

**GOVERNMENT ACTIONS**  
**NEWSPAPER ARTICLES**

**007.121**

Library Call No. 007.121

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x	Key Words
---	------	----------------------------	---	-----------

**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	X Key Words
1	March 13, 1963	2 Flood Projects Backed	X Flood Control Projects, Winslow, Scottsdale, Army Engineers Board of Rivers and Harbors, Sen. Carl Hayden, Scottsdale Project, Channelization of Indian Bend Wash, Arizona Canal, 7 Miles South, Salt River, Hayden, Miller Roads, Diversion Levee, Little Colorado River, Ice House Wash, Congress, Funds, Arizona Flood Control Officials
2	July 1, 1963	U.S. Engineers OK Flood-Control Plans	X U.S. Army Engineers Board of Rivers and Harbors, Approved, Flood-control Projects, Winslow, Scottsdale, John C. Lowry, Maricopa County District Flood Control Engineer, Scottsdale Project, Countywide Flood-control Program, Congress, Construction, Funds, Concrete Lined Channel, Arizona Canal, Salt River, 7 Miles, City of Scottsdale, Storm Drain, Runoff, Rain Water
3	July 10, 1963	Land Sale Suite Filed	X Paradise Valley, Potential Homesite, Wash 100 Feet Wide, Three Feet Deep, Herschel Harris, Gallup, Suite, U.S. District Court, Brooks Darlington, Kenyon T. Palmer, Elizabeth, Terrain, Smooth and Usable Homesite
4	July 10, 1963	Approval Urged for Watershed	X Reps. John J. Rhodes, Morris K. Udall, Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed Project, Watershed Flood Control Project, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Apache Junction-Gilbert, Williams Field-Chandler, Queen Creek Flood Control Complex, Whitlow Ranch Dam, Superior, Dikes, Channels, Gather Floodwaters, Salt River Valley, Gila River, Flood Protection, Subcommittee, Rep. W.R. Poage, Topography, Dangerous Flash Floods, Rainstorms, Drench, Mountains, Walls of Water, Without Warning, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Board of Supervisors of Pinal County, Maricopa County Soil Conservation District, Mesa-Temp Soil Conservation District, East Maricopa County Soil Conservation District, Queen Creek Soil Conservation District, Protection to Mesa, Apache Junction, Gilbert, Williams Air Force Base, General Motors Proving Ground, Agricultural Land
5	July 10, 1963	Government Wins Round on Land Suit	X Federal Government, Inspect Government Recodes, Gila River Ranch Corp., Gila Bend, Flood Control Project, Gen. Lucius Clay, Mark Wilmer, Attorney for Corporation, Contested Valuation, Judge Martin Pence, Appraisal Reports, Arthur Ross, Assistant U.S. Attorney, 56 Wells, Irrigation
6	July 16, 1963	Flood Control Project Mapped (Map)	X Flood Prevention Levees, Channels, Buckhorn-Mesa Project, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Apache Trail, Goldfield Mountains, Utery Mountains, Apache Junction, Gilbert Road, Mesa, Mapped
9	September 6, 1963	Congress Okays Watershed Project Here - 2 Counties to Receive U.S. Funds	X \$15.5 Million Watershed Project, Central Arizona, Final Congressional Approval, Northeastern Pinal and Eastern Maricopa Counties, Countywide Program, Prevent, Flood Damage, Maricopa County, House Public Works Committee, Federal Funds, Released, Maricopa County and Apache Junction Flood Control Districts, John C. Lowry, General Manager, Maricopa County District Flood Control, Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Weeks Wash Dam, Maricopa County Flood Control Plan, Pinal County
8	December 10, 1963	Supervisors Apply for Park Area	X Objections, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Lease, San Tan Mountains, County Regional Park, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Public Land, Goldmine Mountain, Malpais Mountain Regional Park, Chandler, Pinal County, Ted Rodney, Van-Tex land and Development Co., Block, Application, Supervisor L. Alton Riggs, Chandler Mesa, Gilbert, Queen Creek, Right-of-way, Crismon, Church Rd., E. Apache Blvd., S. Power Rd., Baseline to Williams Field Roads
7	April 10, 1964	City to Lengthen Airport's Strip	X City of Phoenix, Sky Harbor's Main Runway, Objections, City of Tempe, Airport Department Director William J. Ralston, Construction, Controversial Location, Low Flow Channel, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Public Works Director Fred Glendenning, Flood Control Advisory Board, Change, Channel Course, New York, Tempe City Manager Louis Cooper, Landing Jets, Too Close, City, Not Conform, Channel pattern, Protection, Tempe, Flow, Natural Terrain, Phoenix, Develop 44th Street, 48th Street, Mesa, Scottsdale, Paradise valley, AFL-CIO Airline Pilots Association
11	May 27, 1964	Long War Over Water	X Two-thirds, Arizona's People, Came, During, After World War II, Tempe, Arizona/California War, Colorado River Water, TDN, Forded, Flowing, Wide River, No Bridge, State Prison Inmates, Constructed, "Old" Bridge, Water, Old Salt, Dammed, Mighty and Muddy Colorado River, Nevada, Lee's Ferry, Arizona Watersheds, Ernest Douglas, Editor, The Arizona Farmer-Ranchman, Gov. Pat Brown, Lower Colorado River Basin, Udall Pacific Southwest Water Plan, "Dog in the Manger", Difficulties, Compromise, Northcutt Ely, Chief Council, Metropolitan Water District, Supreme Court, Santa Fe Compact, Boulder Canyon Project Act, California Limitation Act, Northern California, Southern California
10	May 28, 1964	Compromise Water Plan Revealed	X Gov. Paul Fannin, Compromise Legislation, California, Colorado River Water, Phoenix Kiwanis Club, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, Southwest Water Plan, Central Arizona Project, Sen. Carl Hayden, CAP Bill, Congress, Arizona, Lower Basin States, Lower Colorado, Nevada, New Water Sources, Desalt Sea Water, Pilot Plan, Havens Industries, San Diego Gas and Electric Co., Converted Sea Water

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
13	June 25, 1964	Pact Urged on Flood Control Job	X Rep Morris K. Udall, House Foreign Affairs Committee, Agreement, Mexico, Joint Flood Control Work, Lower Colorado River, International Boundary Commission, Flood Control Plan, 120 Miles, Imperial Dam, Gulf of California, Lower River Flow, Vegetation, Encroached, Channel, Restricting Flow, Removal, Elimination, Silt Deposits, Clearing and Channel Improvement, United States, Floodway, Clear of Vegetation, Silt, Dams Upstream, Flood Threat, High Floods, Extensive Damage, Mr. Sam Dick, Yuma, Ariz., Yuma County Water User's Association, River Channel, Badly Chocked, Top, Yuma Valley Levee
14	October 15, 1964	Poor Flood Control Law Keeps Federal Aid Out	X Maricopa County, City of Phoenix, Federal Aid, Flood Control, Effective Measures Adopted, Land Use, Flood Drainage Areas, Enforceable "Flood Plan", Zoning Regulations, Lose, Federal Funds, Problem, Indiscriminate Construction, Flood-prone Areas, Failure, Replace, Natural Drainage Channels, Storm Sewers, Zoning, Legislative Authority, William Johnson, Assistant City Planning and Zoning Director, Flood-plan Provisions, Subdivision Ordinances, Safety and Advisability, Construction in Washes, Dry River Beds, Other Low Areas, Enforce, Drafted, County Board of Supervisors, Damage, Done, Phoenix Public Works Director, Fred Glendening, Cave Creek Wash, Flowed, Salt River, Cut-off, Arizona Canal, 1880's, Valley, Irrigated Farmland, Natural Absorption, Heaviest, Floodwaters, Dry Creeks, Washes, Overflow, River, Dams, Inundated Farmlands
15	January 29, 1965	Flood Control Pressed	X Bureau of Budget, Maricopa County, Flood-control Project, Phoenix Mayor Milton Graham, City Manager Robert Coop, Supervisors Ruth O'Neil, Pat Riggs, Barney Burns, Washington, U.S. Army, Phase B, Congressional Action, Flood Channels, Dams, Phoenix - Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria River, Arizona Canal, Alfred Fitt, Administrative Assistant, Sen., Carl Hayden, Sen. Paul Fannin, Reps. Morris Udall, George Senner, Bureau of Public Roads, Rerouting Interstate 10, Proposed Papago Freeway, Phoenix
16	July 16, 1965	Udall Says Water Plans Vital to U.S. & More About -	X Lower Colorado River Project, Central Arizona Projects, Reclamation Works, Approved, House, Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall, Unfair to Arizona, Colorado Gov. Ed Johnson, Supreme Court, Suit, Upper and Lower Basin Shares, Interbasin Shipments, CAP, Lower Colorado Basin, Total Flow, River, Auburn-Folsom, California Project, Garrison, Missouri Basin Project, House Interior Committee Eastern Seaboard, New York, Drought, West Coast, water Resources Council, Sen. Carl Hayden, Senate Appropriations Committee, Great Lakes, New England, Canadians, Transborder Shipments, Columbia River, Transbasin Shipments, Hubbel Trading Post Monument, Wayne Aspinall
17	August 1, 1965	Northwest Water Diversion Debated	X Western Interstate Water Conference, Columbia basin, Southwest, Marion E. Marts, Vice Provost and Professor of Geography, University of Washington, James H. Jensen, President, Oregon State University, Study Future Needs, Scientists Engineers, Water Experts, Public Officials, Evo de Concino, Vice Chairman Arizona Interstate Stream Commission, Northwest, Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, Reuse Water, E.A. Englbart, Political Science Professor, University of California, Columbia and Central Pacific Basins
12	September 2, 1965	Something for All' River Bill Okayed	X House Public Works Committee, "Something-for-everyone", Rivers and Harbors Bill, Aid Navigation, Flood Control, Erosion, Beaches, Senate-approved Measure, Congress, Army Engineers, Vast Network, Aqueducts, Reservoirs, Northeastern Region, Alleghenies, Surplus Water, Arid Region, President, Arizona Projects, Indian Bend Wash, Winslow, Little Colorado River
18	January 14, 1966	Listed in Flood Control Project - Building of Orme Dam Depends on CAP Okay	X Orme Dam, Maricopa County Flood Control Project, Reclamation Project, Central Arizona Project, Congress, Construction, Earthfill Dam, Streambed, Verde and Salt Rivers, Reservoir, Flood Control Plan, Expand Storage Capacity, Bureau of Reclamation, 1940s, Corps of Engineers, 20 Years Ago, Flood Control Dam, Not Feasible, Orme Site, Channelization of Salt and Gila Rivers, City of Tempe, Protested, Levee System, Indian Bend Wash Channel, Flood Stage, Flood, Arizona State University, Congress, 1960, Arizona Gama and Fish Officials, Channel, 91st Avenue to Gillespie Dam, Destroy, Wildlife Habitat, Maricopa County Flood Control Director John Lowry, Bridges, Loss, Riverbed Crossings
19	January 20, 1966	Salt-Gila Channel Project May Be Revised by U.S.	X Channel Clearance, Salt and Gila Rivers, Countywide Flood Control Program, Revised, U.S. Engineers, Dikes, Protect, Tempe, Flood Damage, John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer and General Manager Maricopa County Flood Control District, Salt Cedars, Other Vegetation, Impedes Channel Flow, High Water Time, Planned River Channel and Dike Project, Study, Effective, Orme Dam, Concrete Lines Salt River Channel, Downstream to 91st Avenue, Channel Lining, Eliminate, Clearance, Central Arizona Project, Downstream Flow, Controlled, Federal Agencies

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
20	January 20, 1966	Suit Seeks More Water From Dam	X Farmers, Crop Lands, Painted Rock Flood Control Dam, Gila River, Suit, Federal Government, Water, Released, S.L. Narramore, W.O. Narramore, S. and P. Farms Inc., U.S. District Court, Impounded Flood Water, Damage, Army Corps of Engineers, Hearing, Judge Walter E. Craig
21	January 20, 1966	Emergency Farm Loan Plan Okd	X Farmers Home Administration, Washington D.C., Emergency Loans, Repair Farms Flood Damage, Arizona, George Freestone, Director FHA, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz Counties, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) Program, Department of Agriculture State Disaster Committee, Emergency Repair Fund
22	January 21, 1966	Johnson Budget Provides \$23.6 Million For State - Flood Plan, Vet Hospital Due Funds	X President Johnson's Budget, Congress, Arizona, Sen. Carl Hayden, Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee, Phoenix Veterans Hospital, Maricopa County Flood Control Program, Federal Government, Army Corps of Engineers
23	January 21, 1966	Work Rushed on Gas Line (Picture)	X Arizona Public Service Co., 10-inch Natural Gas Line, Salt River Bed, Hayden Road, 18-day River Dry-up, Flood Currents, Swept Away 12 Feet, River Bed Covering
24	February 14, 1966	Flood Bonds Plan Gets Goldwater Endorsement	X Barry Goldwater, Endorsed, Comprehensive Flood Control Program, W.B. Barkley, Chairman, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, MCFPC, Yes Vote, Property Owners, Countywide Flood Control Network, Federal Construction Funds, Salt River Channel, South Phoenix, Phoenix, Salt River Banks, Los Angeles River Aqueduct, Concrete One, Concrete Sides, Rights of Way, Maintenance, Flood Control Structures, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Dikes, Dams, Levees, Channels, Conduits, Seepage Pits, County Property, Completion
25	September 22, 1966	Water Expert Speaks - Northwest Plan 'Only Solution' (& Picture)	X John C. Lowry, Manager of Maricopa County Flood Control District, River Flows, Dr. Hans A. Einstein, University of California, Berkley, Arizona, Southwest, Pacific Northwest, Hydraulic Engineering, Negotiate, Water Sale, Sea Water Conversion, Expensive, "Water Flowing Into the Sea", Dr. Einstein, Proposed, Giant Aqueducts, Built, Transport Water, Large Reservoirs, Advise, Maricopa County Officials, Salt, Gila River Flow, Channeling Problems, Fly Over Valley, Water Supply Problems, Flow and Channeling, County Flood Control District's Citizens Advisory Board, Written Report
26	September 27, 1966	Guest in Town (Picture)	X Hans A. Einstein, Albert Einstein, Hydrological Study, Gila and Salt Rivers, Ernest Uhlmann, Col. John C. Lowry, Scottsdale, Maricopa County Flood Control Office, Hydrologic Engineer, University of California, Flood Control Reservoirs, Built, Two Rivers
27	July 28, 1968	New Watershed Programs Include Arizona Projects	X Secretary of Agriculture, Orvill L. Freeman, President Johnson, Approval, Soil Conservation Service, Construction, Small Watershed Projects, New Law (P.O. 90-361) Amends Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 83-566), Federal Assistance, SCS, Federal Funds, Contracting, Flood Prevention, M.D. Burdick, State Conservationist, USDA, Six Watershed Protection Projects, Arizona, Magma Watershed, Pinal County, Apache Junction-Gilbert; Buckhorn-Mesa, Williams-Chandler Watersheds, Eastern Maricopa County, Buckeye Watershed, Western Maricopa County, Vanar Wash Watershed, Cochise County
28	February 27, 1973	County and U.S. Sign Watershed Agreement	X County Supervisors, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Agreement, Buckeye Watershed Project, Hassayampa River, Flood-control Protection, East of Phoenix, Central Maricopa County, Three Earthen Dams, System of Canals, 100-year Storm, Authorized June 1964, County Flood Control District, Aqua Fria-New River, Buckeye-Roosevelt, Wickenburg, Natural Resource Conservation Districts
29	May 23, 1973	Valley Flood-Control Package Using Up 18-year Timetable	X 18 Years, Planning, Financing, Flood Control Projects, 1982 Target Date, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Dreamy Draw Dam, Cave Buttes, New River, Adobe Dams, Related Channels, Maj. Will Worthington, Conception, Completion, Right-of-way, Approved for Construction, Built, Phoenix Projects, County, Raise Money, Maintenance, Improvements, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Comprehensive Countywide Flood Protection, Maricopa County Association of Governments, Federal Aid, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Tempe, Congress, Washington, Office of Management and Budget, Federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Design Study, President Nixon, Draft Detailed Environmental Impact Statement, Design Memorandum, Council on Environmental Quality, Bid, Awarded
30	May 23, 1973	Supervisor to Work for Flood Funds	X Maricopa County Supervisor Eldon Rudd, Reverse, Decision, Exclude, County Flood Control District, Scottsdale's Indian Bend Wash, Col. John C. Lowry, District General Manager and Chief Engineer, Funding, Federal Revenue-sharing Money, Bridge, Wash, McDonald, Thomas, McDowell Roads, Dike, Building

