

FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT OF MARICOPA  
COUNTY

PUBLICITY

007.118

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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	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	Key Words
1	April 14, 1960	Bare \$20 Million Plus Flood Control - Long Leveed Channel is Proposed (& Picture)	X \$20 Million, Flood Control, Gila River, Gila from Painted Rock Dam, Col. C. T. Newton, U.S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles, A.L. Mitchell, River Control Engineer, Region 3, Bureau of Reclamation, 35 Yumans Attended, City Council Chambers, Corps of Engineers, Texas Hill, Wellton - Mohawk Project, Gila Syphon, Empties, Colorado, Preliminary Plan, Gaging Station at Dome, Channel Trapezoid in Shape, Levees, Cleared Floodway, Fringe of River-bottom Growth, Saltcedar, Mesquite, Permitted, Grow, Riverside of Levees, Rights-of-way, Cost, United States, Board of Supervisors, Guarantee Maintenance Work, Colorado to Laguna Dam, Prison Hill, Secretary of Interior Department, Interior Department, Maintenance Costs, Yuma, Gila Valley, Joe Mansfield, Attorney for Wellton - Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, Sen. Harold C. Giss, Money Appropriated, Yuma County, Congress, Frank Leidendecker
3	April 19, 1960	Salt-Verde Dam Ideal is Discussed	X Multipurpose Dam, Junction, Salt and Verde Rivers, Northeast of Mesa, Arizona State University, R.E. Cron Jr., Maricopa County Flood Control District Engineer, U.S. Department of Interior, Tonto National Forest, Army Engineering Corps, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt River Valley Users Association, Arizona Highway Department, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Soil Conservation Service, Roosevelt and Buckeye Water Conservation Districts, U.S. Bureau of Sport, Fisheries and Wildlife, Plan for Progress Inc., Maricopa County Planning Department, Phoenix City Engineering Department, County Engineering Department, Meeting, Feasibility, Constructing Dam
4	April 19, 1960	Next Step: Supervisors - Advisory Panel Gets Proposal for Flood-Control Dam, Lake	X Proposal, New Dam, 1,500-acre Lake, Silt and Flood Control, Advisory Committee, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Col. Robert E. Cron Jr., District Engineer, County Supervisors, District Board of Directors, Arizona State University, Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Recreation, Salt River Project, Two Years Ago, Investigation, Flood Control Dam, Granite Reef, Power Generation, Fishing, Hunting, Boating, Located, Salt and Verde Rivers, Small, 45,000 Acre-feet, Lake, Land Enrichment Project, Preventing Flooding, Relocation, Indian Homes, Ft. McDowell Reservation, New Alignment of Bee Line Highway, Relocate Water Intake, City of Phoenix Water Filtration Plant, Federal Funds
2	April 27, 1960	Flood-Dam Survey Asked in Forks-of-River Region	X U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Conduct Studies, Salt River, Forks-of-River Area, Maricopa County Supervisors, Resolution, Arizona Congressional Delegation, Mrs. James T. O'Neil, Supervisors Chairman, Supervisor Barney Burns, Dam, Maricopa County Flood-control Program, County Flood Control District Committee, Arizona State University, Build the Dam, Verde River, Northeast of Mesa, Flood and Silt Control, Recreation, Irrigation, Land Enhancement, Lower Highway Construction Costs, Power Features, Robert E. Cron Jr., County Flood Control General Manager and Chief Engineer, Central Arizona Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Salt River Valley Users Association, Small Dam
6	May 9, 1960	Economies Planned by Flood Board	X Recently Organized, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Use Existing Facilities, Board of Supervisors, Phil A. Isley, County Treasurer, Robert E. Cron, Jr., District Manager, Half Time Attorney, Charles C. Stidham, County Attorney, Art Van Haren, County Attorney, Utilizing Office Equipment at Highway Department, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Planning Watershed Protection, Flood Prevention, Utery and Superstition Mountain Areas, Pinal County, Flood Waters, Maricopa County, Rains of 1954, Flooded Apache Junction, Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, Town of Gilbert, Flooded
7	May 10, 1960	Flood Control Group to Seek Aid for Watershed Protection	X Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Planning Watershed Protection, Flood Prevention, Utery and Superstition Mountain Areas, Board of Supervisors, Phoenix, Floods, Rains, Server Damage, Urban, Farm Areas, Robert E. Cron, Jr., District's Chief Engineer, Rains of 1954, Flooded, U.S. Highway 60-70-80-89, Apache Junction, Homes, Businesses, Farms, Inundated, Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, Breached, Town of Gilbert, Flooded, Flood waters, Pinal County, Damage, Maricopa County, Revised Statues, Authorize, Operate Outside Normal Boundaries, Engineering Study, Congress
8	May 20, 1960	Move is Started to Relieve Flood Conditions Here	X Town Council, Flood Control Conditions, Mayor Herb Cameron, Army Engineers, Maricopa County's New Flood Control District Officials, Robert E. Cron Jr. Chief Engineer and General Manager of the County's Flood Control District, Wickenburg's Problem, Letter, Mr. Hollenbeck, Small Flood Control Projects, Reed's Addition, Sunny Cove and Fisher Addition, Powder House Wash, Excellent Dam, Reservoir Site, Drainage Basin, Hydrology, Recreational Benefits, Game and Fish Department of Arizona

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5	May 23, 1960	Dam is Recommended As Flood Control Aid	X Dam, 750-1,000-acre Lake, Three-pronged Flood Control Program, Wickenburg, Robert H. Cron Jr., Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Feasibility, Building Dam, Powder House Wash, Flood Control and Recreational Purposes, Wash, Drains, Foothill Country, Excellent Dam and Reservoir Site, Arizona Game and Fisher Department, Detailed Analysis, Mayor Herb Cameron, Result of Reconnaissance, Town Council, Two Agencies, Study, Reed's Addition, Sunnycove-Fisher Addition, Powder House Wash Drainage Area
9	May 23, 1960	Missing Article	X Missing Article
10	June 8, 1960	Flood Control Objects Take Shape	X Flood Control Plans, Salt River Valley Communities, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Chandler, Co-operative Projects, Renewed, Three Small Watersheds, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, East Maricopa, Southside, Tempe, Scottsdale, Queen Creek, Mesa, Soil Conservation Districts, Towns of Gilbert, Mesa, Chandler Salt River Project, Superstition Mountain and Usery Foothills, Salt River, Granite Reef Dam, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Salt and Gila River Channelization Project, Clear and Widened Channel, Valley, Gillespie Dam, Congress, Availability of Funds, Floodwaters, Paradise and Deer Valley, Flood Channels, Gather Flood waters, 32nd Street and Bell Road, Beeline Highway, Arizona Canal, Indian Bend Wasteway, New River, Cave Creek Dam, Skunk Creek, Agua Fria River, South Mountains, Salt River at 67th Avenue, Carl Pleasant Dam, Phoenix, Verde River, Catch, Hold Floods, Desert Washes, Sycamore Creek, Map Shows Proposals, Sunnyslope, Squaw Peak, Camelback Mountains
11	July 7, 1960	Study of Hassayampa Dam Sought	X Detailed Study, Feasibility, Multi-purpose Dam, Hassayampa River, Box Canyon, Wickenburg, County Supervisors, Arizona Congressional Delegation, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Study, Flood Control District Chief Engineer, County Parks and Recreation Department, Yavapai County, Maricopa County, Robert E. Cron Jr., Flood Control District Chief Engineer, Mid-Forties, Reclamation Bureau, Prepared Study, Construction Dam in Box Canyon, Not Economically Feasible, Wickenburg, Appreciable Flood Damage, Irrigated Land, Federal Government, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Recreational Benefits
12	July 9, 1960	Valley's First Land Boom Recalled by Homestead Map	X Familiar Names, Streets, Schools, Families, Early Homesteads, Salt River Valley, Phoenix Historian James M. Barney, Jack Swilling, Construction, Irrigation Canal, 1867, Phoenix Townsite, Seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, Van Buren, Harrison
14	August 25, 1960	Fill Gains 40 Acres for ASU	X Real Estate Problems, Demand for Land, Purchased, 120 Acres, Eight Street, Stadium Site, Scottsdale Road, Tempe, 40 Acres, River Bottom, Salt River, Muddy Water, Proper Landfill, University Regents, Fill, Edge, River Channel, Bridges, Southern Pacific, Sand and Gravel Firms, Stream Bed, Financial Damage, Route Changed, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Flood Control Channel, Mesa, Phoenix, U.S. Rep. John J. Rhodes, Congressional Authorization, ASU, Continue, Fill, Land Owners, Claim Damages, Next Flood, Col. Robert E. Cron, Engineer for Maricopa Flood Control District, Lawyers, River Bed, Property Titles, Whose Rights, Flood Control Plans, Low Flow Channel, Floods of 1941 or 1952, Unguided Stream, Rampage, Reservoirs, Less Storage Space, Dams, Flood Record Since 1889
13	September 29, 1960	Hassayampa Flood Survey Now Starting - Part of Quarter-Million-Dollar County Plan	X Survey, Flood Control Needs, Hassayampa Basin, Box Canyon Damsite, Wickenburg, Gillespie Dam, Maricopa County, Col. Robert E. Cron, Chief Engineer and Manager of the Maricopa Flood Control District, Buckeye Chamber of Commerce, Comprehensive Survey, Entire County 1963, Salt River Floodway, Tempe, Enable, Water Flow, Peak, Flood Level, Salt River, Conflux Verde, South Phoenix, Gila River, Western Watercourse, Divert, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria River Bottom, Floodwaters, South of Avondale, Gila Bend
15	December 9, 1960	Part of South Phoenix Is In Flood Area	X Lower Part, South Phoenix, Flood Damage, Maricopa County, City of Phoenix Civil Defense, Mr. Leonard Duerson, Zone 6 Coordinator, Phoenix, 36 to 48 Hours Advance Warning, Flood Disaster, U.S. Weatherman, Louis Jurwitz, Colder Temperature, Arizona High Country, Evaporation Rates, Soil Moisture, Water Retention, Reservoir Filling, Phoenix Floods, One in 20 Years Average, Spill Over Flow, Salt River, Overflow, North Jefferson, Broadway, Southern Avenue, Most Recent Flood, 1941, Over Dams, Surging Waters, Very Server Damaging Flood in 1891, N.F. Bakern, Salt River Project Transmission Project Supervisor, Salt River Bed, Bad Shape, Seventh Street to 19th Avenue, Spillover Waters, Active Democratic League of Arizona, Sewer issues
16	December 10, 1960	Bridge Study Authorized	X Phoenix City Council, Engineering Survey, South Central Avenue Bridge, Hoffman-Miller Engineers Inc., Make Study, Excavated Areas, Sand and Gravel, Dug, Hazards, Existing Structures, Adjoining River Bed, Civil Defense, Bridge, Washed Out, Flood Waters

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17	December 28, 1960	Flood Study Authorized	X Flooding, Deer Valley, N. 19th Avenue, Survey, County Supervisors, Impounding Dam, Cave Creek Flood Control Dam, Phoenix, Cave Creek Dam, Slows Down, Flood Waters, Arizona Canal, Floods State Capitol, County Flood Control District, Long-range Studies, Robert Cron, District Engineer, Federal Government
18	January 17, 1961	U.S. Funds for Study Expected - New Salt River Dam, Lake Below Sahuaro Sought (& Map)	X Dam, Man-made Lake, Salt River System, Below Sahuaro Lake, Above Granite Reef Diversion Dam, New Dam and Reservoir, Federal Budget, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Robert E. Cron Jr., Engineer and General Manager of the Maricopa Flood Control District, Flood Prevention, Construction, Dam, Key Structure, Protect Phoenix, Valley Cities, Flood Damage, Flood Waters, Verde and Salt Rivers, Wash Out, Roads, River Crossings, McDowell Dam Site, Also Called Maxwell Dam Site, Founders of Reclamation in Arizona, Salt River Project, Roosevelt, Maricopa County, Additional Storage Lake, Irrigation Water, Recreation Potential, Fishing, Wildlife Habitat, Flood Control Benefits, Confluence of Verde and Salt, Sediment Stopping Capacity, Lessen Dredging, South Phoenix, Bridges, Salt River Crossings, Tonto National Forest, Ft. McDowell Indian Reservation, Salt River Indian Reservation, Central Arizona Project, Funding, Irrigation and Power, Colorado River Water Suit
20	January 18, 1961	Air Photo Procedure Protested	X Taxpayer's Objection, Maricopa County Flood Control Engineer, Hiring, Aerial Photography Firm, Bid Procedure, Postponement, State Highway Department, Charles W. Miller, County Manager, Calling for Bids, Heavy Rainfall, Depict Flood Damage Areas, Channels Carrying Flood Flows, Robert E. Cron Jr., Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Maricopa Flood Control District, Contact Prints, Sam Lanford, County Engineer, Not Time to Call for Bids, Flying Weather, Hazardous
19	January 30, 1961	Plan Studied to Halt Cave Creek Flooding (& Picture)	X Report, County Supervisors, Feasibility, Construction, Earthen Dams, Three Hills, South, Cave Creek Dam, Frank Maddock and Associates Aerial Surveys, Inc., Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Heavy Rain, Server Storms, Runoff, Sam Lanford, County Engineer, Bob LaMarr, Sketch, Earth Barriers, Impound Runoff
49	January 30, 1961	Flood Plan: Pump Water Into Earth	X Wells, Pump Water, Into Earth, Growing Flood Menace, Robert E. Cron, Jr. County Flood Control Engineer, Feasibility, Tempe, Mesa, Gilbert, Chandler, Study, Maricopa County, Rampaging Flood Damage, Danger, Floods, Building Boom, Developed Areas, Rain Waters, Above Ground, Little Chance, Absorption, Swirling Flood Waters, Sol Reznick, Hydrology Professor, University of Arizona, Benham Engineering Company, Inc., Construction of Levees, Flood Waters, Diverted, Drain Into Earth, Flood Peril, Utery and Superstition Mountains, Pinal County, Channels, Gila River, Distance, Salt River Channel, Indian Bend Wash, Metropolitan Phoenix, Cave Creek Dam, 2 Feet Water, State Capitol, 1921, 1941, Wickenburg and Buckeye, White Tank Mountains, Hassayampa River Basin, Other Flood Sources, Federal Agencies, Survey, Tax Levy
21	February 2, 1961	South Central Ave. Bridge To Get Expenditure For Flood Protection, I Decision of Phoenix Council - Project to Get Work Immediately - (& Picture)	X Evacuations, Salt River, South Phoenix Residents, City of Phoenix, Congested Channel, Protect South Central Avenue Bridge, Dangers, Flooding, Flooding Waters, Protect the Bridge, Hoffman-Miller Engineers, Inc., Construction, Three Flumes, Carry Off Water, Serious Damage, Foundations, Setting, Dam, Sand and Gravel, Fill, Lower Pits, Downstream Side, High Elevation, Reduce Velocity, Spillways, River Channel, Excavation, Small Flood, Topped Dam, Civil Defense, Jefferson North, Broadway South, Water Spilled Over Reservoirs, Danger, Extensive Sand and Gravel Operations, Bridge, Island
22	February 2, 1961	Ten Mile Long Lake May be Developed Within 15 Miles of Town of Scottsdale	X Ten-mile Long, 5,800 Acre Lake, Scottsdale, McDowell Reservoir Plan, Central Arizona Project, Terminal Holding Basin, Water, Lower Colorado, Confluence of Verde and Salt Rivers, McDowell and Salt River Indian Reservations, Granite Reef and Upper Salt Dams, Salt River Project, Congress, Bureau of Reclamation, Surveys, Watershed, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Dam, Earth Fill Design, Solid Rock Abutments, Above Stream Bed Level, Hilly Topography, Water Impounded, Form Two Lakes, Each River Channel, Proposed a Decade Ago, Submitted 1956, Amended 1957, Power, Irrigation, Water Storage, Flood Control, Maricopa County Flood Control Commission, Granite Reef Dam, Homes Built, Town of Scottsdale, Economic Benefits, River Channelization
23	March 30, 1961	Keeping Houses Our of Rivers	X Houses, Water, Southeast, President Kennedy's Water-resources Message, Congress, Federal Flood Data, Flood-plain Zoning, High Water, Washes Out, Highway, Floods, Bridge, Cross Rivers, Damaging Flood, House, Area, Known Flood Recurrence, Unknowingly, Developer, Low-lying Tract, Builds Houses, Unfamiliar Regions, Flood-prone Area, Flood History, Building Permit, Public Records, Full-scale Flood-plain Zoning
26	April 3, 1961	By Ed Fitzhugh: Dreamy Draw is Waiting for Gully-Washer Rain	X Rain, Gully-Washer, Dreamy Draw, Little Puddles, Gravel Bed, Squaw Peak, Colorado, Arizona, Sand Pile, Teddy Roosevelt Dam, Other Dams, Lakes, Salt River Bridge, South Central, Salt Roaring, Bank to Bank, Cottonwood Trees, Tumbling Down, Torrent, Jack Williams, Gila, Wall of Flood, Whaleboat at Winkleman, River Bed, San Pedro, Flooding, Yuma, Mexico, Lagoons

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24	April 11, 1961	Flood Work Study Given County Okay	X Second Phase, Three Part Engineering Study, Maricopa County, Rampaging Floods, County Supervisors, Yost and Gardner Engineers, Survey, Flood Control Measures, Salt River, Agua Fria Basin, Flood Control District, Tremendous Subdivision Boom, Threat of Floods, Roaring Floods, 1939 and 1943, Damage, Imperil, Lives, Subdivisions Increase Flood Danger, Double Runoff Water, Superstition Mountains, Submit Bond Issue, Voters, Minimize, Flood Threat, County Manager Charles W. Miller
25	May 27, 1961	Phoenix Receives Land Donation	X Government, Donated 78.9 Acres, River Bottom land, Phoenix, Airport Use, Airport Superintendent William J. Ralston, Airport Expansion
27	June 2, 1961	\$5 Million Flood Control Project for Apache Trail Area is Outlined	X Comprehensive Program, Eliminate, Disastrous Floods, Apache Trail, Apache Chamber of Commerce, Robert E. Cron Jr., Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Survey Work, Major Network of Dams, Control Flood Waters, Superstition and Usury Mountains, Maricopa County, Pinal County, Crossing County Lines, Authorized, Law, Earth-fill Dams, Highway 60-70, Salt River to Spook Hill, Signal Butte, State Highway 88, Gilbert-Chandler Area, SCS, 100 Year Floods, Inundate Large Areas, Lucien Hill, SCS Area Conservationist, Apache Junction, Widening Area, Dr. C.G. Newland, Consult, County-federal Officials, Liaison Man Bill Haus, Local Attorney, Survey Work Predicated on Disastrous Flood 1954, Damage Done, Congress, Administration, Maintenance, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Usery Pass Watersheds Association, Inc.
28	June 9, 1961	Residents Foreword Flood Control Petitions to Senator Carl Hayden	X Petitions, Flood Control Program, Apache Junction, Arizona Senator Carl Hayden, Superstition - Usery Pass Watersheds Association, Federally Sponsored, Flood Control, Superstition Mountains, Washington, Barney Barnard, Chairman of the Board of Association, Representative Morris Udall, Arizona, Conflict, Barnard and Maricopa County Flood Control District, Control Flooding, Eastern End of Maricopa County, Soil Conservation Service, Surveying Washes, Water Run-off Routes, Flood Control Problems, Pinal County, Apache Junction Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors
29	June 13, 1961	County to Change Tack in Buying New River Land - Purchase Resolution Rescinded	X Resolution, Maricopa County, Buy Land, Northeast of Glendale, County Supervisors, Property Owners, Devalued Land, Rescinded, New River, Sue, Damages, Build Giant Reservoir, Flood Preservation Measure, Construction, Dam, Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Government, Protect, Glendale-Peoria Area, Extensive Flood Damage, Declaratory Judgment, Tonto National Forest, Development, Recreational Facilities, Estrella Mountain Park, Golf Course, Desert Star, Bell Road and Northern, Tatum and 48th Street
30	June 27, 1961	Valley Firms Sued On River Bed Use - Flood Perils Cited	X Fifteen Sand and Rock Companies, Superior Court Suit, Restoring Salt River Bed, Natural State, Possible Threat, Floods, Increasing, Downstream Flow, Buckeye Irrigation Co., Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District, West of Phoenix, Chopping Up River Bed, Deprive Land Owners Water, John E. Madden, John S. Sharper, Attorneys, 1959 Survey, Army Corps of Engineers, Obstructions, River Channel, July 1959, City of Phoenix, Central Avenue Bridge, Danger, Channel Completely Blocked, Seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, Small Flood, October 1959, 1943 and 1946, Buckeye Farmers, Divert, Buckeye Heading, 1956-1959, River Bed be Reconstructed, Buckeye Area Landowners, Wilbur W. Weigold, Secretary, Salt River Bottom, Protect Ancient Waters, Sand and Gravel Operators, Acme Materials Co., Arizona Sand and Rock Co., Beaubien Brothers Sans and Rock Co., Benton Contracting Co., Fisher Contracting Co., Isbell Construction Co., Master Investment Co., Mesa Sand and Rock, Inc., Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co., Riverside Cement Co., Tempe Equipment Co., Union Rock and Materials Co., United Materials Inc., Valley Redi-Mix Co., Southside Sand and Rock Co., Phoenix, Mesa, Tempe, Maricopa County, State of Arizona, Maricopa County Flood Control District
31	June 27, 1961	Suit Charges River Block	X Suit, Fifteen Sand and Rock Companies, Obstructing, Channel, Salt River, Buckeye Irrigation Co., Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District, Superior Court, Salt River Bed, Natural State, Alleviate, Danger of Flood, Dry Channel, Sand and Rock Operations, Army Engineers, Endangered by Flood, Irritable land, Buckeye District, Chopping Up, River Bed, Flood Threat, Deprives Downstream Landowners, Water, John Madden, Attorney, Channel Completely Blocked, Seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, 1943 and 1946, Buckeye Farmers, Divert, Buckeye Heading, 1956 to 1959
32	June 27, 1961	Suit Filed in Salt River Bed	X Suit, Fifteen Sand and Rock Companies, Obstructing, Channel, Salt River, Buckeye Irrigation Co., Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District, Superior Court, Salt River Bed, Natural State, Alleviate, Danger of Floods

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35	July 4, 1961	Plans for Control of Valley Floods Making Progress - Several Projects Planned	X Flood Control, Valley of the Sun, Curtailing, Valley's Major Flood Hazards, Phoenix, Surveys, Eastern Maricopa, Western Pinal County, Flood Detention Dams, Channel Works, Apache Junction, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Trail, City of Phoenix, Construction, Central Avenue Bridge, Salt River, Protect Piers, Danger, Collapsing, High Flood Waters, Gravel Companies, Salt River Bed, Arranging, Diggings, Form Channel, Low-flow Channel, Central Avenue, 16th Street, Soil Conservation Service, Small Watershed Act, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Buckhorn-Mesa, Apache Junction-Gilbert, Williams-Chandler, Protection, Farms, Consolidated Canals, Salt River Irrigation System, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, U.S. Highway 60, 70, 89, 80, County Roads, Williams Air Force Base, General Motors Proving Grounds, Flood Plain, Periodic Floods, Fed by Runoff, Usery and Superstition Mountains, Flooding in 1954, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Farmlands, Businesses, Homes, Roads, Utilities, New Flood Projects, Three Firms, Johannessen and Girand, Yost and Gardner, Benham Engineering Co., Inc., Countywide Surveys, Flood Problems, Hugh Nichols, Citizens Flood Control Advisory Board, Watershed Steering Committee, U.S. Weather Bureau, U.S. Geological Society, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Arizona Law, Survey County Flood Problems
33	July 5, 1961	Big Flood Control Survey Project Underway in Area (Same as #44 & 47)	X Watershed Planning Specialists, Fact-finding Surveys, Flood Protection Projects, Maricopa and Western Pinal Counties, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, SCS, Gathering Technical Data, Flood Detention Dams, Channel Works, Apache Junction, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Trail, Trio of Projects, Buckhorn-Mesa, Apache Junction-Gilbert, Williams-Chandler, Protection Farms, Consolidated Canals, Salt River Irrigation System, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, U.S. Highway 60, 70, 89, 80, County Roads, Williams Air Force Base, General Motors Proving Grounds, Flood-plain Area, Periodic Floods, Runoff, Usery and Superstition Mountains, Flooding in 1954, Businesses and Housing Heavy Increases, Hugh Nichols, Citizens Flood Control Advisory Board, Watershed Steering Committee, Large Flood Plain Area, County Flood Control, Survey, Three Phoenix Engineering Firms, Johannessen and Girand, Yost and Gardner, Benham Engineering Company, Inc., Flood Problems, Federal Agencies, Arizona Law, Flood Control Districts, Standard Specifications, U.S. Weather Bureau, U.S. Geological Society, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Control Responsibilities, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa and Southside Soil Conservation Districts, Town of Gilbert, Salt River Valley Users' Association, Queen Creek, City of Chandler, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, East Maricopa, Tempe, Mesa Soil Conservation Districts, City of Mesa
34	July 5, 1961	Flood Prevention, Control Studied by Advisory Group	X Floods, Arizonans, Drought Period, Watershed Planning Specialists, Disastrous Flood, Prevent Damage, Buckhorn-Mesa Project, Apache Junction-Gilbert Project, Williams-Chandler Project, Citizens Flood Control Advisory Board, Hugh Nichols, Maricopa County Flood Control District, 1954, Damages, One Storm, Waters, Usery Pass Area, Superstition, Queen Creek, Whitlow Ranch Dam, Uncontrolled Washes, Overflow, Banks, Buckhorn, Apache Junction, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Williams Filed, General Motors Proving Grounds, Williams Air Force Base, U.S. Highway 60, 70, 89, 80, County Roads, Irrigation Canals, Flood Plain Area, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Countywide Surveys, Three Firms, Johannessen and Girand, Yost and Gardner, Benham Engineering Co., Inc., Cooperation, Federal Agencies, State Agencies, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa, Tempe and Mesa Soil Conservation Districts, City of Mesa, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Salt River Project, Williams Field-Chandler, Southside Soil Conservation Districts, City of Chandler, RWCD
37	July 6, 1961	Arizona Stream Flow Deficient	X Streamflow, Arizona, San Pedro River, Charleston, Showers, San Carlos Reservoir, Gil River, U.S. Geological Survey, Colorado River, Little Colorado River, Cameron, Virgin River, Littlefield, Lakes Mead and Mohave, June Storage

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44	July 6, 1961	Watershed Specialists Make Survey of Sites for Multi-Million Dollar Flood Protection Projects (Same as #33 & 47)	X Watershed Planning Specialists, Fact-finding Surveys, Flood Protection Projects, Maricopa and Western Pinal Counties, Soil Conservation Service, Small Watershed Act, U.S. Department of Agriculture, SCS, Gathering Technical Data, Flood Detention Dams, Channel Works, Apache Junction, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Trail, Trio of Projects, Buckhorn-Mesa, Apache Junction-Gilbert, Williams-Chandler, Protection Farms, Consolidated Canals, Salt River Irrigation System, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, U.S. Highway 60, 70, 89, 80, County Roads, Williams Air Force Base, General Motors Proving Grounds, Flood-plain Area, Periodic Floods, Runoff, Usery and Superstition Mountains, Flooding in 1954, Businesses and Housing Heavy Increases, Hugh Nichols, Citizens Flood Control Advisory Board, Watershed Steering Committee, Large Flood Plain Area, County Flood Control, Survey, Three Phoenix Engineering Firms, Johannessen and Girand, Yost and Gardner, Benham Engineering Company, Inc., Flood Problems, Federal Agencies, Arizona Law, Flood Control Districts, Standard Specifications, U.S. Weather Bureau, U.S. Geological Society, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Control Responsibilities, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa and Southside Soil Conservation Districts, Town of Gilbert, Salt River Valley Users' Association, Queen Creek, City of Chandler, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, East Maricopa, Tempe, Mesa Soil Conservation Districts, City of Mesa
45	July 6, 1961	Car in Flooded Wash (Picture)	X Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lewis, Fast Running Wash, Flooding Waters
47	July 6, 1961	Watershed Specialists Survey Three Flood Control Projects (Same as #33 & 44)	X Watershed Planning Specialists, Fact-finding Surveys, Flood Protection Projects, Maricopa and Western Pinal Counties, Soil Conservation Service, Small Watershed Act, U.S. Department of Agriculture, SCS, Gathering Technical Data, Flood Detention Dams, Channel Works, Apache Junction, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Trail, Trio of Projects, Buckhorn-Mesa, Apache Junction-Gilbert, Williams-Chandler, Protection Farms, Consolidated Canals, Salt River Irrigation System, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, U.S. Highway 60, 70, 89, 80, County Roads, Williams Air Force Base, General Motors Proving Grounds, Flood-plain Area, Periodic Floods, Runoff, Usery and Superstition Mountains, Flooding in 1954, Businesses and Housing Heavy Increases, Hugh Nichols, Citizens Flood Control Advisory Board, Watershed Steering Committee, Large Flood Plain Area, County Flood Control, Survey, Three Phoenix Engineering Firms, Johannessen and Girand, Yost and Gardner, Benham Engineering Company, Inc., Flood Problems, Federal Agencies, Arizona Law, Flood Control Districts, Standard Specifications, U.S. Weather Bureau, U.S. Geological Society, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Control Responsibilities, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa and Southside Soil Conservation Districts, Town of Gilbert, Salt River Valley Users' Association, Queen Creek, City of Chandler, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, East Maricopa, Tempe, Mesa Soil Conservation Districts, City of Mesa
36	July 7, 1961	A Stitch in Time (Cartoon)	X Salt River, Valley Newcomers, Cloud Burst, Proposed Flood Control Projects
39	July 7, 1961	Dam Site (Picture)	X Verde and Salt River, Fort McDowell, Scottsdale, Central Arizona Project, Sen. Carl Hayden, Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, Construction, McDowell Dam, Lake McDowell, Recreation Area Inundated, Lake, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation
46	July 7, 1961	Flood Control Plans Include Superstition-Usery Watershed	X Protecting, Apache Junction, Flooding, Lucien Hill, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Department of Agriculture, Assistance, Small Watershed Act, Superstition and Usery Mountain Watershed, Surveys, 1954 Flood Damage, Building Developments, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Co-sponsoring, Apache Junction-Gilbert Project, Construction, Pinal County, Maricopa County, Damsites, Weeks Wash, Aerial Photographers, Geologists, Topographic Cartographers, Bill Haus, Local Attorney, Chamber of Commerce Liaison, Public Lay 566, Protecting, From Flood Damage, Amount Spent, Value of Property, Limiting, Drainage, Maintaining Flood Control Structures, Size of Drainage Area, Apache Junction-Gilbert Project, Williams-Chandler Project, Buckhorn-Mesa Project, Washington, Refusal, Superstition-Usery Watershed Group, Tax Money, Williams Air Force Base, General Motors Proving Grounds, Hugh Nichols, Watershed Steering Committee, Phoenix Private Engineering Firms, Johannessen and Girand, Yost and Gardner, Benham Engineering
40	July 11, 1961	Engineer Fears Dam Breaking Will Kill Many	X United States, People, Killed, Dam Failures, James L. Sherard, Sherard Wants Law, Protect, Downstream Dangerous Dams, California, Regular Inspections, Condemn Water-holding Structures, Sign of Danger, 450 People Killed in 1928 Collapse of St. Francis Dam, Los Angeles, Hugh Federal dams, Safe as, Engineering Know-how, Radically Designed Dams, Built, Private Persons, Without Adequate Supervision, Dam Failures, France, Spain, Brazil, Crystal Lake Dam, Middletown Conn., Watched, Weakening, Unusual Stresses, Earth Movements

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41	July 12, 1961	Survey of Flood Control in Wash to be Presented	X First Comprehensive Survey of Flood Control, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Paradise Valley, U.S. Army District Engineers, Maricopa County Officials, County Flood Control Advisory Committee, Scottsdale City Councilman Schrader, 1900's Terrible Floods, Swollen, Rains, Earthen Dams, Back Up, Rain Water, Irrigation, Crumbled, Water Flooded Over, Subdivisions Encroached, Basin of Wash, Salt River, Wash Cuts, Sandstrewn Gash, Miller and Hayden Roads, Channelizing Wash, Escape for Drainage, McDowell Mountains, Eliminating Danger Areas
42	July 13, 1961	Army Engineers Set Flood Study	X Army Engineers, Flood-plain Studies, Maricopa County, Gov. Paul Fannin, Studies, State Aid, Local Agencies Plan, Regulate, Inundation
43	July 13, 1961	Study Slated of State's Potential Flood Areas	X Potential Flood Damage, Arizona, Study, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1960 Congressional Act, New River Area, Indian Bend Wash, Santa Rosa Wash, Pinal County, Winslow Area, Pinal Wash, Globe, Alamo Reservoir, Bill Williams River, Wendon, Tucson Area, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Col. William T. Bradley, U.S. Army District Engineer, Gov. Fannin, Studies, State, Municipalities, Counties, Flood Control Districts, Formulate, Flood Zoning, Other Regulations, Potential Danger Zones, Maricopa County, Robert E. Cron Jr., Manager and Chief Engineer of the Maricopa County Flood Control Unit, Prolonged Storm, Flow, Floodwaters, Hayden and Miller Roads, Scottsdale, Safety, Jack Williams
38	July 14, 1961	Experts Warn of Flood Danger in Scottsdale - Say Indian Bend Wash is Hazard (& Picture)	X Flood Danger, Scottsdale, Indian Bend Wash, Storm Cloudburst, McDowell Mountains, Cascading, Water, Arizona Canal, Survey, Army Engineers, Flattens Out, Miller and Hayden Roads, East Scottsdale, Narrow Passage, William S. Alldredge, Phoenix, Encroachments, Kept to a Minimum, Three Subdivisions, Edge of Flood Plain, Wash Channeled, Maximum Flow, Flooded Severely, 1939, 1943, Salt River, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Flood Guage, Installed, Runoff Velocities, Water Depth
48	July 24, 1961	Park Golf Bid Faces Rejection	X Bid, Scottsdale, Estrella Mountain Regional Park, County Board of Supervisors, Gene D. Timmons, Failed To Meet Bid Specifications, Proposed Lease, Gold Course, County Flood Control District, Flood Fighting Agencies, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Centennial Wash Valley, Robert E. Cron, Jr. County Flood Control Engineer, Soil Conservation Service, Plan, Design, Construct, Flood Control Projects, Eagle Tail Mountain, Harquahala Valley, Tonopah Watersheds, Build Dams, Other Facilities, Rights-of-way, Relocate Utilities, Maintain Projects, Federal Government, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, Flood-fighting Structures, Maricopa County, Flood Control Geographical Survey, Stream Gauging, Precipitation Data Collection Program, Shortage of Information Concerning Rainfall, Stream Flows
50	August 5, 1961	Indian Bend Flood Danger Report Slated	X Army Engineers' Report, Flood Danger, Scottsdale, Indian Bend Wash, County Supervisors, Robert E. Cron, Jr. County Flood Control Director, William S. Alldredge, Army's Area Engineer, Local Areas Flooded, Past, Endangered, Wash Channeled, Maximum Flow, Scottsdale, Drains, Paradise Valley
51	August 7, 1961	Flood Danger Talks Slated	X Danger, Scottsdale, Flooding, Indian Bend Wash, County Supervisors, U.S. Army Engineers, Study, Wash, Drainage, Paradise Valley, Flood Control District
52	August 8, 1961	Flood Menace Here Could Be Curbed - But Levee Plan Meets Opposition	X Plan, Divert, Flood Runoff, Salt River, Beeline Highway, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Threat of Flooding, Indians, Fort McDowell Reservation, Stand Against Proposal, Earth Fill Levee, Indian Bend Road, Mummy Mountain, Evergreen Wasteway, Northeast Mesa, Floodway, Collect, Cloudbursts, Paradise Valley, Outlet, Wasteway, Drainage Channel, Col. W. T. Bradley, Los Angeles, District Engineer, Valley City Officials, County Supervisors, Alternate Proposal, Seven Highway Bridges, Wide Channel, Condemnation, Homes, Encroaching, East-west Floodway, Arizona Canal, Dredged, Natural Gully, Carry Flow, Road Ramps, Invergordon, Scottsdale, Pima, Indian Bend Roads, Burgess Burke, Chairman Salt River Pima-Maricopa Tribal Council, Not Approve, Opposition, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1943 Flood, Greater Scottsdale Area, Maintenance and Operation, Cost, County-wide Flood Control Bond Issue, Washington
53	August 9, 1961	Council Delays OK on Flood Control Plan	X Endorsement, Flood Control Plan, Indian Bend Wash, Postponed, Scottsdale City Council, Recommended Plan, Earthen Levee, Wide Floodway, Upper Paradise Valley, City Manage Bob McNutt, Councilman Bill Schrader, Alternative, More Costly, Channel, Down Wash, Through Scottsdale, Federal Government, Maricopa County

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54	August 15, 1961	Dick Lee's Arizona Afield - Corps Would Create Lake, Destroy Doves	X Army Corps of Engineers, Arizona, 500-Acre Lake, New Wildlife Area, Clearing, Salt and Gila River Beds, Cutting New Channel, Phoenix, Gillespie Dam, Channelization, Disaster, Dove-nesting Area, United States, Robert J. Smith, Director Arizona Game and Fish Department, O.N. Arlington, Department's Land Division, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Albuquerque, Dam, Alamo Crossing, Bill Williams River, Santa Maria, Big Sandy Rivers, Signal, Wendon, Highway 60-70, Wikieup, Highway 93, Flood-control Project, Impounded, Recreational, Fish and Waterfowl Habitat, Lake Havasu, Vicinity, Painted Rock Flood-control Dam, Gila Bend, Corps of Engineers, 200-Acre Lake, Excavation for Material, Earth-fill Dam, Bureau of Land Management, Transfer, Development, Wildlife Management Unit, Lease Land Farmer, Share-crop Basis, Whitewing, Mourning Dove, Shooting, America, Arlingoton, Robbins Butte, Gila River, Senate, National Wildlife Federation, S. 174, Preservation, Natural State, Federal Lands
55	August 24, 1961	Letters to the Editor - Flood Damage Vs. Dove Damage id the Question	X Dick Lee's Sports Column, Flood Control Needs, White Wing Dove Habitat, Gila River, Maricopa County, Damaged, Flooding, Army Engineers, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Federal Land, Cleared, Salt Cedars, Salt, Downstream, Gillespie Dam, Flood Waters, Flow, Unimpeded, Downstream, Phoenix, Salt River Bed, Chocked Up, Opening Cleared, Server Flood Damage, Gila Relocated, New Channel, Water, Tributaries, Hassayampa River, Amelioration, Painted Rock Reservoir Area, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Gila River Bed, Robert E. Cron, Jr., Chief Engineer and General Manager
56	August 24, 1961	Whitewings and Engineers	X Resigned, Robert E, Cron Jr, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Letter, Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County, Gila River, Flood Control, Salt, Tolleson, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Flood Control Work, Buckeye Area, Water Catchments, Gila and Salt Rivers, Destroy, Revenue-producing Economic Factor, World-famous Whitewing Season, Minor Flood, Channelize the Gila, Buckeye Area, Clear Channel, Narrower Channel
57	September 24, 1961	Udall Decrees 5-Point Conservation Policy	X Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall, Five-point Water Conservation Policy, Public Lands, Protection of Existing User, Desert Land Act of 1877, "First Time In, First Time Right", Law of Arizona, Governing, Surface Water, Rainbow Valley-Waterman Wash Area, Water-short Arizona, Phoenix, Gila River, Overdraft of Groundwater, Desert Homestead Entries, Interior Department, Gov. Howard Pyle, Depletion, Ground Water Supply, Conservation, Arid and Semi-arid Lands, United States, Mined, Underground Reserves, Replenishment, Limit Future Growth, Land Management Programs, Water Resources, Renewable Natural Resource, Federal Land, Promote Conservation of Water Supplies, Avoid, Endanger Supply of Adequate Water, Unwise Dissipation of Water Reserves, Supreme Court, Strong Groundwater Code, Groundwater Basins, Pumping Out, Geological Tests, Test Holes, Flood Plain, Washes, Drains, Usery and Superstition Mountains, Salt River Valley, Dick Swenson, Soil Conservationist, Chandler District, Don Lawson, Assistant Geologist, Bill Milder, Geologist, SCS Office
63	October 3, 1961	Rainfall in Past 10 Months Totals Only 4.90 Inches	X Precipitation, Bradshaw Mountains, White Stuff
58	November 1, 1961	Engineers, Geologists Study Flood Diversion	X Engineering and Geological Investigations, Flood Protection, Eastern Perimeter, Salt River Valley, Soil Conservation Service, Salt River, Buckhorn-Mesa Project, U.S. Highway 60-70-89, Usery Pass, Apache Junction-Gilbert Project, Drainages, Goldfield-Apache Junction Area, Williams Field-Chandler Project, Superstition Mountains, Queen Creek, Retention Dikes, Dams, Flood Crests, Release Floodwaters, Slowly, Existing Channels, Granite Reef Diversion Dam, Irrigation, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Gilbert-Chandler Area, Flood Channel, Eastern Canal, Spill Over, Farmland, Control Structures, Peak Flows, Objections, Storing, Waters, Damaging Flood, 1954, Whitlow Ranch Dam, Florence Junction
59	November 1, 1961	Earth Fill Also Aids Irrigation	X Floodwaters, Arizona State Industrial School, Arizona, Steve Vukceвич, Superintendent, Graham Mountains, Safford, High Earth-fill Dam, Provide Water Storage, Control, Waters, Rainy Season, Gravity-fed Irrigation Water, Lined with Rock, Lake 14 Feet Deep, Mountain Springs, Deep Water Well, Mountain Run-off, Fort Grant
60	November 1, 1961	Arizona Gets Flood Study Allocations	X Army Corps of Engineers, Allocated, Flood Flow Studies, Arizona, Phoenix, Indian Bend Wash, Cave Creek, New River, Agua Fria River, Wickenburg, Small Streams
65	November 6, 1961	Court Sets Date on Water Suit	X Supreme Court, Arizona's Suit, California, Colorado River Water, Proposals, Divide, Water, Court Appointed Master, Simon H. Rifkind, New York, Arguments, Criticisms, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, United States

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62	December 1, 1961	Flood Control Funds to Be Appropriated	X Superstition-Usery Pass Watershed, Flood Control Program, Chairman Barney Barnard, Senator Carl Hayden, Letter, Federal Funds, Survey and Planning, Construction, Dams, Control, Water, Superstition Mountains, Heavy Rains, Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. Arizona, Br. Boyle's Office
64	December 1, 1961	Flood Control Plans Coming	X Report, Phoenix, Plans, Flood Control, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale Area, U.S. Army Engineers, Flood Control Channel, Drains Runoff, Paradise Valley, Salt River, John C. Lowry, Acting Chief Engineer of Maricopa County Flood Control District, Board of Supervisors
66	December 2, 1961	May Propose Indian Flood Channel	X County Flood Control District, Concrete Lined Channel, Scottsdale's Indian Bend Wash, John C. Lowry, U.A. Army Corps of Engineers, Control, Indian Bend Flood Waters, Channeling, Wash, Dangerous Flood Threat, Drains Runoff, McDowell and Mummy Mountain Areas, Ending, Flood Threat, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Subdivisions, 1939, 1943, Rains Flooded Land, Salt River, Levee, Divert Water, Salt River Indian Reservation, Indian Bend Road, Alternate Plan
67	December 2, 1961	County Funds to be Sought for Salt River Flood Study	X Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Flood Control District Proposal, Engineering Survey, Salt River Flood Plain, Country Club Drive, Mesa, 59th Avenue, John C. Lowry, Acting Chief for the District, Topographical Contour Map, Planning, Reclamation, Salt River to Hayden Road, 35th Avenue, U.S. Corps of Army Engineers, Federal Funds, Preparatory, Channel Clearance, Bureau of Reclamation, Phoenix City Engineer, 40th Street, McDowell, Maxwell Dam, Surveying, 1959, Interim City-county Flood Control Agency, Bell Road, Waterway, Falcon Air Maps and General Electric Computer Department, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Created, Summer, 1959, Granite Reef Dam, Miller and Hayden Roads
61	December 4, 1961	Flood Control Survey OK'd	X Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Survey, Salt River Flood Plain, Flood Control Purposes, Riverbed, N. Country Club Dr., Mesa, Downstream, 59th Ave., Westside of Phoenix, John C. Lowry, Acting Chief Engineer, Countywide Flood Control District, Citizens Advisory Committee, Develop, Topographical Map, Future Flood Control Projects, Flood Control Studies, Densest Population, Damage, Major Flood
68	December 18, 1961	Flood Hearing Set at Wilcox	X Flood Control Public Hearing, Army Engineers, Flood damage Reports, Recommendations
71	December 18, 1961	Meeting Tuesday on Flood Control	X Flood Control Project, U.S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Flood Control Channel, Indian Bend Wash, Paradise Valley, Scottsdale, Salt River
82	December 18, 1961	Salome Getting Flood Control	X Detention Dam, Water Spreader System, Cunningham Wash, Butler Valley, Salome, Bureau of land Management, Phoenix, Earth-fill Dam, Dikes, A. Williams Firm, TDS Construction Co., Control Serious Problems, Erosion, Flash Floods, Reduce Damage, Agricultural Lands, Lower Bouse Wash, Colorado River
69	December 28, 1961	Assurance for Tempe Added to Flood Plan	X Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, Recommended, Flood Control Channel, Indian Bend Wash, Tempe, Adequate Flood Protection, Surge of Water, Salt River, Flood Periods, Army Corps of Engineers, Tempeans, Eliminate, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, U.S. Congressional Approval, Federal Funds
70	January 5, 1962	Survey Area on Flood Damage	X Survey Team, Soil Conservation District, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Apache Junction Area, Large-scale Flood, 1954, '54 Flood, Land Surveys, Maricopa County Flood Control District, SCS, Flooding, Eastern Maricopa County, Dams, Constructed, Pinal County, James Mitchell, Byron Akers, Superstition-Usery Pass Watershed Association
72	January 8, 1962	Public Hearing Set on Flood Channel	X Public Hearing, Indian Bend Wash, Flood Control Channel, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, Proposed Channel, Adopted, Army Corps of Engineers, County Manager Charles Miller, Tempe Residents, Flood Protection, Surge of Water, Salt River, Flood Tempe, Protect Areas, 11-mile Course, Built, Indian Bend Road to Salt River
73	January 8, 1962	Good Runoff This Spring Forecast	X Spring Runoff, Upper Salt and Gila River Watersheds, Louis R. Jurwitz, U.S. Weather Bureau, Salt River Above Roosevelt, Verde River, Runoff, Gila River, Solomon, San Carlos Project, Coolidge Dam, Lake San Carlos, Marvin D. Young, Project Engineer, Storage, Low, Lack of Rain, Snow, Rains, Florence-Coolidge-Casa Grande Area, Precipitation, Maverick, Upper Salt Drainage, McNary, Moisture, Alpine, Springerville, White River, San Francisco-Gila Drainage, Clifton, Eagle Creek, Gila Tributary
74	January 9, 1962	Indian Bend Flood Curb Hearing Set for Jan. 29	X Maricopa County Supervisors, Public Hearing, Flood Control Channel, Indian Bend Wash, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, County Flood Control Advisory Committee, Scottsdale Area, 11-mile Concrete Lined Channel, Hayden Road, Indian Bend Road to Salt River, Kenneth Smithee, County Parks Director, Western Maricopa County, Golf Course, Estrella Mountain Regional Park, Goodyear, Avondale, Litchfield Park, Buckeye

0	Yes	Title of Newspaper Article	Key Words
77	January 9, 1962	Runoff Outlook Reported Good	X Salt River Project, U.S. Weather Bureau, Louis R. Jurwitz, salt River Runoff, Verde River Runoff, Forecasts, 15-year Total Runoff Averages, Gila River Runoff, Solomon, Upper Salt Drainage, McNary, Alpine, Springerville, White River, Clifton, San Francisco-Gila Drainage, San Carlos Project, Project Engineer Marvin D. Young
75	January 10, 1962	County May Avoid Jump	X Unexpected Revenues, Maricopa County, Head Off, Property Tax Rate, 1960-61
76	January 10, 1962	Flood Control Hearing Slated	X Supervisors of Maricopa County, Public Hearing, Flood Control Channel, Scottsdale, Included, County Flood Control Program, 11-mile, Concrete-line Channel, Indian Bend Wash, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Committee, Recommended
78	January 13, 1962	South Canals to be Empty Next 30 Days	X Salt River Project, Dry Up, Canal System, South Side of River, Construction, Repair, New Structures, Canal-lining, Water-handling Operations, Widen Bridge, Tempe Canal, West Fourth Street
79	January 17, 1962	Land Rejection Ruling Slated	X Falling Groundwater Levels, Rejections, Homestead Applications, Rainbow Valley, Waterman Wash, Bureau of Land Management, Fred J. Weiler, Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Withdrawal, Replenishment, Southwest of Phoenix, Gila Bend
86	January 17, 1962	Low Water Level Stops Homesteaders	X Applications, Homestead, Rainbow Valley, Waterman Wash, Rejected, Falling Underground Water, Fred J. Weiler, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix, Gila Bend, U.S. Geological Survey, Water Levels, Declined, Withdrawal, Groundwater, Replenishment, Mined, 1954, First Applications Rejected, 1952
83	January 18, 1962	Tucson Channel Backed	X President Kennedy, Congress Appropriate, Tucson Diversion Channel, Tucson, Flood Control Project, Army Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Construction, Gila Project, Gila and Salt Rivers Flood Control Project, Gila River-New River and Phoenix Flood Control, Gila River-Wilcox Flood Control, Colorado River, Arizona, Colorado River Storage Project, Concrete, Glen Canyon Dam, CRSP Transmission System, Pinnacle Peak, Glen Canyon-Pinnacle Peak-Mesa Line, Glen Canyon-Curecanti Line, San Pedro Project, Colorado River Diversion Project, Bridge Canyon, Central Arizona Project, Marble Canyon Project, Maxwell Dam, Winslow Project
85	January 19, 1962	Flood Control District for Jct. Proposed	X Create, Flood Control District, Apache Junction, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Byron Akers, Irving Vincent, Construct, Dams, Superstition Mt. Foothills, Prevent Damaging Floods, Junction Area, Heavy Downpours, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Superstition Mt. Usery Pass Watershed Association, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Survey
84	January 24, 1962	Storms Increase Runoff Prospects	X Spring Runoff, Salt River Project Reservoirs, Storms, Arizona, Weather Bureau, Rainfall, Valley, Since, Dec. 24-25, 1959, Phoenix Sky Harbor Airport, Precipitation, Flagstaff Airport, Gila Bend, Globe, Winslow, Mesa Experimental Farm, Roosevelt Dam, Yuma, Superior, Snow, Snow Bowl, Maverick, McNary, Christopher Creek, Camp Geronimo, Strawberry, Pine, Grand Canyon, Snowflake, Chama Lake, Payson, Soil Moisture, Snow Pack, Major Rivers, Rain Showers, Phoenix, Kingman, Douglas, Sulphur Springs Valley, Nogales, Safford, Clifton, Globe-Miami
87	January 25, 1962	\$4,200,000 Flood Control Work Urged Here - Two Flood Retarding Structures Above Buckeye Watershed Advised	X Construction, Floodwater Retarding Structures, Buckeye Watershed, Channels, Carry, Floodwaters, Hassayampa River, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, SCS, Roosevelt and Buckeye SCDs, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, State Land Department, Maricopa County Flood Control District, County Highway Department, R.I.D. and B.I.C., Federal Public Lands Funds, Roosevelt Irrigation Canal, Buckeye Canal, Floods, Inundated, Damage
81	January 29, 1962	Flood Control Meet Continues	X Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Public Hearing, Indian Bend Wash Flood Control Project, U.S. Army Corps, Restrictive Clause, Stricken, Controversial Amendment, Tempe Residents, Salt River Channel, Seldon F. Cramer, Civil Engineer, Los Angeles, Cannot be Inserted in Flood Control Property, Maricopa County Flood Control District Advisory Committee, 11-mile Channel, Indian Bend Road, Hayden Road, Salt River
80	January 30, 1962	U.S. Rules Delay Indian Bend Flood Curb Plans	X Adoption, Indian Bend Wash, County Flood Control Program, County Supervisors, Not Meet, Federal Specifications, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seldon F. Cramer, Civil Engineer, Los Angeles District, City of Tempe, Adequate Flood Control, Additional Flood Hazard, Salt River, Alternate Amendment, Energy Dissipater, Water, Flow, Slowly, Natural Channel, County Flood Control Advisory Board, 11-mile, Concrete-lined Channel, Hayden Road, Indian Bend Road, Cost, Federal Government
91	February 3, 1962	Way Cleared For Flood Plan	X Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, Adoption, Proposed, Indian Bend Wash, County Flood Control Program, Tempe, Channel Project, Not Increase, Salt River Flooding Tempe, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Adequate Protection, Salt River, Federal Government, Pay, Congress Approves, Objections, County Supervisors, 11-mile, Concrete-lined Channel, John C. Lowry, Acting Flood Control Engineer, Energy Dissipaters, Constructed, Mouth of Channel, Slow, Rush, Floodwaters

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90	February 5, 1962	Water Outlook Called Excellent	X Water Supply, Arizona, Snow Cover, Forecasts, Deepest Snow, Upper Salt River, Maverick Fork, Big Lake, Snow Pack, Heber, Mogollon Rim, Gila River Watershed, Verde River, North Rim Grand Canyon, Runoff, Moisture, Soil, Salt River Stream Flow, Verde Watershed, Gila River Stream Flow, San Francisco River, Clifton, Salt and Verde, Salt River Project, San Carlos Reservoir, Coronado Trail, Gila Drainage, Beaver Head, Workman Creek, Salt Watershed, Flow, Salt-Verde Reservoir, Virden
88	February 6, 1962	County Oks Indian Bend Flood Move	X Resolution, 11-mile Long, Indian Bend Wash Channel, County Flood Control Program, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Passes, Protests, City of Tempe, Adequate, Flood Protection, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Tempe City Attorney William Barnes, City Council Protest, Delay, Object, Legally Liable, Flood Waters, County Engineer Sam Lanford, Financial Burden, County Manager Charles W. Miller, Reroute Floodwaters
89	February 6, 1962	Tempe Protests, Supervisors OK Indian Bend Item	X Protests, Tempe City Council, City Attorney William Barnes, Failed, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Adopting Resolution, Indian Bend Wash Channel, County Flood Control Program, Adequate Protection, Tempe, Brunt, Rerouted Flood Waters, Delay Action, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Make Study, Economic Feasibility, Guaranteeing, Protection, County Engineer Sam Lanford
92	February 7, 1962	Facts, Figures Updated - Revised Colorado River Water Plan Would Benefit Arizonans (& Picture)	X Revised Plans, Colorado River Water, Arizona Irrigation, Cities, Towns, Industry, Water Supplies, Farming, Recreation, Booming Population, Existing Water Projects, Central Arizona Project, Project Originally Planned 1947, Arizona Interstate Stream Commission, Revised Report, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, New Mexico, Water Shortages, Arizona, Paid, New Study, Not Spend Federal Money, U.S. Supreme Court, Decision, Water Rights, 147 Plan, Shelved 1951, U.S. House of Representatives, California Pressure, U.S. Senate, 50-year Terms, Reclamation Projects, Existing Law, Sale, Water and Electrical Energy, Repay, Costs, Government, Irrigation Water, Overpumped, Underground, Canalside, Bridge Canyon Dam, Colorado River, Lake Mead, Wayne M. Akin, Chairman Interstate Stream Commission, Congress, Lake Havasu, Granite Reef, Maricopa County, Pump Lift, Central Arizona, Hassayampa River, Canals, Siphons, Tunnels, Flow, Picacho Reservoir, Pipeline, Tucson, Charleston, San Pedro River, Buttes Dam, Gila, Additional Storage, Hooker Damsite, Cliff-Gila Area, Project Cost Items, Charged, Flood Control, Fish and Wildlife, Recreation
93	February 9, 1962	New Study Finds Central Arizona Project 'Completely Practical': Speed Urged (& Map)	X Central Arizona Project, Colorado River Water, Farm Lands, Cities, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Original Planning Report of 1947, U.S. Supreme Court, Arizona vs. California, Lawsuit, Central Arizona Project, Pay, Period of 50 Years, Water for Irrigation, Power Generation, Water Diverted, Used, Supplement, Existing, Inadequate Water Supplies, Central Service Zone, Maricopa, Pinal, Pima Counties, Upper Tributaries Zone, Watershed Areas, Bridge Canyon Dam, Lake Mead, Electric Energy, Pump Lift, Diverted, Lake Havasu, Aqueduct, Granite Reef, Maricopa County, Picacho Reservoir, Pinal County, City of Tucson, Charleston Dam, San Pedro River, Cash Benefits, Arizona, Nation, Reclamation Projects, Total Surface Water Supply, Groundwater Withdrawals, Pumping, Groundwater, Exceeds Annual Recharge, Inadequate Supplies, Developed Lands, Salt River valley, Northeast of Mesa
94	February 9, 1962	Supervisors Study Plea for Trail	X Horseback Ridding, Hiking, Study, Establishing, Equestrian Trail, Along Channels, Countywide Flood Control Project, Connecting Links, Regional and Urban Parks, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, John Peattie, Land Acquisition Agent, Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department, Horse Owners, Complained, Expanding Metropolitan Area, Easements, Right-of-way, Following Channels, County Manager Charles W. Miller, Arizona State Horsemen's Association, Mrs. Elbert R. Gilbert, Region I Trail Committee, Valley of the Sun Circle Trail, Natural Terrain, Rivers, Creeks, Drainage Features, Outer Rim, Other Trails, Desert Ranges, Indian Reservations, Black Canyon Freeway, Reroute Trail, Highway Department, Subdivisions, Phoenix, Lot, Accommodate Horses, Permissive Zoning, North Central, Glendale Avenue
95	February 9, 1962	New Equestrian Trail Studied	X Proposal, Equestrian Trail, Channels, Countywide Flood Control Program, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Traffic-free Connecting Links, County, Regional Parks, Desert Ranges, John Peattie, Land Acquisition Agent, Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department, Encircling the City
96	February 10, 1962	Flood Control Bids Are Due	X Graveyard Wash Dam, Flood Control Structures, Frye Creek-Stockton Project, Graham County Board of Supervisors, Veal Lines, Contracting Officer, Frye Creek Dam, Outlet Channel, Graveyard Dam, Channel Flood waters, Gila River
97	February 12, 1962	Buckeye Man to Get Flood Control Post	X Wilbur Weigold, Superintend at, Buckeye Irrigation Co., Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, Supervisor Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, W. Othel Narramore

