It could have resulted from an honest mistake, a misinterpretation of the facts as they were presented," said Jane Greer, legal counsel for the board of supervisors. "It's possible that the legislature may have intended to include personal property in the same taxable class as real property."

Other sources, close to action of the legislature, feel that a strong lobby may have paved the way for limiting the tax to real estate and improvements.

A TAX EXPERT explained that elimination of personal property from the tax roll causes a shift in the tax load.

For example, the county's five biggest property owners would save about \$230,000 a year be-

cause of this exemption under the flood control proposal, which will be up for approval March 8. The average homeowner would save the assessment on his household furnishings which are valued for tax purposes at one-tenth of the assessed value of his home. The personal property assessment against major taxpayers such as railroads and utilities is said to run from 10 to 40 per cent of the appraised value of their land and improvements.

However, elimination of assessments on personal property means that the tax rate on land and improvements must go higher to raise the money needed for flood control works. Therefore, the tax expert pointed out, there is no actual savings — for the same amount of money must be raised regardless of the tax base — but there would be a shift in the tax burden.

SPONSORS predict that the flood control bond issue, if approved, would result in a special assessment of 15 cents per \$100 valuation.

Houses are assessed at 25 per cent of their actual value. Hence the tax on a \$15,000 home assessed at \$3,750 would be \$5.63 per year.

The five largest property owners with big stakes in the proposed countywide flood protection program, account for

around 70 per cent of the \$221.4 million in personal property exempt from taxes.

The top five and the assessed valuations of exempt personal property include:

- Public Service Co. of Arizona — \$67,933,685.
- Mt. States Telephone Co.—\$67,251,345.
- Southern Pacific Railroad —\$13,031,058.
- El Paso Natural Gas Co.—\$8,856,005.
- Santa Fe Railroad—\$4,711,325.

OTHER MAJOR categories of tax-exempt personal property include:

- Household furnishings — \$44,983,470.
- All industrial plants (except mining and saw mill) — \$33,001,215.
- Business furniture and fixtures—\$18,466,695.
- Farm machinery — \$3,126,915.
- Irrigation pumping units—\$2,694,535.
- Cattle in feed lots—\$1,879,275.
- Dairy cows—\$1,061,960.

Also exempt in the Maricopa County Flood Control District are inventories of stock owned by retailers (\$35,595,070) and manufacturers (\$29,273,225).

Flagstaff 2-10-66

Unit Plans Flood Bond Opposition

The Arizona Homeowners Association has scheduled a series of public discussions in opposition to a proposed county-wide flood protection program, with the initial meeting set for 7:45 o'clock tonight at Sunnyslope Elementary School, 240 E. Vogel.

David C. Cox, Phoenix, president of the homeowners group, said he opposes a March 8 bond election seeking \$22.7 million to finance the county's share of a total cost of \$115 million for a planned 29-project flood control program. Remaining costs would be paid by the federal government.

Cox said his organization has invited representatives of the Maricopa County Flood Control District to attend the meetings and answer questions concerning the proposal.

The second meeting is scheduled at 7:45 o'clock tomorrow night at Desert View School, 8621 N. Third St.

Mesa Tribune
2-11-66

SRP to Release Water Saturday At Granite Reef

The Salt River Project, ending a 5-week dry-up period, will start releasing water over Granite Reef Dam into the Salt River channel beginning at 8 a.m. Saturday, it was announced at noon today.

The initial release is estimated at 500 cu. ft. per second, said Henry Shipley, assistant general manager. Unfilled capacity of the SRP reservoirs today was 204,450 acre ft.

Cited as reason for the release was snowfall and rain on the watershed and the possibility of warmer temperatures which could cause snow to melt.

Salt River Dry-Up To End Saturday, SRP Announces

(#32) *Tempe Daily News* 2-11-66
Water will begin flowing again in the Salt River channel at 8 a.m. Saturday, but the volume will be small in comparison even with that released over the Christmas weekend, the Salt River Project announced at noon today.

Due to a drop in water orders and an increase in the inflow from the up-river watershed, spillways will be opened enough to release a flow of 500 second-feet, according to Henry Shipley, SRP assistant general manager in charge of water and irrigation facilities.

The amount of flow will be governed by such difference as exists from time to time between water orders and the inflow into the Project's reservoirs, Shipley said. Should the inflow increase, without a corresponding increase in water orders, a larger flow will be released into the downriver channel.

"Any increase in the amount of water released into the river channel at Granite Reef diversion dam will depend primarily upon temperature levels which,

if higher, could cause snow to melt and increase the river's flow rate," Shipley said.

Early today (Friday) the unfilled capacity of the combined

Project reservoirs was 204,458 acre feet. This was a decrease of approximately 6,000 acre feet within the last three days.

(Continued on page 10)

River

(Continued from page 1)

This morning, inflow into the reservoirs was measured at 1,205 second-feet, while water orders totaled only 671 second-feet. The amount released into the Salt at Granite Reef dam, at the outset tomorrow, will be approximately the difference between the two.

The Salt River channel dry-up, which began January 10, continued for nearly five weeks, nearly twice the length of time originally planned to permit emergency repair of roads and public utility lines in the river channel. The extension of the dry-up, Shipley explained, was made possible by the unusually low temperatures which have prevailed over the upriver watershed recently.

Friday, February 11, 1966

Flood Control Opposed

(#34)
THE Arizona Homeowners Association will oppose a \$22.7 million flood control bond proposal to be voted on by Maricopa County property owners March 8.

David C. Cox, association president, said the group represents thousands of homeowners in Maricopa and other Arizona counties.

"We think the public should get all the answers about this (flood control) program," said Cox, unsuccessful candidate for Democratic nomination for governor in 1964.

Issues of the flood control bond program will be discussed at 7:45 p.m. today at a public meeting of real property owners at Desert View School, Third Street and Alice in Sunnyslope, said Cox.

It will be one in a series of meetings sponsored by the homeowners association, he added.

Some of the significant questions that need to be answered, Cox said, include:

—IS IT the desert land speculator, who would contribute less than 1 cent per acre as his share of the cost but whose benefits would be more than \$3,000 per acre, who really wants the bond issue to pass?

—Would the program keep the water out of homes and yards, or would storm drains be needed at additional costs?

—Would the program affect Salt River floods such as the one last New Year's?

—Is the channelization of the Salt River a part of the program, or does this come later—perhaps much later?

—"Can we expect a large amount of water to be released into Salt River just prior to March 8? Will we have another man-made flood to help the decision on the outcome of this bond issue?"

Cox said John C. Lowry, the county's chief flood control engineer, and other proponents of the bond issue will answer questions at tonight's meeting.

Goldwater Endorses Flood Plan

(#35)
FORMER U.S. Sen. Barry Goldwater has added his name to the list of those endorsing a comprehensive flood control program in Maricopa County.

Goldwater, the defeated Republican nominee for president in 1964, made the commitment in a letter to W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee.

BARKLEY'S committee is spearheading activity in support of a \$22.7 million bond issue to be voted on March 8.

"I wish you the very best of success in your efforts for I know the entire county will benefit from it," Goldwater said in a letter to Barkley.

The county's contribution to the \$115.7 million construction program, which would last from 10 to 12 years, would be earmarked for acquiring rights of way, and maintaining the 29 projects.

Flood Control Issue Attacked By Homeowners

(#33) 2-11-66
Tempe Daily News
The Arizona Homeowners association, which has publicly declared opposition to the Maricopa county flood control bond issue, will present the first of a series of public meetings on the subject tonight (Friday) at 7:45 at the Desert View school, Third street and Alice in Sunnyslope.

Real property owners will vote on the \$22 million bond issue March 8.

Present at the meeting will be officials in charge of the flood control study, who will answer questions from the audience.

According to the AHA, the desert property owner will benefit from the issue without having to pay as much as the city homeowner. The group also contends that storm drains will have to be installed in the metropolitan area with funds not provided in the issue.

#36

Republic
2-13-66

Formula for Flood Control Would Even Pain Computer

Estimating Damage Is Tough Job

By JOHN HANEY

IF YOU'RE having trouble figuring your income tax, try this formula:

Use your 1966 income, your 1963 financial worth, damages suffered in 1905 and 1921, and then estimate your annual deductions over the next 100 years.

When the Internal Revenue people object, refer them to the Maricopa County Flood Control District, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Basically, this is the formula those agencies used to reach an estimate that the average annual flood damage in Maricopa County amounts to \$9 million.

The \$9 million is a technical figure—an estimate—and almost impossible to document to the satisfaction of the layman.

"It is very hard to explain," says Le Roy E. Ohsiek, assistant general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

OHSIEK also says it is equally important for the layman to have an understanding of the flood damage in the county and how it is determined, because on March 8 he will vote on a \$22,697,000 bond issue to help finance a county flood control project.

If the county project is approved, another \$93 million in federal funds are expected to be approved by Congress.

Briefly, the proposed flood control project is a five-phase program to construct a series of dams, channels and levees throughout the county to regulate floods.

The program was recommended, designed and approved long before high water of the Salt River flooded some Valley areas over the last New Year's.

Proponents of the bond issue are partly basing their campaign on reports from the flood control district that the county has averaged \$9 million in flood damages each year.

Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the district, said the figure was determined by "combining studies of damages made by the Corps of Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service and our own sources."

ADMITTEDLY, much of this information is nebulous, parti-

(Continued on Page 5B Col. 1)

Dazette 2-15-66
#37

Council Urges Voters To OK Flood Bonds

The Phoenix City Council today adopted a resolution urging voters to approve a \$22.7 million Maricopa County Flood control bond program at a special election March 8.

They did so after hearing the project outlined last night by Col. John Lowry, county flood control engineer, and Fred Glendening, city public works director.

NINE-TENTHS OF the flood control project can be completed without the construction of Orme Dam, said Lowry. However, he added, the dam construction would largely determine the feasibility of a 250-foot wide concrete channel for the Salt River through the Phoenix metropolitan area.

Large Phoenix areas need the protection from flood waters from the north, said Lowry. Glendening stressed this, too, noting that "20,000 to 30,000 homes are actually built in the path of Cave Creek Wash." The areas of Sunnyslope, Arcadia and Sunnyslope cannot expect adequate storm drain protection "until flood control projects are built and we have some place to put the flood water," Glendening added.

IN OTHER business last night, the council:

- Authorized application for a \$55,000 federal grant to seek im-

Dazette
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1966

#38

Support Growing For Area Flood Control Proposal

An increasing number of organizations and individuals are pledging support for a proposed countywide flood control program, officials of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee said today.

Owners of real property are scheduled to vote March 8 a \$22.7 million bond issue to finance the county's share of the recommended program's total cost, estimated at \$115 million.

The remaining \$92.3 million would be paid by the federal government.

W. B. Barkley, chairman of the flood protection committee, said supporters of the proposal stressed the following points:

- Control of the Salt River through the metropolitan area

would allow a "completely different type of land use than now exists in the river bottom." With the flood hazard removed, the area would offer a "tremendous potential for industrial and commercial development."

- Some of the reclaimed Salt River bottomland could be used for needed recreational facilities near the center of Phoenix.

- Proposed channel improvements would be valuable in planning of auxiliary parallel thoroughfares, leading to a program of general beautification and increased property values in the area.

Barkley said organizations and individuals endorsing the flood control project during the past week include:

South Phoenix Optimist Club, Consulting Engineers Council of Arizona, Harquahala Association, East Maricopa County Improvement Association, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local 631, United Services of America and the Greater Phoenix New Car Dealers Association.

Rev. George B. Brooks, Frank Snell, Secretary of State Wesley H. Bolin, Dr. Otto L. Bendheim, Dana W. Burden, Adam Diaz, Vincent Chase, E. Ray Cowden, Rev. Amos Didley, John K. Redfield and Phoenix city councilmen Dr. Morrison F. Warren, Jarrett Jarvis and Jack H. Laney.

Mrs. Norman Hurley, Rabbi Albert Plotkin, G. R. Michaels, Joseph Ralston, Lawrence Huerta, Ralph H. Eaton, Ernest Fannin, Dr. Ben P. Frissell, Eli Gorodezky, John F. Sullivan, Mildred May, Richard B. Walsh and Fred H. Knowles.

Edward V. (Ted) O'Malley, Kemper Marley, former Phoenix Mayor Sam Mardian Jr., Robert W. McGee, Rep. John C. Pritzlaff, W. C. Quebedeaux, C. Ray Martin, Paul M. Roca and Fred Rosenfeld Sr.

Lawson V. Smith, Mrs. Charles Garland, Dean Stanley, William C. Turner, Dr. Clarence C. Salsbury, J. Lester Shaffer, Wilbur Asbury, Samuel J. Reich, Harvey Platt, Gordon Marshall, Harry Smith and Wade L. Hampton.

OUR MOTTO

"Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong." A. Lincoln - Oct. 16, 1854



Phoenix

AMERICAN

A Straight Shootin' Newspaper

30¢ MONTH

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FLOOD BOND VOTE TUESDAY

Where We Stand

A brochure, published by the proponents of the Flood control bond issue, states that all of the major news media favor passage of the March 8th bond issue.

On the other hand we have not opposed the bond issue. Rather, we have been devoted our attention to trying to get to the bottom of what it actually entails.

Before this newspaper came into being and when issues of this kind came up, the public was given a barrage of endorsements by important people, doing with only those facts that made the decision desired by the proponents look like the only way to go.

This week the issue is flood control. The voters of Maricopa County are being asked to allow the flood control district to levy a tax on the real property to pay off bonds that will be sold to partially finance the project.

In making this decision we would advise that you carefully note how much property will be exempt from this tax. When a large block of property is exempt, the tax share it represents will have to be paid by that which is not exempt.

It severely tests one's confidence to further note that representatives of those interests which will have large flood bond tax exemptions have contributed heavily to the billboard and advertising campaign aimed at obtaining a 'Yes' vote.

The Maricopa County Flood Control program represents a long and involved story. Efforts by its proponents to attend civic meetings and to meet with the press to explain the program are to be commended.

A few of the pertinent facts relative to the Flood Control program are: It will take a minimum of 10 to 13 years to complete; portions of the program still remain incomplete...a phase that affects West Phoenix and Maryvale-Glendale is still on the drawing board.

Our advice to the voters of Maricopa County is to examine the facts and think carefully before casting your ballot. Is this the form of flood insurance you desire? Is its coverage sufficient? Is it a program that has been formulated and will it be constructed and maintained by competent people in whom you have confidence?

Plan Calls For Salt River Dikes

The Maricopa County Flood Control District plans to provide protection for county residents even if the all important Orme Dam is never built.

"We're not going to wait on Orme Dam to give these people protection," Lowry said. "We intend to give protection to these people even if Orme Dam is never built."

Orme Dam, which is presently a part of the Central Arizona Project, could have impounded all of the late December floodwater and all of the water now trapped in snow in the watershed, according to a spokesman for the Central Arizona Project.

Orme Dam is slated to have a maximum capacity of 1,360,000 acre feet of water, Lowry said. Approximately 900,000 acre feet would be storage for flood control water.

The December floodwaters amounted to approximately 400,000 acre feet at the amount stored in the watershed is estimated at 824,000 acre feet.

Lowry said the water which caused considerable property damage by flowing down the Salt River did not constitute a flood. "When water flows down a riverbed it's not a flood. The river can carry 80,000 cubic second feet. The Salt River Project released a maximum of 78,000 cubic second feet at its peak.

"If Orme Dam had been built the amount of water released over Granite Reef Dam would not have been as great," Lowry said. "Water flowing through the gates at Orme Dam would not have exceeded 50,000 cubic second feet."

Lowry said the Corps of Engineers plans are designed for the maximum protection. Without Orme Dam this would include a system of flood control channels and levees at several points through the Valley. Tentative location for levees include Tempe, 40th St. near Transmission, 16th Street and 7th Avenue along the Salt River bottom.

These would be aided in preventing flood damage by a series of dams along the proposed course of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

O. H. Lillard, acting area engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation, stated that as long as Orme Dam remains a part of the Central Arizona Project "authorization for its construction will depend on the whole package deal.

"If it looked like the CAP would fall apart," he added, "there could be a possibility of constructing the dam separately."

In the '50s Orme Dam was listed as a flood control dam, but then it was determined it was a multi-purpose dam and the Corps of Engineers turned it over to the Bureau of Reclamation. From there it went to the CAP.

Orme Dam, Lillard said, would be used for conservation, regulatory storage, flood control, recreation and fish and wildlife.

Flood control will aid county residents but not completely insure them against storm damage. Lowry said there was always a chance that localized heavy rainfall could cause flooding.

But the surface level network of flood control canals was designed to alleviate as much as possible ground-flow water. "The channels are designed to take flood waters and storm drainage water," Lowry said.

"Without sufficient storm drainage streets and some lower yards would be flooded," Lowry said. "But the canals would be ground level. If they weren't ground level it would defeat our purpose of collecting ground water."

Regarding differences between the Board of Supervisors, various community governments and the Army Corps of Engineers, Lowry explained that all were working closely together on the flood control program.

Lowry said some minor revisions can be worked out but the Corps of Engineers would not accept anything less than maximum protection. "If a city wants to elaborate on the initial plans, that's all right with the engineers as long as the city is willing to pay the additional cost involved."

Lowry said Phases A and B of the flood control program had already been approved, but Phase C was still being worked out. He expected it to be submitted by next year. Phase C includes the Maryvale-Glendale area.

Phase B, which included the Phoenix area, could be completed within four to five years. Phase C was not expected to start for 5 to 7 years.

Nearly one-third of the \$987,224,520 assessed valuation of the county -- a total of \$331,866,805 -- will be exempted from taxes needed to pay the cost of bonds and maintenance on the proposed \$15 million Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The federal government is expected to pay \$93 million for the construction cost and the county will have to pay \$22 million for acquisition of right-of-way. The county will also maintain the system.

Lowry stated that omnibus bill legislation usually is passed by Congress every two years. Since such legislation was enacted last year, it is not likely it will be again passed until 1967.

Lowry speculated that only a serious penny-pinching effort on the part of the federal government could threaten Arizona receiving its share of needed money for flood control.



Col. Lowry

Flood Tax Exemptions Staggering

The equivalent of 46,223 \$15,000 homes (with an assessed valuation of \$3,500) will be exempt from taxation if the \$22 million Maricopa County Flood Control Program is approved at the March 8 bond election.

The 1959 legislation which created the flood control district exempted \$61,783,418 in personal property from five business agencies dealing in the county which stand to benefit greatly by the flood control program.)

Many more millions, including a token portion for the homeowner, were also exempted because the law specified only real property be taxable in the district.

Thus Arizona Public Service finds itself exempt from paying tax on \$67,933,685; Mountain States Telephone Company \$67,251,345; Southern Pacific Railroad, \$13,031,058; Santa Fe, Railroad, \$4,711,325, and El Paso Natural Gas, \$8,856,005.

Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, stated he did not want to comment on the exemptions. It was the law, he said, and he would have to abide with it.

The firms which apparently stand to profit must by a county-wide flood control program -- APS, MST & T&T, SP, Santa Fe and El Paso Natural Gas -- receive the largest exemptions.

Other major exemptions allowed because of the legislation restricting taxation to real property include:

--\$33,001,235 for all industrial plants, except mining and saw mills. --\$18,466,695 for business furniture and fixtures. --\$2,694,535 for irrigation pumping units. --\$1,879,275 for cattle in feed lots.

--\$1,016,960 for dairy cows. Household furnishings totaling \$44, 983,470 are exempted from taxation.

Other exemptions in the district are inventories of stock owned by retainers & \$35,595,070 and manufacturers & \$29,273,225).

Consequently, nearly \$500,000 in taxes, a minute portion belonging to the homeowners, will be exempted from large corporations and businesses.

Somebody will have to pay the tab and the largest burden, al always, will be placed squarely on the shoulders of the property owner.

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Where to Vote

Here is a list from the County Election Department showing the polling places in this area that will be used for the \$22.5 million bond election for the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. The regular precinct polling places have been consolidated. They will be open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesday. Only real property owners in Maricopa County are eligible to vote in the special election.