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
31	May 25, 1973	Flood Bill Seen as Disaster to Counties	X Dr. Robert Shedd, Charlotte County Board Chairman, House Housing Subcommittee, Flood Insurance Bill, Economic Disaster, County, West Coast, Florida, Bill H.R. 6524, Double, Coverage, Designated Flood Plain, Federal Flood Insurance Program, Flood-prone Communities, Arbitrary, Unfair Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD, Army Corps of Engineers, Ground Floor Elevation, 100 Year High Water Flood Mark, Retirement Community, NACo
33	July 26, 1985	Senate Panel Oks \$183.5 Million For CAP	X Senate Appropriations Committee, Energy and Interior Department Development Projects, \$183.5 Million For Central Arizona Project, President Reagan, Sen. Mark Hatfield, Chairman, Senate Energy and Water Development Bill, White House, Congress, Federal-budget Resolution, Senate and House, Budget Resolution, CAP, Divert, Colorado River Water, Southern Arizona, Phoenix, Deliver a Steady Flow, Tucson, 1991, Roosevelt Dam, Salt River, Stewart Mountain Dam, Dam-safety Repairs, Army Corps of Engineers, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel
34	September 25, 1985	House Oks Curbs on Building in Flood Plain - Colorado River Issue Would Ban Insurance Other Aid for U.S.	X The House, Approved, Discourage Development, Colorado River Flood Plain, California-Arizona Line, Prohibit, Federal Flood Insurance, Assistance, Davis dam, Needles. Calif. to Mexico, Rep. Dick Cheney, Bail Out Property Owners, Inevitable Flooding, Existing Structures, Eligible, "Grandfather" Provision, 1983 Flooding, Mohave County Supervisor Jack Rose, Level, Flow, 100-year Flood, River, Boundaries, Floodway, Interior Department, Bermuda Plantation, Topock Lake Rancheros
35	November 11, 1985	Congressmen Still Arguing About Major Water Project	X Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr., Corps of Engineers, Water Project Bill, Congress, Flood Control, Hydroelectric Dams, River Widening's, Harbor Deepening's, Drinking Water Systems, Shoreline Protection, Bridges, Kentucky, Ohio, Federal Treasury, Cost-sharing, 1970, Reagan White House, Capital Hill, Rep. Bob Edgar, Mississippi River Flood Control Projects, Rep. Jamie Whitten, Chairman, Appropriations Committee, Rep Robert Roe, Chairman, Public Works Water Resources, New Jersey, New York, California, Flood Protection System, Santa Ana River, Gene Snyder, Congressional Infighting, Office of Management and Budget, Brent Blackwelder, Director, Water Resources for Environmental Policy Institute, Environmental Safeguards, Federal Water-resource Policies, Rep. Arlan Strangeland, Minnesota, Rep. Bob Livingston
36	December 3, 1985	National Water Policy Pushed	X Sen. Dennis DeConcini, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, National Ground-water Policy, Capitol Hill, Water Supply, Quality, Protection of Aquifers, National Water Alliance, Ground-water Protection, Ground-water Management Plans, Federal Superfund Dollars, Cleaning, Hazardous Toxic-waste Sites, Arizona, Chamber of Commerce, Mining Industry
37	December 25, 1985	Water - State May Own Riverbed Rights	X Arizona, Salt River Bottom, Rio Salado Project, Sand and Gravel Firms, Mary Gindhart, Federal Law, State Ownership, Waterway Riverbeds, Navigable, Arizona, Statehood, Verde River's Bed, Yavapai Superior Court, Cottonwood Concrete Business, Recreational, Commercial Development, Salt River, Ed Belt, Arizona Rock Products Association, Senate Natural Resources and Agriculture Committee Chairman John Hays, Colorado River, Navigable Stream, Governor Bruce Babbitt, State Riverbed Ownership, Joint Legislative Committee on Water Recharge and Transfer, State Land Director Bob Lane, Water-farm Business, Central Arizona Project, Roger Manning, Executive Director, Arizona Municipal Water Users Association, Mike McCoy, Rep. Jim Hartdegen, Casa Grande
38	February 19, 1986	More Local Effort Sought in Water Projects	X U.S. Corps of Engineers, Congress, New Taxes, Waterway Users, Local Communities, Navigation and Flood Control Projects, Irrigation, Recreation, Power, Water Supplies, Robert Dawson, Gramm-Rudman Deficit Reduction Act, Maricopa County Flood Control District Director Dan Sagramoso, Cost-sharing, Valley, Corps Flood Control Projects, Acquiring Land, Relocating Streets, Utilities, Phoenix Area, Dreamy Draw, Cave Buttes, Adobe and New River Dams, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Glendale, Paradise Valley, U.S. House, Senate, Environmentalists, Charlene Dougherty, National Audubon Society, Water Projects, Deepening Harbors, Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., Mobile, Ala., 1985, Mississippi River Channel, Baton Rouge, Crosscut Canal, Drain Flood Flows, Arcadia Neighborhood, Camelback Mountain, Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, Bum Rap, Pork Barrel Agency, Sen. Thad Cocran
39	March 27, 1986	Senate Oks \$11 Billion in Water Works	X Senate, Army Corps of Engineers, Flood-control, Beach-erosion, Inland-waterway, Port-improvement, Reagan Administration, Sharing, Cost, Water Projects, House, Arizona Projects, Ground-water Recharge Project, Tucson, Little Colorado River, Holbrook, Rillito River, Trilby Wash Detention Basin (McMicken Dam), West of Phoenix, Municipal Water Supply Project

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
32	November 15, 1994	Federal Report Due on East Valley's July Flood	X Federal Report, Mid-July Flooding, U.S. Rep. John McCain, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Regional Director William Plummer, Valley Flooding, Michael Jimenez, Liable, Responsible, Reclamation Refused to Release Study, McCain Make Study Public, Heavy Rains, Flooding, East Valley, Damages, Mud, Runoff Water, 3 Feet to 10 Feet Deep, Construction Projects, Supervised by Bureau of Reclamation, Storm, Full Compensation, Contractor Ball, Ball and Brossamer, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Study by International Engineering Co. Inc., U.S. Department of Interior, Phoenix
40	Undated 01, 198?	House Votes Four Arizona Projects - Phoenix Biggest Recipient	X The House, Arizona Flood Control Projects, Sunnyslope Area, Phoenix, Indian Bend wash Project, Scottsdale Area, Stanfield, Casa Grande, Winslow, Sudden Storms, Flood Control and Navigation Projects, Passage of Bill, Senate, Eliminated, Dickey-Lincoln School Power Project, St. John River, Maine, Rep. Frank Clark, Electricity, Nuclear Energy, Trinity River Development Program, Texas, Rep. Glenn Davis, Barge Canal Feature, Washington, Jim Wright, Gulf of Mexico, Dallas-Fort Worth Area, Reservoirs, Floodways

# 2 Flood Projects Backed

Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Flood control projects at Winslow and Scottsdale which will cost more than \$11 million have been approved by the Army Engineers' board of rivers and harbors, the office of Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., announced yesterday.

The \$8.5 million Scottsdale project calls for the channelization of Indian Bend Wash from the Arizona Canal 7 miles south to the Salt River. Indian Bend Wash lies between Hayden and Miller roads in Scottsdale.

At Winslow, the proposed \$2,775,000 flood control projects involve building a diversion levee from a point southwest of the city's municipal airport east to the Little Colorado River and en-

larging the channel along Ice House Wash through the city.

The proposed projects still must gain approval of three federal agencies before being submitted to Congress for funds to begin construction of the projects, officials said.

They said the rivers and harbors board's recommendation will go to the chief of the Army Engineers, then to the secretary of the Army and finally to the bureau of the budget before it is sent to

the public works committees of the House and Senate.

Arizona flood control officials reported they expect Congress to approve both projects this year as part of the omnibus rivers and harbors authorizing legislation.

Once the projects gain this approval, however, another measure must be adopted by Congress appropriating the funds to carry out the projects.

REPUBLIC 3-13-63  
MASS BY CARDINAL

LISBON (UPI)—Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, on a visit to the pilgrim center of Fatima with 1,000 American pilgrims, will celebrate Mass in St. Domingos Church here tomorrow.

The c

Property of  
Flood Control District of MC Library  
Please Return to  
2801 W. Durango  
Phoenix, AZ 85009

gunnery student of the class.

July 1963

## U.S. Engineers OK Flood-Control Plans

The U.S. Army Engineers board for rivers and harbors has approved flood-control projects costing more than \$11 million for Winslow and Scottsdale.

JOHN C. Lowry, M.A.S., a County district flood control engineer, said the Scottsdale project, when completed, would become a component of a proposed \$125 million countywide flood-control program.

The Scottsdale project still must be approved by three other federal agencies before being brought

before Congress for issuance of construction funds, officials in Washington said.

Lowry said tentative plans call for construction of a concrete-lined channel from the north bend of the Arizona Canal to the Salt River, a distance of approximately 7 miles.

THE GROUND-level channel would be 140 feet wide at the top and 25 feet deep. The completed channel would provide the City of Scottsdale with a storm drain for runoff rain water, Lowry said.

Final authority for building the project may be provided this year, Lowry said. Appropriation of construction funds by Congress is expected next year.

gunnery student of the class.

# U.S. Engineers OK Flood-Control Plans

The U.S. Army Engineers board for rivers and harbors has approved flood-control projects costing more than \$11 million for Winslow and Scottsdale.

JOHN C. Lowry, Maricopa County district flood control engineer, said the Scottsdale project, when completed, would become a component of a proposed \$135 million countywide flood-control program.

The Scottsdale project still must be approved by three other federal agencies before being brought

before Congress for issuance of construction funds, officials in Washington said.

Lowry said tentative plans call for construction of a concrete-lined channel from the north bend of the Arizona Canal to the Salt River, a distance of approximately 7 miles.

**THE GROUND**-level channel would be 140 feet wide at the top and 25 feet deep. The completed channel would provide the City of Scottsdale with a storm drain for runoff rain water, Lowry said.

Final authority for building the project may be provided this year, Lowry said. Appropriation of construction funds by Congress is expected next year.

## Two Injured

## Land Sale Suit Filed

A New Mexico man yesterday claimed he bought a tract in Paradise Valley as a "potential fine homesite property" and later found it has a wash 100 feet wide and 3 feet deep right through it.

Herschel Harris of Gallup filed suit in U.S. District Court to get back the \$24,000 he said he paid on the \$30,000 purchase price, plus \$2,500 more in interest and costs. He asked that the sale be canceled.

Harris said Brooks Darrington, representing owners Kenyon T. Palmer and his wife, Elizabeth, told his agent the terrain was smooth and usable for 5-acre homesites.

# Approval Urged for Watershed

WASHINGTON — Reps. John J. Rhodes, R-Ariz., and Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., yesterday urged approval of the Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed project in testimony before a House agriculture subcommittee.

The Buckhorn-Mesa project is a part of a \$19.6 million watershed-flood control project in Maricopa and Pinal counties, of which \$11.5 million is to be federal money.

The over-all project combines Buckhorn-Mesa with two others, Apache Junction-Gilbert, and Williams Field-Chandler. All three are named for the principal areas they would protect.

Basically, all three projects are part of the Queen Creek flood control complex that also includes the Whitlow Ranch Dam, already completed on Queen Creek just below Superior. The three projects, through a series of dikes and channels, will gather floodwaters all across the east side of the Salt River Valley and convey them to the Gila River.

The two Arizona congressmen noted that in every instance, the benefits to be derived exceed by substantial amounts the cost of the flood protection.

**THEY TOLD** the subcommittee under Rep. W. R. Poage, D-Tex., that peculiar topography of the state creates dangerous flash floods from rainstorms that drench the mountains and send walls of water cascading into the valleys almost without warning.

After hearing the lawmakers, Poage's subcommittee approved Buckhorn-Mesa and recommended it to the full agriculture committee. If it is approved by the FVU committee and the Senate Agriculture Committee takes similar action, the project will be authorized without additional legislative action.

The two other parts of the project, Apache Junction-Gilbert and Williams-Chandler, are awaiting approval by the House and Senate public works committees, where they were sent because of technical elements placing them under that jurisdiction.

The Buckhorn-Mesa project has the sponsorship of the flood control district of Maricopa County, the board of supervisors of Pinal County, the Maricopa County Soil Conservation District, and the Mesa-Tempe Soil Conservation District. Involved in the project are 69,172 acres of land. The government's engineers have established a ratio of \$1.70 of benefits for every \$1 spent on the project.

**THE APACHE** Junction-Gilbert project involves 89,983 acres and is sponsored by the flood control district of Maricopa County, the board of supervisors of Pinal County, and the East Maricopa County Soil Conservation District. Engineers have predicted benefits of \$1.30 for every \$1 of cost.

The Williams-Chandler project, involving 154,976 acres, is sponsored by the flood control district of Maricopa County, the board of supervisors of Pinal County, the Queen Creek Soil Conservation District, and the East Maricopa County Soil Conservation District. Its benefits are estimated at \$1.60 for every \$1 of cost.

When completed over a four-year period, the three projects will afford protection to Mesa, Apache Junction, Gilbert, Williams Air Force Base, and the General Motors Proving Ground as well as thousands of acres of rich agricultural land.

Republic  
7-10-63

# Government Wins Round In Land Suit

The federal government has won a preliminary round in a land case which could involve \$1 million. The court denied a request to inspect government records.

The government has filed suit to take legal title to 19,000 of 80,000 acres owned by Gila River Ranch Corp. near Gila Bend for a flood control project. Several prominent men, including retired Gen. Lucius Clay, are stockholders in the corporation.

A government check for \$646,000, showing the government's valuation of the easement, has been deposited with the court.

Mark Wilmer, attorney for the corporation, which has contested the valuation figure, asked U.S. District Judge Martin Pence to see the government's appraisal reports before the Sept. 24 trial of the case.

Arthur Ross, assistant U.S. attorney, argued that the defendants should not have the right to use the government's preparation.

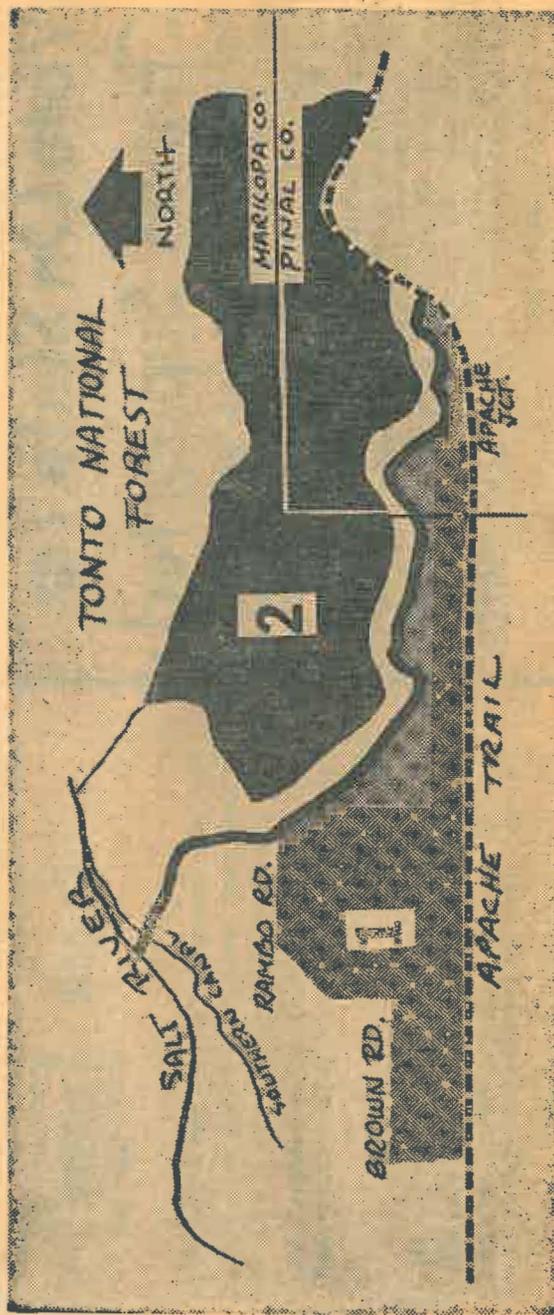
"I don't want Mr. Ross to ambush me," Wilmer said. But the judge turned down his motion. Then he granted a motion allowing Ross to obtain records on 56 wells which had provided irrigation water to the ranch.

O+ The Phoenix

7-16-63

Gorelle

PAGE 10



## FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT MAPPED

Flood prevention levees and channels along black line between Areas 1 and 2 of Buckhorn-Mesa Project in Maricopa and Pinal counties will protect homes and businesses both north and south of Apache Trail from flood water

runoff from Area 2, the southwest drainage from Goldfield Mountains and Usery Mountains. The project extends from about four miles east of Apache Junction westward to Gilbert Road, just east of Mesa, as tentatively mapped here.

# City to Lengthen Airport's Strip

By Priscilla Seebach  
Staff Writer

The City of Phoenix will start lengthening Sky Harbor's main runway about May 1 despite objections by the City of Tempe, Airports Department Director William J. Ralston said today.

However, the proposed construction of the runway will not affect the controversial location of a low flow channel as part of the Maricopa County flood control district, Public Works Director Fred Glendenning said.

The flood control advisory boards are trying to work out an agreement on the location of the channel, Glendenning said.

Lengthening of the runway to 11,500 feet would change the channel course southward into east Tempe. Such runway length is necessary, Ralston said, for non-stop jet flights to New York and other distant cities.

Tempe City Manager Louis Cooper said today that as far as Tempe is concerned, "we are not pleased with their plans to go

ahead with the 10,300 foot runway."