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	Key Words
98	February 24, 1962	Flood Control Surveys - Planning Begins IN Buckeye Area	X Planning, Flood Control Program, Buckeye Area, Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Field Surveys, U.S. Soil Conservation Specialists, Type of Flood Control Projects, White Tank Mountains, John Lowry, County Flood Control Engineer, Floodwaters, Heavy Damage, Agricultural Lands, Roads, Homes, Businesses, Buckeye District, Local Agencies, Congress, Financed, Small Watershed Act, Flood Control Structures, Dams, Federal Government, State, County, Sharing, Farmers Ranchers, Land Treatment Phases, Buckeye, Roosevelt, Agua Fria, Wickenburg Soil Conservation Districts
99	February 24, 1962	Field Study Ready to Start on Buckeye Flood Control - One Year Given for Survey	X Field Work, Flood Control Program, Buckeye Watershed, Maricopa County, Supervisor Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Engineer, Geologist, Hydrologist, Economist, Location and Type of Flood Control, Confine, Runoff, Floodwaters, White Tank Mountains, John Lowry, County Flood Control Engineer, Sites, Floodwater Retarding Basins, Stream Channel Improvements, Control Floods, Heavy Damages, Agricultural Lands, Roads, Homes, Businesses, Local Agencies, Congress, Dams, Finance, Federal Government, State, County, Sharing, Cost, Land Treatment Phases, Farmers, Ranchers, County Flood Control Advisory Board, Buckeye, Roosevelt, Agua Fria, Wickenburg, Arlington Canal, Roosevelt and Buckeye Irrigation Districts, Odel Narramore, County Flood Control Board Member
100	February 27, 1962	Supervisors Rescind Public Notice Policy	X Government Agency, Inform, Public, Location, Flood-prone Lands, Flood Control Projects, Built, Maricopa County Supervisors, Taxpayers, Rescinded, Resolution, Flood Control District, Public Notice, Board Chairman Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, Superior Court, May 23, 1960, Flood Control Reservoir, Lake Pleasant, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Flooding, Legal Obligation, Inform Public, Lawsuit, Judge Ross Jones, Attorney Donald D. Meyers, Destroyed, Value of Land
101	March 1, 1962	Flood Control Planning Starts Here Next Week	X \$4,200,000 Flood Control Program, Buckeye Area, Buckeye Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. James T. O'Neil, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, Col. John C. Lowry, County Flood Control Engineer, Sam Lanford, County Engineer, Dave Davenport, Foreman of County Highway Department's District 2, Othel Narramore, Palo Verde, Charles Davis, Buckeye, County's Flood Control Advisory Board, Flood Water Retention Dam, Highway 80, Proposed Brenda Cutoff, Field Work, Planning Work, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Survey Team, Engineer, Geologist, Hydrologist, Economist, Run-off, White Tank Mountains, Floodwaters, Heavy Damage, Agricultural Lands, Roads, Homes, Businesses, Selecting Sites, Stream Channel Improvements, Local Agencies, Congress, Federal Government, Small Watersheds Act, Federal Funds, State County Sharing
102	March 2, 1962	Fireworks Expected At Flood Control Hearing Monday	X Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Form Flood Control District, Apache Junction, Boundaries, King's Ranch, State Law, Magma Copper Co., Superior, Magma Arizona RR Line, Pinal County, Irving Vincent, Counsel for Supervisors, Establish Boundaries, Election, Proposed Superstition Flood Control District, Byron Akers, Phoenix, Watershed, Flood Control, Soil Conservation System, Superstition Mt. Area, Federal Aid, Congressional Acts, Flood Control Facilities, Cost, Taxes on Property, Barney Barnard, Junction and Eastern Maricopa County Residents, Superstition Utery Pass Watershed Assn., Conflict, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Build, Flood Control Dams, Apache Trail, Maricopa District Plan, Soil Conservation Service, Florence
104	March 4, 1962	Bridge Now Protected by Flumes (& Picture)	X City of Phoenix, Construction, Three Flumes, Spillways, Minimize, Flood Damage, South Central Avenue Bridge, Salt River, Fred Glendening, Public Works Director, Heavy Rains, Undermine, Foundations, Aggravated, Gravel Pit Excavations, Excess Waters, Stream Pounds Away, Bridge Supports, Divert, Bridge, Trouble, 1922, 1938, 1960, March 20, 1922, Highwater, First Section, Central Avenue Bridge Spanning Salt River Settled Three Inches, Change, Main Channel, Blamed, 1938 Flood, Filled Bridge to Bottom of Girders, 1960 Waters Topped Ground, Tanner Brothers Construction Co.
105	March 9, 1962	Maricopa Flood Plan Said to Protect Junction	X Pinal County, Property Owners, Proposed Flood Control District, Apache Junction Area, Maricopa County Officials, John Lowry, Acting Chief Engineer of Maricopa County Flood Control District, All-Pinal County Flood Control Plan, Engineering Studies, Earth-fill Dams, Levees, Soil Conservation Service, Diversion Dams, Federally Sponsored Program, Flood Control System, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Dikes, Irrigation Canals, Salt River, Flash Flood, Improve Water Table, Pinal County Flood Control District Advocates, Hold Water, Damaging Floods, Reserve in Wells, Cost-ration Study, SCS, Congress

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106	March 9, 1962	King's Ranch Area Residents Ask Out of Flood Control Area	X Julian King, Included Out, Pinal County Flood Control District, Bryon Akers, Phoenix, Barney Barnard, Apache Junction, Maricopa-Pinal County Line, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Hearing, Determine Boundaries, King's Ranch Area, Never Affected, Previous Floods, Earth Dams, Randolph Frazier, Bark Canyons, Hieroglyphic, Hog and Monument Canyons, Construction Deface, Beauty, Superstition Mt., Questioned Typography, Proposed Dam-site, Sufficient Water Storage, Maintenance and Operation, Taxes, Washes Cross Highway 60-70, Engineering and Economic Survey, Soil Conservation District, Sen. Carl Hayden, Economic Damage, Major Flood 1954, Flood Control Dams, Maintenance, Flood Control Project, Superstition Development Co. Water Utility, Marion Elson, Apache Building Supply, Dean Steffey, Steffey and Lawther Real Estate, Jack Hare, Superstition Mt. Enterprises, J.W. Parr, Florence Junction, Queen Creek, Protected, Whitlow Ranch Dam, Chairman Esill Osborn, J.H. Border, F.Q. Wilson, Herb Reilly
103	March 15, 1962	Wiegold Named to County Flood Control Board	X Wilbur Wiegold, Superintend at, Buckeye Irrigation Co., Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, Supervisor Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, W. Othel Narramore
107	March 15, 1962	Federal Flood Control, Watershed System Study Nears Finish; Preliminary Cost Estimate Soon	X Plans, Pinal County, Inhibit Flooding, Gilbert, Chandler, Farm Land, Apache Junction, Comprehensive Roundup, State Soil Conservation Bureau, Engineering, Design Studies, Three Watershed Dams, Drainage Canals, Public Meetings, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, W. Earl Rhinehart, Chief of Watershed Works Plan, U.S. Soil Conservation Department, Field Information, Final Geological Investigation, Hugh Nichols, Steering Committee, Boundaries, Vote, Special Election, Federal Money, Watershed Protection Act for the 83rd Congress, Opposition, Apache Trail, Drainage Area, Gilbert-Apache Region, Chandler-Williams Zone, Retarding Structures, Weeks Wash, Powerline, Roosevelt Conservation District Canal, Rittenhouse, Queen Creek, Rittenhouse Auxiliary Field, Vineyard Road, Constructed, Release Floodwater, Roosevelt District, Floodway, Disastrous Floods, 1954, 1959, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Pinal Supervisors, East Maricopa Soil Conservation District, Southside Soil Conservation District, Town of Gilbert, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Salt River Valley Users Association, Queen Creek Soil Conservation District, City of Chandler, Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed, Tempe and Mesa Soil Conservation District, City of Mesa
108	March 16, 1962	Flood Control Hearing Monday - Maricopa May Affect Local Plans	X Show-down Session, Apache Junction, Court House, Florence, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Hearing, Determine Boundaries, Control, Flash Flood Waters, Superstition Mountains, King's Ranch Area, Excluded, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Maricopa County, Builds, Dams, Federal Funds, Soil Conservation Service, Bayless Shopping Center, Palm Springs, Levee, Wheeler Wash, Weeks Wash Structure, Release Floodwater, Floodway, Apache Junction Dam, Buckhorn-Mesa, Salt River, Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, Apache Junction-Gilbert, Pinal-Maricopa County Lines, Vineyard Road, Weeks Wash Dam, Powerline Project, Damage, Major Flood, Survey, Economic Loss, Congressional Appropriations, Williams-Chandler, SCS, Taxpayer, Bond Issue, Purchase Private Land, Apache Junction Chamber of Commerce
109	March 16, 1962	Watershed System Designed For Buckhorn-Mesa Area	X Flood Control Measures, Protect Residents, Apache Junction-Mesa, U.S. Conservation Department, Establish, Flood Control Projects, Three Major Watersheds, West Pinal County, Engineering, Design Studies, Three Central Watershed Dams, Drainage Canals, Drainage Area, Junction-Mesa Region Known as Buckeye-Mesa Watershed, Four Flood Water Structures, Spook Hill, Signal Butte, Apache Trail, New Bush Highway, Release Floodwaters, Floodway, Salt River, Consolidated Canal, Piping Off, Irrigation, W. Earl Rhinehart, Chief Watershed Work Plan, Final Geological Investigation, Economics, Hugh Nichols, East Maricopa Soil District, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Boundaries, Flood Control Area, Federal Money, Watershed Protection Act of the 83rd Congress, Rights-of-way Purchases, Administer, Maintain, Recharge Underground Water, Cost-share, Disastrous Floods, 1954, 1959, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Tempe and Mesa Soil Conservation District
110	March 20, 1962	Central Project Benefits Seen Statewide	X Gov. Paul Fannin, Arizona, Colorado River, Central Arizona Project, Central Arizona's Economy, Kingman, Holbrook, Flagstaff, Yuma, Safford, Phoenix, American Society of Civil Engineers, Williams, Watershed, Retain, Tributary Water, U.S. Supreme Court, Water Deficiency, Build Dam, Marble Canyon, California
113	March 20, 1962	Mountain Snow Best in Decade	X Arizona's Snow Cover, Valley, Farmers, Soaking, Pre-Irrigation, Snow Pack, Irrigation Reservoirs, Mount Lemmon, Tucson, Maverick Fork, Salt River, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Salt River Project, Stream Flow, Gila River, San Carlos Project, Little Colorado River, Lyman Reservoir, salt and Verde Rivers, Tonto Creek, Safford Valley, Horseshoe Dam, SCS, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Weather Bureau, Richard W. Enz, Snow Survey Supervisor, Flagstaff, Paul C. Kangeicher, Arizona State Climatologist, Springerville, Clifton, Grand Canyon, South Rim, Payson Ranger Station, Fort Apache, Baldy, Mormon Mountain, Arizona Snow Bowl

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	Key Words
111	March 22, 1962	Cooperation Termed Solution to Counties' Flood Problems	X Maricopa and Pinal Counties, John C. Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control Engineer, Apache Chamber of Commerce, Flood Waters, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Five Levees, Apache Junction, Remove, Flood Threat, Eastern Maricopa County, Flood Damage, Mesa, Gilbert, Chandler, Higley, Williams Air Force Base, Weeks Wash Levee, H Junction, Williams Field Road, Power Line, Vineyard, Rittenhouse Levees, Earthfill, Construction, Studies, Feasibility, Recharging, Water table, Diverted Flood Waters, Congress, Federal Funds
112	March 22, 1962	Flood Control Bond Vote Planned	X Flood Control, Bond Issue, Supervisor Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, Maricopa County, Flood Ravages, Federal Government, Building Dams, Dikes, Levees, Dredging Channels, Clearing Rivers, Indian Bend Wash, Indian Bend Road, Salt River, Channel Clearance, Gila and Salt Rivers, Granite Reef Dam to Gillespie Dam, White Tank Mountains, Funds, Congress, County Flood Control Program, Tax
114	March 23, 1962	Supervisors Hear Details of Maricopa Flood Control Project, Delay Decision (& Picture)	X Proponents, Opponents, Apache Junction Flood Control District, Hearing, Pinal County Supervisors, Chairman Estill Osborn, District Boundaries, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Maricopa County, Federal Assistance, Build, Dams, Levees, Floodways, Protect, Farmlands, Maricopa County, Flash Floods, Hundred-year Flood, Apache Trail, Weeks Wash, Divert, Heavy Floodwaters, Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Cost, Land Acquisition, Operation, Maintenance, Taxpayers, Bond Issue, Federal Funds, Full Protection, Eastern Auxiliary Canal, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, RWCD Canal, Salt River, Bond Issue, Land Acquisition, Operation, Lucien Hill, W. Earl Rhinehart, SCS, Experimental Work, Arizona State University, Silting Problems, Water Recharge, Difficult, Costly, Divert Floodwaters, Bush Highway, Pinal County, Cost-ratio, Damaging Floods, Superstition Mts., Construction Program, Temporary Detention, Topography, Undulating, Engineering Survey, Maricopa Project, Julian King, Spokesman, Major Objections, Bill Barkley, Jack Parr, Florence Junction, Queen Creek, Ernest Miller, Flash Flooding, Barney Bernard, Marion Elson, Bryan Akers
115	March 30, 1962	Flood Control Verdict Expected Monday	X Show-down Session, Apache Junction, Flood Control Problem, Florence, County Supervisors, Hearing, Flood Control District, Petition, Excluded, Safeguard, Flash Floods, Washes, Superstition Mts., Maricopa County Flood Control District, Federal Soil Conservation Service, Dams, Levees, Built, Federal Expense, Right-of-way Acquisition, Maintenance, Operations, Costs, Taxpayers, Pinal County, Queen Creek, King Ranch, Island, Land, Omitted
117	April 4, 1962	Spring Flow May Almost Fill Lakes on Salt River	X Salt River Lakes, Near-full, Snowwater Runoff, White Mountains, Jake West, Hydrologist, Salt River Project, Reserve Storage Water, Richard Enz, Snow Survey Supervisor, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Frozen Highlands, Boggy, Snow Cover, Salt River, Irrigation Water Management, Water, Spilling Over, Dams, Last Spilled, April 1941, Verde River Watershed, Salt River Watershed, Heavy Runoff, Moisture, Borden Goodwin, Flagstaff-Mormon Lake, Heber, Mogollon Rim, Sheep Crossing, Big Lake, Soil, Drains off, Higher Elevations, Salt-Verde-Tonto System
116	April 6, 1962	Flood Control District Set	X Compromise Settlement, Creation, Flood Control District, Apache Junction, Pinal County, Hearing, Established Boundaries, Herb Riley, Superstition Flood Control District, Maricopa County Line, Baseline, King Ranch Area, Apacheland, Government Owned Land, Julian King, Barney Barnard, Spokesman, Estill Osborn, Federal Soil Conservation Service, Survey, Feasibility, Flood Control Structures, SCS, Maricopa County, Weeks Wash, Recharge Wells, Superstition-Userly Watershed System, Roosevelt Water Conservation System, Salt River
118	April 13, 1962	Flood Control Measures Area Being Planned	X Flood Control Measures, Casandro Wash, Reed's Addition, Sunset and Sunny Cove Washes, Fisher and Maguire Additions, Maricopa County Flood Control Plan, Board of Supervisors, John C. Lowry, Acting Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Flood Control District, Cost-ratio Basis, County-wide Plan, Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, Vote, Real Property Owners, Sols Wash, Flying E Wash, Property Damage, Floods, Powder House Wash, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Morristown Area, No Corrective Action, Aguila Area, Protective Levees
119	April 13, 1962	Flood Plan Just 1st Step	X Creation, Superstition Flood Control District, Master Plan, Conserve Water, Domestic, Recreational, Byron Akers, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Water, Flowing, Superstitions, Permanent Lakes, Pipe Additional Supplies, Act of Congress, Watershed Construction Loans, Flood Control Dams, Federal Funds, Run Off, Superstition-Userly Pass Watershed Association, Sam Turner, Arizona Expert, Water Technology, Surveys

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122	April 19, 1962	Farmers, Soil Conservation District, Canal Firms Cooperate to Clear Hassayampa Channel (& Pictures)	X Clearing, Five Miles, Channel, Hassayampa River, Prevent Flood Damage, Farms, Irrigation Projects, Buckeye Soil Conservation District, Hassayampa Bridge, U.S. 80, Buckeye-Gila Bend Cutoff, Buckeye Irrigation Company, Arlington Canal Company, Murray Johnson, Lyle King, Delmar Johns, Old Buckeye Ranch, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Payments, Soil Conservation Service Engineers, Designed, Channel-clearing, Railroad Bridge, Old Highway 80, BIC, Danger, Flood, Inverted Siphon, Buckeye Water, Buckeye Canal, Channelization, Gila River, Channel Scoured Out, Minor Floods, Washed Sand, Driftwood, Pile UP Against Bridge, Water, Over Countryside, Before and After Photos, Dense Growth, Tamarisk Trees, Brush, Cleared Channel
123	April 19, 1962	Bids for Graveyard Wash Project Called	X Bids, Graveyard Wash Dam, Flood Control Structures, Second Phase, Frye Creek-Stockton Project, Graham County, Graham County Board of Supervisors, Safford, Vearl A. Lines, First Phase, Frye Creek Dam, Outlet Channel, Thatcher, Gila valley Soil Conservation District, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Federal Government, Paying, Slow Down Flood Waters, Flow Out Slowly, Gila River, Earth Fill Dam, Rock-riprapped Channel, Steel, Concrete Reinforcing, Appurtenant Structures
120	April 24, 1962	U.S. to Pay \$8,300 For Flood Chance	X Government, Pay \$8,300, Overflow, Painter Rock Dam, Flood Old Mountain View Store, Farm Worker's Cabins, Every 30 Years, Federal Court, Danger, Remote, Flowage Easement, Gila Bend, Trailer Homes, Mrs. Pauline Hill Rigby Miller, Carl Tenney, Attorney, Assistant Atty Arthur M. Ross, Cotton Machines, Cotton Pickers, Above \$18 Million Flood Control Dam, Gila River, Protect, Developed Land, Downstream
121	April 26, 1962	Checks Watershed Map (Picture)	X L.M. Pace, Southside Soil Conservation District Supervisor, Map, Williams-Chandler, Apache-Junction-Gilbert, Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed Areas, Soil Conservation Service Technicians, Work Plans, Southside SCS Board
124	April 27, 1962	\$30 Million Dam Near Phoenix Being Studied	X U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt River Dam, Phoenix, Maxwell Dam, Two Lakes, Boating, Water-skiing, Cliff Pugh, Reclamation Bureau, Foundation Studies, Investigations, Hydrology, Mapping, Diamond Drilling, Dam, Built, Below Salt and Verde River Junctions, Mt. McDowell (Red Mountain) User Mountains, Originally Conceived, Central Arizona Colorado River Storage Project, Store Water, Diverted, Central Arizona, Colorado River, Supreme Court, Water Allocations, Arizona, Central Arizona Project, Congress, Feasibility Report, Interior Department, 1964, Salt River-Verde River System, Roosevelt Dam, Maxwell Dam Named, Pioneer Arizona Water Expert
125	April 27, 1962	Central Arizona Project Review Presented County	X Rich Johnson, President, Central Arizona Project Association, Pinal County Development Board, Stanfield, Ariz., Julian King, Farmers, Ranchers, Pinal County, Central Arizona Project Organization Since 1946, Colorado Water, Supplement, Inadequate Water Supply, Bill Gookin, Consulting Engineer, Secretary of Interior Udall, Water Needs, Finance Program, Washington, Maricopa, Governor Paul Fannin
126	April 30, 1962	Soil Conservation District Voters to Name Supervisors	X Arizona, 42 Soil Conservation Districts, Election, Board of Supervisors, Wayne Kessler, Director State Division Soil Conservation, Voters, Owners Agricultural, Grazing lands, Tempe-Mesa District, George Birchett, Olen Sharp, Provisions, Arizona Law, Soil-saving, Water Conserving Programs, Arizona Association of Soil Conservation Districts
127	May 18, 1962	Supervisors Plan Flood Control & Road Extension for Wickenburg	X Extension, Vulture Mine Road, Highway 60-70, Highway 89, Maricopa-Yavapai County Line, Flood Control, Reed and Fisher Additions, Powder House Wash, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Wickenburg, Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, Chairman of the Supervisors, Sam Lansford, County Highway Engineer, Col. Lowry, County Flood Control Engineer, Rotary Club, Round-up Club, Phoenix, Three Flood Control Projects, Await Funds, Bond Issue, Surveyed, Culverts, Built
128	May 18, 1962	Real Estate and Development	X Shopping Center, Hayden and Thomas Roads, Scottsdale, Trust and Development Corp., Phoenix
129	June 18, 1962	Scottsdale Studies New Traffic Plan	X Scottsdale, City Officials, Chamber of Commerce, Comprehensive Traffic Plan, Maricopa County Planning and Zoning Department, Parking Meters, Mayor Bill Schrader, City Council, Thomas, Indian School, McDowell Roads, Scottsdale Road, Divided Highway, Osborn to Camelback, Parking Facilities, Chamber of Commerce Manager John Wise
130	June 18, 1962	Flood Unit Tax Levy Cut in Half	X Maricopa County Supervisors, Cut in Half, Tax Levy, County Flood Control District, Supervisor Barney Burns, Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, Surplus Funds, Bond Election, Gila-Salt River Channel, Gila-Salt River Project, Resolution, 1956
131	July 14, 1962	Project Danger In Flood	X Apartment House Development, Indian Bend Wash, Denial, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Dallan R. Zamrzla, Scottsdale Planning and Zoning Commission Coordinator, Indian Cove, Braiker Construction Company, Area, Flooding, North Indian School Road, Rogers Lane, New Proposed Channel, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Make Possible Development, Without Danger of Flooding, John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer

ID	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	Key Words
132	July 17, 1962	Flood District Overruled by Zoning Group	X Scottsdale Planning and Zoning Commission, Overruled, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Indian Cove Subdivision, Indian Bend Wash, Braiker Construction Company, Possible Flooding, Building Up, Flood Threats
134	July 17, 1962	Engineer Gets Post	X Col. John C. Lowry, Acting Chief Engineer for Maricopa County Flood Control District, Named Permanent Manager, Scottsdale, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Citizens Advisory Board
133	July 25, 1962	Engineer Warns of Flood Menace	X Subdividers, Build Homes, Indian Bend Wash, Floating, River Bed, "Like Noah's Ark", Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer for Maricopa County Flood Control District, Since 1939, Dry River Bed, Flooded 20 Times, Four-foot Level, Indian School Road and Roger Lane, Site, Indian Cove Subdivision, City Council, Approval, Land Raised, Land Cheaper in Wash, Curbing, Increase, Flood Danger, Additional Runoff, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Specifications, Underground Channel, Drafting Plans, Federal Government, Scottsdale
135	July 25, 1962	Council Meeting Tonight	X Maricopa County Flood Control District, Scottsdale City Council, Indian Cove Subdivision, Rogers Lane, Indian School Road, Zoning, Not Be, Granted, Floods, Build Up, Ground, Design, Oxidation Ponds, Scottsdale Sewer Plant, Bid Opening, Indian School Marshall, Arizona Canal, Roosevelt, Hayden, Pierce, Fillmore
136	July 25, 1962	New County Reclamation Plan Cited	X Protect Residents, Northwest Maricopa County, Dale Truesdale, Reclaim Land, Farming, Disposing, Refuse, Trash, Garbage, 99th Avenue and Northern, James Bond, City of Glendale, Stanley Vandeputte, Glendale City Manager, Maricopa County, Glendale, Peoria, Youngtown, Surprise, El Mirage, Town Manager E.B. Tucker, Peoria Dump, Health, Safety Hazard, Ordered Closed, Sanitary Landfill
137	July 25, 1962	Subdivision Action Waits Flood Report	X Rogers Lane, Indian School Road, Postponed, Scottsdale City Council, Final Plans, Proposed Maricopa County Flood-control Channel, Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer of the County Flood-control District, Subdivision, Floodwaters, Indian Bend Wash, Army Corps of Engineers, Roosevelt, Hayden, Mereway Manor, Ferguson, Brooks and Kelly, Phoenix, Design, Oxidation Pond, Sewage Disposal, Tempe, Marshall, Indian School, Arizona Canal, Phoenix-Tempe
138	July 31, 1962	Central Project May Be Answer to Water Problem, Dominy Says	X Floyd E. Dominy, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Valley Residents, More Water, Phoenix Officials, U.S. Budget Bureau, Central Arizona Project, Greater Arizona Project, Wellton-Mohawk, Colorado River Projects, Levees, Silt Removal, Prevent Flooding, Arizona, Gov. Fannin, Arizona Legislature, Water Needs, Dam, Power Transmission, Phoenix, Glen Canyon Dam Construction, Pinnacle Peak, Scottsdale, Reclamation Bureau, Ets, Hokin and Galvin, Inc., San Francisco, Ground Wire, Pinnacle Peak Power Station, Transmission Line, Gila Project, Salt River Project, Congress, Washington
140	August 14, 1962	USDA Brochure Shows Work at Local Lab	X Development, Technique, Accurate Measurement, Seepage, Irrigation Water, U.S. Water Conservation Laboratory, Tempe, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Water Conservation... Seepage Control, USDA, Utah, Hawaii, Nevada, Studies, Design, Mathematical Models, Electrical Analogs, Soil Columns, Sand Tanks, Hydraulic Flumes, Evaluate, Measurement, Rate, Water Loss, Canal Bottom, Chemical Treatments, Ditch Lining Materials, Plastic Film, Synthetic Rubber Sheeting, Concrete, Hotmix Asphalt Paving, Asphalt-burlap, Delayed-setting Plastics, Reservoir, Soil, Insoluble Particles, Plug Soil Pores, Conveyance Channels, John Griggs, Physical Science Technician, Gary Frasier, Agricultural Engineer, Dr. Herman Bouwer, Resistance Network Analog, Electrical Device, Stimulates, Flow of Water, Robert Rice, Water Passes Through Soil, Unlined Canal, Falling-head Seepage Meter, Ponded Irrigation Canal, Field Trial
142	August 15, 1962	Lowry Cautions on Wash Homes	X Colonel John Lowry, Head of Maricopa County Flood Control District, Construction Activity, Minimum, Indian Bend Wash, Surveys, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Construction of Channel, Flood Danger, Wash, Drains, Watershed, Flooded, Scottsdale, 85th and 87th Streets, Indian Bend Wash, Natural Drainage System, Recorded Floodways, Council, Indian School Road, Rogers Lane, Indian Cove, Subdivision Plat
139	August 16, 1962	You Said it - Pludits for City Council	X Scottsdale City Council, Indian Bend Wash, Colonel Lowry, Flood Control Plan, Golf Course, Park, Scottsdale, Margaret E. Warner
141	August 16, 1962	Court Upholds Supervisors in Flood Control Appeal	X Collect \$2,688 Damage, Maricopa County Supervisor, Flood Control Reservoir, Denied, Superior Court, Judge T.J. Mahoney, Pinal County, Denied Damages, E.A. Weintraubb, Morris Weintraubb, Black Canyon Highway, Lake Carl Pleasant, Flood Control Reservoir Site, Damaged, Value, Land, Lake Bottom, Declaratory Judgment, Donald D. Myers, Attorney
143	September 5, 1962	Flood Control Unit Urges North Channel	X Construction, Channel, Levee, Northern Maricopa County, Flood Control Advisory Board, Union Hills Channel, Black Canyon Highway, 40th Street, Bell, 12th Avenue, Greenway, Town of Peoria, Greenway Channel, Curtail Flooding, Larger Area, Northern, Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County, Federal Appropriations, Approved, Congress, Cost-benefit Studies, County Manager Charles W. Miller

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	Key Words
144	September 5, 1962	Flood Plan Move Asked	X Realignment, Flood Control Channel, Flood Control District Advisory Board, Union Hills Channel, Black Canyon Highway, 40th Street, Bell, Greenway Channel, Curtail Flooding, Larger Area, Voters, Federal Government, Bulk of Funds, Army Corps of Engineers, 12th Avenue, North of Peoria, Greenway, Northern
148	September 5, 1962	Lowry Opposes New Plat	X Colonel John Lowry, Head of Maricopa County Flood Control District, Refuse to Approve, Subdivision Plat, Flood Route, Indian Bend Wash, Unsafe, Construction, Washway, Golf Courses, Dallon Zamazla, Planning and Zoning Coordinator, Block Water, Jo Beatty, Collar, Williams and White, Indian Cove Subdivision, Rogers Land and Indian Road
145	September 6, 1962	Heavy Rains Strike Wickenburg Area	X Wickenburg, Heavy Rain, Wind, Visibility, Zero, Storm, County Road, Peg's Café, Salome, Wintersburg Store, Washed Out, Barricades, Flares, Tonopah, Buckeye, Shower, Phoenix, Trace, Scattered Showers, Thunderstorms, Forecast
146	September 6, 1962	County Oks Budget Amid Grumblings	X Maricopa County Supervisors, Budget, County Flood Control District Property Tax, John M. Hazelett, Supervisor, District 3, Extravagant Expenditures, County Manager Charles W. Miller, Sidney B. Wolf, County Attorney Charles N. Ronan, Felix Gordon, Donald R. Van Petten, Valley, Phoenix Art Museum, Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, Chairman, Board of Supervisors, County Recorder N.C. Moore, Arizona Public Service, Phoenix Chamber of Commerce
147	September 6, 1962	Wednesday's Downpour is .86 of Inch	X Storm, Pouring Rain, Downpour, Wickenburg, Washes, Bank to Bank, Rain Gauge,.86 of an Inch, Barricades, Flares, Rushing Water, Washed Out Dips, Lightning
149	September 21, 1962	Watershed Symposium Attracts Near 160 Tuesday (& Picture)	X Arizona Watershed Symposium, Salt River Project, East Continental Drive, Arizona Water Resources Committee, Watershed Management Division, State Land Department, Arizona Governor Paul Fannin, Colorado, Washington, D.C., New Mexico, Arizona Watershed Program, Watershed Management, Groundwater Movement, Artificial Watershed Recharge, Herbert C. Fletcher, Lowell Woods, U.S. Forest Service, Bernard Franks, Colorado State University, G.E. Glendenning, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Arizona State University, Controlled Burning of Arizona Chaparral - 1962 Progress Report
164	September 26, 1962	Clouds Stay in Valley Area Next Few Days	X Sky Harbor, Weather Bureau, Valley Area, Showers, Arizona Forecast
165	September 26, 1962	Rain Storm Drops More Precipitation	X Storm Clouds, Valley Area, Rain, Recording Stations, O.L. Barnes Residence, Tempe, University of Arizona, Tempe-Mesa Highway, U of A Citrus Station, Sky Harbor Airport, Storm, Precipitation, Sprinkles
150	September 28, 1962	Floodwaters Ebb; Loss to Cotton in Millions - Health Dangers Mount (& Picture)	X Dirty Floodwaters, Stanfield, Flooded, Dikes, Maricopa, Southern Pacific Railroad, Santa Rosa Wash, Santa Cruz River, Aerial Viewers, Flooded Area, Drainage, Soil-carrying Floodwaters, Health Dangers, Wells, Contaminated, Typhoid Immunizations, Papago Indian Reservation, St. John's Indian Mission, Komatke, Southwest of Phoenix, Father Bartholomew Welsh, Superintendent of the Mission, No Plans to Evacuate, Waters, Pouring Down, Tucson, Sells, 5.75 Inches Rain, Eloy, Avra Valley, Cotton, Crops, Loss, Guy Croy, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Gin, Escaped Floodwaters, Stanfield-Maricopa Area, Crest, Dwight Atterbury, Manager, Maricopa Growers Gin, Earl Lane, Ranches, Under Water, Dikes, Pinal County, Gila River, Charles Powell, Maricopa Superintendent of Schools, Emergency Evacuation, Maricopa County Red Cross, Maricopa-Stanfield-Casa Grande
151	September 28, 1962	Flood Still Threatens Maricopa - Crop Damage Heavy	X Flood Water, Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa Rivers, Threat, Community, Town of Stanfield, Escaped Inundation, Muddy Tide, Cropland, River Bottoms, Damage, Cotton Fields, Harvest, Roads, Closed, Dikes Broken, Rescue, Pinal Sheriff's Office, Casa Grande Valley, Maricopa, Max Potter, Stanfield Airport, Washed Away, Concrete Ditches, Cut Top Soil, Crest, Closed, Maricopa-Casa Grande Highway, Highway 84, Bridges, County Road, Southern Pacific Railroad, Governor Paul Fannin, Civil Defense Director Ralph Redburn
152	September 28, 1962	Water, Mud Drive 150 from Homes	X Evacuation, 150 Residents, Chuichu Indian Village, Casa Grande, Health Dangers, Two-foot Mud and Slime Homes, Health, Housing Problems, Papago Indian Reservation, Stanfield and Maricopa, Flooded, Storm Waters, Typhoid Immunizations, typhoid Epidemic, Pinal County, Dr. C.F. Beckler, Pinal County Health Department, Primitive Sanitation Facilities, Contamination of Wells, Floodwaters, Outdoor Areas, Privies, Drinking Water, Pima and Papago Indians, Ed Pederson, Casa Grande City Manager, Red Cross, St. Clair, Health-saving Measures, U.S. Public Health, Sells
154	September 28, 1962	Air View of Flood Area (Pictures)	X Bridge Over Santa Rosa Wash, Stanfield, State Highway 84, Torrent of Waters, Water Broke Retaining Bank of Wash, Santa Cruz Wash, Cotton Fields, Jackrabbit Wash, Arizona Highway Patrol

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	Key Words
153	September 29, 1962	Floodwaters Receding in Arizona (& Pictures)	X Swirling Muddy Waters, Three-day Flood, Receding, South of Phoenix, Runoff, Water Cresting, 3 to 4 Feet Deep, Gila River, 115th Avenue, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Buckeye District, Roadblocks, 51st Street, Williams Field Road, Chandler, Baseline Road, Laveen-Komatke Area, Gila River Indian Reservation, Father Bartholomew, Superintendent, St. John's Indian Mission, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Wash, Indian Police, Maricopa, Pinal and Pima Counties, Governor Fannin, Casa Grande, Casa Grande Police Department, Arizona Highway patrol, Phoenix-to-Maricopa Road, Closed, Dangerous Condition, President Kennedy, U.S. Agriculture Department, Disaster Committee, Papago Indians, National Guard Armory, Evacuated, Chuichu, Cecil Robson, Pinal County Red Cross Chairman, Crop Damage, Chuck Robertson, Pinal County Agricultural Agent, Wells, Under water, damaged, Beyond Repair, Redrilling, Southern Pacific Railroad, Phoenix Line, Tucson, Ajo, Torrents of water, Health Officers, Drinking Dirty Water, Health Department, Anti-typhoid Clinics
155	September 29, 1962	Disaster Declared in Flood	X Gov. Paul Fannin, State of Emergency, Maricopa and Stanfield, Floods, Inundated, Cotton Fields, Flood-stricken Central Arizona, National Disaster Committee, Small Business Administration, Federal Aid, Turbulent Runoff, Record Rains, Flooding, Evacuate, Prepared, Persons Leaving, Farms, Near Streambeds, Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Rivers, River's Confluence, Producers Cotton Oil Company, Destroyed, Farmland, Damaged, Erosion, Costliest Floods, Farm Machinery, Concrete Ditches, Farm Buildings, Pumps, Wells, Chuck Robertson, Pinal County Agricultural Agent, Pima, Maricopa, Pinal Counties, 266 Wells, Under Water, Ruined, Arizona Flood
156	September 30, 1962	Crop Ravished Farmers Ask Flood Control Study - Dam Plans in Mill Since 1958	X Farmers, Crop-ravaged Areas, Flooded, Arizona, Counties, Flood Control Project, Pinal County, Flood Waters, Receded, Damage, Pima, Pinal Maricopa Counties, Dam, Santa Rosa Wash, 1958, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Phoenix, William S. Alldredge, Emergency Rehabilitation, Assistance, Examine Flooded Areas, Gain Previously Unavailable Information, Backwaters, Farms Roads, Inundated, Buried, Brackish Mud, Santa Cruz River, Gila River, Avondale, Heavy Rain, Tucson, Papago Indian Reservation, Sells, Muddy Water, Flooded Houses, Gila Indian Reservation, Town of Santa Cruz, Swept Away, Bridge, Road, Maricopa, Jumped, Banks, Crest, 18-feet, Moved, High Ground, Damage to Crops, Livestock, Wells, Ditches, Federal Emergency Relief Funds, Sen. Carl Hayden, Rep. Morris K. Udall, Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, O.W. Riggs
156	September 30, 1962	Crop Ravished Farmers Ask Flood Control Study - Dam Plans in Mill Since 1958 - Continued - Second Page (& Pictures)	X Casa Grande, Gov. Paul Fannin, Arizona, Disaster Area, Farmers, Damage, Pinal County, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office, Hayden, Federal Aid, FHA Emergency Loans, Agricultural Conservation Programs, Protect, Clean Up, Lands, Surplus Grain, Pinal County Flood Control Project, Earth-Filled Dam, Santa Rosa Wash, Stanfield, Corps of Engineers, Papago Indian Reservation, Money, Available, Washington, Approved, Congress, Appropriated, Los Angeles, Loss, Cotton, E.S. McSweeney, Executive Secretary, Arizona Cotton Growers Association, Washed Out, Soil, Salvaged, Sells, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Public Health Service, Typhoid, Chuichu, Four Feet of Mud, Evacuated, Eloy, Red Cross, American Red Cross, Casa Grande National Guard, Mrs. Damon Mashore, Mrs. William T. Wilson, Father Lambert Fremling, O.F.M., Dina Poncho, Mrs. Helen Geary, Director, Nursing Service, Cecil Robinson, Mrs. A.E. Vicidomino, Luke Air Force Base, British Red Cross, World War II Blitz, London, Mrs. Melissa Norris, Tractor Drivers, Flood Loss, Towed, 100-year Spillway
157	September 30, 1962	Pinal Flood-Control Dam Proposed by Engineers	X Mud, damage, Cotton Lands, South of Phoenix, Dam, Protect, Stanfield, Maricopa, Papago Indian Reservation, Prevented, Preliminary Surveys, Flood Waters, Gila River, Proposed Plans, Dam and Flood Control Works, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Pinal County Citizens, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Three-mile Long Dam, 61-feet High, Earth Fill, Rock Rip-rap Facing, Proposed, Dam Site, Casa Grande, Irrigation, Flood Control, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Local Right of Way, Local Costs, Papago Tribal Council, Approved, Dam Construction, Junction Santa Rosa, Jackrabbit, Kohatk Washes, Dam and Lake, Tat Momolikot, Reservoir Project, Bartlett Dam, Verde in Salt River Project, Viava Vo, Stanfield, R.H. Rupkey, General Engineer, Investigations, Since 1954, Pumped Water, Wells Below Dam Site, Army Corps Engineers James W. Davidson, John R. Cullings, Arthur Atkins, Los Angeles District Corps of Engineers, Flooded Areas, William S. Alldredge, Arizona-Nevada District Engineer, Phoenix Headquarters, Proposed Flood Control and Irrigation Reservoir, Pinal County, Fish and Wildlife, Flood Waters, Drained Off, River Beds

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	Key Words
162	October 1, 1962	Farmers Urge Building of Flood Control Dam	X John E. Smith, Chairman, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Drafted Plans, Proposed Flood Control Dam, Stanfield and Sells, Damage, Heavy Rains, Southern Arizona, Crest, Dam and Spillways, Flooding, Cotton, Newton Cooper, Chairman Stanfield Flood Control District, Earl Lane, Farmer, Max Potter, Casa Grande Dust and Spray Co., Aerial Photographs, Widespread Damage, Muddy Bath, New Gullies, Upended Machinery, Flooded Area, 10 Miles Wide, Arizona's Congressional Delegation, Army Engineers, Survey, Congress, Dam Approved, Control Dam, Impound Waters, Santa Rosa, Jackrabbit Washes, Indian Village, Vaiva Vo, Santa Cruz Channel, Indian Village of Tat Momolikot, Impounded Flood Waters, Retaining Wall
163	October 1, 1962	Floodwaters End At Buckeye	X Mud, Destruction, Rain-swollen Rivers, Southwest of Phoenix, Crest, Runoff Waters, Rains, Southern Arizona, Buckeye, Water, Five Feet Deep, Gila River, U.S. 80, Dry Riverbed Channel, Diverted, Buckeye Canal, Farmers, Flood Swath, Surveyed, Erosion, Floating Cotton, Receding Waters, Flood Control Officials, Stanfield and Maricopa Area, Aerial Photographs, Damage, Congress, Dam, Floodwaters, Jackrabbit and Santa Rosa Washes, Col. Ralph Redburn, State Civil Defense Director, Danger, Downriver Areas, Government Agencies, Clean Up, Army Corps of Engineers, Phoenix, Emergency Rehabilitation, Flood Control Projects, Flood-soaked Plants
166	October 3, 1962	Wasting Time, But Farmers 'Had to Try' Battling Arizona Flood	X Frank Whatley, Pinal County Farmer, White Parker Dike, Prevent Flood, Water Coming, Santa Cruz River, Santa Rosa Wash, Flood Warnings, Maricopa, Hugh Hines, Crop Duster, Dike, Harold Arp, Moving Dirt, Inching Dike Higher, Water Poured, Over, Top of Dike, Casa Grande, Roads, Washed Out, Cotton, Flooded
167	October 3, 1962	Flood Sufferers Begin to Dig Out and Make Check of Losses	X Waters Receded, Devastating Flood, Recorded, Arizona History, Costliest, Cotton Crops, Damaged, Knee Deep Silt, Three-day Flood, Heavy Rains, Tucson, Papago Reservation, Casa Grande, Eloy, Maricopa, Stanfield, Governor Fannin, Disaster Area, Senator Barry Goldwater, Washington, D.C., Arizona, Flew Over, Flooded Land, Maricopa-Stanfield Area, Department of Agriculture, Chandler, High Water, Raced Through Washes, Large Area, Arnold Hill, Chuck Hill, Jack Bogle, Duane Daley, Wells, Destruction, Irrigation, Drainage Ditches, J.V. Pace, Guy Whitten, Jim Savage, Councilman Andy Kuhles, Donate, Chamber of Commerce, Armory
168	October 3, 1962	Eloy Launches Two-Pronged Attack on Flood Problems	X Eloy-area, Santa Cruz River, Flood Problems, Federal Disaster, Flood Control District, Works on River, David Pretzer, Eloy Cotton Farmer, Picacho, Greens Reservoir Area, Southwest of Eloy, Maricopa and Stanfield Areas, Papago Indian Reservation, Santa Cruz Drainage Area, Tucson, Red Rock, Marana, Phoenix, William S. Alldredge, Arizona-Nevada Area Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, Flood Damaged Areas, Drainage, Flooded Areas, Ralph Burns, Regional Director of White House Agency, Office of Defense Emergency Planning, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Congress, Emergency Needs, Rep. Morris Udall, Robbed of Top Soil, Financing, Repair of Damages, Government Agencies, U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Unit, Technical Assistance
169	October 3, 1962	5-Inch Rain in '43 Inundated Valley	X Southern Arizona, Flood, Valley, August 1943, 2 Days, Salt River Valley, 5.12 Inches of Rain, Rain, August 2, 1943, Virtual Flood, Four Hours, Valley of the Sun, Four Hours 2.12 Inches of Rain in Phoenix, Sky Harbor Airport 3.49 Inches, Tempe Date Orchard 3.96 Inches, Granite Reef Dam 5.12 Inches, Flooded Canals, Arizona Canal, Water, Two Feet Deep, Heaviest Concentration, Turf Paradise and Bell Road, Cave Creek Dam, Paradise Valley, Agua Fria River, Arizona Canal Smashed by Flood Waters,, 16th Street, 19th Avenue, Northern Avenue, Central and Seventh Avenue, Rowboats, West Camelback, Salt River Project Maintenance, Sandbagged, Dug Diversion Ditches, Muddy Waters, Six Points, Santa Fe Tracks, Grand Avenue, Canal Spillways, Guards, Release Water, Grand Canal, SRP Engineers, Damage, Property, Swollen Canals, Irrigation Ditches, Floor, Tempe Bridge, Salt River, Topographical Condition
159	October 11, 1962	Conservation Tips - East Maricopa and Queen Creek Soil Conservation Districts	X Water, Maricopa, Stanfield, Ken Fooks, Damage, Farmers, Army Corps of Engineers, Eastern Maricopa County, 1954 Flood, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Soil Conservation Service, Improvements, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83rd Congress, as Amended), Williams-Chandler, Apache Junction-Gilbert, Buckhorn-Mesa, SCS Watershed Planning, Surveys, Watershed Work Plan, Congress, Approval
160	October 11, 1962	It Does Rain Sometimes in Arizona (Pictures)	X Arizona, Rains, Pours, Sells-Eloy-Maricopa Area, Downpour, Floods, Damage, Homes, Farms, Roads, Wells, Livestock, Flood Control Projects, Flood Hazards, Usery Pass-Superstition Mountain Area, Northeast of Mesa, Flood Dangers, Ken Fooks, Soil Conservation Service, Ravaged by Floods, Equipment, Water, Silt, Bob Shaver Farm, Greene Reservoir, Eloy Conservation District, Mucking Out, Charles Wright, Eight Inches of Silt, Flood Waters, Receded, Cattle, Stanfield-Casa Grande Highway

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	Key Words
161	October 11, 1962	Recent Flood in Arizona Leaves Destruction in Its Wake (Pictures)	X Flood Waters, Pima and Pinal Counties, Irrigation Wells, Farms, Eloy, Casa Grande, Maricopa Areas, Waters Receded, Charles Wright Ranch, Greene Reservoir, Erosion Well, Silt, Bob Shaver, Eloy Soil Conservation District, Paul Pierce, Mayor of Eloy, SCD Supervisor, R.S. Swenson, Soil Conservationist, Chandler Area, Damage, Dike, Destroyed, Raging Waters, Losses, Crops, Buildings, Concrete Ditches, Demolished, Cotton Crops, Chuck of Concrete, Piled Up, Roadways, Cleanup
158	October 12, 1962	Flood-Hit Farmers in Pima, Pinal to Get Federal Loans	X Farmers, Flood Stricken, Pima and Pinal Counties, Farmers Home Administration Emergency Loans, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Sen. Carl Hayden, Rep. Morris K. Udall, Arizona State Disaster Committee, Agriculture Conservation Program, Repair, Ditches, Cleaning Up, Lands, Heavy Rains, Damage, Cotton, Crops, Livestock, Roads, Utilities, Farming Equipment, Personal Property
170	December 25, 1965	High Waters Bring Crossing Woes - More About - Rivers Flood Countryside (& Pictures)	X Safford, Raw Sewage, Running Into Rivers, Tucson, Pima County Sanitary District No. 1, Federal and State Aid, Kenneth Scharman, Manager of the District, Rillito, Cut Away, Sewer Interceptor Line, 4 to 6 Million Gallons of Sewage, Poured, River, Gila River, Dr. Moore, Seep Into Wells, Boil Water, Harold Gates, Civil Defense Chief, Graham County, Gila Valley, Thatcher, Pima, Fort Thomas, Safford, Boil Pump Water, Gila and San Francisco Rivers, Coolidge Dam, San Carlos Reservoir, Weather Bureau, Upper Gila River, Cliff, N.M., Arizona Boarder, Above Flood Stage, San Francisco River, Clifton, Sandbagging, Duncan, Dike Building, Little Hollywood, Ready, Evacuate Residents, Gila River Mile Wide, Receding, Gila Empties, Runoff, Coronado National Forest, San Pedro River, Aravaipa Creek, Winkleman, Kelvin, Kearney, Kearny Airport Under 3 to 4 Feet of Water, Subdivision Flooded, San Tan Area, Evacuated, Sacaton Community Center, Gila River Reservation, Pima County, Wrecked, Two Bridges, Trailer Park Development, Eloy Area, Dike Broke, Green Reservoir, Santa Cruz, Flooding, Pinal County Civil Defense, Chuichu, Casa Grande, Nogales, Maricopa and Stanfield Areas, Road, Maricopa and Kyrene, South of Baseline, Cut by Floodwaters, State Civil Defense, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Mack, 115th Avenue, James King, Rosemary, Ray Hamilton, Jackson Hole Wyoming, Tempe Bridge, Arizona State University, Phoenix-Tempe Highway, Bridge, River Bed, Sun Devil Stadium, River Washed Away Gauging Station, Tributary, Tanque Verde Wash, Sabino Creek, Record Flows, USGS, Banks, Damage

4-14-60

Yuma Sun

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☐ The Phoenix Gazette

# Flood-Dam Survey Asked In Forks-Of-River Region

By L. B. SUTCLIFFE

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation will be asked to conduct studies on building a \$35-million multi-purpose dam on Salt River in the Forks-of-the-River area.

Maricopa County supervisors will act Monday on a resolution to be sent to the Arizona congressional delegation urging it to intercede with the Bureau of Reclamation for the studies, Mrs. James T. O'Neil, Supervisors chairman, and Supervisor Barney Burns, in whose district the dam would be located, said today.

**THE ACTION**, a major step in the Maricopa County flood-control program, was launched at the re-

cent meeting of the county flood-control district committee at Arizona State University.

Arizona congressional members will be asked to help get the reclamation bureau to conduct the studies, and to build the dam if the results of the survey prove favorable.

The dam would be constructed across the Salt below the mouth of the Verde River, about 18 miles northeast of Mesa.

**IN ADDITION** to flood and silt control, benefits would include recreation, irrigation, land enhancement, lower highway construction costs across the Salt River, and power features, said Robert E. Cron Jr., county flood-control general manager and chief engineer.

Construction of the dam was mentioned by the reclamation bu-

reau in its report on the Central Arizona Project, and by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in its survey report on flood control along Salt River.

In addition, the Salt River Valley Water Users Association has studied feasibility of a small dam at the site for silt control.

**CONSTRUCTION** of the dam would reduce possible flood flows in Salt River from an estimated 291,000 cubic feet per second to an estimated maximum of 82,000 cubic feet per second.

From the flood-control standpoint alone, this is of great importance, Cron said in recommending the project to the supervisors, who constitute the board of directors of the county flood-control district.

Advertisement

## Bare \$20 Million . . .

(Continued from Page One)

necessary before work could be done. A previous attempt to construct the levee work in the Gila Valley had been dropped for lack of interest by landowners in the area.

Questions were mainly asked by Joe Mansfield, attorney for the Wellton - Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District, and Sen. Harold C. Giss. Points brought out included: 1) it will take two or more years before any money can be appropriated for the project; 2) the costs to be shared locally were estimated high; 3) for the Corps' project, the ration of benefit to cost is three to one, exceptionally high; 4) Yuma County can set up a flood control district to bear the costs; 5) the Corps would like an expression of local interest by April 30th; 6) the area from Painted Rock Dam to Texas Hill will have no flood controls; 7) the Corps and the Bureau intend to get together with local interests to give more detailed information on the flood control project.

Giss protested that the Corps should do the maintenance on the project. He was told that Congress did not allow money for this to be done. Mansfield remarked that there was not much enthusiasm in the Wellton-Mohawk area for continuous levees from Texas Hill to Dome. Frank Leidendecker of the Gila Valley told the group that he favored levees in the Gila Valley but not stretching along the Colorado River from Laguna Dam to Prison Hill. He said they weren't necessary.

The concensus of opinion was that it would be some time before Yumans could give an answer to the two federal agencies concerning local participation. Col. Newton pointed out that the report of the project would get little consideration at higher levels unless local interest was firm.

# Bare \$20 Million Plus Flood Control

Yuma Sun 4-14-60

## Long Leveed Channel Is Proposed

A plan to cost well over \$20 million for flood control on the Gila River was proposed here yesterday.

Presenting the coordinated plan for the Gila, from Painted Rock Dam to the mouth, were Col. C.

See Photo Page 15

T. Newton, district engineer for the U.S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles, and A. L. Mitchell, river control engineer, Region 3 of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Some 35 persons, including a number of interested Yumans, attended the meeting at the City Council Chambers. A completed plan was presented by the Corps of Engineers for the area from Texas Hill in the extreme eastern end of the Wellton - Mohawk Project, to the Gila siphon. This is eight miles from the point where the Gila empties into the Colorado.

### Preliminary Plan

From that point, the Bureau has a preliminary plan for flood control. Mitchell said that the final plan would be completed in the near future.

The plan of the Corps of Engineers provides for a leveed channel along the Gila from the upper end of the Gila Project at Texas Hill, to the siphon, a distance of about 60 miles. Floods up to 50,000 cubic feet per second, measured at the gaging station at Dome, would be controlled.

The channel would be trapezoidal in shape, with a base width of 750 feet. Levees, ranging in height from 16 to 22 feet, would be constructed on each side of the channel. The 550-foot-wide center portion would be maintained as a cleared floodway, but a fringe of river-bottom growth, such as saltcedar and mesquite, about 100 feet wide, would be permitted to grow on the river side of the levees on each side of the channel.

Rights-of-way would be required for a 1,000-foot-wide area. The total costs of the Corps' plan is estimated at nearly \$20 million, of which a little over \$19 million would be the cost to the United States and about \$700,000 would be the cost to local interests for rights-of-way and for relocations.

### \$100,000 A Year

Col. Newton told the group that some such local body, such as the Board of Supervisors, would have to agree to and guarantee the maintenance work. This is expected to cost around \$100,000 a year.

There was no estimate given of the Bureau's plan to levee the Gila from the siphon to the Colorado and also provide a levee up the Colorado to Laguna Dam and downstream to Prison Hill. Mitchell acknowledged that the Secretary of Interior would make the decision as to whether the Interior Department or local interests would have the maintenance costs. The Bureau's section of the levee has already been authorized but appropriation of funds would be



**THE TWO RIVERS**—Very much in the news today is the threat of floods on the Gila River. Photo shows the Gila River (white arrow) as it flows into the Colorado River a few miles above Yuma. Black arrows indicate

flow of the Colorado towards Yuma. New plan would place a levee system along the Gila and also on the Arizona side of the Colorado from Laguna Dam to Prison Hill. (Sun Staff Photo)

# McDowell Dam

## Salt-Verde Dam Idea Is Discussed

A conference to discuss a proposal to construct a multipurpose dam at the junction of the Salt and Verde rivers northeast of Mesa was being held today at Arizona State University.

The all-day session was called by R. E. Cron Jr., Maricopa County flood control district engineer.

Invited to attend were representatives of the U.S. Department of Interior, Tonto National Forest, Army Engineering Corps, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt River Valley Water Users Association, Arizona Highway Department, Arizona Fish and Game Department, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Soil Conservation Service, Roosevelt and Buckeye water conservation districts, U.S. Bureau of Sport, Fisheries and Wildlife, Plan For Progress Inc., Maricopa County Planning Department, Phoenix City Engineering Department, and the County Engineering Department.

Cron said the meeting was called to determine the feasibility of constructing the dam.

## NEXT STEP: SUPERVISORS

### Advisory Panel Gets Proposal For Flood-Control Dam, Lake

#### Gazette's Tempe Bureau

TEMPE—A proposal for a new dam and 1,500-acre lake, primarily for silt and flood control, was to be presented this afternoon to the advisory committee of the Maricopa County flood control district.

If the recommendation of Col. Robert E. Cron Jr., district engineer, is accepted, the proposal will be sent on to the county supervisors, who also serve as the district board of directors.

**ACCEPTANCE** by the board would initiate action for financing of the project, to cost \$30-35 million as presently visualized.

Yesterday, at Arizona State University, representatives from interested organizations met and voiced unanimous approval of the project.

Included were irrigation interests, soil conservation representatives, and recreation groups.

Proposal for the dam was first offered by the Salt River Project, which two years ago started investigations for a silt and flood control dam near Granite Reef northeast of Mesa.

The proposal spread to include power generation, recreation in the form of fishing, hunting, and boating, and conservation as well as irrigation.

**THE DAM** would be located about 3 miles upstream from Granite Reef dam on the Salt River, just below the junction of the Salt and Verde rivers.

Though relatively small, holding only 45,000 acre-feet, the lake would furnish a recreation area for the eastern portion of the county. In addition it would serve

as a land enrichment project by preventing flooding on some lands.

Approval of the dam and lake would bring about some problems, though none insurmountable, according to Cron.

**"THE LAKE** would cause some relocation of Indian homes in the Fort McDowell Reservation and a new alignment of the Beeline Highway," he said.

"It would probably be necessary to relocate the water intake for the City of Phoenix water filtration plant, but all of these problems are relatively small."

Cron said the money to finance the project would probably come from federal funds with some local money also involved.

April 19, 1960

Monday, May 23, 1960

## Dam Is Recommended As Flood Control Aid

WICKENBURG (Special)—A dam which would create a 750- to 1,000-acre lake east of here has been recommended as part of a three-pronged flood control program for Wickenburg.

Robert H. Cron Jr., chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, has asked the U.S. Corps of Engineers to study the feasibility of building a dam on Powder House Wash for both flood control and recreational purposes.

IN A LETTER to the Los Angeles district office of the Corps

of Engineers, Cron said the wash, which drains the foothill country east of Wickenburg, offers an excellent dam and reservoir site at "a remarkably small construction cost."

He said he was also asking the Arizona Game and Fish Department to make a detailed analysis of recreational benefits which would be derived from the project.

MAYOR HERB Cameron said Cron's report was the result of a reconnaissance made earlier this month by the county engineer and a field representative of the Corps of Engineers.

Cameron said the town council had asked the two agencies to study flood control problems in Reed's Addition, Sunnycove-Fisher Addition and in the Powder House Wash drainage area.

In his letter, Cron said he felt all three areas could qualify for assistance from the army engineers.

## Economies Planned By Flood Board

The recently organized Maricopa County flood control district will use existing county facilities as much as possible to keep operating costs down, it was revealed yesterday.

The board of supervisors approved appointment of Phil A. Isley, county treasurer, as treasurer of the district and also authorized use of space and equipment at the county highway department.

Robert E. Cron Jr., district manager, advised the supervisors he would need a half-time attorney, to be paid for out of district funds. A full-time attorney will be appointed by Charles C. Stidham, county attorney, but half of his time will be spent assisting Art Van Haren deputy county attorney assigned to highways.

By utilizing office equipment at the highway department, the district will avoid a large capital outlay at this time, Cron pointed out.

The supervisors also authorized the district to ask the assistance of the U. S. secretary of agriculture in planning watershed protection and flood prevention in the Usery and Superstition Mountain areas.

Although most of the area lies in Pinal County, the flood waters from the watershed affect Maricopa County. The rains of 1954 flooded Apache Junction, according to Cron. The Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal was breached and a part of the town of Gilbert was flooded.

*The Republics  
May 9, 1960*

Phoenix Gazette

# Flood Control Group To Seek Aid For Watershed Protection

Maricopa County Flood Control District will ask the U.S. secretary of agriculture to assist in planning watershed protection and flood prevention in the Usery and Superstition mountains areas.

The board of supervisors authorized the district chief engineer to make the necessary applications. The Usery Mountains are northeast of Phoenix and the Superstitions east.

Floods originating from rains in the Usery and Superstitions in the past have caused severe damage to urban and farm areas, Robert E. Cron Jr., the district's chief engineer, said.

**THE RAINS** of 1954 flooded U.S. Highway 60-70-80-89 over a distance extending from 6 miles west to 2 miles east of Apache Junction.

Most business establishments, as well as homes located on side streets and roads away from the highway, were affected, and many acres of farm land to the south

were inundated, Cron advised the supervisors.

The Roosevelt Water Conservation District canal was breached and a part of the town of Gilbert was flooded.

**WHILE THE** flood waters originate primarily in Pinal County, the greater part of the damage occurs in Maricopa County, the chief engineer said.

He said the revised statutes of Arizona specifically authorize the flood control district to operate outside its normal boundaries under such circumstances.

After the engineering study is complete, if favorable, the project will be submitted to congress for authorization. This could occur during the spring of 1962, and, if congress acts favorably, construction might start in the summer of 1963, the chief engineer said.

*Phoenix Gazette, May 10, 1960*

## Move Is Started To Relieve Flood Conditions Here

WICKENBURG, ARIZ., SUN  
Fri., May 20, 1960 Page 5

Town Council has long been concerned over flood control conditions within the town—a problem hard to meet because the causes and sources actually are outside the town limits.

Recently Mayor Herb Cameron started inquiries with the Army Engineers and Maricopa County's New Flood Control District officials and it now appears that perhaps "the ball has started rolling," as the mayor put it Monday night.