- CENTURY ST. BARNABAS 6715 N. Mockingbird Lane Scottsdale
BILTMORE CUDIA Country Day School, Auditorium 3901 E. Stanford Drive Paradise Valley
DESERT PARK DESERT VIEW DREAMY DRAW EL DOMINGO Desert View School Music Room 8621 N. 3rd Street Phoenix
HAYWARD SIMIS WAGON WHEEL Richard C. Simis School, Libra., 7302 N. 10th Street Phoenix
ROYAL PALM SUNNY HIGH WASHINGTON Royal Palms School, Library 8520 N. 19th Avenue Phoenix
CHOLLA DEER VALLEY SAHUARO SHAW BUTTE Sahuaro School, Music Room 12835 N. 33rd Avenue Phoenix
HATCHER YUCCA Cholla School 3606 E. Cholla Street Phoenix
MT. VIEW SUNNYSLOPE TRINITY Sunnyslope School Auditorium 240 E. Vogel Phoenix
CAMPO BELLO CACTUS GREENWAY Greenway School 3003 E. Greenway Road Phoenix, Arizona
ALTA VISTA MANZANITA Alta Vista School 8710 N. 31st Ave. Phoenix

'Operation Democracy' Conclave Saturday

One man who proved his allegiance to this country on the battlefield will lead arizonans in the Pledge of Allegiance at 'Operation Democracy,' a patriotic rally to be held between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Saturday, Silvestre S. Herrera, Arizona's only living Congressional Medal of Honor winner, will lead the pledge and be one of the featured guests of the program designed to show our Armed Forces all over the world that we stand fore-square behind them.

The rally will be held at Montgomery Stadium of Phoenix Union High School on 7th St., north of Van Buren. One person, Frank S. Rubens, who found himself disgusted with all the anti-American actions in this country is responsible for the 'Operation Democracy' program.

Dr. William Boice, of the First Christian Church, will be keynote speaker of the program. Dr. Boice has the distinction of being the highest decorated chaplain of World War II.

The Arizona National Guard Band will supply the music.



Alternate Program: Make It Rain

Storm clouds bring potentially flooding rains could be transferred into a beneficial harvest of needed water for the entire county through a system of atmospheric control which could immediately alleviate flood danger and also provide smog elimination.

F. Neal Bosco, research director of Weather Engineering, Inc., of Denver, Colo., stated the program is "very simple and very inexpensive and was proven effective in 1963 in Aurora, Colo."

The severe and costly flood which occurred in the Maryvale-Glendale area in 1963 could have been "definitely" averted through this method, he said.

Bosco said he discussed the matter last week with City Manager Bob Coop, who stated he would make further inquiries into the prospects of atmospheric control.

"The cost would be \$800,000 a year or about \$1 per person per year for flood control and smog abatement for the residents of Maricopa County," Bosco said.

"This would give immediate protection even if a flood control program was initiated," he said. The flood control program would take 12 to 15 years to complete.

Last month Senators Carl Hayden and Paul Fannin were among a group of senators who introduced a bill in Congress "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a comprehensive program of scientific and engineering research, experiments, tests and operations for increasing the yield of water from atmospheric sources."

Working with the latest scientific information, including that received from weather satellites, could provide weather modification for an area 400 miles in radius from Phoenix.

An effective program, Bosco said, would require 20 field operators and about 20 other personnel, including several scientists and meteorologists.

An experimental program lasting 60 days could be demonstrated at a cost of approximately \$200,000. On a long term basis with permanent installations the cost would be \$45,600 per month or \$800,000.

The Salt River, released to its natural course in the New Year's run-off, may be confined someday to a 500 foot channel. The March 8 Flood Control Bond Proposal, however calls only for preventative diking at four Valley-area points, pending the construction of Orme Dam, probably not before the next generation.

(Photo From 'The Current News', Salt River Project publication)

#40 ARIZONA REPUBLIC
2-18-66

Flood Control Okay Urged

Retail Association Official Seeks Bill's Passage

If the March 8 flood control bond election is voted down, it may be a decade before such a program can be offered again, a proponent of the plan said last night.

"It has taken nine years for the Corps of Engineers and federal government to agree on this program," H. C. Dossey told Peoria and Sun City Kiwanians.

"THIS IS NOT the type of program you can vote down one year and have another chance to vote on the following year," the executive vice president of the Arizona Retailers Association said at the joint meeting.

Dossey said he is volunteering his time to speak in favor of the proposed comprehensive flood control system. The Maricopa County Flood Control District is seeking authority to issue \$22.7 million in bonds, which would be the county's share of a \$115 million program.

O. R. Recker, Maricopa County rancher and produce man, spoke in opposition to the program on the grounds that alien

waters which would be dumped into Skunk Creek would create an even greater flood threat on the lower New River basin.

RECKER, who said he owns a ranch at the confluence of Skunk Creek and New River, explained that he formerly favored the flood control program, but has changed his position.

"To me," Recker said, "I'm scared. As I told the (flood control) engineers yesterday, I'm getting more frightened all the time."

He is convinced, Recker said,

that even with the channel development and other proposed projects for Skunk Creek and the Agua Fria and New rivers, New River could not handle alien waters that would be diverted into Skunk Creek. Skunk Creek merges with New River north of Peoria. Included in the program are projects that would divert storm waters from areas such as Sunnyslope into Skunk Creek and eventually New River.

What would happen, he said, is that "half of Sun City could be washed away."

Maryvale Flood Claims Hit

PHOENIX — Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer of the county's flood control district, took issue today with a published statement that proposed flood control plans would not prevent damage of the magnitude suffered by the Maryvale-Glendale areas in 1963.

"Such a statement is untrue," Colonel Lowry informed the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee which asked for his comment.

"The flood control program at stake at a March 8 bond election provides for a concrete-lined channel to carry away concentrations of floodwaters caused by heavy downpours such as occurred in August 1963 in the Maryvale-Glendale area," he said.

"Some five inches of rain fell during a 24-hour period," he noted, "generating four-foot-deep floodwaters. There was no place for these waters to go —except downhill until they reached the Grand Canal.

"And there was no means of disposal at that point because of the raised railroad running parallel to Grand Avenue through Glendale. Result was the waters backed up and flooded

scores of homes and businesses in the Glendale-Maryvale areas —causing damage estimated at \$2.9 million by the US Army Corps of Engineers."

The proposed flood control plan includes openings at intervals underneath the Grand Avenue railroad bed, "which will carry floodwaters into the channel previously noted," Lowry explained.

Asked about storm drainage programs by such cities as Phoenix and Glendale, Lowry replied:

"In most instances, these communities first must have a facility — such as a flood control channel to dump the waters collected by storm sewers. Until such channels are built — and their construction depends upon the outcome of the March 8 election — the cities in question cannot fully provide the storm drainage networks required by their population growth."



PLUGGING BOND ISSUE — Maricopa county engineer Sam Lanford (center) distributes posters urging approval of March 8 \$22.7 million county flood control bond issue to Everett Pickrel, (left) Apache Trails Kiwanis Club program chairman and club's newest member, Darr Allen, wearing apron as part of initiation procedure. (Tribfoto) *Melisa Talone 2-18-66*

Engineer Plugs Benefits In Flood Control Program

"Why a flood control program?"

With this as his theme, county engineer Sam Lanford yesterday presented reasons for the \$22.7 million county bond issue March 8 to members of the Apache Trails Kiwanis Club.

Major reasons for approval of the bond issue, said Lanford, are to meet the needs of those areas affected by floods, to accommodate the faster water run-off due to increased residential building, to provide insurance against future floods, and to reduce bridge-building costs.

"Over the years, frequent complaints have been made about flood damages, and as we build more houses and streets the water-runoff becomes faster," noted the county engineer.

Pointing to the peculiarities of the Valley, he stressed that

rains here frequently occur without much warning and last for just a few minutes or hours, concentrating the run-off in a short period of time. "We don't have the long rainy spells like other parts of the country," he noted, and water run-off here builds quickly.

Describing history and organization of the county flood control district, Lanford termed its program for flood control "economically feasible." Cost to the owner of the average \$15,000 market value home would be only about 37 cents a month, or less than \$6 per year, he said.

The flood control bonds, expected to raise the district's special tax levy from 2 cents (per \$100 assessed valuation) to a predicted 14.9 cents, cannot be sold all at one time because they would exceed the 3 per cent limitation per assessed valuation of the county, said Lanford.

Federal funds in the amount of \$93 million will be added to the \$22.7 million county funds to finance the \$115 million flood control project, expected to require 12 years for completion.

"As intelligent people, we realize this (the federal portion) will be paid for by us, too," noted Lanford, "but it will be spread throughout the United States."

The county's share, he stated, will be for buying rights of way, constructing roads and bridges, and maintenance.

#43

Campaign Active For Flood Control

The Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee is waging perhaps the greatest public education campaign in the county's history for the March 8 flood control bond election.

A speaker's bureau established by the committee will make 27 appearances this week in an effort to sell the proposed countywide flood control program to citizens.

Forty-three appearances are scheduled to run until the night of March 7, only hours before the polls open.

PROPOSED is a comprehensive \$115 million program that would take a decade or more to build.

Taxpaying real property owners will be asked March 8 to authorize the Maricopa County Flood Control District to issue \$22.7 million in bonds, which would be used to secure rights of way and maintain structures that would be built by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The federal government is expected to contribute \$92 million if the bond issue is approved.

These appearances are scheduled for this week:

MONDAY—Richard D. Searles, Scottsdale Soroptomists; Donald H. Mackay, West Phoenix Kiwanis, Desert Sun Hotel; Roger Verdugo, Ebell Club of Phoenix, Phoenix Woman's Club House, all at 12 noon; and Jack Grady, Glendale Lions Club, My Brother's Restaurant, 7 p.m.

Tuesday W. B. Barkley, Wick-enburg Rotary at Texas Cafe; Sam Tucker, Scottsdale Real Estate Board, Safari Hotel; Marshall Humphrey, Apache Junction Rotary, Superstition Inn, all at 12 noon; E. D. Ellis, Woman's Club of Phoenix, 1 p.m.; Rosendo Gutierrez, Scottsdale Lions, Valley Ho Hotel, 7 p.m.; Searles, Arizona Mobile Homes Association, Rancheria Trailer Estates; Verdugo, South Phoenix Jaycees, Jaycee Club House; Mike Damone, Encanto Woman's Club, home of Mrs. Nora Willis, 2201 W. Weldon, all at 8 p.m.; and Mrs. Mildred May, Women in Construction, ABC Club, 8:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY — Grady, Papago Kiwanis, Smokehouse Restaurant; Damone, Midtowners Business and Professional Women's Club, Cloud Club, both at 12 noon; Gutierrez, Mesa Soroptomists, Paul Perry's Smorgie, 1 p.m.; Leroy Ohsiek, Junior Woman's Club of South Phoenix, home of Mrs. Clay Kuhn, 409 W. Paseo Way, 1:15 p.m.; Jack Karie, Chandler's Woman's

Club, 2 p.m.; Donald Meyers, Phoenix 20-30 Club, 6:45 p.m.; and Samuel Lanford, American Institute of Planners, Room 100-F, Engineering Building, Arizona State University, 7 p.m.

Thursday — Tucker, Thunderbird Rotary, Arbor Restaurant; Barkley and John C. Lowry, Glendale Rotary; MacKay,

#44

Putting Floods To Work

Farmer Ranchman 2-19-66

NOW REALLY, are we Arizonans as smart as we think we are about water? Have we done all we can to put to beneficial use the flood waters that so often inflict heavy property damage besides causing vast inconvenience?

The possibility of converting every flood into a blessing instead of a nuisance was brought sharply into focus at the Irrigation Operators' Workshop by Pat Garrett, manager of the Cortaro Water Users Assn.

Garrett was thinking especially of the Santa Cruz. Over 95% of the time the Santa Cruz is nothing but a streak of dry sand. But Garrett says that its average annual flow past Marana is three times the 40,000 acre-feet of high-cost water the Cortaro district pumps

for its shareholders. Below Marana it is often joined by floods off the deserts on both sides.

Farther down, the Santa Cruz has no defined channel but spreads over the countryside — over farms, roads and gin yards. Ask anybody who got in the way of the 1962 deluge how pleasant that can be.

And the Santa Cruz is only an example. Far more water than it has ever carried surged past Phoenix in the Big Flood of 1965-6. Some of it may be recovered for irrigation but most of it will be evaporated or consumed by phreatophytes.

Building dams to impound these largely wasted waters, or to detain them until they can replenish depleted aquifers, will be neither simple nor inexpensive. Maybe the whole idea is infeasible because of the uncertain timing of floods and their uncertain nature when they do come. It is hard to believe, however, that there are no suitable sites for control works. The Garrett suggestion certainly deserves investigation.

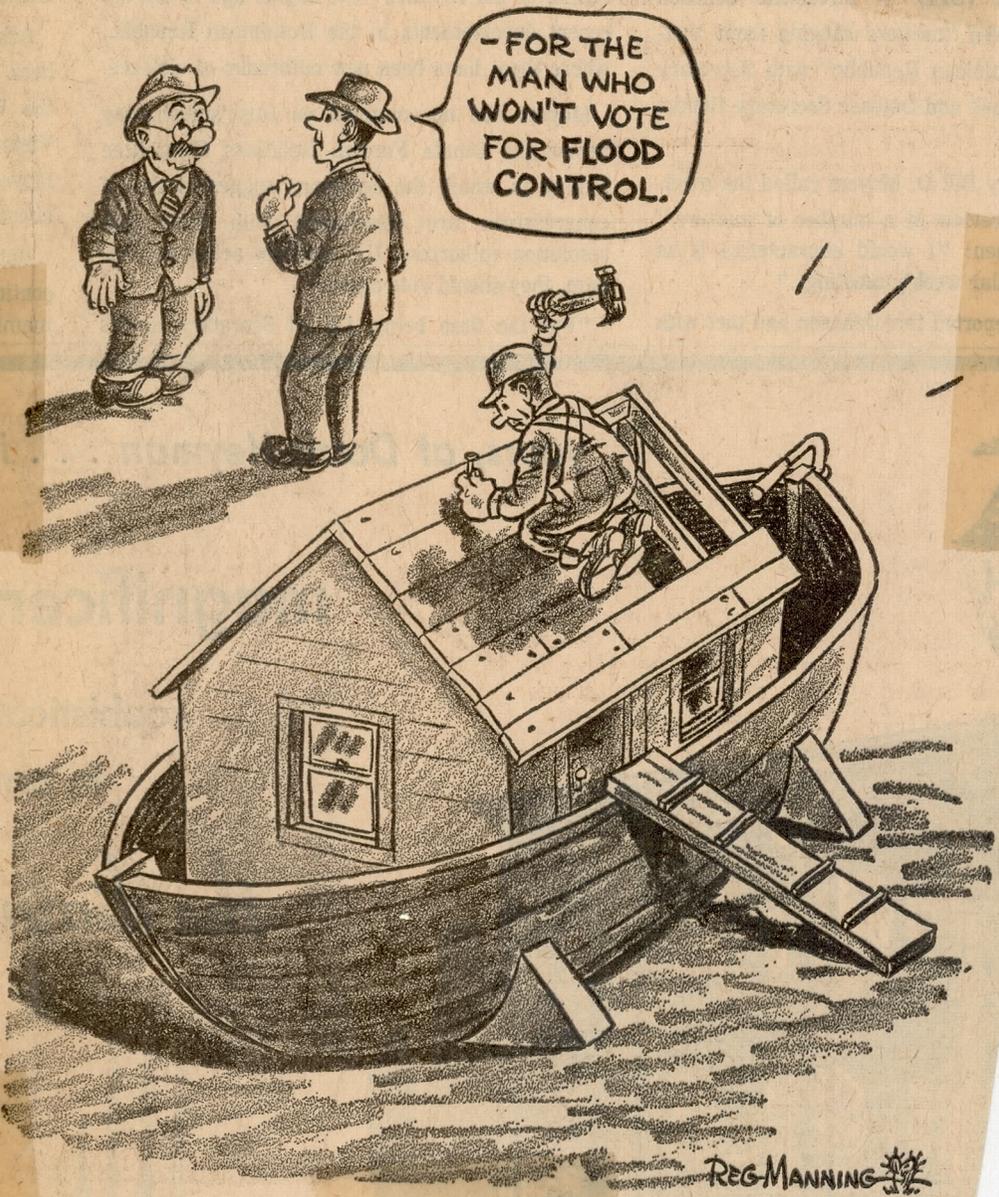
#45

2-20-66

It's A New House Design--

By Reg Manning

Arizona Republic Staff Artist



2/12/66
#46
**Money For Flood Control
Makes Interesting Reading**

By KENNETH ARLINE
Gazette Staff Writer
(Last of a series)

Interesting discoveries are made in going through the budgets and records of money spent by Maricopa County Flood Control District.

For instance:

• The cost of getting flood control under way included \$171,127.53 in regular salaries and \$457,586 for other "professional services" during the first five years of the district's operation.

• While acquisition of rights-of-way was considered urgent by early leaders of flood control programs, the matter has been relegated to unimportance during the districts' history. In 1964-65, the budget contained \$178,517 for such purchases, but the money was not spent.

• That expenditures went over budget estimates in 17 of the 40 categories in the 1964-65 budget. These included conventions and conferences, \$500 budgeted, \$2,106.75 spent, and mileage allowance, \$250 budgeted, \$3,443.25 spent.

BIGGEST single item (\$176,250) in the \$384,900 budget for 1965-66 is for "professional and specialized services." Like \$457,586 spent in earlier years, this is to pay surveyors, lawyers, appraisers and others doing special work for the district.

This work is in addition to the services provided by John Lowry, flood control engineer; LeRoy Ohsoik, assistant flood control engineer, Jack Karie, administrative assistant, and other salaried workers. The current budget authorizes 11 employees with a total salary of \$56,696. Another \$5,181 is provided for overtime, extra help and employee benefits.

A RUNDOWN on other expenses in the 1964-65 fiscal year shows: Salaries and wages, \$33,834.82; extra help, \$4,004.16; postage, \$246.37; telegraph and teletype services, \$200; telephone, \$453.82; liability insurance, \$1,091; memberships, \$30; rents and leases — equipment, \$3,896.25; transportation of objects, \$8.85; other household expense \$10.13.

Smallest individual item was an "unbudgeted "construction materials" expense of 12 cents.

WHILE ONLY \$9.91 was spent for medical, dental and laboratory supplies last year, the current budget has \$30 for that purpose. The present budget also has \$3,990 for office expense, \$200 for small tools, \$130 for special expense and \$2,565 for a category designated as "benefits and services received."

According to the budget: A typist earning \$3,492 would use a new \$435 typewriter while seat-

ed on a new \$61 steno chair. She would file her work in either a new \$90 four-drawer filing cabinet or in a new \$94 four-drawer legal size filing cabinet.

Employees have lots of reading material available. A total of \$314 has been spent for books and periodicals since 1960.

Flood control tax money also has helped to swell the funds of the Social Security System and the State Employee Retirement system to the tune of more than \$8,000.

#48 2-21-66
**'Urgent' Flood
Business Still
Left Undone**

By KENNETH ARLINE
Gazette Staff Writer
(First of three articles)

Nearly \$800,000 has been spent on "flood control" in Maricopa County since 1960.

With \$303,061 remaining in the current budget, the total spent in 6½ years could reach \$1,086,265 by July 1.

A study of the financial statements of the Maricopa County Flood Control District for the past 5½ years shows most of the spending has been in making plans for flood control projects and for the countywide \$22.6 million bond election March 8.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY, termed "urgent" before the district was organized, have not been purchased. Records show money budgeted for this purpose has been part of the year-end cash balance.

While the money has not been voted by Congress, proponents of the bond issue expect the bond money to be matched with \$92 million in federal funds during the next 15 years.

The district's budget provides \$14,570 to pay workers at the 104 polling places in the coming election.

THE FLOOD control budget is not a part of the county's regular budget. Cost of meeting the control district's spending is not reflected in the county's tax rate.

It is, however, a part of the tax bill paid by the property taxpayer.

In the current tax statements, the amount of this special tax is 59 cents for some taxpayers, 69 cents for many, and more or less than these amounts for others.