However, he added that the council has not gone on record as opposing that action because it is "basically just paving what's already there."

Cooper said that the 11,500 foot addition was another matter. Tempe is opposing that work not only because it would bring the landing jets closer to the city, but it would not conform with a flood control channel pattern which the city council believes is needed for the protection of Tempe.

Tempe wants the channel to be built farther north where the runway would have to be built over it at added cost to Phoenix. Tempe objects to the channel located

southward around the proposed runway because it conflicts with plans for industrial development of East Tempe.

Tempe also objects because, it stated, the channel would be cut against the flow dictated by natural terrain.

Phoenix also has plans to develop 44th street as a major arterial which would veer off to 48th street at the airport runway. The airport would thus be more accessible to Tempe, Mesa, Scottsdale and Paradise Valley.

Ralston said a recent pronouncement by the AFL-CIO Airline Pilots Association that runways are too short at many major airports does not apply to Phoenix.

## Supervisors Apply for Park Area

Despite strong objections from mining and ranching interests, the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors applied yesterday for a lease on 10,099 acres near the San Tan Mountains for use as a county regional park.

The application was made to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, which has title to the public land involved. The park tentatively is known as the Goldmine Mountain and Malpais Mountain Regional Park.

Objectors argued that the lease would have a detrimental effect on mining claims and grazing leases in the area. The park would be located about 10 miles southeast of Chandler, entirely within Pinal County.

Ted Rodney of Van-Tex Land and Development Co., said he would take legal action to block the county's application. He and other objectors had asked for a 60-day continuance before the county acted on the application.

Supervisor L. Alton Riggs, who moved for approval of the application, said a continuance was granted previously and another would serve no purpose. He urged objectors to air their complaints with the federal bureau.

The park is planned for use by residents of Chandler, Mesa, Gilbert, Queen Creek and surrounding areas.

In other business dealings with the Mesa area, supervisors

approved a number of easement and right-of-way contracts for two road projects.

Included were the improvement of Crismon or Church Rd., now being done for 1½ miles north of E. Apache Blvd. Included in the work is re-grading of the dirt road and application of an asphalt surface.

The other project, expected to begin next summer, includes improvement of S. Power Rd. from Baseline Rd. south to Williams Field Rd.

Arizona Republic 9-6-63

# Congress Okays Watershed Project Here

## 2 Counties To Receive U.S. Funds

A \$15.5 million watershed project for central Arizona received final congressional approval yesterday.

The project, which will affect 314,172 acres in northeastern Pinal and eastern Maricopa counties, is one part of the proposed \$115 million countywide program designed to prevent flood damage in Maricopa County.

Yesterday's approval of the House Public Works Committee means the watershed project has cleared all congressional hurdles, and federal funds will be released for the project.

Under the plan, the federal government will pay \$11.5 million of the construction cost of the project. The Maricopa County and the Apache Junction flood control districts will pay the additional \$4 million.

John C. Lowry, general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, said it has not yet been determined how the local costs will be divided between the two districts.

Lowry said he has told the Pinal County Board of Supervisors that Maricopa County will not pay for the construction of Weeks Wash Dam. The dam, proposed as part of the Maricopa County flood control plan, would be in Pinal County and would prevent

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

*Mesa Tribune 2/28/64*

## Compromise Water Plan Revealed

PHOENIX (UPI)—Gov. Paul Fannin Tuesday disclosed new compromise legislation giving California a guaranteed amount of Colorado River water was under consideration.

The governor told the Phoenix Kiwanis Club that Interior Secretary Stewart Udall's Southwest Water Plan "is not the plan being given the greatest consideration today." He said there was a compromise movement toward legislation based on the Central Arizona Project bill of Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., but expanded to regional size.

The new legislation, which Fannin indicated would replace the CAP bill and Udall's regional plan before Congress, would hinge on a binding compromise between Arizona and California.

Fannin verified an earlier

report that the new proposal would include an Arizona guarantee of 4.4 million acre-feet of Colorado River water annually to California for 25 years.

Another key feature of the proposal, the governor said, was a suggested pool among the three Lower Basin states of electrical power revenues from projects on the Lower Colorado after their costs are repaid.

The money would go into a development fund to be divided among the states in ratio to water apportionment — 59 per cent to California, 37 per cent to Arizona and 4 per cent to Nevada. The states could use the money to develop new water sources.

Fannin emphasized that no final decisions had been made, but he predicted a bill author-

izing the CAP would get through the Senate this year. "I sincerely feel Arizona will get its Central Arizona Project within 10 years," he added.

Fannin also said a recent "breakthrough" in efforts to desalt sea water would prob-

ably help in Arizona's bid for the CAP. He was speaking of a pilot plant operated by Havens Industries and San Diego Gas & Electric Co. that reportedly converted sea water to fresh water for 25 cents per 1,000 gallons.

# Tempe Daily News

ESTABLISHED 1887

Published Evenings Except Sunday

TEMPE DAILY NEWS, Inc.

607 Mill Avenue P.O. Box 10 Phone WO 7-3321

Francis N. Connolly - - - Editor and Publisher

Bob Balko - - - - - Advertising Manager

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Tempe, Arizona, under Act of Congress of March 1, 1879

Official Newspaper, City of Tempe

Subscription rate, \$8.00 yearly; \$4.25 for 6months; 75¢permonth  
Out-of-state, \$10.00 yearly; \$1.00 per month.This newspaper is a Member of  
ARIZONA NEWSPAPERS ASSOCIATION  
For Greater Public Service

## Long War Over Water

Two-thirds of Arizona's people came here either during or after World War II. About 90 percent of Tempe's people came here during the same period. So it follows that most of us probably are very ignorant about the so-called Arizona/California "war" for Colorado river water.

Within the memory of the management of TDN are those days when we forded the flowing, wide river at Tempe (no bridge). And those days, after the state prison inmates constructed the "old" bridge, when we saw kids diving off the bridge into the deep flowing water over on the north side near where the motel stands.

Well, sir, even then, oldsters talked that if Arizona was ever to grow, water would have to be poured onto her semi-arid lands. And the principal source, after the Old Salt was dammed, was the mighty and muddy Colorado river . . . a border between Nevada, California and Arizona.

Knowing it to be fact that **most** of the contributing flow into the Colorado, below Lee's Ferry, is from Arizona watersheds . . . and **little, if any**, from California, this State figured it had a right to expect supplemental Colorado water someday.

But California had other ideas. Plus more people. Plus more money. And all this long time has been taking the water as though she owned it all. Perhaps that statement is a little-bith stretched, but it comes mighty near to truth.

\* \* \*

TDN feels you who occupy this splendid Tempe community where, thank goodness, there is still ample water, ought to be brought up to date about supplemental water, its pressing need, and its lack over Arizona as a whole. Supplemental water **MUST** be brought to this state . . . even to this Valley . . . and **soon!**

Ernest Douglas, our favorite editor who pokes out items for ~~The Arizona Farmer-Ranchman~~, semi-monthly magazine, is a water authority.

Last week he wrote an editorial, a most informative editorial. The TDN presents it for your reading, word for word, as follows . . .

\* \* \*

### BROWN KNOWS ABOUT ELY

CALIFORNIA'S Gov. Pat Brown has tumbled to something that most Arizonans have known for years. The California-Arizona water controversy is generated, fanned and kept alive for the financial benefit of certain lawyers and other "experts."

Interviewed by the Associated Press in Washington, Gov. Brown strongly advocated compromise and "co-operation in seeking ways to bring more water into the Lower Colorado River Basin."

He endorsed the principles of the Udall Pacific Southwest Water Plan. And this in the concluding paragraph of the A.P. story:

"He warned against a 'dog in the manger' attitude and suggested some of the difficulties in finding a compromise solution had been the result of efforts of persons with a vested interest in continuing the long battle with Arizona."

Vested interest? Now who could be so selfish as to keep two states quarreling and snarling at each other for a quarter of a century, just for personal gain?

Well, Northcutt Ely, chief counsel for the Metropolitan Water District and its allies in the suit that took almost a decade to get through the Supreme Court, has been drawing \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year. And there are others who are also so well recompensed for their services that cessation of that easy income would break their hearts.

They knew that in the light of the Santa Fe Compact, Boulder Canyon Project Act and California Limitation Act, they didn't have the slightest ground for contending that Arizona was not entitled to 2,800,000 acre feet annually from the Colorado, or that California was entitled to one drop more than 4,400,000.

But they fooled a lot of Californians, who should have known better, into thinking they had a case and into supporting litigation with millions of dollars. Arizona was forced to spend a lesser sum, but far more than she could afford, to defend her rights against a completely unjustified suit.

When the Supreme Court found for Arizona, did that stop those smart boys with the "vested interests?"

Not for a moment!

They came up with an utterly ridiculous contention that the high court's decision guaranteed California 4,400,000 acre-feet, guaranteed Arizona nothing.

There is not a word in the decision, the decree or any statute to support that, but the conspirators are shouting it from one end of the country to the other and continuing to draw their princely emoluments.

They throw all kinds of issues and non-issues into the discussion to keep the situation as confused as possible and prevent any solution being reached, because when the squabble they created is settled, their pay will stop.

Gov. Brown's remarks to the Associated Press constitute a hopeful development for Arizona, and for California as well.

Northern California is awakening to the fact that a few Southern Californians have taken the whole state for a ride. There are also signs that some Californians are coming to realize how much money and time they have wasted, and how they have antagonized Arizonans who should be their partners in sensible, equitable utilization of the Colorado's flow.

9-2-65 (House)  
(S 2300)

# 'Something for All' River Bill Okayed

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The House Public Works Committee approved a "something-for-everyone" rivers and harbors bill to aid navigation, control floods and contain erosion on the nation's beaches.

The committee added 27 projects and deleted three from the Senate-approved measure, raising its estimated cost from \$1.9 billion to about \$2.5 billion. The panel also increased funds for several projects.

**THE MEASURE** approved yesterday is an authorization bill. Money for the projects still must be appropriated.

In approving the measure, the committee added two major sections aimed at aiding drought-plagued Northeastern states and shortening the time it takes Congress to authorize projects under \$10 million.

The committee ordered the Army Engineers to begin planning a vast network of aqueducts and reservoirs in a 12-state Northeastern region east of the Alleghenies. The system would be designed to shift surplus water from one area to an arid region.

**TO HANDLE PROJECTS** of less than \$10 million, the committee agreed to an amendment that would allow the House and

Senate public works committees to authorize such projects without having to get full House or Senate action or presidential approval.

However, the two appropriations committees still would have to approve the authorized projects before providing money and the President would have to sign the spending bill.

Arizona projects approved in the bill are:

Indian Bend Wash, \$7,250,000;  
Phoenix, \$58,310,000; Winslow,  
\$2,775,000; Little Colorado river  
at Winslow, \$2,775,000.

Arizona Republic  
6-25-64

# Pact Urged On Flood Control Job

Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., yesterday urged the House Foreign Affairs Committee to authorize an agreement with Mexico for joint flood control work on the Lower Colorado River.

The International Boundary Commission is pursuing a flood control plan for the 120 miles of the river from Imperial Dam south to the Gulf of California.

Udall told the committee that because of lower river flow in recent years, vegetation has encroached on the channel restricting the flow.

The pending bill would allow its removal and elimination of silt deposits.

The congressman said the initial clearing and channel improvement would cost the United States approximately \$300,000. To maintain the floodway clear of vegetation and silt would cost about \$20,000 a year.

Udall testified, "Despite the building of a number of large dams upstream and despite recent years of low river flow, there exists a serious flood threat along the Lower Colorado. High floods can still be expected at infrequent intervals.

"Such floods could cause extensive damage to the intensively developed lands in the river area. Typical of the concern felt is that expressed by Mr. Sam Dick, Yuma, Ariz., president of the Yuma County Water Users' Association and an expert in such matters. He recently wired me urging action to clear the river and noted: 'Situation serious. River channel badly choked with vegetation; could cause flood waters to top Yuma Valley levee.'"

The lawmaker told the committee, "In addition to the threatened property damage and possible loss of life, there exists the possibility of disruption of the boundary between the two nations. Cutting of new channels by a swollen river would have serious repercussions."

# Peer Flood Control Law Keeps Federal Aid Out

*Evening American 10-15-64*

By RON VAN DOREN  
Staff Writer

Maricopa County and the City of Phoenix cannot receive federal aid for flood control until effective measures are adopted to control land use in flood drainage areas, a county spokesman said today.

Unless the city and county come up with enforceable "flood plan" zoning regulations, the spokesman said, the local flood control district stands to lose some \$98 million in federal funds that would be necessary to finance the latest flood control plan.

It is generally conceded that at least part of the area flooding problem can be blamed on lack of control over indiscriminate construction in flood-prone areas, combined with failure to replace natural drainage channels with storm sewers.

The county has never been able legally to effect "flood plans" zoning, as well as other types of zoning, for lack of legislative authori-

zation. New enabling legislation for the counties is needed.

William Johnson, assistant city planning and zoning director, said the city zoning regulations have never included "flood plan" provisions, although subdivision ordinances have allowed other city departments to pass on the safety and advisability of subdivision locations. With construction in washes, dry river beds and other low areas the rule rather than the exception, the city apparently has failed to take advantage of this regulatory power.

A resolution of intention to enforce flood control zoning is being drafted for the consideration of the county board of supervisors.

However, much of the damage has already been done.

"This is not something that has happened in a few years," said Phoenix Public Works Director Fred Glendening, a flood control expert who has been a longtime

advocate of the flood control district program. "For example, Cave Creek Wash, which once flowed directly south into the Salt River, was cut off by construction of the Arizona Canal in the 1980's."

"The biggest problem is money," Glendening said. "Other cities that have averted flood problems have been able to construct storm sewers as they grew. Our development has been so rapid that this was not possible at the time."

Except for small communities constructed on higher, rolling plains near the river, the Valley was once predominantly irrigated farmland. Natural absorption took up all but the heaviest of floodwaters, while normally dry creeks and washes carried the overflow into the river. Until the dams were constructed on the Salt, sporadically heavy flows inundated farmlands and lower sections of the towns.

# Flood Control Pressed

1-29-65

Gazette's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—"We are going to tell Bureau of Budget officials that Maricopa County needs a flood-control project now, not 5 or 10 years in the future," Phoenix Mayor Milton Graham said here today.

Graham, City Manager Robert Coop, Supervisors Ruth O'Neil, Pat Riggs and Barney Burns and other city and county officials were in Washington today to confer with U.S. Army and Budget Bureau officials.

**THEY ARE** urging the Budget Bureau to approve Phase B of the Maricopa County flood-control project so it can be considered for congressional action this session.

Graham said that, if the project is not included in this session, it will be two years before it can be considered as part of a public works program. The Army currently is drawing up its omnibus bill for public works, and hearings would be held later on the Maricopa County project, if it is included.

This \$70 million portion of the over-all project would include flood channels and dams on the perimeter of Phoenix-Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria River and Arizona Canal. The county would put up \$10 million, with the federal government supplying \$60 million.

**THE PHOENIX**-Maricopa County group met this afternoon with Alfred Fitt, administrative assistant to Army secretary in charge of civil works functions,

and is scheduled to meet tomorrow with Budget Bureau officials.

Graham said the group also had discussed the project with Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., Sen. Paul Fannin, R-Ariz., and Reps. Morris Udall and George Senner, both Arizona Democrats.

Graham also said he hopes to arrange a meeting with Bureau of Public Roads officials to discuss rerouting of Interstate 10 to proposed Papago-Freeway through Phoenix.

# Udall Urges Water Plans

C.A.P.

(Continued from Page 1)

Lower Colorado River Project legislation.

Water was the chief topic discussed as Udall met newsmen for nearly an hour.

The secretary chided authorities on the Eastern Seaboard for failure to give adequate forethought to water situations. The Eastern, and particularly the New York, area is suffering from extreme drought this year with all kinds of water-use pleas being issued.

UDALL SAID that the West Coast has been more effective in long-range planning than the East has been in short-range. He said the Water Resources Council will meet today to discuss the problem in the East.

In the course of the long question-answer period, Udall predicted that desalting plants will never become principal water sources but will be supplementary.

He noted that the mineral-free quality of desalted water makes it useful in the sweetening of water from other sources and he said a seawater plant for New York would reduce the danger of serious shortage there.

UDALL EXPRESSED hope that creation of a national water commission, as envisaged by the Lower Colorado River Basin Bill, would be useful in resolving such questions as whether big quantities of water should be shoved around the country to meet regional requirements.

The secretary said he hoped that the insistence of former Gov. Johnson would not result in further Supreme Court litigation. Johnson is the Colorado member of the Upper Basin Commission.

COLORADO state authorities were reported Wednesday to have agreed with the former governor's predictions of shortages in the river but they ruled out any Supreme Court litigation between the basins.

My concern, if it comes to a sharp conflict, is that we may find the whole (Colorado) basin

development in trouble," Udall said.

This was an apparent reference to Sen. Carl Hayden's already indicated reluctance to approve funds for the Upper Basin Project while the Lower Basin Bill is bottled up in House Committee. Hayden, D-Ariz., is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

NOTING THAT the Great Lakes area is in trouble and New England has short-term problems, Udall observed that the western governors at their recent conference agreed they shared mutual problems.