Robert E. Cron, Jr., chief engineer and general manager of the county's Flood Control District, conducted an on-the-spot survey of Wickenburg's problem and made an encouraging report to the district engineer of the Los Angeles Army Engineer District. Mr Cron's report follows:

"Enclosed is a copy of letter from the town manager of Wickenburg presenting data as to the flood control problems which face that municipality. Mr Hollenbeck of your office and the undersigned made a reconnaissance on May 5, visiting the problem areas in company with officials and citizens of Wickenburg. Actually, there are three such areas, each independent of the others. It is believed that all three meet the criteria for small flood control projects within the Chief of Engineers approval authority, although I realize that determination of economic feasibility requires further study. However, it is my impression that the two projects in Reed's Addition and in the Sunny Cove and Fisher Additions will be found feasible on the basis of flood control benefits alone. On the east side of Wickenburg, flood damages from Powder House Wash are considerably smaller than in the other areas. However, an excellent dam and reservoir site is available. For what appears to be a remarkably small construction cost, a reservoir with area of approximately 750-1,000 acres can be constructed. If the size of the drainage basin and hydrology permit, a permanent pool at this site would provide substantial recreational benefits to supplement the flood control benefits.

"I have requested the Game and Fish Department of Arizona to furnish an estimate of the recreational benefits from a reservoir at the site mentioned. As soon as it is available a copy will be furnished your office.

"If you feel that it would be helpful I will arrange a public

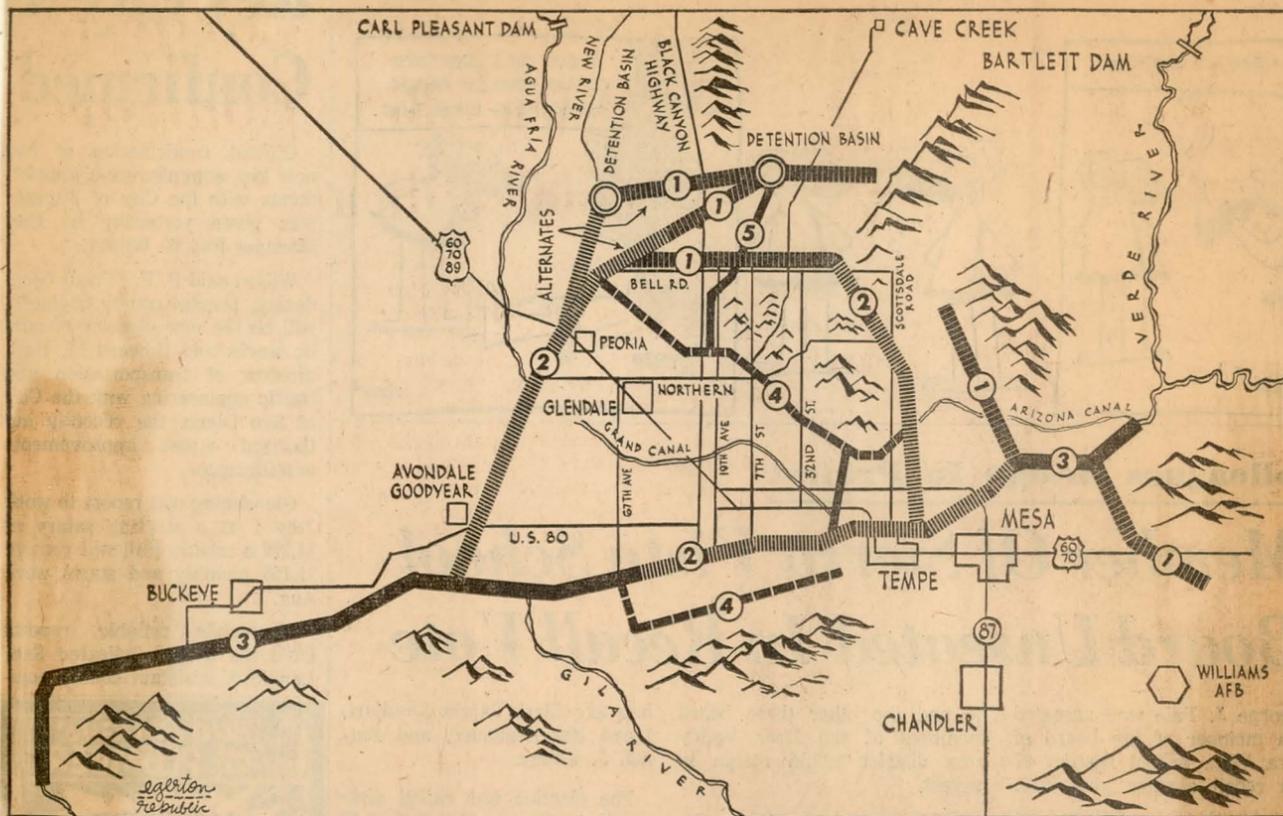
hearing in Wickenburg and provide you with transcripts of same.

"Your help in the solution of these problems and advice of action proposed will be appreciated very much."

Phoenix Republic  
May 23, 1960

June 8, 1960

☒ The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Arizona



**FOR PROTECTION** — This map shows proposals being studied to provide flood protection for the expanding Phoenix metropolitan area, and other Valley communities. New exterior channels to be built to gather floodwaters, numbered (1) on the map, will carry water to existing clear channels (3), and existing channels to be cleared (2) on the map. The

facilities will utilize the existing Cave Creek detention basin, and a new detention basin to be built on New River. In addition, a flood channel would parallel the north side of the Arizona Canal, now unable to handle floodwaters from the Sunnyslope, Squaw Peak, and Camelback mountains, and another small channel would pick up floodwaters along the foot of South Mountains (4).

## Flood Control Projects Take Shape

By BEN AVERY

Flood control plans for Salt River Valley communities are gradually taking shape under guidance of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

At a meeting in Chandler yesterday co-operative projects were renewed on three small watersheds with interested agencies and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Applications for small watershed projects already have been filed on them.

Attending the meeting were officials of Roosevelt Water Conservation District, East Maricopa, Southside, Tempe, Queen Creek, and Mesa Soil Conservation Districts, the towns of Gilbert, Mesa, and Chandler, and the Salt River Project.

The three small watersheds involved would tie into one phase of the overall project to dispose of floodwaters from the Superstition and Utery Mountain foothills, by carrying them north into Salt River below Granite Reef Dam.

Most other phases of the overall flood control plan are being studied by crews from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and would tie into completed plans for the main Salt and Gila rivers channelization project.

This project calls for a cleared and widened channel through the Valley from Granite Reef, 20 miles east of Phoenix, to Gillespie Dam, 50 miles west on the Gila.

A request is before congress to obtain funds to complete en-

gineering specifications for this work so construction can be started within one or two years, depending on availability of funds.

The new studies are aimed at expansion of this project to dispose of floodwaters that now threaten portions of Paradise and Deer valleys, plus both north and south Phoenix.

In the planning stage are flood channels to gather floodwaters along the east side of Paradise Valley, and from the vicinity of 32nd Street and Bell Road, and dispose of them in Salt River near the Beeline Highway crossing of the Arizona Canal to the eastward, and through Indian Bend Wasteway above Scottsdale.

Floodwaters from 32nd Street eastward would be gathered and channeled to the west into New River, with part being detained behind Cave Creek Dam. Water west of that point, including Skunk Creek, would be channeled into New River just above the extension of Happy Valley Road.

A detention reservoir would be built on New River at that point to hold back the flood flows to prevent overtaxing the New River and Agua Fria River channels downstream.

Other works would gather floodwaters out of the hills just north of the Arizona Canal, and carry them along that canal to New River, while a similar channel along the base of South Mountains would carry floodwaters into Salt River at 67th Avenue.

Two other projects are being studied to relieve main channel flood peaks. One involves diverting part of New River's flow in...

age behind Carl Pleasant Dam at a point about 45 miles north of Phoenix, and the other involves a dam across Salt River at the mouth of the Verde River to catch and hold floods from such desert washes as Sycamore Creek below the existing dams.

# Study Of Hassayampa Dam Sought

A detailed study on the feasibility of constructing a multi-purpose dam across the Hassayampa River in Box Canyon, eight miles northeast of Wickenburg, will be sought by the county supervisors.

The board is asking the Arizona congressional delegation to urge the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to make the study and furnish a report on its findings.

The supervisors acted on the recommendation of the county flood control district chief engineer and county parks and recreation department officials.

**SUCH A DAM**, though located in Yavapai County, would store water for irrigation use in Maricopa County, Robert E. Cron Jr., flood control district chief engineer, said.

Cron pointed out that during the mid-forties the reclamation bureau prepared a study and feasibility report on constructing a dam in Box Canyon.

The report's conclusion at that time was that the dam was not economically feasible because income from irrigated land would not be enough to repay the costs.

If the project were restudied,

it is believed the results would be far different today, said Cron, who inspected the site in May while examining the flood control problems at Wickenburg.

"The Hassayampa River does not produce appreciable flood damage in Wickenburg and without further detailed investigation, I would be unable to state that as of this date the dam would have flood control benefits," he continued. "However, repayment

capacity of the irrigated land undoubtedly is much higher at this time than before.

"By far the greatest increase in justification for the project would come from a consideration of recreational benefits in the economic study.

**"I BELIEVE** that the policy of the federal government with respect to recreational benefits has changed materially during the past 15 years. Data obtained from

the Arizona Game and Fish Departments provides an indication of that fact.

"Based upon this information, it appears recreational benefits of at least \$400 an acre of water surface per year would accrue from a lake at the site in question.

Susan B. Anthony, pioneer leader for women's rights, was the second of eight children.

*Phoenix Gazette  
July 7, 1960*

# Arizona Still Kennedy's, Says Udall

TUCSON (AP) — Rep. Stewart Udall (D-Ariz) said today the Arizona delegation to the Democratic National Convention is still pledged to cast 17 votes for Sen. John F. Kennedy under the unit rule.

Just back from the recessed congressional session in Washington, Udall said Kennedy probably has 24 or 25 of the 34 delegates in his pocket. Each delegate has one-half vote.

WHILE UDALL has been in Washington, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson backers, led by former Gov. Ernest W. McFarland, have acknowledged that a majority favors Kennedy. They have asked, however, that when and if the Kennedy move fails, the delegates vote for Johnson.

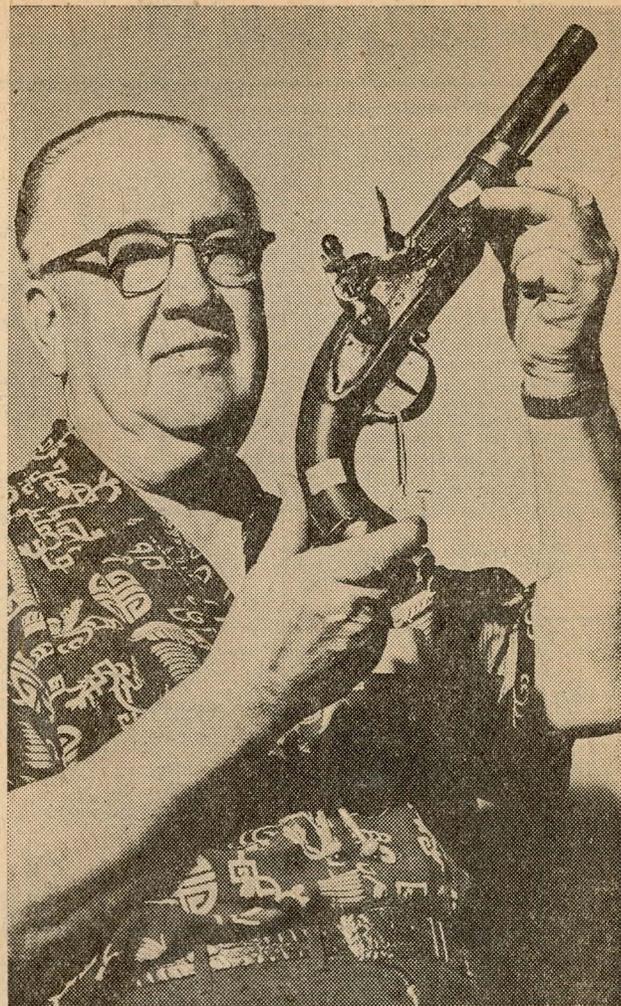
Speaking on the McFarland efforts, Udall said, "A close check of the delegation might show that there is some change in my 24 or 25-vote estimate for Kennedy. But I don't anticipate a big change.

"I think that McFarland has brought Johnson into a better position as a strong second choice.

Kennedy doesn't make it, I think that it is logical to say that most of the delegation will go for Johnson."

UDALL, WHO IN the past has been a strong supporter of Adlai Stevenson, was asked if he would try to swing the delegation to Stevenson should Kennedy fail.

"If Kennedy can't make it, I am not going to try to throw my weight around," Udall said. "We are good, strong-minded, and independent delegates. We'll caucus and the way the majority wants to — if there is a majority. If there is not a majority, we'll cast our votes for individual candidates.



Gazette Staff Photo

## OLD GUNS DISPLAYED

Displaying a French military pistol at the Arizona Gun Collectors Show is Louis Kaar, 2508 E. Indian School. The French revolutionary era weapon is one of hundreds now on display in the Ramada Inn ballroom. The show, attracting more than 70 exhibits from nine states, will be open today until 9 p.m. and tomorrow from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Traders, collectors, and dealers are displaying the weapons.

## State May Lease Recreation Area

The state game and fish commission is expected to decide next Saturday whether to lease 30,000 acres of federal land east of Painted Rock Dam, 96 miles southwest of Phoenix in Gila Bend district, for a wild life preserve and hunting-fishing area.

## Ackerman Denies State Land Deals

Lee Ackerman, Democratic candidate for governor, said today he has never bought directly or indirectly any state land. His statement was in reply to O. M. Lessen, state land commissioner, who in a letter to Governor Fannin replied to claims state land in controversy was appraised too low.

Lassen said that the Bam Investment Corporation, headed by Albert A. Horwitch of Scottsdale, was the purchaser of land held under lease by G. R. Heberger of Scottsdale.

LASSEN STATED in his letter to Mr. Fannin that the Heberger tract was purchased by Horwitch, who, he said, he understood "has been prominently associated with Mr. Lee Ackerman of Phoenix in various land investment corporations, and was, until fairly recently, listed with Mr. Ackerman as an officer of three separate firms."

Ackerman told The Phoenix Gazette that he had never bought directly or indirectly an acre of any state land and does not intend to do so.

"I have instructed my attorney to make an investigation of the advisability of filing suit against Lessen for inferences about me in his letter to Fannin," Ackerman said.

MR. FANNIN referred to Lassen letters by Attorney General Wade Church and Richard D. Searles asserting that appraisals placed on the land were too low and questioning their constitutionality. Searles described Heberger as "a successful Republican fund raiser."

Lassen pointed out that Heberger was not the purchaser of the two parcels which he had under lease and which he had requested be put up for sale. He then pointed out that Horwitch,

Familiar names, many of them schools, and many borne by this map showing early homesteaders in the Salt River valley.

# Hassayampa Flood Survey Now Starting

## Part of Quarter-Million-Dollar County Plan

By Don Marshall

A survey of flood control needs in the Hassayampa Basin from Box Canyon dam-site near Wickenburg to Gillespie Dam is now beginning.

The survey is part of a \$250,000 study

to be made of flood control needs in Maricopa County.

Col. Robert E. Cron, chief engineer and manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, told a Buckeye Chamber

of Commerce meeting Wednesday of district plans to complete a comprehensive survey for the entire county by 1963.

Of interest to Buckeye residents was a plan, which has been approved for construction by congressional public works committees, for the "Salt River Floodway." The floodway, beginning the other side of Tempe and running to the Gillespie Dam, would enable water to flow through that area at a rate of about 80,000 acre-feet a second without causing damage to the structures in the area.

Peak estimated flood level is in the neighborhood of 160,000 acre-feet per second, but the surplus would be controlled by a proposed dam on the Salt River just below the conflux with the Verde. The floodway project includes levees for low-lying areas near Tempe and in South Phoenix, but construction will not begin until the fall of 1962.

Another part of the project would be clearing a swath 2,000 feet wide through the underbrush along the path of the Gila River as it passes near Buckeye.

Still another project under study is a Western watercourse around Phoenix to divert water from Cave Creek, Skunk Creek and New River into the Agua Fria River bottom. Possible floodwaters from those areas would join the Salt River Floodway South of Avondale and flow along the Gila River path to Gillespie Dam.

A problem which will have to be studied is what to do with all the possible floodwaters which will come along the floodway as well as down the Hassayampa Basin and join above Gillespie Dam posing a threat to residents of Gila Bend.

# Fill Gains 40 Acres For ASU

By HENRY FULLER  
Real Estate Editor

Real estate problems facing an institution growing as is Arizona State University tend to be as complicated as developing a winner football team.



That comment must not be taken as disparaging the university's scholastic goals. They, of course, are paramount.

The comparison comes naturally because the story we have to relate concerns the football field site. It came up the other day while visiting in the office of Gilbert Cady, veteran university vice president in charge of business.

AS YOU may know, ASU, in attempting to meet the demand for land on which to build facilities, purchased approximately 120 acres north of Eighth Street, between the stadium site and Scottsdale Road in Tempe.

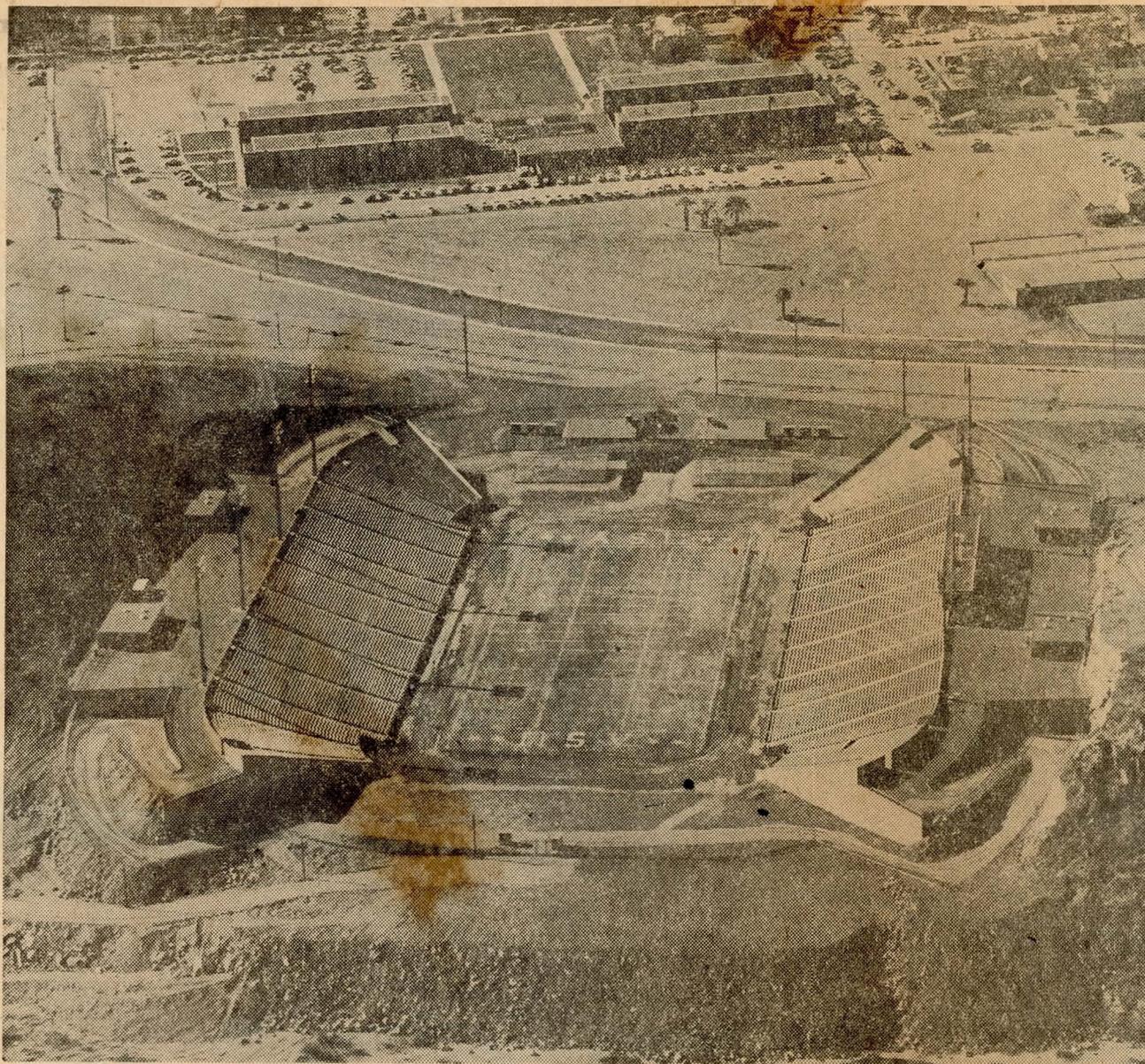
Some of this land — possibly 40 acres — is river bottom. It would be unsafe to put a permanent investment at that level because the Salt River, on occasion, covers it with several feet of racing, muddy water.

But with proper land fill, a very valuable area can be acquired for school use. University regents had this in mind when the purchase was authorized.

Placing this fill has been underway this summer north of the football field. Some of it is 25 feet thick. Thousands of cars can be parked there some day at playing field level. It will eliminate the long climb up from the present east parking areas.

NOW THE work has come to a halt. Old surveys show the fill has reached the edge of the river channel. The Salt, in the few times it has a flow of any consequence, swings to the south edge of its more than one-mile-wide course at Tempe. Then it turns northwest to the bridges of the state and the Southern Pacific.

Sand and gravel firms have



**LAND FILL PROBLEM**—This aerial view of Arizona State University's football stadium, with the women's dormitories in the background, was taken from north, and shows the land fill that has been started to develop a 30-acre parking lot on that side at playing field level. However, the fill has reached what old surveys indicate is the channel of the Salt River. The development must be halted until a new

acquired land where the stream bed should be located. They see financial damage if the route is changed.

We use the "should be located" advisedly. More than 10 years ago the U.S. Corps of Engineers laid out a flood control channel, 2,000 feet wide, from above Mesa to below Phoenix. This channel is far north of the course shown on the old surveys.

U.S. Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz) obtained congressional authorization for this project only a few weeks ago. But development of this channel, that would move the river away from the ASU property, must await funds

and considerable negotiation with privately owned land holders along the river bed.

**SHOULD** ASU continue the fill in the bed where the Salt once flowed, land owners down stream might claim damages if the next flood hit them.

Actually the University's situation is but a small part of the overall picture. Authorities know damage running into millions of dollars will be done to property at Mesa, Tempe, and Phoenix if the flood control channel is not developed before then.

Col. Robert E. Cron, engineer for the Maricopa County Flood Control District, is working steadily toward such a goal.

channel, much farther north, is installed by the responsible authorities. Such a channel was surveyed more than 10 years ago and recommended by the U.S. Corps of Engineers as a flood control project. The river bed makes a half-mile turn to the south at this one point from the line of its old and what should be normal course of flow. The fill some day will provide stadium parking.

Lawyers are looking into river bed property titles to learn just whose rights are what.

Flood control plans call for a low flow channel to be cut straight along the north side of the river bottom from above Mesa to below the Southern Pacific bridge at Tempe. This would care for moderately high water, such as was experienced last winter.

**THE FLOOD** control work is imperative, Colonel Cron says. Only those who witnessed the floods of 1941 or 1952 can realize what damage can be done by the unguided stream when it goes on a rampage.

Today the reservoirs contain

almost exactly 1 million acre feet more than the same time last year. There is just that much less storage space left behind the dams to hold back floods if the next should prove to be a "wet winter."

Look back over the flood record since 1889 and you will see that we are due for another. Maybe it will come this winter, or the next.

8-25-60

## Part Of South Phoenix Is In Flood Area

The lower part of South Phoenix could suffer considerable flood damage if considerable moisture falls in the upper levels. This was the verdict of joint Maricopa County and City of Phoenix Civil Defense officials.

Mr. Leonard Duerson, Zone 6 coordinator for the Civil Defense attended.

Phoenix would have only 36 to 48 hours advance warning of a flood disaster, the U.S. weatherman said. Louis Jurwitz, Phoenix weather bureau head said that colder temperatures in the Arizona high county are cutting evaporation rates and that soil moisture is high in those areas.

This water retention is a factor in reservoir fillings, he noted, warning that "We're overdue for a flood" in Phoenix. Floods have hit on an average of one in 20 years.

The crucial point of flood threat is defined this way:

After the spill over flow reaches 80,000 acre feet per second, the flood threat is serious, and at 200,000 acre feet per second it is out of control.

If 200,000 acre feet per second spilled over, the Salt River would overflow and cover north to Jefferson, and south to halfway between Broadway and Southern Ave. The most recent flood of any severity occurred in 1941 when, 625,000 acre feet of water spilled over the dams between January and May of that year. The surging waters caused considerable damage but comparatively little harm. Old timers recall a very severe and damaging flood in 1891.

N. F. Bakern Salt River Project transmission Project transmission supervisor, who is probably closest to the varying water levels in the dams, warned that the Salt River bed is in bad shape from Seventh St. to 19th Avenue, a factor in control of spillover waters.

That the river bed is in such bad shape is of considerable concern to many residents of the South Phoenix area. A newly formed organization, Active Democratic League of Arizona, a non-political organization whose purpose is to further the better interests of South Phoenix has this item on its docket to pursue, along with other projects, such as the sewer issue.

## Bridge Study Authorized

Phoenix City Council yesterday authorized an engineering survey to determine what preventive measures may be taken in the event a flood imperils the South Central Avenue bridge.

Hoffman-Miller Engineers Inc., of 1242 E. McDowell, has been retained to make the study for a fee of \$2,850.

It will include reports of the excavated areas from which sand and gravel are being dug and the hazards created; the existing structures within or adjoining the river bed, designs for correcting the hazards, and recommendations and estimated costs.

Councilmen explained that the survey stems from a meeting of civil defense and other public agencies last month in which fear was expressed that the bridge spanning the Salt River might be washed out by flood waters.

*Republic - Dec. 10, 1960*

*South Phoenix Round-Up  
Dec. 9, 1960*

Phoenix Republic  
Dec. 28, 1960

## Flood Study Authorized

AN END to periodic flooding in Deer Valley and along N. 19th Avenue eventually could come from a survey ordered yesterday by county supervisors.

The survey would show whether it's practical to build an impounding dam some 2 miles below the Cave Creek flood control dam north of Phoenix.

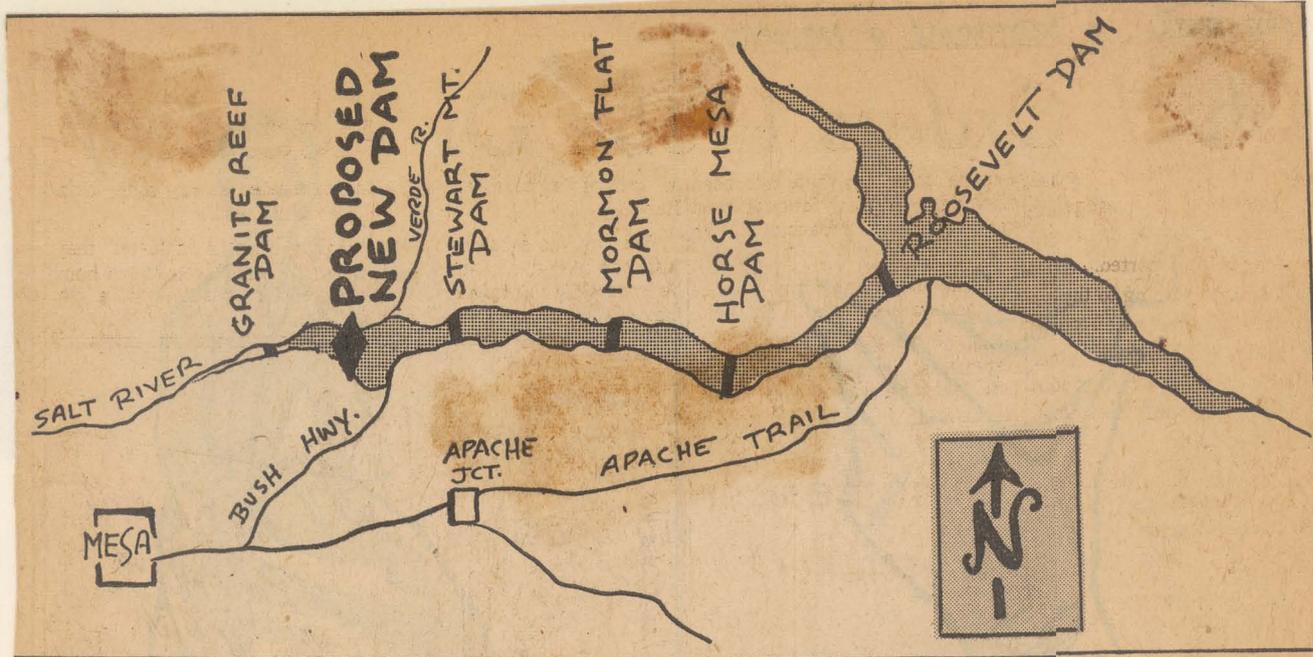
Cave Creek Dam is not an impounding dam. It just slows down rushing flood waters from the desert to the north.

At infrequent intervals, the creek below the dam has spread out over the countryside and poured so much water into the Arizona Canal that its banks were broken.

Once it flooded all the way to the state capitol.

Supervisors authorized the county flood control district to spend \$2,375, with a similar sum contributed by federal engineers, for aerial mapping of the area below the Cave Creek Dam.

The map and other long-range studies will show whether the impounding dam should be built, said Robert Cron, district engineer. If so, the district would provide the land and the federal government the dam.



by Ebby Hawerlander

### NEW DAM PROPOSED FOR SALT RIVER

Map shows series of dams that create storage reservoirs and recreation areas on Salt River in relation to proposed new dam about three miles upstream from Granite Reef diversion dam. New dam, suggested as Bureau of Reclamation project, would create a lake for flood control, irrigation, water storage and recreation.

## U.S. FUNDS FOR STUDY EXPECTED

# New Salt River Dam, Lake Below Sahuaro Sought

By C. M. McMILLEN

Another dam and man-made lake are sought for the Salt River system.

It would be located below Sahuaro Lake and above Granite Reef diversion dam.

Officials of local governments who laid the plans for the new dam and reservoir confidently expect funds will be included in the federal budget for the project studies to be made by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Robert E. Cron Jr., engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County flood control district, speaking for the local gov-

ernments that have sponsored the program planning, said:

"FLOOD PREVENTION potentials in the construction of this dam make it the key structure in the entire plan to protect Phoenix and other Valley cities from flood damage."

Because flood waters from both the Verde and Salt rivers could be held back by the proposed dam, it would prevent many of the sizable floods that now wash out Valley roads and river crossings.

McDowell dam site is the popular name under which the proposed site has generally been known, but it also has been

called the Maxwell dam site in honor of one of the founders of reclamation in Arizona.

THE NEW DAM proposal comes as the Salt River Project is planning to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the project and its first dam, Roosevelt, uppermost of the series of four on the Salt.

Height of the dam could vary considerably when specific design is set, varying with the flood control capacity, usually unused.

A lake with at least 1,500 acres of surface is planned, however.

Benefits would include:

**BETTER FLOOD** control for the metropolitan Phoenix area, including other Valley cities and lands, from the dam to the western part of Maricopa County.

An additional storage lake for irrigation water.

More electric power.

Recreation potential unlimited. More fishing waters and wildlife habitat. Added boating, water skiing, and swimming space. And, all of these even closer to Phoenix and the Valley than those now existing on the chain of lakes on the Salt and Verde rivers.

**ALSO, OPPORTUNITY** for better water management for irrigation uses, as well as the flood control benefits, since the dam would be located below the confluence of the Verde with the Salt. Sediment stopping capacity would lessen dredging now necessary at Granite Reef diversion dam.

Benefits would accrue to the city of Phoenix and Maricopa County because the proposed flood control channel for the Salt River south of Phoenix could be of much smaller size than planned earlier.

Bridges proposed for the Salt River crossings near Phoenix could be built cheaper because shorter spans would be required.

THE PROPOSED site of the additional dam on the Salt would be around 3 to 4 river miles above Granite Reef Dam.

Waters would be backed up to form another huge lake that in part would be on lands in Tonto National Forest, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, and Salt River Indian Reservation.

The new proposal to build the dam is separate from the earlier idea to construct a dam in this general area in connection with the proposed Central Arizona Project.

FUNDING OF the dam could include moneys available from the federal government on a repayable basis for the irrigation and power benefits.

Should the project be determined feasible by the proposed investigation, as a separate project, and it were built as such, its holding capacity could be incorporated into the uses of the Central Arizona Project, if that later is authorized and built. The Central Arizona Project investigations are presently stymied until final rulings are made in the Colorado River water suit involving California and Arizona.

*Phoenix Gazette  
1-17-61*

# Plan Studied To Halt Cave Creek Flooding

A report is to be made next month to the county supervisors on the feasibility of constructing earth dams between three hills south of the present Cave Creek dam.

Frank Maddock and Associates Aerial Surveys, Inc., was given a contract by the supervisors in December to make the study for the Maricopa County Flood Control District, which would undertake the project in conjunction with the U.S. Corps of Engineers, if it is

deemed essential. About 1,200 acres around the present dam have been aerielly photographed and are in the process of being mapped.

Cave Creek frequently menaces life and property during periods of heavy rain. Although there is an opening in the dam which presently allows water to flow through, one of the severe storms of last year put enough runoff in the area so that a depth of 27 feet was reached behind the dam, noted Sam Lanford, county engineer.

Monday, Jan. 30, Phoenix Gazette

3



Aerial photo made by Bob LeMarr of Frank Maddock and Associates Aerial Surveys, Inc., from about 2,000 feet above terrain north of Phoenix shows area around Cave Creek dam (mid foreground). Camera faces northerly. Sketch shows possible location of earth barriers to further impound runoff.

Phoenix Gazette, 1-18-61

## Air Photo Procedure Protested

A taxpayer's objection to giving authority to the Maricopa County flood control engineer for hiring an aerial photography firm without going through a bid procedure has resulted in postponement of the matter for one week.

According to the proposed contract the firm could bill the county for as high as \$800 per day. The state highway department pays \$152 per 8-hour day for an airplane, with pilot, to do aerial photography.

Charles W. Miller, county manager, recommended that the county engineer look into the feasibility of calling for bids on taking aerial photographs during periods of heavy rainfall to depict flood damage areas and width of drainage channels carrying flood flows. The supervisors agreed and delayed making a decision until next Monday.

Robert E. Cron Jr., chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, estimated the cost per flight, including a dozen or more contact prints, would be \$150 to \$200. (Contact prints are those made the exact size of the photographic negative.)

Sam Lanford, county engineer, said the authority was sought without going through bid procedure because at the time the service was needed, there would not be time to call for bids. He noted, too, that the estimated charge was a maximum, which might be authorized in the event flying weather was more hazardous when the service was performed.

# South Central Ave. Bridge To Get Expenditure For Flood Protection, Is Decision Of Phoenix Council

## Project To Get Work Immediately

Excavations in the Salt River has been a topic of concern for many South Phoenix residents for a long time. It is a topic of concern for the City of Phoenix also.

South Phoenix residents are concerned at the congested channel, while the City is concerned with a plan to protect South Central Avenue bridge from dangers of flooding.

No action is anticipated that would provide a proper channel for flooding waters. The city is taking action, however, that would protect the bridge. A recent report prepared by Hoffman-Miller Engineers, Inc. recommends the construction of three flumes to carry off water that could do serious damage to the bridge's foundations. Cost is estimated at \$100,000.

At present, the report said, the bridge in some sections is setting on a dam of sand and gravel across the main channel of the river.

The engineering firm said the problem is to fill the lower pits on the downstream side of the bridge to as high an elevation as possible before the flow overtops the "dam". This would reduce the velocity, they said, which would not cut out or wash away the material under the footings.

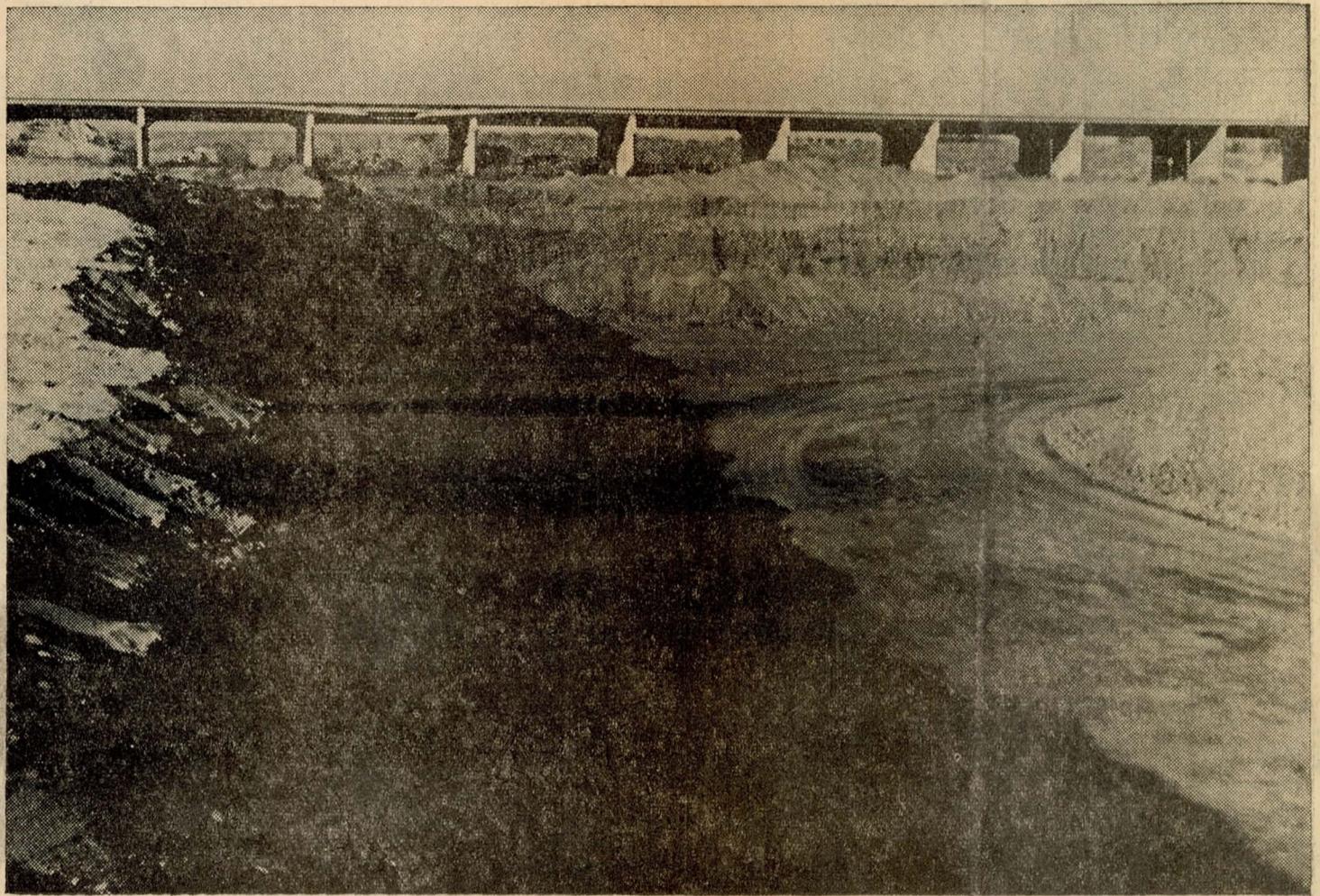
According to past tests, velocities of 6 to 10 feet per second will move sand and gravel, and 10 to 25 feet per second will move gravel and large boulders that are not securely anchored.

Hoffman-Miller recommends the construction of three V-shaped flumes or spillways that would be about 20 feet below the present river channel, and the excavation of 66,600 cubic yards for the channel.

Because of the urgency of taking such protective measures, the firm recommended that the project get under way soon. The council accepted the report and was expected to authorize a \$4,500 contract today with Hoffman-Miller for designing the flumes and other pertinent structures.

The small flood of January, last year, estimated at 7,500 cubic feet per second, topped the "dam" at the north end of the bridge. Only quick work by maintenance crews and the short duration of waters were factors in limiting damage.

At a recent meeting of Civil Defense officials, it was brought out that the area from Jefferson on the north to beyond Broadway on the South would be in danger if as much as 100,000 acre feet per second of water spilled over reservoirs.



**BRIDGE IN DANGER**—Huge excavations such as shown in the photo, on either side of South Central Avenue bridge, made by extensive sand and gravel operations, has created a dangerous situation. The bridge is sitting on "islands" which during floods

could cut to the bottom of the bridge and damage bridge foundations. The City of Phoenix was told that it would take \$100,000, to build protection spillways.

## Ten Mile Long Lake May Be Developed Within 15 Miles of Town of Scottsdale

A ten-mile long, 5,800 acre lake less than 15 miles northeast of Scottsdale may be constructed in the next decade.

The project, known as the McDowell reservoir plan, was originally conceived as a portion of the Central Arizona Project as a terminal holding basin for water from the lower Colorado. Located one mile southwest of the confluence of the Verde and Salt Rivers, the area lies within the McDowell and Salt River Indian Reservations and is between the Granite Reef and Upper Salt dams of the Salt River Project.

Application has been made to the current Congress for Bureau of Reclamation funds to conduct additional surveys on the project, not as a part of the Central Arizona project, but as a separate unit served by a watershed of 12,900 square miles.

Originally surveyed by both the U. S. Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, the dam would be of earth fill design stretching across both the Salt and Verde rivers between solid rock abutments. It would rise 169 feet above streambed level and be 234 feet in height from foundation to crest.

Because of the hilly topography of the section, the water impounded would form two lakes shaped somewhat like wings along each of the river channels.

Initially proposed a decade ago, the first report was submitted in

1956 and an amended report made in 1957 showing substantial benefits from the dam in power, irrigation water storage and flood control. In connection with this latter phase, the Salt River would be channeled, as proposed by the Maricopa County Flood Control Commission, from a point west of Phoenix to Granite Reef Dam, a total distance of 43 miles.

Within the past 10 years, thousands of homes have been built adjacent to and some of them within the flood channel of the Salt River.

Robert E. Cron, chief engineer and general manager of the flood control district of Maricopa county said that since the details of the project, including financing, remain to be worked out, it would be some years before it could be assured.

He pointed out that recreation benefit from the project would be tremendous to the Town of Scottsdale, even overshadowing the economic benefits of river channelization.

## Keeping Houses Out of Rivers

THE RECENT SPECTACLE of houses and residential streets standing in several feet of water in some areas of the Southeast heavily underlined one aspect of President Kennedy's water-resources message to Congress. The President said federal flood data should be made available to states for flood-plain zoning purposes.

One can easily maintain a degree of philosophic detachment when high water washes out a highway, floods a bridge or even damages a factory. Bridges by their nature are subject to the peril. Highways must cross rivers, and elsewhere may be economically feasible only in flood plains. Factories are built for profit, and if hardheaded appraisal indicates the advantages of a flood-plain location are worth the risk, then a damaging flood is merely a lost gamble.

Building or buying a house in an area of known flood recurrence, however, is not a risk the average homeowner would be willing to take. But often he gambles unknowingly. The risk is taken for him when a developer acquires a low-lying tract and builds houses on it. Today's easy mobility, characterized by almost casual relocations of people into unfamiliar regions, exposes increasing numbers of families to the chance of buying unknowingly into a flood-prone area. Some kind of a warning is obviously needed.

In other fields, foods and drugs for example, identifying and edifying labels are required. Why not something like this for a homesite?

A statement on the flood history of a homesite might be made a prerequisite for issuance of a building permit, and then registered permanently in the public records. Given such a warning, prospective buyers could then decide for themselves whether to risk flood-plain sites.

It would not be necessary to wait for formal flood-plain zoning to make something like this practicable. Although there are no official flood records of long standing for most localities, there is much useful information that can be turned up by a little research—in local newspaper files, waterside industrial plants, municipal utility offices and the like.

The warning label wouldn't be a cure-all for flood problems, but it might scare off enough potential buyers to reduce the pressure to develop flood-prone land. This would ease the problem of finding and instituting a more comprehensive answer, including full-scale flood-plain zoning.

4 The Arizona Republic  
Phoenix, Tues., April 11, 1961

## Flood Work Study Given County Okay

The second phase of a three-part engineering study aimed at readying Maricopa County against the peril of rampaging floods was approved yesterday by the county supervisors.

The supervisors okayed a \$44,600 contract to Yost and Gardner Engineers to survey flood control measures in the northeastern part of the county bounded by Salt River on the south and Agua Fria Basin on the west.

Officials of the flood control district here said the tremendous subdivision boom has doubled the threat of floods in recent years.

Roaring floods similar to the ones the county suffered in 1939 and 1943 could cause millions of dollars of damage and imperil hundreds of lives unless flood prevention measures are undertaken, they said.

Subdivisions increase the flood danger because they double the runoff water during a flood period, the officials declared.

The area south of the Salt River toward Superstition Mountains is the only remaining part of the county for which a flood control survey contract has not been let.

Once the surveys are completed the county flood control district plans to submit a bond issue to the voters to undertake the necessary projects needed to minimize the flood threat here, County Manager Charles W. Miller declared.

However, it was estimated that the bond election is at least a year away due to the time it takes to complete the engineering work.

## Phoenix Receives Land Donation

PHOENIX (UPI)—The government has donated 78.9 acres of river bottom land to Phoenix for airport use.

The city applied two years ago. Airport Superintendent William J. Ralston said the land will be used for extension of the south runway to accommodate jet liners and also as a clear zone area and for other airport expansion.

Ralston said a \$689,000 extension of the runway will be started in the fall. The runway is 10,000 feet long and will be lengthened by 1,250 feet.

*Scottsdale Progress 5-27-61*

By Ed Fitzhugh:

## Dreamy Draw Is Waiting For Gully-Washer Rain

Last week's wasn't much of a rain. Not a gully-washer, by any means. Dreamy Draw cradled a couple of little puddles in its gravel bed beside our house, but even its swift drop from Squaw Peak couldn't encourage a trickle down the wash. It just wasn't much of a rain.

Still, there will be a grandfather of a rain one of these days. It will be a brush-bending, boulder-grinding kind of rain that will make Dreamy Draw as much of a river as the Colorado is on dry days. It will teach the dudes that Arizona can make a pond out of a sand pile faster than any other state that ever was.

But even then, it won't be what it used to be.

We've just finished hoorawing about the

Teddy Roosevelt Dam, and I'm as pleased as anybody that it's there, and that all the other dams and lakes that came after it are where they are. I'm all for progress, y'understand.

But there are things that probably nobody will ever see again in Arizona that I'm mighty glad I've seen. Wild things. Wild rivers.

**YOU TAKE** that rain last week, and it left things so that driving across the Salt River Bridge on South Central wasn't any different than on any other day. But it reminded me.

It reminded me of seeing the Salt roaring from bank to bank—and it had banks then—across the whole width and under every span of the old bridge. Cottonwood trees came tumbling down the torrent, end over end, and you could feel the whole bridge tremble when they hit, and crews stood by to see they didn't pile up and put the bridge out. That was the Salt in flood.

Quite a few of us can remember it, Jack Williams does, I'll bet. But I'll have to ask him if he ever saw the Gila—the old Gila, that is—when it sent its stair-stepped walls of flood thundering down over sand that had been dry a minute before, yelling for Central Arizona to get out of the way or get pushed into the gulf.

The Gila was a he-coon of floods before so many dams came. They used to have an old whaleboat at Winkleman, with a heavy mine cable tied to its nose and attached by a ring to another overhead cable stretched across the river bed. It looked funny when there wasn't any water around. But from Christmas to Kelvin, it was the only way to get across when the river riz up and walked on its hind legs.

**WHEN YOU GOT** the San Pedro flooding into the Gila, and the Salt roaring into it farther down, and then the Gila rolling-roaring-pounding into the old Colorado there by Yuma—brother, it was something to see!

Especially when the Colorado was feeling a little morning-afterish itself. (That doesn't happen any more, either.)

I saw it only once—that panorama of many floods—and it was spread out over 15, maybe 20, maybe 30 miles of Mexico south of Yuma. There were houses bobbing in lagoons, and burros hunting trees to climb.

We don't have floods like that any more.

And, believe you me, it's a good thing. Only—well, I'm glad I saw 'em.

# \$5 Million Flood Control Project For Apache Trail Area Is Outlined

A comprehensive program to eliminate disastrous floods along the Apache Trail was outlined last week to the Apache Chamber of Commerce.

Robert E. Cron, chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, and officials from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, told how survey work is now in progress that ultimately can result in a major network of dams to control flood waters from the Superstition and Usury mountains.

Though the program is still in its early stages and specific costs cannot yet be determined, rough estimates by the experts indicated the projects would cost as much as \$5 million.

Though literally a program to control flooding in Maricopa county through joint efforts of the county flood control district and the federal soil conservation service, actually much of the work, and some of the benefits, will be seen in Pinal county.

Cron emphasized that crossing county lines is authorized by the law under which his group is working.

According to the plans now being surveyed, there would be a series of earth-fill dams north of Highway 60-70 extending eastward almost from the Salt River to Spook Hill, to Signal Butte and then almost to State Highway 88 (Apache Trail).

Also, there would be another series of dams to the south pro-

tecting the Gilbert-Chandler area.

As presently planned by the county group and the SCS, the extreme western portions of Pinal county would benefit directly from the dam and would be protected even from the so-called "100 year floods" that unpredictably can inundate large areas with flood waters a foot or two deep.

However, Lucien Hill, SCS area conservationist, who shared the discussion with Cron, said preliminary plans of his group indicate little if any flood control would be achieved for the area east of Apache Junction proper.

In other words, the dam to the north of the Junction would protect to the west, but no plans are presently in the works for any dams to protect against flood waters from the Superstition pouring down onto the area eastward from the Junction.

However, following intensive questioning from some chamber members concerning this lack of protection, the flood control and soil conservation officials said that new consideration would be given to widening the area to be protected.

At their suggestion, chamber president Dr. C. G. Newland appointed a local representative to work and consult with the county-federal officials as the survey work and planning continue. Named as the liaison man is Bill Haus, local attorney.

It was emphasized by Cron and Hill that the program is still in

its formative stages, and that if need can be shown by local residents for additional protective dams, then these quite possibly could be included in the project.

One major draw back, however, is that much of the survey work is being predicated on the disastrous flood in the area in 1954. Much of the data used in determining flood control needs concerns the total amount of damage done. In 1954, much of the property then existing in the Apache Junction area was heavily damaged, but compared to today, there wasn't much property.

Thus, in order to show a need for protective dams between the Junction homes and businesses and the mountain, the soil conservation district must be shown that considerable valuation has been added in vulnerable areas since 1954.

According to Hill, about a year will be needed to work out all details of the plans. Then, a request will be made of Congress for an appropriation to do the job. Maricopa county will be responsible only for the administration and maintenance of the dams with the federal government footing the bill for the construction.

This proposed project, basically under the direction of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, is not related to another flood control and soil conservation program being encouraged by the recently incorporated Superstition - Usury Pass Watersheds Associations, Inc.

*Apache Sentinel, June 2, 1961*

## Residents Forward Flood Control Petitions To Senator Carl Hayden

Petitions bearing the names of several hundred persons interested in a flood control program in Apache Junction were sent to Arizona Senator Carl Hayden this week.

The petitions bring to the senator's attention the fact that the Superstition - Usury Pass Watershed association has been formed in the interests of achieving a federally sponsored flood control and watershed system in the Superstition Mountains.

The association Wednesday night sponsored a meeting at which the interested persons present agreed the time was right to forward the lists of signatures to Washington.

According to Barney Barnard, chairman of the board of the association, Senator Hayden and Representative Morris Udall will be contacted upon their return to Arizona following congressional adjournment this summer. At that time the plans and needs of the group will be fully explained to the congressman.

Meanwhile, some conflict appears to have arisen between the non-profit association headed by Barnard and the Maricopa county Flood Control District. In its work to control flooding of land in the eastern end of Maricopa county, this group, working with the federal Soil Conservation Service, has been surveying washes, water run-off routes and flood control problems in Pinal county.

County representatives have recently stated that their plan would control flood waters starting at the Junction and westward from there.

Barnard has pointed out that his group's efforts would be confined to Pinal county and would emphasize flood control east of Apache Junction.

### BULLETIN

As the conflict between the Maricopa Flood Control District and the Superstition Usury Pass Watershed association comes to a head, the Apache Junction Chamber of Commerce board of directors took direct action Thursday on the subject.

At a regular board meeting at the Hotel Superstition Ho, members unanimously voted to re-confirm earlier chamber action supporting the objectives and purposes of the Superstition-Usury Pass group.

The issue is the question of which group would or could most logically be responsible for flood control efforts in conjunction with the federal government, in the Apache Junction area.

*Apache  
Sentinel  
6-9-61*

# County To Change Tack In Buying New River Land

## Purchase Resolution Rescinded

A RESOLUTION declaring Maricopa County might buy thousands of acres of land northeast of Glendale was rescinded yesterday by the county supervisors when property owners charged it devalued their land.

The resolution was rescinded unanimously after certain owners of land along New River 8 miles northeast of Glendale threatened to sue the county for damages, officials said.

One property owner complained that his land, which he said was valued at \$900 an acre before the resolution was passed, became nearly worthless after May 23 of last year when it was adopted.

The landowners contended that the potential county purchase eliminated possibility of subdividing their property.

Tentative plans call for the county to purchase land in the area to build a giant reservoir on the New River as a flood prevention measure.

However, construction of the dam depends upon an investigation being conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers which will not be completed until the spring of 1963.

If the engineers approve the project the federal government will build the reservoir, but the county must buy the land, according to county flood control officials.

**THE PROJECT** would protect the Peoria-Glendale area from extensive flood damage from New River, they said.

The resolution adopted by the board yesterday denied that the earlier resolution affected the land values in the area.

The county now will seek a declaratory judgment through a court test on what procedure to use to notify landowners that the county intends to purchase their land, according to the resolution.

In other action yesterday the supervisors agreed to pay the supervisor of Tonto National Forest \$18,500 to assist in the development of recreational facilities in the reserve.

The board also approved an auction July 17 for 5½-years lease on 189 acres of land at the west end of Estrella Mountain Park.

The person acquiring the lease must agree to complete an 18-hole golf course begun in the area and to operate and maintain it for public use.

The supervisors, in other action, denied a petition seeking an incorporation election for Desert Star, an area bounded by Bell and Northern between Tatum and 46th Street.

The board ruled that less than 10 per cent of the resident property owners in the area had signed the petition, thus failing to meet a requirement set forth in state statutes.

# Valley Firms Sued On River Bed Use

## Flood Perils Cited

By GENE LINDSEY  
Gazette Staff Writer

Fifteen Valley sand and rock companies today were named defendants in a superior court suit aimed at restoring the Salt River bed to its "natural state," thus eliminating the possible threat of floods in the Phoenix area and increasing the river's downstream flow.

Buckeye Irrigation Co. and Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District filed the complaint in behalf of owners of some 19,000 acres of irrigable land in the district, about 35 miles West of Phoenix.

**THE SUIT ALSO** alleged that the "indiscriminate chopping up" of the river bed has deprived downstream landowners of water "to which they are entitled . . ."

In citing the flood peril caused by removal of sand and rock from the river bed, John E. Madden and John S. Shaper, attorneys for the plaintiffs, pointed to a 1959 survey by the Army Corps of Engineers which estimated that property valued at \$111 million would be threatened by a "standard project flood."

The attorneys estimated that the "total area of obstructions" in the river channel as of July 1959 was 2,334 acres and "has increased since that time."

**A RECENT SURVEY** by the City of Phoenix showed that the Central Avenue bridge "was in such danger from floods" that \$100,000 would have to be spent for its protection, according to Madden.

Madden said the channel is "completely blocked" between Seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.

He said the "immediate effect of obstruction" would spread floods out of the channel and into parts of Phoenix. He cited a "small flood" in October 1959 which caused an estimated \$500,000 in damages.

Between 1943 and 1946, he said, Buckeye farmers were able to divert an average of 81,000 acre feet of river water per year at the Buckeye heading.

During the years 1956-1959, he continued, Buckeye farmers were able to divert an average of only 9,200 acre feet of river water per year at the heading.

**THE SUIT ASKED** that the river bed be reconstructed to permit an amount of water "sufficient to satisfy the vested appropriate right of the Buckeye area landowners."

Wilbur W. Weigold, secretary of the Buckeye Irrigation Co. and the Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District, said the suit against the Salt River bottom "river obstructionists is commenced after years of study and patient waiting."

"It has been begun," he stated, "to eliminate a flood threat that imperils the entire valley and to protect the ancient water right of Buckeye area landowners."

**HE SAID MANY** of the "obstructionists" were sand and gravel operators "whose operations have totally disregarded that the Salt River is a river and that their very operations endanger life and property of the entire Phoenix community."

Defendants listed on the complaint were:

- Acme Materials Co., Arizona
  - Sand and Rock Co., Beaubien
  - Brothers Sand and Rock Co.,
  - Bentson Contracting Co., Fisher
- Turn to FIRM on Page 4

- Contracting Co., Isbell Construction Co., Master Investment Co., Mesa Sand and Rock, Inc., Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co., Riverside Cement Co., Tempe Equipment Co., Union Rock and Materials Co., United Materials, Inc., Valley Redi-Mix Co., and Southside Sand and Rock Co.

**ALSO NAMED WERE** the cities of Phoenix, Mesa and Tempe, Maricopa County and the State of Arizona, all which have vested interests in the property in question.

Madden also filed a motion with the court that Maricopa County Flood Control District (county board of supervisors) be joined as a party plaintiff.

## River Toll Hit

## Suit Charges River Block

PHOENIX (UPI)—A suit was on file here today charging 15 sand and rock companies with obstructing the channel of the Salt River.

The Buckeye Irrigation Co. and the Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District filed the Superior Court action. It is aimed at restoring the Salt River bed to its "natural state" to alleviate the danger of floods.

The suit said more than 2,000 acres of the dry channel are obstructed by sand and rock operations. It cited an Army engineers report that more than \$111 million in property is endangered by flood.

The suit was filed on behalf of owners of some 19,000 acres of irrigable land in the Buckeye district. It alleged the "chopping up" of the river bed, in addition to posing a flood threat, deprives downstream landowners of water.

John Madden, attorney for the plaintiffs, said the channel is "completely blocked" between Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street.

Madden said between 1943 and 1946, Buckeye farmers were able to divert an average of 81,000 acre feet of water a year at the Buckeye heading, but from 1956 to 1959 averaged only 9,200 acre feet annually. *Mesa Tribune 6-27-61*

*Scottsdale Progress 6-27-61*  
**Suit Filed In  
Salt River Bed**

PHOENIX (UPI)—A suit was on file here today charging 15 sand and rock companies with obstructing the channel of the Salt River.

The Buckeye Irrigation Co. and the Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District filed the Superior Court action. It is aimed at restoring the Salt River bed to its "natural state" to alleviate the danger of floods.

# Big Flood Control Survey Project Underway in Area

A team of watershed planning specialists are at work on an estimated year of fact-finding surveys of the sites of three new multi-million dollar flood protection projects in eastern Maricopa and western Pinal counties.

Authorization of funds to provide for surveys of the projects was approved by the Soil Conservation Service early in March of this year. Sponsoring organizations had filed applications for assistance under the Small Watershed Act with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in July, 1960.

In event the projects meet cost-sharing and cost-benefit requirements under the Act, the projects would require an estimated five years to complete after allocation of funds.