IT IS BASED on a rate of 2 cents per \$100 valuation. The 2-cent rate has applied each year since the 1962-63 fiscal year. During the 1960-61 and the

1961-62 fiscal years the rate was 5 cents.

The Flood Control Act of 1959 permits the control district to levy a tax on the taxable real property "to pay the expense of administering the district and maintaining and operating the district's flood-control system. Personal property is excluded from flood control taxation.

IF THE BOND issue is approved, the rate in Maricopa County is expected to climb to 14.9 cents or more. The law provides for two levies, one for maintaining the district, the other for paying off the bonds.

According to some estimates, the man now paying 59 cents a year will find the bill increased to \$3.50.

Others say it will be increased to \$4.50. Still others claim the amount could be more.

UP TO LAST July 1, the flood control district had spent \$701,365. Since that date, spending has totaled \$81,838.15.

This brings the total spent to \$783,203.15. Still unspent in the current budget is \$303,061.85.

The current budget includes:

• Up to \$56,696 in salaries.

• Two new vehicles costing \$4,660—a four-wheel drive outfit (with refrigeration and heater) and a sedan (with air conditioning, heater, power steering and automatic transmission).

• Three executive desks costing \$435 and three executive chairs costing \$186.

FLOOD CONTROL in Maricopa County is another name for "Special Tax District No. 29."

A statement on Page 147 of the current county budget points out that the board of supervisors "has no control over the spending in special tax districts." However, the supervisors do set the tax rate in special tax districts.

#47
**Pinal Is Where
County Flood
Control Starts**

By KENNETH ARLINE
Gazette Staff Writer
(Second of three stories)

Flood control in Maricopa County will begin in Pinal County.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District's \$384,900 budget for 1965-66 includes:

• Installation of a culvert costing \$9,000 on Vineyard Road.

• Vineyard Road is in Pinal County and is a north-south street off U.S. 60-70-80-89.

Also listed under the heading "structures and improvements" is a culvert for Ellsworth Road in Eastern Maricopa County. The cost: \$12,000.

It was learned:

• The two culverts will not be installed unless voters approve a \$22,670,000 bond issue on March 8.

• The two culverts would be part of a proposed multimillion dollar project in Pinal and Maricopa counties with the costs to be shared by Maricopa County and the U.S. Soil Conservation District.

"It's not how much it's going to cost, but what the benefits will be," John Lowry, Maricopa flood control engineer, has said in seeking passage of the bond issue.

Lowry added that if the bond issue fails, "we'll just have to struggle along and do the best we can with the money we have."

FROM THE beginning of the 1960-61 fiscal year until last June 30, the district spent

\$701,365. Add the 1965-66 budget of \$384,900 and the total is \$1,086,265.

In 1958, a committee (operating on a \$60,000 budget), from the City of Phoenix, Maricopa County and the Salt River Project compiled a 27-page report. It contained maps and charts showing the danger of floods in the Valley and recommendations for control.

It suggested a first-year budget of \$1 million with \$750,000 of that amount being used for right-of-way acquisition. Committee members pointed out that "every day's delay in acquisition results in pyramiding of costs."

THE COUNTY flood control district started out in 1960-61 with \$253,451.

That year the district spent \$81,218 (including \$15,902.10 for salaries, \$1,658.14 for office furniture and equipment, \$57,624.15 for professional services, \$3,623.13 for motor vehicles, \$78.95 for books and periodicals and \$1.20 for postage). It ended the year with a balance of \$166,538.

Flood Bond Opposition Mounting

American
2-24-66

A Phoenix man today charged that the \$122 million Flood Control Project is an incomplete program which would do the Valley little good without an additional expenditure which could easily double the cost to the public.

"The \$122 million expenditure advocated for the project could easily be less than half the total cost of what the public wants accomplished," stated Jerome H. Evenson.

"In order to make use of the project the cities affected will also require that the taxpayers approve additional bonds for the installation of 'storm sewers' which could run into many millions of dollars more," he said.

Evenson explained "the flood control project will do little more than give the cities a place to dump excess waters every 10 or 20 years. Without the storm sewer systems the project will be virtually useless.

"Even with the project completed 'and sewers installed' the same conditions in the Salt River bed will still exist if 75,000 cubic feet of water per second is turned into the normally dry river bed."

According to Col. John Lowery, General Manager of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, prevention of excessive waters in the Salt River can only be guaranteed by the construction of Orme Dam which is not yet approved by the Federal Government since it is tied up with the Central Arizona Project.

C.M. Murphy, a retired contractor, also believes that the Orme Dam is the only reasonable way of preventing flooding in the Salt River.

"I would like to see that dam put in first and not almost last as proposed now," Murphy said.

According to a spokesman for the Central Arizona Project Association had Orme Dam been constructed at the confluence of the Verde and Salt rivers, it could have held all of the late December floodwater plus all the water now trapped in snow on the watershed.

The estimated cash value of all the water—more than 1.3 million acre-feet—which could have been held behind Orme Dam would have been nearly \$32 million. This would almost have paid for the total cost of the dam.

"This would have been more than the total flood control bond issue that the county has to vote on March 8," Murphy said.

Evenson said "the 1963 flooding of Maryvale could not have been prevented if the project had been completed at that time, unless the Maryvale area and Glendale area had an intricate Storm Sewer System at the time.

"In a few years, if the Bond Issue is approved, we can expect the cities' and County's officials to ask the public to approve additional bonds for the installation of sewers that will make the project useful.

"The campaign will go some-

thing like this, 'you've already spent millions... now we must spend more to protect our investment.'"

"If the public is informed of the 'total' cost of this flood protection it is possible that the Bond Issue will be soundly defeated.

"Only an irresponsible person would oppose a project that would prevent serious financial losses... but when the total cost exceeds the benefits, it is only sound business to say NO\$"

"Before we can say yes or no," Evenson stated, "we must know the total price. If we can not be given all the information, responsible taxpayers must vote NO!

"A Committee advocating promoting the project is using pictures and newspaper articles of the January 1st 'Salt River Flood' and the 1963 Maryvale Flood to delude the public will put an end to these conditions."

This isn't the case, Evenson reiterated.

Flood Debate

A public debate on whether Maricopa County needs some \$22.6 million worth of flood control bonds will be held at the Downtown YMCA Roundup Room, 350 N. 1st Ave., Wednesday at 8 p. m.

The program is being sponsored by the Greater Phoenix Land Owners Assn. Speaking in favor of the bonds will be Sam Tucker, former City of Phoenix engineer and currently associated with Benham, Tucker and Van Lundingham Engineers. Opposing will be David C. Cox, president of the Home Owners Association.

Lawrence Office, president of the Greater Phoenix Land Owners Assn., invited the public to attend the meeting. Each speaker will talk 10 minutes and will answer questions from the audience.

Views on the News

I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it . . . Voltaire

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Saturday, Feb. 26, 1966

Page 7

The People Speak

Total Flood Control Cost Will Far Exceed Benefits

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

Before anyone votes "Yes" on the March 8th flood control bond issue they should be apprised of all the pertinent facts without a lot of technical double-talk.

Many people have been led to believe that the bond issue will cause the construction of a flood control project that will save areas of Maricopa County from flooding without any further expenditures on the part of the taxpayers.

The Arizona Republic is being quoted from Jan. 23, 1966, issue in a pamphlet published by a committee for flood protection as stating, "We urge you to mark March

8 on your calendar as the day when you will go to the polls and help guarantee that Maricopa County will never suffer from the acute disaster that appeared so near only a month ago."

IT APPEARS The Republic has not taken a good look at the "Project" since passage of the bond issue and subsequent construction of the flood control project could not "prevent the acute disaster" of Jan. 1, 1966.

According to Colonel Lowery, general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, prevention of excessive waters in the normally dry Salt River bed can only be guaranteed by the con-

struction of Orme Dam which is not yet approved by the federal government since it is tied in with the Central Arizona Project and has nothing to do with this project or bond issue.

A committee urging passage of the bond issue and promoting the project is using pictures and newspaper articles of the Jan. 1, 1966, Salt River "flood" and the 1963 Maryvale flood to delude the public into believing that the bond issue will put an end to these conditions.

THE \$122 million expenditure advocated for the project could easily be less than half the total cost necessary to alleviate these conditions.

In order to "make use" of the project, cities will have to require that the taxpayers approve additional bonds for the installation of "storm sewer systems" which could run into many millions of dollars more.

The flood control project will only give the areas affected a place to dump excessive water every 10 or 20 years (if they have the storm sewers). Without the storm sewers the project is virtually useless.

The flooding of Maryvale could not have been prevented by this project.

In a few years, if the bond issue is approved, we can expect to be asked to approve more bonds for sewers. The campaign will go something like this: "We've already spent millions . . . now we must spend more to protect our investment."

IF THE PUBLIC is informed of the total cost of this flood protection, it is possible that the bond issue will be soundly defeated.

Only an irresponsible person could oppose a project that would prevent serious financial losses. But when the total cost exceeds the benefits, it is only "good business" to say **NO!**

Before we can say yes or no, we must know the total price. If we cannot have that information, responsible taxpayers must vote **NO.**

JEROME H. EVENSON

#52 **Controls for New River
Price of Peoria Support**

PEORIA—The Town Council has resolved to oppose the proposed county flood control program unless specific controls for floodwaters along New River are included in it.

Councilmen asserted that the measures proposed through the \$22.7 million bond issue March 8 offer no security from floods in the Peoria area and that they might multiply the dangers.

The resolution contends:

—That the council, together with Oscar Recker, its representative, have closely followed the development of the present flood control planning and attended public hearings and special group meetings and made many suggestions in relation to the New River problem.

—That the plans and priorities for work schedules do not reflect any of these suggestions.

—That property owners of portions of Peoria, Sun City and other communities in the New River Basin could be severely damaged and even wiped out by continued disregard of this problem.

The council therefore resolved

that support for the March 8 bond election should be "withheld and even discouraged" until the New River channel be redesigned sufficiently to accept its own peak flood load, plus the required area to handle the suggested loading of alien water from the Skunk Creek drainage.

It asked that such action be spelled out in the literature of the proposed bond issue.

COPIES OF THE resolution were sent Friday to county supervisors, the county engineer and to John C. Lowry, engineer for the flood control program.

E. B. Tucker, town manager, said the council is in favor of the bond issue except for the New River setup, "which has not been spelled out properly in the initial bond literature."

Tucker said that if the floodwaters were high enough, New River could flood out the Sun City sewer plant and Olive Avenue.

Janette
#53 **Bond Vote
On Flood
Control Set**

2-28-66
Debate on the proposed \$22.7 million countywide flood control bond election March 8 is set for 8 p.m. Friday in the auditorium of Cartwright Elementary School, 59th Avenue and Thomas.

Officials of the Maryvale Chamber of Commerce, sponsoring organization, said chief opponents in the "open forum" will include John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the county flood control district, and David Cox, president of the Arizona Homeowners Association.

Cox has expressed opposition to the flood plan.

Jerry Evenson, chairman of the forum arrangements committee, said "many people have received conflicting statements" concerning the proposed flood control program.

"The Maryvale chamber hopes to have many questions answered for the public" by Lowry, Cox and others who have opposing views.

#54 **Light Vote
Expected on
Flood Issue**

The county elections director said yesterday he expects 35,000 to 40,000 Maricopa County voters to cast ballots in the March 8 flood control bond election.

James E. Burke said this would amount to between 12 and 15 per cent of the county's 282,294 eligible voters.

HOWEVER, since voters must be taxpaying real property owners, not all of the registered voters will be eligible to cast ballots, he noted.

Only 29 persons had voted by absentee ballot by noon yesterday. The deadline for absentee voting is 5 p.m. Friday.

ALL ABSENTEE voting is being conducted at the County Elections Office on the plaza level floor of the county administration building at Third Avenue and Jefferson.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District is seeking authority to issue \$22.7 million in bonds which would be the county's contribution to a \$115 million flood control program.

And Relative Humidity
TODAY

	T	RH		T	RH
1 a.m.	48	68	8 a.m.	46	63
2 a.m.	45	70	9 a.m.	54	48
3 a.m.	47	60	10 a.m.	61	56
4 a.m.	45	68	11 a.m.	64	31
5 a.m.	44	68	12 noon	69	24
6 a.m.	43	67	1 p.m.	72	21
7 a.m.	40	73			

YESTERDAY

1 p.m.	72	12	7 p.m.	67	20
2 p.m.	73	11	8 p.m.	62	27
3 p.m.	74	12	9 p.m.	60	29
4 p.m.	74	10	10 p.m.	54	43
5 p.m.	75	11	11 p.m.	50	54
6 p.m.	71	15	12 mid.	48	63

Weather Table, Map, Page 7

#55 **Bond Election Tomorrow**

Real property taxpayers who are also registered voters will cast ballots tomorrow in a special \$22.7 million Maricopa County flood control bond election.

The voters are being asked to authorize the flood control district to issue \$22.7 million in bonds carrying interest of up to 4.5 per cent. Each series of the bonds will be payable within 40 years after it is issued.

MONEY from the sale of the bonds would be used to acquire rights of way and to meet other costs not covered in \$93 million expected to be spent by the federal government during the next 12 years.

Voting will be between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Precincts have been consolidated for the special election.

(A list of precincts and the voting places is carried on Page 19 of today's editions of The Phoenix Gazette).

SUPPORTERS of the bond issue point out that the various projects will increase the value of thousands of acres of land now subject to flooding and the construction work will "create hundreds of new jobs and millions of dollars in additional sales volume." They agree that

county residents will be asked to provide other funds in the future for storm drainage systems to tie in with the floodway system.

Opponents of the bond issue claim the burden of paying off the bonds and meeting the interest will rest unduly on the real property taxpayer. The law exempts personal property inventories from paying flood control taxes.

Cast Your Vote Tomorrow In Countywide Flood Control Bond Election



OUR MOTTO

"Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong." A. Lincoln - Oct. 16, 1854

Phoenix AMERICAN

A Straight Shootin' Newspaper

30¢ MONTH

Vol. 3, No. 9

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1966

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FLOOD BOND VOTE TUESDAY

Where We Stand

A brochure, published by the proponents of the Flood control bond issue, states that all of the major news media favor passage of the March 8th bond issue. We wish to set the record straight. The Phoenix American has not endorsed the flood bond issue, and we believe that 220,000 weekly circulation, in this metropolitan area, qualifies us as a major news media.

On the other hand we have not opposed the bond issue. Rather, we have been devoted our attention to trying to get to the bottom of what it actually entails. Our key responsibility is not to endorse or oppose, but to inform the public of the facts. Armed with the facts, the public can make the right decision.

Before this newspaper came into being and when issues of this kind came up, the public was given a barrage of endorsements by important people, doing with only those facts that made the decision desired by the proponents look like the only way to go. Since this newspaper has been in publication, the public has had a source of getting the facts, regardless of who was for or against. This has changed several decision. The bond election of last fall was a typical example.

This week the issue is flood control. The voters of Maricopa County are being asked to allow the flood control district to levy a tax on the real property to pay off bonds that will be sold to partially finance the project. The question we think the voters should ask is whether or not this plan offers sufficient benefits to warrant an addition to their property tax bills. The bonds, in effect, will be an additional mortgage against the property in the county, except that which is exempt.

In making this decision we would advise that you carefully note how much property will be exempt from this tax. When a large block of property is exempt, the tax share it represents will have to be paid by that which is not exempt. A question to which we have been given no answer is why were powerful interests given exemptions in the legislation that made this bond election possible.

It severely tests one's confidence to further note that representatives of those interests which will have large flood bond tax exemptions have contributed heavily to the billboard and advertising campaign aimed at obtaining a 'Yes' vote.

The Maricopa County Flood Control program represents a long and involved story. Efforts by its proponents to attend civic meetings and to meet with the press to explain the program are to be commended. It is unfortunate however, that this attitude could not have prevailed in the special 'citizens' committee that resorted to a sketchily outlined scare campaign. They apparently were unwilling to offer the average taxpaying voter the full facts on the flood control proposal.

A few of the pertinent facts relative to the Flood Control program are: It will take a minimum of 10 to 13 years to complete; portions of the program still remain incomplete...a phase that affects West Phoenix and Maryvale-Glendale is still on the drawing board it is not a storm-sewer project and therefore does not preclude street and yard flooding from localized down-pours; while it does include four dikes on the Salt River, channelization of that stream is not assured by the program; its construction will be paid for by federal funds similar to those now available to other states (The county must pay for right-of-way acquisition and project maintenance); it is not a part of the Salt River Project (nor will the project pay or be taxed for any part of its cost); Finally, once constructed, it is designed to take care of waters generated by a '100-year flood.'

Our advice to the voters of Maricopa County is to examine the facts and think carefully before casting your ballot. Is this the form of flood insurance you desire? Is its coverage sufficient? Is it a program that has been formulated and will it be constructed and maintained by competent people in whom you have confidence? Is it worth your tax-dollars' cost? Give your answer at the polls March 8.

Plan Calls For Salt River Dikes

The Maricopa County Flood Control District plans to provide protection for county residents even if the all important Orme Dam is never built, Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the district stated this week.

"We're not going to wait on Orme Dam to give these people protection," Lowry said. "We intend to give protection to these people even if Orme Dam is never built."

Orme Dam, which is presently a part of the Central Arizona Project, could have impounded all of the late December floodwater and all of the water now trapped in snow in the watershed, according to a spokesman for the Central Arizona Project.

Orme Dam is slated to have a maximum capacity of 1,360,000 acre feet of water, Lowry said. Approximately 900,000 acre feet would be storage for flood control water

The December floodwaters, the maximum protection, amounted to approximately 400,000 acre feet at the amount stored in the watershed is estimated at 824,000 acre feet.

Lowry said the water which caused considerable property damage by flowing down the Salt River did not constitute a flood, "When water flows down a riverbed it's not a flood. The river can carry 80,000 cubic second feet. The Salt River Project released a maximum of 78,000 cubic second feet at its peak.

"If Orme Dam had been built the amount of water released over Granite Reef Dam would not have been as great," Lowry said. "Water flowing through the gates at Orme Dam would not have exceeded 50,000 cubic second feet."

Lowry said the Corps of Engineer plans are designed for protection even if a flood control program was initiated," he said. The flood control program would take 12 to 15 years to complete.

Last month Senators Carl Hayden and Paul Fannin were among a group of senators who introduced a bill in Congress "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a comprehensive program of scientific and engineering research, experiments, tests and operations for increasing the yield of water from atmospheric sources."

Working with the latest scientific information, including that received from weather satellites, could provide weather modification for an area 300 miles in radius from Phoenix.

An effective program, Bosco said, would require 20 field operators and about 20 other personnel, including several scientists and meteorologists.

An experimental program lasting 60 days could be demonstrated at a cost of approximately \$200,000. On a long term basis with permanent installations the cost would be \$45,600 per month or \$800,000.

"This would give immediate protection even if a flood control program was initiated," he said. The flood control program would take 12 to 15 years to complete.

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Col. Lowry

Flood Tax Exemptions Staggering

The equivalent of 46,223 \$15,000 homes (with an assessed valuation of \$3,500) will be exempt from taxation if the \$22 million Maricopa County Flood Control Program is approved at the March 8 bond election.

The 1959 legislation which created the flood control district exempted \$161,783,418 in personal property from five business agencies dealing in the county which stand to benefit greatly by the flood control program.

Many more millions, including a token portion for the homeowner, were also exempted because the law specified only real property be taxable in the district.

Thus Arizona Public Service finds itself exempt from paying tax on \$67,933,685; Mountain States Telephone Company \$67,251,345; Southern Pacific Railroad, \$13,031,058; Santa Fe, Railroad, \$4,711,325, and El Paso Natural Gas, \$8,856,005.

Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, stated he did not want to comment on the exemptions. It was the law, he said, and he would have to abide with it.

The firms which apparently stand to profit most by a county-wide flood control program -- APS, MST & T&T, SP, Santa Fe and El Paso Natural Gas -- receive the largest exemptions.