But, said Udall, the Canadians, who have vast supplies of water, are reluctant to discuss transborder shipments.

And, the secretary took pains to set out that, in any specula-

tion about diversions south from the Columbia River, the water referred to was never that from upstream points.

UDALL SAID that, in the distant future, when transbasin shipments may be needed, they will be effected through mutually beneficial arrangements. Areas with water surplus will be able to realize an economic gain, he said, from the sale of their water to areas needing that resource.

Udall also expressed pleasure that nine Interior Department bills, including that for establishment of the Hubbell Trading Post Monument in Arizona, passed the House on Monday. He characterized Chairman Wayne Aspinall, D-Colo., of the House Interior Committee, as "one of our best quarterbacks."

## Udall Says Water Plans Vital to U.S.

By BEN COLE

Republic Washington Bureau

*Arizona Republic*  
7-16-65

WASHINGTON—The Lower Colorado River Project, which includes the Central Arizona Project, is as important to the national interest as two major reclamation works already approved by the House this year, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall said yesterday.

He also described as "unfair to Arizona," former Colorado Gov. Ed Johnson's insistence that a Supreme Court suit should be filed to apportion the Upper and Lower Basin shares of the Colorado River.

UDALL, who as a congressman waged a furious floor battle for enactment of the Upper Colorado River Basin Project, pointed out that the West has 25 years in which to work out the problem of interbasin shipments of water on a mutual interest basis.

The reference was to Johnson's claim that the CAP will be totally dependent upon water

brought into the Lower Colorado Basin from some outside source because, by the time the project can be built, the Upper and Lower basins will be utilizing the total flow of the river.

REPLYING to a question from The Arizona Republic whether the Interior Department regards quick passage of the Lower Basin bill as being in the public interest, Udall said:

"The fact that the department approved the project indicated we consider it feasible and desirable. I would put it in the same class as Auburn-Folsom (a \$425 million California project) and Garrison (a \$228 million Missouri basin project). It is sound and needed. I'll let it stand at that."

BOTH THE Auburn-Folsom and the Garrison projects have been approved in the House this year. However, the House Interior Committee has thus far failed to hold a hearing on the

Phoenix Gazette  
8-65

# Northwest Water Diversion Debated

CORVALLIS, Ore. (AP)—Two Northwest educators disagreed today at the Western Interstate Water Conference about whether the Columbia Basin has any surplus water for the Southwest.

Marion E. Marts, vice provost and professor of geography at the University of Washington, said at the opening session of the two-day meeting that the Columbia Basin has enough water.

BUT JAMES H. Jensen, president of Oregon State University, said basin states should study their future water needs before agreeing to any diversion.

About 500 scientists, engineers, water experts and public officials are attending the meeting from 11 Western states. It is sponsored by the land grant colleges.

(Evo de Concino, vice chairman of the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission, is the Arizona delegate.)

MARTS SAID 15 million acre feet annually could be diverted from the Columbia Basin to the Southwest, and that this would hurt the Northwest very little if at all.

He said the most effective way to stimulate plans for such a diversion would be to assure that the users would pay for the water.

Jensen replied that Oregon is not ready to decide if the water should be diverted.

HE TOLD how the Oregon Legislature, at the request of Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, provided for a five-year study of the state's water needs over the next 100 years.

Jensen said the other basin

states should make similar studies.

Without such studies, he said, no diversion proposal should be considered.

HE SAID one solution to the problem might be to find ways to "reuse water again, again and again."

E. A. Engelbert, political science professor at the Univer-

sity of California, said there are only two basins in the West which have enough water for the foreseeable future. These are the Columbia and Central Pacific basins.

All other Western basins, he said, will be fully used by 1980.

BY THE YEAR 2,000, he said, Western water use will be 600 per cent greater than it is now.

Hatfield said, "We can move vast quantities of water vast distances at costs that make visionary schemes practical."

He did not say whether he favors sending Northwest water to the Southwest, but said he wants to wait until Oregon's water study is completed before he decides.

Hatfield said the proposals to distribute water are "doomed to inefficiency and disaster unless the various water agencies work together."

## Puerto Rican Guard Trains

SAVANNAH, Ga., (AP)—About 700 officers and enlisted men of the Puerto Rican Air National Guard have arrived at nearby Travis Field for a two-week training session. It is the first time the guardsmen have trained away from Puerto Rico.

U.S. governmental  
Actions

## LISTED IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

# Building Of Orme Dam *Phil Hazette 1-14-66* Depends On CAP Okay

By **BILL WERLEY**  
Gazette Staff Writer

Orme Dam, listed as part of the \$115-million Maricopa County Flood Control Project, is really a reclamation project and will not be constructed unless and until the Central Arizona Project is approved by Congress, it was pointed out today.

There are no funds included in the flood control project for construction of Orme Dam, an earthfill dam 169 feet above streambed with crest length of 5,180 feet, to be located downstream from where Verde and Salt rivers join.

THE CENTRAL Arizona Project legislation has \$31,865,000 included for construction of the dam. This would form a reservoir with a capacity of 860,000 acre-feet.

In the flood control plan, \$6,350,000 has been budgeted under Orme Dam, but this would be used to expand storage capacity by 672,000 acre-feet.

A Bureau of Reclamation spokesman told The Phoenix Gazette that Orme Dam "is a reclamation project and has been since the start of the fight for the Central Arizona Project back in the 1940s."

THE GAZETTE also has been told that the Corps of Engineers decided more than 20 years ago that a flood control dam "would not be feasible" at the Orme site.

An engineer, familiar with both the Central Arizona Project and the flood control project, told The Gazette:

"Channelization of the Salt and Gila rivers under the flood control plan predicated on construction of Orme Dam. The plan has been drawn with the assumption that there will be

Turn to ●DAM on Page 4

## ● DAM

Concluded From Page One  
a dam at the site to regulate the release of water.

"WITHOUT THE Central Arizona Project, and Orme Dam, some parts of the flood control plan, as now drawn, would not be feasible."

What would happen if the flood control plan is approved and money allocated, and then the Central Arizona Project is turned down?

"Some sort of negotiations would be necessary between the Corps of Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau on just how to get funds for Orme Dam. I don't know how they would do it, but I would say the entire flood control project would need Orme Dam in order to be operable."

Some of the other questions and points raised on the flood control project:

City of Tempe officials have protested that without a levee system along the Salt River, the Indian Bend Wash channel could pour up to 40,000 cubic feet of water per second into the Salt during flood stage and flood part of Arizona State University, including the stadium. Flood control officials have promised to give "top priority" to the levee system, which actually was approved by Congress in 1960.

● Arizona Game and Fish officials have protested the Corps of Engineers plan for a 2,000-foot-wide channel from 91st Avenue to Gillespie Dam. This would destroy 8,450 acres of wildlife habitat, the officials charged. Maricopa County Flood Control Director John Lowry has promised that the channel will be no wider than 500 feet, but the Corps of Engineers latest plans still list a 2,000-foot channel.

● What about bridges over the Salt River? There are no funds in the flood control plan for bridges, of course, and so far as can be determined no plans have been formulated for construction of any new bridges across the Salt. But a channelization project in the river apparently could mean loss or impairment of some of the riverbed crossings.

# Salt-Gila Channel Project May Be Revised By U.S.

A federally approved project calling for channel clearance work on the Salt and Gila rivers as part of a proposed \$115 million countrywide flood control program may be revised by U.S. engineers, but any changes would not affect plans to build a series of dikes to protect low-lying Tempe areas from flood damage.

This assurance was made today by John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control district.

ORIGINAL PLANS for the channel clearing job provided for a 2,000-foot swath to be cut through salt cedars and other vegetation that impedes channel flow at high water time, Lowry said.

He explained, however, that width of the proposed channel path, would under a new plan, be narrowed to 500 feet.

"This would greatly reduce costs of the planned river channel and dike project (estimated at \$34.1 million, including the county's share of \$2.9 million), the flood district official said. Preliminary study indicates that a 500-foot clearance would be effective, and maintenance expenses would be cut sharply."

PLANS FOR the channel project have been deferred, pending further study by U.S. engineers.

If proposed construction of federally approved Orme Dam becomes a reality plans call for

construction of a concrete-lined Salt River channel, extending downstream to 91st Avenue.

Lowry estimated a lined channel would cost about \$50 million. He said the channel lining project would eliminate the need for a clearance job.

"THE PROPOSED channel work lies in the future" Lowry said. "The lined channel would be feasible only if Orme Dam (part of Central Arizona Project pending in Congress) was built and the downstream flow could be controlled."

He said cost of the proposed series of dikes in the Tempe

area has not been estimated pending a more complete study of dike locations and flood-protection needs.

A \$22.7 million county bond election to provide the county's share of the total flood control program cost is set for March 8. Federal agencies would pay the remaining \$92.3 million.

## Suit Seeks More Water From Dam

Farmers operating 4,000 acres of crop lands affected by the Painted Rock flood control dam on the Gila River have brought suit against the federal government complaining that not enough water is being released there.

S. L. Narramore and W. O. Narramore and S. and P. Farms Inc., claim in a U.S. District Court suit that the release of impounded flood water at a lesser rate than planned will cause damage to cotton and grain lands that would not occur if the releases were made as scheduled.

The Army Corps of Engineers operates the dam.

A hearing on the complaint has been scheduled before Judge Walter E. Craig in federal court at 10 a.m. tomorrow on a preliminary injunction and a show cause order.

## Emergency Farm Loan Plan OK'd

Farmers Home Administration in Washington, D.C., today authorized acceptance of emergency loans for repair of farm flood damages in seven Arizona counties.

George Freestone, director of FHA for Arizona, said the low-cost loans will be accepted from farmers in Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz counties.

The administration emergency loans are made at a 3 percent interest rate to persons who find they are unable to obtain funds from private loan agencies on terms that they can meet.

Applications may be made immediately, Freestone said, but they may not be approved after June 30. However, if an application is made now, application for subsequent loans will be possible.

The FHA director said the emergency loan program will be handled with that of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) program. Under this program, Steve Faltis, state executive director of ASCS, announced Jan. 13 that the Department of Agriculture State Disaster Committee seeks \$716,000 in emergency repair funds.

## Johnson Budget Provides \$23.6 Million For State

★ ★ ★

### Flood Plan, Vet Hospital Due Funds

Gazette's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Johnson's budget to be submitted to Congress Tuesday will include \$23.6 million for projects in Arizona, Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., reported today.

Hayden, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, was given an advance look at the budget requests.

**INCLUDED WILL** be \$650,000 in planning funds for a 328-bed addition to the Phoenix Veterans Hospital. Total cost of the construction is estimated at \$8.6 million.

Also included will be \$200,000 for planning on the Maricopa County flood control program, with the federal share estimated at \$61.8 million on initial phases. County voters will ballot March 8 on a \$22.7 million bond issue to provide the county's share for the over-all program, expected eventually to cost \$115 million. The federal government would ultimately put up almost \$93 million, with congressional authorization.

**HAYDEN LISTED** these budget allocations for Arizona projects:

**Army Corps of Engineers:** \$200,000 for planning and start of Maricopa County flood control program; estimated federal share \$61.8 million.

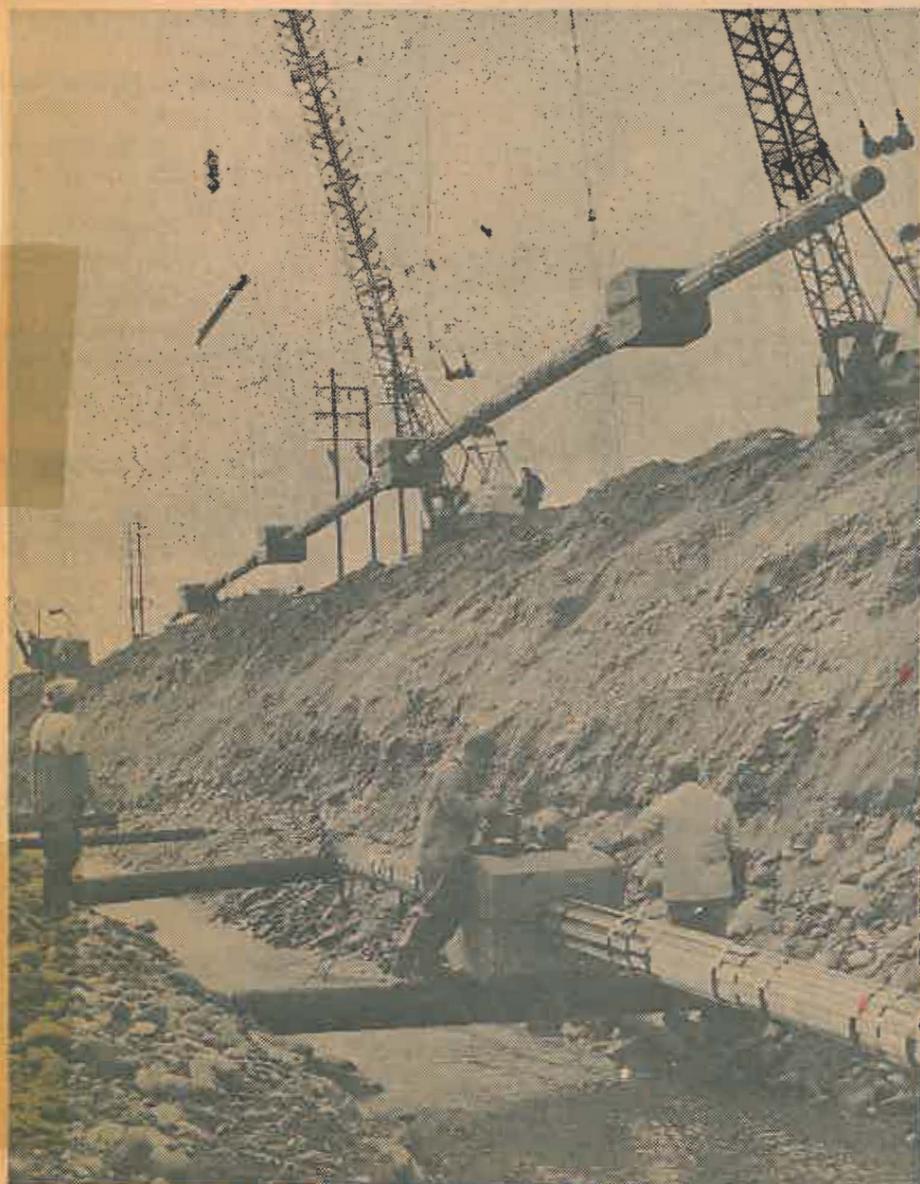
**Veterans Administration:** \$650,000 for planning and start of 328-bed addition to the Phoenix Veterans Hospital. Total cost, \$8.6 million.

**Bureau of Indian Affairs:** \$132,000 for planning and start of a 100-bed hospital at Chinle on the Navajo Reservation. Total cost, \$2.4 million. Also, \$95,000 for planning and start of a new 75-bed hospital at Tuba City on the Navajo Reservation. Total cost \$3.3 million.

**National Science Foundation:** \$7 million for construction of a 150-inch optical telescope at Kitt Peak Observatory near Tucson.

**International Boundary Water Commission:** \$1 million for new sewage program on the Santa Cruz River at Nogales, subject to an agreement with Mexico.

**Indian educational facilities:** \$8,900 for planning a new 1,200-pupil high school at Gray Hill; \$444,000 for an addition to John Kennedy Day School on White Mountain Reservation; \$8,930,000 for construction of the 1,200-pupil Many Farms High School on the Navajo Reservation; \$350,000 for planning and start of a new school on the Navajo Reservation with estimated total cost of \$9.6 million; \$2.4 million for an addition to Rock Point Elementary School to take care of 480 additional pupils; \$2.5 million for a replacement and expansion of school facilities at Santa Rosa.



#### WORK RUSHED ON GAS LINE

Arizona Public Service Co. crews are rushing installation of a 10-inch natural gas main 3,000 feet across Salt River bed at Hayden Road before 18-day river dry-up ends next Friday. Pipe is being lowered into 25-foot-deep trench in 125-foot sections with 3,000-pound concrete weights attached at 30-foot intervals to help keep it in place. New line will replace nearby 10-inch main which was exposed in several places as recent flood currents swept away 12 feet of river bed covering it. Snow fence wrapped around pipe is designed to protect it during back filling.

# Flood Bonds Plan Gets *Mass Turbine 2-14-66* Goldwater Endorsement

PHOENIX — Stating "I know the entire county will benefit from it," Barry Goldwater has firmly endorsed the proposed comprehensive flood control program.

His endorsement came in the form of a letter to W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee.

The MCFPC is spearheading activity in behalf of a 'Yes' vote at a March 8 special election at which property owners will be asked to approve issuance of \$22.7 million in bonds as the county's share of a \$115 million countywide flood control network.

Some \$93 million in federal construction funds will be made available if voters give the flood control plan a green light. Goldwater wrote:

"Since the decision of the engineers to reduce the width of the Salt River channel from 2000 to 500 feet, I think you have overcome all sensible arguments to the project and I sincerely hope the bond election will be successful.