The crew, fielded by SCS, is gathering technical data needed in preparation of final work plans for construction of flood detention dams and channel works needed to protect some 50,000 residents of the Apache Junction, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, and a stretch of businesses and housing along the Apache Trail.

### Three Projects Set

The trio of projects known as Buckhorn-Mesa, Apache Junction-Gilbert, and Williams-Chandler would also provide protection for 500 farms with a total area of 118,000 acres in irrigated citrus, cotton, and specialized crops; consolidated canals of the Salt River irrigation system, and around 19 miles of canals operated by the Roosevelt Water Conservation District.

U.S. Highways 60, 70, 89, and 80, — main east-west route — a large network of county roads, Williams Air Force Base and the General Motors Proving Grounds are included in the proposed flood program.

The flood-plain area embraced

by the projects has long been endangered by periodic floods fed by runoff in a half-million acre area of the Utery and Superstition Mountains.

Flooding in 1954 caused more than \$2 million damage to farmlands, businesses, homes, roads and utilities within most of the same area included in present plans. County flood officials estimate that business and housing has shown a heavy increase in this area the last seven years.

Commenting on the proposed new flood projects, Hugh Nichols, member of the Citizens' Flood Control Advisory Board and newly-appointed chairman of the Watershed Steering Committee for the projects, described them as a progressive new step in a program to work out the county's flood problems.

He said, "The large flood plain area proposed for protection under the projects is one of the fastest growing areas in the West. The area is one of several seg-

ments of the county flood program that we have under survey.

In addition to the new flood project activity, three Phoenix private engineering firms, Johannessen and Girard, Yost and Gardner, and Benham Engineering Company, Inc., are conducting county-wide surveys of flood problems and needs, which are aimed at further accelerating the District's flood plans," Nichols said.

Nichols described the part engineering firms are playing in flood control, plus the assistance of Federal agencies as a good example of the kind of teamwork that is helping get tough flood jobs done.

"Arizona law," he explained, "requires flood control districts to survey county flood problems. Our Flood Control Districts prepared standard specifications and procedures for the county, then engaged engineering firms to make the studies."

"Agencies with flood control functions, such as the U.S. Weather Bureau, U. S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps

(Continued on Page 2)

## Flood Control Survey Starts

(Continued from Page 1.)

of Engineers, and Soil Conservation Service, are contributing in a very large way to solving flood problems and those of many areas of the country.

"In Maricopa County, Federal agencies, charged with flood control responsibilities, are working closely with the county and the engineering firms it has engaged to do flood surveys and studies. We think our program has been greatly benefitted through a close interchange of ideas and technical data between engineering firms and Federal agencies."

Nichols listed the projects and their co-sponsors and endorsers as follows:

Apache Junction-Gilbert Project — Co-sponsors Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa and Southside Soil Conservation Districts; — Endorsers: Town of Gilbert, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

Williams -Chandler Project — Co-trict of Maricopa County, Pinal trict of Maricopa County, Pinal county Board of Supervisors, Queen Creek and Southside Soil Conservation Districts; — Endorsers: City of Chandler, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

Buckhorn-Mesa Project — Co-sponsors: Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa, Tempe, and Mesa Soil Conservation Districts; — Endorsers: City of Mesa, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, and Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

# Flood Prevention, Control Studied By Advisory Group

By BEN AVERY

FLOODS are a long way from the thoughts of most Arizonans during this drought period, but a small crew of watershed planning specialists is working to learn what a disastrous flood would do and how to prevent its damage.

The work covers the eastern perimeter of the Valley, and is divided into three proposed flood control projects — Buckhorn-Mesa Project, Apache Junction-Gilbert Project, and Williams Field-Chandler Project.

Behind these three projects is a group of men with long memories. They constitute the Citizens Flood Control Advisory Board headed by Hugh Nichols of Chandler. The board advises the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

But they only have to remember back seven years. In 1954 \$2 million damage was done by one storm. The waters poured down out of the Usery Pass area, Superstition, and the Queen Creek areas. Whitlow Ranch Dam now controls the waters of Queen Creek, but there are dozens of other uncontrolled washes that sometimes overflow their banks with water rushing down on this once open desert area.

TODAY some 50,000 persons live in the Buckhorn, Apache Junction, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Williams Field areas. There are hundreds of businesses, including the General Motors Proving Grounds, Wil-

liams Air Force Base, and large motels, hotels, and resorts.

In addition, the area is traversed by U.S. Highways 60, 70, 89 and 80 and a network of county roads, and irrigation canals.

"Business and housing in the area has increased tremendously since the last bad flood in 1954," Nichols says. "The large flood plain area proposed for protection is one of the fastest growing areas in the West."

He said it is one of several segments of the county now under study, but the crew at work on the fact-finding phase is under the direction of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, and hopes to complete the investigation in a year.

ELSEWHERE in the county other studies are being made. Countywide surveys are being made by three private firms, Johannessen and Girard, Yost and Gardner, and Benham Engineering Co., Inc. And complete cooperation is coming from the federal and state agencies who

have a hand in controlling floods.

Pinal County Board of Supervisors and the Maricopa County Flood Control District are sponsors of all of the eastside projects, and other co-sponsors are:

Buckhorn-Mesa, East Maricopa, Tempe and Mesa Soil Conservation Districts, and endorsers are the City of Mesa, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, and Salt River Project.

Williams Field-Chandler — co-sponsors, Queen Creek and Southside Soil Conservation Districts, and endorsers are City of Chandler, RWCD and Salt River Project.

Apache Junction-Gilbert Project — co-sponsors, East Maricopa and Southside Soil Conservation Districts, and endorsers, Town of Gilbert, RWCD and Salt River Project.

"We think our program has been greatly benefitted through a close interchange of ideas and technical data between engineering firms and federal agencies," Nichols said.

Tuesday, July 4, 1961

## Plans For Control Of Valley Floods Making Progress

### Several Projects Planned

By JIM WERNER

Flood control is moving ahead in the Valley of the Sun.

A number of current projects, in the planning and construction stages, are aimed at curtailing some of the Valley's major flood hazards in Phoenix and other parts of the Valley.

Planning specialists are currently conducting surveys of the sites for three multimillion-dollar flood protection projects in Eastern Maricopa and Western Pinal counties.

**THESE WOULD BE** flood detention dams and channel works to protect some 50,000 residents of Apache Junction, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert and a stretch of businesses and residences along the Apache Trail.

In addition, the City of Phoenix has announced that construction will begin shortly at the Central Avenue Bridge over the Salt River to protect piers now in danger of collapsing in the event of high flood waters.

And a number of private gravel companies working the Salt River bed through Phoenix have proposed arranging their diggings to form a channel through the usually dry bed. Work on a low-flow channel from Central Avenue to 16th Street will begin Nov. 1.

**AUTHORIZATION OF** funds for the Eastern Maricopa County surveys was approved in March by the Soil Conservation Service, and sponsoring organizations have filed applications for assistance under the Small Watershed Act with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. If the projects meet requirements of the act, they will require five years' work after allocation of funds.

The three projects, known as Buckhorn-Mesa, Apache Junction-Gilbert, and Williams-Chandler, also would provide protection for some 50 farms with a total area of 118,000 acres in irrigated citrus, cotton and specialized crops; consolidated canals of the Salt River irrigation system, and about 19 miles of canals operated by the Roosevelt Water Conservation District.

U.S. Highways 60, 70, 89 and 80, a large network of county roads, Williams Air Force Base, and the General Motors Proving Grounds are included in the proposed flood control program.

**THE FLOOD PLAIN** area embraced by the projects has long been hit by periodic floods fed by runoff from a half-million-acre area in the Usury and Superstition mountains.

Flooding in 1954, according to the Maricopa County Flood Control District, caused more than \$2 million damage to farmlands, businesses, homes, roads and utilities within this area. And, say officials, business and housing have shown a heavy increase in the area since that time.

For this reason, planning for the three projects is being pushed.

But these are not the only areas where new flood projects activity is going on.

**THREE PRIVATE** Phoenix engineering firms—Johannessen and Girard, Yost and Gardner and Benham Engineering Co., Inc.—are conducting countywide surveys of flood problems and needs aimed at accelerating the flood control district's flood control plans.

"Teamwork is helping beat the flood problem in the Valley," says Hugh Nichols, member of the Citizens' Flood Control Advisory Board and chairman of the Watershed Steering Committee for the three east-county projects.

"Agencies with flood control functions — the U.S. Weather Bureau, U.S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service—are contributing in a very large way to solving flood problems in many areas of the county.

"Arizona law requires flood control districts to survey county flood problems. Our flood control district prepared specifications and procedures for the county, and engaged these engineering firms to make the studies," Nichols noted.

# The Phoenix Gazette

Eugene C. Pulliam, Publisher

"Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty"  
II Corinthians 3: 17

PAGE 6

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1961

## A Stitch In Time--



Scottsdale Daily  
Phoenix 7-6-61

## Arizona Stream Flow Deficient

TUCSON (UPI)—Streamflow in Arizona continued deficient throughout most of the state during June.

The San Pedro River at Charleston, however, was slightly above normal as result of showers at the end of the month.

San Carlos Reservoir on the Gila River contained no usable storage.

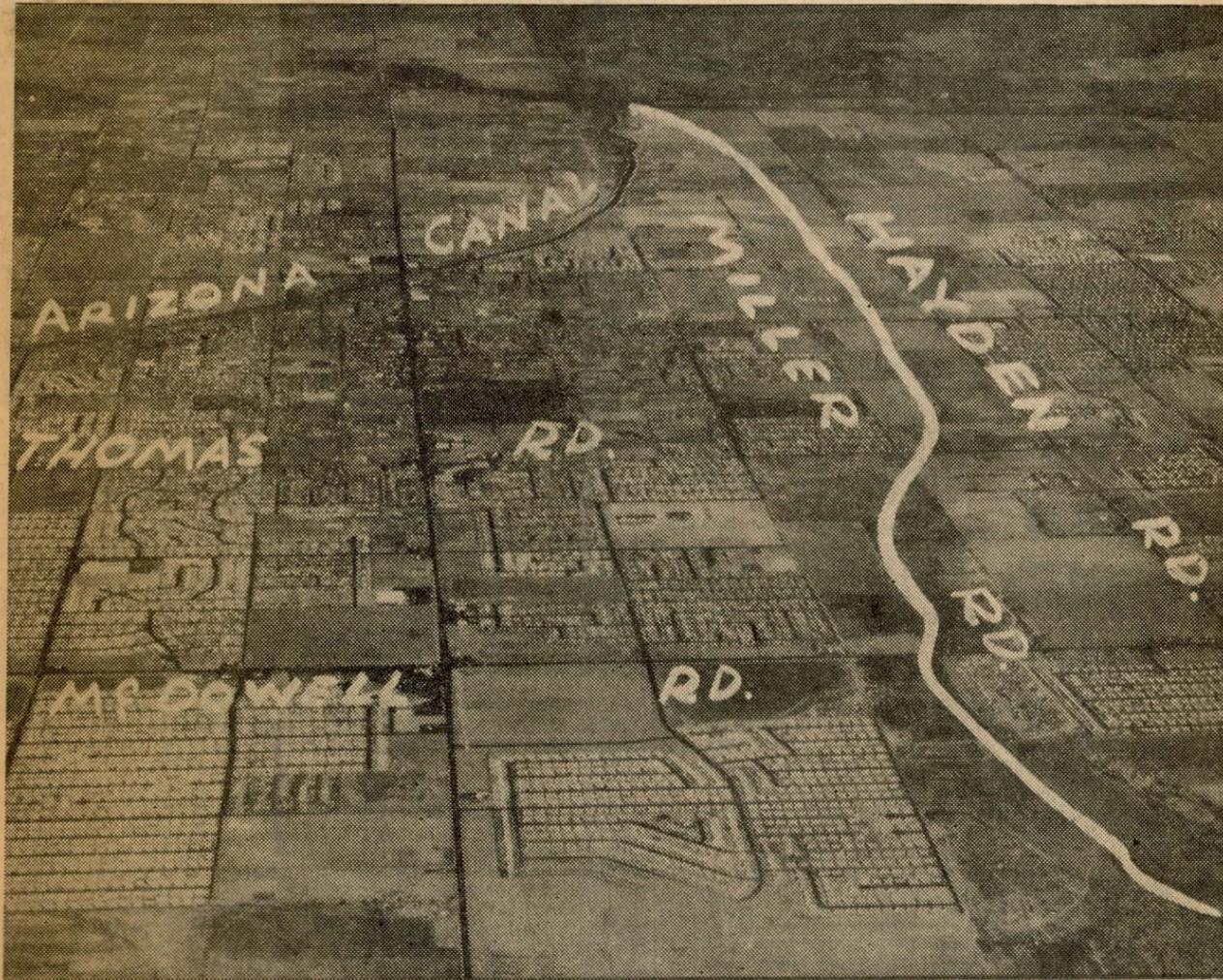
The U.S. Geological Survey office here said the Colorado River discharge was 60 per cent of normal. The Little Colorado River near Cameron was dry throughout the month. Streamflow of the Virgin River at Littlefield was 87 per cent of normal. The storage in Lakes Mead and Mohave have increased 680,000 acre feet, some 300,000 acre feet less than the average June storage.

# Scottsdale Daily Progress

ARIZONA'S NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER

20c Per Week — 10c Per Copy

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1961



**FLOOD ROUTE**—White line shows path of Indian Bend Wash as it winds southward through Scottsdale toward the Salt River. Heavy rains in the

McDowell Mountains to the north could send flood waters racing through areas between Hayden and Miller roads, say army engineers.

(Photo By Don Keller)

## Experts Warn Of Flood Danger In Scottsdale

### Say Indian Bend Wash Is Hazard

A continuing flood danger exists in Scottsdale along Indian Bend Wash, according to a consensus of expert opinion.

A storm of cloudburst proportions in the McDowell Mountains could send cascading through Indian Bend five times as much water as carried in the Arizona Canal, says a survey by army engineers.

Where Indian Bend flattens out between Miller and Hayden roads in East Scottsdale, the water would spread over a mile-wide area to a depth of an inch or so, the survey said.

In areas where the wash is restricted to a narrow passage a torrent 3 to 4 feet deep and 50

feet wide could develop.

William S. Alldredge of Phoenix, and area engineer for the army, said it is of "vital importance" that encroachments into Indian Bend be kept at a minimum.

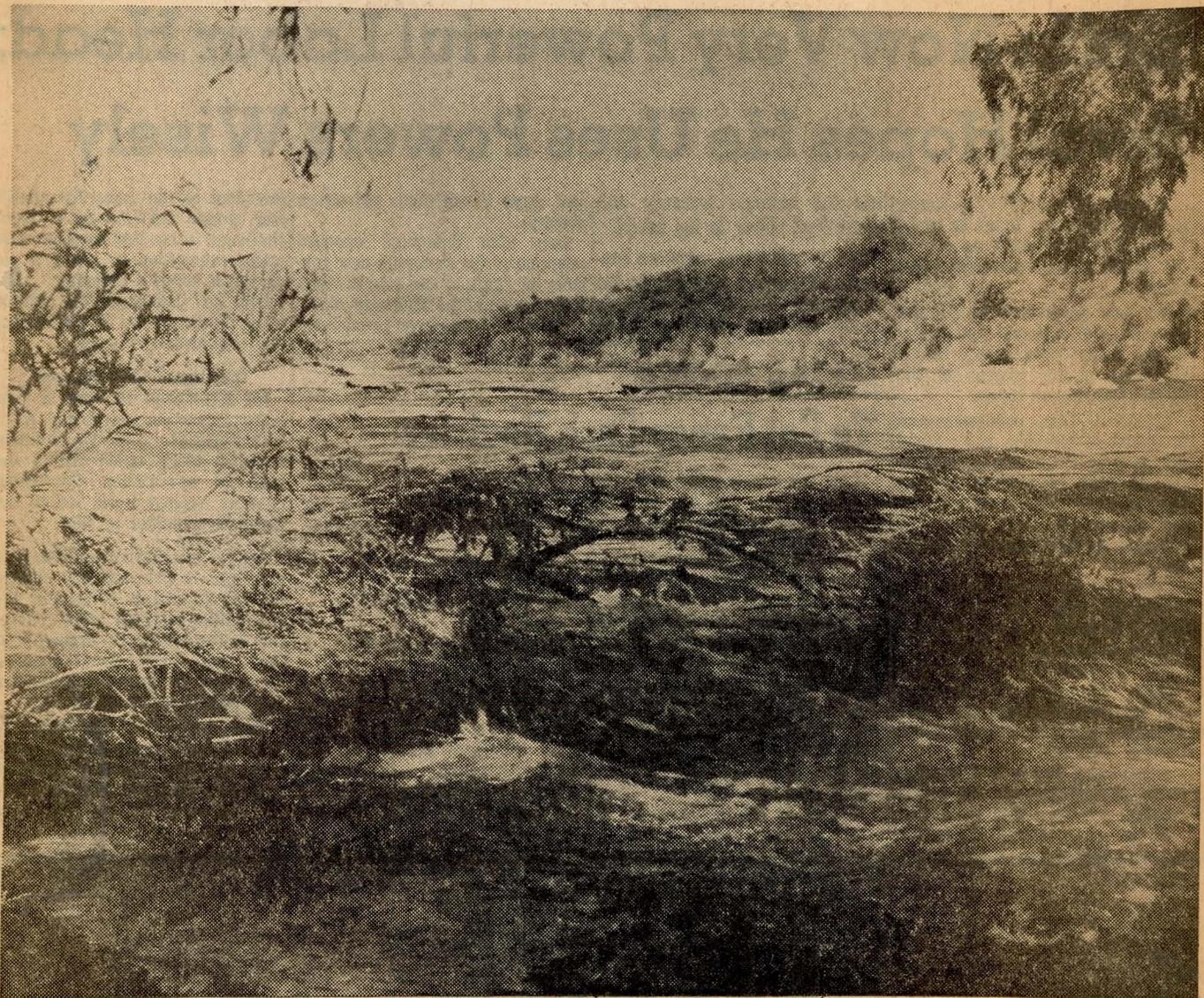
At least three subdivisions now project to the edge of the flood plain and one extends into it.

Alldredge warned that property lying within areas flooded in the past remains endangered unless the wash is channeled to carry a maximum flow.

He said it may be from four to six years before plans can be completed for flood control along Indian Bend.

At least twice in the last 50 years land along Indian Bend has been flooded severely. In 1939 and again in 1943, rains flooded the wash along its route through Scottsdale to the Salt River.

The outlook for further flood danger is contained in a survey to be presented to members of the Maricopa County Flood Control Committee August 7. The report (See FLOODS, page 2)



**DAM SITE** — The desert is green and lush where the Verde and Salt rivers converge northeast of Fort McDowell some 18 miles as the crow flies from Scottsdale. Here — if plans for the Central Arizona Project are completed — will rise a dam that will hold back a twin-pronged lake in canyons of both rivers. Information received from Sen. Carl Hayden by the Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board states that construction of the McDowell Dam may not be far off. Completion of

the dam within the next 10 years was slated at first but now it is possible for work to be authorized sooner than anticipated. Thus Scottsdale may be next door to a major lake within five or six years. Designed primarily for domestic water storage and flood control, Lake McDowell will also constitute a major recreation area. A large portion of the land which will be inundated when the lake is full is on the present Fort McDowell Indian Reservation. (Progress Photo by Ed Nixon)

Scottsdale  
Progress  
7-11-61

## Engineer Fears Dam Breakings Will Kill Many

NEW YORK (UPI) — "In the next decade it is probable that several hundred people will be killed in the United States as a result of dam failures," said James L. Sherard, an engineer who specializes in their foundations.

"It could happen in half a dozen places tomorrow."

Sherard wants a law—49 state laws, to be precise — to protect the uncounted hundreds of thousands of persons who live and work downstream of thousands of potentially dangerous dams.

Only California, he said, has and effectively enforces police powers to make regular inspections and condemn water-holding structures at a sign of danger. It was a dearly bought law, enacted after an estimated 450 persons were killed in the 1928 collapse of the St. Francis Dam, north of Los Angeles.

The huge federal dams throughout the country are also as safe as engineering know-how can assure. "They have constant attention, people wandering all over them," Sherard said.

But higher and more radically designed dams are being built daily by private persons for private purposes sometimes without adequate supervision of the original design and, more frequently and more importantly, without any provision for inspection, Sherard said.

In the last three years, more than 400 persons have died in dam failures in France, Spain and Brazil. Residents below Crystal Lake Dam at Middletown, Conn., escaped with their lives when it gave way a few months ago, but six families lost their homes.

Competence of the original designer and builder of a dam is no proof against disaster, Sherard said. A dam structure must be watched throughout its life for signs of weakening, unusual stresses and earth movements. And it takes an expert to know them.

Sherard estimated there are perhaps 1,000 large dams in the country today without that expert surveillance.

Scottsdale Progress  
7-12-61

## Survey Of Flood Control In Wash To Be Presented

The first comprehensive survey of flood control in Indian Bend Wash that winds through Scottsdale and portions of Paradise Valley will be presented at a meeting of U.S. Army District Engineers and Maricopa County officials August 7.

The meeting will include members of the county flood control advisory committee of which Scottsdale city councilman Schrader is a member.

An early day resident of Scottsdale wrote in the 1900's to relatives in the east that terrible floods resulted when the Indian Bend channel was swollen with rains.

Earthen dams built by early settlers to back up rain water for use as irrigation, were crumbled and water flooded over the desert.

Since Scottsdale began its record growth some five years ago, subdivisions have encroached even into the basin of the wash in some places.

Elsewhere, from the bend in the canal at Indian Bend Road to the Salt River, the wash cuts a sand-strewn gash through the heart of

the community between Miller and Hayden Roads.

Army engineers will present plans for channelizing the wash and providing an escape way for drainage from the McDowell Mountains. Efforts will be made to protect lands along Indian Bend and eliminating danger to areas already developed.

Mesa Tribune, 7-13-61

## Army Engineers Set Flood Study

PHOENIX (UPI) — Army engineers plan flood-plain studies of much of Maricopa County, Gov. Paul Fannin said today.

The studies would be used to aid state and local agencies plan and regulate use of areas subject to inundation.



Gazette Staff Photo

Conferring on Maricopa County flood control plans are (from left) Col. William T. Bradley, U.S. Army district engineer in Los Angeles; Jack Williams, chairman of Gov. Paul Fannin's special water resources committee; Robert C. Cron Jr., manager and chief engineer of the Maricopa County flood control unit, and Governor Fannin.

## Study Slated Of State's Potential Flood Areas

Areas of potential flood damage in Arizona are scheduled for study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under terms of a 1960 congressional act.

Among locations to be considered for study are the New River area, Indian Bend Wash, Santa Rosa Wash in Pinal County, and the Winslow area.

Preliminary studies have just been completed of the Pinal Wash near Globe. Authority has been granted for necessary construction in the Alamo Reservoir on the Bill Williams River north of Wenden and in the Tucson area near Davis-Monthan Air Force Base.

**THIS WAS** explained yesterday afternoon by Col. William T. Bradley, U.S. Army district engineer in Los Angeles, at a meeting in Gov. Fannin's office.

Col. Bradley said the Corps of Engineers will make studies and provide necessary data to the state, municipalities, counties, or flood control districts. It will then be up to these bodies to formulate their own flood zoning or other regulations for areas in potential danger zones.

ent at the meeting, representing the state and Maricopa County.

**GOV. FANNIN** said he would name someone at a later date to serve as the official coordinator between the state and the Corps of Engineers.

Robert E. Cron Jr., manager and chief engineer of the Maricopa County flood control unit, said that a prolonged storm could

cause a 10,000 to 12,000 cubic-foot-per-second flow of floodwaters through an area between Hayden and Miller roads in Scottsdale.

This area is now mostly open and studies by the Corps of Engineers would serve as guide posts for local government in zoning the area for safety to the public.

# Watershed Specialists Make Survey Of Sites For Multi-Million Dollar Flood Protection Projects

A team of watershed planning specialists are at work on an estimated year of fact-finding surveys of the sites of three new multi-million dollar flood protection projects in eastern Maricopa and western Pinal counties.

Authorization of funds to provide for surveys of the projects was approved by the Soil Conservation Service early in March of this year. Sponsoring organizations had filed applications for assistance under the Small Watershed Act with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in July, 1960.

In event the projects meet cost-sharing and cost-benefit requirements under the Act, the projects would require an estimated five years to complete after allocation of funds.

The crew, fielded by SCS, is gathering technical data needed in preparation of final work plans for construction of flood detention dams and channel works needed to protect some 50,000 residents of the Apache Junction, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, and a stretch of businesses and housing along the Apache Trail.

The trio of projects known as Buckhorn-Mesa, Apache Junction-Gilbert and Williams-

Chandler, would also provide protection for 500 farms with a total area of 118,000 acres in irrigated citrus, cotton, and specialized crops; consolidated canals of the Salt River irrigation system, and around 19 miles of canals operated by the Roosevelt Water Conservation District.

U. S. Highways 60, 70, 89, and 80, — main east-west route — a large network of county roads, Williams Air Force Base and the General Motors Proving Grounds are included in the proposed flood program.

The flood-plain area embraced by the projects has long been endangered by periodic floods fed by runoff in a half-million acre area of the Usury and Superstition Mountains. Flooding in 1954 caused more than \$2 million damage to farmlands, businesses, homes, roads and utilities within most of the same area included in present flood plans. County flood officials estimate that business and housing has shown a heavy increase in this area the last seven years.

Commenting on the proposed new flood projects, Hugh Nichols, member of the Citizens' Flood Control Advisory Board and newly-appointed chairman of the Watershed Steering Committee for the projects, described them as a progressive new step in a program to work out the county's flood problems.

He said, "The large flood area proposed for protection under the projects is one of the fastest growing areas in the West. The area is one of several segments of the county flood program that we have under survey.

"In addition to the new flood project activity, three Phoenix private engineering firms, Johannessen and Girard, Yost and Gardner, and Benham En-

gineering Company, Inc., are conducting county-wide surveys of flood problems and needs, which are aimed at further accelerating the District's flood plans," Nichols said.

Nichols described the part engineering firms are playing in flood control, plus the assistance of Federal agencies as a good example of the kind of teamwork that is helping get tough flood jobs done.

"Arizona law", he explained, "requires flood control districts to survey county flood problems. Our Flood Control District prepared standard specifications and procedures

for the County, then engaged engineering firms to make the studies."

"Agencies with flood control functions, such as the U.S. Weather Bureau, U. S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and Soil Conservation Service, are contributing in a very large way to solving flood problems and those of many areas of the country.

"In Maricopa County, Federal agencies, charged with flood control responsibilities, are working closely with the county and the engineering firms it has engaged to do flood surveys and studies. We think our program has been greatly bene-

fit through a close interchange of ideas and technical information between engineering firms and Federal agencies." Nichols listed the projects their co-sponsors and engineers as follows:  
The Junction-Gilbert Project — Sponsors: Flood Con-

trol District of Maricopa County, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa and Southside Soil Conservation Districts; — Endorsers: Town of Gilbert, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Salt River Valley Water Users' Association;

Williams-Chandler Project — Sponsors: Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Queen Creek and Southside Soil Conservation Districts; — Endorsers: City of Chandler, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

Buckhorn-Mesa Project, — Sponsors: Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa, Tempe, and Mesa Soil Conservation Districts; — Endorsers: City of Mesa, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, and Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

7



MR. AND MRS. FRANK LEWIS were taking a spin around the countryside when swoosh — they were stopped cold in their tracks by a fast running wash. Which proves again, the desert can be a killer one hour with the unmerciful sun and the next with flooding waters.

# APACHE SENTINEL

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e 3 — Number 4

Friday July 7, 1961 APACHE JUNCTION, ARIZONA

## Flood Control Plans Include Superstition-Usery Watershed

Definite plans for protecting the east side of Apache Junction from flooding are being made, according to Lucien Hill of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District has petitioned the Department of Agriculture for assistance under the Small Watershed Act, and doubts had been expressed in some quarters that sufficient thought would be given to the threat of floods from the Superstition and Usery Mountains watershed.

Basis for this concern was partly on having the project under the sponsorship of the Maricopa County Flood Control District and partly that surveys would be based on 1954 flood damage, which would ignore building developments of the past seven years.

Hill pointed out that the Pinal County board of supervisors is co-sponsoring the Apache Junction-Gilbert project as a mutual effort, and that most of the construction work would be done in western Pinal County although eastern Maricopa County would also benefit greatly.

Hill added that the final decisions for construction sites would be based on whether the cost-benefit ratio would equal the amount spent for the dams and whether cost-sharing requirements would be met.

Definite areas under consideration for damsites by survey parties, he added, include Weeks Wash and the area above Apache Junction on the slopes of the Superstition-Usery Mountains.

Survey parties are at work throughout the watershed area, including aerial photographers, geologists and topographic cartographers, according to Hill. In a year's time they will have compiled sufficient data to make a report to the people of the area and present their plans for a vote of approval.

Since the planning cannot be done until the facts are gathered, Hill explained, very little def-

inite information can be provided at this time. As soon as it is available, he added, announcements will be made by Bill Haus, local attorney, who has been named the chamber of commerce liaison man with county and federal officials. Once the plans are approved and funds are allocated, the \$5 million project will probably require five years to complete.

Public Law 566, more commonly known as the Small Watershed Act, has been established to aid any group of responsible citizens which is interested in protecting itself from flood damage.

Stipulations of the law include such qualifications as limiting the amount spent for flood control to a ratio of the value of the property benefited; limiting the size of a project to 250,000 acres of drainage, and requiring sponsors to accept the responsibility of maintaining the flood control structures after they are built.

Limiting the size of the drainage area resulted in three different projects instituted by the flood control district: the Apache Junction-Gilbert project, the Williams-Chandler project, and the Buckhorn-Mesa project. All three are co-sponsored by the Maricopa County Flood Control District and the Pinal County Supervisors as well as soil conservation districts in each area.

Holding the sponsoring group responsible for maintenance once the dams are built, Hill explained, seemed to be the reason for Washington's refusal to accept the application of the Superstition-Usery Watershed group, since only a group backed by tax money could logically maintain such structures. Hill explained that he had no direct knowledge of official communication with the group but had gathered this impression from reports coming to his office from Washington.

The trio of projects is expected to protect some 50,000 residents of the area and 500 farms covering 118,000 acres as well as utilities, canals, highway, Williams Air Force Base and the General Motors Proving Grounds.

The 1954 flood caused more than \$2 million damage in the area, and county flood officials agree that business and housing have shown a heavy increase in the area in the past seven years.

According to Hugh Nichols of Gilbert, newly appointed chairman of the Watershed Steering Committee, three Phoenix private engineering firms are conducting county-wide surveys of flood problems and needs in an effort to accelerate the district's flood plans. The firms are Johannesen and Girard, Yost and Gardner and Benham Engineering.

# The Gilbert Enterprise

FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT  
COUNTY  
17th E. Ave.  
PHOENIX

as Second Class Matter at the Post Office in Gilbert, Arizona, Under the Act of Congress, March 3rd, 1879

Thursday July 6, 1961

Gilbert, Arizona

The Friendly Frontier Town

## Watershed Specialists Survey Three Flood Control Projects

A team of watershed planning specialists are at work on an estimated year of fact-finding surveys of the sites of three new multi-million dollar flood protection projects in eastern Maricopa and western Pinal counties.

Authorization of funds to provide for surveys of the projects was approved by the Soil Conservation Service early in March of this year. Sponsoring organizations had filed applications for assistance under the Small Watershed Act with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in July, 1960.

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He said, "The large flood plain area proposed for protection under the projects is one of the fastest growing areas in the West. The area is one of several segments of the county flood program that we have under survey.

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of Federal agencies as a good example of the kind of teamwork that is helping get tough flood jobs done.

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"Agencies with flood control functions, such as the U. S. Weather Bureau, U. S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and Soil Conservation Service, are contributing in a very large way to solving flood problems and those of many areas of the country.

"In Maricopa County, Federal agencies, charged with flood control responsibilities, are working closely with the county and the engineering firms it has engaged to do flood surveys and studies. We think our program has been greatly benefited through a close interchange of ideas and technical data between engineering firms and Federal agencies."

Nichols listed the projects and their co-sponsors and endorsers as follows:

Apache Junction Gilbert project—co-sponsors: Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa and Southside Soil Conservation Districts; Endorsers: Town of Gilbert, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

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Buckhorn-Mesa Project—Co-sponsors: Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa, Tempe, and Mesa Soil Conservation Districts; Endorsers: City of Mesa, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, and Salt River Valley Water Users' Association.

## Park Golf Bid Faces Rejection

A BID by a Scottsdale golf pro to lease the unfinished golf course at Estrella Mountain Regional Park from the county is expected to be turned down by the county Board of Supervisors today.

The county attorney said in an opinion that the bid by Gene D. Timmons, the pro, should be rejected because it failed to meet bid specifications.

Part of the proposed lease called for the lessee to spend at least \$100,000 to develop the course and build a clubhouse, shop and other facilities.

Timmons' bid was contingent upon the county dropping requirements that he post \$150,000 in bonds assuring the completion of the work on the golf course.

The county attorney said "the bid must be rejected by the Board of Supervisors as not meeting the requirements of the advertised notice calling for bids."

In other action today the supervisors are expected to approve two agreements the county flood control district and other flood fighting agencies.

**ONE IS WITH** the U. S. Department of Agriculture for assistance in planning and carrying out flood control projects in Centennial Wash Valley.

Robert E. Cron Jr., county flood control engineer, said under the agreement the soil conservation service, a branch of the Agriculture Department, would plan, design and construct flood control projects here.

Areas in the agreement will be Eagle Tail Mountain, Harquahala Valley and Tonopah watersheds.

Cron said if the soil conservation service found the projects were needed it would provide funds to build dams and other facilities.

The county would have to acquire rights-of-way, relocate utilities and roads and maintain the projects after completion.

Cron said the federal government can establish such projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act in areas of less than 250,000 acres and it can build individual flood-fighting structures if the cost is under \$5 million.

**THE THREE** projects are designed to protect more than 50,000 acres of cultivated land and to make the area safe for subdivisions, Cron said.

Similar projects in Maricopa County have been undertaken by the federal government, he said.

The second agreement is with the Flood Control Geographical Survey for "a cooperative stream gauging and precipitation data collection program."

"There is a great shortage of information concerning rainfall and the resulting stream flows in many parts of the county," Cron said.

"This information is essential for flood control projects."

This will be the second year the county has made the agreement with the geographical survey. The county's share of the cost is \$16,000.

*Arizona Republic*  
*July 30, 1961*

# Flood Plan: Pump Water Into Earth

By ROBERT J. EARLY

WELLS which will be used to pump water into the earth instead of out of it may be dug in some parts of the county within the next few years to combat the growing flood menace here, it was disclosed yesterday.

Robert E. Cron Jr., county flood control engineer, said the county is studying the feasibility of developing these wells in an 150-square-mile area surrounding Tempe, Mesa, Gilbert, and Chandler.

THE STUDY is included in a three-part survey of the county aimed at revealing ways in which Maricopa County can fortify against rampaging flood damage.

The danger of devastating losses due to floods has increased measurably in the last 10 years because of the tremendous building boom in the county, Cron asserted.

In developed areas, rain waters remain above the ground because there is little chance for absorption into the earth, Cron said.

In addition, as construction spreads, more targets are available for swirling flood waters to strike, he said.

CRON SAID Sol Reznick, a hydrology professor at the University of Arizona, is working with Benham Engineering Company Inc. to determine whether the wells would solve flood control problems in the southeastern section of the county.

Another possibility under consideration for that section is the construction of levees by means of which flood waters could be diverted, Cron said.

These waters would then drain into the earth providing limited irrigation in the area, he said.

The flood peril in the southeast section comes mainly from the

(Continued on Page 2B, Col. 1)

## More About

# Flood

(Continued From Page 1B)

Usery and Superstition mountains. Water runs down these mountains and fans out over the level tracts below.

"ALTHOUGH most of the water comes from Pinal County," Cron said, "about 90 per cent of the damage is caused in Maricopa County."

Channels dug to divert the water to the Gila River, a third possibility to control flooding in the area, may be impractical because of the distance a channel would have to cover, he said.

The second part of the survey covers the northeastern portion of the county from the Salt River channel to the northern county border.

In this section flood sources like the Indian Bend wash threaten the metropolitan Phoenix area.

Cron also said the Cave Creek dam and reservoir do not control flooding adequately from Cave Creek.

SEVERE flooding from Cave Creek poured 2 feet of water around the state capitol in 1921 and again in 1941, Cron related.

The third portion of the survey is concerned with the western section of the county where Wickenburg and Buckeye are threatened by flooding from the White Tank Mountains, the Hassayampa River basin and other flood sources, he said.

Cron said application has been made to federal agencies to finance much of the flood fighting construction work in the western section of the county.

The survey, which was begun last December, should be completed by the end of the year, he said.

When the information is collected officials will determine whether flood control measures will cost less than the damage caused by floods.

If the control measures will save the county residents money, he said, the projects will be recommended to the supervisors for construction.

The flood control district is financed by a 5-cent county-wide property tax levy which is in excess of the county tax rate.

*Scottsdale Progress*  
*8-5-61*

# Indian Bend Flood Danger Report Slated

The army engineers' report on flood danger to Scottsdale from Indian Bend Wash will be presented to county supervisors at 2:30 p.m. Monday.

Robert E. Cron Jr., county flood control director, said he didn't have a copy of the report and had seen one only briefly.

Earlier, William S. Aldredge, the army's area engineer, told the Daily Progress that local areas flooded in the past remain endangered unless the wash is channeled to carry maximum flow.

The wash runs through Scottsdale's near-eastside. It drains a large part of Paradise Valley.

# Flood Danger Talks Slated

The danger to Scottsdale from flooding in Indian Bend Wash was slated to be presented to county supervisors this afternoon by U.S. Army Engineers.

The engineers have made a study of the wash that runs through the city's near-eastside and its drainage of much of Paradise Valley to the north.

Since the whole county has been declared a flood control district, supervisors have jurisdiction of such programs.

*Scottsdale Progress*  
*Aug 7, 1961*

## Flood Menace Here Could Be Curbed

### But Levee Plan Meets Opposition

BY KATY WORTH

A plan to divert flood runoff into the Salt River east of the Beeline Highway instead of down Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale was presented by army engineers yesterday.

It would permit use for most purposes of a belt of some 2,000 acres through the heart of Scottsdale, worth millions of dollars and now unused because of the threat of flooding.

But the Indians on the Fort McDowell Reservation to the east of Scottsdale already have taken a stand against the proposal.

The project calls for an earth-fill levee 16 feet high, north of Indian Bend Road from Mummy Mountain to the Evergreen Wasteway northeast of Mesa.

This would create a 2,200-foot-wide floodway to collect desert and mountain cloudbursts north of Scottsdale and Paradise Valley and carry them east to the Salt River.

It would start on the north slope of Mummy Mountain and curve 11 miles around the base of the hills and southeast across a corner of the reservation to an outlet of the wasteway.

Then the only runoff down Indian Bend Wash would be from rain falling south of the levee, and this could be handled in a moderate drainage channel.

Col. W. T. Bradley of Los Angeles, district engineer, presented the plan to Valley city officials, county supervisors, members of the county flood control district, and others.

He estimates the cost at \$4,600,000, of which the federal government would pay \$2,400,000. The rest would be made up by the county flood control district.

But he said the only alternate proposal, not recommended by the engineers, is for a channel 850 feet wide down Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale to the Salt River.

This proposal would cost \$10,200,000, of which local financing would be required for \$8,400,000, Col. Bradley said.

It would require construction of seven highway bridges over the wide channel and condemnation of a number of homes now encroaching into the channel, he added.

Col. Bradley also explained: At the point where the east-west floodway crossed the Arizona Canal a gate could be installed to permit release of flood water into the canal to the limits of its capacity.

A channel could be dredged in a natural gully to carry the flow beneath a bridge at the Beeline Highway.

Except in times of flood, the floodway north of the levee would be dry and could be leased at most times for farming or grazing.

Road ramps over the levee and floodway would be required at crossings of Invergordon, Scottsdale, Pima and Indian Bend roads, and possibly at a point a mile south of Indian Bend Road.

No overload would be created in the proposed Salt River channel by the floodway, and a "moderate drainage channel" could accommodate any water in Indian Bend Wash.

Burgess Burke, chairman of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa

Tribal Council, said the council would not approve granting right-of-way across the reservation for the floodway.

He said Indian land involved is slated for development and is not endangered by flood water now.

Opposition by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs also is anticipated.

Col. Bradley said benefits of the levee plan of flood protection would amount to \$2.80 for each \$1 spent.

He said it would prevent a repetition of the 1943 flood that today would cause an estimated \$600,000 worth of damage in the Greater Scottsdale area.

Maintenance and operation would cost \$10,000 a year, he said, and interest and amortization would cost about \$200,000 annually until initial cost of the project is paid.

Col. Robert Cron, county flood control engineer, said that if the proposal is accepted it would be included in a county-wide flood control bond issue election, probably next February.

He said officials and others wishing to record their opinions of the plan submit them to the district office at 4701 E. Washington in Phoenix by Aug. 16.

Such opinions would be included in the district engineer's report to the San Francisco division, which must review the plans before they go to Washington for final approval.

# Council Delays OK On Flood Control Plan

Endorsement of a local flood control plan for Indian Bend Wash was postponed by the Scottsdale city council last night.

The recommended plan for an 11-mile earthen levee and 2,400 foot wide floodway across the top of the wash in upper Paradise Valley was explained by City Manager Bob McNutt and Councilman Bill Schrader.

The alternative and more costly plan of creating an 850 foot wide channel down the wash through Scottsdale was also outlined.

Council members asked for a week's time to study the proposals before endorsing either plan. Major share of the cost would be paid by the federal government and Maricopa County.

*Scottsdale Progress*  
8-9-61



## Corps Would Create Lake, Destroy Doves

Proposed activities of the Army Corps of Engineers in Arizona could produce a 500-acre lake in an arid area of the state, and give us a large new wildlife area. These are beneficial developments and just about everybody will be happy if and when they materialize.

This same Corps of Engineers, however, also has a plan for clearing the Salt and Gila river beds and cutting a new channel from Phoenix to Gillespie Dam. In the extent to which this clearing and channelization is planned, it represents a disaster to the finest dove-nesting area in the United States.

**THESE PROPOSALS** were discussed at length at a three-way conference in the Los Angeles office of the Corps last week. Robert J. Smith, director of the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and O. N. Arrington, head of the department's lands division, and two officials from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's regional office in Albuquerque participated in the palaver.

The new lake is to be backed up by a dam at Alamo Crossing on Bill Williams River. That's a short distance southwest of the junction of Santa Maria and Big Sandy rivers where the Bill Williams forms. It's some 15 miles south of Signal as the crow flies, and approximately midway between Wenden on Highway 60-70 and Wikieup on Highway 93.

Although it's a flood-control project, the Corps plans to construct the dam in such a way—with gates which can be closed—that a lake of 500 surface acres will be impounded and made available for recreational and wildlife use. It would provide fish and waterfowl habitat, with additional fish and wildlife benefits accruing in the delta above the lake. Control of the flow of water from the lake would assure a dependable stream from the dam to Lake Havasu.

**THE WILDLIFE** area would be established in the vicinity of the Painted Rock flood-control dam near Gila Bend. The department already has 400 acres immediately below the dam leased from the Corps of Engineers. This includes the 200-acre lake created by the excavation for material for the earth-fill dam, and the area is being developed for recreation and fishing.

When the flood-control project was set up, however, a total of 20,000 acres of federal land was withdrawn in the Painted Rock area. The game department has asked Bureau of Land Management to transfer this big segment of desert landscape to it for development into a wildlife management unit.

Under terms of an agreement negotiated at last week's meeting the department could lease

some 3,000 acres of this land to a farmer or farmers on a share-crop basis. The farmer would be permitted to plant only nonsubsidized crops, would be required to leave a portion for game and birds, to plant wildlife cover, and to build specified ponds for wildlife use.

**THE RIVER-CLEARING** project, intended to control floods and conserve water, would clear all brushy growth from a 2,000-foot strip along the Salt and Gila rivers. This swath would be cut right through the best dove-nesting area in this country. It would destroy at least half of the habitat which, without question, produces the finest whitewing and mourning dove shooting in America, and would greatly depreciate a \$250,000 investment the department has made in wildlife management operations at Arlington and Robbins Butte on the Gila River.

Smith and Arrington, naturally, object to this proposal. They are sure to be backed up by the state game and fish commission. The Corps of Engineers also can expect vigorous and vociferous opposition from thousands of Arizona sportsmen. They will be augmented by hundreds of hunters from many other states who come here every September to enjoy the fabulous wing-shooting sport.

★ ★ ★

**THE WILDERNESS** Bill may finally get out on the floor of the Senate for discussion any day now. It may already have been discussed, but if so it has not been reported by the news services. I received a notice yesterday from National Wildlife Federation that it likely would be scheduled for consideration between major issues and appropriations bills. The measure—S. 174—would provide for the preservation in their natural state of comparatively small areas of federal lands, largely forests and scenic sections.

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reported the bill out with a do-pass recommendation on July 27. The bill as it now stands is far from what conservationists and other foresighted citizens had hoped for, but it is better than nothing. It is difficult to understand how any senator with a desire to act for the greatest good for the greatest number of people could vote against this bill, but the commercial interests—mining, grazing, oil, lumber—are powerful and rich.

They will be especially active now, working through their senator friends to further cripple and delay the legislation with amendments. So all who agree with the committee's majority report that "it is clearly in the greatest public good to establish a wilderness preservation system" had better write or wire our senators immediately.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR *Phoenix Gazette*

*Aug 25 1961*

## Flood Damage Vs. Dove Damage Is The Question

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Dick Lee's outstanding sports column in The Gazette on August 15 brings into focus a fundamental issue between flood control needs and the natural desire of sportsmen not to destroy white wing dove habitat in the Gila River. The issue, however, needs to be properly joined. Fundamentally, it is not a problem to be settled between Arizona sportsmen and the Army Engineers. It is an issue between sportsmen and the people of Maricopa County who will be damaged by flooding. The Army Engineers are negotiating with the Arizona Game and Fish Department because federal land is involved. They are conducting those negotiations on behalf of the people of Maricopa County. Let us not, therefore, make the Army Engineers the targets of brickbats.

IT IS A regrettable fact that a large area of excellent white wing dove habitat must be cleared of salt cedars if we are to have flood control along the Gila River, from its confluence with the Salt downstream to Gillespie Dam. Approximately 9,000 acres of river bed must be cleared of salt cedars in order to permit flood waters to flow unimpeded downstream. In the vicinity of Phoenix, capacity of the Salt River bed is approximately 80,000 cubic feet per second. Downstream, in the choked up portion of the Gila River, capacity is approximately 20,000 cubic feet per second. Unless an opening is cleared through the salt cedars, severe flood damage along the Gila is inevitable.

The Arizona Game and Fish Department serves the sportsmen of Arizona most creditably. Personnel of the department have expressed the viewpoint that the interests of those sportsmen should be placed above the interests of the farmers and other property holders along the Gila River. They have gone so far as to suggest that the Gila be relocated in a new channel. Unfortunately, the cost of digging this new channel would be prohibitive. It would have to be on higher ground than the present channel and water from side tributaries, such as the Hassayampa River, could not flow naturally into it. I know that the Army Engineers in drawing up final plans for the clearing of the river bed would do everything practicable to ameliorate the effects of the necessary clearing.

HOWEVER, the amelioration could only be minor. Some 9,000 acres of salt cedars need to be cleared for floor control purposes. Ten thousand acres of white wing

dove habitat would remain in the river bed. Additional wildlife areas in the Painted Rock Reservoir area can also be made available by the Army Engineers. The Flood Control District of Maricopa County, in its survey of flood control needs, is making every effort to cooperate in the development of recreational areas.

I hope very much that the clearing of salt cedars from the Gila River bed does not become a name-calling political issue. However, if that be inevitable let the issue be properly drawn. It is between those who demand the preservation of every existing acre of white wing dove habitat and the people of Maricopa County whose livelihood is found along the Gila River.

ROBERT E. CRON JR.,

Editor's Note: Mr. Cron was chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District when this letter was written last week. See editorial.

# The Phoenix Gazette

Eugene C. Pulliam, Publisher

*"Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is; There Is Liberty"*

II Corinthians 3: 17

PAGE 6

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1961

## Whitewings And Engineers

Before he resigned the other day to take a job in California, Robert E. Cron Jr., as chief engineer and general manager of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, wrote the letter to the editor which appears in an adjoining column. As one of Maricopa County's earliest advocates of sensible flood control, we hope the local district is not to be so irrevocably aligned with an extremist position.

We cannot accept the statement that the Army Corps of Engineers is negotiating "on behalf of the people of Maricopa County" with state officials who, presumably, must then be negotiating against the people. Nor do we believe it is either wise or correct to picture the controversy as one of "sportsmen" against "people." We find it hard to believe, and have been able to find no instance in which any state officials have ever "expressed the viewpoint that the interests of those sportsmen should be placed above the interests of farmers and other property holders along the Gila River."

Nor is it fair to leave the impression that the state agency is sternly opposing any flood control along the Gila River west of where it is joined by the Salt at a point south of Tolleson. The Arizona Game and Fish Department has, in fact, cooperated considerably with the Army Engineers in flood control work, both here and elsewhere in the state.

The question on the Gila in the Buckeye area is not the open-and-shut one Cron makes it seem. The Army Engineers have based their computations on the possibility at some future time of a flood far greater than any in Arizona's recorded history, spread over more territory and timed to catch all existing reservoirs full and over-

flowing. Furthermore their plans do not recognize at all planned additional water catchments on the Gila and Salt rivers.

Under some circumstances this would be wise procedure—but not under the actual circumstances in this case. For what the Army Engineers propose is to destroy a revenue-producing economic factor in Maricopa County—the world-famous whitewing season—in order to prevent a possible economic loss at some future date which would not total nearly as much as the value which would be destroyed (assuming cumulative revenue from hunting as against one-time damage from a minor flood).

We say "minor flood" because it is possible to channelize the Gila for flood control in the Buckeye area and save most of the whitewing (and waterfowl) habitat there, as well. The whole question is whether it is necessary to clear a channel almost a mile wide of all growth. We think it is not. Many competent engineers think a narrower channel would serve. At least it would take the big pressure off in even the granddaddy of a flood the Army Engineers envision, and still leave Arizona's historic, major whitewing breeding grounds in business.

In Texas right now, the state is buying back land at \$300 an acre in a desperate effort to restore a whitewing area that never was as good as Arizona's.

Considering that the Army Engineers propose to spend several millions of dollars in tax money and create an annual obligation for maintenance to be met directly by the people of Maricopa County, we suggest that reasonable objections to grandiose projects are worth listening to.

# Udall Decrees 5-Point Conservation Policy

By BEN AVERY

INTERIOR Secretary Stewart L. Udall yesterday laid down a five-point water conservation policy to guide the administration of the public lands under his department.

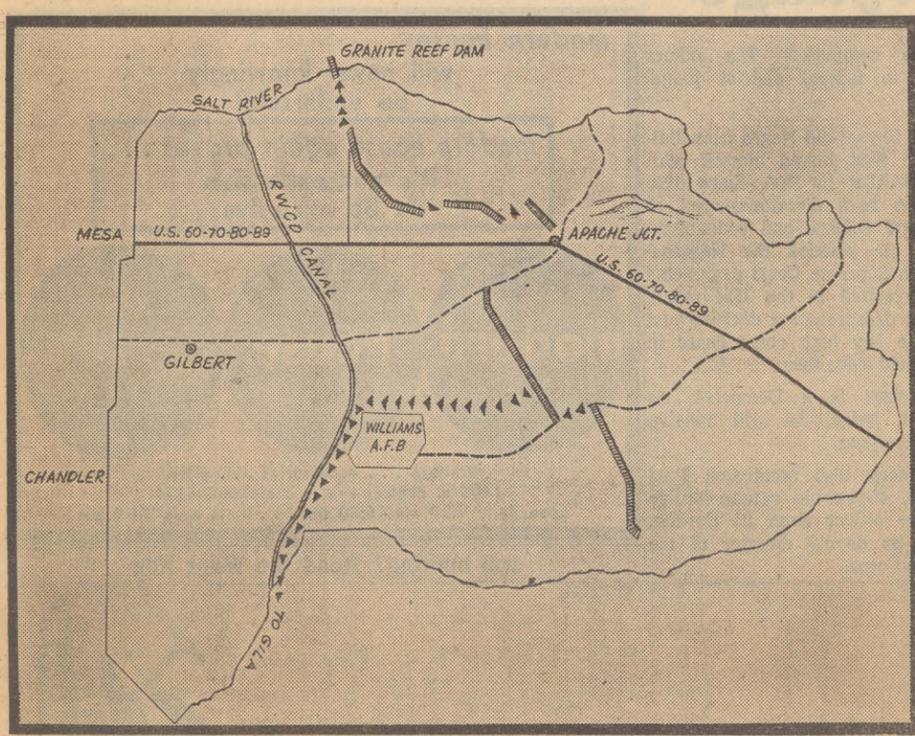
The new policy is based on protection of the existing user under the Desert Land Act of 1877, and amounts to upholding the doctrine of "first in time, first in right" or prior appropriation, which always has been the law of Arizona governing surface water.

Simultaneously, Udall rejected some 300 applications for 160-acre homesteads in the Rainbow Valley-Waterman Wash area, and elsewhere in water-short Arizona. Rainbow Valley is about 30 miles west of Phoenix, south of the Gila River.

In rejecting the applications, Udall pointed out that there already was a serious overdraft on groundwater in the area. He said that he was acting to protect the farmers who already were in business.

The desert homestead entries first were held up by the Interior Department nearly 10 years ago at the request of former Gov. Howard Pyle, who recognized the fallacy of continued depletion of Arizona's underground water supply, and tried unsuccessfully to strengthen the state's groundwater laws.

Secretary Udall's new policy (Continued on Page 10-A, Col. 1)



**PROTECTIVE DIKES**—Map shows how dikes would retard, hold and release floodwaters more slowly so they could be carried off by the existing floodway just east of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, and diverted into Salt River to protect the highly developed area along Highways 60-70-80-89, plus Williams Field, Gilbert, Mesa and Chandler. Design of dikes and channels is in tentative stage.

## More About

# Udall Decrees Conservation Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

announcement set forth these five points:

1. Wise conservation of water resources of the arid and semi-arid lands of the United States must now be the paramount objective of resource management.
2. In many areas of the West, existing water supplies are being used to capacity. In some places water is being "mined" from underground reserves far beyond annual replenishment. In the long run, disregard for the conservation of this vital national resource can only jeopardize existing water users and limit future growth.
3. The Department of the Interior recognizes the important impact which its land management programs have on the nation's water resources. Such recognition in no way infringes on the obligation of respective states and the citizens themselves to manage and conserve water resources.
4. In all its programs, the Department of the Interior will adopt policies which encourage the management of water as a renewable natural resource.
5. **HENCEFORTH**, wherever possible, the Department of the Interior will conduct its land management activities on federal land in a manner to promote the conservation of water supplies. In its lands disposition programs the department will avoid actions which would endanger the supply of adequate water for existing users, or encourage the unwise dissipation of water reserves.

Udall's water conservation policy for federal lands is in direct contrast to the present Arizona state policy, which resulted several years ago when the state Supreme Court reversed itself, and the legislature refused a plea from then Governor Pyle to adopt a strong groundwater code based on prior appropriation. Influential farmers gained control of the situation through a 24-man committee with the result that this state is one of the few places in the nation that has a policy of "mining" groundwater.

**AS A RESULT**, many of Arizona's groundwater basins are being depleted at rates of four to 40 times natural recharge with the intention of pumping out all of the available water, then getting out.

Secretary Udall's father, former Supreme Court Justice Levi S. Udall, was the author of the Supreme Court's decision upholding



Republic Photo by Ben Avery

**GEOLOGICAL TESTS** — Test holes are dug by backhoe across the flood plain of dozens of washes that drain from the Utery and Superstition mountains to send periodic destruction down on the eastern perimeter of the Salt River Valley. Watching, left to right, are Dick Swenson, soil conservationist of the Chandler district; Don Lawson, assistant geologist, and Bill Mildner, geologist, assigned by the state SCS office to project.

the doctrine of prior appropriation that was reversed on a 3-2 vote in the early 1950s. Former Justice M. T. Phelps and Former Justice R. C. Stanford joined in the opinion. It was reversed when Judge Stanford changed his mind because of the hardship it would invoke on some farmers.

However, in dissenting to the reversal, Udall's father and Judge Phelps held to their view that the heart of the Desert Land Act under which much of the land in Arizona has passed into private ownership, is the law of prior appropriation of water.

Should Secretary Udall's present ruling be taken to the U.S. Supreme Court, that court could declare Arizona's present policy unconstitutional.

# Engineers, Geologists Study Flood Diversion

By BEN AVERY

ENGINEERING and geological investigations have been started on flood protection and control works for the eastern perimeter of Salt River Valley.

Completion of project planning on the involved three watersheds by the Soil Conservation Service is expected within a year.

The investigations cover three separate watersheds which once emptied into Salt River. One is the Buckhorn-Mesa Project, covering the 92,000-acre area north of U.S. Highways 60-70-89 and extending to Usery Pass. The other is the Apache Junction-Gilbert Project, covering the drainages from the Goldfield-Apache Junction area, and the third is the 220,000-acre Williams Field-Chandler Project, which covers other drainages that come down from the Superstition Mountains all the way to Queen Creek.

**TENTATIVE** plans call for a series of retention dikes or dams up to 30 feet high, a total of 18 miles long, that would hold back the flood crests, and release floodwaters more slowly so existing channels can carry them away.

The Buckhorn-Mesa Project would gather the floodwaters before they reach the busy double land highway, and channel them into Salt River just above Granite Reef diversion dam, so they may be utilized for irrigation.

The Roosevelt Water Conservation District, which provides water for the Gilbert-Chandler area, constructed a flood channel to help protect its Eastern Canal, and carries what flood water it can to the south. However, when floods from these washes, and from those in the Williams Field-Chandler Project area and Queen Creek are too great, they spill over the canal onto the farmland in the Gilbert-Chandler areas.

**CONTROL** structures in this area will gather and hold back the peak flows, releasing them over a period of several days. The same procedure will be followed on the Williams Field-Chandler area.

The dams will not retain any water, however, and no fish and wildlife benefits will be considered in the project because of objections to storing any of the waters.

The last damaging flood was in 1954, when an estimated \$2 million worth of damage was done to crops, farmland, roads and

buildings in the area, which included Queen Creek.

The upper portion of Queen Creek since has been controlled by the construction of Whitlow Ranch Dam near Florence Junction.

# Earth Fill Also Aids Irrigation

By WADE CAVANAUGH

**FORT GRANT**—Ingenuity has been pitted against seasonal floodwaters here at the Arizona State Industrial School with a resultant savings of thousands of dollars for Arizona taxpayers.

The ingenuity was supplied by Steve Vukcevic superintendent of the old, yet modern, institution on the south slopes of the towering Graham Mountains, 30 miles south of Saford.

The result is a high, earth-fill dam that will provide water storage for the dry months, will help control raging waters that rush down from the mountains during the rainy seasons and will supply irrigation water for the school's 160-acre farm and cattle operations.

The dam, 200 yards long, 26 feet high and 45 feet thick at the base, was constructed by young volunteer inmates under the supervision of school personnel. For the inmates, it was a golden chance to learn the operation of the heavy construction equipment owned by the institution and used in various projects at the school.

For the state, it meant the savings of at least \$20,000, the estimated cost of such a project if contracted. In addition, Vukcevic reported future savings are assured when the dam will provide a source of gravity-fed irrigation water for the farm.