Other major exemptions allowed because of the legislation restricting taxation to real property include:

- \$33,001,235 for all industrial plants, except mining and saw mills.
- \$18,466,695 for business furniture and fixtures.
- \$2,694,535 for irrigation pumping units.
- \$1,879,275 for cattle in feed lots.
- \$1,016,960 for dairy cows.

Household furnishings totaling \$44,983,470 are exempted from taxation.

Other exemptions in the district are inventories of stock owned by retainers & \$35,595,070 and manufacturers & \$29,273,225.

Consequently, nearly \$500,000 in taxes, a minute portion belonging to the homeowners, will be exempted from large corporations and businesses.

Somebody will have to pay the tab and the largest burden, always, will be placed squarely on the shoulders of the property owner.

Nearly one-third of the \$987,224,520 assessed valuation of the county -- a total of \$331,866,805 -- will be exempted from taxes needed to pay the cost of bonds and maintenance on the proposed \$15 million Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The federal government is expected to pay \$93 million for the construction cost and the county will have to pay \$22 million for acquisition of right-of-way. The county will also maintain the system.

Lowry stated that omnibus bill legislation usually is passed by Congress every two years. Since such legislation was enacted last year, it is not likely it will be again passed until 1967.

Lowry speculated that only a serious penny-pinching effort on the part of the federal government could threaten Arizona receiving its share of needed money for flood control.

Where to Vote

Here is a list from the County Election Department showing the polling places in this area that will be used for the \$22.5 million bond election for the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. The regular precinct polling places have been consolidated. They will be open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesday. Only real property owners in Maricopa County are eligible to vote in the special election.

- CENTURY ST. BARNABAS St. Barnabas on the Desert 6715 N. Mockingbird Lane Scottsdale
- BILTMORE CUDIA Country Day School, Auditorium 3901 E. Stanford Drive Paradise Valley
- DESERT PARK DESERT VIEW DREAMY DRAW EL DOMINGO Desert View School Music Room 8621 N. 3rd Street Phoenix
- HAYWARD SIMIS WAGON WHEEL Richard C. Simis School, Library 8621 N. 10th Street Phoenix
- ROYAL PALM SUNNY HIGH WASHINGTON Royal Palms School, Library 8520 N. 19th Avenue Phoenix
- CHOLLA DEER VALLEY SAHUARO SHAW BUTTE Sahuaro School, Music Room 12835 N. 33rd Avenue Phoenix
- HATCHER YUCCA Cholla School 3606 E. Cholla Street Phoenix
- MT. VIEW SUNNYSLOPE TRINITY Sunnyslope School Auditorium 240 E. Vogel Phoenix
- CAMPO BELLO CACTUS GREENWAY Greenway School 3003 E. Greenway Road Phoenix, Arizona
- ALTA VISTA MANZANITA Alta Vista School 8710 N. 31st Ave. Phoenix

'Operation Democracy' Conclave Saturday

One man who proved his allegiance to this country on the battlefield will lead arizonans in the Pledge of Allegiance at 'Operation Democracy,' a patriotic rally to be held between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m., Saturday, Silvestre S. Herrera, Arizona's only living Congressional Medal of Honor winner, will lead the pledge and be one of the featured guests of the program designed to show our Armed Forces all over the world that we stand foreshore behind them.

The rally will be held at Montgomery Stadium of Phoenix Union High School on 7th St., north of Van Buren.

One person, Frank S. Rubens, who found himself disgusted with all the anti-American actions in this country is responsible for the 'Operation Democracy' program.

Dr. William Boice, of the First Christian Church, will be keynote speaker of the program. Dr. Boice has the distinction of being the highest decorated chaplain of World War II.

The Arizona National Guard Band will supply the music.



FLOOD, OR NATURE'S PLAN? -- The Salt River, released to its natural course in the New Year's run-off, may be confined someday to a 500 foot channel. The March 8 Flood Control Bond Proposal, however calls only for preventative diking at four Valley-area points, pending the construction of Orme Dam, probably not before the next generation.

(Photo From "The Current News", Salt River Project publication)

Vote Nears on \$22 Million Flood Control Bonds

File
This is the first of a four-part series on the proposed flood control program for Maricopa County on which real property taxpayers will vote next week.

By CLYDE MURRAY

IF TUESDAY'S \$22.7 million bond issue is approved, it will set in motion the most ambitious flood control program in Arizona's history.

Comprehensive efforts have been made to conserve water, but Arizonans generally have placed lower priority on control of floods.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District needs voter approval to issue \$22.7 million in general obligation bonds.

It needs the \$22.7 million to buy rights of way and pay for other incidentals before the federal government will contribute \$93 million in construction funds, propelling the total cost of the countywide program to \$115 million plus.

A stamp of approval by the county's real property taxpayers (they are the only ones who can vote) would, according to county flood control officials, signal the U.S. Corps of Engineers and U.S. Soil Conservation Service to start work on some of 29 projects almost immediately.

When the projects, which would consist of a network of dikes, dams, channels, conduits, levees and seepage pits, were completed, they would be turned over to the flood con-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

3-3-66
Republican

More About *Vote Nears on Flood Control Bonds*

(Continued from Page 1)

trol district for upkeep and operation.

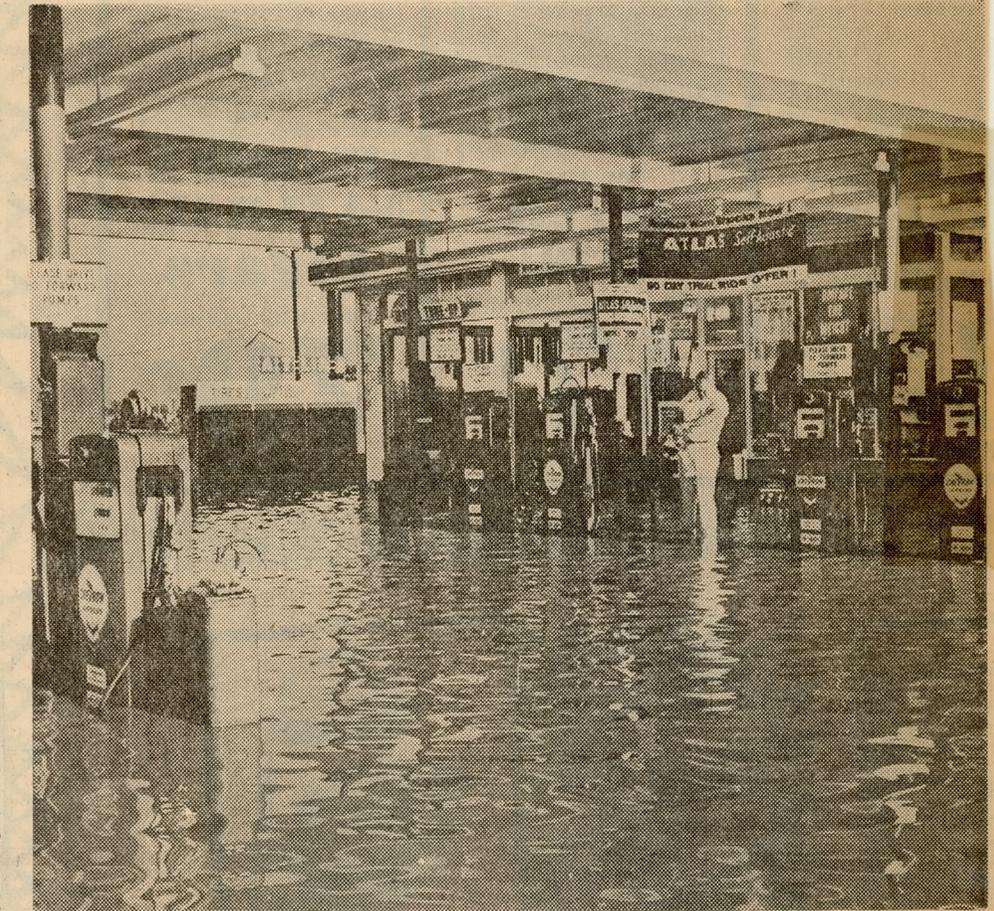
Congress would approve each project on its own merit, and federal funds for each project would be appropriated separately. But county officials note that the 29 projects included in the master plan have received the microscopic scrutiny of the Corps of Engineers, whose judgment is not taken lightly. Congress has already approved some of the projects.

THE COUNTY'S chief flood control engineer, John C. Lowry, a retired colonel with the Corps of Engineers, and his staff feel the 29 projects are strategically located to give the best possible flood protection within the county's ability to pay.

They concede the system they envision, even when perfected 10 to 12 years from now, will not guarantee every person and every acre of land safety from floods. But it will, they say, drastically reduce flood damage, which they estimate at \$9 million annually.

They say this protection will cost the taxpayer an increase of 12.9 cents per \$100 assessed valuation on the special flood control tax rate, which now stands at 2 cents per \$100 valuation. Revenue from the 2-cent levy has been used to pay for the definitive studies on which the master plan is based, according to Lowry.

FISCAL agents calculate the



WATER NIXES PETROLEUM — This service station at 51st Avenue and Indian School stood in water 4 to 6 inches deep in 1963 flood. An attendant pondered his business crisis. Scenes such as this have not been uncommon in Maricopa County.

flood control program would cost, for example, the owner of a \$15,000 home 35 cents a month in taxes.

To squelch any speculation that the bond money would be loosely spent, or that parts of it might not be matched by federal funds, proponents have been stressing plans for the district to sell the bonds only as they are needed.

The main objective of the massive program, engineers point out, is to bridle, and put to use when possible, the restless floodwater that, in Maricopa County, flows in a pattern from the north to the southwest.

WHILE the flood control district cannot legally give primary consideration to water conservation practices (such as groundwater recharging) and recreation, the district will incorporate these benefits in the county program whenever possible, Lowry has declared.

Tomorrow: A detailed description of many of the

projects proposed for construction under the program.

VOTERS HAZY IN MANY AREAS

Just What Is Involved In Bond Election For Flood Control?

Maricopa County property owners will go to the polls Tuesday to decide on a \$2.6 million bond issue as the county's part of a proposed \$115 million county-wide flood control program.

As a public service, The Phoenix Gazette presents this series of questions and answers on the various aspects of the proposed program. In offering the information herein, The Gazette is merely attempting to present to the readers the questions most often asked and the best answers available to these questions.

The questions and answers:
Q. Who is eligible to vote Tuesday?

A. Any property owner who is a registered voter and who has resided in Maricopa County one year or more.

Q. Will veterans and widows who have a property tax exemption be allowed to vote?

A. Yes, all who are otherwise qualified may vote, regardless of their exemptions. Under state law, veterans and widows exemptions do not apply to the flood control district tax.

Q. Exactly what are we voting for or against?

A. The issuance of \$22.7 million in bonds, redeemable in a maximum period of 40 years, to pay for the county's share of the flood control program. Final say on the flood control program itself rests with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Q. What would this \$22.7 million be spent for?

A. Mainly for acquisition of necessary rights of way, along with some modification of certain existing roads and bridges and maintenance of flood control structures built by the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Q. Does this mean new bridges would be constructed across the Salt River with this money?

A. No. If the Salt River were channelized, especially with a lined (concrete) channel, and new bridges became necessary, these structures would have to be built by the state highway department and perhaps the City of Phoenix.

Q. What will the flood control structures consist of?

A. Dikes, dams, levees, channels and conduits, primarily.

Q. Why can't the people who live in flood areas pay for their own protection?

A. Flood control structures cannot be built on a neighborhood basis. A comprehensive plan must include the source and ultimate disposal of flood waters.

Q. Why the use of \$93 million in federal funds?

A. Costs of major flood control programs almost always are of such magnitude that they cannot be borne by local communities without saddling property owners with very high tax rates. Because the streams involved (Salt, Verde and Gila) are classified as interstate, the federal government underwrites construction costs which, in this case, amount to about 80 per cent of the program's total cost.

Q. My home has an assessed valuation of \$5,000. How much will the flood control tax cost me each year?

A. An official of the Maricopa County Flood Control District estimates that the flood control tax on your home would be \$7.45 per year.

Q. What is this about personal property being exempt from taxation in a flood control district?

A. Personal property is exempt, under the law passed in 1959. This means that the tax is not levied on either the household furnishings of an individual taxpayer or the personal property of corporations.

Q. My neighbor says we already have a flood control tax.

A. That is correct. It is 2 cents per \$100 valuation, and raises about \$154,000 a year. There has been a flood control tax since 1960.

Q. If we have had a flood control tax since 1960, where are our flood control projects?

A. There are none. The monies collected since 1960 have been used primarily for administrative purposes — salaries, studies, equipment, etc.

Q. How much has the Maricopa County Flood Control District spent since 1960?

A. About \$700,000—which with its present \$384,900 budget would push expenditures past \$1 million, if all of the 1965-66 budget were used.

Q. Will the flood control structures be ugly ditches or high canal banks overgrown with weeds?

A. Flood control structures will be of three general types: a ground-level lined channel, such as Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale to the Salt River; or a series of dikes and levees, as in hills near Cave Creek, where water can be released from reservoirs at a controlled rate. Channels would be kept clear of weeds and other obstructions which could impede the flow of flood waters.

Q. How long would it take to complete all the projects in the proposed flood control program?

A. First, it must be realized that even if the \$22.7 million bond issue is approved by the county, the federal government must approve the various projects and Congress must appropriate money for them. Best estimates on completion are 12 to 15 years.

Q. My property is not subject to flooding. Why should I pay for someone who owns land or builds a home or business in a wash or streambed?

A. Flood waters damage not only private homes and businesses, but also public roads, bridges and water lines. Tax monies must then be used to repair these public facilities.

Q. Will the flood control program end flooding in the Salt River through Phoenix?

A. Not necessarily. Channelization of the Salt River would mean better control of flood waters, but there is nothing in the flood control program itself aimed at stopping the overflow in the Salt River from Salt River Project reservoirs.

Q. What about Orme Dam? Couldn't this stop the flooding?

A. Yes, Orme Dam and the resulting reservoir, at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers, could have handled all of the Dec. 31 overflow and thus have prevented flooding in the

riverbed. But Orme Dam is not a part of the flood control program and would not be constructed unless and until the Central Arizona Project is approved by Congress. When you vote Tuesday, you are not voting on construction of Orme Dam.

Q. The Corps of Engineers has recommended clearing a 2,000-foot-wide channel from 91st Avenue to Gillespie Dam in the Salt and Gila rivers, yet flood control officials say the channel won't be more than 500 feet wide. Who has final say?

A. The Corps of Engineers. The flood control district and county officials can recommend certain things, but the Corps of Engineers remains the final authority. Public hearings are held on proposed projects, of course, but approval or disapproval rests with the federal agency.

Q. I have lived in Scottsdale 4 years, and I don't recall any flooding in that time. Why do we need the \$9 million Indian Bend Wash flood control project through Scottsdale?

A. The Indian Bend wash project would include a concrete-lined channel extending 7 miles from the Arizona Canal to the Salt River. It could carry up to 80,000 acre-feet of water every 24 hours, and officials say it would protect Scottsdale, East Phoenix and North Tempe from flooding. Engineers say the flood potential is there, thus the project was included in the overall program.

Q. I live in Tempe, and I have heard that this Indian Bend Wash channel would pour more water into the Salt River and flood Arizona State University stadium and other structures. Is this true?

A. This cannot be answered with a simple yes or no. Engineers say that without a protective levee system, it is possible that a lined Indian Bend Wash channel could pour enough extra water into the river to flood low-lying areas around ASU. But flood control officials have promised to give "high priority" to the levee system, which actually was approved by Congress in 1960.

Q. What flood control works are planned in the northern part of the Valley and the Sunnyslope area, where costly floods have occurred in the past?

A. Most conspicuous would be a flood channel, 50 to 220 feet wide, along the north side of the Arizona Canal for 12 miles. This would carry off storm waters pouring down from the hills to the north. Also, a dam is planned in Dreamy Draw to protect the area southwest of Squaw Peak.

Glendale and North and North-west Phoenix.

Q. In a booklet issued by Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee it is noted that "if property owners give it (the \$22.7 million bond issue) the green light at the special election, this will trigger appropriation of another \$93 million in federal construction funds." Does this mean these funds will be automatically appropriated if we approved the \$22.7 million bond issue?

A. It does not. Nothing is automatic in Congress. The \$93 mil-

lion (in piecemeal lots) must first be requested by someone (in this case the Corps of Engineers), then included in a budget. Your vote Tuesday doesn't get request, made part of an appropriations bill, be approved by committees, then finally approved by both the House and Senate. Then and only then would any funds be appropriated. Your vote Tuesday doesn't necessarily mean that Congress will or will not appropriate federal funds.

Q. A friend told me that although Maricopa County citizens will have to pay the bill (the \$22.7 million bond issue), some of the flood control work will be done in Pinal County. Is this true?

A. Yes. Three flood-retarding structures would be constructed in Pinal County, east of Vineyard Road near Apache Junction. However, construction costs would be paid with federal funds and only rights-of-way would be purchased with flood district money. Officials say a flood threat to southeastern Maricopa County, Chandler, General Motors Proving Ground and Williams Air Force Base originates in Pinal County, and flood control must start there in this case.

Q. How much damage is caused by floods in Maricopa County each year?

A. This is difficult to answer. Flood control district data estimates the damage at \$9.6 million a year, apparently based on floods dating back to at least 1926 (there have been so-called major floods in 12 of the last 40 years), but it is not explained just how officials arrived at this figure. This figure is only an "average," for obviously floods do not occur every year. Nearest thing to "official" figures on damages were the \$3 million in property losses reported in the August 1963 flood in Maricopa.

COLORADO ANNUAL PICNIC
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#63

The Phoenix Gazette

Eugene C. Pulliam, Publisher

"Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty"

II Corinthians 3:17

PAGE 6

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1966

Flood Control Plan Is Good

As Maricopa County flood control proposals have come closer to election day, a great deal of nit-picking has obscured the principal question property owners will decide next Tuesday: Is the over-all flood control proposal good, bad or indifferent?

If the answer were in either of the last two options, the vote on Tuesday should be no. It is not. The program which has been offered by the Maricopa Flood Control District is a very good one, on balance. In operation it would save the community far more money than it would cost.