"There are many advantages to be gained from this channeling other than protection from floods. For example, it would mean bringing South Phoenix and Phoenix that much closer together — thus creating a more unified city than we have today.

"Moreover, this channeling

would add tens of thousands of industrial acres which would be available to all communities along its (the Salt River) banks. I use as a shining example of this the Los Angeles River Aqueduct which has accomplished not only flood control but the benefits I have mentioned above.

"I think this is a start in the right direction and I say start because I would hope eventually

to see this channel either a concrete one or with concrete sides so as to provide complete and swift protection.

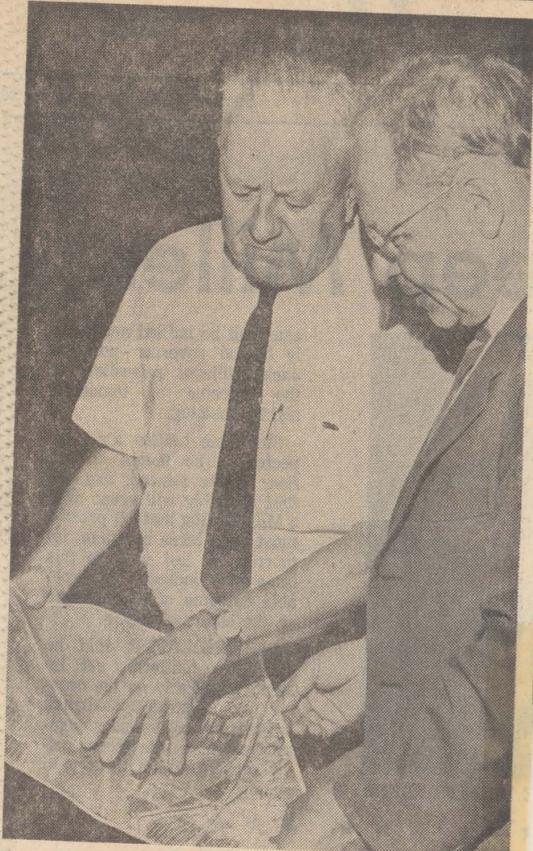
"I wish you the very best of success in your efforts for I know the entire county will benefit from it."

If an affirmative vote prevails March 8, county bonds will be earmarked for acquiring necessary rights of way and for maintenance of the flood control structures built throughout the county by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Some 29 separate projects are included in the overall plan. Flood control structures will consist of dikes, dams, levees, channels, conduits and seepage pits.

Ground would be broken for the initial phase early next year. It is estimated the complex's construction will take 10-12 years. All structures become the county's property upon completion.

Photo Gazette  
9-22-66



Gazette Staff Photo

John C. Lowry (left), manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, explains river flows to Dr. Hans A. Einstein of the University of California at Berkeley.

### WATER EXPERT SPEAKS

## Northwest Plan 'Only Solution'

By JOHN L. CARPENTER  
Gazette Staff Writer

Arizona and the rest of the Southwest must buy its future water supply from the Pacific Northwest, a noted water scientist declared here today.

Dr. Hans A. Einstein, professor of hydraulic engineering at the University of California at Berkeley, proposed that representatives of the two areas meet and negotiate the water sale.

"IT IS THE only way," he asserted. "Sea water conversion is too expensive."

Dr. Einstein is the son of the late Dr. Albert Einstein.

The sale of water should not

be considered unusual, he said, adding, "This is the way we dispose of all commodities, minerals and so forth, timber and so on."

A NEGOTIATED sale of water is the "only fair solution" to the Southwest's water problem, he asserted. The Pacific Northwest now has more water than it uses, "water flowing into the sea" and should be willing to sell.

Of course, the Pacific Northwesters are afraid that the day may come when they will need all the water they possess. That is why they must be persuaded to sell their water in the same way they sell timber, the scientist said.

DR. EINSTEIN proposed that giant aqueducts be built to transport the water from the Pacific Northwest. "One hundred years ago the idea of huge aqueducts would have been thought crazy. But not today."

He warned that large reservoirs also would have to be built because water is not available all the time in the Pacific Northwest. "It would have to be stored to guarantee a continuous flow."

Dr. Einstein, here two days to advise Maricopa County officials on Salt and Gila River flow and channeling problems, arrived last night. He will tour and fly over the Valley today and present his views on local problems at 2 p.m. tomorrow in the county supervisors auditorium.

THE SCIENTIST made it clear that water importing from the Pacific Northwest would involve a considerable amount of technical, engineering study before aqueducts could be built. But he believes such a plan is the only solution in view of the political and other matters involved.

Regarding his two-day stay here, Dr. Einstein said he plans to indicate only the possibilities for solution of local flood and water supply problems, in relation to flow and channeling of the Salt and Gila rivers. The study is being made under auspices of the county flood control district's citizens advisory board.

FINAL recommendations will take long study, he noted. "It is impossible to make a final decision on matters of this sort (flow and channel problems) on such a short study."

"My main purpose is to see what possibilities exist, in the light of my experience," he explained. Dr. Einstein has studied similar problems the world over.

"Should a given river channel be improved? That depends on many factors . . . vegetation. Once you build a channel, the problem becomes how to keep it that way." Dr. Einstein later will submit a written report on his findings.



## Guest in town

9-27-66

*Scottsdale Daily Progress*

Progress Photo

Hans A. Einstein (center), son of the late Albert Einstein, confers on his hydrological study of the Gila and Salt Rivers with Ernest Uhlmann (left) and Col. John Lowery of Scottsdale, director of the Maricopa County Flood Control office. Ein-

stein was a guest at the Safari Hotel, of which Uhlmann is a co-owner, during his recent study. The hydraulic engineer, from the University of California, suggested that flood control reservoirs be built on the two rivers.

## *New Watershed Programs Include Arizona Projects*

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman said President Johnson's approval of a congressional act authorizing the Soil Conservation Service to contract for construction work in small watershed projects will speak up the small watershed program.

The new law (P.O. 90-361) amends the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 83-566), which authorizes federal assistance to local sponsors of small watershed projects.

Although SCS provides engineering and other technical services and financial assistance in watershed projects, the law previously required all construction contracts to be handled by the local organization sponsoring the project, Freeman said.

The new legislation is expected to overcome the difficulties many local project sponsors have had because of inexperience in administering construction contracts involving federal funds.

Freeman said the new law will reduce the cost of contract administration.

"The legislation is permissive," he said. "Contracting

will still be done by local sponsoring groups unless they elect to have it done by SCS."

The watershed act has been amended several times to make it more responsive to the need for sound resource development. The act provides for technical and financial help in flood prevention, the basic purpose of the projects, and in developing agricultural municipal, and industrial water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife.

Small watershed projects are in various stages of planning, installation, or completion in more than 1,400 communities in all states except Alaska and in Puerto Rico.

M. D. Burdick, state conservationist, USDA, said the new legislation could be used by the flood control districts which are sponsors for the six watershed protection projects presently in operation in Arizona.

These are the Magma Watershed, Pinal County; Apache Junction-Gilbert, Buckhorn-Mesa and Williams-Chandler Watersheds in eastern Maricopa County; Buckeye Watershed in western Maricopa County, and Vanar Wash Watershed in Cochise County.

Am. Republic 7-28-68

MARICOPA COUNTY INFORMATION OFFICE  
ROOM 604  
111 SOUTH THIRD AVENUE  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85003

Arizona Republic

2-27-73 Pg. 16

## County and U.S. sign watershed agreement

The county supervisors and the U.S. Soil and Conservation Service yesterday signed the long-awaited agreement to begin construction on the \$6.5 million Buckeye Watershed Project on the Hassayampa River.

The project, financed on a matching fund basis with the federal government, will provide flood-control protection to almost 130,000 acres east of Phoenix in central Maricopa County.

It will take about six years for completion and will include three earthen dams and a system of canals large enough to contain a 100-year storm, officials said.

The work was authorized in June 1964 and is sponsored by the county, the county flood-control district and the Agua Fria-New River, Buckeye-Roosevelt and Wickenburg natural resource conservation districts.

In other business, the supervisors:

—Approved appropriation of \$300,000 in federal revenue funding to buy the old Arizo-

na Public Service building at the southwest corner of the intersection of Third Avenue and Buchanan. The county presently leases space in the two-story building which houses its adult probation and medical examiner's offices, and a building and grounds storage area.

—Approved a \$404,671 contract with Tanner Brothers Contracting Co. of 2606 S. 40th St., Phoenix, to repave Rittenhouse Road from Williams Field Road to Ellsworth Road.

—Called for bids to be received no later than March 26 for the installation of an underground electrical system for six buildings at the Lake Pleasant Outdoor Center about 35 miles northwest of Phoenix.

—Approved a resolution designating March 9 and 10 as the voluntary motor vehicle inspection days of Traffic Representatives of Arizona's Governor's Youth Council (TRAGYC).

MARICOPA COUNTY INFORMATION OFFICE  
ROOM 601  
111 SOUTH THIRD AVENUE  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85003

Arizona Republic 5-23-73 Pg. A-1  
**Valley flood-control package  
using up 18-year timetable**

By WILLIAM F. NESBIT

A total of 18 years will have been spent planning and financing the package of flood control projects needed to protect Phoenix if the present 1982 target date for completion is met, a study of the process shows.

The package was conceived in a report completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control District in January 1964.

To date, one of the four projects — Dreamy Draw Dam — has been separated from the group and will be completed in June. The others — Cave Buttes, New River and Adobe dams, and their related channels — are scheduled "optimistically" for completion in 1982.

Outlined by Maj. Will Worthington, head of the corp's Phoenix office, a 37-step procedure is required for his engineers to take a project from conception through to completion.

Worthington said that in the 8½ years since the package was put together the district has been raising money to pay for right-of-way and his office has been pushing the projects through 30 of the required steps.

About another 1½ years will be needed before the projects are approved for construction, he estimated, and eight years for them to be built.

Normally, Worthington said, such flood control projects could be completed in as few as from five to eight years with aggressive local leadership and smooth sailing through corps channels.

"A lot of people are at fault," said Worthington in explaining the delay in completing the Phoenix projects. "I haven't conducted a witch hunt to find out who, and I don't intend to, but these

Continued on Page A-4

Ariz. Republic 5-23-73  
**Supervisor**  
Pg C-5  
**to work for  
flood funds**

Maricopa County Supervisor Eldon Rudd said yesterday he would work to reverse a decision by the County Flood Control District to exclude from its fiscal 1973-74 budget \$600,000 for Scottsdale's Indian Bend Wash.

Last week, Col. John C. Lowry, district general manager and chief engineer, announced that funding for the project would depend on whether \$1.2 million in federal revenue-sharing money due the county could be set aside for district use.

Since that time, however, finance officers have said that revenue-sharing money cannot be used for the work because other federal funds are already involved.

Rudd said he would take his argument to other supervisors who have already indicated support for the project.

The money would be used to match \$600,000 already appropriated by Scottsdale citizens and another \$1.2 million hoped for in state participation. It would be spent to bridge the wash at McDonald, Thomas and McDowell roads, and for land purchase and dike building.

More about

# Flood-control package for Valley using up 18-year timetable

Continued from Page A-1

projects are on a reasonable schedule now."

It is the responsibility of the county district to raise money to buy the land needed for projects and then to provide maintenance and improvements at the site after the structures are built.

Actual construction is done by the corps in urban areas and by the Soil and Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation in rural areas.

The price tag for comprehensive county-wide flood protection — set by the Maricopa Association of Governments last January — totals \$306.9 million.

Local officials say this is far too much for the county to handle without federal aid.

The procedure for federal approval, however — especially through the corps — has been criticized by district representatives as plagued by "time-consuming red tape."

According to Worthington, approval by the corps breaks down into four stages.

Listed consecutively, these are: the initial request; a general investigation study; a detailed study and a funding request for construction, and the actual construction process.

The Phoenix projects and a request for work on Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale and Tempe now stand at step 3, he added.

A breakdown of all 37 steps, excluding nine public hearings which must be held in both the county and Washington before construction can begin, follows.

The initial request:

1. The county flood control district identifies the needed projects and through its congressman asks for federal assistance.

2. Congress authorizes the corps to study the request. No money is appropriated.

3. The secretary of the Army is notified of the plan.

4. The corps' chief of engineers in Washington is notified.

5. The corps' division office is notified

(for Maricopa County this office is in Los Angeles).

6. The corps' district office — Worthington — is notified.

The general investigation study:

7. Worthington determines the amount of money needed to finance the general study.

8. This request goes to the division office.

9. Then to the chief of engineers.

10. Then to the secretary of the Army.

11. Then to the Office of Management and Budget.

12. Then to Congress, where funds for the study are approved.

13. Funds appropriated are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

14. Notification of approval goes to Worthington through the secretary of the Army, the chief of engineers and the division office.

15. The district begins the general

study and its initial environmental impact statement.

16. The district completes both studies.

17. The studies are reviewed by the division office.

18. Then by the chief engineer.

19. Then by the federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

20. The studies are returned for approval to the corps' chief engineer.

21. Congress approves the project. No money is appropriated.

The detailed study:

22. Worthington drafts a budget needed to conduct an advanced engineering and design study.

23. The request is reviewed by the division office.

24. Then by the chief of engineers.

25. Then by the secretary of the Army.

26. Then by the Office of Management and Budget.

27. Congress approves money for the

advanced study.

28. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the request in line with President Nixon's program to cut back on federal spending. Funding can be delayed indefinitely here.

29. Funding approval is given to Worthington through channels.

30. Worthington receives the money, conducts the study — which now becomes known as the general design memorandum — and drafts a detailed environmental impact statement. He also determines the amount of money he will need to build the project.

31. The design memorandum, environmental statement and the request for construction funds go to the division office for review.

32. They then go to the chief of engineers for review. With approval, the project is made part of the corps' total budget request, which includes funding for both military and civilian-related projects.

33. The environmental report goes to

the Council on Environmental Quality. The budget request goes to Congress. The design memorandum remains with the chief of engineers.

34. All three are approved by the respective agencies.

The construction stage:

35. Worthington prepares exact engineering plans and specifications for the project and advertises for bids from contractors.

36. A bid is awarded and construction begins.

37. Construction is completed.

Worthington said this schedule assumes that approval is granted all the way along the line and that no change or revised studies are required.

At the same time this procedure is being followed, he added, the local district must raise the money needed to buy land for the project and be prepared to take over maintenance and improvement costs after the project is completed.

## *Many flood-control package using up 18-year timetable*

By WILLIAM F. NESBIT

A total of 18 years will have been spent planning and financing the package of flood control projects needed to protect Phoenix if the present 1982 target date for completion is met, a study of the process shows.

The package was conceived in a report completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control District in January 1964.

To date, one of the four projects — Dreamy Draw Dam — has been separated from the group and will be completed in June. The others — Cave Buttes, New River and Adobe dams, and their related channels — are scheduled "optimistically" for completion in 1982.

Outlined by Maj. Will Worthington, head of the corp's Phoenix office, a 37-step procedure is required for his engineers to take a project from conception through to completion.

Worthington said that in the 8½ years since the package was put together the district has been raising money to pay for right-of-way and his office has been pushing the projects through 30 of the required steps.

About another 1½ years will be needed before the projects are approved for construction, he estimated, and eight years for them to be built.

Normally, Worthington said, such flood control projects could be completed in as few as from five to eight years with aggressive local leadership and smooth sailing through corps channels.

"A lot of people are at fault," said Worthington in explaining the delay in completing the Phoenix projects. "I haven't conducted a witch hunt to find out who, and I don't intend to, but these

Continued on Page A-4

More about

# Flood-control package for Valley using up 18-year timetable

Continued from Page A-1

projects are on a reasonable schedule now."

It is the responsibility of the county district to raise money to buy the land needed for projects and then to provide maintenance and improvements at the site after the structures are built.

Actual construction is done by the corps in urban areas and by the Soil and Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation in rural areas.

The price tag for comprehensive countywide flood protection — set by the Maricopa Association of Governments last January — totals \$306.9 million.

Local officials say this is far too much for the county to handle without federal aid.

The procedure for federal approval, however — especially through the corps — has been criticized by district representatives as plagued by "time-consuming red tape."

According to Worthington, approval by the corps breaks down into four stages.

Listed consecutively, these are: the initial request; a general investigation study; a detailed study and a funding request for construction, and the actual construction process.

The Phoenix projects and a request for work on Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale and Tempe now stand at step 3, he added.

A breakdown of all 37 steps, excluding nine public hearings which must be held in both the county and Washington before construction can begin, follows.

The initial request:

1. The county flood control district identifies the needed projects and through its congressman asks for federal assistance.

2. Congress authorizes the corps to study the request. No money is appropriated.

3. The secretary of the Army is notified of the plan.

4. The corps' chief of engineers in Washington is notified.

5. The corps' division office is notified

(for Maricopa County this office is in Los Angeles).

6. The corps' district office — Worthington — is notified.

The general investigation study:

7. Worthington determines the amount of money needed to finance the general study.

8. This request goes to the division office.

9. Then to the chief of engineers.

10. Then to the secretary of the Army.

11. Then to the Office of Management and Budget.

12. Then to Congress, where funds for the study are approved.

13. Funds appropriated are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

14. Notification of approval goes to Worthington through the secretary of the Army, the chief of engineers and the division office.