**AT PRESENT**, electrical powered pumps supply the farm from a deep well which will be used as a reserve supply when the dam is completed.

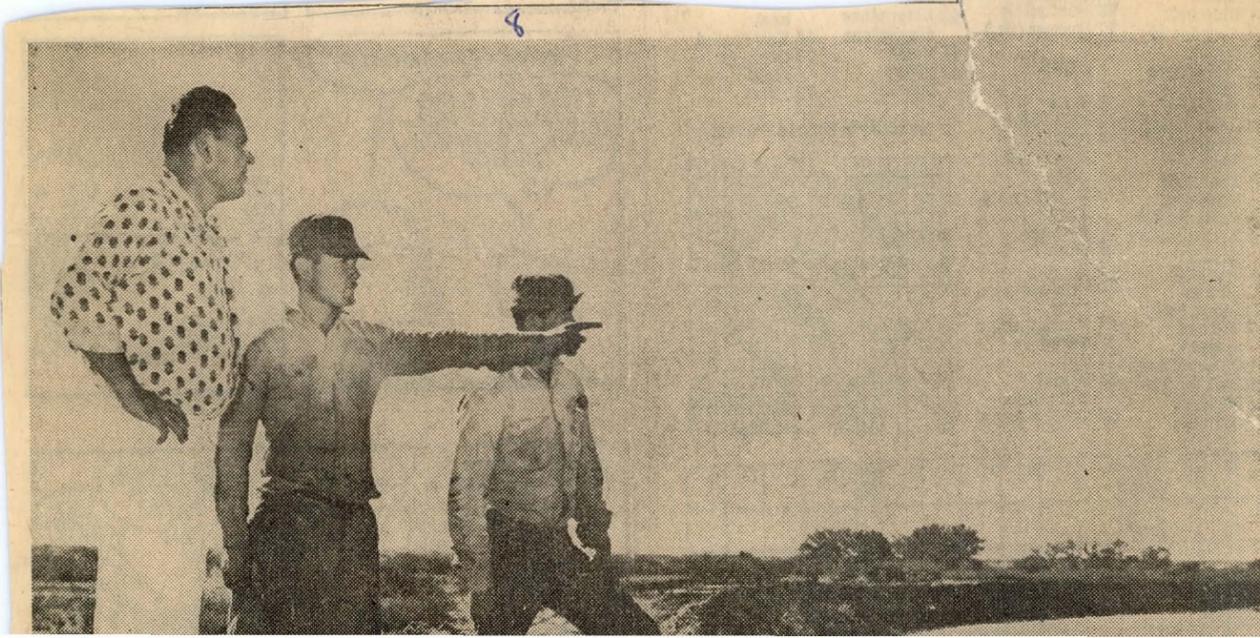
Construction started early this spring after Vukcevic made a study of the area. Dirt not used in the dam itself was trucked to the school and used for the construction of a new football field as well as fill for the buildings at the school, including the state-owned homes of the employees.

The only cost to the state has been the gas and oil needed to run the giant earthmoving equipment. When completed in the next few weeks, the dam will be lined with rock for additional strengthening and will create a lake 14 feet deep at the face, which will cover an estimated 100 acres when filled.

The dam provides all the fresh foods for the 323 inmates and 14-man staff at the institution and will provide the corn, alfalfa and other feed for the school's 185 head of milk and beef cattle.

**WATER** always has been a major problem at the institution and as recently as three years ago it was trucked in 14 miles from Mountain Springs.

The farm itself was started only 2½ years ago after the first deep water well was successful. Previously the main supply was gravity-fed mountain run-off stored in two, million-gallon tanks which invariably ran dry during the hot season.





Republic Photo by Wade Cavanaugh

**Two Youths Who Worked On Dam At Fort Grant Point With Pride**  
Superintendent Steve Vukceвич, Left, Inspects Multiuse Project Near Safford

*Phx Gazette 11-6-61*

## Arizona Gets Flood Study Allocations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army Corps of Engineers has allocated \$52,000 to its division and district engineer offices to begin flood-flow studies in Arizona.

The project allocations:

Phoenix, Ariz. — Indian Bend Wash, \$8,000; Cave Creek, \$15,500; Skunk Creek, \$13,000; New River, \$6,000; Agua Fria River, \$8,000; Wickenburg, Ariz.—Small streams in the area, \$2,000.

Arkansas was admitted to the Confederacy May 18, 1861.

## Flood Control Funds To Be Appropriated

The Superstition-Usery Pass Watershed association appeared a major step closer to beginning its flood control program as Chairman Barney Barnard announced receipt of a letter from Senator Carl Hayden.

Barnard reported that the senator's letter, dated November 20, indicated that federal funds will be spent in the next fiscal year on initial survey and planning work looking towards eventual construction of a series of dams to control the water pouring from Superstition Mountain during the heavy rains.

The letter read in part:

"You will be glad to know that the Administrator, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., has made an additional \$10,000 available for use in Arizona. Mr. Boyle's office assures me that priority will be given to the Usery and Superstition Mountain area for watershed planning."

As chairman of the Senate appropriation committee, Senator Hayden is in a position to work closely with various government agencies as they plan their budgets.

*Apache Sentinel*  
12-1-61

*Scottsdale Progress*  
12-1-61

## Flood Control Plans Coming

A report will be given Dec. 19 in Phoenix on plans for flood control along Indian Bend Wash in the Scottsdale area.

U.S. Army Engineers have completed a plan for a flood control channel along the wash, which drains runoff from Paradise Valley through Scottsdale into the Salt River.

Representatives of the army engineer district from Los Angeles will present the report, according to John C. Lowry, acting chief engineer of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The meeting will be at 2 p.m., Dec. 19, in the hearing room of the county board of supervisors.

*Mesa Tribune*  
12-4-61

## Flood Control Survey OK'd

PHOENIX—The Maricopa County board of supervisors today authorized the first complete survey of the Salt River flood plain for flood control purposes.

Including 20 miles of riverbed, the survey will start at the N. Country Club Dr. crossing in Mesa and go downstream to 59th Ave. on the westside of Phoenix. The survey is expected to cost a maximum of \$35,000.

Purpose of the survey, requested by John C. Lowry, acting chief engineer of the countywide flood control district and a citizens advisory committee, is to develop a detailed topographical map for use in future flood control projects.

About 25,000 acres are in the area to be surveyed. The area is a priority for flood control studies, it was explained, because it is surrounded by the densest population in the state and is the area where the greatest amount of damage would result if there is a major flood.

*Scottsdale Progress*  
11-6-61

## Court Sets Date On Water Suit

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Supreme Court today set Jan. 8 for arguments in Arizona's suit against California over Colorado River water.

Proposals to divide the water have been made by a court-appointed master, Simon H. Rifkind of New York. The high court has formally accepted his report.

The arguments will deal with the criticisms and comments of the states involved. Besides the two main litigants, they include Nevada, Utah and New Mexico.

The United States is also giving its views.

Today's order allotted the time among the litigants. The total is 16 hours.

## Rainfall In Past 10 Months Totals Only 4.90 Inches

With .80 of an inch of rain falling here Monday of this week, the total precipitation from January 1 to and including October 31 amounted to 4.90 inches.

Tuesday morning local residents awoke to see snow on the Bradshaw Mountains to the north — the first time this winter that the white stuff has been noted.

High temperature for October was 97 degrees on the 14th. There were 14 days during the month with temperatures of 90 degrees or more. Lowest temperature was 33 degrees recorded during the nights of the 28th and 29th.

*Wickenburg Sun*  
10-3-61

# May Propose Indian Bend Flood Channel

The manager of the county flood control district today speculated that a concrete lined channel will be proposed for Scottsdale's Indian Bend Wash.

John C. Lowry was commenting on a proposal U.S. Army Engineers will present later this month for control of the Indian Bend flood waters.

Lowry said he has not seen the proposal but expects it will recommend channeling of the wash which knifes through east Scottsdale.

The wash, although normally dry is considered a potentially dangerous flood threat to Scottsdale. It drains runoff from the McDowell and Mummy Mountain areas.

"Ending the Indian Bend flood threat is our No. 1 priority item," said Lowry, who is acting chief engineer and general manager of the flood control district of Maricopa County.

A few subdivisions now extend precariously close to the wash. In 1939 and again in 1943, rains flooded land along the wash on its route through Scottsdale to the Salt River.

An earlier proposal that an 11-mile long levee be built to divert water from Indian Bend Wash was rejected by the tribal council of the Salt River Indian Reservation.

The 16-foot high levee would have been built north of Indian Bend Rd. and would have channeled water eastward across the Indian Reservation into the Salt River.

The levee project would have cost \$4,600,000.

Channeling of Indian Bend Wash was offered as an alternate plan when the levee proposal was made last summer. Cost of the alternate plan was estimated at \$10,200,000.

County and federal funds would be used for either project.

*Scottsdale Progress 12-2-61*

*Gazette - 12-2-62*

# County Funds To Be Sought For Salt River Flood Survey

Maricopa County Board of Supervisors will be asked Monday to approve a flood control district proposal to make a 25,000-acre engineering survey of the Salt River flood plain from Country Club Drive in Mesa to 59th Avenue.

John C. Lowry, acting chief engineer for the district, said he would ask the supervisors for \$35,000 for the study. An engineering firm to do the work will be selected and recommended by him, he said.

**PURPOSE OF THE** survey would be to develop a detailed topographical contour map of the 20-mile long area covering approximately 25,000 acres, Lowry said. The map would be used in planning future flood control and reclamation projects, he added.

A request for a detailed topographical map covering the Salt River from Hayden Road to 35th Avenue was made by the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers. Financed by federal funds, the engineers are making a complex study of the Salt River area preparatory to a channel clearance project.

Lowry said the expanded survey is being recommended because both the Bureau of Reclamation and the Phoenix city engineer have offered to do part of the field work in areas within their jurisdiction.

The bureau would survey the area east of 40th Street, in connection with its study of the McDowell or Maxwell dam proposal, and the city would cover acreage within the city limits.

**LOWRY SAID THE** surveying—involving field work, aerial photographs, and final plotting—would not be put on a bid basis "because it's professional service

like a doctor or lawyer performs. Construction work is put to competitive bidding."

In 1959, an interim city-county flood control agency financed a \$60,000 aerial survey of the Indian Bend Wash area, covering some 4,800 acres between the Salt River and Bell Road along that waterway. Falcon Air Maps and General Electric Computer Depart-

ment were given the contracts for this work.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District was created in the summer of 1959, and taxpayers in the county now are levied 5 cents per \$100 valuation annually to maintain it.

**McDOWELL OR** Maxwell Dam—both names have been proposed by Salt River and reclamation authorities—would be located 3 to 4 river miles above Granite Reef Dam and would be designed to further contain some of the flood waters normal in periods of heavy runoff. If it were constructed, bureau engineers say the proposed flood control channel for the Salt River south of Phoenix could be of much smaller size than would be otherwise necessary.

The plan for a flood control channel along Indian Bend Wash (which empties into the Salt River between Miller and Hayden roads), will be presented in a public hearing at 2 p.m. Dec. 19 at the supervisor's board room, First Avenue and Madison. The plan was prepared by the Los Angeles district of the Corps of Engineers.

*Tempe Daily News 12-28-61*

## Assurance For Tempe Added To Flood Plan

The Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board yesterday recommended the inclusion of the \$8.5 million flood control channel along Indian Bend Wash be included in the over-all county flood control program and at the same time recommended an amendment assuring Tempe residents adequate flood protection will be incorporated into the channel proposal.

Opposed by Tempe city officials on the basis that it would send such a surge of water into the Salt River during flood periods that it could cause the river to flood in the Tempe area, the Indian Bend Wash channel from Indian Bend road to the Salt River was proposed last

week by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The amendment recommended as an assurance to Tempeans would call for the Army Engineers to perfect studies of the Salt River near Tempe and recommend flood control projects which would eliminate the possibility of floods in this area.

Approval of the project by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors is expected within a couple of weeks but the 11-mile long channel probably will not be started for at least three years since U.S. Congressional approval must also be obtained before federal funds are made available for the project.

*Mesa Tribune*  
**Flood Hearing  
Set at Willcox**

**WILLCOX (UPI)**—A flood control public hearing will be held at the Woman's Club here at 1:30 p.m. Jan. 31.

Members of the Los Angeles District of the Army Engineers have planned with city officials for the meeting. To be discussed are past flood damage reports and recommendations for controls.

*12-18-61*

*Apache Sentinel - 1-5-62*

# Survey Area On Flood Damage

A survey team from the Soil conservation District of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will shortly be in the Apache Junction area in an effort to learn what might happen if the area has another large-scale flood like that of 1954.

The men will be asking questions of residents to learn the exact extent of the '54 flood.

Also, they'll be conducting some land surveys.

According to an agriculture department spokesman, the survey is part of a joint program being conducted by the Maricopa County Flood Control District and the SCS of the agriculture dept.

Actually, three separate projects are planned, with the ultimate purpose of preventing flooding of eastern Maricopa county. However, county and federal officials have both indicated that some of the dams would be constructed in Pinal county to do the job effectively.

Purpose of the present survey is to determine what effect the 1954 flood had in Apache Junction, and by projection, what effect a repetition of such a flood would have.

James Mitchell, in charge of the survey, has already met with Byron Akers, a representative of the Superstition-Usery Pass Watershed association, a group that has been developing similar type flood control program for the area.

*Tempe Daily News*

## Meeting Tuesday On Flood Control

*12-18-61*

A flood control project proposed by the U. S. Army Engineer District, Los Angeles, will be presented at a meeting in the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors' hearing room, corner of Madison and First avenue in Phoenix, at 2 p.m. Tuesday.

The proposed project for the Maricopa County Flood Control District is for a flood control channel along Indian Bend Wash which drains runoff from Paradise Valley through Scottsdale into the Salt River here.

*Phoenix Gazette 1-8-62*

# Public Hearing Set On Flood Channel

A public hearing on the inclusion of the Indian Bend Wash flood control channel into the over-all county flood control program has been set for 10 a.m. Jan. 22.

The hearing on the \$8.5 million project was set at a meeting of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors today.

The Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board has recommended that the proposed channel be adopted into the over-all program. The recommendation followed a proposal from the Army Corps of Engineers Dec. 27.

COUNTY Manager Charles Miller read into the original proposal this morning an amendment assuring Tempe residents adequate flood protection. Tempe city

officials had protested the channel on grounds it would send such a surge of water into the Salt River during flood periods that it would cause the river to flood near Tempe.

Miller said the change in channel plans would protect all areas along the 11-mile course.

If approved by all parties, the channel will be built along Indian Bend Wash from Indian Bend Road to the Salt River.

Supervisors today also approved the following:

1. An application filed by Carefree Water Company, Inc., for a public service franchise to operate and maintain a sewage collection and disposal system to serve the residents of lots 1 through 75 in Carefree. A public hearing on the application brought no protests.

2. AN APPLICATION from Vermeersch Water Co. for a public service franchise to serve residents of portions of the Avondale and Goodyear areas. There were no protests.

3. A \$7,040 contract with Aztec Engineering Company, Inc., for preliminary engineering work on the paving of Reams Road from Waddell to Grand. The estimated cost of the 4.4-mile project is \$150,000.

4. A Scottsdale elementary school district recommendation that a \$17,100 contract be given to Johannessen and Girard Consulting Engineers, Inc., for engineering services involved in the air conditioning of six schools in the district. The schools are Loloma, Tavan, Kachina, Ingleside, Tonto and Kiva.

5. AN \$8,800 contract with the some firm for engineering services in the air conditioning of several buildings in the Scottsdale High School District.

6. A call for bids for the constructing of classroom additions and a gymnasium at Paradise Valley High School. The bids will be opened at 2 p.m. Feb. 26.

7. County participation in the Desert Sage Improvement District in the amount of \$21,400.

*will introduce in state*  
*Phoenix Gazette*  
*1-8-62*

# Good Runoff This Spring Forecast

By C. M. McMILLEN  
Gazette Staff Writer

Spring runoff prospects look fairly bright, especially on the Upper Salt and Gila river watersheds, Louis R. Jurwitz of U.S. Weather Bureau said today.

The January-June forecast of runoff on the Salt River above Roosevelt is for 470,000 acre-feet of water, for the Verde River 225,000 acre-feet. (An acre-foot covers one acre one-foot deep.)

Runoff forecast for the Salt is 162 per cent of normal for the period, for the Verde 113 per cent of the 15-year averages.

ON THE Gila River at Solomon the November-June runoff forecast is for 320,000 acre-feet or 254 per cent of the 15-year average.

Runoff already has brightened the outlook on the San Carlos Project, which today had 74,500 acre-feet of stored water behind Coolidge Dam in Lake San Carlos, according to Marvin D. Young, project engineer.

Storage was low on the San Carlos last season because of lack of rain and snow on the watershed.

Storage gains came first in November from rains, and moderate gains have been continuing in December and January.

While the present storage is small compared with the 1,200,000 acre-feet that Coolidge Dam could store, it has changed the outlook in the Florence-Coolidge-Casa Grande area, and grain crops now hold promise.

PRECIPITATION for the July-December period at Maverick on Upper Salt drainage was 23.11 inches, according to the Weather Bureau report.

McNary's moisture for the same period was 18.60 inches, Alpine 18.27, Springerville 13.40 and White River 16.01.

On San Francisco-Gila drainage, Clifton and Eagle Creek each had around 15.5 inches of precipitation for the same period.

The runoff forecast for the San Francisco River, Gila tributary, near Clifton is for 176,000 acre-feet, or 320 per cent of the 15-year average.

Republic 1-9-62

# Indian Bend Flood Curb Hearing Set For Jan. 29

The Maricopa County supervisors yesterday set Jan. 29 as the date for a public hearing to determine whether proposals for a flood control channel along Indian Bend Wash. should be in the county flood control program.

The U.S. Corps of Army Engineers and the county flood control advisory committee have both recommended the \$8.5 million project to stem the danger of flood damage in the Scottsdale area.

The 11-mile concrete lined

channel would run along Indian Bend Wash, which generally parallels Hayden Road, from Indian Bend Road to the Salt River.

Also yesterday, the supervisors granted approval for Kenneth Smithee, county parks director, to negotiate with four communities in western Maricopa County for a co-operative lease arrangement to develop an 18-hole golf course at Estrella Mountain Regional Park.

The action was taken when no private firm bid on the lease to the course. According to the proposed lease, the lessee would have to put \$184,000 into improvements at the course.

Smithee will contact officials from Goodyear, Avondale, Litchfield Park and Buckeye to try to work out a plan for development of the course, officials said.

Mesa Tribune 1-10-62

# County May Avoid Jump

PHOENIX (UPI) — Unexpected revenues collected by Maricopa County could head off any increase in the county's property tax rate next year.

A spokesman in the county comptrollers office said Tuesday the midyear revenue totals indicate the 1963 property tax rate can be decreased if the second part of the fiscal year equals the first.

For the 1960-61 fiscal year, estimates for miscellaneous revenues exceeded the actual intake by \$773,000.

Mesa Tribune 1-10-62

# Flood Control Hearing Slated

PHOENIX (UPI) — Supervisors of Maricopa County will hold a public hearing Jan. 29 on whether a flood control channel to protect Scottsdale should be included in the county flood control program.

The \$8.5 million, 11-mile, concrete-line channel would run along Indian Bend Wash.

Both the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Committee have recommended the project be included in the county program.

Mesa Tribune

# South Canals To Be Empty Next 30 Days

1-13-62

Salt River Project will dry up its entire canal system on the south side of the river for a period of 30 days, beginning today, to permit construction and necessary repair work on a number of canals.

Construction will include new structures and canal-lining designed to conserve water and to simplify water-handling operations. Total cost of the improvements will be approximately \$80,000.

During the dryup, which will end midnight, Feb. 11, the Project will use pumps to fill water orders where such water is available, or where it does not interfere with any construction activity.

In addition to work scheduled by the Project, the county highway department will widen the bridge across the Tempe Canal at West Fourth street.

# Land Rejection Ruling Slated

1-17-62

PHOENIX (UPI) — Falling groundwater levels probably will cause rejections of homestead applications in Rainbow Valley and Waterman Wash areas, according to the Bureau of Land Management.

Fred J. Weiler, BLM director here, said a recent U.S. Geological Survey report shows water levels in the areas "have declined fairly rapidly in response to the withdrawal of groundwater in excess of replenishment."

More than 400 applications for 160 acre homesteads are pending. The area is southwest of Phoenix near Gila Bend.

Weiler said before a homestead can be owned it must be cultivated and a home built, which would mean heavy investments in acquiring water. At one time, there were more than 1,700 applications for homesteads in the area.

The report said water "that accumulated for a long period of time is being progressively depleted."

Weiler said reachable water in Rainbow Valley's central area is 100 feet farther down than it was nine years ago and in the central area of Waterman wash is 80 feet below the 1952 level.

S'dale Progress 1-9-62

# Runoff Outlook Reported Good

PHOENIX (UPI) — Salt River Project runoff prospects appear fairly good, U.S. Weather Bureau man Louis R. Jurwitz said Monday.

The January-June Salt River runoff is expected to reach 470,000 acre-feet. The Verde River runoff is expected to be about 225,000 acre-feet.

The forecasts were based on 15-year total runoff averages of 62 per cent for the Salt River and 13 per cent for the Verde.

The November-June Gila River runoff at Solomon was forecast at 320,000 acre-feet — 154 per cent over the average.

The Weather Bureau reported precipitation for the July-December period at 23.11 inches on Upper Salt drainage; McNary, 18.60 inches; Aline, 18.27; Springerville, 13.40; White River, 16.01; and Gila and Clifton, on San Francisco-Gila drainage, about 15.50 inches.

Storage at the San Carlos Project was reported at 74,500 acre-feet Monday by Project Engineer Marvin D. Young.

Scottsdale Daily Progress

# U.S. Rules Delay Indian Bend Flood Curb Plans

Adoption of a channel along Indian Bend Wash into the county flood control program was delayed yesterday by the county supervisors after officials said the proposal did not meet federal specifications.

Federal officials said an amendment to the channel proposal was restrictive and would prohibit the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from participating in the \$8.5 million project.

Seldon F. Cramer, civil engineer in charge of the corps' Los Angeles District, offered a counter proposal to the amendment, which was made at the insistence of the City of Tempe.

**THE AMENDMENT** assured residents of Tempe they would have adequate flood control after they complained that the Indian Bend Wash channel would create an additional flood hazard there.

But Cramer said the amend-

ment was restrictive and conflicted with another project the Army engineers are working on along the Salt River near Tempe.

His alternate amendment would be to modify the channel's outlet at Salt River near Tempe "and to install an energy dissipator so that waters would flow more slowly into the natural channel of the Salt River."

**THE SUPERVISORS** deferred final action on the channel until Monday so the county Flood Control Advisory Board can review the alternate proposal.

The 11-mile concrete-lined channel would run along Indian Bend Wash, which generally parallels Hayden Road from Indian Bend to the Salt River.

Most of the cost of the project is expected to be borne by the federal government through recommendations by the Army engineers.

## Republic - Flood Control Meet Continues

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors yesterday continued public hearing on the Indian Bend Wash Flood Control project through Scottsdale until Monday after U.S. Army corps of engineers asked that a "restrictive clause," be stricken from the proposal.

A controversial amendment was added to meet the request of Tempe residents for adequate safeguard to protect property in their community bordering the Salt River channel.

The amendment was termed "restrictive" by Seldon F. Cramer, civil engineer in charge of flood control for the Los Angeles county army engineers.

Cramer testified that "restrictive assurances cannot be inserted in flood control property."

The Maricopa County Flood Control District Citizens Advisory Committee is scheduled to meet Friday at 2 p.m. The proposal will be the chief topic of discussion.

The proposal calls for an 11-mile channel along Indian Bend Wash from Indian Bend Road along Hayden Road to the Salt River.

1-29-62

## Mesa Tribune Salome Getting Flood Control

PHOENIX (UPI)— Work begins today on a 3,750-foot detention dam and water spreader system on Cunningham Wash in Butler Valley, northwest of Salome.

Bureau of Land Management officials in Phoenix said the earth-fill dam and dikes are to be completed by late April. A Williams firm, TDS Construction Co., was given the \$69,393 bid.

The project will control serious problems of erosion and summer flash floods in the valley. It also will reduce damage to agricultural lands along Cunningham Wash and Lower Bouse Wash as far west as the Colorado River.

Scottsdale Daily Progress  
1-18-62  
**Tucson Channel Backed**

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy today asked congress to appropriate \$400,000 to begin construction on the Tucson Diversion Channel in Arizona.

The flood control project was included in the 1963 fiscal year budget of the Army Engineers.

The Bureau of Reclamation budgeted \$3 million to continue construction of the Gila Project.

The budget for the Army Engineers also included \$90,000 for advance engineering and design of the Gila and Salt Rivers Flood Control Project.

It also carried \$76,600 for a general investigation of Gila River-New River and Phoenix flood control and \$55,000 for Gila River-Wilcox flood control.

The Bureau of Reclamation program called for an expenditure of \$250,000 for Colorado River front work in Arizona.

Under the Colorado River Storage Project, the bureau earmarked \$45,133,000 for continuing the pouring of concrete and other work at the Glen Canyon Dam.

A \$39,484,000 program for construction of the CRSP transmission system called for expenditures of \$12,944,000 in Arizona.

The Arizona program would include continuation of work on the Pinnacle Peak substation, the Glen Canyon-Pinnacle Peak-Mesa line and the Arizona portion of the Glen Canyon-Curecanti line.

The Bureau of Reclamation also asked for \$830,825 for project development activities in Arizona.

Among new studies for which the bureau asked for funds was \$25,000 for a reconnaissance of the San Pedro Project.

Other studies wholly within the state would include:

Colorado River diversion projects, \$20,000; cooperative water resource inventory, \$51,218, with Arizona contributing \$32,218; Bridge Canyon Project, \$167,000; Central Arizona Project, \$75,000; Marble Canyon Project, \$84,000; Maxwell Dam and reservoir, \$150,000, and Winslow Project, \$4,300.

# Flood Control District For Jct. Proposed

Apache Sentinel  
1-19-62

A plan to create a flood control district in the Apache Junction area was tentatively approved Monday by the Pinal county board of supervisors.

Byron Akers, heading up the proposed project, outlined his plans to the supervisors.

The county officials and their counsel, Irving Vincent, in turn detailed to Akers legal steps necessary to setting up such a district.

In the event such a district were established through voter action, it would be possible for dams to be constructed in the Superstition Mt. foothills to prevent damaging floods from descending on the Junction area

in times of heavy downpours.

If such projects proved economically feasible, the dams would be constructed under the direction of the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Cost of operation and maintenance of the structures would be borne by the property owners living within the district.

Akers is also a leading figure in the Superstition Mt. Usery Pass Watershed assn., which has been endeavoring to get dams constructed near the Junction but under a different set of laws.

Meanwhile, the Maricopa county flood control district is proceeding with a survey (through the Soil Conservation Service) to determine the effect of proposed dams north and south of the Junction. At least one of these would be in Pinal county, but exactly what areas it would protect will only be determined by the survey.

Republic 1-24-62

## Storms Increase Runoff Prospects

PROSPECTS for a good spring runoff into Salt River Project reservoirs have been brightened by general storms over Arizona the past weekend.

The Weather Bureau reported that rainfall over a greater portion of the Valley from Sunday through yesterday was the heaviest recorded since the period of Dec. 24-25, 1959. Phoenix Sky Harbor Airport measured .82 of an inch of precipitation for the three-day period.

Several weather reporting stations received more moisture during the first 22 days of this month than was normal for the entire month. Among them were:

Flagstaff Airport, 2.08 inches; Gila Bend, 1.73; Globe, 1.71; Phoenix Sky Harbor, .97; Winslow, .59; Mesa Experimental Farm, 1.04; and Roosevelt Dam, 2.05.

Precipitation totals ranged from .01 of an inch at Yuma to 2.08 at Flagstaff Airport and Superior.

The Weather Bureau said the following amounts of snow (in inches) remained on the ground yesterday:

Snow Bowl, 60; Maverick and McNary, 23; Christopher Creek, 20; Flagstaff Airport, 17; Camp Geronimo and Strawberry, 16; Pine, 14; Grand Canyon, 11; Snow-

flake and Chama Lake, 5; and Payson, 1.

Range prospects also looked good, according to cattlemen. Soil moisture was excellent and this, combined with sizable snow pack in the mountains, enhanced runoff prospects.

Slight gains were reported in major rivers, although the main runoff must wait for warming temperatures and melting snow now held in the mountain areas above the 6,000-foot levels.

The Weather Bureau forecast scattered rain showers in lower elevations and intermittent snow above 5,000 feet today. North and west portions will be colder.

Phoenix and the Valley will be partly cloudy with the chance of scattered showers and patches of fog in the early morning hours.

Scattered showers also are expected in Kingman, Douglas and the Sulphur Springs Valley, Nogales, Safford, Clifton and Globe-Miami.

Republic - 1-17-62

# Low Water Level Stops Homesteaders

MORE than 400 pending applications for homesteads in the Rainbow Valley and Waterman Wash areas likely will be rejected because of the falling underground water table, according to Fred J. Weiler, state director of the federal Bureau of Land Management.

**THE AREA**, extending from southwest of Phoenix to Gila Bend, has had a rash of filings for 160-acre homesteads in recent years. Most applications have been rejected, and the rejections were upheld on appeal.

Now Weiler is armed with a brand new report of an investigation by the U.S. Geological Survey confirming what the bureau has contended right along. The report says:

"Water levels in the Rainbow Valley and Waterman Wash areas have declined fairly rapidly in response to the withdrawal of groundwater in excess of replenishment.

"Groundwater is being mined in both areas; that is, water that accumulated for a long period of time is being progressively depleted."

Some 1,700 applications for farm homesteads in the area were pending at one time. Many were filed by a land locator for people seeking government land at the \$16 filing fee.

**BUT, WEILER** explained, the filing fee is only the start. Before a homestead can be owned it has to be cultivated and a home built. This means thousands of dollars must be spent to get water.

And even in 1954, when the first applications were rejected, the level of water under the ground was dropping.

Now, says the geological survey, reachable water in the central area of Rainbow Valley is 100 feet farther down than it was nine years ago.

And in the center of the irrigated area of Waterman Wash the water level is 80 feet below what it was in 1952.

ed in the sixth grade, one to Yesmin Saide, whose teacher is Sherman Hardin, and the other to Laura Dankowski, whose teacher is Mrs. Allan Johnston.)

## WHY NOT COMMUNISM?

By Deidre Kellogg

The title of my composition is appropriate. I don't want

going on in the Soviet Union today, but we do know this, we, the people of America, are free, and in the Soviet Union, the people are practically slaves of their government.

In this country, freedom and liberty are inalienable rights. Under the communist rule, the people of the Soviet Union know no freedom. Children from the age of three months until they

and investiga with classes fighting, tr safety." The school the Arizona tective Ager Howard An view of the ed personne it was deci

# Two Flood Retarding Structures Above Buckeye Watershed Advised

**CONSTRUCTION** of two floodwater retarding structures upstream from the Buckeye watershed area with channels to carry the floodwaters to the Hassayampa River is recommended in a preliminary report made public this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service.

The SCS was assisted in preparation of the report by the Roosevelt and Buckeye SCDs, the U. S. Bureau of Land Management, State Land Department, Maricopa County Flood Control District, the county highway department, and the R. I. D. and B. I. C.

**COST OF THE** work is estimated in the report at \$4,200,000 with \$3,500,000 of this amount to be borne by federal public lands funds and the other \$700,000 by "other funds."

The report estimated average annual benefits resulting from the construction would exceed \$217,520 annually and that the average annual costs would amount to some \$167,200.

**MORE THAN** 50 per cent of the land area above the proposed floodwater retarding structures is federally owned and is administered by the Bureau of Land Management, the report noted.

In the area surveyed during the

preliminary investigation, it said, there are some 36,600 acres of land under cultivation, constituting about 28 per cent of the watershed area, owned by some 75 farmers.

Of this amount, it continued, 2,840 acres are located north of the Roosevelt Irrigation Canal, 21,935 acres between it and the Buckeye Canal, with the remaining 18,250 acres located south of the latter.

**FLOODS** of varying magnitude have inundated and caused damage to crop and pasture lands, roads, residential and commercial facilities within the area in past years, the report pointed out.

## CofC Industrial Committee To Meet Tonight

The industrial development committee of the Buckeye Chamber of Commerce will hold its first meeting of the new year tonight (Thursday) at 7:30, it was announced last week by Leonard Dankowski, chairman.

The meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Arizona Public Service Company building.

# \$4,200,000 Flood Control Work Urged Here

*Buckeye Valley News* 1-25

## Homesteaders

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Gazette 2-6-62

# County OKs Indian Bend Flood Move

A resolution incorporating the 11-mile-long Indian Bend Wash channel into the over-all county flood control program was adopted by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors today.

The adoption passed over the continued protests of the City of Tempe, which still feels that the resolution does not provide adequate assurance of flood protection for the area.

**THE RESOLUTION** asks the U.S. Corps of Engineers to make a study of the economic feasibility of including the Indian Bend Wash channel in the program.

Tempe City Atty. William Barnes delivered a city council protest to the board.

"We still do not feel the plan provides complete and adequate protection for Tempe," he said.

He asked the board to delay any action until a definite time schedule could be worked out. This schedule, he said, would guarantee that Tempe's protection would be one of the first items of construction.

"**THE CITY OF** Tempe will object to the resolution and the flood control program until this can be assured," he said.

Barnes contended the county could be held legally liable if its program resulted in flood waters in Tempe.

County Engineer Sam Lanford said the county must approve the resolution before the Corps of Engineers can participate in the flood control study. He said failure to approve would throw the entire financial burden of the study on the county.

"Until the study is made, no one can actually say for certain there is a danger to Tempe or any other area," Lanford said.

**COUNTY MANAGER** Charles W. Miller assured Barnes that every proper safeguard would be provided all areas along the channel.

"Yes, but we want to keep emphasizing the need for that attention," Barnes said.

Tempe city officials have long contended that the present tentative plan would reroute flood waters into Tempe.

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Gazette 2-5-62

# Water Outlook Called Excellent

The water supply outlook for Arizona, with snow cover in many areas the heaviest in years, is very good, according to federal-state-private forecasts completed today.

Deepest snow measured on the White Mountain watersheds of the Upper Salt River was 56 inches, containing 15.8 inches of water at the Maverick Fork snow course. This is in the general area of Big Lake. This is the most snow measured in early February in the 12 years of record at this location.

**SNOW PACK** in the Heber area along the Mogollon Rim is about twice the average for this date.

Snow for spring runoff from the Gila River watershed is about two times average, but on the Verde River is 143 per cent of average

and on North Rim of Grand Canyon snow pack is below normal.

The runoff forecasts consider the moisture in the soil and the runoff that has occurred in the last month or two to come up with expected spring runoff, which projects the on-hand moisture in snow and soil and anticipates average additional spring precipitation.

The Salt River stream flow forecast for January-May is 199 per cent of the 15-year average, but on the Verde the forecast is 99 per cent since the western half of the Verde watershed below 5,000 feet is moderately dry. Gila River stream flow is forecast 195 per cent and San Francisco River at Clifton 232. The Salt and Verde feed Salt River Project reser-

Turn to WATER on Page 8

Tempe News 2-6-62

## Tempe Protests, Supervisors OK Indian Bend Item

Protests from Tempe City Council, voiced by City Attorney William Barnes, failed to deter Maricopa County Board of Supervisors from adopting a resolution yesterday incorporating the Indian Bend Wash channel into the over-all county flood control program.

City officials here contend the plan as it now stands does not provide adequate protection for Tempe, which would bear the brunt of the re-routed flood waters.

Barnes, on behalf of the Tempe Council, yesterday asked the County Supervisors to delay any action on the resolution — which asks the U.S. Corps of Engineers to make a study of the economic feasibility of including the Indian Bend Wash channel in the flood control program — until a definite time schedule for the project could be worked out, guaranteeing Tempe's protection to be one of the first items of construction.

County Engineer Sam Lanford said the resolution had to be approved before the Engineers could participate in the flood control study or otherwise the county would have to bear the cost of the study.

## WATER

Concluded From Page One

voirs and the Gila pours into San Carlos Reservoir.

**SALT RIVER** Project reservoirs hold 125 per cent of average storage for this period and about 45 per cent of capacity, with San Carlos Reservoir 114 per cent of average, but only 9 per cent of capacity.

On the Coronado Trail snow course on Gila drainage, the 25-inch snow cover has 5.2 inches of water content, at Beaver Head 32 inches has 8.3 inches of water.

On Workman Creek on Salt watershed, the 43-inch snow cover has 13.8 inches of water, close to three times average for this course.

Flow of the Salt is forecast 550,000 acre-feet for the January-May period, the Verde 190,000 acre-feet. Salt-Verde reservoirs today held 948,831 acre-feet of stored water.

Gila River is expected to flow 95,000 acre-feet at Virden for the spring runoff period, the San Francisco River at Clifton 105,000 acre-feet.

2-5-62

Republic - 2-3-62

# Way Cleared For Flood Plan

The Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board yesterday cleared the way for adoption of a proposed \$8.5 million flood control channel along Indian Bend Wash into the county flood control program.

The board voted to strike from the channel proposal an amendment which officials said would block federal participation in the project.

The stricken amendment simply assured residents of Tempe that steps would be taken to make sure the proposal channel project would not increase the possibility of the Salt River flooding Tempe.

However, officials from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers said the amendment was not necessary be-

cause adequate protection was provided for Tempe in the original channel proposal.

They also said the amendment was restrictive and conflicted with other flood control programs along

the Salt River and would bar federal participation in building the channel.

The federal government will pay more than \$7 million of the \$8.5 million channel project if Congress approves the project. The Army Engineers must originate the recommendation that Congress appropriate funds for the project, officials said.

Despite anticipated objections from Tempe, the county supervisors are expected to adopt the Indian Bend Wash proposal Monday.

The 11-mile, concrete-lined channel would run along Indian Bend Wash, which generally parallels Hayden from Indian Bend to the Salt River.

John C. Lowry, acting county

flood control engineer, said the energy dissipators would be constructed at the mouth of the channel to slow the rush of floodwaters pouring from the channel into the river.

These measures, Lowry asserted, will serve to protect Tempe from an additional flood threat caused by the proposed Indian Bend Wash channel.

Gazette 2-62

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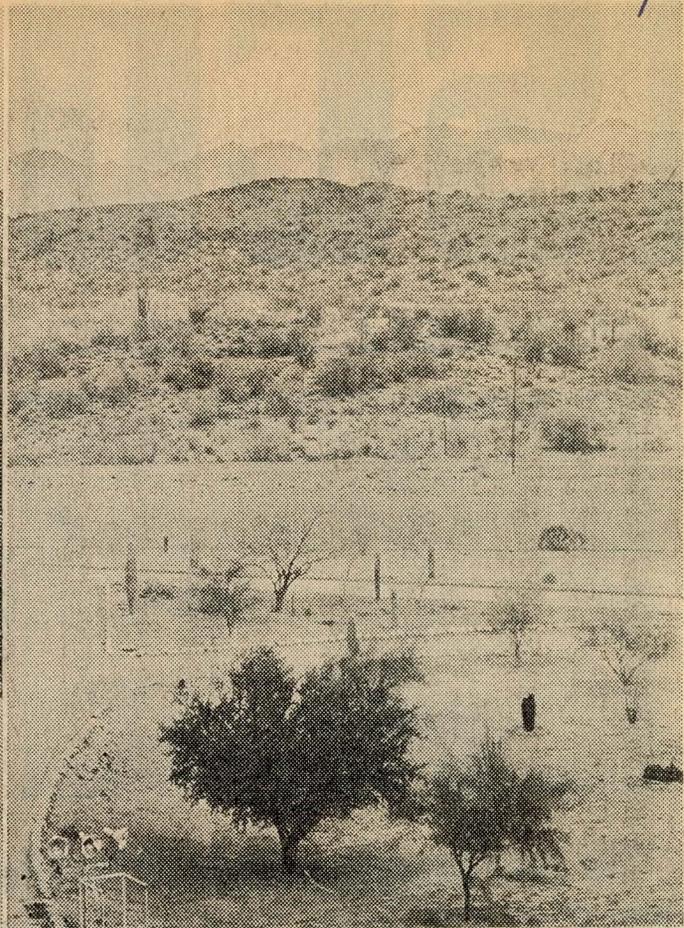
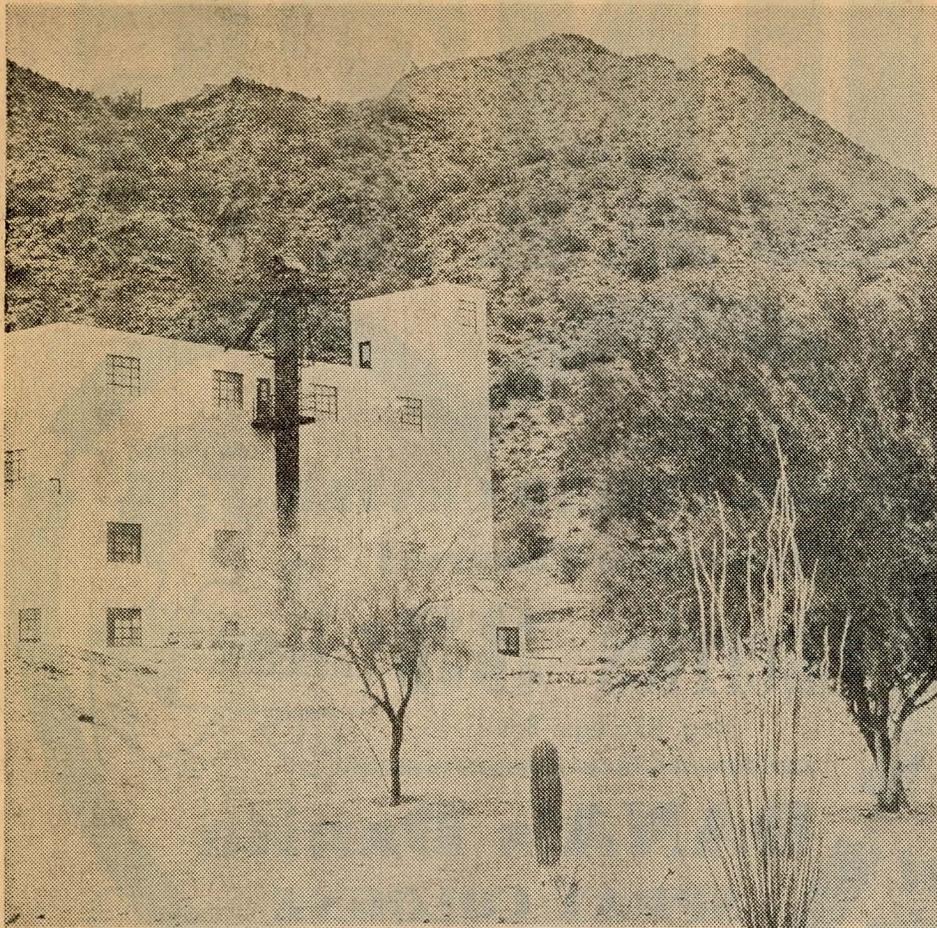
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Maxwell Dam lake site above these two mountain anchor points, just below the joining of Salt and Verde rivers, is one of the five recreational and fish and wildlife areas that would be additional benefit of revised Central Arizona

Project. Useless river bottom above the City of Phoenix water treatment, shown in picture at left, and anchor mountain on the east bank of the river, in other picture, would become a recreation lake about 25 miles from Phoenix.

## FACTS, FIGURES UPDATED

2-7-62

# Revised Colorado River Water Plans Would Benefit Arizonans

Revised plans to bring Colorado River water to meet the needs of Arizona irrigation, cities, towns and industry set up direct cost-paying income of about \$2½ billion to pay off the estimated \$1 billion cost and interest.

These figures do not attempt to measure the ever-flowing stream of benefits to come to people of Arizona in shoring up its water supplies for farming, domestic and manufacturing plant usage and the recreational side-benefits of lakes. All of these have been amply demonstrated by the booming population and economic gains made in the last few years, based upon existing water projects.

**MORE PEOPLE** in Arizona, including the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the nation, have made the Central Arizona Project much more practical even than it was when the project originally was planned in 1947, according to the revised report in the hands of the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission.

The revised report, updating facts and figures and making a few changes to meet present and future conditions was prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for the state of Arizona upon a \$100,000 appropriation by the state legislature and a \$30,000 appropriation by New Mexico to pay the updating costs.

The up-to-date appraisal and re-evaluation of the Central Arizona Project recognizes that water shortages exist throughout Arizona and that many nonproject areas in the state hope to benefit—through exchange agreements—from the importation of water into central Arizona.

Arizona paid for the new study because the Bureau of Reclamation could not spend federal money for it before the U.S. Supreme Court reaches its decision on water rights.

**THE REPORT** assumes that 1,200,000 acre-feet of mainstream Colorado River water will be available to Arizona as was the finding of the special master appointed by the court to hear evidence in the long draw-out suit brought by Arizona to establish its water rights when the original 1947 plan was shelved in 1951 in the U.S. House of Representatives, under California pressure, after bills authorizing the project twice had been passed by the U.S. Senate. The Supreme Court ruling is pending.

The federal investment in the project now would be handily re-paid within the 50-year terms for reclamation projects, where originally a 75-year repayment period had been figured. Reclamation experts can justify a 100-year repayment program for many projects, but the 50-year provision is the existing law.

Sale of water and electrical energy would repay the reimbursable costs to the government. The payout is figured on irrigation water to supplement that needed by existing irrigation projects, supplies now being overpumped from the underground. This payout is figured on irrigation water to be sold at about \$10 per acre-foot at canalside, and canalside delivery to municipalities at around \$33.50 an acre-foot.

**BRIDGE** Canyon Dam on Colorado River above Lake Mead remains the key feature of the project, since it would generate electric power for the necessary pump lifts of aqueduct water and for commercial sale.

Wayne M. Akin, chairman of the Interstate Stream Commission, said the revised project opens the way for new planning for the state's future needs on a factual basis.

A new bill for authorization of

the project will be prepared for introduction in Congress as soon as settlement of the suit with California is reached.

A physical picture of the project, superimposed upon a map of Arizona, is this:

At Bridge Canyon damsite on the Colorado River, a high dam and electric power generating plant.

**STARTING FROM** Lake Havasu on the Colorado River, an aqueduct about 340 miles long, including a 219-mile segment from the river to the Granite Reef area in Maricopa County. This would include a pump lift at Lake Havasu to start the water to Central Arizona, a pump lift at the Hassayampa River to boost the water so it could flow through lower-cost right-of-way areas. Canals, siphons and tunnels would be constructed.

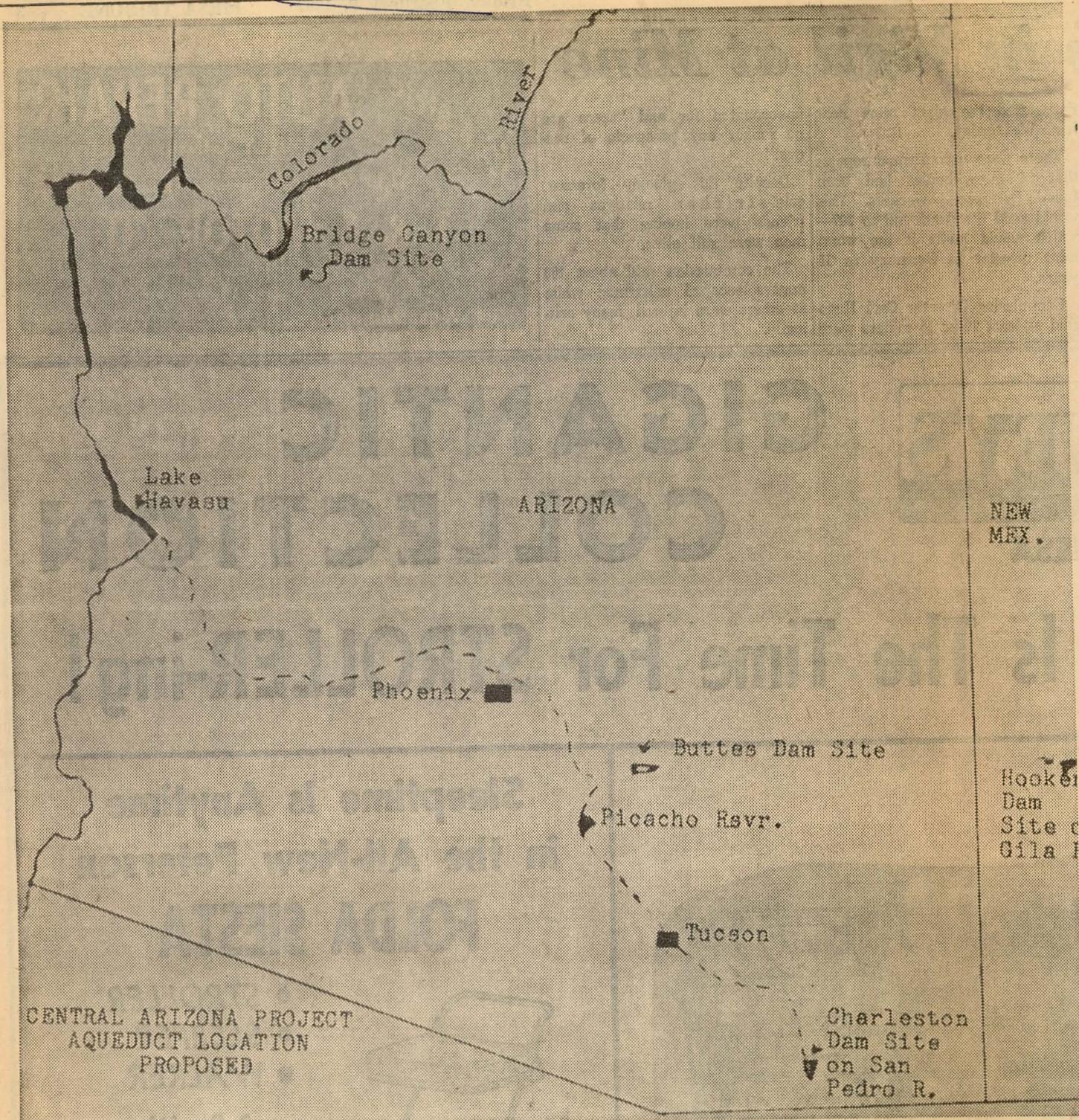
Flow would be from the Granite Reef area to the Picacho Reservoir.

A pump lift would send the water through a pipeline to Tucson, and another pipeline from the Charleston damsite on San Pedro River would push water to Tucson.

Buttes Dam on the Gila would provide additional storage and controls as would the Hooker damsite in the Cliff-Gila area in New Mexico near the Arizona border.

**FLOOD** control features would be additional benefits.

Project costs are now estimated at \$971,329,000, with \$26,385,000 of this non-reimbursable. The non-reimbursable portion is the project cost items to be charged flood control, fish and wildlife and recreation. These amounts are: Flood control—\$9,788,000; fish and wildlife \$8,334,000 and recreation \$8,263,000.



CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT  
AQUEDUCT LOCATION  
PROPOSED

CENTRAL PROJECT AQUEDUCT MAP — How Colorado River water would be brought to central and southern portions of the state is shown in the map above. The aqueduct would begin at

Lake Havasu and deliver water for the Salt River Valley near Granite Reef, northeast of Mesa, going south and east from that point for southern portions of the state.

# New Study Finds Central Arizona Project 'Completely Practical'; Speed Urged

PHOENIX — The Central Arizona Project plan to bring Colorado River water to farm lands and cities in the economic heartland of the state is completely practical and it should be done as quickly as possible, according to a new study and report just issued by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The new report, made possible by a legislative appropriation of \$100,000 last March, is an up-to-date appraisal and re-evaluation of the Bureau's original planning report of 1947. It assumes that 1,200,000 acre-feet of mainstream Colorado River water will be available for the project as a result of the final decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Arizona vs. California lawsuit. Arizona paid for the new study because the bureau could not spend federal money for it before the supreme court reaches its decision on water rights.

The new report finds that the multiple purpose Central Arizona Project will pay out all of its reimbursable costs in a period of 50 years, with water for irrigation priced at about \$10 per acre-foot canal side, and water for municipal and industrial uses at \$33.50. All costs of the Project allocated to

power generation could be repaid if the commercial power is sold at six mills per kilowatt hour.

No new lands would be brought under irrigation through construction of the Project. All the water diverted would be used to supplement existing but inadequate water supplies for lands already developed, and for cities and towns in the project area.

The project area is divided into two zones: the Central Service Zone, which includes Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties, to which Colorado River water would be delivered directly; and The Upper Tributaries Zone, which includes all those watershed areas in which project facilities were included in the 1947 report, and to which additional water could be made available through Colorado River water exchange arrangements.

Bridge Canyon Dam on the Colorado River above Lake Mead remains the key feature of the Project, since it would provide generation of electric energy for the necessary pump lift and for commercial sale. It would turn out 5,800,000,000 kilowatt hours annually, of which about 1,850,000,000 kilowatt hours would be required to pump water for diversion.

Colorado River water would be

diverted at Lake Havasu, with a lift of 995 feet. The total length of the aqueduct would be about 340 miles, including a 219-mile segment from the river to Granite Reef in Maricopa County, a 66-mile segment from Granite Reef of Picacho Reservoir in Pinal County, and a 56-mile pipeline from there to the City of Tucson. There would also be an aqueduct from the proposed Charleston Dam on the San Pedro River to Tucson.

Cash benefits of the Project to Arizona and the Nation are estimated to be \$2,460,000,000 over a period of 50 years, as compared with construction costs of \$967,220,000. This is a very favorable benefit-cost ratio for reclamation projects.

In determining the need for the Project the Bureau Report finds that the total surface water supply available to the project area averages 1,460,000 acre-feet annually, and that current groundwater withdrawals amount to 4,300,000 acre-feet. Pumping from the groundwater so far exceeds annual recharge that the need for supplemental water is estimated at 2,190,000 acre-feet per year.

While the major portion of the 1,200,000 acre-feet of water brought in by the Central Arizona Project would be used to supplement presently inadequate supplies for agricultural irrigation on developed lands, it is anticipated that about 300,000 acre-feet annually ultimately will be required to meet growing municipal and industrial needs in the project area.

The Bureau Report sees the Central Arizona Project as the only immediate possibility of preventing a gradual deterioration of the state's economy through continuing forced abandonment of irrigated farms and a less favorable situation for continued urban and industrial development.

The new report is the foundation upon which Arizona will build its case of need when a bill to authorize the Central Arizona Project is presented.

*Phoenix Gazette*  
**Supervisors** 2-9-62  
**Study Plea**  
**For Trail**

By CLIFF RUSSELL  
Gazette Staff Writer

Lovers of horseback riding and hiking may soon have an answer to the increasing problem of being barred from the open country by traffic arteries.

A study is being made of the possibility of establishing an equestrian trail along channels to be developed for the countywide flood control plan.

If approved, the trails would, at no extra cost to the county, provide traffic-free connecting links between almost all of the county's regional and urban parks and desert ranges.

**THE PROPOSAL** was made to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors by John Peattie, land acquisition agent for the Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department. It has the firm support of horse owners who have long complained that the expanding metropolitan area is engulfing them and then barring their way to the wide open spaces.

Peattie's proposal would provide an easement alongside flood-control channels on right-of-way the county will obtain anyway for the control program.

He suggested the trail be 10 feet wide. There would be no question of paving or other items of expense.

By following the channels, the trails would naturally skirt or go under streets and highways.

"**IF WE INCLUDE** this in the flood control plans, when it can be done at no cost to the county," Peattie said, "we will soon have safe access to the desert areas for horsemen and hikers."

County Manager Charles W. Miller said the proposal is under study.

Peattie's is the second plan providing relief for horsemen and hikers.

The first is being sponsored by the Arizona State Horsemen's Association, which envisages a trail completely circling the city.

Mrs. Elbert R. Gilbert, 480 E. Ocotillo, explained the plan to the board of supervisors from her position as chairman of the association's Region I trail committee.

**SHE SAID THE** trail, to be called the Valley of the Sun Circle Trail, would follow 150 miles of natural terrain around the city. It would follow rivers, creeks and drainage features around the metropolitan area.

From its outer rim, other trails would radiate out to regional parks, desert ranges and Indian reservations.

But this group has already met one serious bottleneck. When the Black Canyon Freeway is extended it would intersect the trail, forcing riders to cross a heavily traveled highway.

Attempts to reroute the trail under highway bridges fail, because the highway department will leave no room under the bridges for an equestrian trail.

**MRS. GILBERT** emphasized the need for an equestrian trail. She said many of the subdivisions in Phoenix provide lots large enough to allow accommodations for horses, and many areas have permissive zoning.

But as the city encircles these subdivision, riders must either truck their animals to the open ranges or ride them across paved, busy thoroughfares. She said the danger of this to both man and animal is obvious.

At present there is only one equestrian trail in the area, running along North Central from Glendale Avenue northward.

For hikers the trail would offer a walk over natural terrain without traffic hindrance.

*Mesa Tribune*  
**New Equestrian** 2-9-62  
**Trails Studied**

PHOENIX (UPI) — A proposal to create equestrian trails along channels to be developed for the county wide flood control plan was under study today by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors.

Under the proposal, the trails would provide traffic-free connecting links between most of the county's regional parks and desert ranges. Such trails could be established at little expense to the county, backers said. The plan was submitted to the supervisors by John Peattie, land acquisition agent for the Maricopa County parks and recreation department.

Peattie suggested the trail be 10 feet wide. By following the channels, the trails would skirt or go under streets and highways.

Another plan for horse trails was submitted earlier to the supervisors. It would establish a trail completely circling the city.

*Scottsdale Progress* 2-10-62  
**Flood Control**  
**Bids Are Due**

SAFFORD (UPI)—Bids will be received until March 5 on the Graveyard Wash dam and related flood control structures, the second stage of the Frye Creek-Stockton project.

The Graham County Board of Supervisors said Vearl Lines, contracting officer, will receive the bids. The Frye Creek Dam and a 3½ mile outlet channel is the first phase of the \$5 million project and is now under construction.

The Graveyard Dam will channel flood waters into the Gila River.

*Republic* 2-12-62  
**Buckeye Man To Get**  
**Flood Control Post**

Wilbur Weigold, superintendent of Buckeye Irrigation Co., will be appointed to the Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board Monday, supervisor Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neill announced yesterday.

Weigold will serve out the term of W. Othel Narramore, who has resigned from the board for health reasons.

Weigold's term on the board will expire in November, 1963. Both men are from Buckeye.

## FLOOD-CONTROL SURVEYS

*Gayette 2-24-62*

# Planning Begins In Buckeye Area

Planning for a proposed \$4.2 million flood control program for the Buckeye area will get under way soon, it was announced today by Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, a member of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors.

The planning, which will consist of field surveys, will begin March 12 and will be completed in about a year, and will be carried out by a team of U.S. Soil Conservation specialists.

**THEY WILL** determine the location and type of flood control projects which will be constructed, Mrs. O'Neil said.

A flood control project is needed in the Buckeye area to confine the run-off from the White Tank Mountains, according to John Lowry, county flood control engineer.

In the past, floodwaters have inflicted heavy damage on agricultural lands, roads, homes and businesses in the Buckeye district.

If the project is approved by

local agencies and Congress, it will be financed mostly by the federal government under the Small Watershed Act, Lowry stated.

**FLOOD CONTROL** structures, such as dams, would be financed by the federal government with the state and county sharing the rest of the cost.

Farmers and ranchers in the affected area would carry out the land treatment phases of the program, Lowry said. Involved in the project will be the Buckeye, Roosevelt, Agua Fria and Wickenburg soil conservation districts.