What is generally overlooked is that this proposed program is one offering protection more to homes and neighborhoods in such areas as Scottsdale, Maryvale, Sunny-slope and the like than to busi-

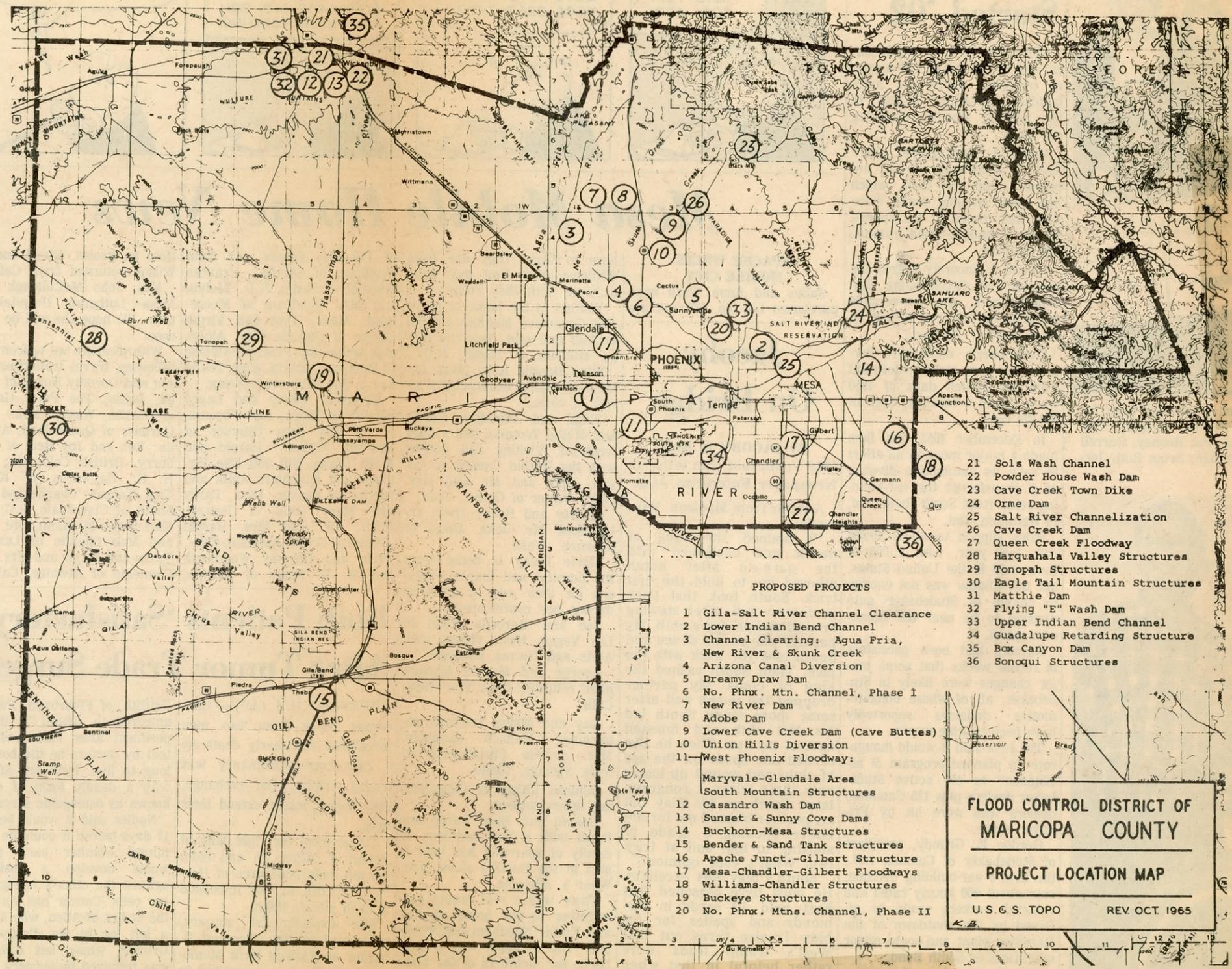
nesses or industries in or near the Salt River channel. Most of the proposed structures would guard against floods sweeping down local plains and slopes—the floodways in which homes, more than industries, are found.

The proposed issue of \$22.7 million in bonds, which would be the trigger for federal flood control allocations of \$93 million, would be cheap insurance at going rates for any homeowner whose property lies below the Arizona Canal, for instance. A safety-valve flood channel on the north side of the canal, to prevent its washing out, would be of tremendous value to him.

The flood control plan cannot be all things to all people, but it is a good plan for the whole county. It deserves support.

Mesa Tribune
3-5-66
#64

Flood Control Projects Mapped



WHAT FLOOD BONDS WILL DO — Map shows the general location of 36 projects planned under the Maricopa County Flood Control district's program, for which a \$22.7 million bond

election will take place Tuesday. The bonds will provide the county's share of the projects; about \$93 million in federal funds will also be needed. (Story on Page 1).

Tuesday Decides Fate of Flood Control Bonds

Republic

3-6-66

By CLYDE MURRAY

Maricopa Flood Protection Committee has waged one of the most active information campaigns in the county's history in favor of Tuesday's \$22.7 flood control bond election.

Yet, a major criticism has been that qualified voters are still in the dark as to the key issues involved.

A Maryvale Chamber of

This is the last of a four-part series on the proposed flood control program for Maricopa County on which real property taxpayers will vote Tuesday.

Commerce official charged, for example, that some of the speakers provided by the committee had not done their homework and were unable to answer questions from concerned citizens.

LEE OHSIEK, a county flood control engineer, offered this rebuttal:

"Only a few people know the answers to some of the

technical questions. I've been studying this thing for years, and I don't have all the answers.

"But we try to provide the answers. That's the main reason we set up the (flood protection) committee.

"I NOW THINK we should have had this election in February as originally planned,"

Ohsiek continued. "Now people are picking out the little things and taking pot shots at us without stopping to see the over-all worth of the program."

Actually, there has been little organized opposition to the program. Most vigorous opposition has come from David C. Cox, president of the Arizona Homeowners Association. Cox, who declines to re-

veal the total of his organization's membership, has accused the flood control district of trying to hide what he says is the fact that homeowners will bear the brunt of the tax burden to support the massive program.

The reaction of John C. Lowry, county chief flood control engineer, could be summed up in one word: hogwash.

(See Map Page 21A)

AGAINST

Views on the News

I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it . . . Voltaire

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Sunday, March 6, 1966

Page 7

The People Speak

Flood Protection Benefits Will Exceed Project Costs

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

Flood protection benefits will be far greater than their costs. Otherwise the Corp of Engineers would not have recommended the Maricopa County Flood Protection Project to Congress nor would have Congress approved the project. Under federal law any project built by the Corps of Engineers has to provide a ratio benefit of better than one to one and many times one and a half to one before it gets approval. Since the Corp provides \$4.00 for every dollar spent by Maricopa County this makes the benefits run better than four to one and in some cases as high as six to one. The Corps of Engineers has spent more than five years in preparing the plans and the cost estimates which have been approved by Congress.

In the letter published in your paper on Feb. 26, Jerome Evenson, who only recently came to Arizona, shows concern about the project because it does not include storm drains that are normally installed by the cities.

Mr. Evenson in the company of Mr. Cox came to the meeting in Scottsdale last week prior to the publishing of his letter and raised the same question.

I SPOKE at this meeting and explained to both Mr. Evenson and Mr. Cox that the project makes plans for three floodways in the Maryvale-Glendale area to pick up excess waters there from the streets or from storm drains when they are installed and take the surface waters west to the Grand Canal or south to the river. Without these floodways the cost of building storm drains of sufficient size to carry these waters to the canal or river would be tremendous.

Phoenix has been building storm drains under a \$16 million bond issue and a substantial part of the program has been completed but they desperately need these floodways or channels in which to dump the water from the storm drains as they are built and thus reduce their cost. The Flood Control Project provides these for Maryvale and the rest of the residential district in this area.

PHOENIX, Glendale and Scottsdale have always been and always will be subject to floods from heavy downpours that occur on the desert to the north and cross the Arizona Canal and when they are heavy enough they break the banks of the canal and flood a substantial area of the city. The part of the city that is damaged depends greatly on where the cloudburst occurs.

Scottsdale had two tremendous floods in 1939 and 1943. The West Phoenix and

Glendale area have had very substantial and serious floods from cloudbursts in recent years.

If one will inspect the Arizona Canal he will see in various areas that spillways have been constructed on the south side of the canal bank to allow the desert runoff to go over the canal bank. When it is too great it breaks the banks. I remember one storm after which I counted 12 different breaks in the Arizona Canal that were 400 to 500 feet in width.

IN DETERMINING the average annual damage to homes, roads, and public property, the Corps of Engineers reached a total of \$9 million. This determination was made through a formula which they use on all projects throughout the country and lumps all the damages over a period of years and from this they come up with an average for each year. After the cloudburst in Maryvale several years ago the Corps sent in a team from Los Angeles, questioned many of the residents as to the damages and came up with a total of damages of \$5 million for that one flood.

In the Maryvale - Glendale area unless we have the floodways constructed I do not think the City of Phoenix will be able, for many years, to handle the runoff by storm drains. If we waited until after the state had furnished the reappraisal of property which is now being done by the state. This reappraisal should be completed and effective within two years. If the voter approves this bond issue Tuesday it will take a year and a half to get the work under way and this revaluation of property should have been completed and affected before any of these bonds are sold and taxes collected for the repayment of the bonds. Thus by that time the property should have had the advantage of the revaluation.

Mr. Cox has made much of the fact that the personal property of the utilities is exempt but fails to mention that also the personal property of the home owner is exempted as well from any assessment under this bond issue.

THE MAIN opposition that I have seen from meetings that I have attended appear to be generated by Mr. David Cox who presented Jerome Evenson at the Scottsdale meeting. David Cox presents himself as president of the Arizona Home Owners Association which I and some others joined about five years ago at the time that James DeWitt was President. Mr. DeWitt made an unsuccessful run for the legislature and resigned and brought Mr. Cox in as president. Mr. Cox

made an unsuccessful run for Governor and two years later an unsuccessful run in the primary for county assessor. This gave what was left of the association an unfortunate political implication and caused its abandonment by many of its members.

As a member of the association I have asked Mr. Cox how many members there are. I have asked him for copies of the by-laws and other information about the association but he has refused to give any, although by law he is required to give this information. I asked him the other night at Scottsdale what the dues were and he said there were not any but one could make a contribution.

I asked who was the secretary of the association to whom I could send a contribution. Mr. Cox said "Some man in Mesa but I can't remember his name," but he did give me his own home address. It is apparent to me that this association is practically nonexistent and that the name is being used by Mr. Cox just to drum up publicity for himself.

Many former members of this association support this bond issue as they know that the project is going to provide protection at a minimum cost to the homes of many of the former members as other homeowners in the county name of the association as at no time have I or any other member been advised of any meetings nor to my knowledge has the question of the bond issue been brought to the vote of whatever members may be left in the association.

If the bond issue is voted down next Tuesday it will be many, many years, if ever, before we can get the corps of engineers again to sponsor such a project in Maricopa County. Mr. Cox objects to the expenditure of \$93 million of federal money in this county. The county of Los Angeles has graciously received the aid of the Corps of Engineers in building their flood control system into which their storm drains empty. Construction has exceeded a half billion dollars in federal funds. The Corps built the Painted Rock Dam on the Gila River at a cost of \$3 million dollars to protect Yuma County. It has built flood control works in Tucson and the Bureau of Reclamation has spent millions on the Colorado River for flood control including the building of Hoover Dam.

I hope the citizens of Maricopa County will place their confidence in the Corps of Engineers rather than in the personal likes and dislikes or political ambitions of Mr. Cox and Mr. Evenson.

DICK SEARLES

#67

Voters Decide Tomorrow On Flood Control Bonds

Precincts have been consolidated for the special countywide \$22.7 million flood control bond issue election tomorrow.

Polls will be open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Many voters will cast ballots at a voting place other than at the usual location. The following is a list of county's precincts and the polling place for each.

ADOBE — Village Meadows School, 2020 W. Morningside

AGUILA — Wickenburg Justice Courtroom, Wickenburg

ALHAMBRA — Valencia School, 3106 W. Campbell

ALTA VISTA — Alta Vista School, 8710 N. 31st Ave.

ALVARADO — Monterey School, 2301 N. Third St.

AMBASSADOR — Ocotillo School, 3225 W. Ocotillo

ANDALUCIA — Maryvale Park Recreation Hall, 4420 N. 51st Ave.

APACHE — Jefferson School, 120 S. Jefferson, Mesa

ARCADIA — Kaibab School, 4330 N. 62nd St.

ARLINGTON — Tonopah Realty Office, Tonopah

AVALON — Loma Linda School, 2002 E. Clarendon

AVONDALE — Avondale School No. 1, 235 W. Western

BALSZ — Maricopa County Civil Defense Organization, 2035 N. 52nd St.

BARCELONA — Catalina School, 3845 W. Maryland

BARNES — Maricopa County Civil Defense Organization, 2035 N. 52nd St.

BARR — Barr School, 2041 E. Vineyard

BELLEVIEW — Garfield School, 911 N. 13th St.

BETHANY — Second Baptist Church, 2025 E. Bethany Home.

BETHUNE — Bethune School, 1510 S. 15th Ave.

BILTMORE — Phoenix Country Day School, 3901 E. Stanford.

BRENTWOOD — Camelback High School, 4612 N. 28th St.

BRILL — Emerson School, 1817 N. Seventh St.

BROADWAY — Hayden Park Community Building, 322 W. Tamarisk.

BROWN — P. T. Coe School, 3801 W. Roanoke.

BUCKEYE 1 and 2 — Buckeye Library, S. Fourth Ave., Buckeye.

BUCKHORN — Edison School, 545 N. Horne, Mesa.

BUTLER — Butler School, 3843 W. Roosevelt.

CACTUS — Greenway School, 3003 E. Greenway.

CAMELBACK HIGH — Camelback High School, 4612 N. 28th St.

CAMPO BELLO — Greenway School, 3003 E. Greenway.

CAPITOL — University Park Recreation Building, 10th Avenue and Van Buren.

CARNATION — Encanto School, 15th Avenue and Osborn.

CARTWRIGHT — P. T. Coe School, 3801 W. Roanoke.

CARVER — Booker T. Washington School, 1209 E. Jefferson.

CASHION — Avondale School No. 1, 235 W. Western.

CATALINA — Catalina School, 3835 W. Maryland.

CAVALIER — Lafayette School, 2702 E. Osborn.

CAVE CREEK — American Legion Hall, Cave Creek.

CENTRAL HIGH — Longview School, 1209 E. Indian School.

CENTURY — St. Barnabas on the Desert parish hall, 6715 N. Mockingbird.

CHANDLER 1, 2, 3 and 4 — Junior High School, 191 W. Oakland, Chandler.

CHOLLA — Sahuaro School, 12835 N. 33rd Ave.

CHRISTY — J. B. Sutton School, 1001 N. 31st Ave.

CITRUS — Rose Lane School, 6124 N. 12th St.

CLAREMONT — Second Baptist Church, 2025 E. Bethany Home.

CLARENDON — Phoenix College Auditorium, 1202 W. Thomas.

COCHISE — Hohokam School, 8451 E. Oak.

COE — P. T. Coe School, 3801 W. Roanoke.

COLLEGE — Phoenix College Auditorium, 1202 W. Thomas.

CORONADO — Coronado High School Auditorium, 2501 N. 74th St.

COUNTRY CLUB — Phoenix College Auditorium, 1202 W. Thomas.

COURT — Dunbar School, 701 S. Ninth Ave.

CREIGHTON — Creighton School, 2802 E. McDowell

CRITTENDON — Madrid School, 3736 W. Osborn

CROCKETT — Papago School, 2013 N. 36th St.

CUDIA — Phoenix Country Day School, 3901 E. Stanford

DEER VALLEY — Sahuaro School, 12835 N. 33rd Ave.

DEL REY — Morningside Presbyterian Church, 2002 E. Roosevelt

DESERT BATHS — Gilbert City Hall

DESERT HILLS — Old Baer Store Building, west end of Sun City Shopping Center

DESERT PARK — Desert View School, 8621 N. Third St.

DESERT VIEW — Desert View School, 8621 N. Third St.

DOWNES — Maryvale Park Recreation Hall, 4420 N. 51st Ave.

DREAMY DRAW — Desert View School, 8621 N. Third St.

DUNBAR — Dunbar School, 701 S. Ninth Ave.

DURANGO — Sullivan School, 2 N. 31st Ave.

DYSART — Goodyear Farms Community Hall, Litchfield Park St.

EDGE MONT — Creighton School, 2802 E. McDowell

EDISON — Garfield School, 911 N. 13th St.

EL DOMINGO — Desert View School, 8621 N. Third St.

EMERSON — Emerson School, 1817 N. Seventh St.

ENCANTO — Franklin School, 1645 W. McDowell

FAIRMOUNT — Longview School, 1209 E. Indian School

FISH CREEK — Jefferson School, 120 S. Jefferson, Mesa

FLOWER — West Phoenix High School, 2910 N. 19th Ave.

FRANKLIN — Franklin School, 1645 W. McDowell

GARDENS — Maricopa County Civil Defense Organization, 2035 N. 52nd St.

GARFIELD — Garfield School, 911 N. 13th St.

GERONIMO — Griffith School, 4506 E. Palm Lane

GILA BEND — Gila Bend Justice Courtroom

GILA CROSSING — Laveen School.

GILBERT — Gilbert City Hall

GLENDALE 1 AND 5 — Glendale Grammar School Unit 1, 5730 W. Myrtle

GLENDALE 2 AND 3 — Glendale High School, 6216 W. Glendale Ave.

GLENDALE 4 AND 9 — Glendale Civic Center, 6830 N. 57th Drive

GLENDALE 6, 7 AND 8 — O'Neil Park Building, 6448 W. Missouri

GLENN — Orangewood School, 7337 N. 19th Ave.

GLENROSA — Fire Station No. 12, 4243 N. 32nd St.

GOODYEAR — Avondale School No. 1, 235 W. Western

GRANADA — Valencia School, 3106 W. Campbell.

GRAND AVENUE — J. B. Sutton School, 1001 N. 31st Ave.

GRANDVIEW — Grandview School, 11th Avenue and Camelback Road.

GRANT — Dunbar School, 701 S. Ninth Ave.

GREENWAY — Greenway School, 3003 E. Greenway

GRIFFITH — Griffith School, 4506 E. Palm Lane

GUADALUPE — Guadalupe School

HARQUAHALA — Tonopah Realty Office, Tonopah

HARVARD — Creighton School, 2802 E. McDowell

HATCHER — Cholla School, 3606 E. Cholla

HAYDEN HIGH — J.B. Sutton School, 1001 N. 31st Ave.

HAYWARD — Richard C. Simis School, 7302 N. 10th St.

HAZELWOOD — Superlite Builders Supply, 5201 N. Seventh St.

HIALEAH — Wilson School, 2411 E. Buckeye Road

HIGHWAY — Dunbar School, 701 S. Ninth Ave.

HIGLEY — Queen Creek School

HOKOKAM — Hohokam School, 8451 E. Oak

HOLIDAY GARDENS — Starlight Park School, 7960 W. Osborn

HOLIDAY PARK — Starlight Park School, 7960 W. Osborn

HOLLY — Papago School, 2013 N. 36th St.

HONDA — Scottsdale High School, 210 E. Indian School.

HOPE — Hayden Park Community Building, 322 W. Tamarisk.

HOPI — Kaibab School, 4330 N. 62nd St.

HUNT — Morningside Presbyterian Church, 2002 E. Roosevelt.

INGLESIDE — Scottsdale Ingleside School, 5402 E. Osborn.

ISAAC — Madrid School, 3736 W. Osborn.

JACKSON — Sullivan School, 2 N. 31st Ave.

JULIAN — Percy L. Julian School, 2134 E. Carver.

KACHINA — Scottsdale Kachina School, 4248 E. Campbell.

KENILWORTH — Kenilworth School, 1210 N. Fifth Ave.

KING — Morningside Presbyterian Church, 2002 E. Roosevelt.

KIVA — Kaibab School, 4330 N. 62nd St.

KYRENE — Guadalupe School, Guadalupe.

LAFAYETTE — Lafayette School, 2702 E. Osborn.

LA JOLLA — Youngtown Community Building, Youngtown.

LAMAR — Rose Lane School, 6124 N. 12th St.

LATHAM — Butler School, 3843 W. Roosevelt.

LAVEEN — Laveen School.

LEHI — National Guard Armory, 615 N. Center, Mesa.

LExINGTON — Maryvale High School, 3515 N. 59th Ave.

LINCOLN — Ann Ott School, 1801 S. 12th St.

LITCHFIELD — Goodyear Farms Community Hall, Litchfield Park.

LOMA LINDA — Loma Linda School, 2002 E. Clarendon.

LONG — Maryvale Park Recreation Hall, 4420 N. 51st Ave.

LONGFELLOW — Booker T. Washington School, 1209 E. Jefferson.

LONGVIEW — Longview School, 1209 E. Indian School.

LOS OLIVOS — Kenilworth School, 1210 N. Fifth Ave.

LOWELL — Bethune School, 1510 S. 15th Ave.

LUKE — Cordova School, 3455 W. Montebello.

LYNHAVEN — Valencia School, 3106 W. Campbell.

LYNWOOD — University Park Recreation Building, 10th Avenue and West Van Buren.

MACHAN — Whittier School, 2000 N. 16th St.

MADISON 1 — Madison School, No. 1, 5525 N. 16th St.

MADISON 2 — Madison School, No. 2, 2002 E. Campbell.

MADISON PARK — Longview School, 1209 E. Indian School

MADRID — Madrid School, 3736 W. Osborn

MANOR — Loma Linda School, 2002 E. Clarendon

MANZANITA — Alta Vista School, 8710 N. 31st Ave.

MARLETTE — Madison Meadows School, 6625 N. Third Ave.

MARYLAND — Orangewood School, 7337 N. 19th Ave.