15. The district begins the general

study and its initial environmental impact statement.

16. The district completes both studies.

17. The studies are reviewed by the division office.

18. Then by the chief engineer.

19. Then by the federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

20. The studies are returned for approval to the corps' chief engineer.

21. Congress approves the project. No money is appropriated.

The detailed study:

22. Worthington drafts a budget needed to conduct an advanced engineering and design study.

23. The request is reviewed by the division office.

24. Then by the chief of engineers.

25. Then by the secretary of the Army.

26. Then by the Office of Management and Budget.

27. Congress approves money for the

advanced study.

28. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the request in line with President Nixon's program to cut back on federal spending. Funding can be delayed indefinitely here.

29. Funding approval is given to Worthington through channels.

30. Worthington receives the money, conducts the study — which now becomes known as the general design memorandum — and drafts a detailed environmental impact statement. He also determines the amount of money he will need to build the project.

31. The design memorandum, environmental statement and the request for construction funds go to the division office for review.

32. They then go to the chief of engineers for review. With approval, the project is made part of the corps' total budget request, which includes funding for both military and civilian-related projects.

33. The environmental report goes to

the Council on Environmental Quality. The budget request goes to Congress. The design memorandum remains with the chief of engineers.

34. All three are approved by the respective agencies.

The construction stage:

35. Worthington prepares exact engineering plans and specifications for the project and advertises for bids from contractors.

36. A bid is awarded and construction begins.

37. Construction is completed.

Worthington said this schedule assumes that approval is granted all the way along the line and that no changes or revised studies are required.

At the same time this procedure is being followed, he added, the local district must raise the money needed to buy land for the project and be prepared to take over maintenance and improvement costs after the project is completed.

# Vainly flood-control package using up 18-year timetable

By WILLIAM F. NESBIT

A total of 18 years will have been spent planning and financing the package of flood control projects needed to protect Phoenix if the present 1982 target date for completion is met, a study of the process shows.

The package was conceived in a report completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control District in January 1964.

To date, one of the four projects — Dreamy Draw Dam — has been separated from the group and will be completed in June. The others — Cave Buttes, New River and Adobe dams, and their related channels — are scheduled "optimistically" for completion in 1982.

Outlined by Maj. Will Worthington, head of the corp's Phoenix office, a 37-step procedure is required for his engineers to take a project from conception through to completion.

Worthington said that in the 8½ years since the package was put together the district has been raising money to pay for right-of-way and his office has been pushing the projects through 30 of the required steps.

About another 1½ years will be needed before the projects are approved for construction, he estimated, and eight years for them to be built.

Normally, Worthington said, such flood control projects could be completed in as few as from five to eight years with aggressive local leadership and smooth sailing through corps channels.

"A lot of people are at fault," said Worthington in explaining the delay in completing the Phoenix projects. "I haven't conducted a witch hunt to find out who, and I don't intend to, but these

Continued on Page A-4

## More about

# Flood-control package for Valley using up 18-year timetable

Continued from Page A-1

projects are on a reasonable schedule now."

It is the responsibility of the county district to raise money to buy the land needed for projects and then to provide maintenance and improvements at the site after the structures are built.

Actual construction is done by the corps in urban areas and by the Soil and Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation in rural areas.

The price tag for comprehensive countywide flood protection — set by the Maricopa Association of Governments last January — totals \$306.9 million.

Local officials say this is far too much for the county to handle without federal aid.

The procedure for federal approval, however — especially through the corps — has been criticized by district representatives as plagued by "time-consuming red tape."

According to Worthington, approval by the corps breaks down into four stages.

Listed consecutively, these are: the initial request; a general investigation study; a detailed study and a funding request for construction, and the actual construction process.

The Phoenix projects and a request for work on Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale and Tempe now stand at step 3, he added.

A breakdown of all 37 steps, excluding nine public hearings which must be held in both the county and Washington before construction can begin, follows.

### The initial request:

1. The county flood control district identifies the needed projects and through its congressman asks for federal assistance.
2. Congress authorizes the corps to study the request. No money is appropriated.
3. The secretary of the Army is notified of the plan.
4. The corps' chief of engineers in Washington is notified.
5. The corps' division office is notified

(for Maricopa County this office is in Los Angeles).

6. The corps' district office — Worthington — is notified.

### The general investigation study:

7. Worthington determines the amount of money needed to finance the general study.
8. This request goes to the division office.
9. Then to the chief of engineers.
10. Then to the secretary of the Army.
11. Then to the Office of Management and Budget.
12. Then to Congress, where funds for the study are approved.
13. Funds appropriated are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.
14. Notification of approval goes to Worthington through the secretary of the Army, the chief of engineers and the division office.
15. The district begins the general

study and its initial environmental impact statement.

16. The district completes both studies.  
17. The studies are reviewed by the division office.

18. Then by the chief engineer.

19. Then by the federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

20. The studies are returned for approval to the corps' chief engineer.

21. Congress approves the project. No money is appropriated.  
The detailed study:

22. Worthington drafts a budget needed to conduct an advanced engineering and design study.

23. The request is reviewed by the division office.

24. Then by the chief of engineers.

25. Then by the secretary of the Army.

26. Then by the Office of Management and Budget.

27. Congress approves money for the

advanced study.

28. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the request in line with President Nixon's program to cut back on federal spending. Funding can be delayed indefinitely here.

29. Funding approval is given to Worthington through channels.

30. Worthington receives the money, conducts the study — which now becomes known as the general design memorandum — and drafts a detailed environmental impact statement. He also determines the amount of money he will need to build the project.

31. The design memorandum, environmental statement and the request for construction funds go to the division office for review.

32. They then go to the chief of engineers for review. With approval, the project is made part of the corps' total budget request, which includes funding for both military and civilian-related projects.

33. The environmental report goes to

the Council on Environmental Quality. The budget request goes to Congress. The design memorandum remains with the chief of engineers.

34. All three are approved by the respective agencies.

### The construction stage:

35. Worthington prepares exact engineering plans and specifications for the project and advertises for bids from contractors.

36. A bid is awarded and construction begins.

37. Construction is completed.

Worthington said this schedule assumes that approval is granted all the way along the line and that no changes or revised studies are required.

At the same time this procedure is being followed, he added, the local district must raise the money needed to buy land for the project and be prepared to take over maintenance and improvement costs after the project is completed.

## *Valley flood-control package using up 18-year timetable*

By WILLIAM F. NESBIT

A total of 18 years will have been spent planning and financing the package of flood control projects needed to protect Phoenix if the present 1982 target date for completion is met, a study of the process shows.

The package was conceived in a report completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control District in January 1964.

To date, one of the four projects — Dreamy Draw Dam — has been separated from the group and will be completed in June. The others — Cave Buttes, New River and Adobe dams, and their related channels — are scheduled "optimistically" for completion in 1982.

Outlined by Maj. Will Worthington, head of the corp's Phoenix office, a 37-step procedure is required for his engineers to take a project from conception through to completion.

Worthington said that in the 8½ years since the package was put together the district has been raising money to pay for right-of-way and his office has been pushing the projects through 30 of the required steps.

About another 1½ years will be needed before the projects are approved for construction, he estimated, and eight years for them to be built.

Normally, Worthington said, such flood control projects could be completed in as few as from five to eight years with aggressive local leadership and smooth sailing through corps channels.

"A lot of people are at fault," said Worthington in explaining the delay in completing the Phoenix projects. "I haven't conducted a witch hunt to find out who, and I don't intend to, but these

Continued on Page A-4

## More about

# Flood-control package for Valley using up 18-year timetable

Continued from Page A-1

projects are on a reasonable schedule now."

It is the responsibility of the county district to raise money to buy the land needed for projects and then to provide maintenance and improvements at the site after the structures are built.

Actual construction is done by the corps in urban areas and by the Soil and Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation in rural areas.

The price tag for comprehensive countywide flood protection — set by the Maricopa Association of Governments last January — totals \$306.9 million.

Local officials say this is far too much for the county to handle without federal aid.

The procedure for federal approval, however — especially through the corps — has been criticized by district representatives as plagued by "time-consuming red tape."

According to Worthington, approval by the corps breaks down into four stages.

Listed consecutively, these are: the initial request; a general investigation study; a detailed study and a funding request for construction, and the actual construction process.

The Phoenix projects and a request for work on Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale and Tempe now stand at step 3, he added.

A breakdown of all 37 steps, excluding nine public hearings which must be held in both the county and Washington before construction can begin, follows.

### The initial request:

1. The county flood control district identifies the needed projects and through its congressman asks for federal assistance.
2. Congress authorizes the corps to study the request. No money is appropriated.
3. The secretary of the Army is notified of the plan.
4. The corps' chief of engineers in Washington is notified.
5. The corps' division office is notified

(for Maricopa County this office is in Los Angeles).

6. The corps' district office — Worthington — is notified.

The general investigation study:

7. Worthington determines the amount of money needed to finance the general study.

8. This request goes to the division office.

9. Then to the chief of engineers.

10. Then to the secretary of the Army.

11. Then to the Office of Management and Budget.

12. Then to Congress, where funds for the study are approved.

13. Funds appropriated are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

14. Notification of approval goes to Worthington through the secretary of the Army, the chief of engineers and the division office.

15. The district begins the general

study and its initial environmental impact statement.

16. The district completes both studies.

17. The studies are reviewed by the division office.

18. Then by the chief engineer.

19. Then by the federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

20. The studies are returned for approval to the corps' chief engineer.

21. Congress approves the project. No money is appropriated.

The detailed study:

22. Worthington drafts a budget needed to conduct an advanced engineering and design study.

23. The request is reviewed by the division office.

24. Then by the chief of engineers.

25. Then by the secretary of the Army.

26. Then by the Office of Management and Budget.

27. Congress approves money for the

advanced study.

28. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the request in line with President Nixon's program to cut back on federal spending. Funding can be delayed indefinitely here.

29. Funding approval is given to Worthington through channels.

30. Worthington receives the money, conducts the study — which now becomes known as the general design memorandum — and drafts a detailed environmental impact statement. He also determines the amount of money he will need to build the project.

31. The design memorandum, environmental statement and the request for construction funds go to the division office for review.

32. They then go to the chief of engineers for review. With approval, the project is made part of the corps' total budget request, which includes funding for both military and civilian-related projects.

33. The environmental report goes to

the Council on Environmental Quality. The budget request goes to Congress. The design memorandum remains with the chief of engineers.

34. All three are approved by the respective agencies.

The construction stage:

35. Worthington prepares exact engineering plans and specifications for the project and advertises for bids from contractors.

36. A bid is awarded and construction begins.

37. Construction is completed.

Worthington said this schedule assumes that approval is granted all the way along the line and that no changes or revised studies are required.

At the same time this procedure is being followed, he added, the local district must raise the money needed to buy land for the project and be prepared to take over maintenance and improvement costs after the project is completed.

More about

# Flood-control package for Valley using up 18-year timetable

Continued from Page A-1

projects are on a reasonable schedule now."

It is the responsibility of the county district to raise money to buy the land needed for projects and then to provide maintenance and improvements at the site after the structures are built.

Actual construction is done by the corps in urban areas and by the Soil and Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation in rural areas.

The price tag for comprehensive countywide flood protection — set by the Maricopa Association of Governments last January — totals \$306.9 million.

Local officials say this is far too much for the county to handle without federal aid.

The procedure for federal approval, however — especially through the corps — has been criticized by district representatives as plagued by "time-consuming red tape."

According to Worthington, approval by the corps breaks down into four stages.

Listed consecutively, these are: the initial request; a general investigation study; a detailed study and a funding request for construction, and the actual construction process.

The Phoenix projects and a request for work on Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale and Tempe now stand at step 3, he added.

A breakdown of all 37 steps, excluding nine public hearings which must be held in both the county and Washington before construction can begin, follows.

The initial request:

1. The county flood control district identifies the needed projects and through its congressman asks for federal assistance.
2. Congress authorizes the corps to study the request. No money is appropriated.
3. The secretary of the Army is notified of the plan.
4. The corps' chief of engineers in Washington is notified.
5. The corps' division office is notified

(for Maricopa County this office is in Los Angeles).

6. The corps' district office — Worthington — is notified.

The general investigation study:

7. Worthington determines the amount of money needed to finance the general study.
8. This request goes to the division office.
9. Then to the chief of engineers.
10. Then to the secretary of the Army.
11. Then to the Office of Management and Budget.
12. Then to Congress, where funds for the study are approved.
13. Funds appropriated are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.
14. Notification of approval goes to Worthington through the secretary of the Army, the chief of engineers and the division office.
15. The district begins the general

study and its initial environmental impact statement.

16. The district completes both studies.
17. The studies are reviewed by the division office.
18. Then by the chief engineer.
19. Then by the federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.
20. The studies are returned for approval to the corps' chief engineer.
21. Congress approves the project. No money is appropriated.
- The detailed study:
22. Worthington drafts a budget needed to conduct an advanced engineering and design study.
23. The request is reviewed by the division office.
24. Then by the chief of engineers.
25. Then by the secretary of the Army.
26. Then by the Office of Management and Budget.
27. Congress approves money for the

advanced study.

28. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the request in line with President Nixon's program to cut back on federal spending. Funding can be delayed indefinitely here.

29. Funding approval is given to Worthington through channels.

30. Worthington receives the money, conducts the study — which now becomes known as the general design memorandum — and drafts a detailed environmental impact statement. He also determines the amount of money he will need to build the project.

31. The design memorandum, environmental statement and the request for construction funds go to the division office for review.

32. They then go to the chief of engineers for review. With approval, the project is made part of the corps' total budget request, which includes funding for both military and civilian-related projects.

33. The environmental report goes to

the Council on Environmental Quality. The budget request goes to Congress. The design memorandum remains with the chief of engineers.

34. All three are approved by the respective agencies.

The construction stage:

35. Worthington prepares exact engineering plans and specifications for the project and advertises for bids from contractors.

36. A bid is awarded and construction begins.

37. Construction is completed.

Worthington said this schedule assumes that approval is granted all the way along the line and that no changes or revised studies are required.

At the same time this procedure is being followed, he added, the local district must raise the money needed to buy land for the project and be prepared to take over maintenance and improvement costs after the project is completed.

## Vancey flood-control package using up 18-year timetable

By WILLIAM F. NESBIT

A total of 18 years will have been spent planning and financing the package of flood control projects needed to protect Phoenix if the present 1982 target date for completion is met, a study of the process shows.

The package was conceived in a report completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control District in January 1964.

To date, one of the four projects — Dreamy Draw Dam — has been separated from the group and will be completed in June. The others — Cave Buttes, New River and Adobe dams, and their related channels — are scheduled "optimistically" for completion in 1982.

Outlined by Maj. Will Worthington, head of the corp's Phoenix office, a 37-step procedure is required for his engineers to take a project from conception through to completion.

Worthington said that in the 8½ years since the package was put together the district has been raising money to pay for right-of-way and his office has been pushing the projects through 30 of the required steps.

About another 1½ years will be needed before the projects are approved for construction, he estimated, and eight years for them to be built.

Normally, Worthington said, such flood control projects could be completed in as few as from five to eight years with aggressive local leadership and smooth sailing through corps channels.

"A lot of people are at fault," said Worthington in explaining the delay in completing the Phoenix projects. "I haven't conducted a witch hunt to find out who, and I don't intend to, but these

Continued on Page A-4

## More about

# Flood-control package for Valley using up 18-year timetable

Continued from Page A-1

projects are on a reasonable schedule now."

It is the responsibility of the county district to raise money to buy the land needed for projects and then to provide maintenance and improvements at the site after the structures are built.

Actual construction is done by the corps in urban areas and by the Soil and Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation in rural areas.

The price tag for comprehensive countywide flood protection — set by the Maricopa Association of Governments last January — totals \$306.9 million.

Local officials say this is far too much for the county to handle without federal aid.

The procedure for federal approval, however — especially through the corps — has been criticized by district representatives as plagued by "time-consuming red tape."

According to Worthington, approval by the corps breaks down into four stages.

Listed consecutively, these are: the initial request; a general investigation study; a detailed study and a funding request for construction, and the actual construction process.

The Phoenix projects and a request for work on Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale and Tempe now stand at step 3, he added.

A breakdown of all 37 steps, excluding nine public hearings which must be held in both the county and Washington before construction can begin, follows.

### The initial request:

1. The county flood control district identifies the needed projects and through its congressman asks for federal assistance.

2. Congress authorizes the corps to study the request. No money is appropriated.

3. The secretary of the Army is notified of the plan.

4. The corps' chief of engineers in Washington is notified.

5. The corps' division office is notified

(for Maricopa County this office is in Los Angeles).

6. The corps' district office — Worthington — is notified.

### The general investigation study:

7. Worthington determines the amount of money needed to finance the general study.

8. This request goes to the division office.

9. Then to the chief of engineers.

10. Then to the secretary of the Army.

11. Then to the Office of Management and Budget.

12. Then to Congress, where funds for the study are approved.

13. Funds appropriated are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

14. Notification of approval goes to Worthington through the secretary of the Army, the chief of engineers and the division office.