# Field Study Ready To Start On Buckeye Flood Control

## Supervisors Rescind Public Notice Policy

Arizona Republic

2-27-62

Should a governmental agency inform the public of the location of flood-prone lands and of lands on which flood control projects may be built?

The answer to that question could cost Maricopa County Supervisors and the taxpayers \$2.6 million.

Yesterday the board of supervisors rescinded a resolution it adopted last June 12 which declared:

The supervisors "feel it is in the best interest of the inhabitants of the county and deem it their legal obligation and duty as directors of the flood control district that public notice be given of all contemplated and proposed flood control areas within the district . . ."

BOARD Chairman Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil said the resolution was rescinded because the issue is now pending in Superior Court.

These are the developments which brought the legal question before the courts:

On May 23, 1960, the supervisors initiated a study of the feasibility of constructing a flood control reservoir on a 4,500-acre tract 7 miles southeast of Lake Pleasant.

The study was based on a preliminary report by the U.S. Corps of Army Engineers which indicated the land was prone to flooding and would be a logical site of a flood control reservoir, Mrs. O'Neil said.

At the same time the supervisors passed a resolution giving public notice that the study was being made.

Last February two property owners in the proposed flood control area protested the supervisors' resolution charging it had blocked sale of the land under study.

THEIR argument was that no one would buy land that in the near future might be the bottom of a lake, Mrs. O'Neil said.

To appease the protesting owners, the supervisors in June 1961 rescinded the earlier resolution applying to this specific project. But at that time, the supervisors adopted another resolution stating their belief that they have a legal obligation to inform the public of such actions in general. That was the resolution they rescinded yesterday.

At the same time they ordered a lawsuit filed so the courts could determine their exact legal obligation.

THE PROPERTY owners, in the meantime, asked Judge Ross Jones to permit them to enter the lawsuit and ask \$2.6 million damages from the supervisors, both as county officials and as individuals, Attorney Donald D. Meyers said.

Meyers, who represents the supervisors in the suit, said the property owners claim the county

destroyed the value of their land by passing the original resolution.

Jones has the property owners' request for damages from the supervisors under advisement.

Meyers estimated the Superior Court would rule in the case within the next month. However, it is expected that the case will then be submitted to the state Supreme Court for final decision.

## One Year Given For Survey

FIELD WORK on a proposed \$4.2 million flood control program in the Buckeye watershed of west central Maricopa County will begin March 12, Supervisor Ruth A. O'Neil said yesterday.

The planning work, which is expected to be completed in about one year, will be conducted by specialists from the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

The survey team will be composed of an engineer, geologist, hydrologist and an economist. They will determine the location and type of flood control projects which should be constructed.

The Buckeye project is needed to confine the runoff floodwaters from the White Tank Mountains, John Lowry, county flood control engineer, declared.

"The watershed specialists will be responsible for selecting sites for floodwater retarding basins, planning of stream channel improvements and preparing the over-all work plan to control floods in the area," he asserted.

In the past, floodwaters from the Buckeye watershed have inflicted heavy damages to agricultural lands, roads, homes and businesses in the area, he said.

THE PROJECT, if approved by local agencies and by Congress, will be financed largely by the federal government under the Small Watershed Act, Lowry explained.

All flood control structures, such as dams, would be financed by the federal government with the state and county sharing the rest of the cost, he said.

Land treatment phases of the program would be conducted by the farmers and ranchers in the watershed area, Lowry explained.

The project was initiated by the county flood control advisory board at the request of the Buckeye, Roosevelt, Agua Fria and Wickenburg soil conservation districts, Mrs. O'Neil said.

The project is endorsed by the town of Buckeye, Arlington Canal Co., Roosevelt and Buckeye irrigation districts.

Lowry said he will meet next week with Odel Narramore, county flood control board member from Buckeye, Buckeye officials, and representatives from the conservation and irrigation districts involved in the project to work out details of the field study.

## Buckeye Council Race Draws 12

BUCKEYE — Twelve persons have filed petitions to run for the seven-man Buckeye Town Council in the April 15 election.

Incumbents running for re-election are Mayor John Beloit, Vice Mayor Earl Herring, Gary Strandler, Gentry Arnold and Joe Luquez.

Others filing include James C. Filmer, Carmen C. Yanez, Har-

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# Flood Control Planning Starts Here Next Week

Details of the proposed \$4,200,000 flood control program for the Buckeye area were explained to members of the Buckeye Chamber of Commerce at its luncheon meeting yesterday (Wednesday) by county officials.

In the county group attending the luncheon were Mrs. James T. O'Neil, chairman of the Marico-

pa County Board of Supervisors; Col. (ret.) John C. Lowry, county flood control engineer; Sam Lanford, county engineer, and Dave Davenport foreman of the county highway department's district 2.

Othel Narramore of Palo Verde and Charles Davis of Buckeye, this area's representatives on the county's flood control advis-

ory board, attended the luncheon meeting and conferred with the county officials after the meeting closed.

Colonel Lowry said he intends to get together with Narramore and Davis again within the next few weeks.

The project, he explained, envisions a flood water retention dam some 20 feet high and 14½ miles long. In the vicinity of Buckeye it would be 4½ miles north of Highway 80 and about a mile north of the route of the proposed Brenda cutoff.

**FIELD WORK** on the program, which will be carried out in the Buckeye watershed, is expected to begin by March 12.

The planning work, which is expected to be completed within a year, will be conducted by specialists from the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

**THE SURVEY** team will be composed of an engineer, geologist, hydrologist, and an economist.

A flood control project is needed in the Buckeye area to confine the run-off from the White Tank Mountains according to Colonel Lowry.

**IN THE PAST**, floodwaters have inflicted heavy damage on agricultural lands, roads, and homes and businesses in the Buckeye area, he pointed out.

"The watershed specialists will be responsible for selecting sites for retarding basins, planning of stream channel improvements and preparing the over-all work plan to control floods in the area," Colonel Lowry said.

**THE PROJECT**, if approved by local agencies and Congress, will be financed largely by the federal government under the Small Watersheds Act. All flood control structures such as dams would be built with federal funds, with the state and county sharing other costs.

# Fireworks Expected At Flood Control Hearing Monday

*Apache Sentinel 3-2-62*

A heated session is expected Monday when the Pinal county board of supervisors convenes to hear a petition to form a flood control district in the Apache Junction area.

With required legal publication completed this week, the hearing has been set to determine the exact boundaries of the proposed flood control district.

According to reliable reports, at least one group of local citizens plans to ask the supervisors to be excluded from the district. This can present complications, however, since these people--from King's Ranch area--are located more or less in the middle of the proposed district. Excluding them would split the area plan-

ned for flood control.

But the state law providing for establishment of flood control districts calls for them to be all in one piece.

The King's Ranch area protesters are expected to claim there is no need for flood control for their property.

Another protest may come from the Magma Copper Co. of Superior, whose Magma Arizona RR line goes through part of the proposed district.

In general, the proposed district encompasses an area eastward from the northeast corner of Pinal county for about 18 miles, then south for two miles and then in an irregular line westward and somewhat south to the county line.

According to Irving Vincent, counsel for the supervisors, the law requires that on the basis of the petition, (if all is legally in order), the board will establish the boundaries and then set the date for an election that will determine if the flood control district would actually be formed.

In this same election, there would be a vote on the three directors-at-large who would operate the district.

Real property owners living within the proposed district, and who in all other respects are qualified voters, would be eligible to cast ballots for or against the district as well as

for the directors.

The proposed Superstition Flood Control District, as it would be called, is an outgrowth of a long-term effort by Byron Akers of Phoenix to establish some type of watershed--flood control--soil conservation system in the Superstition Mt. area.

Once the district is established, it would be eligible to request federal aid under certain congressional acts to construct dams and flood control facilities in the Superstition Mt. area or anywhere else within the district. Cost of operating and maintaining these facilities would be met through taxes on property within the district.

Akers, along with Barney Barnard and other Junction and Eastern Maricopa county residents, was instrumental in the formation of the Superstition Usery Pass Watershed assn. This organization has an objective generally parallel to the proposed flood control district.

Some commentators on the problems of controlling potential floods in the Apache Junction area cite a conflict between the efforts of the Akers-led group and the Maricopa county flood control district.

This organization, already functioning, has announced plans to build a series of flood control dams both north and south of Apache Junction. At least one of them would be in Pinal county, probably just east of Apache Trail north of the Junction.

As viewed by some who have studied the situation, it appears the need for dams to control flooding of Apache Junction would be considerably lessened --but not eliminated--once the Maricopa project goes through with the aid of federal funds.

However, no details of the Maricopa district plan have yet been announced.

Representatives of the Maricopa flood control district and the federal Soil Conservation Service, (which agency provides the construction funds) have been invited to attend the hearing in Florence Monday.

The hearing is scheduled to begin at 11 a.m.

## *Buckeye News* **Wiegold Named 3-15-62 To County Flood Control Board**

Wilbur Wiegold, superintendent of the Buckeye Irrigation Company, has been appointed Buckeye representative on the Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, it was announced Monday by Mrs. James T. O'Neil, chairman of the county Board of Supervisors.

He will serve out the term of Othel Narramore of Palo Verde, who has resigned the post for health reasons.

# Bridge Now Protected By Flumes

MARCH, 1962

The City of Phoenix is completing the construction of three flumes, or spillways, designed to minimize flood damage to the South Central Avenue bridge over the Salt River.

"We'll breathe a lot easier now," said Fred Glendening, public works director. "There was a very real danger that heavy rains and flooding would undermine the foundations of the bridge."

AS UNLIKELY as it may seem in dry Phoenix, waters have lapped at the bridge undergirdings on numerous occasions. The situation is further aggravated by gravel pit excavations above and below the bridge, said Glendening.

When heavy rains occur, excess waters from the canals and dams pour into the excavation above the bridge. That fills and the water rushes to the lower excavation. En route, the stream pounds away at the bridge supports, he explained.

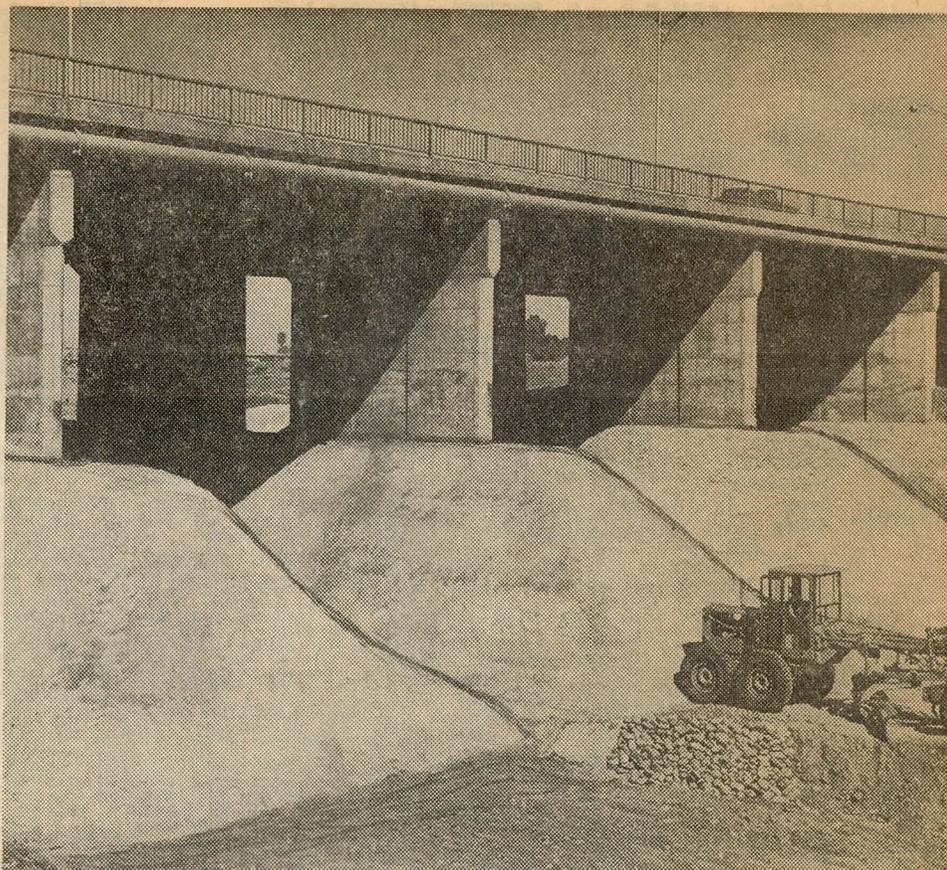
The flumes will divert the stream from the bridge foundation.

The bridge was in trouble in 1922, 1938, and in 1960.

A NEWS STORY on March 20, 1922, reports that "weakened by high water, the result of recent rains, the first section of the Central Avenue bridge spanning the Salt River settled about three inches yesterday morning. Traffic has not been stopped. Change in the main channel of the stream is blamed by engineers for the damage. When it was built, the main channel was on the north side; now it is on the extreme south end."

In 1938, a flood filled the bridge to the bottom of the girders at the ends, and in 1960 waters topped ground under the north end.

The flumes are being constructed by Tanner Brothers Construction Co. at a cost to the city of \$100,000.



Gazette Staff Photo

Three spillways have been erected under South Central bridge.

# Maricopa Flood Plan

Apache Sentinel 3-9-62

## Said To Protect Junction

Pinal county property owners this week were debating the size and shape of a proposed flood control district in the Apache Junction area. At the same time, Maricopa county officials were proceeding at an "accelerated pace" with a project that could accomplish some of the goals.

This conflict of effort aimed at achieving the same much-sought benefits was revealed to The Apache Sentinel this week by John Lowry, acting chief engineer of the Maricopa county flood control district.

Lowry did not, however, clarify one problem that is strongly

stressed by proponents of an all-Pinal county flood control plan.

The Maricopa county officials said that engineering studies to date have resulted in tentative location of a series of earth-fill dams, or more accurately "levees" starting at a point about three miles east and a mile or so north of Apache Junction and proceeding westward and northward for some 15-16 miles.

The eastern portion of this project, which is part of a major project of the Soil Conservation Service, would, said Lowry, "fully protect the Apache

Junction area as far as three miles east of the Junction proper and a mile or more to the north of it."

He declined, for policy reasons to pinpoint the exact location of the diversion dams or levees.

Under the federally sponsored program, the flood protection system would be constructed by the Soil Conservation Service, using specific congressional appropriations yet to be obtained. Operation and maintenance, however, would be the responsibility of the Maricopa flood control district, and in turn Maricopa taxpayers.

Also, in the event privately owned land was needed for the location of the levees, the local flood control district would stand that cost.

Lowry said that some of the land for the proposed dikes was state or federally owned and some of it privately held.

He did not, however, indicate if the proposed dams would divert (to irrigation canals or to the Salt River) most of the water during flash flood or if some or much of it would be retained to improve the water table in the area.

This is an important point raised by the Pinal county flood control district advocates. They point out that under their plan, dams would be so constructed to hold rather than divert water. Thus, such a project would serve a dual purpose: safeguarding the build-up areas from damaging floods and adding up to the reserve in wells ---the Junction area's only source of water.

Lowry said that most of the work on the project is completed and that the only "missing part" is an economic study being made by the Soil Conservation Service. This "cost-ratio" study would determine the potential economic damage to presently unprotected areas.

A spokesman for the SCS said that as a result of additional funds (\$10,000 requested last fall by the local SCS office), this survey is nearing completion. He indicated that preliminary results indicated it would be extremely favorable (in terms of showing the need for flood control here) and would undoubtedly prove an effective aid when the request is made to Congress for the funds to construct the Maricopa county-sponsored project.

Though actually made for the Maricopa county project, this study would presumably be

available for similar use by the proposed Superstition Flood Control District which would be located in Pinal county.

The conflict between the Maricopa flood control district and the proposed Pinal county district appears in these areas:

(1) Creation of the levees north and east of Apache Junction by Maricopa county would pretty much preclude the need for another flood control district that would encompass the Junction proper.

(2) Yet, long-range population forecasts, as well as already announced real estate development plans, indicate the area to the east of Apache Junction

will eventually see considerable construction. Creation of a flood control district for this area would be difficult to achieve, especially from an engineering standpoint, if the western portion (Apache Junction proper) was not included.

(3) There appears considerable sentiment in favor of Pinal county doing its flood control work and Maricopa doing its own project. This way the control would be local and quite probably more effective.

ON STAGE!

# King's Ranch Area Residents

*Apache Sentinel 3-9-62*

## Ask Out Of Flood Control Area

A group of local citizens, headed by Julian King, of the King's ranch area, this week asked to be "included out" of a proposed Pinal county flood control district.

They are opposing efforts of the group headed by Bryon Akers of Phoenix and Barney Barnard of Apache Junction to establish the district in an area about 18 miles eastward and two to three miles south of the Maricopa-Pinal county line.

The issue came to a head Monday when the Pinal county board of supervisors held the legally required hearing to determine the boundaries of the proposed district.

King, as spokesman for 34 persons, all of them living in or near the King's Ranch area, asked that the boundaries be set to exclude their portion (about half a section) of the proposed district.

Emphasizing that neither he nor his neighbors had any opposition to the plan for flood control in Apache Junction proper, King cited these points in his argument to the supervisors:

(1) The area concerned has never been affected by any previous floods (it's too high).

(2) As indicated on a map presented by Akers, a series of earth dams would be constructed north and east of King's Ranch, large ones in Randolph Frazier, and Bark canyons, and smaller ones in Hieroglyphic, Hog and Monument canyons. King cited the danger that though construction much of the beauty and appeal of the Superstition Mt. would be defaced. He further questioned whether the topography of the proposed dam-site was such as to permit sufficient water storage to make the project practical.

(3) King said it is a "friction" that maintenance and operation of dams by the proposed flood control district would cost nothing, and he indicated his group did not wish to pay taxes on a project they would not directly benefit from.

(4) Apache Junction proper would not be benefited by flood control dams in canyons above or east of the King's ranch area since the washes cross Highway 60-70 and flow on south before turning west.

Expressing "surprise and astonishment that Julian King would take a position in opposition to flood control," Akers told the supervisors that engineering and economic survey reports in the process of preparation would show the need for a flood control project with-



STUDYING A MAP of the area after a adjournment of the hearing Monday in Florence on the proposed flood control district are four of those asking to be excluded. All from the King's Ranch area, left to right: J. H. Border, F. Q. Wilson, Herb Reilly and Julian King.

in the entire proposed district.

He said that a representative of the Soil Conservation Service, acting on an "appropriation" requested by Sen. Carl Hayden had surveyed the area. Akers predicted this report would show a "surprising amount of potential economic damage because of new construction, homes, etc., since the last major flood in 1954."

Akers cited the case of a series of flood control dams in western Maricopa county where a maintenance totaled some \$1500 per year. He stressed that spread over the entire assessed valuation of the land affected this amounted to but "pennies a year."

Akers also cited the fact that his efforts were a "labor of love." He said he had been interested in flood control for many years, particularly in the Superstition Mt. area and that the work he has done to date has cost him over \$3,000."

In answer to a specific question from King, Akers said that at this time he did not know

what exactly would be needed in the way of dams to accomplish the proposed flood control project.

The hearing was attended by over 30 persons, about equally divided between those speaking in favor of flood control and those specifically asking to be excluded from the proposed district.

Among those speaking in favor of the project were: Barney Barnard, owner of the Superstition Development Co. water utility; Marion Elson of Apache Building Supply; Dean Steffey, Steffey and Lawther Real Estate; and Jack Hare, Superstition Mt. Enterprises.

Each of these speakers effectively cited examples, some recent, for the need for flood control in Apache Junction proper.

Most of those asking to be excluded from the district told the supervisors that King would speak for them. However, one additional voice asking exclusion was that of J.W. Parr of Florence Junction. He cited

the fact that while his property is included in the proposed district, he is east of Queen Creek, which in turn is protected from flooding by the huge Whitlow

Ranch Dam constructed by the army engineers. He thus pointed out that such a district would in no way benefit him or his property.

The hearing was adjourned by Chairman Estill Osborn until 11 a.m. Monday, March 19.

During the hearing, Osborn stressed that the purpose of the session was to determine the boundaries of the proposed flood control district.

He added that any other property owners wishing to be excluded from the district should so notify the supervisors, either through letter or by appearance at the March 19 session.

Once the boundaries are set, the supervisors will appoint commissioners to hold an election at which property owners will vote "yes" or "no" on the district.

# Federal Flood Control, Watershed System Study Nears Finish; Preliminary Cost Estimate Soon

Volume 3 - Nun

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### WEATHER

by Carl Erickson

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Mar. 7	64	52
Mar. 8	65	42
Mar. 9	65	44
Mar. 10	56	38
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Precipitation by		
Lloyd L. Clevenger		
Mar. 7		.T
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Preliminary engineering and design studies have now been completed for location of three central watershed dams and drainage canals and dozens of area civic groups and municipal authorities have endorsed the project.

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Rhinehart said the bureau's economic branch is preparing a benefit and cost determination report for submission in about six weeks.

Hugh Nichols of Apache Junction, is a member of the steering committee which helped prepare the summary.

Contingent on decisions made subsequent to the meetings, actual boundaries of the flood control area will be determined and residents of the area involved will vote in a special election to legally establish a watershed district. Federal money authorized in the Watershed Protection Act of the 83rd Congress, would be used.

Opposition to the project has already gathered around that watershed affecting Apache Junction and Gilbert but only residents along the Apache Trail have so far, voiced any formal objections.

As outlined by the state conservation authority, the three watersheds will handle a drainage area of 204 miles and store a total of 16,700 acre feet of water in a 22-mile long system of dams.

All three watersheds will be directly related to the Gilbert-Apache region and two specifically will serve the farm land on the perimeter extending from the Junction south and west to Gilbert and into the Chandler-Williams zone.

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Endorsements of the watershed plan according to geographic interest, include the following:

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thout my qualifying as

time the remaining members  
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# Watershed System Designed For Buckhorn-Mesa Area

*Apache Sentinel*

3-16-62

Flood control measures to protect residents in the Apache Junction-Mesa northern perimeter were nearing a point of acceleration this week, according to a general summary released by the U.S. Conservation Department.

Currently, the bureau is conducting extensive investigation into a program which would establish flood control projects in three major watershed areas in West Pinal County.

Engineering and design studies have been completed for location of all three central watershed dams and drainage canals and dozens of area civic groups and municipal authorities have endorsed the project.

Affected by the proposed system would be a total of over 300,000 acres with a drainage area of 204 miles and a total of 16,700 acre feet of water held by a 22-mile long system of dams.

Protecting the Junction-Mesa region and known as the Buckhorn-Mesa watershed, will be four floodwater structures erected near Spook Hill and Sig-

nal Butte above the Apache Trail and the new Bush Highway to release floodwaters into a floodway leading to the Salt River and also in the Consolidated Canal for piping off for irrigational use.

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Contingent on decisions made

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Locally, residents would pay for easements and rights-of-way purchases and administer and maintain the completed facilities.

A further program to recharge underground water would be cost-shared locally with the government.

According to the report, implementation of the flood control plan would positively avoid recurrence of the disastrous floods which struck in 1954 and again in 1959. Endorsers of the

Buckhorn-Mesa watershed include the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, East Maricopa Soil Conservation District, and the Tempe and Mesa soil conservation districts.

Republic

3-20-62

## Central Project Benefits Seen Statewide

PHOENIX (UPI) — Gov. Paul Fannin told professional engineers Wednesday night that Arizona must be ready to utilize additional water from the Colorado River and that the Central Arizona Project would vastly benefit the entire state.

He said the constant expansion

of Central Arizona's economy "inevitably must kindle and support greater growth in Kingman, Holbrook, Flagstaff, Yuma, Safford and all points in between."

Addressing the Phoenix branch of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the governor said bringing more Colorado River water to Central Arizona would

permit "cities such as Flagstaff, Williams and others located on the watershed ... to retain more tributary water to supply their municipal and industrial needs."

Fannin said pending a U.S. Supreme Court decision on the Arizona - California water suit, Arizona was assuming that 1.2 million acre feet of water annual-

ly would be diverted for the Central Arizona Project.

Of this, he said, average annual deliveries for municipal and industrial uses over a period of 50 years would be 265,000 acre feet and for farm irrigation 814,000 acre feet.

The governor warned that Arizona's water deficiency is estimated to be more than 2 million acre feet a year, making it "obvious that the amount of water to be brought in from the Colorado through the Central Arizona Project will only partially relieve the present deficiency."

He told the engineers that Arizona must increase its power supplies by an average of 10 per cent year, which was the reason for seeking authority to build a dam at Marble Canyon on the Colorado. "The profits from Marble Canyon can go to support

the Central Arizona Project, if needed," he said, "just as could a federal job. But under state sponsorship, Marble Canyon power could be exclusively Arizona's."

Fannin said that with Arizona's water needs continuing to grow, and considering the interrelationship of its economy with California's, it might be possible for the two states to make some exchange agreements which would give Arizona some surplus water from northern California.

"But," he added, "let me emphasize that full utilization of Arizona's share of the Colorado River is the most urgent need of the present. All of our effort must be concentrated on that until it is accomplished. The Central Arizona Project is an all Arizona project and it is the first order of business for every citizen of Arizona."

Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1962

## Cooperation Termed Solution To Counties' Flood Problems

Mutual cooperation will speed the solution to flood problems shared by Maricopa and Pinal counties along their common borders, John C. Lowry, Maricopa County flood control engineer, said today.

Lowry urged close coordination in a talk prepared for delivery to the Apache Junction Chamber of Commerce later today.

"Flood waters have no respect for county or even state lines," he said.

A FIELD study by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service indicates the need for five levees in the vicinity of Apache Junction to remove the

flood threat from urban and agricultural areas in Eastern Maricopa County, Lowry said.

He estimated an annual savings of \$200,000 in flood damages in and around Mesa, Gilbert, Chandler, Higley and Williams Air Force Base. This does not take into account savings to the Apache Junction area in Pinal County.

PROPOSED FOR location north and northeast of the junction are Apache Junction and Weeks Wash levees. Three south of the H junction and east of Williams Field near the county line are identified as Power Line, Vineyard Road and Rittenhouse levees.

Lowry said the Soil Conservation Service is making a cost ratio study now to determine if benefits of the earthfill would exceed construction and maintenance costs.

He said the soil conservation studies are cosponsored by the Maricopa and Pinal County boards of supervisors.

ALSO UNDER study is the cost and feasibility of recharging the Apache Junction area water table with diverted flood waters.

If approved by Congress, construction of the levees and associated structures would be financed with federal funds.

# Flood Control Bond Vote Planned

A multimillion-dollar flood control bond issue will be presented to the voters in the spring of 1963, Supervised Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil announced.

The exact amount of the issue is not determined. The complete program, designed to protect Maricopa County from flood ravages, will cost in excess of \$20 million, but a major portion will be borne by the federal government.

**THE PROGRAM**, under study for more than a year, consists of building dams, dikes and levees, dredging channels and clearing rivers.

Major projects to be included

in the plan are an \$8.5 million channel along Indian Bend Wash from Indian Bend Road to the Salt River; channel clearance of the Gila and Salt rivers from Granite Reef to Gillespie dams; and a 14-mile levee just south of

the White Tank Mountains. Funds already have been allocated by Congress for some phases of the county flood control program. Other proposals will be submitted to Congress for approval this year.

**THE COST** to the county, expected to be several million, will be assessed against the county flood control district. The district now has a tax rate of 5 cents for each \$100 of assessed valuation.

3-20-62

## Mountain Snow Best In Decade

Because Arizona's snow cover is the best in 10 years, Valley farmers are soaking their fields with as much as 5,000 acre-feet of water daily in pre-irrigation for cotton planting and other ground preparation.

Snow pack on the higher mountains, which is the source for most of the water that runs into irrigation reservoirs, is about 2½ times average for this time of year, and in some locations all records have been exceeded.

Mount Lemmon, near Tucson, has 10 times its average snow pack, and three times the previous high of 1952.

**THERE ARE** more than 20 inches of water content in the better than 5 feet of snow measured at Maverick Fork on Salt River by U.S. Soil Conservation Service and other cooperating federal, state and private agencies.

With Salt River Project reservoirs holding plentiful supplies of irrigation water—and much more where that came from—growers are running as much as 5,000 acre-feet of water on fields each day. The recent additional allotment, making another one-half

acre-foot of water available to each acre of land, beyond the basic 2 acre-feet that comes with the assessment, gave the Valley farmers incentive to water heavily.

**STREAM FLOW** forecasts for spring runoff, March through May, now are twice the average on the Salt River Project, 2½ times average on the Gila River, which supplies the San Carlos Project, and 3½ times average flow on Little Colorado River above Lyman Reservoir.

Cool temperatures have slowed down runoff and diversions for irrigation have been large in anticipation of the heavy spring runoff so gains in reservoir storage in

Turn to SNOW on Page 4

## SNOW

Concluded From Page One

March so far have not been spectacular.

**SALT RIVER** Project reservoirs, however, were holding 143 per cent of average storage for mid-March and storage is around 54 per cent of capacity. The San Carlos Reservoir holds 165 per cent of average storage, but only 14 per cent of capacity. Salt and Verde rivers and Tonto Creek produced 85,400 acre-feet during the first half of March, while the Gila River at the head of the Safford Valley produced 18,530 acre-feet in the same period.

Stream flow forecast for the Salt River at intake during the March-May period is 505,000 acre-feet, Tonto 40,000, and the Verde River above Horseshoe Dam 152,000.

**COOPERATING** in the SCS snow survey compilations are the Salt River Project, U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Weather Bureau and some private agencies and individuals and other federal and state agencies. Richard W. Enz is snow survey supervisor for SCS and compiles the survey information.

In the current water year, Flagstaff's precipitation totals 13.27 inches or 7.64 inches greater than the long-term mean for the October-February totals in Arizona by Paul C. Kangeiser, Arizona state climatologist of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

Springerville's current water year total (October-February) is 5 inches above the long-term mean, with 7.85 inches recorded.

**CLIFTON'S** 8.88-inch total for the same period is 4.81 above the average. Grand Canyon headquarters on the South Rim has 6.38, which is but 0.30 above average.

Payson Ranger Station's total of 9.98 inches is a plus 1.25 over average.

Water content in the almost 5 feet of snow at the Fort Apache and Baldy snow courses is slightly more than 17 inches by on-the-ground measurements made at mid-March. Mormon Mountain snow holds 12 inches of water and there is 17 inches of snow-water at the Arizona Snow Bowl.

# Supervisors Hear Details Of Maricopa Flood Control Project, Delay Decision

Proponents and opponents of an Apache Junction flood control district went another round Monday in Chapter Two of a hearing before the Pinal county supervisors.

Nothing was resolved as Chairman Estill Osborn adjourned the lengthy session after nearly 2-1/2 hours of discussion and debate. However, a change in the proposed district boundaries was suggested that would seem to eliminate most opposition.

Considerable information was made public that should aid immeasurably as the supervisors move toward a final decision, scheduled to follow another hearing session set for Monday, April 2.

While those for and against the proposed flood control district managed to make several important statements, the bulk of the session was occupied by representatives of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and the Maricopa county Flood Control district, who were appearing at the invitation of the Pinal supervisors.

These gentlemen told the story, as originally and exclusively reported in The Apache Sentinel last week, of how Maricopa county, with federal assistance, plans to build a series of dams, levees and floodways, mostly in Pinal county.

Primary purpose of these planned projects will be to protect urban areas and farmland in Maricopa county. A major side effect will be the total protection of the Apache Junction area from even the most severe flash floods, including the so-called "hundred-year" flood.

Though several flood control facilities are planned, most important to the Apache Junction and Apache Trail area residents are the Weekes Wash and Apache Junction units, which will divert heavy floodwaters westward from a point starting about three miles north and east of Apache Junction proper.

As emphasized by Col. John Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control district, the cost of land acquisition, operation and maintenance of the flood control works will be borne by Maricopa county taxpayers, presumably through a bond issue. Construction costs, once congressional appropriations are obtained, will be from federal funds.

In net, this would be the situation according to the joint Soil Conservation Service--Maricopa county plans:

(1) Pinal county residents and businessmen in the Apache Junction area would receive full flood protection without setting up a separate flood control district, and thus without additional taxation;

(2) Maricopa county residents living to the west--as far as the Eastern Auxiliary canal of the Roosevelt Water Conservation district, will have equally effective flood protection from a series of dams and levees in an unbroken line running from east of the Junction ultimately to the RWCD canal to the Salt River.

Property owners here, of course, would be assessed for the project, but since all of Maricopa county makes up the single flood control district, the burden would probably be spread to the point there would be little effect on any single property owner in the area.

But there is one slight hitch: the bond issue necessary to raise funds for the land acquisition, operation, etc., must be approved by the entire district--the whole county. It is expected that several other flood control projects in other parts of Maricopa county will be submitted at the same time, to gain universal approval of a bond issue.

One point discussed by Lucien Hill and W. Earl Rhinehart of the SCS was the amount of water presently flowing through washes in the Junction area that would be diverted by the Weekes Wash and Apache Junction dams.

As expressed by several Junction people in the audience through questioning of the SCS officials, of chief concern is the recharging of the ground water table in the Junction area.

No clear-cut answer was forthcoming, though there were several references to experimental work being done by Arizona State university experts. To date, it was reported, silting problems appear to make specific efforts at water recharge difficult or impossible, and if nothing else, extremely costly.

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From here, a series of levees would hold and if neces-

sary divert floodwaters westward and northward past Bush highway to the Salt River.

According to Rhinehart, cost estimates on the project will be available in five or six weeks and by July a rough draft of the total plan will be completed. He said the engineers expect to have a final work plan ready to submit to Congress next year.

Of key importance in any flood control planning, and this would be true of any similar project in Pinal county, was the "cost-ratio" factor--comparison of the cost of the project with the potential economic damage in the event the dams were not built.

As explained by Col. Lowry, many of the dams are planned for Pinal county though mainly designed to aid Maricopa county since "the waters that can cause the damaging floods are generated in Pinal county (the Superstition Mts.)"

Since the Pinal supervisors are listed as sponsors of the project, there will be no problem in construction of the dams and levees in Pinal county, but such sponsorship does not permit taxing for them in Pinal county--unless a separate flood control district is established.

Lowry said that as part of the construction program, any privately owned land above the dams that would be affected by even temporary detention of the floodwaters would be purchased by the county.

Rhinehart said these studies have not been completed for the project that would cover Apache Junction, but he indicated they would meet the requirements by a narrow margin.

On the other hand, he stated his opinion that there would be no economic justification for federal assistance on a flood control project that would cover the area to the east of Apache Junction. Further he said there appeared little need for a flood control project east of the Junction since the topography of the area was "undulating" in nature. He admitted an engineering survey of the land in question--to the east--had not been made.

Following departure of the group that discussed the Maricopa project, the hearing returned to the specific request of certain property owners--mainly those in the eastern portion of the proposed district, to be excluded from its boundaries.

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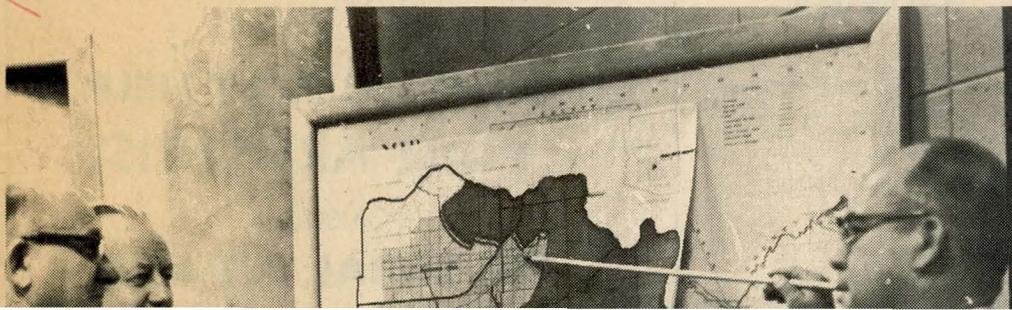
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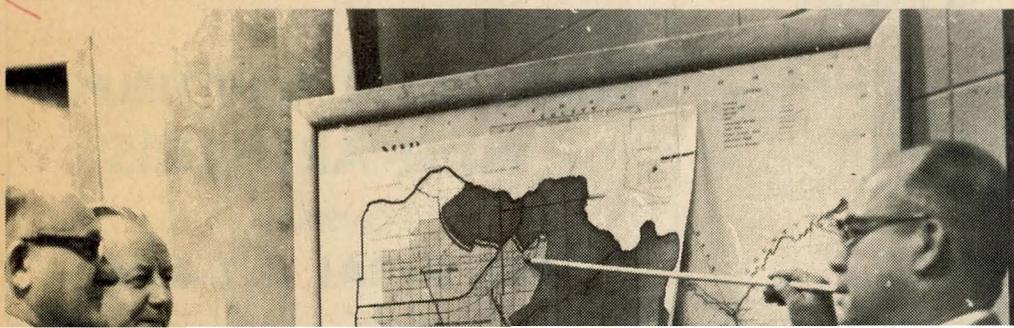
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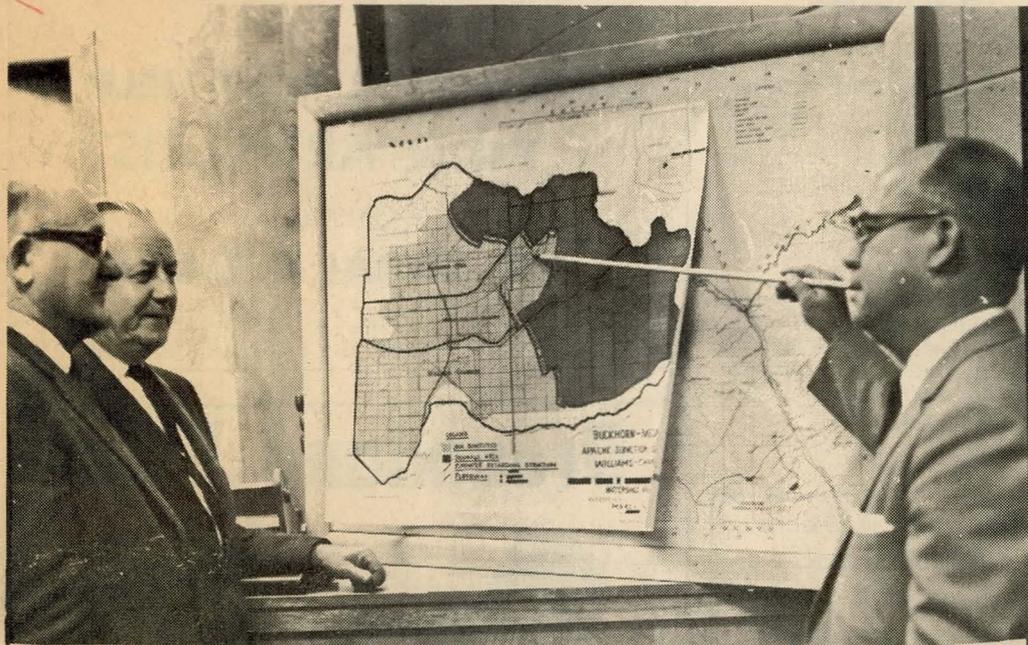
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DISCUSSING the proposed flood control project in and near Apache Junction at the hearing Monday before the Pinal county board of supervisors were top officials of the groups planning the project. Left to right: Col. John Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District; Lucien Hill, area conservationist for the federal Soil Conservation Service; and W. Earl Rhinehart, project leader for the SCS.

# Flood Control Verdict Expected Monday

*Apache Sentinel*

*3-30-62*

A show-down session on Apache Junction's flood control problem is scheduled for 11 a.m. next Monday in Florence. At that time, the county supervisors will re-convene a twice adjourned hearing on a petition to establish a flood control district in Apache Junction and eastward for about 12 miles.

The supervisors have heard all the arguments pro and con, as well as a petition from a group of property owners wishing to be excluded. Also, they've personally investigated the claims of need and benefit made by some of those involved, and it appears a final decision will be forthcoming at the Monday session.

The need is apparent to most persons for a flood control project to safeguard the Junction proper against the flash floods that on occasion swirl down the washes from the Superstition Mts., but complicating the picture is a program now in progress sponsored by the Maricopa county flood control district and underwritten by the federal soil conservation service.

On the basis of preliminary plans of the Maricopa county group, a series of dams and levees would be built north and east of Apache Junction that would appear to adequately protect the main business and residential area. Other dams would

be constructed westward to protect all of Apache Junction. These would be built at federal expense but right-of-way acquisition, maintenance and operations costs would be borne by the Maricopa county taxpayers.

As one of the co-sponsors of the project, the Pinal supervisors in effect have endorsed this effort.

According to soil conservation officials, the only need for flood protection in this portion of Pinal county is in the area of Apache Junction proper.

Yet, the local flood control district advocates contemplate a district extending east almost to Queen Creek.

This in turn has caused most of the residents of the King Ranch area to petition the supervisors to be excluded from proposed district. This effort has been agreed to by the district proponents, but their revised map of the district show an "island" in the middle where the half section of land would be omitted.

It is not expected this effort will set well with the King ranch area people, nor, perhaps, with the supervisors.

Major task of the supervisors is to set the boundaries of the district and to call an election at which property owners will vote yes or no on the proposal.

However, if they find that because of the Maricopa project and the efforts on the part of some to be excluded there is no need for a district, they can veto the entire proposal.

# Flood Control District Set

A compromise settlement, acceptable to all parties concerned, was reached Monday on the creation of a flood control district in the Apache Junction area of Pinal county.

In the third and final hearing on the proposal to set up a district, the county supervisors established boundaries for a district slightly less than 36 miles in area.

Save for the east half of section 24, which was omitted at the specific request of Herb Riley, a property owner there, the Superstition Flood Control District comprises all of the 36 sections in the township 1 north and 8 east.

This includes all of the Junction area eastward six miles from the county line, north to the Maricopa county line and south to the Baseline.

Thus excluded is the King Ranch area, Apacheland and the government owned land to the south.

Major force in achieving the cutting down of the district, which was as originally proposed included some 120 square miles, was Julian King, acting as spokesman for some 40 residents in the King Ranch area.

In the hearing that continued well past the noon hour, King continually pointed to the state statute mandate that such districts should only be established in areas subject to flood damage.

This line of reasoning eventually prevailed on the district advocates and they agreed to the essentially township-sized boundaries. The supervisors, not intent on vetoing creation of a district if that were the wish of the people involved, willingly went along on the boundaries as agreed.

The session ended amicable as King and Barney Barnard, leading spokesman for the flood control advocates, genially shook hands with supervisor Estill Osborn happily looking on.

Technically, the next step is for the supervisors to set a date for an election wherein property owners would vote 'yes' or 'no' on establishing the district.

However, it appears this step will be delayed somewhat as the district sponsors endeavor to have the federal Soil Conservation Service survey the area in and around the district boundaries to determine feasibility of flood control structures.

The SCS has already made some extensive surveys in the area in order to draw up the previously published plan under which Maricopa county will develop flood control dams east of the county line. However, it is the hope of the district sponsors that this additional survey can be broadened to include land subject to flooding but not now included for benefit under the plan for Maricopa county flood protection as drawn up by the SCS engineers. Pinal supervisors are sponsors of the Maricopa project.

A major agreement put forth by the proponents of a flood district in Pinal county was the need for water conservation as well as flood control.

Under the plan already announced, there would be no water released under any type of control in the washes below the projected dam sites (one in-Weeks Wash northeast of the Junction and another northwest of the Junction).

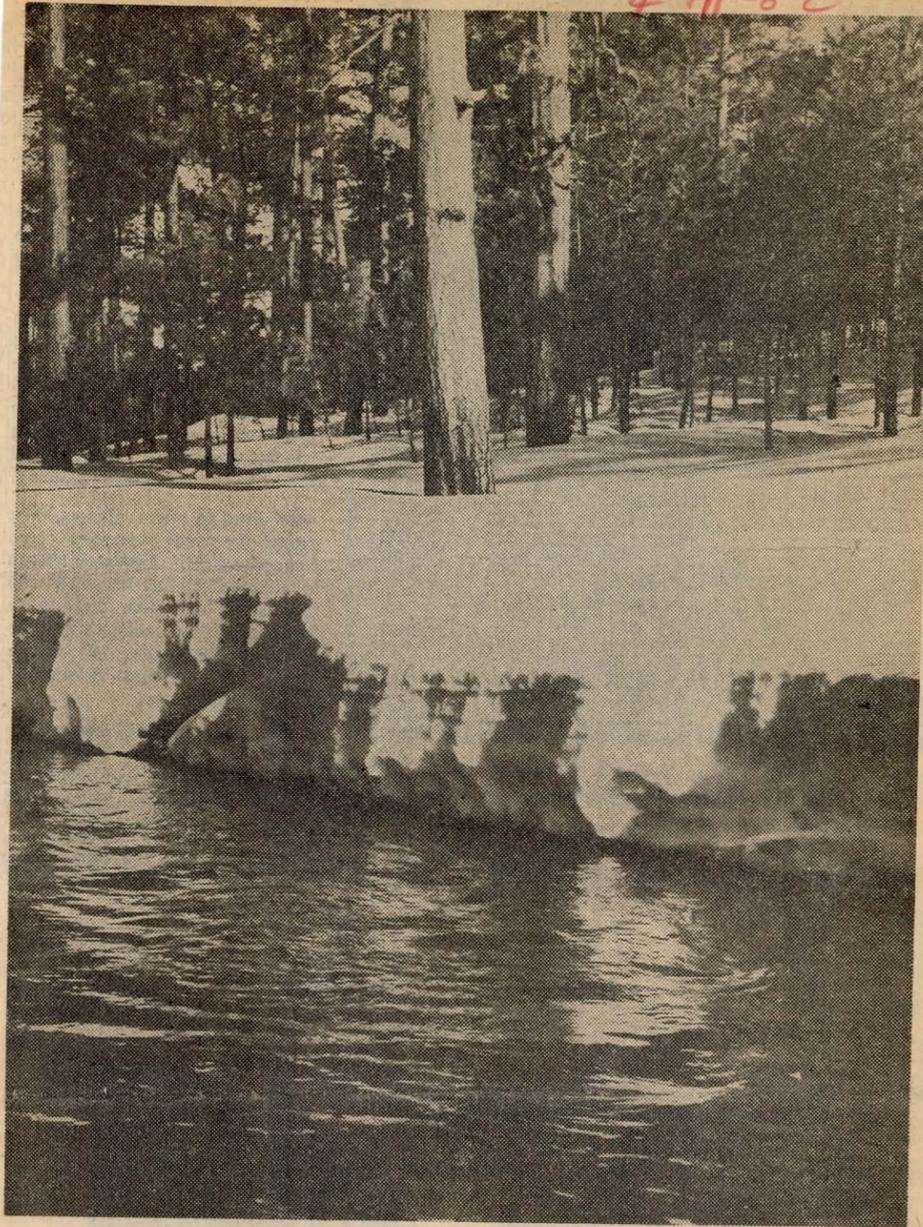
One of the prime purposes of the Pinal county group will be to achieve flood control similar to that already planned by Maricopa county but also a degree of recharge of the ground water table--either through rated flow of impounded flood waters or through specially constructed recharge wells.

As presently planned, the Maricopa sponsored system would deliver all water in the Superstition-Userly watershed system into a series of dams and levees and eventually into the canal of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District (or even into the Salt River.)

In any event, local area residents, living either in Maricopa or Pinal county and getting their water from private wells or public utilities would gain no benefits (other than full flood protection) from the already announced plan.

One way or another, those sponsoring the new flood control district would change this pattern to achieve greater local benefit.

4-4-62



Deep snow cover in the White Mountains—the best in 10 years—is increasing stream flow into the Salt River reservoirs that help supply Phoenix and the Valley of the Sun with water. Packed snow in the highlands is still 3 to 4 feet in depth. This picture was taken near McNary by Richard W. Enz of U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

# Spring Flow May Almost Fill Lakes On Salt River

By C. M. McMILLEN  
Gazette Staff Writer

Salt River lakes are going to be near-full this spring from snow-water runoff now coming down steadily—ready for a sharp rise that would come with just a few nights of above freezing temperatures in White Mountains.

Jake West, hydrologist of the Salt River Project, said today:

"The Salt River lakes may not be clear full, but they are going to be near full this spring. It is going to be pleasant to look out over that much reserve storage water."

RICHARD W. ENZ, snow survey supervisor of U.S. Soil Conservation Service, just returned from completing snow-caterpillar vehicle tours over the snow-covered

frozen highlands, boggy in spots, said:

"Snow cover is better than four times average for April on the Salt River snow courses."

The Salt River will be the big producer of runoff water in April and May.

Somewhat surprisingly to those uninitiated in the ways of irrigation water management, the Salt River Project officials are not always whooping it up for the drama that comes from water spilling over the dams. They manage if they can to keep water from spilling. All of the dams last spilled in April 1941.

WITH A BIG runoff potential on the Verde River watershed too, project officials in February started drawing water heavily from the lakes on the Verde to make a hole there to hold the runoff that usually is expected earlier from rains or warmer temperatures on Verde watersheds. They are at lower elevations than much of the Salt River watershed.

After taking the big load of water out of the Verde side of the system to have capacity to handle heavy runoff at the expected time, the Verde's moisture came in as snow, for more orderly runoff there. The Verde side is expected to yield more than 2½ times normal runoff in April and May.

Enz and Borden Goodwin of the project's hydrology division make regular snow surveys about every two weeks during the months when the highlands are snow-packed. They travel by snowcat vehicle, or snow weasel, moving the units by truck for three circuits one around Flagstaff-Mormon Lake, another from Heber,

Turn to RUNOFF on Page 4

Concluded From Page One  
along Mogollon Rim and in the  
White Mountains.

# RUNOFF

Concluded From Page One

along Mogollon Rim and in the White Mountains.

**SNOW IS SO** packed around Sheep Crossing, en route to Big Lake, that the heavy snowcat hardly left a track," said Enz.

"There are more than 18 inches of water in better than four feet of snow at elevations of 9,000 feet."

Direct snow course measurements are made by the snow survey crew. They also have permanent pipes buried on the 38 courses they measure to take electrical measurements that show moisture in the soil.

Almost all of the highland snow courses now show that the soil is filled to field capacity with water. With more melting it becomes saturated and some water drains off at the bottom."

**AT HIGHER** elevations there still is little bare ground in the White Mountains. At around 7,000 feet to 8,500 there is a lot of boggy soil, and ordinary vehicle transportation is out of the question off main highways.

The Salt-Verde-Tonto system gave 538,000 acre-feet of runoff in January-February-March.

April-May runoff is now estimated at 439,000 acre - feet with normal temperatures and precipitation.

4-13-62

## Flood Control Measures Are Being Planned

Flood control measures for Casandro Wash near Reed's Addition and Sunset and Sunny Cove Washes near the Fisher and Maguire Additions will be included in an over-all Maricopa County flood control plan to be submitted to the Board of Supervisors early this fall, says John C. Lowry, acting chief engineer and general manager of the Flood Control District.

These projects can be justified on a cost-ratio basis, he says.

When the county-wide plan is finally adopted, says Mrs Ruth O'Neil, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, a bond issue to finance it will be put to a vote of real property owners of the county.

Corrective action for flood control in Sols Wash and the Flying E Wash cannot be justified in the light of past financial losses from floods, says Mr Lowry.

While the Flood Control District is aware of property damage from floods coming from Powder House Wash, this project has been assigned to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for study, added Mr Lowry.

"The Morristown area was studied and it is the opinion of the reporting engineers that no corrective action is necessary or could be justified there," says Mr Lowry. In the Agulla area, he says, private interests have completed certain protective levees making work there unnecessary.

Wickenburg - Sun.  
HAMMERSTORM NINT

Apache Sentinel 4-13-62

## Flood Plan Just 1st Step

"Creation of the Superstition Flood Control District is only the first step in a master plan designed to conserve water both for domestic and recreational purposes."

These are the words of Byron Akers, a major spokesman for the sponsors of the Pinal county board of supervisors.

In lauding the action taken to establish the boundaries of the proposed district, Akers said that establishment of the district would be only a preliminary (but important) step towards setting up a water conservation project that could tap much of the "now wasted" water flowing from the Superstitions and create permanent lakes for recreational purposes and also pipe additional supplies of water for use by local area consumers.

Akers said such a project is feasible at small local cost through use of federal funds.

He said one act of Congress provided for watershed construction loans for up to 50 years at no interest rate.

Akers pointed out that once flood control dams were constructed under federal auspices

(and with federal funds), a water conservation district could be formed to use the waters so confined rather than let them run off into other areas.

Akers also said that the first step to be taken by the project sponsors (the Superstition-Usery Pass Watersheds association) would be the employment of Sam Turner, noted Arizona expert on water technology, to make a survey of the district.

Such a federally sponsored survey would be necessary before a request for flood control construction funds could be made to Congress.

Arizona 4-24-62  
Republic

## U.S. To Pay \$8,300 For Flood Chance

The government must pay \$8,300 because overflow from the Painted Rock Dam might flood the old Mountain View Store and farm workers' cabins once every 30 years.

A jury said so yesterday in Federal Court.

Though the danger is remote, the law required the government to take a flowage easement on the two acres occupied by the store and 10 cabins some 15 miles northwest of Gila Bend.

**THAT MEANT** the store, its living quarters, and the cabins had to come down. Only trailer homes may occupy such an easement.

Mrs. Pauline Hill Rigby Miller of Gila Bend, who bought the cabins and store for \$4,000 and added living quarters and a storeroom, claimed it was worth \$40,000.

Her attorney, Carl Tenney, called appraisers who placed the value as high as \$37,000.

But Asst. U.S. Atty. Arthur M. Ross called appraisers who placed a high value of \$6,800 on the property.

**ROSS ALSO** claimed the store and cabins have been losing money since cotton picking machines replaced hand pickers in the area.

The store and cabins were above the \$18 million flood control dam built on the Gila River to protect some 300,000 acres of developed land downstream.

Water would back up to the store and cabins site not oftener than every 30 years, engineers testified.

Chandler, Arizona, Thursday, April 26, 1962

## YWCA To Observe Don't Forget . . . 50th Anniversary With Open House

Sunday, April 29, the Phoenix and Maricopa County YWCA will celebrate its 50th Anniversary with a public Open House from 2 to 5 p.m.

Mrs. S. E. Worthen, YWCA president, says there will be guided tours of the building at 230 East Earle Drive, and exhibits and displays of various class activities. Swimming, diving and tennis exhibitions are also included in the program. Refreshments will be served.

Among the major activities of the YWCA are its educational, recreational and physical fitness programs for children, teenagers, men and women. Another important function is the operation of its residence building for young women at 230 West Monroe. Also, the modern health club with professional masseuse for women. There are also various clubs for all ages.

### Friday, April 27

Noon — Coordinating Council Meeting, Peacock Restaurant.

2:30 — CJHS Mothers Meeting for Eighth Grade After-Graduation Party, Multipurpose Building.

4:00 p.m. — Baseball, CHS vs Paradise Valley, Here.

### Saturday, April 28

9:30 a.m. — Annual County Farm Bureau Barbecue, Gilbert High School.

9:00 p.m. — CHS Junior-Senior Prom, Garden Room, San Marcos Hotel.

### Sunday, April 29

Attend The Church Of Your Choice.

7:00 a.m. — Sun Bird Golf Tournament, San Marcos Country Club.

8:00 a.m. — Small Bore Match, GPA Range.

10:00 a.m. — Jackson County, Ill., Picnic, Youth Center.

11:00 a.m. — Sabin Vaccine, CHS Gym.

### Tuesday, May 2

8:00 p.m. — CHS Annual Band Concert, High School Audi-



**BEFORE** and after aspects of Hassayampa River channel clearing work are graphically illustrated in photos above. One

at left shows dense growth of tamarisk trees and brush that choked channel before work was undertaken; that at right

shows cleared channel after work was completed.

## Farmers, Soil Conservation District, Canal Firms Cooperate to Clear Hassayampa Channel

**CLEARING OF** the lower five miles of the channel of the Hassayampa River to prevent flood damage to adjacent farms recently was completed as a joint project of three valley farmers, local irrigation projects, and the Buckeye Soil Conservation District.

The project also assured protection of the Hassayampa bridge on what was U.S. 80 before the Buckeye-Gila Bend cutoff was built.

**IRRIGATION** companies participating in the work were the Buckeye Irrigation Company and the Arlington Canal Company. The farmers were Murray Johnson, who owns the property on the north side of the road just

east of the Hassayampa, and Lyle King and Delmar Johns, who own the "old Buckeye ranch" on the south side.

Johnson, King, and Johns pooled their Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation payments to help pay the cost of the work, furnished equipment, and did the work. Soil Conservation Service engineers designed and laid out the channel-clearing job.

**THE AREA** between the railroad bridge and the bridge on old Highway 80 was done by the BIC and Johnson while that below the highway bridge was carried out by the Arlington Canal Co. and the three farmers.

Greatest danger from a future flood was to an inverted siphon

that carries Buckeye water to the west side of the Hassayampa and to part of the main Buckeye canal as well as to a bit of the Arlington canal.

The channelization, which is 200 feet wide, extends above the siphon, about three-quarters of a mile north of the highway bridge, to the Gila River, about four miles below the bridge.

In recent years there have been no big floods down the Hassayampa to keep its channel scoured out and reasonably clear. Instead there have been a number of minor floods that washed sand into what little channel there was leaving more than a foot of clearance under the bridge.

**IT WAS FEARED** that, in any big freshet, driftwood would pile up against the bridge and the water would spread all over the countryside.

# Bids For Graveyard Wash Project Called

Special to The Gazette 4-19-62

SAFFORD — Bids for the Graveyard Wash dam and related flood control structures, second phase of the Frye Creek-Stockton project in Graham County, were asked today by the Graham County Board of Supervisors.

Bids for the Graveyard Wash dam, about 1 mile south of Safford, will be received by Vearl A. Lines, contracting officer of the Graham board until Mar. 5 at 10 a.m.

The first phase of the \$5 million flood control project, the Frye Creek Dam and a 3½-mile outlet channel, is well under way. Graham County, the towns of Safford and Thatcher and the Gila Valley Soil Conservation District are co-operating in the overall project with U.S. Soil Conservation Service. The federal government is paying from 75 to 97 per cent of various phases of the entire project.

The Graveyard Dam will slow down flood waters and allow them to flow out slowly through a 3-mile channel to the Gila River.

Construction features call for an earth fill dam, a rock-riprapped channel, and some steel and concrete reinforcing and appurtenant structures.

It is expected that work on the Graveyard Dam will begin in April. The entire project is expected to require about four years for completion.

# \$30 Million Dam

Arizona Journal, 4-27-62

## Near Phoenix Being Studied

By BOB WILLIAMS

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation begins more studies Monday on construction of a \$30 million Salt River dam near Phoenix.

If built, Maxwell Dam will provide two lakes for boating and water-skiing 25 miles from downtown Phoenix.

Cliff Pugh, of Interior's Reclamation Bureau in Phoenix, said the bureau will conduct foundation studies and investigations of the hydrology in the proposed dam area.

Mapping is completed and this week, diamond drilling for foundation studies began.

THE DAM IS to be built just below the Salt and Verde Rivers junction, near Mt. McDowell (Red Mountain) and north of the Utey Mountains.

Originally conceived as a part of the Central Arizona-Colorado River Storage Project, the dam was to store water diverted into Central Arizona from the Colorado River.

However, recent Reclamation Bureau thinking has been that the dam should be built regardless of what the Supreme Court ruling is on water allocation to Arizona, Pugh said.

WITH AN ADVERSE ruling, many projects scheduled to be built for the Central Arizona Project would be scrapped.

Pugh said his office has asked for \$150,000 from Congress to continue investigations after current funds run out in July.