MARYVALE — Cordova School, 3455 W. Montebello

MARYVALE HIGH — Maryvale High School, 3515 N. 59th Ave.

MCKINLEY — McKinley School, 512 E. Pierce

McLELLAN — Madison Meadows School, 6625 N. Third Ave.

MESA 1, 3, 13 AND 14 — Emerson School, 940 W. University Drive, Mesa

MESA 2, 4, 6 AND 17 — Mesa High School, 101 E. Speedway, Mesa

MESA 5, 7 AND 9 — National Guard Armory, 615 N. Center, Mesa

MESA 8, 10, 12 AND 16 — Mesa Junior High School, 828 E. Broadway, Mesa

MESA 11 AND 15 — Edison School, 545 N. Horne, Mesa

MESSIAH — Cordova School, 3455 W. Montebello.

MOHAVE — Navajo School, 4525 N. Granite Reef Rd.

MONROE — B. T. Washington School, 1209 E. Jefferson

MONTEBELLO — Westwood School, 2225 W. Pierson

MONTEREY — Monterey School, 2301 N. Third St.

MONTE VISTA — Lafayette School, 2702 E. Osborn

MORRISTOWN — Wickenburg Justice Court

MT. CALVARY — Grandview School, 11th Avenue and Camelback

MT. VIEW — Sunnyslope School, 240 E. Vogel

MULBERRY — Madrid School, 3736 W. Osborn

MURPHY — Bethune School, 1510 S. 15th Ave.

MYRTLE — Orangewood School, 7337 N. 19th Ave.

NAVAJO — Navajo School, 4525 N. Granite Reef.

NILE — Grandview School, 11th Avenue and Camelback.

NORTH HIGH — Alta Vista School, 8710 N. 31st Ave.

NORTHVIEW — Palo Verde School, 7502 N. 39th Ave.

OAKLEAF — Papago School, 2013 N. 36th St.

OAK PARK — Coronado High School, 2501 N. 74th St.

OCOTILLO — Ocotillo School, 3225 W. Ocotillo.

OKEMAH — Percy L. Julian School, 2134 E. Carver Dr.

OLIVETTE — Scottsdale Kachina School, 4248 E. Campbell.

ORANGEWOOD — Orangewood School, 7337 N. 19th Ave.

ORME — Starlight Park School, 7960 W. Osborn.

OSBORN — Phoenix College Auditorium, 1202 W. Thomas

PAIUTE — Loloma School, Second Street and Marshall, Scottsdale

PALM — Whittier School, 2000 N. 16th St.

PALMCROFT — Franklin School, 1645 W. McDowell

PALO VERDE — Buckeye Library, South Fourth Avenue, Buckeye

PAPAGO — Papago School, 2013 N. 36th St.

PARADISE — Scottsdale High School, 210 E. Indian School Road, Scottsdale

PARKVIEW — Booker T. Washington School, 1209 E. Jefferson

PEORIA — Peoria Woman's Club, Peoria

PERRY PARK — Creighton School, 2802 E. McDowell

PICADILLY — Ingleside School, 5402 E. Osborn Road

PIMA — Navajo School, 4525 N. Granite Reef, Scottsdale

PLAZA — Superlite Builders Supply, 5201 N. Seventh St.

QUEEN CREEK — Queen Creek School.

RANCHO — Madison School No. 1, 5525 N. 16th St.

RIO VISTA — South Mountain High School, 5401 S. Seventh St.

RIVERSIDE — Butler School, 3843 W. Roosevelt

ROOSEVELT — South Mountain High School, 5401 S. Seventh St.

ROSE LANE — Rose Lane School, 6124 N. 12th St.

#68

The Phoenix Gazette

Eugene C. Pulliam, Publisher

"Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty"

II Corinthians 3:17

PAGE 6

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1966

A Sure Thing: Floods Will Come

There is flood damage somewhere in Maricopa County every year, and you can count on it that there will be big flood damage in at least one area every four or five years. If you've been here five years, check your own memory for verification. Or look back through the newspaper files.

Most of the floods aren't as sensational as the recent torrents in the Salt River channel, although they could be even more so. Let a four- or five-inch rain pelt down on a wide band running from the White Tank Mountains to the McDowells, say, on a line north of Phoenix, and you might not get more than a trickle in the Salt River to start with.

But what you would get would be roads washed out, homes a foot deep in mud, canals bursting, and undoubtedly a few deaths along with it, in the northern residential and business areas of metropolitan Phoenix and its environs, and in areas to the west.

We have been lucky, in the north, that this heavy but regionally localized rain hasn't come. But if there is anything sure in nature, it is that the rain will fall and the flood will come.

Prudent men safeguard their future against foreseeable calamities. A yes vote on Maricopa County Flood Control District bonds at your polling place tomorrow will be no less than prudence.

Keep Reappraisal Going

Phoenix Gazette

#69

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8, 1966 271-8000 d (Two Sections)

Flood Control Voting Brings Light Turnout

● BOND

Concluded From Page One
because of the increased traveling distance necessary.

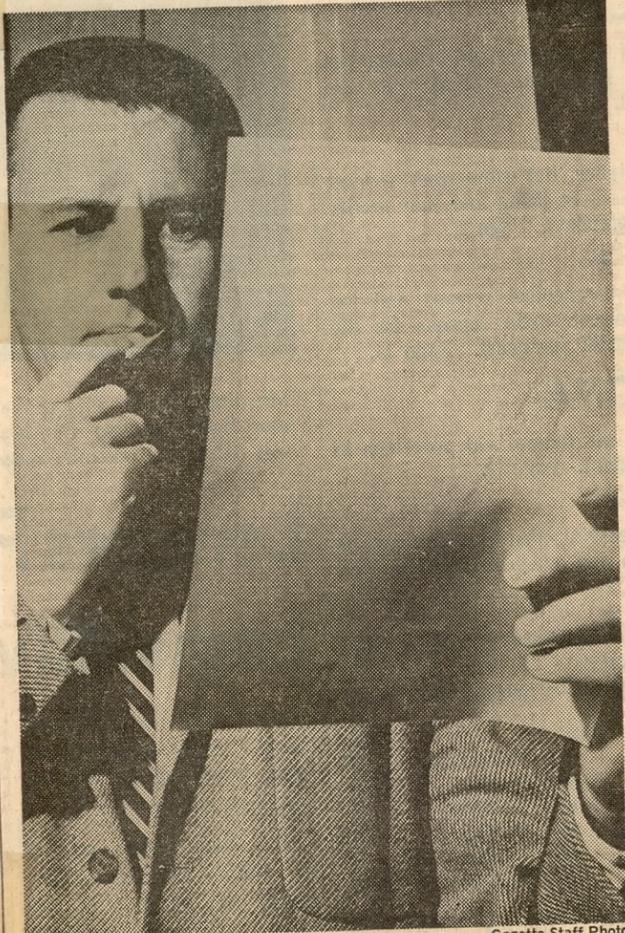
Among polling places reporting extremely light turnouts were two in the South Phoenix area — at Barr School, where only 59 persons had voted in more than five hours of balloting, out of a total registration of 1,869; and South Mountain High School, where 142 had voted out of 3,023 registered.

CLOSER TO the center of Phoenix, 132 persons had voted at Emerson School, of 2,386 registered.

On Phoenix' north side, 234 had voted at Madison Meadows School, of 3,958 registered, and 141 had voted at Phoenix College, of 3,267 registered.

In the Northwest, Maryvale High School had recorded 131 ballots from a registration totaling 3,662, and Westwood School had 163 votes with 2,877 registered.

IN THE SCOTTSDALE area, the Scottsdale High School precincts reported only 76 votes out of 2,025 registrations, and Coro-



Claude Olney studies ballot in today's flood control bond election before voting at Kenilworth School, 1210 N. Fifth Ave.

Thousands Ignoring Ballot Box

Maricopa County voters by the thousands were ignoring a \$22.7-million flood control bond election today.

Balloting was reported light in all precincts and, even though as many as three and four precincts were combined into a single polling place in several instances, some were averaging only one voter every five minutes.

It had been predicted that only 15 to 20 per cent of the county's approximately 200,000 eligible voters would cast ballots before the polls closed at 7 p.m.

VOTING WAS LIMITED to registered voters who also are property taxpayers, and persons casting ballots were being required to sign an affidavit of property ownership, in addition to signing the registration roll as in all elections.

At stake is a \$22.7 million bond issue of Maricopa Flood Control District, which covers all of Maricopa County. The money would be used to acquire rights of way and meet other costs not covered by \$93 million expected to be spent by the federal government in the next 12 years.

POLLING PLACES spot-checked by The Phoenix Gazette uniformly reported voting was "light to extremely light."

None reported any incidents or difficulties, although County Elections Director John Burke said some confusion had been caused by the merging of precincts—reducing the number of polling places and causing many voters to go to an unfamiliar location to ballot.

A dozen employees in Burke's office were kept busy answering phone calls from people wanting to know where to vote.

THE GAZETTE received many similar queries, and in the process heard a number of complaints about the combining of voting precincts. One elderly woman said she and several other persons in her block would be unable to vote

Turn to ●BOND on Page 4



OUR MOTTO

"Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong." A. Lincoln - Oct. 16, 1854

Phoenix AMERICAN

A Straight Shootin' Newspaper

30¢ MONTH

Vol. 3, No. 10

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1966

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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Voters Rebel; Reject Bonds

#70

Maricopa County real property owners looked at the facts, heard arguments from both sides, and then Tuesday went out and soundly defeated the \$22.7 million county flood control bond issue.

With 102 of the 104 precincts tallied, the vote was 36,003 against and 12,526 for the bond. The Cave Creek vote was in but not tallied and the vote from Gila Bend had not arrived at press time yesterday.

"I'm disappointed at the decision of the people," stated Col. John Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the district. "I think they made a mistake. But it's their decision and their right as free American citizens.

"But 21 per cent voting doesn't mean it can't be brought up again in the future," he added.

Some of the strongest opposition to the bond came from areas that they in the past suffered from flood damage. The Maryvale-Glendale and Sunnyslope areas voted a majority against the bond.

"I think a lot of people were led to believe there would be no benefits, just taxes," he said.

Lowry said he talked to the Army Corps of Engineers yesterday morning and "they told me there would be no new flood studies until people put the money on the barrelhead. Why should they spend a lot of money for a study of such a protection plan and have the people say we don't want it?" he asked.

"They (Army Corps of Engineers) haven't completed the Maryvale - Glendale study yet and they won't now. Why should they complete it when the people don't want the protection."

One of the prominent issues affecting the voting public was believed to be gigantic personal property taxes exempted from public utilities and railroads.

"I don't think this had anything at all to do with it," Lowry said. "We operate under state law. The personal property was exempted by the legislature in 1959. Why didn't somebody say something then?" In a front page editorial last week, the Phoenix American stated:

"This week the issue is flood control. The voters of Maricopa County are being asked to allow the flood control district to levy a tax on the real property to pay off bonds that will be sold to partially finance the project. The question we think the voters should ask is whether or not this plan offers sufficient benefits to warrant an addition to their property tax bills. The bonds, in effect, will be an additional mortgage against the

property in the county, except that which is exempt.

"In making this decision we would advise that you carefully note how much property will be exempt from this tax. When a large block of property is exempt, the tax share it represents will have to be paid by that which is not exempt. A question to which we have been given no answer is why were there no exemptions in the legislation that made this bond election possible.

"It severely tests one's confidence to further note that representatives of those interests which will have large flood bond tax exemptions have contributed heavily to the billboard and advertising campaign aimed at obtaining a 'Yes' vote."

Lowry argued that "history repeats itself — floods repeat themselves — and the people who voted no will rue the day. I would if I voted no and two or three years from now my home was flooded."

The \$122 million flood control project — 93 million supplied by the federal government — would have provided the county with a series of canals and dikes to relief flood problems.

It would not have prevented flooding of the Salt River or flooding due to cloudbursts, although, Lowry said, it would have alleviated damage from the latter because of the surface level canal system and a storm drainage system being constructed by the city.

The entire project would have taken 12 to 15 years to complete.

Another factor believed to have contributed to the negative vote was the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors inability to act on a voters mandate.

In 1961 voters approved a \$10.5 million bond issue for

construction of a new Maricopa County Hospital. Haggling on the part of board members led to delay after delay and the construction date for the hospital as well as its future site are still undetermined.

"This has nothing to do with the hospital," Lowry said. "I don't have anything to do with the hospital. A committee recommended the Papago Park site as the best location at the least expenditure of the taxpayers' money. It's the influential people of the City of Phoenix who have blocked it."

Another factor considered important in the defeat of the bond was the mistrust by the voters of the manner in which they would be taxed.

"The people were against it simply because it would raise their taxes," Lowry said. "They didn't consider the benefits."

Although the federal government was expected to vote the \$93 million for the program, there was no certainty that it would be forthcoming. With increased expenditures to finance the war in Vietnam and many economy cuts slated, real property owners could not be positively assured that the money would be voted during the next session of Congress.

Pressure tactics in the advertising program sponsored by the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee apparently had the opposite effect. Instead of scaring the voters, they only prompted them to examine the issues with greater interest.

Although only 21 per cent of the eligible voters cast their ballot, the decisive three-to-one majority against indicated that the program as presented was unacceptable to the taxpaying property owners of Maricopa County.

Jones Flood Plan M

Thornton Jones, Water Commissioner of the Maricopa County Superior Court, is well past his 83rd birthday. But nobody who saw him tramping through the saltcedars, batamotes, catclaws and arrowweeds along the Gila, between Buckeye and Gillespie Dam, would have taken him to be a day over 23. He tramped from dawn to dusk for four days, taking notes of the state in which the New Year Flood left that part of the Gila River bottoms.

Thornton can come up with more ideas than any young feller, but they're all loaded with old-feller good sense. He has been watching the Salt and Gila for at least six of his eight-

ARIZONA FARMER-RANCHMAN for April 16, 1966

plus decades, and nobody knows them half as well. Now he has come up with a flood-control plan that's so logical it doesn't stand any more chance than another bond issue.

The New Year Flood, which began in 1965 and spilled over into 1966, did a lot of channel scouring and even straightening, from Granite Reef to the Painted Rock dam. Kid Jones didn't have to convince me of this, for I had flown over the two rivers, from Phoenix to Dendora, just after the big water subsided to a trickle.

Now's the time, Thornton says, to take advantage of what the last flood started, and pretty well finished for a big part of the distance. Do a little more straightening here and there; burn or remove driftwood; maybe poison and burn a phreatophyte thicket or two. Give the next flood a straighter shoot so it will scour still more, have less excuse for backing up into farms and washing out gas mains, water mains, bridges, dips and gravel pits. The cost would be only a trifle of any over-all flood-control scheme yet devised and results might be almost as good.

Thornton reasoned all this out while listening to flood broadcasts in his semi-retirement home at Mayer. Then he came down and spent a week with a Buckeye daughter, Mrs. Wilbur Weigold, while exploring the Gila's course and gathering evidence to support his thesis.

The evidence is unanswerable. But nothing will happen. The Jones plan for Salt and Gila flood control is too common-sensible and too simple to win any official or popular attention. After all the phreatophytes have grown back and the channels are just as choked as they were last summer, there'll be another disaster. And then another and another and another until around 2066, when a six-billion-dollar bond issue will be overwhelmingly approved.

Tempe Daily News

Storm Drain Pact

5/21/60

572

Supervisors Asked To Approve Treaty

County approval of a four-party agreement covering a storm drainage project in the vicinity of the Broadway and 48th street intersection will be asked of the board of supervisors in its meeting Monday.

Involved in the agreement are the city of Tempe, the state of Arizona through its highway department, the Salt River Project and the Maricopa County Flood control district.

According to Robert J. Snyder, Tempe city engineer, the city plans to contribute about \$12,000 toward the project which would handle a volume of storm water from Tempe's south and southwest areas. Major part of the cost would be handled by the state, which through the contract for construction of the Broadway interchange of the Pima Freeway, I-10, already has part of the project underway.

Aside from the use of tile to carry the drain under the Broadway interchange, the project calls for use of an existing flood control channel already in use. The channel however is to be enlarged and 72-inch tile will be installed at street crossings in Phoenix. The channel empties into the Salt River channel in the vicinity of 34th street, Phoenix.

The Flood Control district chiefly would come into the picture through accepting responsibility for maintenance of the project after its completion.

In other action, the supervisors will act on the recommendation of Tempe Union High school district for the contract to assemble bleachers for the athletic field at McClintock High school.

The high school board, with approval of the county auditor, recommends that the contract be awarded to Clarence Tribby Construction company as the lowest bidder meeting specifications set forth in the call for bids. Another contractor offered a lower figure, but the installation proposed was deemed not to conform to the specifications provided.

#13

6-24-66

County Flood Control Project Okayed

Despite defeat last March of a \$22.6-million bonding program, Maricopa County's flood control program goes quietly onward, financed by federal and county property taxpayers.

First project to be constructed under Maricopa County Flood Control District supervision was announced by Jack Karie, acting county information officer for Barbara Cahill, who is vacationing.

IT WILL be a three-mile-long earth-filled levee in Pinal County, four miles south of

Apache Junction, where 360 acres will be cleared, 313,000 cubic yards of earth excavated, and an 820,600 cubic yard earth levee, constructed.

The \$503,000 cost is paid for by \$500,000 in federal funds (from Public Law 566 sources) and \$3,000 from the county levy (now 2 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation).

THE \$3,000 goes for erection of a stock gate to release water for farmers in the project area and for engineering fees.

The levee is to protect farms in several small communities, Williams Air Force Base, and General Motors Proving Ground.

The project agreement was

signed yesterday by county flood and federal soil conservation officials. Call for bids will be made about July 1 with 30 days for contractors to respond and nine months for project completion.

The project near Apache Junction was among those contemplated in the \$22.6-million bonding program.

Trailer Park Asks Block Of Dirt Dump

6-24-66

A Tempe trailer park has asked the Superior Court for a restraining order enjoining Arizona State University from dumping landfill into the Salt River channel from university-owned land on the south bank.

Double L Trailer Park, in a petition filed in the Superior Court clerk's office, claimed work crews under the direction of Gilbert Cady, were dumping fill material over the south river bank, altering the watercourse so the trailer park property on the north bank is threatened with flooding in the event of high water.

Named as defendants were the State Board of Regents, ASU and Cady, an ASU executive. The park owners asked for relief to halt changing the watercourse by filling opposite the park. They also asked for an order requiring the university and Cady to begin at once to remove the fill thus far deposited.

#75

Hualapai Dreams

IN ALL THE DEBATE about the Central Arizona Project and its hydroelectric dams, little thought has been given to what it can mean to some of Arizona's Indians.

No, we are not thinking of the Pimas, although they stand to benefit greatly from increased irrigation water. Hualapai Dam will bring new prosperity, new life, to the tribe for which it is named.

One of the most urgent and convincing pleas for that dam has been written by George Rocha, Hualapai tribal chairman at Peach Springs. His letter appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle for July 22, and perhaps has been printed in other papers. Chairman Rocha wrote in part:

"My people have lived in isolation and poverty so long that we have almost forgotten how to hope for better way. The progress and prosperity of the nation have not touched our lives. Our world is the canyon country of the Colorado River. There are no jobs for us. We have no business to run and no resources to sell, but now there is new hope for us . . . We need your help to make the dreams of my people come true.

"Congress . . . has a bill before it to build a dam on the Colorado at Bridge Canyon, a part of our reservation. It will be called Hualapai Dam and it will make a beautiful lake in our canyon, far removed from Grand Canyon National Park. A good road will be built from Peach Springs to the lake. Thousands of people will come to take boat rides on the lake and to fish in it. We plan to make a fine place for them to stay and to sell them supplies. This will make jobs and business for us and we will not be a poor and forgotten people any longer. The dam and the lake and the road across our reservation are the only hope we have of ever being able to help ourselves out of our ancient misery into a better life and into the mainstream of our great America.

"All we ask your readers to do . . . is to write letters to their Congressmen and ask

them to vote yes for Hualapai Dam. The bill is called HR 4671 — the Colorado River Basin Project Act."

There! What a reply to those misguided ones who object to the slightest change in the whole of what is known as the Grand Canyon System, regardless of human needs and values!