15. The district begins the general

study and its initial environmental impact statement.

16. The district completes both studies.

17. The studies are reviewed by the division office.

18. Then by the chief engineer.

19. Then by the federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

20. The studies are returned for approval to the corps' chief engineer.

21. Congress approves the project. No money is appropriated.

The detailed study:

22. Worthington drafts a budget needed to conduct an advanced engineering and design study.

23. The request is reviewed by the division office.

24. Then by the chief of engineers.

25. Then by the secretary of the Army.

26. Then by the Office of Management and Budget.

27. Congress approves money for the

advanced study.

28. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the request in line with President Nixon's program to cut back on federal spending. Funding can be delayed indefinitely here.

29. Funding approval is given to Worthington through channels.

30. Worthington receives the money, conducts the study — which now becomes known as the general design memorandum — and drafts a detailed environmental impact statement. He also determines the amount of money he will need to build the project.

31. The design memorandum, environmental statement and the request for construction funds go to the division office for review.

32. They then go to the chief of engineers for review. With approval, the project is made part of the corps' total budget request, which includes funding for both military and civilian-related projects.

33. The environmental report goes to

the Council on Environmental Quality. The budget request goes to Congress. The design memorandum remains with the chief of engineers.

34. All three are approved by the respective agencies.

### The construction stage:

35. Worthington prepares exact engineering plans and specifications for the project and advertises for bids from contractors.

36. A bid is awarded and construction begins.

37. Construction is completed.

Worthington said this schedule assumes that approval is granted all the way along the line and that no changes or revised studies are required.

At the same time this procedure is being followed, he added, the local district must raise the money needed to buy land for the project and be prepared to take over maintenance and improvement costs after the project is completed.

## Vancey flood-control package using up 18-year timetable

By WILLIAM F. NESBIT

A total of 18 years will have been spent planning and financing the package of flood control projects needed to protect Phoenix if the present 1982 target date for completion is met, a study of the process shows.

The package was conceived in a report completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control District in January 1964.

To date, one of the four projects — Dreamy Draw Dam — has been separated from the group and will be completed in June. The others — Cave Buttes, New River and Adobe dams, and their related channels — are scheduled “optimistically” for completion in 1982.

Outlined by Maj. Will Worthington, head of the corp's Phoenix office, a 37-step procedure is required for his engineers to take a project from conception through to completion.

Worthington said that in the 8½ years since the package was put together the district has been raising money to pay for right-of-way and his office has been pushing the projects through 30 of the required steps.

About another 1½ years will be needed before the projects are approved for construction, he estimated, and eight years for them to be built.

Normally, Worthington said, such flood control projects could be completed in as few as from five to eight years with aggressive local leadership and smooth sailing through corps channels.

“A lot of people are at fault,” said Worthington in explaining the delay in completing the Phoenix projects. “I haven't conducted a witch hunt to find out who, and I don't intend to, but these

Continued on Page A-4

More  
about

## Flood-control package for Valley using up 18-year timetable

Continued from Page A-1

projects are on a reasonable schedule now."

It is the responsibility of the county district to raise money to buy the land needed for projects and then to provide maintenance and improvements at the site after the structures are built.

Actual construction is done by the corps in urban areas and by the Soil and Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation in rural areas.

The price tag for comprehensive countywide flood protection — set by the Maricopa Association of Governments last January — totals \$306.9 million.

Local officials say this is far too much for the county to handle without federal aid.

The procedure for federal approval, however — especially through the corps — has been criticized by district representatives as plagued by "time-consuming red tape."

According to Worthington, approval by the corps breaks down into four stages.

Listed consecutively, these are: the initial request; a general investigation study; a detailed study and a funding request for construction, and the actual construction process.

The Phoenix projects and a request for work on Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale and Tempe now stand at step 3, he added.

A breakdown of all 37 steps, excluding nine public hearings which must be held in both the county and Washington before construction can begin, follows.

The initial request:

1. The county flood control district identifies the needed projects and through its congressman asks for federal assistance.
2. Congress authorizes the corps to study the request. No money is appropriated.
3. The secretary of the Army is notified of the plan.
4. The corps' chief of engineers in Washington is notified.
5. The corps' division office is notified

(for Maricopa County this office is in Los Angeles).

6. The corps' district office — Worthington — is notified.

The general investigation study:

7. Worthington determines the amount of money needed to finance the general study.

8. This request goes to the division office.

9. Then to the chief of engineers.

10. Then to the secretary of the Army.

11. Then to the Office of Management and Budget.

12. Then to Congress, where funds for the study are approved.

13. Funds appropriated are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

14. Notification of approval goes to Worthington through the secretary of the Army, the chief of engineers and the division office.

15. The district begins the general

study and its initial environmental impact statement.

16. The district completes both studies.

17. The studies are reviewed by the division office.

18. Then by the chief engineer.

19. Then by the federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

20. The studies are returned for approval to the corps' chief engineer.

21. Congress approves the project. No money is appropriated.

The detailed study:

22. Worthington drafts a budget needed to conduct an advanced engineering and design study.

23. The request is reviewed by the division office.

24. Then by the chief of engineers.

25. Then by the secretary of the Army.

26. Then by the Office of Management and Budget.

27. Congress approves money for the

advanced study.

28. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the request in line with President Nixon's program to cut back on federal spending. Funding can be delayed indefinitely here.

29. Funding approval is given to Worthington through channels.

30. Worthington receives the money, conducts the study — which now becomes known as the general design memorandum — and drafts a detailed environmental impact statement. He also determines the amount of money he will need to build the project.

31. The design memorandum, environmental statement and the request for construction funds go to the division office for review.

32. They then go to the chief of engineers for review. With approval, the project is made part of the corps' total budget request, which includes funding for both military and civilian-related projects,

33. The environmental report goes to

the Council on Environmental Quality. The budget request goes to Congress. The design memorandum remains with the chief of engineers.

34. All three are approved by the respective agencies.

The construction stage:

35. Worthington prepares exact engineering plans and specifications for the project and advertises for bids from contractors.

36. A bid is awarded and construction begins.

37. Construction is completed.

Worthington said this schedule assumes that approval is granted all the way along the line and that no changes or revised studies are required.

At the same time this procedure is being followed, he added, the local district must raise the money needed to buy land for the project and be prepared to take over maintenance and improvement costs after the project is completed.

## Phoenix flood-control package using up 18-year timetable

By WILLIAM F. NESBIT

A total of 18 years will have been spent planning and financing the package of flood control projects needed to protect Phoenix if the present 1982 target date for completion is met, a study of the process shows.

The package was conceived in a report completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control District in January 1964.

To date, one of the four projects — Dreamy Draw Dam — has been separated from the group and will be completed in June. The others — Cave Buttes, New River and Adobe dams, and their related channels — are scheduled "optimistically" for completion in 1982.

Outlined by Maj. Will Worthington, head of the corp's Phoenix office, a 37-step procedure is required for his engineers to take a project from conception through to completion.

Worthington said that in the 8½ years since the package was put together the district has been raising money to pay for right-of-way and his office has been pushing the projects through 30 of the required steps.

About another 1½ years will be needed before the projects are approved for construction, he estimated, and eight years for them to be built.

Normally, Worthington said, such flood control projects could be completed in as few as from five to eight years with aggressive local leadership and smooth sailing through corps channels.

"A lot of people are at fault," said Worthington in explaining the delay in completing the Phoenix projects. "I haven't conducted a witch hunt to find out who, and I don't intend to, but these

Continued on Page A-4

## More about

# Flood-control package for Valley using up 18-year timetable

Continued from Page A-1

projects are on a reasonable schedule now."

It is the responsibility of the county district to raise money to buy the land needed for projects and then to provide maintenance and improvements at the site after the structures are built.

Actual construction is done by the corps in urban areas and by the Soil and Conservation Service and the Bureau of Reclamation in rural areas.

The price tag for comprehensive county-wide flood protection — set by the Maricopa Association of Governments last January — totals \$306.9 million.

Local officials say this is far too much for the county to handle without federal aid.

The procedure for federal approval, however — especially through the corps — has been criticized by district representatives as plagued by "time-consuming red tape."

According to Worthington, approval by the corps breaks down into four stages.

Listed consecutively, these are: the initial request; a general investigation study; a detailed study and a funding request for construction, and the actual construction process.

The Phoenix projects and a request for work on Indian Bend Wash through Scottsdale and Tempe now stand at step 3, he added.

A breakdown of all 37 steps, excluding nine public hearings which must be held in both the county and Washington before construction can begin, follows.

### The initial request:

1. The county flood control district identifies the needed projects and through its congressman asks for federal assistance.
2. Congress authorizes the corps to study the request. No money is appropriated.
3. The secretary of the Army is notified of the plan.
4. The corps' chief of engineers in Washington is notified.
5. The corps' division office is notified

(for Maricopa County this office is in Los Angeles).

6. The corps' district office — Worthington — is notified.

### The general investigation study:

7. Worthington determines the amount of money needed to finance the general study.
8. This request goes to the division office.
9. Then to the chief of engineers.
10. Then to the secretary of the Army.
11. Then to the Office of Management and Budget.
12. Then to Congress, where funds for the study are approved.
13. Funds appropriated are reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.
14. Notification of approval goes to Worthington through the secretary of the Army, the chief of engineers and the division office.
15. The district begins the general

study and its initial environmental impact statement.

16. The district completes both studies.
  17. The studies are reviewed by the division office.
  18. Then by the chief engineer.
  19. Then by the federal Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.
  20. The studies are returned for approval to the corps' chief engineer.
  21. Congress approves the project. No money is appropriated.
- The detailed study:
22. Worthington drafts a budget needed to conduct an advanced engineering and design study.
  23. The request is reviewed by the division office.
  24. Then by the chief of engineers.
  25. Then by the secretary of the Army.
  26. Then by the Office of Management and Budget.
  27. Congress approves money for the

advanced study.

28. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the request in line with President Nixon's program to cut back on federal spending. Funding can be delayed indefinitely here.
29. Funding approval is given to Worthington through channels.
30. Worthington receives the money, conducts the study — which now becomes known as the general design memorandum — and drafts a detailed environmental impact statement. He also determines the amount of money he will need to build the project.
31. The design memorandum, environmental statement and the request for construction funds go to the division office for review.
32. They then go to the chief of engineers for review. With approval, the project is made part of the corps' total budget request, which includes funding for both military and civilian-related projects.
33. The environmental report goes to

the Council on Environmental Quality. The budget request goes to Congress. The design memorandum remains with the chief of engineers.

34. All three are approved by the respective agencies.

### The construction stage:

35. Worthington prepares exact engineering plans and specifications for the project and advertises for bids from contractors.
  36. A bid is awarded and construction begins.
  37. Construction is completed.
- Worthington said this schedule assumes that approval is granted all the way along the line and that no changes or revised studies are required.
- At the same time this procedure is being followed, he added, the local district must raise the money needed to buy land for the project and be prepared to take over maintenance and improvement costs after the project is completed.

# Flood Bill Seen As Disaster To Counties

by John C. Murphy  
Legislative Representative

Dr. Robert Shedd, Charlotte County, (Fla.) Board Chairman told the House Housing Subcommittee last week that a flood insurance bill before it, if enacted as drafted, would cause economic disaster to his county and others along the west coast of Florida.

The bill, H.R. 6524, would double the federally subsidized insurance coverage (\$35,000 for single family residential, \$100,000 for commercial properties) available to property owners whose properties lie within a designated flood plain if the local government is participating in the Federal Flood Insurance program. The bill also provides punitive measures to those flood-prone communities which are not participating in the Federal Flood Insurance program.

Dr. Shedd charged that many communities are unable to participate in the program or have had their eligibility withdrawn due to arbitrary and unfair administration of the program by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

HUD regulations call for the Army Corps of Engineers to establish a ground floor elevation for areas within a flood plain above the 100 year high water flood mark. Although the 100 year flood mark for Charlotte County has been established at 7 feet, the Corps of Engineers determined that no construction could occur in the

flood-prone area of the county at an elevation of less than 11 feet. HUD has concurred in the corps' finding.

When the county was unable to comply with the HUD regulation, it's eligibility for the program was

*(continued on page 3)*

## Flood Bill

*(continued from page 1)*

withdrawn citing the lack of feasibility of either filing the 135 square mile area in the county or building the homes on pilings 11 feet in the air, to comply with the regulation.

Dr. Shedd claimed new construction and the jobs created by it would be eliminated, causing an economic disaster. Most of the county is slated to undergo development as a retirement community.

The bill provides that no financing can be obtained after July 1, 1973 from banks or savings and loan institutions for new construction or the resale of homes within a flood plain which are not

covered by flood insurance. After July 1, 1975 no local government could qualify for federal construction assistance if it were not participating in the flood insurance program. "These punitive measures run contrary to the benefits of the program and penalize property owners and local governments which are unable to comply with unreasonable regulations governing the program," he said.

While lending NACo's support to the increased insurance coverage available under H.R. 6524, Dr. Shedd expressed NACo's concern for counties which would be penalized under the bill's punitive provisions.

Article from: *County News*

*May 25, 1973*

NOV 15 1984

*Phoenix Gazette*

# Federal report due on east Valley's July flood

By Doug Snover  
Gazette Southeast Bureau

MESA — A federal report that examines the causes of the mid-July flooding may be made public Friday, an aide for U.S. Rep John McCain said today

McCain, R-Ariz, was to meet this afternoon with U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Regional Director William Plummer to review a federal study of the east Valley flooding, McCain aide Michael Jimenez said.

"He (Plummer) is going to bring the report and bring some maps and let us know exactly who's liable and who's responsible for some of the areas out there," Jimenez said.

McCain plans to make the study public, Jimenez said.

A published report Wednesday quoted Jimenez saying the Bureau of Reclamation refused to release the study.

Heavy rains in July triggered flooding in the east Valley that caused a reported \$1 million damage to more than 200 homes and businesses. Houses and yards were washed with mud, and residents reported runoff water from 3 feet to 10 feet deep in some places.

Many residents blame the flooding on several construction projects under way at the time, including a project supervised by the Bureau of Reclamation.

When hundreds of angry residents met with McCain a few weeks after the storm, they scorned the concept of low-interest flood relief loans. Homeowners argued that the floods were caused by construction projects and they were entitled to full compensation — not loans.

The Bureau of Reclamation ordered a study of the flooding, as did its contractor, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, and the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The federal study, conducted by International Engineering Co. Inc., cost about \$120,000. It was completed last week. The other studies are not finished.

McCain had drafted a letter of protest to the U.S. Department of Interior and Bureau of Reclamation after being told the federal study would not be released, Jimenez said. The letter, which never was sent, contained "some very strong language," he said.

Plummer, reached Wednesday in Phoenix while attending a national water resources meeting, acknowledged that he planned to review the report with McCain.

He said then he would release the findings to McCain "as soon as

we've reviewed the report."

"I'm not sure if it will be completed by Friday or not, but we're trying for that — it's pretty large," Plummer said.

"At this point, we are not

prepared to talk about what the conclusion of the report is. What we are doing is reviewing it, checking it out, making sure it is complete ... And then — depending, of course, on if it is complete and if it is OK, — then we'll go ahead and discuss

it publicly," Plummer said Wednesday.

"It is my intent that we make reports public as soon as we've had a chance to evaluate them to be sure they're complete and so forth. That's really the bottom line."

# Senate panel OKs \$183.5 million for CAP

By ANNE Q. HOY  
Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee on Thursday approved \$15.17 billion for Energy and Interior department development projects, including \$183.5 million for the Central Arizona Project.

However, there are growing concerns that the bill may be vetoed by President Reagan.

Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., Appropriations Committee chairman, said the Senate energy- and water-development bill, as the first appropriations measure to reach Reagan this year, could be vetoed to show White House dismay over Congress'

failure to adopt a federal-budget resolution.

Hatfield refused the requests of several senators to increase funding levels in the bill, saying he did not want to give the White House "any hook to hang a hat on."

The appropriations bill is being debated in the absence of any congressional budget limits because Senate and House negotiators have failed to agree on a budget resolution, Hatfield said.

He warned that if the bill was not kept within the limits of the budget resolution approved by the Senate and backed by the White House, it could be vetoed.

The Senate bill would provide \$15.17 billion for Energy and Inte-

rior department development projects for the 1986 fiscal year. Last week, the House approved a similar \$15.27 billion bill that included \$194.2 million for the Central Arizona Project.

The bill now goes to the Senate floor and is expected to be considered next week before a monthlong recess in August.

Differences between the two chambers' versions will have to be worked out by a House-Senate conference committee.

Reagan requested in his fiscal 1986 budget proposal \$173.5 million for CAP. The CAP budget for the 1985 fiscal year is \$197.3 million.

The \$3.6 billion CAP, a project to

divert Colorado River water to central and southern Arizona, already has delivered test waters to Phoenix and is expected to deliver a steady flow later this year. Completion to Tucson is expected by 1991.

The bill also would provide \$2 million for work to strengthen Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River and \$600,000 for similar work on Stewart Mountain Dam, less than half of what the House approved for dam-safety repairs.