A "feasibility report" will be turned over to the Interior Department in 1964, Pugh said. The earliest dam construction could begin would be early in 1965, he said.

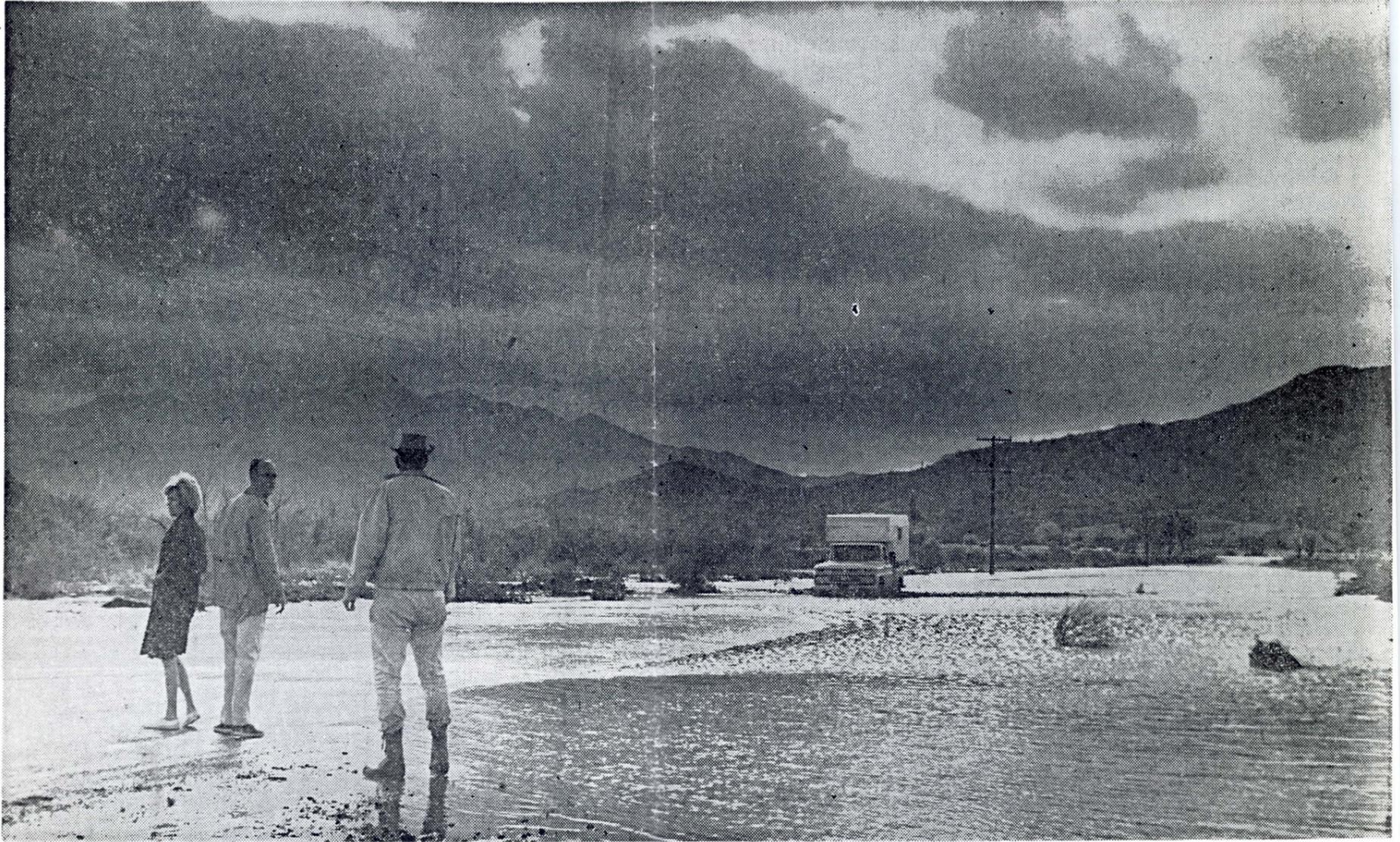
Preliminary studies set the dam cost at \$30 million. It would be the second largest dam in the Salt River-Verde River system, smaller than Roosevelt Dam only.

The lakes formed, would extend up the Verde and Salt some 10 miles. They would be possibly two to three miles wide in places, with depths up to 50 feet.

MAXWELL DAM named after a pioneer Arizona water expert, would be "multiple-use."

# High Waters Bring Crossing Woes

12-24-65 ARIZ. REPUBLIC



Republic Photo by Ludwig Keaton

**TOO MUCH WATER** — Mr. and Mrs. John L. Mack, left, were stranded yesterday in their station wagon in this flooded section of 115th Avenue

at the Salt River, but James King and his daughter, Rosemary, pulled them through the foot-deep water with a pickup truck. Ray Hamilton, of

Jackson Hole, Wyo., who was stranded with the Macks, then drove through in his camper. Man with back to camera is unidentified.

## More About

# Rivers Flood Countryside

(Continued from Page 1)

son and Safford because of raw sewage running into rivers.

In Tucson, Pima County Sanitary District No. 1 asked for federal and state aid. Kenneth Scharman, manager of the district, said the Rillito cut away a mile of sewer interceptor line, and 4 to 6 million gallons of sewage had poured into the river the past 24 hours.

Sewage was flowing into the Gila River at Safford, and Dr. Moore warned that some of it could seep into wells used by families down river. He advised them to boil water once they begin using the wells again.

Harold Gates, Civil Defense chief in Graham County, said water supplied by public utilities in the Gila Valley is safe. He advised residents of Thatcher, Pima, Fort Thomas and Safford to boil pump water.

**ALONG THE** Gila and San Francisco rivers above Coolidge Dam and the San Carlos Reservoir, the situation was this:

The Weather Bureau said the upper Gila River at Cliff, N.M., about 25 miles east of the Arizona border, peaked at 12.5 feet Wednesday night, 4½ feet above flood stage, but had dropped to 10.5 feet last night.

The San Francisco River through Clifton was dropping. Sandbagging took place during

the night at critical areas. The Gila River at Duncan was believed to have crested and no problems were anticipated.

**IN THE** Safford area, about 35 or 40 miles downstream from where the Gila and San Francisco rivers join, dike bulding took place in Little Hollywood, a mile east of Safford. Water was creeping into the community of about 500 last night and Civil Defense authorities were ready to evacuate residents if necessary.

**The Gila River** was a mile wide in the Safford area and the Weather Bureau said high water would continue to produce flooding through the night, with receding coming today.

San Carlos Reservoir, into which the Gila empties, has a 1.2 million acre-foot capacity and had 103,745 acre-feet in it yesterday. District officials said they do not anticipate the water coming from the Gila will fill the reservoir.

**BELOW** Coolidge Dam, runoff from the desert and mountain ranges in the Coronado National Forest was filling the San Pedro River and Aravaipa Creek.

The San Pedro and Gila River join at Winkelman, but no damage was reported there. However, at Kelvin and Kearny northeast of Winkelman, the situation was different.

A dozen families were forced

to flee their homes at Kelvin, a town of about 200. At Kearny, the airport was said to be 3 to 4 feet under water and a small subdivision was flooded.

**FURTHER** east along the Gila, 50 families living in the San Tan area 20 miles northwest of Coolidge were evacuated and were being sheltered in the Sacaton Community Center on the Gila River Indian Reservation.

The situation in Pima County was this:

**The Rillito**, in addition to damaging a good part of the Tucson sewage system, wrecked two river bridges and flowed into a trailer park development. Residents fled, and the waters swept away several trailers.

**THE RILLITO** and the Santa Cruz were reported to be cutting a wide swath north of Tucson, and in the Eloy area the dike broke at Green Reservoir, near Friendly Corner, 9 miles south of Eloy.

Water from the Santa Cruz was flooding east into the desert in Pinal County and Civil Defense last night evacuated about 150 Indians at Chuichu and took them to Casa Grande, 9 miles north.

Thousands of acres of farmland along the Gila, San Pedro and Santa Cruz rivers were under water, and some flooding was reported south of Tucson between there and Nogales.

**OFFICIALS** were worried about potential flooding in the Maricopa and Stanfield areas of Pinal County. The road between Maricopa and Kyrene, 3 miles south of Baseline, was cut by floodwaters.

State Civil Defense officials, with headquarters in the basement of the state capitol, were in touch by radio with CD officials at 30 points throughout the state.

They made arrangements throughout the day to make certain sufficient housing, food and clothing would be available wherever required.



Republic Photo by Nyle Leatham

**ONE WAY (FOR DUCKS)**—This was the view looking over the west-side railing of the Tempe Bridge yesterday. Had it not been for the 5- to 6-foot deep Salt River you would have seen the Arizona State University "football road" that leaves the Phoenix-Tempe highway at the north end of the bridge, and runs down into river bed where it turns to Sun Devil Stadium.

## Cops \$1 Million Toll

record of how the Rillito flowed, for the river washed away a gauging station where it joins the Santa Cruz. But tributary Tanque Verde Wash and Sabino Creek ran record flows of 10,000 second-feet and 6,000 second-feet, respectively.

A USGS spokesman said the Rillito probably did not have a record high flow, but many hours of flooding wore away the banks and caused the damage.

Kenneth Scharman, manager of Sanitary District 1, said the

## Families on the Flooding Santa Cruz

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## Central Arizona Project *Apache Junction Sentinel 4-27-62* Review Presented County

Rich Johnson, president of the Central Arizona Project Association, was the principle speaker at a meeting of the Pinal County Development Board held in Stanfield, Ariz, April 19.

At the request of Julian King, president of the board, a group of more than 50 farmers, ranchers, industrialists and business men from Pinal county attended the all day session.

Johnson reviewed the activities of the Central Arizona Project Association since its organization in 1946. He said the purpose of the project was to bring Colorado River water into the economic heart-land of Arizona to supplement existing but inadequate water supply for agricultural, municipal and industrial uses.

Johnson and his associate, Bill Gookin, a Phoenix consulting engineer, explained to the group the importance of forming a district for the purpose of negotiating with Secretary Of The Interior Udall for water from the Central Arizona Project Association. Johnson praised the program of the Pinal County Development Board and suggested the adoption of a three point program for industrial and agriculture developments in Pinal county.

He advocated a review of the county's water needs, consideration of a finance program and the formation of a water district. Johnson said \$10 per acre foot would be required to deliver water to the proposed Pinal county district.

He stated that the Central Arizona Project Association's position in Washington could be strengthened through an educational, political and financial program on the Pinal county level.

Chairman King announced that the board's next meeting would be held in Maricopa, Arizona on May 17 when Governor Paul Fannin will address the group.

## *4-30-62* Soil Conservation *Tempe Daily News* District Voters To Name Supervisors

Arizona's 42 soil conservation districts will hold their biennial elections of Board Supervisors on Saturday, Wayne Kessler, director, State Division of Soil Conservation, announced today.

Polling places will be located within each District in about 60 communities. Voters eligible to vote are the owners of agricultural or grazing lands within the boundaries of each district.

Locally, members of the Tempe-Mesa district will vote at the Lyle E. Trimble Company of 641 West Main street in Mesa. Nominated and set to appear on the ballot are the names of George Birchett, Tempe, and Olen Sharp, Mesa.

Birchett will be running for a term which expires in 1964 while Sharp is up for a six year spot. If voters so desire, they may cast write-in votes.

The 42 state soil conservation districts are state corporate bodies organized under provisions of Arizona law, which now legally include 55.7 millions of acres of agricultural and grazing lands of the state.

The District Supervisors serve a very important purpose in today's democratic, locally administered soil-saving and water conserving programs, Kessler declared. "All serve without pay of any kind, but nevertheless are dedicated public servants," he stated further.

Both Kessler and John Olsen, Prescott, president of the Arizona Association of Soil Conservation Districts, appealed to all qualified voters within the districts to turn out on May 5 and vote.

## Supervisors Plan Flood Control & Road Extension For Wickenburg

Extension of the Vulture Mine Road from its junction with Highway 60-70 to a point on Highway 89 near the Maricopa-Yavapai County line and flood control for the Reed and Fisher Additions and the Powder House Wash are projects which the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors have under consideration for Wickenburg. This was confirmed by Mrs Ruth O'Neil, chairman of the Supervisors, Sam Lansford, county highway engineer, and Col. Lowry, county flood control engineer, on a visit here Tuesday. They were guests of the Rotary Club at noon and met with the Round-Up Club roads committee in the afternoon. They also went on a tour of the town before returning to Phoenix.

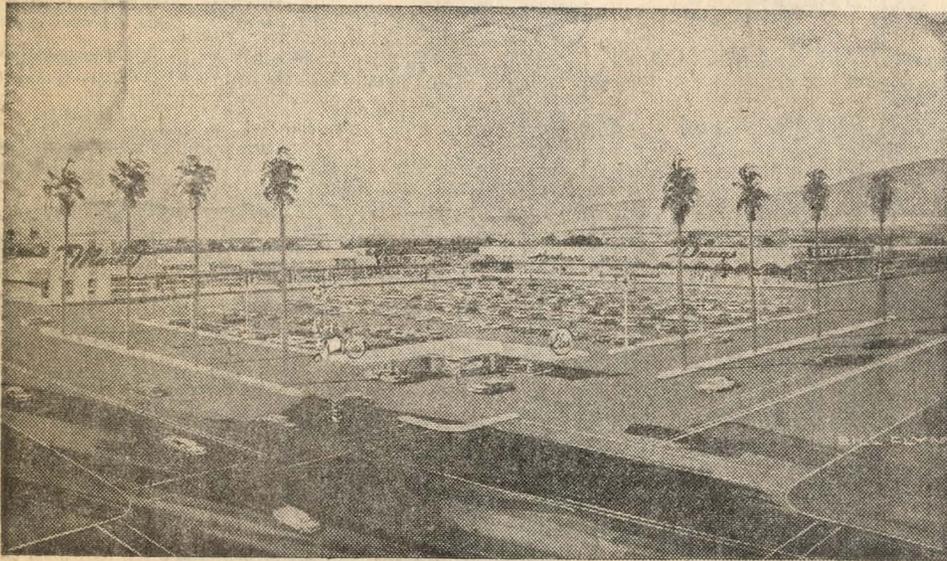
All engineering on the three flood control projects has been

done, said Col. Lowry, and they are considered necessary and feasible. Actual work, however, must await funds. It is the plan of the Supervisors to submit a bond issue to the county voters this fall to provide the funds for flood control projects throughout the county, including the three Wickenburg projects.

Extension of the Vulture Mine Road has been surveyed and roughed out and a portion of the road is now open. It will not be until after the 1962-63 fiscal year budget is adopted, however, that any more work can be done on this project, said Mr Lansford. Then culverts can be built and cut and fill work done. While it is the intent of the county to eventually pave this road, this will not be done during the next fiscal year, he said.

*Wickenburg Sun, 5-18-62*

## Real Estate and Development



### SHOPPING CENTER TO BE STARTED

Artist's sketch shows the new shopping center to be built at southeast corner of Hayden and Thomas roads in Scottsdale. Construction is expected to start in October on the \$1.25 million project which is being developed by Investors Trust and Development Corp. of Phoenix.

# Scottsdale Studies New Traffic Plan

6-18-62 Republic

SCOTTSDALE—City officials and the chamber of commerce yesterday shied away from discussion of a comprehensive traffic plan prepared by the Maricopa County Planning and Zoning Department.

The plan, submitted to the city last Friday, includes a recommendation that parking meters be installed in the central business district of Scottsdale.

Mayor Bill Schrader said the City Council has not had a chance to study the plan in detail. He declined to predict how the council might react to the many recommendations for solving Scottsdale's traffic problems.

**THE PLAN** notes that Scottsdale, Thomas, Indian School and McDowell roads are the major traffic arteries, and suggests that

other routes be developed to handle an increasing load.

The report recommends that Scottsdale Road be made a divided highway from Osborn to Camelback to handle an average of 19,000 cars a day. Parking should be prohibited on Scottsdale and Indian School within the central business district, according to the plan.

Additional parking facilities should then be developed to compensate for loss of space resulting from the new pattern of traffic flow.

The report says installation of 400 parking meters in the downtown area would bring in about \$30,000 in revenue annually, and create a faster turnover of parking spaces.

Most merchants oppose meters on grounds they would detract from the town's atmosphere.

**BUSINESSMEN** are divided, however, on whether meters would be a practical solution to parking problems.

Chamber of Commerce Manager John Wise said the parking meter recommendations contained in the report were "a difficult situation."

He said the chamber had not had time to assess the value of the county study, but he said some other portions of the plan verified studies already made by the chamber.

# Flood Unit Tax Levy Cut In Half

6-18-62 Arizona Republic

By ROBERT J. EARLY

THE MARICOPA County Supervisors have tentatively agreed to cut in half the 1962-63 property tax levy of the county flood control district.

Now the tax is 5 cents for each \$100 of assessed real property valuation. The proposed levy for next year is 2½ cents, according to Supervisors Barney Burns and Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil.

The levy this year raised \$278,500. The proposed new tax will reduce the property taxes collected to about \$132,000.

The supervisors yesterday also reaffirmed their intention not to raise the county property tax rate despite an expected slowdown in the increase of assessed valuation in the county this year.

The present county tax rate is \$1.45 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

Burns said the tax cut in the flood control district is possible because the supervisors, who act as directors of the flood control district, have decided the district should not continue to build up surplus funds.

In the past, the district has not spent all the money it collected each year in the tax levy, enabling it to build up a surplus of \$306,757.02 as of May 31.

**BURNS SAID** the flood control projects needed in the county will cost about \$10 million, a sum which cannot be attained by building up surpluses.

The funds needed for these projects will have to come from a bond issue he said. A bond election is scheduled for next spring.

Since the surplus is not necessary, the supervisors agreed to cut the levy to cover only the operating expenses of the district during the 1962-63 fiscal year. He said.

The flood control district has imposed the 5-cent tax levy since the district was created two years ago. The 5-cent levy is the maximum levy that can be made under the law unless the district has a bonded indebtedness.

A flood control district budget of \$407,000 has also been tentatively approved by the supervisors. This includes \$214,250 for clearing the Gila-Salt River Channel for flood control purposes.

The Gila-Salt River Project must be handled out of the general tax levy of the district, Mrs. O'Neil said, because the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution in 1956 approving the project.

The project will cost more than \$1 million and will be paid off over a 40-year period, according to the resolution.

The flood control district levy is assessed only against real property. It is not assessed against personal property.

*Progress 7-14-62*

# Project Danger In Flood

A proposed apartment house development in Indian Bend Wash has been recommended for denial by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, according to Dallan R. Zamrzla, Scottsdale Planning and Zoning Commission coordinator.

The entire proposed division known as Indian Cove, to be built by Braiker Construction Company, is in an area subject to flooding, the district maintains.

The flood district has recommended to the planning and zoning commission that the request for residential zoning be denied.

The proposed subdivision would be located north of Indian School Road and east of Rogers Lane on a 10-acre site, comprising 23 residential lots and reserving a 130 foot parcel fronting on Indian School Road for future commercial development.

The district pointed out however, that the new proposed channel for Indian Bend Wash, which has been recommended by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers if approved and constructed would make possible development of the area without danger of flooding.

They declined to name a time when this might be accomplished.

John C. Lowery, Chief Engineer for the district, signed the letter.

Also coming up at Monday night's meeting at 7:30 p.m. at City Hall is a request for a specific use permit for a mobile trailer park to be located on the east side of 85th St., approximately 515 feet south of McDowell.

The development is owned by Harvey and Edna Hurliman and is located east of Motorola's plant. It comprises an area of 261 by 832 feet.

## Flood District Overruled By Zoning Group

Scottsdale Planning and Zoning Commission last night overruled a recommendation of the Maricopa County Flood Control District and granted residential zoning to Indian Cove subdivision in Indian Bend Wash.

It took the action, a spokesman said, when the developers, Braiker Construction Co., presented a temporary plat showing a possible flooding of the land would be prevented by building up the ten acre site an additional 14 inches.

The district opposed the subdivision because of flood threats.

Also granted was a use permit to build a motor court across the street from the Motorola Plant on East McDowell.

*Progress 7-17-62*

## Engineer Gets Post

John C. Lowry, acting chief engineer of the Maricopa County Flood Control District since last Sept. 1, has been named permanent general manager of the district at a salary of \$818 a month.

Lowry, who resides at 107 W. Latham in Scottsdale, was appointed by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors on recommendation of the district's citizens advisory board.

Earlier this month Lowry was registered by the state board of registrations as a professional civil engineer. His permanent appointment as chief engineer and general manager of the flood control district had been awaiting acceptance of his application for an engineer's license by the state board.

*Scottsdale Progress 7-25-62*

## Engineer Warns Of Flood Menace

Subdividers who build homes in Indian Bend Wash can expect to see them floating down the river bed "like Noah's Ark", Colonel John C. Lowery, chief engineer for the Maricopa County Flood District, told city council last night.

Lowery gave statistics showing that since 1939 the dry river bed has been flooded at least 20 times with the waters at one time reaching the four-foot level in the middle of Indian School Road at Rogers Lane, site of the proposed Indian Cove subdivision.

City Council last week gave tentative approval to plans to develop a subdivision here after subdividers presented a plan showing the level of the land could be raised 18 inches. Lowery appeared to oppose the approval, he said.

"The banks have overflowed," he said. "And there has been nothing done to prevent it happening again. The only reason subdividers buy there is because land is cheaper in the wash."

He said installation of curbing at residences above the proposed site would only increase the flood danger through additional runoff.

He said that a proposed channel of which plans are being prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, could solve the problem.

Lowery said he would try to have exact specifications of the underground channel ready in three weeks. He said engineers in the central office in San Francisco are drafting plans for the massive tunnel.

He said construction would begin soon.

It will be built at a cost of \$8 million with Maricopa County providing \$1 million and the federal government the balance.

Lowery, a Scottsdale resident, said the channel will be 25-feet deep, 14-feet wide at the bottom and 140-feet across at the top. It will be covered, he added.

Council tabled the issue for three weeks.

*Scottsdale Progress*  
**Council** 7-25  
**Meeting**  
**Tonight**

A representative of the Maricopa County Flood Control District is expected to address Scottsdale City Council on a controversial subdivision here tonight. Meeting time in 8 p.m.

A tentative plat of Indian Cove subdivision located at the north-east corner of Rogers Lane and Indian School Road will come before the council for approval.

The flood district recommended to the council earlier that zoning not be granted for the subdivision because it is in an area that occasionally floods.

The subdividers have agreed to build up the level of ground  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot to prevent flooding.

An engineer to assist in the design of oxidation ponds at Scottsdale Sewer Plant has been selected and will be named tonight at the meeting.

Also on the agenda tonight are bid openings on two projects.

A bid opening for improvement district P6009, a triangle area within Indian School, Marshall and the Arizona Canal, is set for tonight.

A bid opening for five police car radios will also be conducted. They are expected to cost \$2,500.

In zoning cases to come before the council tonight the following will be considered:

A request to zone the southeast corner of Roosevelt and Hayden from county zoning to commercial A, a request to zone the northwest corner of Hayden and Pierce and the southwest corner of Hayden and Pierce and the southwest corner of Hayden and Fillmore from county to residential. A request to zone the west side of Orange Ave., from residential B to commercial A zoning is also on the agenda.

*The Phoenix*

# New County Reclamation Plan Cited

Special to The Gazette

GLENDALE — A tremendous amount of work has gone into a project designed to protect and safeguard the health and well-being of residents living in the Northwest Maricopa County area, said Dale Truesdale, county chief of public health and sanitation.

Truesdale was referring to a method instigated to restore and reclaim land for farming while disposing of refuse, trash and garbage.

A PARCEL of land at 99th Avenue and Northern, owned by James Bond, has been leased to the City of Glendale at no cost.

The method of operation, according to Stanley Vandeputte, Glendale city manager, involves depositing one layer of refuse and trash, followed by another layer of fertile soil until the area is leveled off and made ready for farming.

According to a proposed cooperative agreement involving Maricopa County, Glendale, Peoria, Youngtown, Surprise and El Mirage, the participating communities will meet the cost of operation on a population basis.

THE ENTIRE COST of operation is \$3,000 per month. Individual community cost is as follows: Glendale, \$1,650; Youngtown, \$100; El Mirage, \$180; Surprise, \$100, and Maricopa County, \$800.

Peoria has yet to agree to the operation. Town Manager E. B. Tucker said, "We will ultimately participate, but not at this date." When the decision is reached, Peoria's share in the enterprise will be \$200.

The Peoria dump, which has been called a health and safety hazard, has been ordered closed as of July 13. According to Truesdale, the sanitary landfill operation will be then ready and in use.

PAGE 12

# Subdivision Action Waits Flood Report

Gazette's Scottsdale Bureau

SCOTTSDALE—Action on a petition to build a 100-acre apartment project at Rogers Lane and Indian School Road has been postponed by the Scottsdale City Council, pending word on final plans for the proposed Maricopa County flood-control channel.

Council took this position last night after Col. John Lory, chief engineer of the county flood-control district, said the subdivision would be in peril of floodwaters coming down the Indian Bend wash. He said word from the Army Corps of Engineers on the flood-control channel route is expected within three weeks.

Meanwhile, a request for rezoning at Roosevelt and Hayden to permit construction of Mereway Manor, which would include a \$144,000 shopping center and an \$82,000 medical center, was denied. Council said there was no need for such a project "at this time."

HOWEVER, permission was given for construction of a single-unit apartment project in that area by Mereway.

In other action, council:

- Appointed the engineering firm of Ferguson, Brooks and Kelly, of Phoenix, to design the proposed oxidation pond as an addition to the city's present sewage disposal plant in Tempe.

- Delayed awarding of a contract for a triangular improvement district bounded by Marshall, Indian School and the Arizona Canal, until a study of prices is made. Apparent low bidder (\$269,809) was the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co.

- AUTHORIZED Ken Williams, city manager, to buy or lease five police car radios. Low bidder was Motorola, Inc., with \$3,882 for outright purchase, and \$3,850 for 3-year lease.

- Appointed 11 persons to city boards. They were:

Library, Mrs. Guy Doshier and Warren Austin; parks & recreation, John Overton, Gale Shaules and Wayne Marietta; architects, Robert Kahl, Gerald Glenn and Don Holman; adjustments, Forrest Cohan and Harold Kennedy; and Planning & Zoning, Thomas Felke.

Arizona Republic Gazette 7-31-62  
**Central Project May Be Answer  
To Water Problem, Dominy Says**

Floyd E. Dominy, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation commissioner, warned here yesterday that Valley residents are annually using 2 million acre feet more water than natural resources can replenish.

The commissioner and 44 top bureau management and technical officials are meeting in Phoenix to plan tentative 1964 budget needs for presentation to the U.S. Budget Bureau.

The Central Arizona Project may be the answer to this long-range problem, Dominy said. He said he believes the proposal should be named the Greater Arizona Project because it would benefit most of the state.

**THIS AND** special studies on the Wellton-Mohawk and other Colorado River projects, which include levees and silt removal to prevent flooding, would provide more water for Arizona, the commissioner reminded.

Gov. Fannin, in welcoming the officials, spoke of the need for the Central Arizona Project's broadened scope "to bring real benefit to most of the state as possible in light of the limited amount of water available."

Fannin pointed out that Arizona through the years has consistently supported the reclamation program whether in Arizona or anywhere else in the West. He noted that the last session of the Arizona Legislature appropriated \$150,000 for advancing the study of potential new uses of Colorado River water in the state.

The group also is studying increased Arizona water needs and dam and power transmission construction in the 17 Western

states. Dominy said Phoenix was chosen for the meeting because of the magnitude of the Glen Canyon Dam construction and related power transmission facilities.

Dominy said construction will begin Aug. 6 on the 345-kilovolt transmission line from Glen Canyon to Pinnacle Peak, north of Scottsdale. The \$12,930,000 contract is the largest single transmission line job ever awarded by the Reclamation Bureau, Dominy said.

Ets, Hokin and Galvin, Inc. of San Francisco, will have 650 days to complete the line requiring 13,000 tons of steel, 728 miles of conductor line and 480 miles of ground wire.

Dominy said the Pinnacle Peak power station contract will be awarded soon to coincide with completion of the transmission line.

Planned expenditure of \$44,924,000 at Glen Canyon Dam during the current fiscal year makes it the largest single project of the bureau at present, Dominy pointed out. He said \$32 million has been allotted for Colorado River basin transmission line construction during the same period.

**OTHER** Arizona projects include \$3 million for study and some work on the Gila Project and some on the Salt River Project.

The Buttes Dam Project, designed to increase water supplies in the San Carlos area, is being considered and the program may be presented to the next session of Congress, Dominy said.

The 86.3 per cent expenditure versus accomplishment record set by the bureau during 1962 is the highest in the history of reclamation and was accomplished with slightly less than 11,000 employes, the smallest in history, according to Dominy.

The Bureau of Reclamation is the most decentralized of all gov-

ernment departments with 230 of the staff in Washington and the balance staffing regional and field offices, Dominy related.

The annual meeting of the bureau, in conference at Hotel Westward Ho, started yesterday and will end Friday.

**YOU SAID IT  
Plaudits For  
City Council**

Dear Editor:

Plaudits to the Scottsdale City Council!

I should like to congratulate the Council for its constructive stand on the Indian Bend Wash housing development, and for the respectful attention to Colonel Lowery's presentation of the Flood Control Plan.

Since the idea of a golf course or park for this area was mentioned at the same council meeting Tuesday night, may I emphasize Scottsdale's need for an attractive park for the passing traveler to admire and for the winter visitor as well as permanent resident to enjoy.

Sincerely yours,  
Margaret E. Warner

8-16-62

## USDA Brochure Shows Work At Local Lab

The development of a technique for more accurate measurement of seepage in connection with irrigation water is cited as one of the recent major accomplishments of the U.S. Water Conservation Laboratory in Tempe in a "picture story" publication recently published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Entitled "Water Conservation by . . . Seepage Control," the six-page brochure tells the story of research in that phase of conservation through pictures of work being done by USDA facilities in Tempe, Utah, Hawaii and Nevada.

In the accompanying text, the brochure points out that USDA "Research on seepage is based at the new U.S. Water Conservation Laboratory at Tempe, Ariz."

Studies in progress at the Tempe lab, the brochure adds, include the design and use of mathematical models, electrical analogs, soil columns, sand tanks and hydraulic flumes to discover principles and develop improved methods for evaluating seepage.

The technique for more accurate measurement of seepage developed at the Water Conservation Laboratory here, and known as the variable head meter technique "permits the measurement of the rate of water loss and aids in the determination of canal bottom materials that need sealing against seepage," the publication states.

"New low-cost chemical treatments under test at Tempe," it continues, "may provide 80 percent control of seepage at a cost of about 10 cents per square yard. This compares with a minimum cost of \$1 per square yard for efficient conventional canal and ditch lining materials, such as plastic film, synthetic rubber sheeting, concrete, hot-mix asphalt paving, asphalt-burlap and delayed-setting plastics.

"The new treatments offer a radically new approach to the seepage problem. Some of the materials do not provide a lining in the usual sense of the word. They are placed in a canal or reservoir and move into the soil with the water to form insoluble particles that plug the soil pores below the soil surface."

Seepage is a major cause of loss of irrigation water — in the 17 western states where some 29 million acres are under irrigation, the loss from conveyance channels alone is nearly 16 million acre feet of water a year or more than 14 billion

gallons a day.

Among pictures included in the publication are ones showing John Griggs, physical science technician, and Gary Frasier, agricultural engineer, conducting tests of soil sealants at the local laboratory; Dr. Herman Bouwer at work on a resistance network analog, an electrical device that stimulates the flow of water in the soil; USDA Engineer Robert Rice demonstrating equipment which measures the rate at which water passes through a soil column; Rice measuring seepage from an unlined canal with the falling-head seepage meter developed at the laboratory here; and a photo showing a seepage-reducing chemical being applied to a ponded irrigation canal in a full-scale field trial.

## 8-16 Court Upholds Supervisors In Flood Control Appeal

A move to collect \$2,688,000 damages from each Maricopa County supervisor over the proposed location of a flood control reservoir was denied in Superior Court yesterday.

Visiting Judge T. J. Mahoney of Pinal County denied the damage claim of E. A. Weintraub, 320 W. Pasadena, Apt. 15, and Morris Weintraub of Newport, Ky.

The Weintraubs own 2,250 acres of a 4,500-acre tract adjacent to the Black Canyon Highway 7 miles southeast of Lake Carl Pleasant proposed as a flood control reservoir site.

The Weintraubs claimed the supervisors as directors of the county flood control district damaged the value of their land by declaring it is destined to become a lake bottom.

On Nov. 15, 1961, the supervisors asked the court in a declaratory judgment suit whether the flood control district could inform the public of proposed flood control projects.

They also asked the court to decide whether such information could damage the value of property concerned, and if so, could the property owner collect damages from the district.

This suit is pending, but the Weintraubs asked that the supervisors be made defendants in the suit so the Weintraubs could cross-claim against them individually for damages.

Donald D. Myers, attorney for the flood control district, argued the supervisors could not be sued individually for an action they made as public officers, and Judge Mahoney denied the Weintraubs' request.

Scottsdale Progress 8-15-62

# Lowry Cautions On Wash Homes

Colonel John Lowry, head of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, last night told a meeting of city council it should do everything in its power to keep construction activity to a minimum in the Indian Bend Wash.

Lowry pinpointed the general location of a proposed channel in the wash as outlined in recent surveys made by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

He said he did not know when go-ahead would be given to construction of the channel which he claims would stop flood danger in the channel. The wash, which drains 183 square miles of watershed has flooded over 20 times in the last 20 years.

**It runs north and south the length of Scottsdale between 85th and 87th Streets.**

"Indian Bend Wash is a wash built by nature to take care of this area. It is the only natural drainage system in the city," Lowry told the council.

"Nature has given you the system and so let us keep it and improve upon it with the recommended channel. Permits for construction or development within the recorded floodways should not be granted," he said.

Council table for two weeks an application to build homes at Indian School Road and Rogers Lane in a subdivision known as Indian Cove.

The builders said they will re-submit their subdivision plat to confine it to an area outside the recorded floodways.

Scottsdale Progress 8-15-62

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7-25-62 PROGRESS

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Republic 8-16-62

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Phoenix Republic 9-5-62

# Flood Control Unit Urges North Channel

By ROBERT J. EARLY

Construction of a \$15.1 million channel and levee across northern Maricopa County was recommended yesterday by the Flood Control Advisory Board.

Called the Union Hills Channel, the project would extend from 1½ miles west of Black Canyon Highway to 40th Street on a line 1½ miles north of Bell.

Yesterday's recommendation is an alternate proposal to an earlier study which recommended a channel from about 12th Avenue along Greenway to just north of the town of Peoria.

The Union Hills Channel was recommended over the Greenway Channel because it would curtail flooding in a much larger area, according to the flood board.

**THE GREENWAY** Channel, which would cost \$13,350,000, would prevent flooding in a 10,560-acre area south of Greenway to about Northern.

The Union Hills Channel would extend this flood control coverage an additional 12,480 acres or about 19.5 square miles, the flood board said. The additional protection would be for the area generally north of Greenway.

In a letter to the Army Corps of Engineers, the flood board said it is recommending the Union Hills Channel "solely because of the expected growth and development of Maricopa County in the area involved."

Since the bulk of the funds to build the channel will come from federal appropriations, the Army engineers must approve the plan before funds for its construction can be approved by Congress.

**THE CORPS** has done cost-benefit studies on both proposals and has found the benefits from both over a 50-year period will be more than the cost of construction, said County Manager Charles W. Miller.

Although the Union Hills proposal will cost an estimated \$1,750,000 more than the Greenway proposal, cost to the county will be decreased under the Union Hills recommendation, studies show.

Cost to the county under the Greenway proposal would be about \$4,650,000 for land acquisition. Under the Union Hills recommendation the county's cost would be an estimated \$3 million.

In federal participation flood control projects, the county pays for rights of way and street and bridge relocations. The federal government pays the construction costs of the particular project.

Copette 9-5-62

# Flood Plan Move Asked

Realignment of a \$15.1 million flood-control channel across the northern portion of the county would save taxpayers almost \$2 million and add 12,480 protected acres to the original plan, the Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board said.

The new recommendation is called the Union Hills Channel. The project would extend from 1½ miles west of Black Canyon Highway to 40th Street on a line 1½ miles north of Bell. It was recommended over the previously-planned Greenway Channel because it would curtail possible flooding over a much-larger area, officials said.

**THE OVERALL** countywide flood control proposal will be put to the voters late this year or early 1963. Current estimates place the county's part at about \$20 million. The federal government, participating on a cooperative basis, would put in an additional \$40 million.

Since the federal government will contribute the bulk of the funds, approval of the Union Hills Channel must come from the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Greenway Channel would have run from 12th Avenue to just north of Peoria. It would cost about \$4,650,000 and prevent flooding in a 10,560-acre area south of Greenway to about Northern.

**THE COUNTY'S** cost for the Union Hills proposal would be about \$3 million. It would extend flood protection an additional 12,480 acres over the Greenway Channel. The advisory board said total protection would cover about 19.5 acres. The additional protection would be for the area generally north of Greenway.

The proposal has been turned over to the Corps of Engineers.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC  
SEPT 6, 1962

# Heavy Rains Strike Wickenburg Area

Sheriff's deputies at Wickenburg reported heavy rain and wind west of town yesterday forced many motorists to pull off the road.

Visibility in places was down to zero in the height of the storm.

A county road between Peg's Cafe in Salome and the Wintersburg Store was washed out. Authorities posted barricades and flares.

The washout delayed for several hours the return from Tonopah to Wintersburg of a busload of school children. All occupants had been safely returned to their homes by 9:30 p.m., however.

Buckeye also received a shower in the afternoon.

Phoenix had only a trace early in the evening.

Widely scattered showers and thunderstorms are forecast for

# County OKs Budget Amid Grumblings

By ROBERT J. EARLY

Maricopa County supervisors yesterday adopted the fiscal 1962-63 budget of \$29,926,968 amid rumblings by political candidates who questioned certain aspects of the budget.

The budget, which will continue the county property tax rate at \$1.45 per \$100 of assessed valuation for another year, will be a key campaign issue in the fall elections, many candidates agree.

The supervisors yesterday also set the county flood control district property tax levy at \$126,114, thus reducing the district's tax levy from 5 to 2 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation of real property, such as a home. The rate is not levied against inventory or personal property.

**JOHN M. HAZELETT**, a Republican candidate for supervisor from District 3, charged at yesterday's meeting that there were "extravagant expenditures in the proposed budget."

He said the budget showed there was a 300 per cent personnel increase and that the research division is being enlarged from two to six employees.

County Manager Charles W. Miller explained that no new personnel have been added to the division but that present employees were simply consolidated into one department.

Hazelett also attacked the personnel increase in other departments. These Miller said were larger only because of consolidation and not because of additional hiring.

"**THE TAX RATE** is still too high," Hazelett contended. "People are losing their homes, and businesses are going bankrupt because taxes are too high."

A Republican aspirant for county attorney, Sidney B. Wolfe, charged that County Attorney Charles N. Ronan does not need the seven additional attorneys he has asked for since he has filed 1,000 fewer cases last year than the preceding year.

But Felix Gordon, Ronan's chief deputy, asserted Phoenix has one of the highest crime rates in the nation and the only way to stop it is through vigorous prosecution, creating the need for more attorneys.

**ALTHOUGH** fewer criminal complaints were filed, Gordon said, 325 cases went to trial last year, compared with only 144 the year before.

Donald R. Van Petten, a Republican seeking the District 1 supervisor post, charged that \$80,000 the county gives the chamber of commerce to draw people and industry to the Valley and \$25,000 it gives to the Phoenix Art Museum are funds "wasted."

He said many other groups in the Valley would like the support of county tax funds, too.

Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, chairman of the board of supervisors, defended the grant to the museum, declaring it is used by many Phoenix school children.

"When I look at some of the pictures on the walls down there (the museum) I don't believe that many of our school children are going to be edified by them," Van Petten declared.

**BESIDES** Mrs. O'Neil, the only Democrat who spoke yesterday on the budget was County Recorder N. C. Moore. Moore simply answered a taxpayer's question about the recorder's budget.

Representatives from Arizona Public Service Co., the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce and several railroads either appeared at the hearing or delivered letters commending the new budget.

The budget is more than \$697,000 less than the tentative budget adopted by the board of supervisors last month. The tentative budget would have increased the tax rate 9.5 cents.

"I felt it was imperative that our taxpayers be considered first and that their tax burden be cut as much as possible," Mrs. O'Neil said of the cut.

**MORE THAN** \$12.1 million of the budget must be made up by

## WEDNESDAY'S DOWNPOUR IS .86 OF INCH

A marvelous, wonderful, stupendous, colossal and superb storm started pouring rain on the parched earth at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday and continued the downpour for two hours, giving dry Wickenburg nearly an inch of rain.

All washes ran bank to bank and beyond. Many residents, at home during their lunch hour, were stranded and had to be picked up by friends in Jeeps or wait until the water in the washes went down. Water beat under doors and mops were put into use.

The government rain gauge behind The SUN building registered .86 of an inch. It was the first substantial rain since January 25 when 1.96 of an inch fell in one 24-hour period.

Town workmen were kept busy Wednesday afternoon putting out barricades and flares at points where the rushing water washed out dips in the streets.

Lightning struck a wire causing the fire alarm to sound at about 1 p. m.

Within half an hour after the rain stopped, the sun was out and shining brightly.

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Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, chairman of the board of supervisors, defended the grant to the museum, declaring it is used by many Phoenix school children.

"When I look at some of the pictures on the walls down there (the museum) I don't believe that many of our school children are going to be edified by them," Van Petten declared.

BESIDES Mrs. O'Neil, the only Democrat who spoke yesterday on the budget was County Recorder N. C. Moore. Moore simply answered a taxpayer's question about the recorder's budget.

Representatives from Arizona Public Service Co., the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce and several railroads either appeared at the hearing or delivered letters commending the new budget.

The budget is more than \$697,000 less than the tentative budget adopted by the board of supervisors last month. The tentative budget would have increased the tax rate 9.5 cents.

"I felt it was imperative that our taxpayers be considered first and that their tax burden be cut as much as possible," Mrs. O'Neil said of the cut.

MORE THAN \$12.1 million of the budget must be made up by direct property taxes. Sales revenues will provide \$8.9 million, miscellaneous revenues \$5.7 million, gas tax revenues \$2.6 million and the rest will come from this year's \$341,000 cash balances.

Some \$7.8 million of the budget will support the county's 64 school districts, an expenditure mandated by state law over which the supervisors have no control.

The public works fund was cut for the third consecutive year to hold the tax rate, according to Miller. The fund, used primarily for roads, is \$1.1 million, down one-third from last year.

### Condensed Version Of Budget Available

A condensed version of the Maricopa County fiscal 1962-63 budget, first of its kind in Arizona, is available for taxpayers, county officials announced yesterday.

The midget budget contains brief explanations of all county departments, outlining their duties and programs, and outlines each department's budget for the year.

Cartoons in the booklet depict most of the departments' roles in county government. Copies may be obtained free at the county budget and research office, 134 S. First Ave.

rain stopped, the sun was out and shining brightly.

# Lowry Opposes New Plat

Colonel John Lowry, head of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, has again recommended to city council that they refuse to approve a subdivision plat which has been replatted to lie outside the pathway of a flood route in Indian Bend Wash.

He said he still felt it would be unsafe to allow construction in the

washway other than golf courses or similar flexible type enterprises, according to Dallan Zamazla, planning and zoning coordinator.

He said the city should not allow any permanent type construction that would block the water.

Jo Beatty of the engineering firm of Collar, Williams and White, had prepared a new plat of the Indian Cove subdivision locating it outside the channel.

The subdivision site is at the Northeast corner of Rogers Lane and Indian Road.

The item comes up for council consideration tonight.

*Scottsdale Progress 9-5-62*

*Tempe Daily News - 9-21-62*

DAILY NEWS

Police — Phone WO 7-3301



**CONFER AT CONFAB** — Program participants at the sixth annual Watershed Symposium held Tuesday meet for informal discussion of the subject. From left are George E. Glendening, Rocky Mountain Lab at ASU; C. C. Cooper, Jr., president of the Arizona Water Resources committee; Herbert C. Fletcher, Interior Department resources program staff; and Kel M. Fox, secretary of the Arizona committee.

## Watershed Symposium Attracts Near 160 Tuesday

Over 160 delegates were on hand Tuesday for the sixth annual Arizona Watershed Symposium which was staged at the Salt River Project's recreational club house on East Continental drive.

The meeting, sponsored by the Arizona Water Resources Committee and the Watershed Management Division of the State Land Department, opened with a greeting by Arizona Governor Paul Fannin.

More than a dozen speakers from Colorado, Washington D.C., and New Mexico discussed various aspects of watershed management during the day-long session. Subjects covered included a review of the Arizona watershed program; the paper industry in relation to watershed management, ground water movement and the possibilities of artificial watershed recharge.

Speakers included Herbert C. Fletcher of Washington, D.C., a member of the Secretary of Interior's resources program staff; Lowell Woods, Albuquerque, southwestern regional forester

of the U.S. Forest Service; and Bernard Franks, Fort Collins, Colorado, on the staff of Colorado State University.

A number of other men were on the program including G. E. Glendening of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station headquartered on the Arizona State University campus. He discussed "Controlled Burning of Arizona Chaparral — a 1962 Progress Report."

The Sells-Maricopa Flood  
September 26-28, 1962

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

271-8000

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(Four Sections) 64 Pages

*Suzette* <sup>13</sup>  
**Floodwaters Ebb; Loss  
To Cotton In Millions**



Ranch about halfway between Maricopa and Stanfield was inundated today by flood waters overflowing banks of Santa Cruz Wash. Cotton field in center of picture suffered more than 50 per cent loss, according to estimates. Farm

vehicles and autos were mired in mud and water of ranch yard. Max W. Potter, owner of a Casa Grande crop dusting business, flew over flood area. Loss to cotton crop in area will reach millions.

## Health Dangers Mount

Dirty floodwaters were receding a little in Stanfield and Maricopa area cotton fields where thousands of acres still were flooded today and losses are estimated to run into millions of dollars.

Dikes on the rich farm lands to the east of Maricopa and the raised tracks of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad still held back the mile-wide flood waters that had come down the raging Santa Rosa Wash and Santa Cruz River.

**AERIAL VIEWERS** of the flooded area said that up drainage from Stanfield and Maricopa the floodwaters had been running over a strip from 5 to 10 miles wide, with high ground showing at some places.

Green fields and white cotton of yesterday were covered today by the soil-carrying floodwaters.

Health dangers rose as wells in rural areas were contaminated and typhoid immunizations were under way both on the Papago Indian Reservation and in the Stanfield and Maricopa areas.

**AT ST. JOHN'S** Indian Mission at Komatke, southwest of Phoenix, Father Bartholomew Watch

# FLOODS

Concluded From Page One

a little, they will be in there picking, trying to save all possible.

"It is dusty today in Stanfield," said Croy.

Both Stanfield and Maricopa towns escaped floodwaters.

Santa Rosa Wash was going down a little today, and the Santa Cruz River in the Stanfield-Maricopa area was believed past crest.

There was no evacuation started at Maricopa, despite reports last night.

**DWIGHT ATTERBURY**, manager of the Maricopa Growers Gin six miles east of Maricopa, could not reach the gin by highway this morning, so flew in by light plane and landed on the highway.

Some 600 bales of cotton in the yard were being soaked from the bottom by floodwaters, and if the water gets any higher there it will be in the gin, Atterbury said.

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He said the center would be in operation until the emergency passes as expected by nightfall.

**POWELL HAD** the school buses gassed up and ready to go if the water pours through the town.

He said he knows of five families who have been flooded out of their homes east of Maricopa.

Three mobile units from the Maricopa County Red Cross chapter were sent to the Maricopa-Stanfield-Casa Grande area late

yesterday when it was thought a crisis might develop.

However, the units returned to Phoenix when the situation was assessed. Food being dispensed to lowland evacuees at the Maricopa schools will be purchased by the Red Cross, a spokesman said.

**REPORTS FROM** the Francisco Grande near Casa Grande, the motel and baseball field built by the San Francisco Giants for winter and spring training, said that there had been some run-off in the area but that it had caused no damage.

Papago Indians of the village of Chuichu camped on high ground last night, Thomas St. Clair, superintendent of the Papago Agency, said today.

They will remain there until health dangers from two-foot mud and slime in homes can be eliminated.

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**THE HEALTH** department was checking on the drinking water in the communities too.

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Health-saving measures already were well under way in Sells,

...been considered by the house although it has been approved by the Post Office Committee.

# Weather

FORECAST

Salt River Valley: Partly cloudy today. Clearing tonight and sunny Saturday. Breezy days. Cooler tonight. High today near 90. Low Saturday morning about 62. High near 90

# Crops Damage Heavy

MARICOPA (UPI)—Flood water rolling north in the Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa



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JACK R

SEE

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FOR A NEW MERCURY  
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DISCOUNT!

# Flood Still

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

## Water, Mud Drive 150 From Homes

Evacuation of 150 residents from Chuichu Indian village was under way today to housing shelter being set up at Casa Grande, a dozen miles north.

They will remain there until health dangers from two-foot mud and slime in homes can be eliminated.

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**HELICOPTERS** were being used to fly the two U.S. Public Health Service teams to the more remote portions of the reservation to give the typhoid inoculations. Five more teams were using four-wheel vehicles to reach villages over roads deeply cut by Wednesday's flooding.

Water main repairs were completed at Sells at 5 a.m. today, but assurance of the water supply came too late to get the schools opened in Sells.

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The muddy tide has covered thousands of acres of cropland in low-lying sections near the river bottoms, causing damage in the millions. Hardest hit were cotton fields just being readied for harvest.

As the flood spread out over the lowlands on its move north, farms and dwellings were isolated, rural roads were closed and protective dikes broken.

A crop duster pilot landed on the top of a dike south of Stanfield this morning to rescue four stranded persons. The rescue operation required a landing for each person, according to the Pinal sheriff's office.

Most of the flooding was along the Santa Rosa River, although the Santa Cruz also caused flooding in the Casa Grande Valley area northwest toward Maricopa.

As the rivers converge near Maricopa, the floodwaters have spread out over the entire area between them — seven miles across in some sections.

### Ranches Under Water

Max Potter, operator of the Stanfield Airport, flew over the area today. He said numerous ranches along both the river channels are under water. The force of the current, although not very deep on the farm lands, has washed away concrete ditches, and cut the top soil of many of the fields, he said.

Potter said the flood will cause even more damage as the crest nears the river confluence to the north of Maricopa. The town of Maricopa is not expected to be inundated, except possibly in the eastern section, but the farms east of Maricopa probably will suffer heavy damage, Potter said. The peak of the flood will not pass Maricopa until late this afternoon, he estimated.

The flood closed the Maricopa-Casa Grande highway, but the county road north of Maricopa still was open.

Highway 84 west of Stanfield also remained open, but traffic was narrowed to one lane at the Santa Rosa crossing.

### Trains Delayed

Pinal sheriff's officers said the bridges on the county road north of Maricopa still were open, but they could be endangered later today as the crest approaches that area.

The Southern Pacific railroad between Maricopa and Casa Grande was under water in parts and trains were unable to get through.

Schools were closed in the stricken area today by order of the county school superintendent. It was not yet determined whether they could open by Monday.

Governor Paul Fannin conducted a personal tour of the flooded area this morning, and was joined by Civil Defense Director Ralph Redburn, who spent the night on the scene.

ix Gazette 9-28-62

# Flood Still Threatens Maricopa

Mesa Tribune 9-28-62

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# Floodwaters Receding In Arizona

Swirling, muddy waters of a three-day flood were receding today, but some areas south of Phoenix were feeling the first effects of the runoff.

Water cresting 3 to 4 feet deep and 200 feet wide was reported flowing in the Gila River west of 115th Avenue early this afternoon.

The Maricopa County sheriff's office said deputies were warning residents of low areas in the Buckeye district. County highway crews were setting up roadblocks at several points.

A DEPUTY said 51st Street near Williams Field Road about 6 miles west of Chandler and 5 miles south of Baseline Road was closed. So was 51st Avenue in the Laveen-Komatke area, as well as a number of roads across the Gila River Indian Reservation.

Father Bartholomew, superintendent of the St. John's Indian Mission at Komatke, said some 25 to 30 families in the village of Santa Cruz were stranded today by waters of the Santa Cruz Wash.

He said Indian police did not believe anyone was in any danger, however. Santa Cruz is about 5 miles south of Komatke.

**DAMAGE FROM** the flood in Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties has been estimated at upwards of \$25 million. Governor Fannin yesterday declared a state of emergency in a 60-by-80-mile section.

Reports from Casa Grande were that floodwaters were receding. A radio dispatcher at the Casa Grande Police Department said, "Unless we have more rain we think we've about got it whipped."

The road from Casa Grande to Maricopa was still closed this morning. But auto travel to that town was possible via an alternate road through Stanfield, just west of Casa Grande.

**THE ARIZONA** Highway Patrol said the Phoenix-to-Maricopa road was closed because of the dangerous condition of a highway bridge across the Santa Cruz River 3 miles north of Maricopa.

Governor Fannin made a personal inspection of the area yesterday and declared that a state of emergency exists. His office has \$30,000 available for emergency use.

The way was also being cleared for possible federal disaster relief. President Kennedy and the secretary of agriculture have been told of the condition of farms and ranches by the U.S. Agriculture Department's local disaster committee.

**AT CASA GRANDE** 133 Papago Indians ranging in age from five weeks to 90 years were being housed in the National Guard Armory.

They evacuated the village of

Turn to **FLOOD** on Page 2

Page

11-13

10

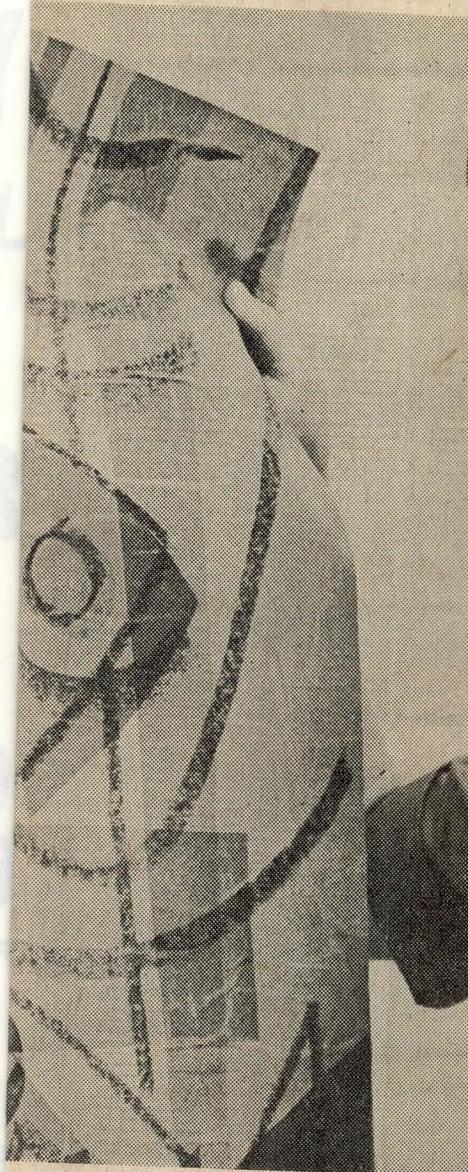
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# The

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GEE, HOPE I LEARN TO

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by instructor Jim Parker at adults in H

SUN DEVILS HOST CO

## 28,000 Gr

## Ready For

By **JOE GILMARTIN**

The Devils,

# FLOOD

Concluded From Page One

Chuichu, 9 miles south of Casa Grande, yesterday.

"They were completely inundated," said Cecil Robson, Pinal County Red Cross chairman. "They were picked off the top of a mountain and ferried across streams by tractor."

**ROBSON, WHO** said the Red Cross was "footing the entire bill" for the care of the Indians, praised the efforts of Casa Grande citizens and various civic and church groups. He said about 15 Red Cross volunteers were scheduled to arrive today from Phoenix.

In the Maricopa area, the Santa Cruz Wash was reported receding, but smaller washes in the area were filling up.

Some houses just south of Maricopa were surrounded by water, but flooding had not reached homes in the town.

**ESTIMATES** of crop damage to 85,00 acres in the three-county area came from Chuck Robertson, Pinal County agricultural agent. If water runs off quickly, some cotton may be saved, he said.

Robertson also estimated that some 266 wells are under water and may be damaged beyond repair. Redrilling would cost nearly \$35,000 each, he estimated.

Work crews on the Southern Pacific Railroad reopened its line through Maricopa at 10:30 p.m. yesterday after traffic had been halted for 21 hours. At one time water reached within 18 inches of the bottom of the 13-foot-high trestle over the Santa Cruz River. Traffic was routed via the Phoenix line.

**THE FLOOD** started three days ago with heavy damage on the Papago Indian Reservation between Tucson and Ajo. Torrents of water rushed northward in both the Santa Cruz River and the Santa Rosa Wash, spilling out over miles of farmlands and desert. The two streams paralleled near Maricopa.

Medical teams were rushed to the Papago Reservation to start inoculations against a possible typhoid epidemic. Health officers said they were certain many Indians had been drinking dirty water.

Similarly, at Maricopa and Stanfield, the state health department was taking precautions against a typhoid outbreak. Anti-typhoid clinics were being set up.

At Casa Grande officials said no illnesses had been reported among the Indians from Chuichu being housed in the National Guard Armory except for two or three cases of dysentery among children.



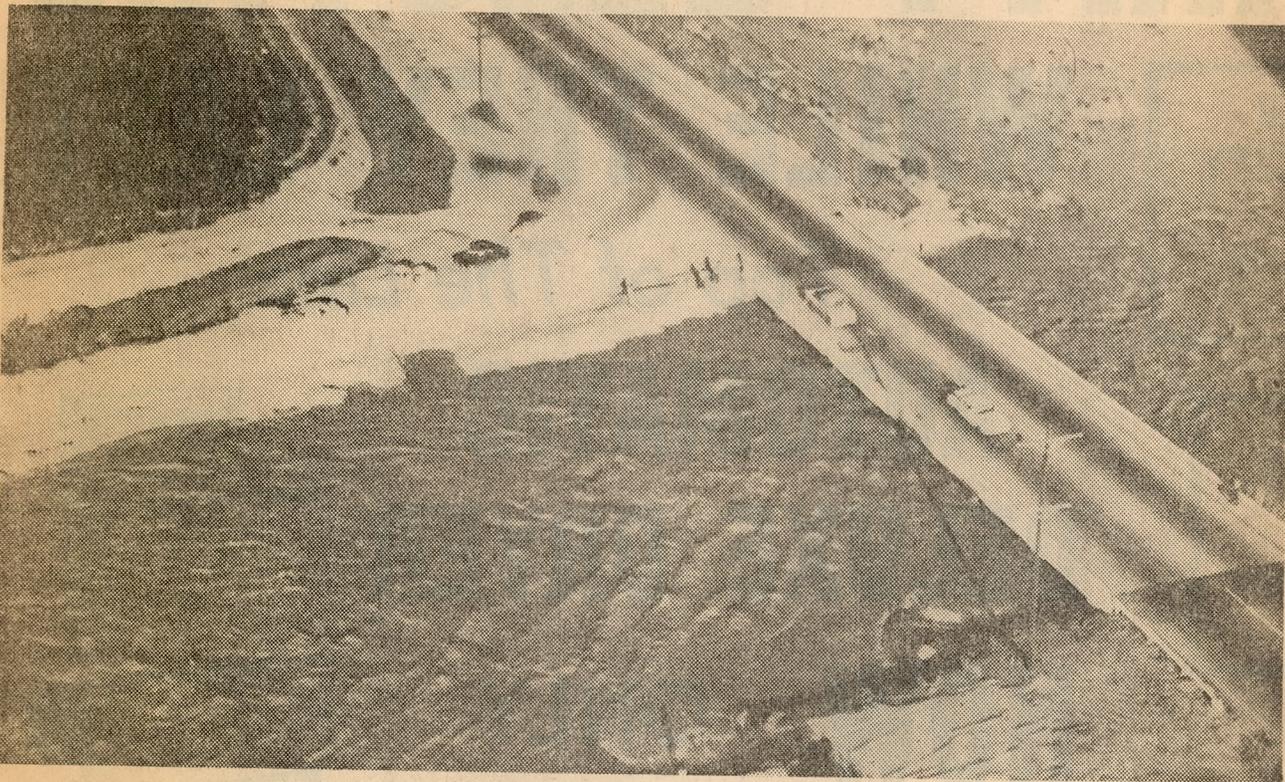
Maricopa flood area shows train

underneath. Many roads in area were hubcap deep in water, forcing motorists to slow down.