#76

Plt. American
8-18-66

Flood Project Authorized

Bids were opened Monday for construction of the first structure to be built under auspices of the Maricopa County Flood Control District the Power-line dam and spillway three miles south of Apache Junction.

The board of supervisors will award the contract within two weeks. The apparent low bid of \$333,332 was submitted by William Pulice Contractors, 3801 N. 43rd Ave. There were 11 other bidders.

Located east of Vineyard Road in Pinal County, the Power-line structure is designed to protect eastern parts of Maricopa County from flooding. It will consist of an earthfilled dam three miles long with a spillway structure.

The low bid was more than \$80,000 below the U.S. Soil Conservation Service estimate of \$413,921. The federal government will pay the entire construction cost. Maricopa County will maintain and operate the structure.

The county has obtained a permanent easement on the site from the State Land Department.

ARIZONA

Farmer.

KEEPING THE SOUTHWEST SINCE 1922

Ranchman

Continuing Arizona Production

9-14-66 -

Arizona Republic

Still Flooding

On March 8, under sunny skies and on dry land, 45,000 Maricopa County voters turned down a \$22.7 million bond issue to finance flood control. Yesterday a good many more voters than that couldn't get to the polls because of water in the Phoenix streets. If the flood control issue had been on yesterday's ballot, the bond issue undoubtedly would have been authorized.

It is wrong, of course, to say that passage of the bond issue earlier in the year would have given Phoenix dry streets this week. It is in fact doubtful if there is any way to keep some city streets from flooding when a torrential rain hits one section of town. But the city and the county will have to come to grips with the whole question of flood control one of these days. When that happens, some version of the bond issue beaten in March will have to be passed.

In the meantime, yesterday's rain undoubtedly had some effect on the state's primary elections. Since the rain was concentrated mainly in the Greater Phoenix area, the bad weather was expected to hold down the size of the vote which otherwise would have been cast in Maricopa County. This helped some candidates and hurt others. Unfortunately it hurt the democratic processes more than anything else. No matter who wins on a light vote, the people are hurt.

As inveterate optimists keep telling themselves, there always is another day. There will be another election day in November. Because lightning rarely hits twice in the same place, we imagine the weather will be perfect then. It may be a little early, but we urge you to study the candidates and make your vote felt in November. Also, if you've had enough of the disastrous consequences of flooding, we hope you'll give a little thought to adequate flood control for Phoenix and its environs.

PY GAZETTE

Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1966

Einstein Son To Conduct River Study

The son of the late Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Hans A. Einstein, of the University of California at Berkeley, arrives here late tomorrow for a two-day flow and channel study of the Salt and Gila rivers and their tributaries.

Dr. Einstein, a professor of hydraulic engineering and internationally known expert in water engineering, will make the study for the Maricopa County Flood Control District Citizens Advisory Board, county flood control engineer John Lowry said.

THE SCIENTIST will view films of floods along the rivers and go on an aerial inspection tour.

His conclusions will be presented to the board of supervisors, citizens advisory board and other interested persons at 2 p.m. Friday in the supervisors auditorium, 205 W. Jefferson.

Officials of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Army Engineers, geological survey and Soil Conservation Service also will attend.

DR. EINSTEIN is being employed by the flood control district to provide "unbiased" recommendations of an "outsider" to problems of water flow and channel clearance along the Salt and Gila rivers.

Maps, reports and other technical information on the two Arizona rivers have been under review by Einstein for some time.

Following his visit, he will submit a written report.

9/23/66

Gazette Apr 22, 1966

Fund Earmarked #79 For City Project

Federal funds totaling more than \$1.3 million have been earmarked for a flood control program in Phoenix, Mayor Graham has been told. Phoenix will contribute an equal amount in matching funds.

The Housing and Urban Development Department has reserved the funds for the city until a control program is submitted for final review and approval, the mayor said.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the grant came yesterday afternoon from the office of Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz.

Phoenix Public Works Director Fred Glendening said city engineers are completing a storm drain design which would boost the city's storm drain capacity by 15 per cent.

THE AREA to benefit most from the major surface drainage effort will be from 32nd to 40th streets, from the Arizona Canal south to the Salt River.

Glendening said the Sky Harbor Airport phase of the project is still being studied.

However, work at the airport would be in the initial phase of the project.

The city's portion of matching funds will come from the \$103 million 1961 bond issue. That fund will be nearly depleted by this project.

The mayor said the project will alleviate flooding of east-west streets in the 7-square-mile area.

10-12-66 Mesa Tribune

10-12-66 Mesa Tribune

County Park Plan Given Goddard

Maricopa County officials have given Governor Goddard a copy of a plan that blueprints the future of park recreation for more than 50 percent of the people in Arizona.

A leatherbound set of Volumes I and II of the Maricopa County Regional Park System Plan was presented by Board of Supervisors Chairman L. Alton Riggs and members of the county parks and recreation commission executive committee Fred M. Guirey, chairman, Morrison F. Warren, vice-chairman, and Mrs. J. F. Klein, sec-

retary.

Also present were Dennis McCarthy, state parks director, and Eddie M. Brown, county parks director.

In making the presentation Riggs observed that much of the land in 90,000 acre county regional park system is leased from the state and the federal governments.

"The comprehensive systems plan provides an organized means of developing the lands where more than 50 percent of the people of Arizona will, in a few years, be able to enjoy outdoor recreation in developed and wilderness areas that will exist as unspoiled oases within driving distance of their city homes," he said.

The plan includes an analysis of the natural resources of each county park area and projects demands to 1980.

It projects that more than 73,000 campers will visit the county park system on one day of any weekend by 1980.

Included in the system are planned picnic areas, campgrounds, hiking and riding trails, fishing and boating areas, and nature interpretation centers.

Riggs also pointed out that both the state and county are

expected to derive "significant economic benefits" from the developed park system. These are expected to amount to \$30,000,000 by 1976. Some \$500,000 would take the form of in-

creased tax revenues, he said. The county plan will be incorporated in the State of Arizona plan currently being prepared by the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission.

FED file

NEWS OF MARYVALE AREA

#81

Poll Indicates Drainage, Sidewalks Wanted Most

Given a chance to gripe, Maryvale residents have indicated their community's greatest needs are drainage and sidewalks.

"What I Think Should Be Done to Improve Our Community" was the subject of a poll conducted by the Maryvale Jaycees for 4½ hours at a shopping center.

Twenty-two of the 80 persons who volunteered answers called for better water drainage for streets. And nine of the 80 cited the need for curbs and sidewalks.

REPAIR AND widening of streets around the Maryvale Post Office substation on West Indian School Road and improvement of trash pickup services, were each mentioned by seven Maryvale residents.

Also cited as needs were better bus service to and from Maryvale, lower taxes, ambulance service, shopping center in the Starlight Park area, another high school, more youth clubs, removal of old cars from streets and yards and a community building. A few residents indicated concern over barking dogs and dogs running loose.

The project was under direction of Jaycee Bob Aubrey, 5039 W. Minnezona, who said that the club doesn't plan to leave the matter there.

AUBREY NOW plans to put similar questions to high school students, tabulate the results of both polls and turn the findings over to the City of Phoenix for possible action.

Lest anyone get the idea that Maryvale is all complaints, Aubrey asked residents what they liked most about the community.

The police protection, schools, swimming pools, new library and modern shopping centers were the likes most often brought up.

A number found the people friendly and some answered simply: "I love Maryvale."

* * *

Cartwright Elemen



Meet two of the Nijinsky puppets who will perform at Cartwright Elementary School auditorium Saturday.

tary School auditorium, 59th Avenue and Thomas, will be the scene of a Halloween puppet show Saturday sponsored by the Maryvale Youth Theater.

Treats will be served and costumes judged during the event, which begins at 2 p.m. Admission is \$1 for adults and 50 cents for children.

THE NIJINSKY Puppets will perform with the help of Mrs. Tamara Nijinsky Weninger, her husband, Leslie, and two children. The performers will include rod puppets 28 inches tall with moving mouths and eyes.

Mrs. Nijinsky is the daughter of the late Vaslar Nijinsky, renowned ballet dancer.

* * *

About 800 boys and their fathers, plus other members of the family, are to gather at Estrella Mountain Park Nov 20 to whoop it up Ind

Gazette
Hearing Set On Flood Control Plans
 10-31-66

A public hearing on flood problems in the Glendale-Maryvale and South Phoenix areas will be held at 8 p.m. Nov. 15, by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

THE HEARING will be held in the auditorium of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, 205 W. Jefferson.

Engineers have studied the problems, and the purpose of the hearing is to inform interested persons of the improvements under consideration and to elicit views as a help to the engineers before they submit a report.

THE AREAS in question were hit hard by floods in August 1963, causing evacuation of some homes and thousands of dollars in damage. More than anything else, this flood sparked interest in a flood control bond issue, which was subsequently defeated.

#82

Owners of These Homes Know About Rain Damage

More About

83

MARCH 1966

Phase B in Flood Control Plan

This is the second of a four-part series on the proposed flood control program for Maricopa County on which real property taxpayers will vote next Tuesday.

By CLYDE MURRAY

EIGHT of the 29 projects proposed in the Maricopa County Flood Control District's comprehensive program constitute Phase B, or the so-called Greater Phoenix System.

District officials consider this one of the major segments of the program because it affects the bulk of the county's people and surface improvements.

Phase B projects, flood control officials point out, will not all have the same priority

and are not the only significant projects of the over-all program expected to benefit Greater Phoenix. After Phase B was approved by Congress, other Phoenix area projects were added to the program but they have been placed in other phases.

AN INTEGRAL part of Phase B is the channel development of Agua Fria River, New River and Skunk Creek, designed pri-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 6)



MARYVALE SOAKED—This is how a residential section at 71st Avenue in Maryvale looked after heavy rains of 1963. Maricopa County Flood Control District officials maintain their proposed pro-

gram will moderate such conditions. Opponents of Tuesday's \$22.7 million bond issue declare, however, that storm sewers not included in the county program also would be required.

Phase B in Flood Control

(Continued from Page 1)

marily to give major protection to north and west Phoenix areas, plus Deer Valley, Peoria, Sun City and Avondale.

Expected to cost about \$25.15 million, with \$24.9 million coming from the federal government, this channelization project would start at the proposed Union Hills diversion channel on Skunk Creek and continue on the New and Agua Fria rivers to the Gila River. District officials say the channelization must be coordinated with construction of two upstream diversion dams on these streams or their tributaries. These two, Adobe dam, and New River dam, are included in Phase B.

Sheets of floodwaters originating in mountains north of the Arizona Canal could be carried away with the construction of Phase B's Arizona Canal diversion channel, according to county officials.

PLANS CALL for the concrete-lined diversion channel to run from a point at 16th Street along the north back of the Arizona Canal to Skunk Creek in the vicinity of 83rd Avenue.

Mayor Graham has said the City of Phoenix will install storm sewers to carry excess water into the diversion channel.

Total cost of the diversion channel project is estimated at \$8 million, \$7.6 million of which would come from the federal government.

Dreamy Draw dam and channel, designed to protect a section southwest of Squaw Peak, would be erected in Dreamy Draw south of Shea Boulevard.

Expected to cost \$450,000, with \$300,000 in federal money, the project would consist of an earthfill dam 480 feet long with a concrete conduit and a rock spillway 275 feet

long. Two dikes would be constructed on the west side of the structure.

THE OTHER Phase B projects are:

—Deepening of the Arizona Canal from 38th Street to 48th Street. Also in the project is improvement of the Old Crosscut Canal, which would carry an increased flow into the Salt River. Total costs would be \$3,326,000 of which \$2,360,000 would be federal funds.

—Union Hills Diversion Channel, 9¾ miles long, from 40th Street to near 43rd Avenue, emptying into Skunk Creek. Dependent upon the construction of Cave Buttes Dam, it would protect Deer Valley, Moon Valley and northwest Phoenix. The cost to the county would be about \$500,000; to the federal government, \$7.2 million.

—Lower Cave Creek Dam (Cave Buttes) would be constructed 2 miles south of Upper Cave Creek Dam. It is designed to protect Sunnyslope, Deer Valley and northwest Phoenix. Of the \$6.7 million estimated cost, the county would contribute \$871,000.

—**NEW RIVER** and Adobe dams are considered integral parts of the program. Adobe dam would be built across a tributary of Skunk Creek 7 miles north of Bell Road and a mile west of Black Canyon Highway. Skunk Creek water would be brought into a diversion basin through a proposed channel 2½ miles long. The earth-fill Adobe dam would be 3,800 feet long and 76 feet high.

New River dam, 2,700 feet wide and 80 feet high, would be erected on New River 8 miles upstream from the New River and Skunk Creek confluence. The dams are designed to regulate the downstream water flow. Costs would be \$4.6 million for the Adobe dam and \$4.4 million for the New River structure. The federal government is expected to contribute \$6.7 million to the two projects.

#84 Council attacks flood-channel plans

Phoenix City Council members were less than pleased with a tentative design for a major flood control channel crossing the heart of the city.

Councilman Ed Korrick called the project a "hideous eyesore."

The comment came at a council session Tuesday after a briefing on the proposed 17-mile Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, a federal-county venture that is intended to protect central and southern areas of the city from storm flooding.

Representatives of the Los Angeles office of the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control District told the council that construction of the channel is scheduled to start in July 1985.

They said their aim was to make the channel, which will run parallel to and just north of the Arizona Canal, unobtrusive to its neighbors. However, council members had an adverse

reaction to a series of slides showing desert-style landscaping along the channel banks.

Councilman Barry Starr complained that the sketches presented "a very minimal landscaping treatment." He added: "I think what you showed is not acceptable . . . I think we've got to go back to the drawing boards."

Ruth Chase of the Corps of Engineers emphasized that the sketches were "conceptual" and intended to give residents something on which to comment at public hearings planned for the fall.

Mayor Terry Goddard predicted that residents' comments will make council members' remarks seem mild by comparison.

The channel, estimated to cost \$260 million, the bulk in federal money, will run from 40th Street and Camelback Road to Skunk Creek, north of Peoria. Much of the channel is to be concrete-lined, with a wide earthen segment on

the west end. It will pass under five major streets.

The city will be required to pay 25 percent of the cost of recreational improvements along the channel, including a jogging-biking trail and perhaps some small parks.

In other action, the council:

- Agreed to give a participant in the city's rental subsidy program 20 months to reimburse the city for a \$2,046 overpayment. The city mistakenly paid Jesse Ary the money as part of a one-year contract under which he provided housing to tenants who qualified for a rental subsidy from the city.

- Authorized a pilot project in which five homes in the path of the planned Squaw Peak Parkway will be moved to city-owned lots in other spots in town, renovated, and sold to provide low- and moderate-income housing. The cost of moving and rehabilitation is estimated at \$210,000.

The Phoenix Ditch— Don't Let 'em Build It

#85

Reach Four is an empty storm gutter which will disrupt and displace businesses and homeowners as it cuts a massive swath alongside the Arizona Canal from 12th Street and Northern to 40th Street and Camelback. And for what?

Since the cloak of invisibility has fallen from Reach Four, and citizens have begun to see what they were buying and what it would cost them, opposition to the project has grown. And for good reason. Serious questions about cost, safety, design and benefits remain inadequately answered to this day.

Reach Four should be re-evaluated and reconsidered before this insult to Valley neighborhoods is something we will all have to live with. There are ample reasons to do so.

Phoenix Does Not Have to Buy Ugliness

There is no way around it—less beautiful is less valuable. If more Phoenicians were familiar with the appearance of the Army Corps of Engineers' Los Angeles River Channel, a similar flood control project, Reach Four would have been laughed out of the Valley years ago. While both the Corps and the Maricopa County Flood Control District have attempted to minimize the visual damage of Reach Four, the ugliness and harm it will do to Phoenix and the Valley of the Sun are very real. It is an empty ditch 50 feet wide and 24 feet deep with a chain link fence on both sides. The Army Corps of Engineers tells us that visual treatments will include "Artificial desert varnish and vinyl clad fencing available in brown, black or green"—truly an Army Corps project.

Phoenix in the 1980s does not have to buy ugliness. Money saved from the elimination of Reach Four could be used to make necessary sections of the ACDC more beautiful.

Reach Four Is Our Worst Choice

Citizens Against Reach Four are not against flood control. They are for intelligent expenditure of scarce water resource tax dollars. While the Reach Four boondoggle robs our tax dollars, other water projects that would benefit everyone, such as Plan 6 and Rio Salado, lack funding. And, while water conservation looms as one of the largest challenges to Phoenix in the decades ahead, Reach Four will take this valuable resource and dump it into the desert.

Reach Four Is Poor Flood Protection

The Army Corps of Engineers admits that Reach Four does not provide total flood protection. In fact, in the Corps' own documents, you will find the following requirement: "Local interest shall at least annually notify interests affected that the project will not provide complete flood protection." Have you been notified of this?

A private hydrological study by an Arizona firm states that the project is under-designed and rate of flows have been underestimated. If Reach Four fails, and it can, flooding will be introduced into areas that never experience major flooding. In fact, Reach Four creates a new flood plain.

Reach Four's Costs Outweigh Its Benefits

Clearly a danger and a nuisance, Reach Four is also an economic disaster. Reach Four was not part of the original ACDC as approved by Congress in 1965. It was proposed in 1974 following a severe thunderstorm in 1972 causing the Cudia City Wash to overflow and flood a section of Phoenix between 32nd and 40th Streets. The damage caused by the 1972 flood was under \$4 million. The extension of the ACDC to 40th Street will cost more than \$110 million.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District says the 1972 flood caused \$4 million in damages to homes. And for this, the Corps wants to displace homes, businesses and scar our neighborhoods. There has to be a better way, but the Corps of Engineers has destroyed cost benefit studies of alternatives.

Using the Corps' own figures, Reach Four will produce only \$.89 in flood control benefits for every dollar of total cost. In 1982, the House Committee on Government Operations studied 52 flood control projects looking for ways to pare down the federal budget. The Phoenix project was one of only four projects which had costs that were greater than the proposed benefits. The Corps persuaded Congress not to scrap the Phoenix project because there were "no known objections" to the project. We object.

Reach Four Is Full of Surprises With More to Come

Finally, on April 22, 1985, the Army Corps of Engineers produced a design memorandum for Reach One. Ironically, construction of Reach One will begin in September. That gives an indication of the advance notice we can expect. In the design memo-

randum, a number of new issues are raised regarding Reach Four. For structural maintenance of Reach Four only \$27,500 per year is budgeted for erosion control, and for aesthetic treatment only \$10,800 per year is budgeted. In addition, the Corps tells us for the first time that Cudia City Wash and Cave Creek Sediment Basins are needed. Cost? According to the Corps, \$25,310,000 of non-federal money. And what effect will the Cudia City Wash Sediment Basin have? To quote the Corps: "It will be a barren area of earth devoid of vegetation and in and of itself, it will have no aesthetic value." The fine details of Reach Four have not been made public, and what other surprises are in store—are anyone's guess.

Reach Four Has Not Received the Scrutiny It Deserves

The Maricopa County Flood Control District has said there is nothing we can do about Reach Four and that it is being proposed for Phoenix because other Valley areas do not want it. This is typical of the cavalier attitude that has left the public, who is paying for Reach Four and who will have to live with it, in the dark. Sadly, until concerned citizens made themselves heard, few of the homeowners near and in the path of the project knew much about it, and many still have not heard about it.

Reach Four Can Be Stopped

The Reach Four extension was added onto the ACDC in 1974 and can be removed in 1985. You can help! The Phoenix City Council will consider Reach Four during formal session on Wednesday, May 15, 1985, at 2:30 p.m.

Please try to be there to let our elected officials know that you are concerned. Yes! If the democratic process exists, Reach Four can be stopped. You can:

- Attend Wednesday's City Council meeting May 15 at 2:30 p.m.
- Sign or circulate petitions
- Write letters to our elected officials
- And, be informed. If you need more information or want to know how you can help stop Reach Four call:

Citizens Against Reach Four

Mr. Vernon Schweigert, Phoenix, Chairman Mrs. Marianne Almqvist, Phoenix Mr. Jasper S. Hawkins, Phoenix Mr. Art Martori, Glendale Mr. Allan Mishkin, Phoenix

955-8317.