It also would provide \$18 million for Army Corps of Engineers flood-control projects for the Phoenix area, including \$11.8 million for continuing construction of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel.

# House OKs curbs on building in flood plain

## Colorado River issue would ban insurance, other aid from U.S.

Republic Staff / Wire Service

WASHINGTON — The House on Tuesday approved a bill designed to discourage development in the Colorado River flood plain along the California-Arizona line.

The bill, approved by voice vote, would prohibit federal flood insurance or other assistance to new development along the river from Davis Dam, near Needles, Calif., to Mexico.

Rep. Dick Cheney, R-Wyo., a sponsor of the bill, said it would avoid having the federal government first subsidize development in the flood plain and later bail out property owners after inevitable flooding.

Owners of existing structures would remain eligible for the flood insurance and other programs under the "grandfather" provision of the bill, and some could be recompensed for losses from 1983 flooding. Two-thirds of the area along the river is owned by the federal government.

The legislation may represent the only chance property owners along the Colorado have of recouping losses from the 1983 flooding, Mohave County Supervisor Jack Rose said Tuesday.

At Rose's urging, Mohave County supervisors approved a resolution in April opposing the Cheney legislation.

That opposition, however, was to a provision that would have established 70,000 cubic feet per second as the level for the flow of a 100-year flood on the river. That

provision since has been amended to provide that boundaries of the floodway will be adopted by the Interior Department after a study by a task force of federal, state and local officials.

The task force also would study the possibility of federal payments to property owners who had losses in the 1983 flooding but had not been compensated adequately by federal flood insurance.

"We are not ... opposed to the legislation in concept," Rose said Tuesday. "In fact, this legislation speaks of recompense for those whose property was damaged in 1983 and may be the only chance residents of Bermuda Plantation have of keeping their property.

"As it stands now, some property owners in Topock Lake Rancheros have lost a considerable amount of money. Some have sold \$70,000

properties for \$15,000 to \$20,000. I'm sure those people would be relieved at the prospect of the federal government paying them back for damage."

Bermuda Plantation and Topock Lake are two Mohave County areas hit hard by the 1983 flooding.

"The results of 1983's flooding have become a major pain," Rose said. "This bill could be the only thing to solve the problem. Otherwise it could drag on for years."

The bill goes to the Senate for consideration.

# Congressmen still arguing about major water project

WASHINGTON (AP) — To critics, it's an overloaded pork barrel. To defenders like Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr., R-Fla., it's "pure Sizzlean."

But both sides agree on one thing: The \$20 billion Corps of Engineers authorization package pending in the House is the biggest water projects bill Congress has seen in 15 years.

Few things interest members of Congress more than federal spending in their districts, and the omnibus water project legislation is capturing the attention of members from all corners of the country.

It contains some 370 proposals for flood control and hydroelectric dams, river widenings, harbor deepenings, drinking water

systems, shoreline protections and tangential items like \$61 million for a pair of bridges between Kentucky and southern Ohio.

But with all these carrots is a stick: language to require local beneficiaries to pay a greater share of the cost of projects that generally have been financed mostly out of a federal Treasury now riddled by budget deficits.

The issue of cost-sharing is the principal reason why a big omnibus water projects bill hasn't become law since 1970 and why Congress hasn't authorized any new projects in almost a decade.

Succeeding where previous administrations failed, the Reagan White House has convinced Capitol

Hill that cost-sharing is overdue.

When House debate began last week, no members attacked the overall package, although some objected to specific proposals, usually those outside their own districts.

For example, Rep. Bob Edgar, D-Pa., who wanted to know why Mississippi River flood control projects were exempted from cost-sharing. But Rep. Jamie Whitten, D-Miss., the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was quick to defend the plan.

Rep. Robert Roe, D-N.J., as chairman of the Public Works water resources subcommittee, put together a measure that would authorize the projects. But members must deal with Whitten's committee to get the separate legislation needed to provide the money.

Whitten isn't the only congressman working to protect his own district's interests in the bill.

Roe is from New Jersey, and so is James Howard, the Democrat who chairs the Public Works Committee. Their state is in line for some 27 projects worth more than \$630 million. In addition, it shares five projects worth \$531 million with New York.

New Jersey's list is second only to California's: some 30 projects worth more than \$2 billion, including a flood protection system for the Santa Ana River, the bill's most expensive at \$1.21 billion.

The Kentucky-Ohio bridges are being officially described as navigation projects. They are being unofficially described by congressional aides as going-away presents for Kentucky's Gene Snyder, the rank-

ing Republican on Public Works who is retiring next year.

Besides the congressional fighting over which state will get what, the measure has drawn outside criticism.

The Office of Management and Budget said in a policy statement last week that the House measure is not acceptable because it authorizes too many projects "of dubious economic or environmental benefit."

Brent Blackwelder, director of water resources for the Environmental Policy Institute, complained: "No public criteria for selection of projects was ever given.

No attempt has been made to prioritize water projects in terms of need or cost-effectiveness."

Roe, however, says the measure is a well-thought-out blending of necessary projects with reform, including cost-sharing, environmental safeguards and creation of an independent national board to establish and coordinate federal water-resource policies and programs.

And the charges of pork barrel politics are rebutted all around.

"Some people's pork is another's bread and butter," said Rep. Arlan Stangeland of Minnesota, the ranking Republican on Roe's subcommittee. "This bill affects every member of Congress. It affects everyone in the country. There isn't any pork."

"It is not pork barrel," added Rep. Bob Livingston, R-La. "It is pure, pure survival for many millions of people."

# National water policy pushed

By Sean Griffin  
The Phoenix Gazette

12-3-85

WASHINGTON — Two Arizona Democrats, Sen. Dennis DeConcini and Gov. Bruce Babbitt, took their separate initiatives for a national ground-water policy to Capital Hill today, warning that governments at all levels must act soon if they are to avert battles over water supply and quality.

"The primary goal of any national policy must be protection," DeConcini told the House subcommittee on environment, energy and natural resources.

DeConcini said the top consideration at all levels of government "must be the protection of aquifers from both depletion and contamination."

DeConcini chairs the National Water Alliance, which set up a task force in February that soon will make recommendations for ground-water policy.

Babbitt, who chairs the National Groundwater Policy Forum, which issued its recommendations in November, told the committee that the federal government's role should be limited to establishing

basic standards for ground-water protection.

Babbitt agreed with DeConcini that the states should have responsibility for devising ground-water management plans that meet federal goals.

Babbitt said "renegade states" that fail to comply could be denied federal Superfund dollars earmarked for cleaning the nation's most hazardous toxic-waste sites.

After his testimony, Babbitt said he would welcome federal threats to cut off Superfund to recalcitrant states, including Arizona.

"Arizona's strength is in the management of ground-water quantity," Babbitt said. "But we're behind in water quality."

Babbitt said legislation in Arizona for the past three years has been stymied by opposition from the state Chamber of Commerce and the mining industry. He said the threat of withholding funds to clean up toxic waste sites would be enough to prompt the Arizona Legislature to act.

12-3-85  
Sean Griffin

# The Week's News

Continued from page 1

chases and would have imposed various land-maintenance, well-spacing, lost-revenue-reimbursement and maximum-pumping restrictions on such city purchases.

But Roger Manning, executive director of the Arizona Municipal Water Users Association, "shuddered" at the prospect of rural veto power and said requiring reimbursement for a rural area's lost property-tax revenue would be like "jumping into an alligator pit" for cities, reported the Phoenix Gazette's Mike McCloy.

"I don't think they'll go anywhere," a committee co-chairman, Rep. Jim Hartdegen, said of the bills. "We just wanted to put it in writing to see what it looks like." The Casa Grande Republican also said his panel is "a long way from being finished. I doubt if we'll ever have this subject resolved."

## Water

### State May Own Riverbed Rights

Arizona may own the Salt River bottom — the long-proposed site for the \$1 billion Rio Salado Project — and virtually every other riverbed within the

state's borders, a discovery that may leave the owners of sand and gravel firms and other riverbed enterprises holding useless land titles.

The Arizona Republic's Mary Gindhart reports that the state Land Department has uncovered a long-ignored right under federal law to assume state ownership of all waterway riverbeds that were considered navigable when Arizona gained statehood in 1912. The department has asserted this ownership right to the Verde River's bed in a test case filed in Yavapai Superior Court against a Cottonwood concrete business.

The ownership question has shaken the owners of private enterprises who have held title to riverbed land for, in some cases, more than 100 years, and it has excited the backers of the proposed Rio Salado Project of recreational and commercial developments along the Salt River who could shave around \$100 million in riverbed purchase costs from the price of their project.

Ed Belt of the Arizona Rock Products Association said the whole issue will be brought to the Legislature this coming session, where the sand and gravel industry is hopeful a compromise can be worked out. Senate Natural Resources and Agriculture Committee Chairman John Hays already has prepared a bill to designate only the Colorado River as a navigable stream, blocking the other riverbeds from being taken over by the state, the Republic reported.

"One of the finest projects for this state is the Rio Salado Project," Mr. Hays was quoted as saying.

"However, I don't want to see it used for the purpose of confiscating the private property of people. If we do take it, we must give them compensation. That is the horror of it all. All those titles are now cloudy."

But Governor Babbitt, according to the Republic's account, argues that it "would be utterly improper" for the state to abandon its claim to the Salt River bottom. He also suggested there is no need to compensate sand and gravel operators for their loss of land. Mr. Babbitt said state riverbed ownership "carries enormous benefits for the public" and will "completely redo the economics of the Rio Salado Project."

### Swimming Upstream

The rural-dominated legislative committee that's been studying ways to restrict city purchases of rural land for the water rights is having a tough time working out a bill that stands a chance of passing the urban-dominated Legislative.

The Joint Legislative Committee on Water Recharge and Transfer unveiled a couple of test bills last week that immediately won a Bronx cheer from the cities. And making matters more difficult was the disclosure by state Land Director Bob Lane that municipalities' rush to get into the water-farm business has exploded the value of state trust lands near the Central Arizona Project. Nearly all trust land revenues go to public education.

Provisions in the test bills would have given local areas the power to block proposed water-farm pur-

Continued on page 2

# More local effort sought in water projects

By James W. Brosnan  
Scripps Howard News Service  
WASHINGTON — The chief of the U.S. Corps of Engineers will ask Congress this week to impose new taxes on waterway users and charge local communities more for navigation and flood control projects.

The administration wants local sponsors to bear 25 percent to 35 percent of the cost for flood control, 35 percent for irrigation, 50 percent for recreation and pay the full cost of power and water supplies.

Corps chief Robert Dawson says that without the new revenues the corps' programs could be severely curtailed under the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction act.

(Maricopa County Flood Control District director Dan Sagramoso said the cost-sharing proposal would have little impact in the Valley.

"We're already paying more than that," he said. "It's more like 45 percent local."

(The local contribution for Corps flood-control projects includes acquiring land and relocating streets and utilities, he explained.

(The \$439 million worth of Corps flood-control projects in the Phoenix area include the recently completed Dreamy Draw, Cave Buttes, Adobe and New River dams and the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel under construction from Glendale to Paradise Valley.)

The U.S. House last fall agreed to authorize \$20 billion for 350 projects nationwide. A more modest bill pegged at \$12 billion for about

167 projects has an outside chance of making it to the Senate floor this week.

Environmentalists question the price tag at a time of severe budget cuts for other programs.

"The idea of authorizing \$20 billion worth of projects is a little absurd," said Charlene Dougherty, legislative director for the National Audubon Society.

Dawson counters, "There are a lot of water projects around the nation that are good solid projects that produce \$4 in benefits for every \$1 spent, even \$9 for every \$1 spent.

"If we can get those projects in place in a way that recognizes the budgetary realities, that recognizes Gramm-Rudman, then we've got a winner."

Dawson argues that stiffer requirements for local cost-sharing would winnow out unneeded projects and cut the cost of others.

The price tag on deepening harbors in Baltimore and Norfolk, Va., and Mobile, Ala., authorized in a 1985 appropriations bill, dropped from \$1.4 billion to \$537 million when local sponsors decided they could do with less. A plan to deepen the Mississippi River Channel south of Baton Rouge was scaled back from \$492 million to \$316 million.

Dawson is moving to stop a lot of projects by requiring local sponsors to put up half the cost of the initial feasibility studies.

(Sagramoso said Maricopa County taxpayers already are

paying half the cost of a study to determine whether the Crosscut Canal can be used to drain flood flows from the Arcadia neighborhood on the southwest side of Camelback Mountain.)

"In the past everybody wanted to have the federal government take all the risk. If it turned out in 10 to 20 years to be a great project, fine. If it was a dog, so what. We didn't risk it," Dawson said.

As a result the Corps wound up spending \$2 billion for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway and got a "bum rap" as "being nothing but a pork barrel agency," Dawson said.

Cost-sharing has drawn opposition from Southern congressmen, however.

Sen. Thad Cochran, R-Miss., said, "We're not in a position to share much of the cost in my state."

"We haven't found any area yet that was raising their hand wanting to cost-share," Dawson said. "The overriding point is we're not going to have a bill, and we're not going to have a program without cost-sharing."

James W. Brosnan is a reporter with the Washington Bureau of *The Commercial Appeal* in Memphis, Tenn.)

## Senate OKs \$11 billion in water work

Associated Press / Republic Staff

WASHINGTON — The Senate, trying to end a nine-year drought on Army Corps of Engineers water projects, passed legislation Wednesday to authorize \$11 billion worth of new flood-control, beach-erosion, inland-waterway and port-improvement work.

The measure carries the blessing of the Reagan administration because it contains language to force local beneficiaries to begin sharing the costs of water projects.

The bill, with 191 new projects, was sent to the House. The House and Senate now must compromise.

Arizona projects earmarked in the House bill include a long-sought \$2.5 million ground-water-recharge project in the Tucson area.

Other Arizona projects include a flood-control project on the Little Colorado River at Holbrook; an erosion-control project on the Rillito River in Tucson; a flood-control project at the Trilby Wash Detention Basin (McMicken Dam) west of Phoenix; and a municipal water-supply project for Tucson.

## 2 Flood Projects Backed

Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Flood control projects at Winslow and Scottsdale which will cost more than \$11 million have been approved by the Army Engineers' board of rivers and harbors, the office of Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., announced yesterday.

The \$8.5 million Scottsdale project calls for the channelization of Indian Bend Wash from the Arizona Canal 7 miles south to the Salt River. Indian Bend Wash lies between Hayden and Miller roads in Scottsdale.

At Winslow, the proposed \$2,775,000 flood control projects involve building a diversion levee from a point southwest of the city's municipal airport, east to the Little Colorado River and en-

larging the channel along Ice House Wash through the city.

The proposed projects still must gain approval of three federal agencies before being submitted to Congress for funds to begin construction of the projects, officials said.

They said the rivers and harbors board's recommendation will go to the chief of the Army Engineers, then to the secretary of the Army and finally to the bureau of the budget before it is sent to

the public works committees of the House and Senate.

Arizona flood control officials reported they expect Congress to approve both projects this year as part of the omnibus rivers and harbors authorizing legislation.

Once the projects gain this approval, however, another measure must be adopted by Congress appropriating the funds to carry out the projects.

# House Votes Four Arizona Projects

## Phoenix Biggest Recipient

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House passed by voice vote today a bill authorizing four Arizona flood control projects that will cost an estimated \$74,765,000.

The biggest project, estimated to cost \$58,310,000, will be located in the Sunnyslope area of Phoenix and districts to the west. It will protect residential and farming areas.

ALSO APPROVED were the \$7,250,000 Indian Bend Wash project for the Scottsdale area, \$6,430,000 for the Santa Rosa project near Stanfield, west of Casa Grande, and \$2,775,000 for flood control at Winslow, which has been victim of sudden storms in years past.

The House bill authorized a total of 144 flood control and navigation projects with an estimated cost of approximately \$1.7 billion.

Passage of the bill, which now goes to a conference to iron out differences in House and Senate versions, followed two days of debate.

FINAL ACTION came after the House by a 207-185 roll call vote eliminated a proposed \$227 million Dickey-Lincoln School power project on the St. John River in Maine from the bill.

The recorded vote affirmed an earlier 132-130 standing vote on an amendment by Rep. Frank Clark, D-Pa., which substituted a provision for a study of the feasibility and justification of the project, including generation of electricity from nuclear energy.

An expected battle over a proposed \$911 million Trinity River development program in Texas did not develop.

Rep. Glenn Davis, R-Wis., said yesterday he planned to offer an amendment to eliminate a \$515 million barge canal feature from the project, but he didn't do so.

INSTEAD, THE congressman said that although a Washington newspaper had reported he had described the Trinity River project as a "send Jim Wright to the Senate" program, he had never made such a remark.

Rep. Wright, D-Tex., who once did run for the Senate unsuccessfully and who is considered a potential candidate in the 1966 Senate race, said he knew Davis had been misquoted.

Besides the proposed barge canal inland from the Gulf of Mexico to the Dallas-Fort Worth area, the Trinity River project also calls for construction of a number of reservoirs and floodways.

On the Clark amendment the vote was 86 Democrats for and 180 Democrats against and 121 Republicans for and 5 Republicans against.