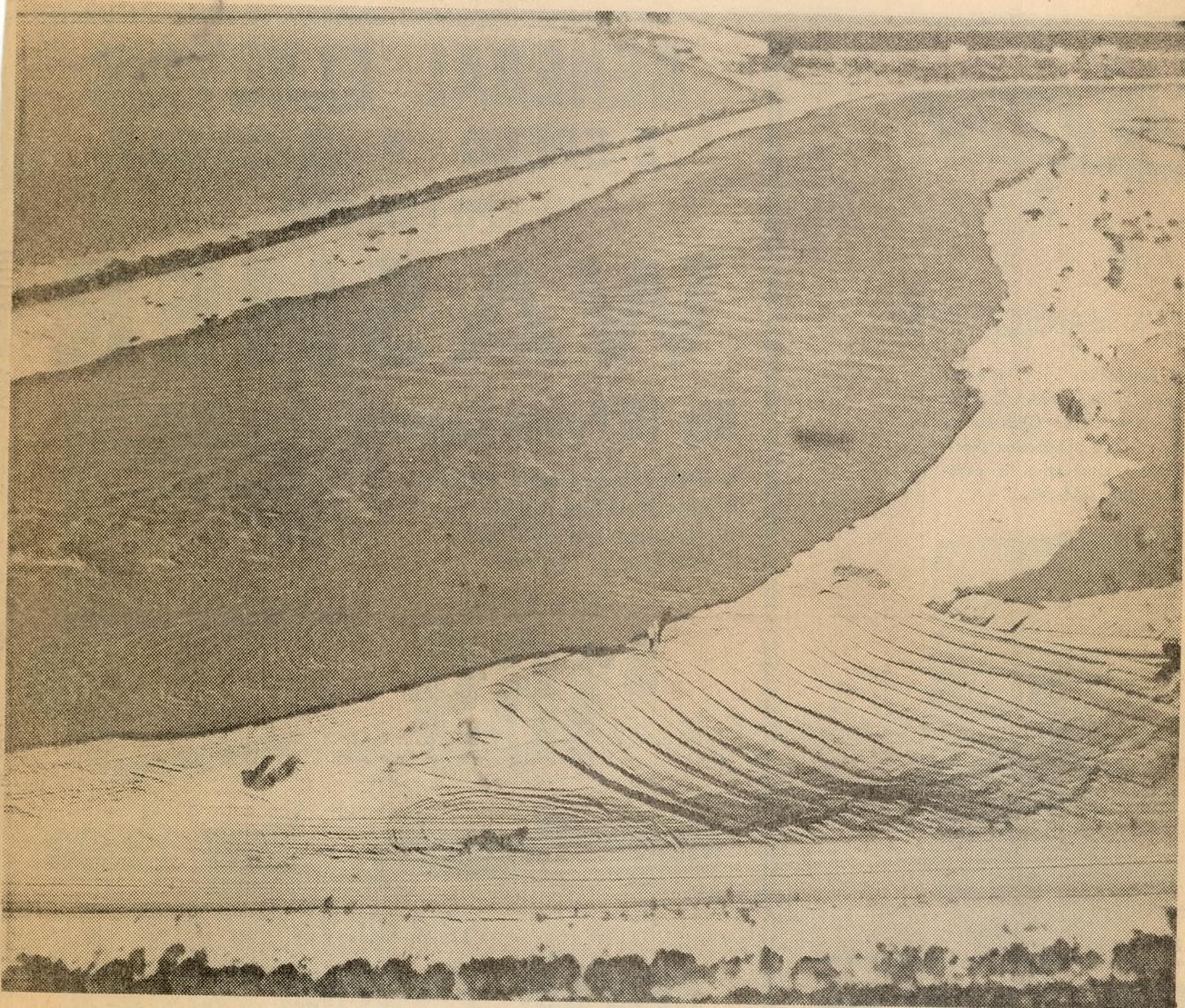
brother, Don, 7, watch flood water in road at home near south boundary of Maricopa.

# Air Views Of Flood Area

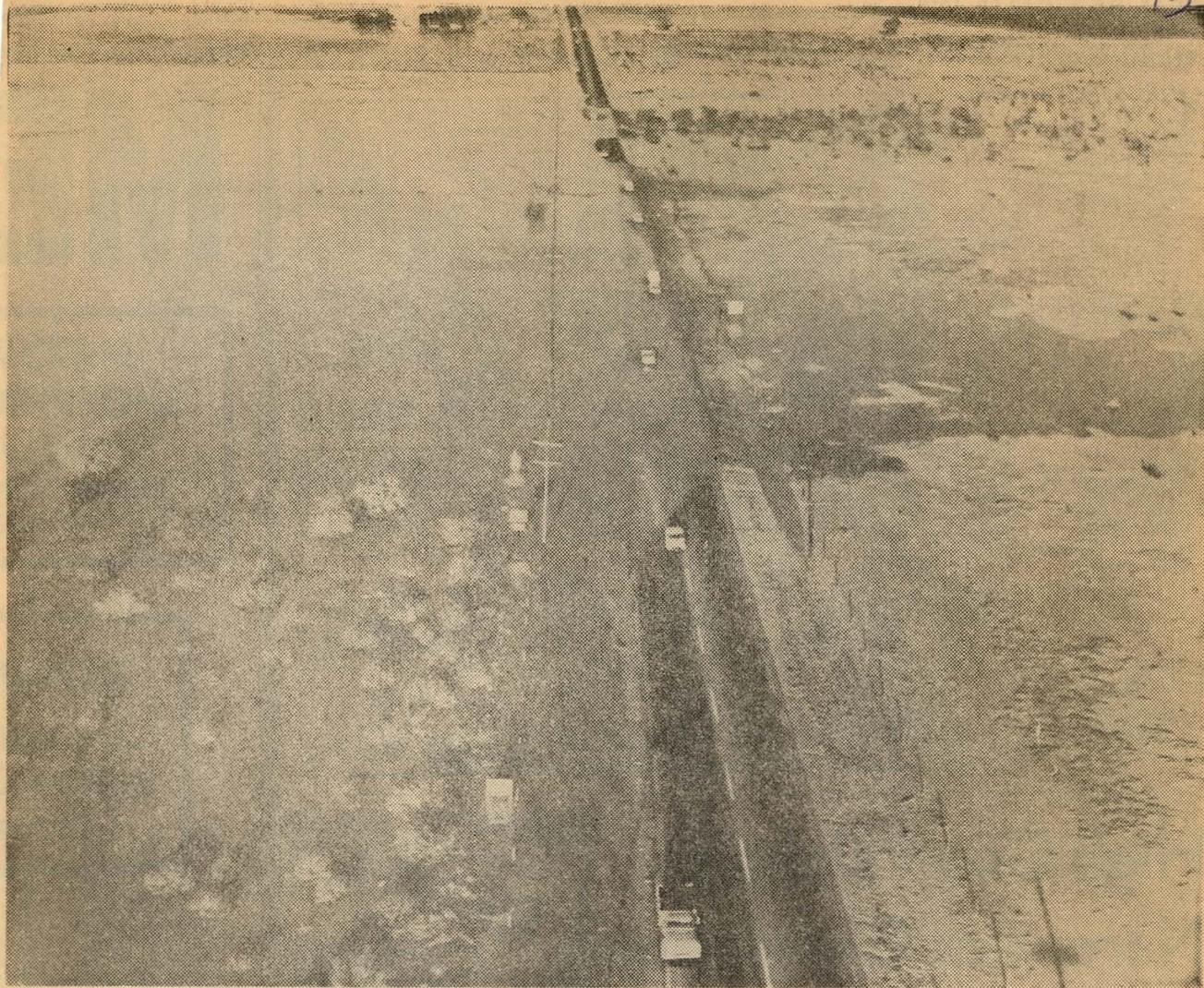


Bridge over Santa Rosa Wash about two miles east of Stanfield on State Highway 84 is nearly covered by raging torrent of water. On right side of photo, water broke re-

taining bank of wash and flooded rich cotton land. Ranchers who have resided in area many years reported water deepest in memory.

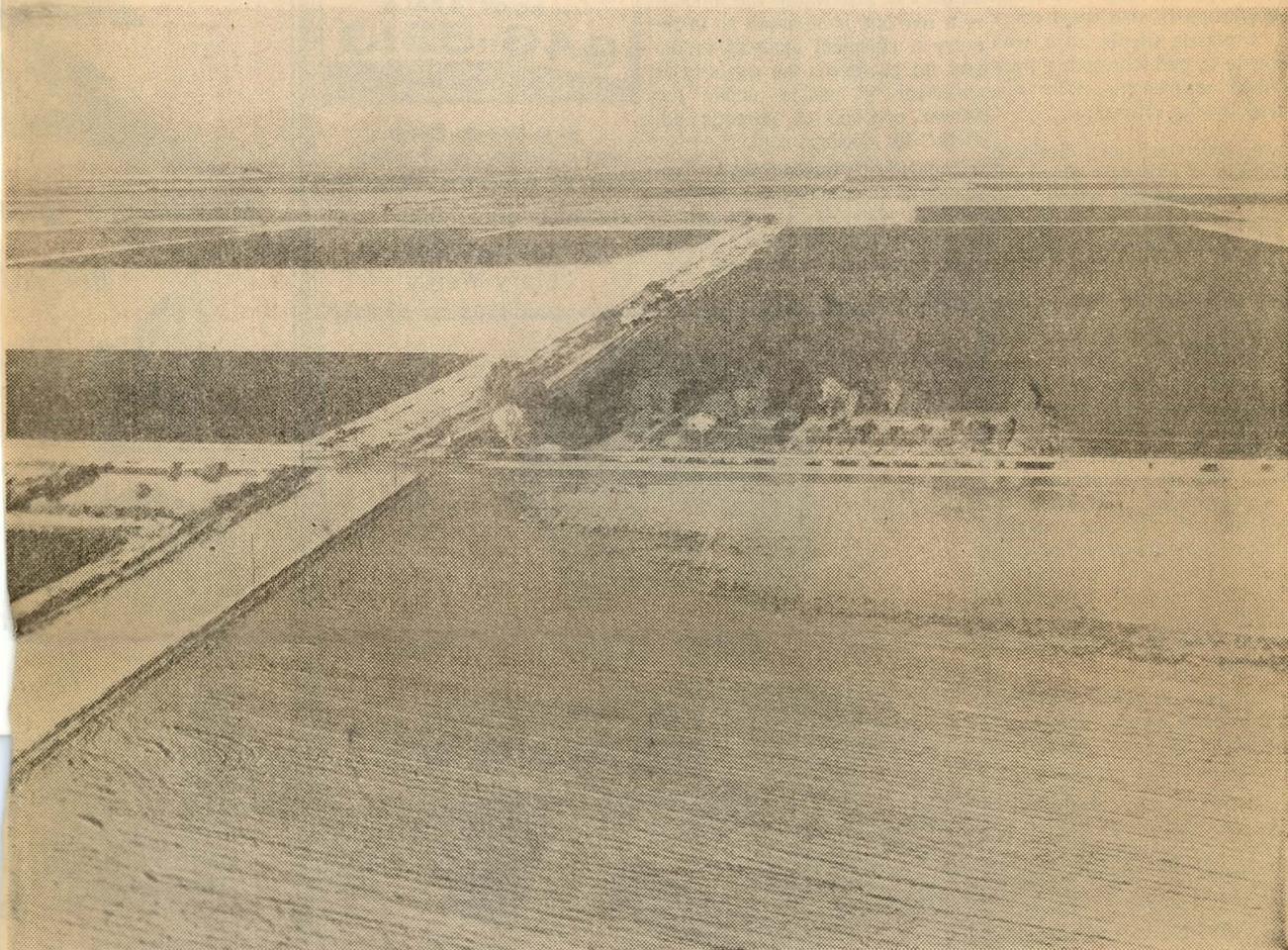


Ranchers rushed bulldozer to plug gap in bank of Santa Cruz Wash to protect adjoining cotton fields.



Travelers east and west on State Highway 84 moved cautiously today at point few miles east of Stanfield. Water from Jackrabbit Wash broke retaining banks and flooded

across highway. Water was hub cap deep on the highway. Arizona Highway Patrolmen warned drivers of need for caution.



Water from three major dry washes left farm home high and dry, but not surrounding fields.

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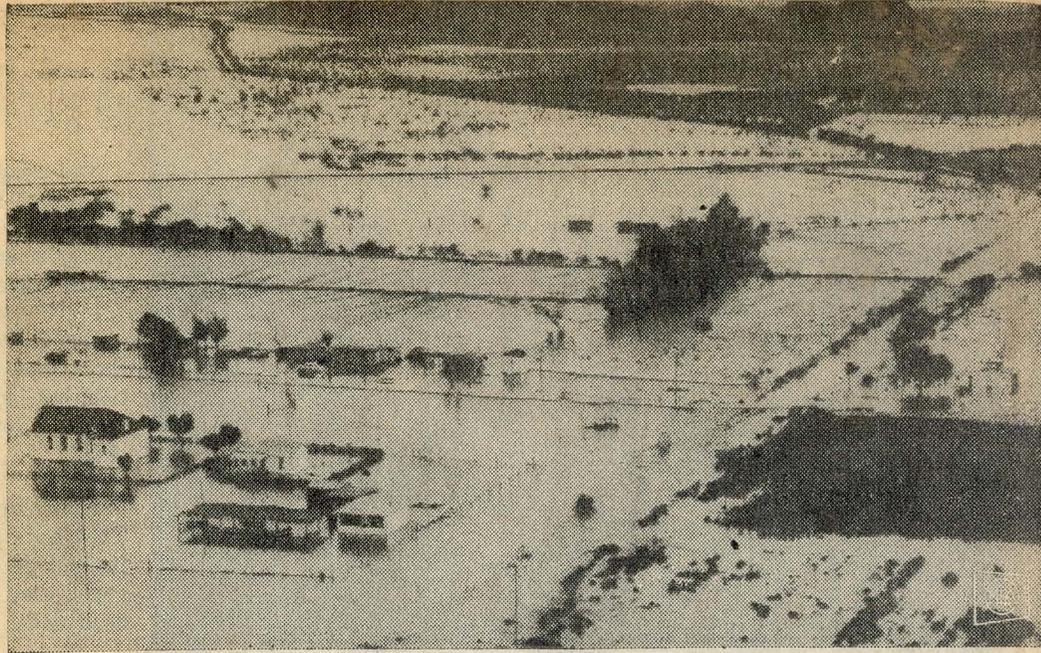
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The damage included considerable farm machinery, concrete ditches, farm buildings, pumps and wells.

Chuck Robertson, Pinal County Agricultural Agent, estimated that 85,000 acres of cultivated land in Pima, Maricopa and Pinal county were flooded. He said as many as 266 wells were under water and could be ruined if they were not sealed properly. Cost of repairs to each well could amount to as much as \$35,000, he said.

Mesa Tribune 9-29-62



**ARIZONA FLOOD** — Maricopa, south of here, is inundated as muddy floodwaters caused by heavy rains spread over thousands of acres causing widespread damage to crops and property. (See story Page 7)

16

# Crop-Ravished Farmers Ask Flood Control Study

Arizona Republic  
9-30-62

## Dam Plans In Mill Since 1958

By WALTER W. MEEK

FARMERS in crop-ravished areas of three partly-flooded Arizona counties yesterday demanded re-examination of a long-sought \$5.4 million flood control project in Pinal County.

As flood waters receded, leaving in their wake an estimated \$25 million in damage, farmers in Pima, Pinal and Maricopa counties recalled that plans to dam the Santa Rosa Wash have been in the mill since 1958.

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, who have planned the project, told The Arizona Republic three representatives are flying to Phoenix tomorrow to confer with area engineer William S. Alldredge and other officials.

Aldredge said the purpose of the trip is two-fold:

To determine what emergency rehabilitation assistance the corps can provide.

To examine the flooded areas to gain previously unavailable information for use in the flood control project.

Backwaters of the flood yesterday were receding, but still left many farms and roads inundated or buried under brackish mud.

Last night, flood water from both the Santa Cruz River and Santa Rosa Wash were finally emptying into the Gila River south of Avondale, 16 miles west of Phoenix.

FLOOD waters now stretched along a 100-mile route formed since heavy rains fell four days ago in Tucson and on the Papago Indian Reservation around Sells.

Observers saw little danger from the water in the Gila. But farther upstream in the Santa Cruz, the muddy water had flooded houses on the Gila Indian Reservation near the town of Santa Cruz, 20 miles southwest of Phoenix.

In its last gasp, the angry Santa Cruz swept away the bridge on the road to Maricopa, jumped its banks and spread over a 3-mile-wide area. The river was expected to crest at a depth of 18 feet last night.

A number of Indian families in the area were moved to higher ground.

Meanwhile, individual farmers and government officials began the agonizing appraisal of damage to crops, livestock, wells, ditches and roads.

Farmers were urged to report immediately the extent of damage in order to speed the coming of federal emergency relief funds.

Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., and Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., told The Republic they have been assured that "all possible will be done to get federal aid to flood-wracked farmers as quickly as possible."

Hayden said the assurances came from Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman and O. W. Rugg

(Continued on Page 5-B, Col. 1)

Part 1

# Disaster Declared In Flood

*Mesa Tribune 9-29-62*

MARICOPA (UPI) — Gov. Paul Fannin has declared a state of emergency in Maricopa and Stanfield because of floods that inundated the cotton-rich farmland.

Fannin took the action Friday and said federal teams would survey flood-stricken Central Arizona. The inspection by the national disaster committee and the small business administration was considered a preliminary step to requesting federal aid.

Fannin said \$30,000 would be made available to alleviate the plight of hundreds of persons left stranded or homeless by the turbulent runoff from mountains that followed record rains.

No accurate estimate of the loss had yet been made, but local observers agreed it would run well into the millions of dollars.

Maricopa was surrounded by water but there was little flooding in the town itself.

However, residents warned to be prepared to evacuate mostly remained in their homes Friday as the water level held steady. The only persons leaving were those on farms near streambeds.

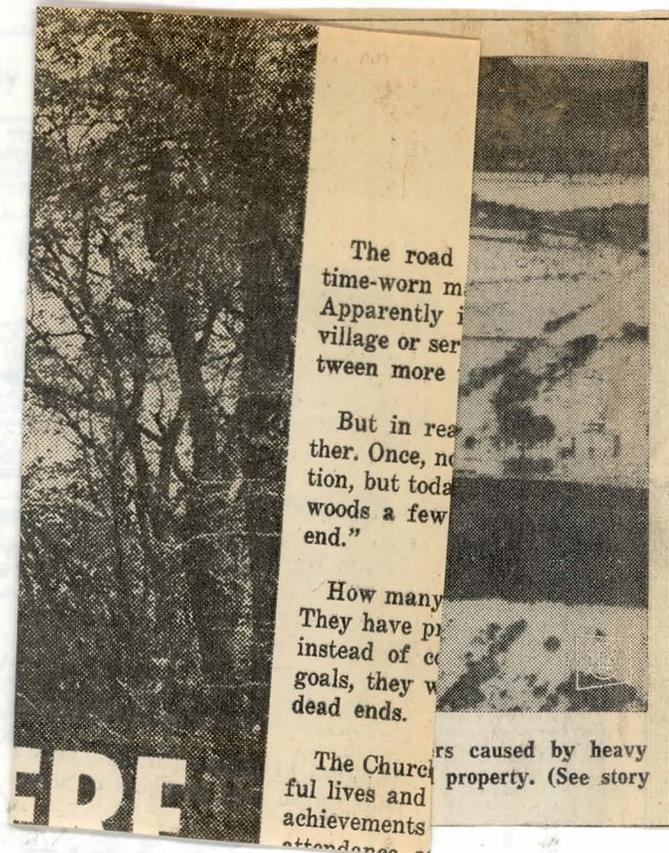
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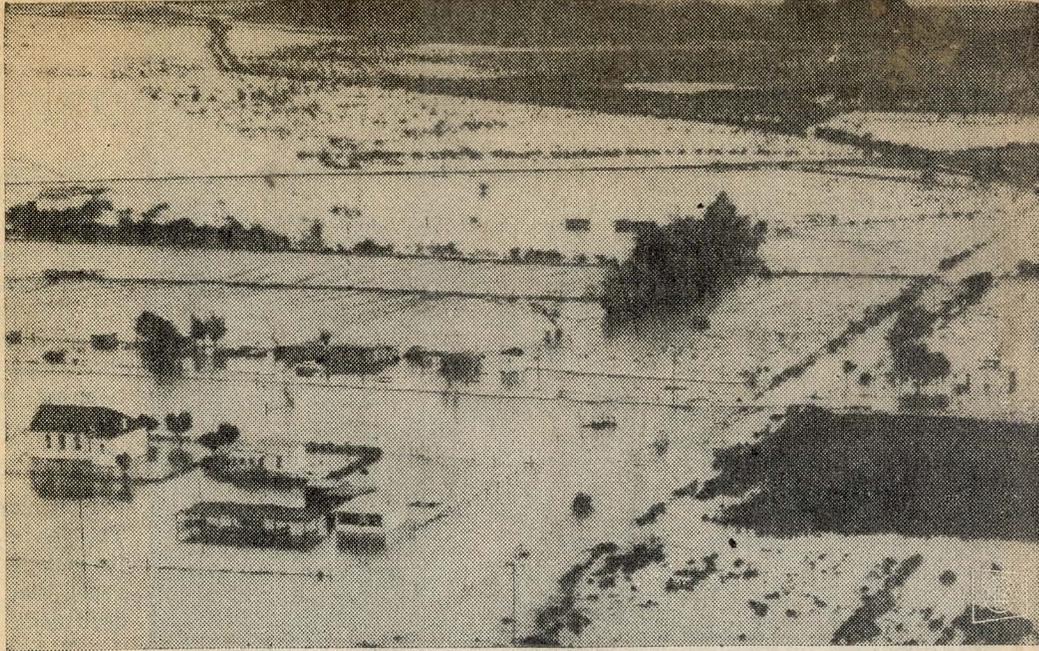
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# Disaster December In I

Mesa Tribune 9-29-62



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Mesa Tribune

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Republic Photos by Nyle Leatham

**RED CROSS AID**—A disaster relief station organized by American Red Cross officials and workers from Pinal and Maricopa counties provided beds and meals for 175 persons. In this scene at Casa Grande National Guard armory, from left, Mrs. Damon Mashore and Mrs. William T. Wilson, volunteers from Casa Grande; Father Lambert

Fremling O.F.M. of Chuichu looks on as Dina Poncho shows her 5-month-old daughter, Viola, to Mrs. Helen Geary, R.N., director of Nursing Service Maricopa County Red Cross Chapter; and Cecil Robinson, Pinal County American Red Cross chapter chairman.

## Drama In Flood Area

(Continued from Page 1-B)

of Casa Grande, head of the Agriculture Department's Arizona disaster committee.

The committee joined Gov. Paul Fannin Friday in declaring Arizona a disaster area.

Farmers who suffered damage are asked to report to the Pinal County agent's office or the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office. Both are in Casa Grande, and will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Wednesday.

**HAYDEN** said three kinds of federal aid are possible: FHA emergency loans; agricultural conservation programs offering financial aid to help farmers protect and clean up their lands; and sale of surplus grain at 75 per cent of the price support rate.

The proposed Pinal County flood control project provides for a huge earth-filled dam on Santa Rosa wash 15 miles south of Stanfield. The dam would be built by the Corps of Engineers at government expense on the Papago Indian Reservation.

Corps officials said money to produce the engineering plans only became available 18 months ago. They said the plan, now in Washington, must be approved by Congress, and money must then be appropriated.

The dam would be fed by three washes, and would create a lake 5 miles long and a mile wide.

**CORPS** officials in Los Angeles said the flood should provide Congress with some impetus to take action on the project.

Some 85,000 acres of cultivated land were estimated to be under water in the three counties.

Estimates of the loss in planted cotton varied from \$15 to \$20 million. But E. S. McSweeney, executive secretary of the Arizona Cotton Growers Association, said, "Unless the plants are completely washed out of the soil, a lot of the crop could be salvaged."

Bolls that haven't been damaged, he said, will open with warm weather and could still be picked by machine.

The areas hit during the four-day flood were painfully returning to normal.

**AT SELLS**, officials of the Bu-



**RED CROSS ASSISTS**—Mrs. A. E. Vicidomino of Luke Air Force Base, member of British Red Cross in the World War II blitz of London, yesterday was among Red Cross workers assisting Papago Indians flooded out of their homes in Chuichu. Among more than 170 Indians temporarily housed at National Guard armory in Casa Grande were Mrs. Melissa Norris and her daughter, Vickie.

reau of Indian Affairs were spreading out to assess damage on the reservation. First reports showed little structural damage, but heavy crop and livestock losses. U.S. Public Health Service workers continued to inoculate

against typhoid among the 8,000 Papagos.

**RESIDENTS OF** the village of Chuichu, now under four feet of mud, were evacuated to Eloy and Casa Grande, where more than 230 persons were being cared for

by the Red Cross. Stanfield and Maricopa, threatened all day Friday, were considered safe yesterday from the waters surrounding them. However, roads in and out of both communities were still being cut periodically.

Part 2

# Drama In Flood Area

(Continued from Page 1-B)

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by the Red Cross. Stanfield and Maricopa, threatened all day Friday, were considered safe yesterday from the waters surrounding them. However, roads in and out of both communities were still being cut periodically.



**RUBBER-TIRED FERRY**—Flood waters receding from fields caused a secondary flood over some highways after the main crest had subsided. The 2½-foot deep stretch above near Maricopa

provided a means to the enterprising tractor driver to recover some flood loss by charging cars \$1 each to be towed across the 100-yard spillway. Motorists were en route to Maricopa.

# Pinal Flood-Control Dam Proposed By Engineers

*Gazette  
9-30*

Out of the mud, distress and dollar damage to rich cotton lands 25 to 35 miles south of Phoenix may arise a dam to protect Stanfield, Maricopa and portions of Papago Indian Reservation.

A dam estimated to cost around \$7 million could have prevented much of the \$50 million damage that preliminary surveys have revealed there, cotton growers declared. Flood waters today were moving down the Gila River, keeping within its banks.

The proposed plans for the dam and flood control works was pre-

sented by the U.S. Corps of Engineers before a meeting of Pinal County citizens and the Pinal County Board of Supervisors.

A **THREE-MILE** long dam 61 feet high, of earth fill and rock rip-rap facing has been proposed for the dam site, about 20 miles southwest of Casa Grande.

Irrigation as well as flood control is proposed in the joint project outlined by the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Pinal County Board of Super-

visors gave voice approval to the engineers proposals in a June meeting and expressed willingness to pick up the local right of way and other local costs involved.

Papago Tribal Council has approved the dam construction on their lands at the junction of Santa Rosa, Jackrabbit and Kohatk washes.

**THE DAM** and the lake it would form, as approved by the Papagos, would be named Tat Momolikit for the nearby village on Jackrabbit Wash.

Some 1,600 acres of land would be irrigated by the reservoir project which would impound 181,000 acre-feet of water, roughly as much capacity as Barlett Dam on the Verde River in Salt River Project. The Papagos presently farm some 200 to 300 acres in the area, known as Viava Vo, south of Stanfield.

R. H. Rupkey, area general engineer of U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, said today that investigations carried out since 1954 have shown that adequate pumped water could be obtained from wells below the dam site toward Viava Vo. The water is at depths of around 125 feet.

**ARMY CORPS** engineers James W. Davidson, John R. Cullings and Arthur Atkins of the Los Angeles District Corps of Engineers were in the flooded areas today with William S. Alldredge, Arizona-Nevada district engineer of the corps, who has Phoenix headquarters.

Costs of the proposed flood control and irrigation reservoir project as presented in the Pinal County meeting in June were these: Total around \$6,950,000 of which the dam and reservoir would account for \$6,150,000, fish and wildlife portions to assume \$800,000 of the cost.

**ARIZONA FARMERS** today were cleaning up the mess left behind by the floods.

Part of their crops can be salvaged.

Flood waters had largely drained off the land although some water trickles peacefully through river beds.

## Flood-Hit Farmers in Pima, Pinal to Get Federal Loans

*Media Tribune  
10-12-62*

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Farmers in flood stricken Pima and Pinal counties Wednesday were designated eligible for Farmers Home Administration emergency loans by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Sen. Carl Hayden and Rep. Morris K. Udall, in making the announcement, said emergency loans will be made to finance crop production and for other expenses involved in continuing normal farming operations.

The loans may be made to farmers who were unable to obtain credit from other local sources. They must also have suitable experience and reasonable prospects for success in the farming operations they plan to carry on with the loan, the congressmen said.

The loans are to be paid back as soon as possible, consistent with their repayment ability, at an interest rate of three per cent.

The department also received formal application from the Arizona State Disaster Committee for assistance under the Agriculture Conservation program. If the counties are designated eligible under this program they will be aided

in repair of ditches and cleaning up their lands.

Heavy rains during the last week of September caused damage to some 60,000 acres of farmland in the two counties. One-third of it was planted in cotton.

Total damage to crops, livestock, roads, utilities, farming equipment and other personal property was estimated at more than \$10 million dollars.

## Conservation Tips

(By Dick Swenson)

### East Maricopa and Queen Creek Soil Conservation Districts



Water, water, everywhere, and not a drop to drink.

That was the story at Maricopa and Stanfield a week ago last Friday as Ken Fooks and I gathered data and recorded flood on film.

(Pictures of the flooding will appear elsewhere in this issue).

The extent of damage and loss to farmers in the stricken area has been publicized. The Army Corps of Engineers is currently on the scene.

But what about Eastern Maricopa County? The 1954 flood is probably well remembered by many "old timers."

This might be a good time to report on the progress on the three eastern Maricopa County watersheds.

Most of our readers will recall the Flood

Control District of Maricopa County and the Soil Conservation Districts involved made application to the Soil Conservation Service for assistance in planning and carrying out works of improvements under the provision of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83rd Congress, as amended).

The watersheds are the Williams-Chandler; Apache Junction-Gilbert and the Buckhorn-Mesa.

The SCS watershed planning party to date has completed all surveys and the tentative watershed work plan has been drafted for each of the three watersheds.

I emphasize that these plans are tentative and must be reviewed by a number of agencies and groups before being submitted to Congress for approval.

# It Does Rain Sometimes in Arizona

Arizona is a dry state but sometimes when it rains it pours, as residents of the Sells-Eloy-Maricopa area learned a few days ago. The downpour brought floods that caused million of dollars worth of damage to homes, farms, roads, wells, and livestock, and also brought a renewal of interest in flood control projects, both for that area and other areas of the state subject to flood hazards. One such other area is the Ussery Pass-Superstition Mountain area northeast of Mesa, where flood dangers have long been under discussion. Photos below were taken by Ken Fooks of the Soil Conservation Service. Portions of the areas ravaged by the floods are in soil conservation districts.

*Mesa Tribune - 10-11-62*

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**EQUIPMENT DAMAGED** — Thousands of dollars worth of equipment was damaged by water and silt in the flood. Shot above is the equipment yard at the Bob Shaver Farm near Greene Reservoir in the Eloy Soil Conservation District.

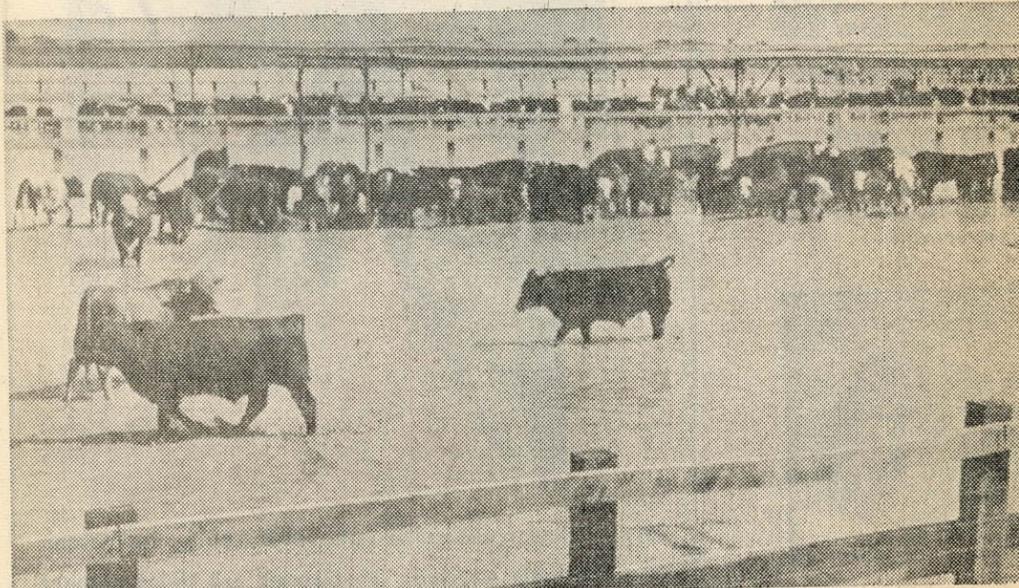


**MUCKING OUT** — Carport of Charles Wright farm near Greene Reservoir in the Eloy Soil Conservation District had a deposit of about eight inches of silt when flood waters receded. Here Wright shovels some of the silt out.



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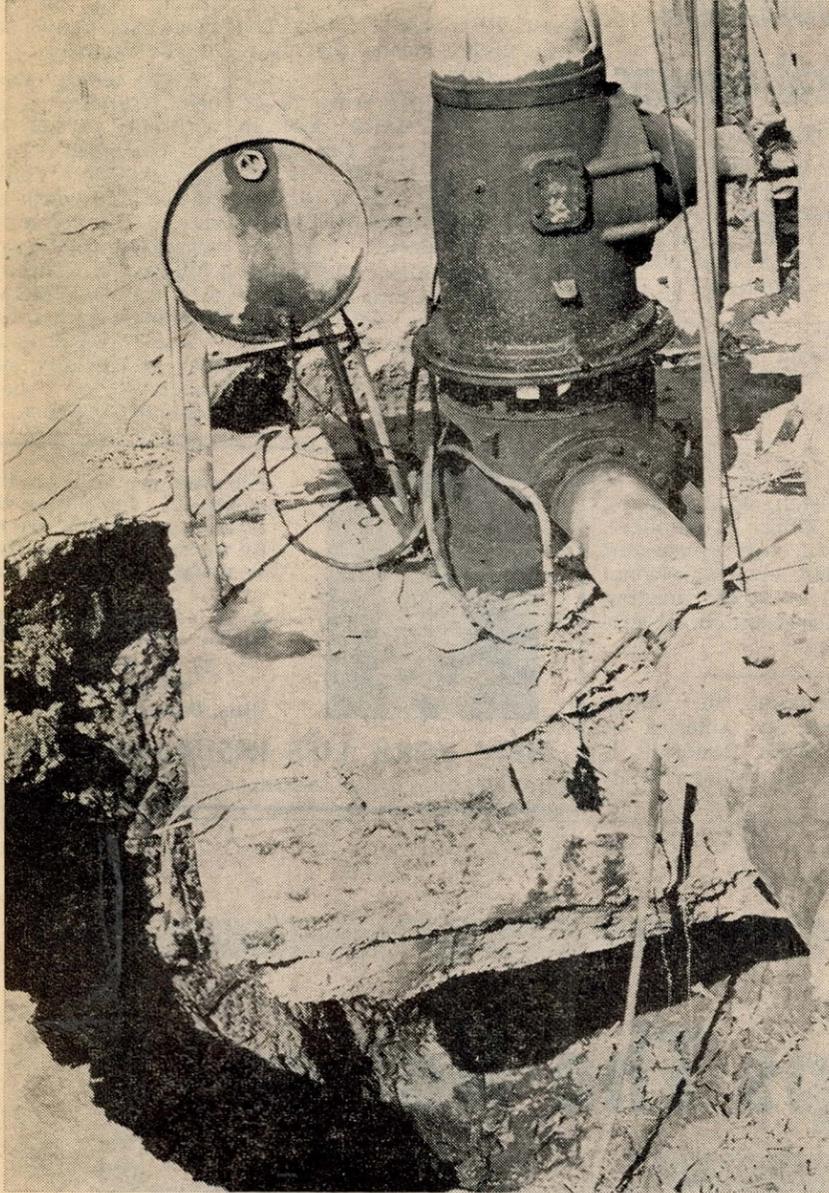
**NEARLY COVERED** — Some equipment on farm of Charles Wright was nearly buried by the silt which the floods left behind.



**WADING IT OUT** — Cattle in feeding pens along Stanfield-Casa Grande highway waded in flood water that covered the area. At one time the water was almost knee deep in this spot.

# Recent Flood In Arizona Leaves Destruction In Its Wake

Photos by Soil Conserv



Late September flood waters in Pima and Pinal counties played havoc with irrigation wells on many farms in the Eloy, Casa Grande and Maricopa areas. The scene pictured above was repeated many times. After

the waters receded a new \$15,000 well on the Charles Wright ranch near Greene Reservoir was a total loss. The picture shows the erosion around the base of the well which rapidly filled up with silt.

\* \* \* \* \*



A cleanup job awaited the Bob Shaver family whose farm is near the Greene Reser-

voir in the Eloy Soil Conservation District. Water raced through the Shaver farm shop ruining many valuable pieces of machinery.



Paul Pearce (with hat on), mayor of Eloy, former SCD supervisor and rancher, shows R. S. Swenson, soil conservationist in the Chandler area, damage on his ranch in the Greene Reservoir area. He points to the dike

in the background which is raging waters. Pearce sustains the largest losses to crops and property in the flood area estimated at \$100,000.

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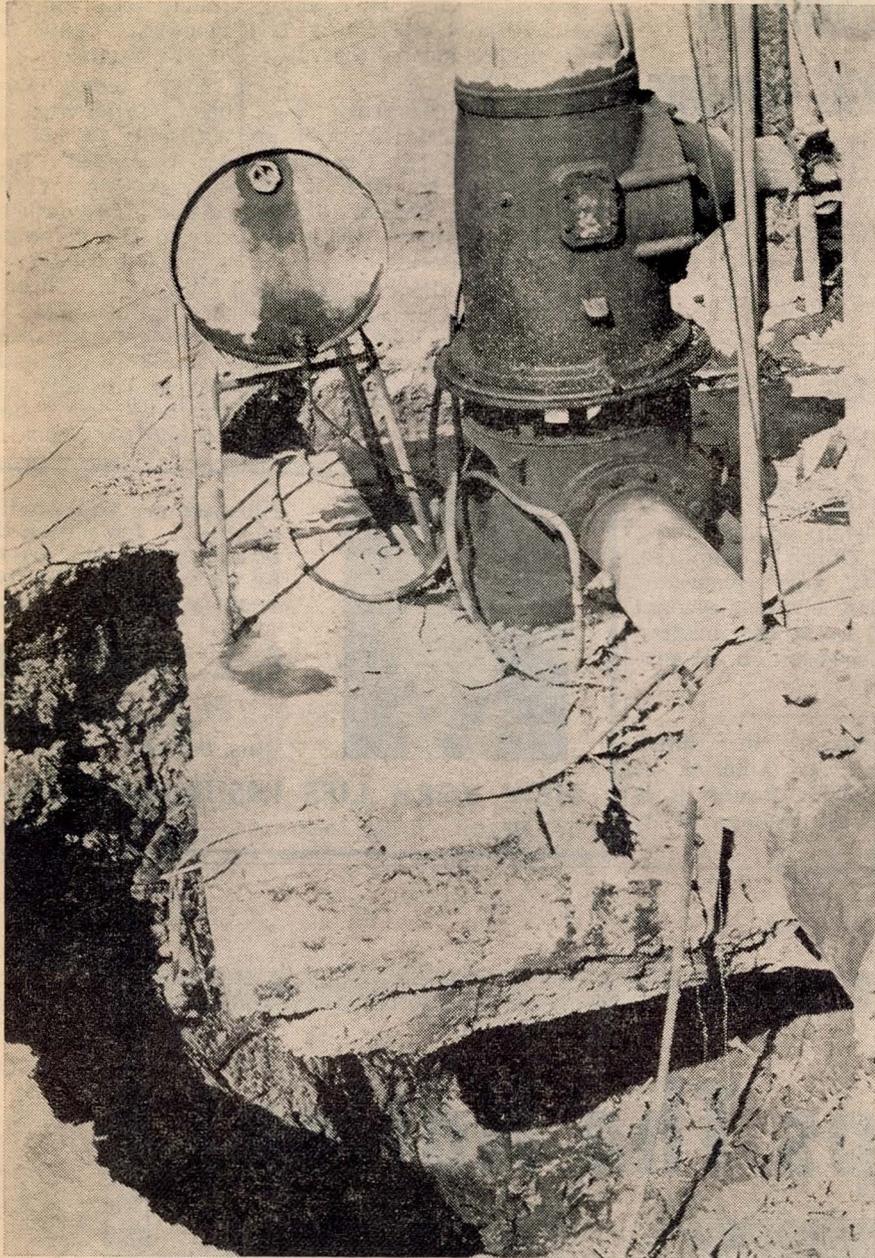
This was a common sight throughout the flooded districts. Concrete ditches were demolished, flood waters raced over cotton

crops taking the plants down. Chunks of concrete from ditches piled up on roadways in the area, delaying the cleanup activities.

10-11-62

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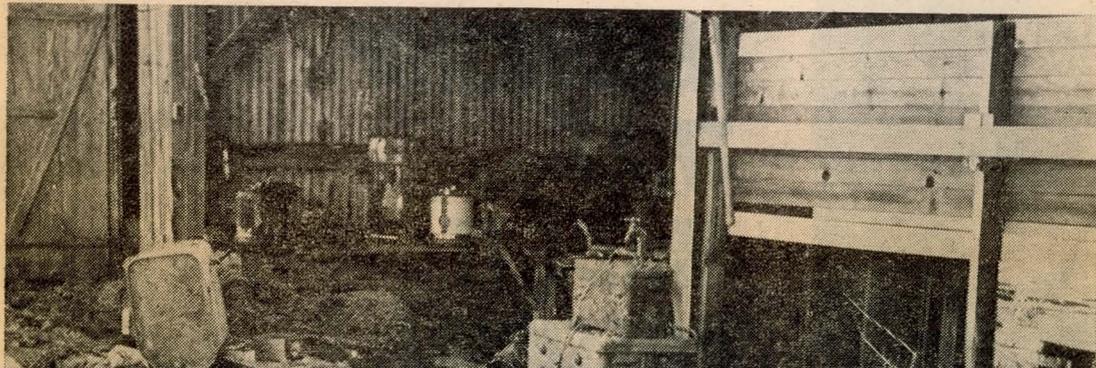
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Paul Pearce (with hat on), mayor of Eloy, former SCD supervisor and rancher, shows R. S. Swenson, soil conservationist in the Chandler area, damage on his ranch in the Greene Reservoir area. He points to the dike

in the background which was destroyed by raging waters. Pearce suffered one of the largest losses to crops and buildings in the flood area estimated between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

\* \* \* \* \*



# Farmers Urge Building Of Flood Control Dam

"This flood might not happen again for 10 years—or it might happen again next week."

These were the words yesterday of John E. Smith, chairman of the Maricopa Flood Control District, as he and other farmers drafted plans to push a proposed control dam between Stanfield and Sells.

Speaking of the 100-mile path of damage caused by heavy rains in southern Arizona Thursday, he said:

"**THE CREST** came in five hours. If we had the dam and spillways, the water would have gone out into the valley over a month or more. This would have kept 15,000 acres from flooding, about half of which was in cotton, ready to pick."

Smith met with Newton Cooper, chairman of the Stanfield Flood Control District; Earl Lane, a Stanfield farmer; and Max Potter, owner of the Casa Grande Dust and Spray Co., who took several dozen aerial photographs of the widespread damage.

"Ninety per cent of this damage could have been averted," Lane said.

The photographs showed farms in a muddy bath, new gullies large enough to drive an automobile into, and upended machinery.

In places, the flooded area was nearly 10 miles wide.

The men drafted plans to write a letter to Arizona's congressional delegation, asking them to give maximum effort toward obtaining the proposed dam.

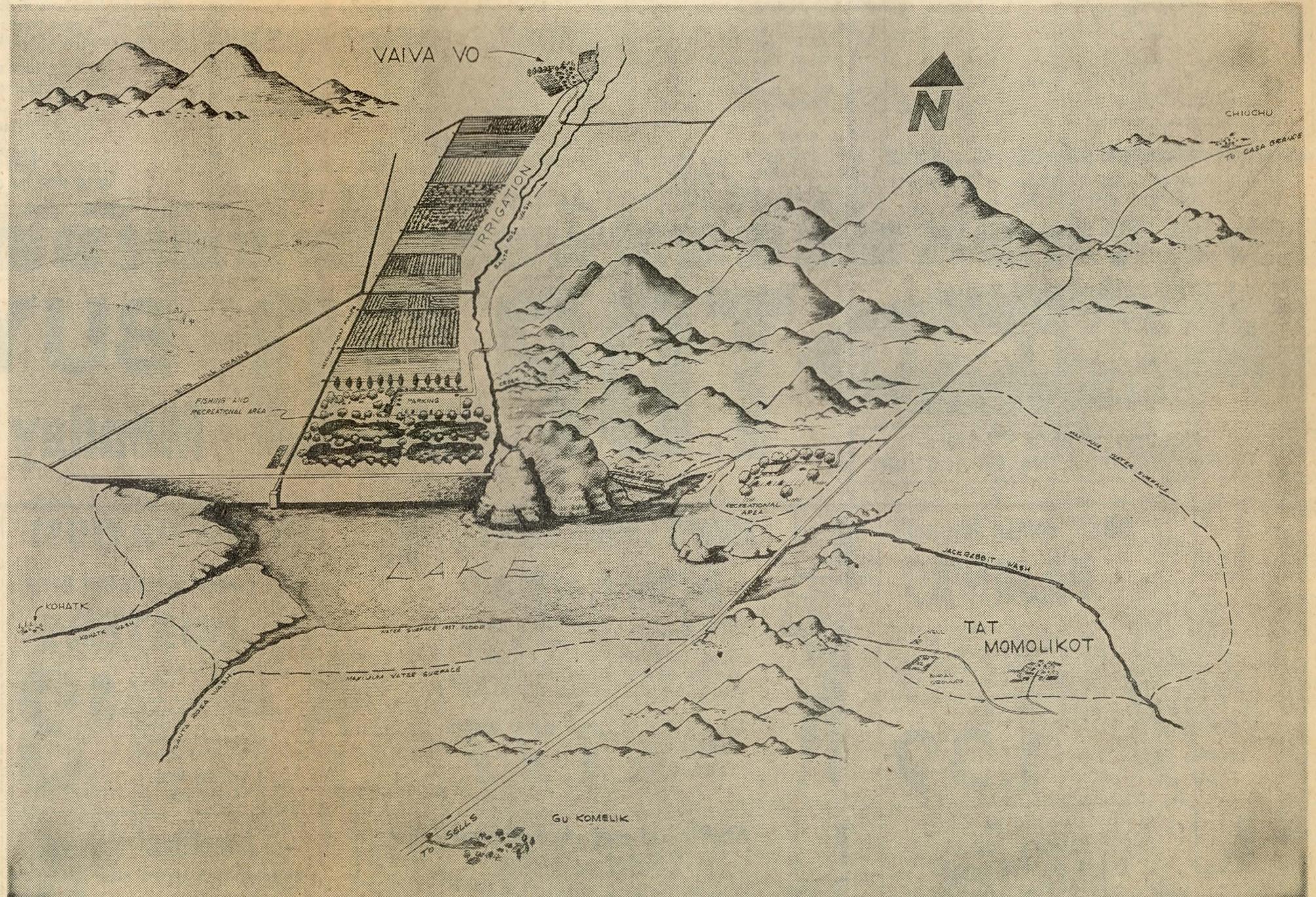
"We started making plans for it in 1958," said Cooper. "The Army Engineers spent \$50,000 for a survey, and came up with a definite plan. But that's as far as we got."

"We sure hope Congress can get the dam approved this session," Smith added.

**THE CONTROL** dam would impound waters from the Santa Rosa and Jackrabbit washes. They now meet near the Indian village of Vaiva Vo and go north to the Santa Cruz channel.

One problem would be the Indian village of Tat Momolikot, east of the dam. It might get some impounded flood waters. The officials said, however, that retaining wall would protect the village's well and dwellings.

Estimated cost of the dam and a recreation area to the north would be \$5.4 million. Cooper pointed out that "the damage from this flood would have paid for that dam."



Artist's Drawing Of Proposed \$5.4 Million Flood Control Project

Dam 15 Miles South Of Stanfield, Where Santa Rosa, Kohatk And Jackrabbit Washes Meet, Would Have Averted 90 Per Cent Of \$5 Million Damage From Last Week's Flood Officials Say.

## CLOUDS TO STAY IN VALLEY AREA NEXT FEW DAYS

*Tempe News 9-26-62*

Sky Harbor weather bureau forecasters say the Valley area will be partly cloudy with the chance of a few afternoon and evening showers both Wednesday and Thursday. Tomorrow will be warmer.

The high Thursday will be near 90 degrees while the low will be around 66. The low Wednesday 67 and the day's anticipated high was set at 87. At 2 p.m. Wednesday the temperature was 84 with 56 percent relative humidity and the largest amount of blue sky showing since the four-day rain storm hit here last weekend.

For the next five days, the Arizona forecast calls for mostly fair with some rain in the southeastern portion of the state. Temperatures will average near normal with local highs to be around 95 and lows 65.

## *Tempe Daily News* Rain Storm *9-26-62* Drops More Precipitation

Storm clouds that have been lingering over the Valley area for the past four days dropped more rain here during the 24-hour period ending Wednesday morning.

Recording stations and the amounts measured include O. L. Barnes residence in Temp, .10; University of Arizona Tempe-Mesa Highway branch station, .04; Uof A Citrus Station on South 56th street, .12; and Sky Harbor airport, .05.

These figures bring the storm total precipitation figures to generally more than half an inch. Several sprinkles were noted around Tempe late Wednesday morning, so the total might reach as much as three-quarters of an inch before the moisture laden clouds move eastward.

WASTING TIME, BUT--

# Farmers 'Had To Try' Battling Arizona Flood

By **DICK TAYLOR**  
Gazette Staff Writer

MARICOPA—Nobody knew better than Frank Whatley that he was wasting his time. "But I had to do something," he said. "I had to try."

Whatley was one of many Pinal County farmers who didn't sleep much last weekend. He spent most of Friday night on a bulldozer, building up the White Parker Dike to prevent a flood.



TAYLOR

He had seen the water coming and figured it couldn't be stopped. But as he said, he had to do something. He worked all night trying to stop it.

**HIS EFFORTS** were wasted. The White Parker Dike sprung a leak big enough to drive a tractor through. In poured the flood waters from the Santa Cruz River and Santa Rosa Wash.

For Whatley the flood began Thursday afternoon. He had heard flood warnings earlier. But he didn't believe them. (Few farmers in Maricopa believed them.) The White Parker Dike had always protected the Maricopa area before. Whatley figured it would again.

Then he took an airplane ride with Hugh Hines, a crop duster and farmer.

"**I COULD SEE** water in the Santa Rosa and the Santa Cruz, coming at the same time," said Whatley. "If they had come an hour apart the dike would have held. But nothing could stop all that water coming at once."

He said it gave him a sick feeling of complete helplessness.

He rushed to his farm, put a blade on his new dozer, and

headed for the White Parker Dike—"to do something."

Harold Arp was already there, with his dozer. Arp owns cotton land immediately behind the dike.

**TOGETHER THEY** began moving dirt along a quarter mile strip, inching the dike higher. When they started work the water was about 18 inches from the top. By midnight they had built faster than the water had risen.

"I thought we had it whipped!" exclaimed Whatley.

Water poured over the top of the dike. The dozers began sinking in mud.

At 3:30 a.m. Friday, the dike broke. Arp and Whatley headed for home.

**THEY HAD DONE** what Whatley had felt he had to do—something. They had accomplished what he had expected—nothing. By then he didn't feel too bad about it. He was exhausted and he had tried.

When he got home the water was coming up the road. Whatley piled his wife and four children in the car and took off for Casa Grande to stay with friends.

Shortly after dawn the next

day he was back. The water didn't get in the house, but the roads were washed out. His 200 acres of cotton were flooded.

# Flood Sufferers Begin To Dig Out And Make Check Of Losses

Waters have receded in the most devastating flood that has ever been recorded in Arizona history and the costliest, with estimates running as much as \$25 million.

In its wake, cotton crops have disappeared or been so heavily damaged they are worthless, homes are knee deep in silt, wells have become useless and many have lost all of their personal possessions.

The three-day flood following heavy rains in the Tucson area isolated homes and villages in the Papago Reservation, ranches near Casa Grande, Eloy, Maricopa and Stanfield.

Governor Fannin declared it a disaster area. Senator Barry Goldwater visited the scene the past week end and after returning to Washington, D. C., sent the following wire:

"While in Arizona over the week end, I flew over the flooded land in Maricopa-Stanfield area, declared a disaster area last Friday by Governor Fannin. It was as great a damage as any I have seen and deserves immediate attention. This morning (Monday), after

consultation with the governor I contacted the Department of Agriculture and was assured by officials that the damage is now being assessed and that further reports are awaited. I am keeping in touch with developments and my office stands ready to be of every assistance."

Many cotton farmers living in Chandler with large acreages in the Maricopa area stood by last week end checking the high water as it raced through washes and spread out over a large area.

About 500 acres of cotton belonging to Arnold Hill and his

son Chuck were lost; Jack Bogle and Duane Daley lost approximately 400 acres of cotton on their farm in addition to wells and destruction of irrigation and drainage ditches; J. V. Pace suffered heavy losses and Guy Whitten was among local ranchers whose crops were destroyed.

An estimate of the value of the losses on these ranches has not been made.

Jim Savage, formerly of Chandler, who has been ranching near Casa Grande had one of the largest losses in that area. Water completely covered his crops and ran high at his ranch home and farm buildings.

Chandler has responded to a call for aid in clothing, food, blankets etc. for the victims in the Eloy and Casa Grande vicinity. Councilman Andy Kuhles has made arrangements for persons wishing to donate to the flood sufferers to leave their contributions at the Chamber of Commerce building where they will be picked up and trucked to the Armory in Casa Grande for distribution.

Retail Merchants

In Chandler

Will Remain Open

Every Thursday

Evening Till 9:00

# Eloy Launches Two-Pronged Attack On Flood Problems

Eloy-area farmers and town people have begun a double attack on Santa Cruz River flood problems: First, if possible, federal disaster aid to put lands back in condition for cropping, and second, long-pull planning for a flood-control district and works on the river in that area.

David Pretzer, Eloy cotton farmer, was named chairman of the local committee to spearhead the drive to establish a new flood control district along the Santa Cruz River, in an area extending above Picacho, and also including the Greens Reservoir area about 15 miles southwest of Eloy.

**FARMERS AND** town people in the Eloy meeting yesterday also urged that some means be set up to correlate the flood control planning for their local area with that of Maricopa and Stanfield areas, the Papago Indian Reservation and also the farming areas on up Santa Cruz drainage area toward Tucson, around Red Rock and Marana.

In Phoenix, William S. Alldredge, Arizona-Nevada area engineer of the Corps of Engineers, said today that he and officials of the Los Angeles district of the Corps of Engineers met yesterday with three groups in the flood damaged areas, first in Maricopa, where a flood control district already is formed, next with the Eloy area residents and then last

night in Stanfield, with a large group in which the various local areas were represented. Stanfield also previously had organized a flood control district under state law. Maricopa, Stanfield and the Papagos are joined in a proposed project for Santa Cruz Wash and related drainage.

Also in the flooded areas today was Ralph Burns, regional director of the White House agency, Office of Defense Emergency Planning, moving to correlate the activities of the various federal agencies involved. Army engineers were also on the scene.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT** of Agriculture agencies and Congress will be asked to determine the emergency needs of growers in the flooded area, Rep. Morris Udall's Tucson office said today.

These emergency needs are means to clear fields and to level them where they have been robbed of top soil, in places down to hard pan. Financing for the repair of damages, and possibly moratorium provisions for the long term obligations of farmers to government agencies, will be looked into, Udalls' office told The Gazette.

In addition to the major scale flood control operations that are

being surveyed by the Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation unit will meet later this week with the flooded area farmers in an attempt to determine where this agency can assist in the type of smaller scale flood control districts for which this agency prepares plans and gives technical assistance.

# 5-Inch Rain In '43 Inundated Valley

By RALPH MAHONEY

This week's southern Arizona flood reminded residents of the Valley since August 1943 of 2 days when the heavens opened up over the Salt River Valley and spilled as much as 5.12 inches of rain.

Rain began falling on the morning of Monday, Aug. 2, 1943, increasing in intensity as the day progressed. It let up a bit late in the day.

At 3 a.m. the next day a virtual flood let loose from the darkened skies and kept going for four hours. Rain was general throughout the state, but the Valley of the Sun received the brunt of it.

**IN FOUR HOURS** as much as 2.12 inches was measured in Phoenix. For the two-day period, Sky Harbor Airport received 3.49 inches; Tempe Date Orchard, south of Tempe, 3.96 inches, and Granite Reef Dam, 5.12 inches.

People who lived in the Valley then still recall the flooded canals, the water running foot deep in the streets and the damp state of living room furniture and rugs. In some houses near the Arizona Canal, water stood two feet deep.

The heaviest concentration of rain struck north of the Arizona Canal in the vicinity of what is now Turf Paradise on Bell Road. It extended, in lesser intensity, as far north as Cavecreek Dam, east to Paradise Valley and west to the Agua Fria River.

The Arizona Canal was smashed by flood waters in several places between 16th Street and 19th Avenue. Traffic was halted south of Northern Avenue on both Central and Seventh Avenues. Rowboats made their appearance on West Camelback.

Salt River Project maintenance

crews sandbagged broken places in the canal and frantically dug diversion ditches.

Muddy waters poured through citrus groves, alfalfa fields and houses. When the water reached the area at Six Points, it backed up at the Santa Fe tracks and spread out east of Grand Avenue. As a result of the flood, the railroad later lowered its tracks at Six Points.

**THIS WAS** one of the few times in recent years that the Salt River Project posted guards at canal spillways to release water as the flood poured over the desert. Most of the water was dissipated, however, by the time it reached the Grand Canal.

SRP engineers said most of the damage was to property, rather than to crops. Few cotton fields were planted in the area near the swollen canals and irrigation ditches.

Water reached almost to the floor of the Tempe bridge over the Salt River.

Engineers agreed yesterday that it could happen again, and that it could be a hundredfold more disastrous.

More homes dot the valley now than there were 19 years ago, and the topographical condition of the land hasn't changed.