DD 11/18

#86

Friday, Nov. 15, 1985 Scottsdale (Ariz.) Daily Progress 5

PV council approves Reach Four resolution

BY SUSAN KEATON
Progress Staff Writer

A resolution supporting the proposed Reach Four extension of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel as the least objectionable of several flood-control proposals was approved Thursday by the Paradise Valley Town Council.

But the council requested that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who designed the channel, make it as attractive as possible.

The ACDC would run parallel to the Arizona Canal from the Cudia City Wash near 40th Street and Camelback Road to Skunk Creek near 75th Avenue and Bell Road.

Reach Four, the portion from the wash to 12th Street, would begin on the campus of the Phoenix Country Day School in Paradise Valley.

Day School officials support Reach Four because the corps has agreed to make it a greenbelt through their campus at 40th Street and Stanford Drive.

But some homeowners along Stanford Drive disapprove of the plans to build a concrete channel through their back yards.

The resolution will be sent to the Phoenix City Council and to a special citizens' task force appointed by Mayor Terry Goddard to study the proposal.

Goddard appointed the task force because

of neighborhood opposition to the project, especially among homeowners in the area of the Arizona Biltmore Resort Hotel, 24th Street and Missouri Avenue.

Paradise Valley council members agreed that proposals to build retention basins on the Phoenix Country Day School campus or elsewhere in town were unacceptable.

But Councilmen Richard Andeen, William Barber and James Coffee said they still could not support the channel as planned and so voted against the resolution.

In other business, the council:

— Directed Town Manager Oscar Butt to talk with Marvin Andrews, Phoenix city manager, about the cost of buying the por-

tion of Phoenix's water company now serving town residents.

Phoenix charges its 1,594 Paradise Valley customers double the water rates it charges Phoenix residents.

Preliminary studies have indicated that the costs of buying the water system would be prohibitive.

— Approved the replacement of 312 lights at Red Lion's La Posada Resort, 4949 E. Lincoln Drive, with 314 modern fixtures that resort owners say will provide better lighting at the resort with less light spill onto neighbors' property.

— Heard without comment a presentation on the Scottsdale Portales project, a \$280

million office, hotel and residential development to be built just across the town's southern border at the northwest corner of Highland Avenue and Scottsdale Road.

— Approved an ordinance that will prohibit the placement of satellite dish antennas in front yards but will allow them within the same right-of-way as walls in back or side yards. The dishes will have to be completely screened from view.

— Agreed to pay 25 percent, or up to \$15,222.83, of the cost of installing 1,000 feet of sewer line on Arroyo Drive. The rest of the cost will be paid by the homeowners who hook up to the service.

#87

Flood channel on hold — again

Biltmore, neighbors register opposition

By Jeff South
The Phoenix Gazette

After years of study — most recently by a Phoenix City Council-appointed panel that ended virtually deadlocked — guess where the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel's proposed fourth segment is headed:

For further evaluation, this time by the city administration.

But not before the Arizona Biltmore and

its affluent neighbors registered anew their opposition to Reach Four, a 4.2-mile segment of the flood control project.

They said the 50-foot-wide, 22-foot-deep, concrete-lined ditch should be scrapped in favor of other alternatives, such as a tunnel that would carry runoff from north Phoenix to the Salt River.

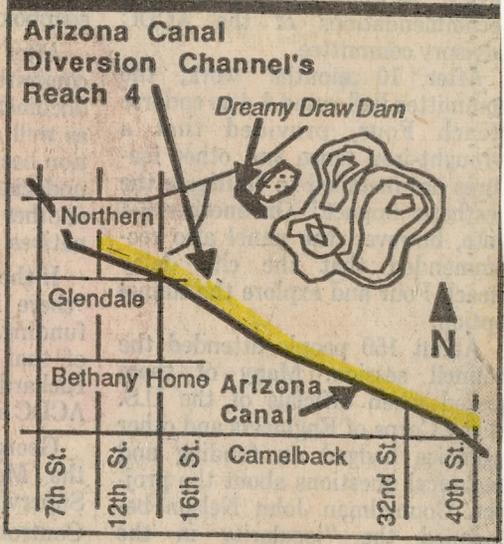
"It takes an awful lot of ambience to keep a five-star resort rating," said Pat Shea, who works at the Biltmore and lives nearby. Hotel employees inundated the City Council with letters saying they would be laid off during construction of the trench through the Biltmore grounds.

Some opponents questioned the need for any such project. "We don't have a life-threatening flood problem in Phoenix," said Louis Linxwiller, a resident along the proposed Reach Four, which would run from Dreamy Draw, at 12th Street and Glendale Avenue, to Cudia City Wash, at about 40th Street and Camelback Road.

But advocates of the project recalled a 1972 flood that inflicted about \$6 million in damage on the Cudia City Wash area.

They agreed with opponents that even with recommended landscaping, the ditch —

See • Channel, B-2



Channel

#88

From B-1

like Los Angeles' — will be unattractive. But the Los Angeles project," said Carl Divilbliss, "does a beautiful job" of preventing floods.

After a five-hour discussion that ran almost until midnight Tuesday, the City Council directed its staff to review "as quickly as possible" the recommendations of the ACDC advisory committee.

After 10 months' work, the committee had voted 6-4 to endorse Reach Four, provided that a wrought-iron fence and other features are installed to "mitigate the aesthetic impact." On another 6-4 vote, however, the panel also recommended that the city delay Reach Four and explore the tunnel option.

About 150 people attended the council session. Many of them jeered when officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies hedged on funding and technical questions about the project. Councilman John Nelson bemoaned the "jocularity in the audience when they don't know the

details."

Friction was evident among council members. When Councilman Ed Korrick called the ditch "ugly and unsightly" and criticized the corps, Mayor Terry Goddard interrupted the resulting applause. "I'm sure we can all get up on a soapbox this evening," he said.

After presentation of the full committee report and a minority document, which backed the tunnel as well as a Paradise Valley detention basin, council members seemed undecided whether to authorize another full-fledged study of alternatives.

If the council delays Reach Four, "there is a risk of losing federal funding," which pays for 75 percent of that \$80 million segment, said Richard Lee, who chaired the ACDC advisory committee.

George Campbell, chairman of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and the county Flood Control District, told the council: "At some time, studies have got to

come to an end. The hard decision time is now."

But opponents said the corps has ignored alternatives to Reach Four. The suggested tunnel, using a machine that is drilling drainage for the Papago Freeway, is "cheaper — no doubt about it," contended W. Ronald Pulice, a contractor who lives in the affected area.

Jeff Grobe, who helped write the minority report, said the Corps of Engineers was supposed to give the advisory panel objective data so it could make an independent evaluation. "That's like being able to audit your own tax return," he said of the committee's endorsement of the Corps-designed Reach Four.

Norman Arno, spokesman for the Corps, told the council work has begun on the first phase of the ACDC, which would total 17.3 miles running parallel and just north of the Arizona Canal from Skunk Creek, near Sun City, to east Phoenix.

● Tort

From B-1

Phoenix given 3 months to decide on waterway

By ANN KOONCE
North Phoenix Bureau

#89

Phoenix has three months to decide whether to support the \$76 million eastern leg of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, or the project could be delayed or lose federal funding, according to an Army Corps of Engineers official.

The council heard five hours of testimony Tuesday night on the eastern leg of the \$210 million channel, which is a drainage way planned adjacent to the northern side of the Arizona Canal from 40th Street and Camelback Road to near 75th Avenue and Bell Road.

Residents near the channel repeated statements they have made for the past year that the eastern leg between 12th and 40th streets is an ugly, unnecessary disruption to a beautiful area of Phoenix.

Employees of the Arizona Biltmore Resort Hotel at 24th Street and Missouri Avenue said they have been told by management that the resort would be forced to close for at least a year during channel construction.

Corps and local authorities disputed those claims, saying that it would take 90 days to build the channel near the resort and that the hotel would not be forced to close.

Just before midnight, council members referred the issue to the city staff, who were asked to analyze the situation and report to the council in May.

The diversion channel has been planned since the late 1960s to provide flood control for central Phoenix and storm drainage for north Phoenix and Glendale.

The Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for building the channel, which is being paid for with federal and local funds. Construction started on the channel's western end in September.

The City Council last year reaffirmed the city's longstanding support for construction from 12th Street to 75th Avenue. However, it appointed a task force to study the eastern stretch after residents protested the project.

On Tuesday, the task force presented its final report, which recommended that the city approve the eastern leg with some changes to improve the landscaping and recreation features.

The group also asked that the city conduct an independent study of an alternative method in which a tunnel would be built in east Phoenix, probably beneath 40th Street, to take storm water from near Camelback Road and 40th Street to the Salt River.

The task force said it did not have enough information on the tunnel method to judge if it might be a good alternative to the channel.

However, Norman Arno, chief of the engineering division of the Los Angeles office of the Army Corps of Engineers, said the delay caused by a lengthy study might slow construction on western sections of the channel.

"We have an extremely tight construction schedule right now," Arno said. "The Maricopa County Flood Control District must plan a couple of years in advance to move utility lines and build bridges. Any

delay in that work (which is scheduled to start in August for the eastern leg) will delay the entire project.

"I also am meeting next week to plan the corps' 1988 budget. That's the lead time that we need for these projects. If the city delays its decision, we may not be able to budget for the (diversion channel)."

Arno added that a change in construction plans, such as the endorsement of a tunnel, might doom the entire diversion channel because Congress is requiring local governments to pay more of the costs of water projects, and the 12-year-old plan for the eastern leg of the channel might not meet current requirements for federal funding.

5-2-86
AZ Republic

Biltmore developer fights Reach 4

^{#90}
Saying a proposed extension of a diversion channel would "dump" water in the area and cause flooding, officials of the Arizona Biltmore properties are trying to organize residents to fight the project.

"Reach 4 (the proposed extension) doesn't give us anything, not even flood control," said Vern Schweigert, executive vice president of Rostland Arizona Inc., the developer of Biltmore properties.

Schweigert spoke last week to about 75 residents at a meeting to organize a group called Citizens Against Reach 4. He encouraged them to attend a May 14 hearing beginning at 2:30 p.m. at the City Council's chambers, 251 W. Jefferson.

If council members vote at their June 5 meeting to oppose Reach 4, the Army Corps of Engineers will reconsider the project, according to

a corps spokesman.

Reach 4 is a proposed 4.6-mile extension of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, a project of the corps and the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The entire channel will run 17.3 miles from Skunk Creek near 75th Avenue and Bell Road through Dreamy Draw to 40th Street and Camelback Road. The channel will wind roughly parallel and adjacent to but north of the Arizona Canal.

The diversion channel was approved by Congress in 1965. Reach 4, which would run from about 12th Street to the Cudia City Wash near 40th and Camelback on the northern side of the canal, was added in 1974.

The corps added Reach 4 after a flood in 1972 caused \$4 million in damage between 32nd and 40th streets, according to Schweigert.

Schweigert claims that the extension will cost more than the amount of damage it would prevent and that the large amounts of water flowing through Reach 4 would increase the chance of flooding.

Schweigert said the extension will cost \$114 million, but the corps puts a \$70 million price tag on it.

Corps spokesmen also say a flood similar to the one in 1972 would cause much greater damage today because many homes have been added to the area between 12th and 40th streets.

The channel is divided into four building phases. The first construction is scheduled to begin in August on the westernmost phase.

Construction of the fourth section, Reach 4, is scheduled to begin in 1990.

— PAMELA MANSON

Biltmore developer fights Reach 4

(#90)
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a corps spokesman.

Reach 4 is a proposed 4.6-mile extension of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, a project of the corps and the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The entire channel will run 17.3 miles from Skunk Creek near 75th Avenue and Bell Road through Dreamy Draw to 40th Street and Camelback Road. The channel will wind roughly parallel and adjacent to but north of the Arizona Canal.

The diversion channel was approved by Congress in 1965. Reach 4, which would run from about 12th Street to the Cudia City Wash near 40th and Camelback on the northern side of the canal, was added in 1974.

The corps added Reach 4 after a flood in 1972 caused \$4 million in damage between 32nd and 40th streets, according to Schweigert.

Schweigert claims that the extension will cost more than the amount of damage it would prevent and that the large amounts of water flowing through Reach 4 would increase the chance of flooding.

Schweigert said the extension will cost \$114 million, but the corps puts a \$70 million price tag on it.

Corps spokesmen also say a flood similar to the one in 1972 would cause much greater damage today because many homes have been added to the area between 12th and 40th streets.

The channel is divided into four building phases. The first construction is scheduled to begin in August on the westernmost phase.

Construction of the fourth section, Reach 4, is scheduled to begin in 1990.

— PAMELA MANSON

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Flood projects get \$12 million from county

By Pat Flannery
The Phoenix Gazette

The Maricopa County Flood Control District has pledged \$12 million to two East Valley flood-control projects to keep them on track despite delays in federal funding.

The money has been advanced to the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to ensure completion of the Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed and the fourth reach of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Floodway.

Dan Sagramoso, chief engineer for the district, said this year's SCS budget did not contain adequate funds for completion of the projects.

The projects include:

■ Completion of the Bull Dog Floodway and the Apache Junction Dam in the Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed northeast of Mesa. The anticipated cost is about \$10.5 million.

Other components of the watershed include the Spook Hill Dam and Signal Butte Floodway, both completed, and Signal Butte Dam and Pass Mountain Diversion, both of which are under construction.

■ Completion of the fourth reach of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Floodway at a cost of about \$4 million. Six reaches eventually will comprise the 28-mile floodway.

Both projects are under SCS purview, but Sagramoso said sufficient federal funds were not available to keep them on schedule.

The SCS, like the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, frequently takes on watershed management and flood control projects throughout the nation. Federal funding traditionally has been allocated to the design and construction of such projects, while local funding is dedicated to land rights, relocation expenses and maintenance.

Sagramoso said the flood control district put up the \$12 million to cover SCS's unbudgeted costs with the agreement that the SCS will continue over the next three years to seek appropriations to reimburse the district. If the appropriations cannot be secured, the district will absorb the costs.

"This is the first time we've ever fronted money to the SCS," Sagramoso said.

Flood Plan Details Are Picked Apart

By C. M. McMILLEN
Gazette Staff Writer

Conflicting flood control views ran off like flood waters at a U.S. Corps of Engineers hearing today on the Glendale-Maryvale, South Phoenix and Salt River phases of the Maricopa County Flood Control program.

Almost every speaker presented favorable views on the overall flood control program—but most of them first brought out his opposition to some detailed portion of the program as it would apply in his own community or to his particular interests.

THE MARYVALE-Glendale part of the proposed program found favor with Voyle Petri, public works director of Glendale, and generally with Fred Glendening, public works director for Phoenix.

But, farmers on the northwest side found the proposal to take the flood waters to the northwest to New River a device which they said would reverse the waters from normal drainage with "too little fall" and consequent "ditch clogging."

Glendening endorsed the Max-

well (Orme) Dam end of the flood control program and narrow concrete channelizing of the Salt River from the dam to 91st Avenue.

GLDENING suggested to Col. Earl G. Peacock, Los Angeles, district engineer of the Corps of Engineers, that in the South Phoenix area the plan be revised along lines agreeable to the city and the county district. This proposal would move the local levees and channels southward, close to the South Mountains, to get more control benefits and also make use of some existing gravel pits as detention basins. The flood waters could be "bled out" of these gradually, he said.

Tremendous sums of money now are being spent by the county in repairing flood damage to roads, County Engineer Sam Lanford, told the assembled group.

LANFORD SAID the flood waters are the concern of all areas in the Valley and in the county, and that some sort of getting together will be necessary to form a flood control program which will get the support of citizens throughout the county. He noted that local sug-

gestions of underground pipelines to carry the flood waters, instead of open drainage, likely would make the costs prohibitive.

SOME OF the West Side farmers presented opinions that widening of the westward drainage and enlargement of laterals leading south in connection with Salt River Project facilities would do much to relieve the flood dangers. Too, some said that the project is the unit prepared to handle the movement of flood water, much of which now drains into canals.



Gazette Staff Photo

Conferring at flood control hearing today were John C. Lowry (left), chief engineer and general manager of Maricopa County flood control district, and Col. Earl G. Peacock, of U.S. Army Engineer District in Los Angeles.

Game, Fish Officials Split Over Federal Land Use Fee

By BEN AVERY

TUCSON—A battle was shaping up here today at the 43rd annual convention of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners over a proposal before Congress which would require all users of public lands to buy a windshield sticker for their automobile.

It appeared that many of the officials from all the 11 Western States, plus Hawaii and Alaska, were sharply divided. But a majority sentiment was opposed to requiring hunters and fishermen to pay the fee because they already are charged state license fees.

The nearly 500 game department officials are attending the convention at the Ramada Inn here.

They were welcomed to Arizona yesterday morning by Gov. Paul

Fannin, who made a strong plea for state and federal cooperation in all projects that are too big for the state to build alone.

"This is the American federal system," Fannin declared, "that has accomplished more for the American people than any nation on earth has ever done in the history of the world."

The governor told the delegates

about Arizona's proposed Central Arizona Project, and pointed out that the Arizona Game and Fish Commission has requested use of 60,000 acre-feet of water under this program to build 50 new fishing and recreation lakes.

The governor added that a recent study by the University of

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Board Approves Control Project

Supervisors To Set Flood Hearing Date

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors yesterday informally approved tentative adoption and a public hearing date for a \$115 million county flood control program.

Tentative approval by the supervisors is required by law before public hearings can be held. Formal action on the tentative adoption is scheduled for Monday.

The first public hearing will be Nov. 20 at 10 a.m. County Manager Charles W. Miller emphasized that Monday's action would not involve a public hearing.

SUBSEQUENT public hearings may be called by the supervisors to consider any changes in the project. Upon completion of the hearings, the board will still retain legal right to adopt or reject the whole program.

Maricopa County's share of the \$115 million project will be \$25 million, John C. Lowry, director of the county flood control district, informed the supervisors.

He told the board that the money must be available before federal aid is obtained.

FUNDS for the county's share, Miller said, would have to come from a bond issue.

It was stressed at yesterday's meeting that the program would be executed over a period of years.

"Some of our projects won't even be approved by Congress for five or 10 more years," Lowry said. "In other cases, federal aid has already been granted."

Lowry will take a 10 day leave of absence during the first of November, but he assured the supervisors he will be on hand for the Nov. 20 hearing to back up his flood control plans.

Plan Aimed At Phoenix Protection

The U.S. Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors today approved plans for the Phoenix-New River flood control project, key part of a \$105 million comprehensive flood protection plan in Maricopa County.

Labeled Phase B under the complete plan, the project includes:

- A system of dams and detention basins on Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River and Dreamy Draw, north and northwest of Phoenix.

- A diversion channel in Deer Valley along Union Hills Road and a channel along the Arizona Canal.

- Channel improvements along Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek, New River and Agua Fria River.

Four dams would be included in the project, and, under a report drafted by U.S. Corps of Engineers, the proposed detention basins would provide fish and wildlife and recreation facilities.

SEN. CARL Hayden, D-Ariz., said in Washington that the project approved today would be processed and then transmitted to Governor Fannin and all interested federal agencies for views and comments. After these views are received, they will accompany the complete report to Congress, along with recommendations of the chief of engineers.

The complete \$105 million flood control plan for the county also is expected to include levees along the Salt River to protect areas of South Phoenix and metropolitan Tempe.

The plan has been approved by Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, with total county costs estimated at \$20 million. Of this, about \$11,120,000 would be needed for the two key phases. It was noted, however, that the \$20 million figure might be scaled down, if right-of-way costs can be reduced.

A BOND ISSUE would have to be called in the Maricopa County Flood Control District to provide county funds. The bond election earlier was planned for sometime in 1964, but county officials indicated last month that it probably will be early 1965 before such a vote can be held. A need for additional appraisal of project costs was listed as reason for delay.

Phase B of the complete flood control project, developed jointly by the Maricopa County Flood Control District and U.S. Corps of Engineers, would offer...