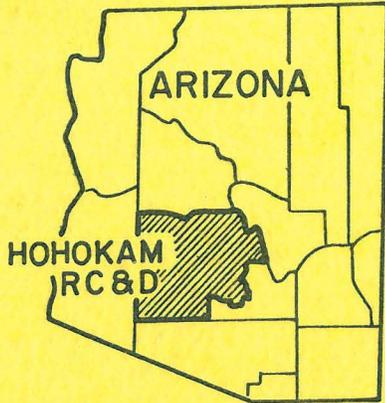


HOHOKAM RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT AREA

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SUPPLEMENT No. 1 TO PROGRAM OF ACTION



ASSISTED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER COOPERATING AGENCIES
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

A640.904

SUPPLEMENT #1
TO THE HOHOKAM RC&D
AREA PROGRAM OF ACTION

SEPT 1977

Assisted by
The U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
and other cooperating agencies

INTRODUCTION

The Hohokam Resource Conservation and Development Project completed its "Program of Action" and was approved for "Operations" in 1974. Since that time many things have been accomplished and conditions have changed so there is a need to supplement the original Program of Action to bring it up to date. It is for that reason that this supplement is being issued.

We have changed the name of the "Hohokam Resource Conservation and Development Project" to the "Hohokam Resource Conservation and Development Area" to agree with RC&D Areas across the nation, and eliminate confusion.

We have added the following sponsoring organizations: McMicken Irrigation District; Flood Control District of Maricopa County; Maricopa County Board of Supervisors; Harquahala Valley Irrigation District.

We have adopted new measures and completed some of the older measures. These changes are reflected in the "Measures" section of this supplement.

A resource conservation and development area is locally initiated, sponsored and directed. It is designed to carry out a program of land conservation and use, accelerated economic development, and reduced chronic unemployment or underemployment, wherever these activities are needed to foster a sound local economy.

Its basic objectives are:

- To develop, improve, conserve and use the natural resources of the area, thereby providing employment and other economic opportunities to the people.
- To give local leaders a chance to use all existing related programs in carrying out their resource plans.
- To plan effectively and install the measures necessary to achieve the goals of the project.

Resource conservation and development areas are initiated and carried out by local people with the assistance of agencies of the state, and agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture under present program authorizations including that contained in Sections 31 and 32(e) of Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act as amended by Title I, Section 102 of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-703) and the Soil Conservation Act of 1935 (Public Law 74-46). Resource conservation and development measures will be planned and carried out

in areas where there is a need to accelerate the development and utilization of natural resources, improvement of the general level of economic activities, and enhancement of environment and standard of living.

The success of a resource conservation and development area depends on coordinated planning by the sponsors and assistance from state, federal, local agencies, groups, and individuals.

The program concept includes ideas, activities, and program efforts to achieve more prosperous and attractive communities. It is based on the following principles:

1. Prudent use, management, and protection of natural resources, with full consideration of the social and economic benefits to people as a fundamental requirement for improving the quality of life.
2. People can develop and carry out an action-oriented resource conservation and development plan for the betterment of their areas, if:
 - a. Attention is given to the orderly development, use, and management of resources.
 - b. Local leaders assume responsibility for their area's development.
 - c. Local people learn about their available resources, the various alternatives for their development and use, and the probable consequence of each alternative.

- d. Local, state, and federal agencies work together to assist the council, thus enabling them to coordinate available services to meet objectives.
- e. Local people bring to bear all available political, social, and economic forces to aid in the area's protection, improvement and development.

The Hohokam Resource Conservation and Development Area can be the catalytic agent that leads to increased participation of local people in shaping their future. It can result in larger investment and growth by private interests, and by local, state, and federal agencies.

Initiative and leadership in all phases of RC&D Area activities is a responsibility of the local people that cannot be assumed by others. Resource conservation and development areas are initiated by conservation district governing bodies, county boards of supervisors, irrigation districts, cities, towns, and other similar groups.

Location

The Hohokam Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area is located in south central Arizona. It includes all of Maricopa County, and that part of Pinal County that is included in the Gila River Indian Reservation.

Sponsors

The Hohokam RC&D Area is presently sponsored by 27 organizations as follows:

SPONSORS OF HOHOKAM RC&D AREA

Cities and Towns:

1. City of Chandler
2. City of Gilbert
3. City of Glendale
4. City of Mesa
5. City of Scottsdale
6. City of Tempe
7. Town of Buckeye
8. Town of Gila Bend
9. Town of Wickenburg

Natural Resource Conservation Districts:

1. Agua Fria-New River NRCD
2. Buckeye-Roosevelt NRCD
3. East Maricopa NRCD
4. Gila Bend NRCD
5. Tonto NRCD
6. Wickenburg NRCD

Irrigation Districts:

1. Buckeye Water Conservation and Drainage District
2. Harquahala Valley Irrigation District
3. Maricopa County Municipal Water Conservation District No. 1
4. McMicken Irrigation District
5. Roosevelt Irrigation District
6. Roosevelt Water Conservation District
7. Salt River Valley Water Users' Association

Indian Reservations:

1. Gila River Indian Community
2. San Lucy Tribal Council

Area Development Associations:

1. East Mesa Area Development Association

Flood Control Districts:

1. Flood Control District of Maricopa County

Counties:

1. Maricopa County

History

The RC&D Area was originally sponsored by six soil conservation districts (SCDs) - now called natural resource conservation districts - all of which had at least parts of their districts in Maricopa County. The six SCDs were associated as the Maricopa Association of Conservation Districts (MACD). The MACD recognized that the RC&D program had possibilities for solving many problems in their area, and they invited several cities, towns, irrigation districts, Indian reservations, and an area development association to join them in forming the Hohokam Resource Conservation and Development Area.

The RC&D Area was organized and an application submitted to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for planning assistance. It was about the time that the A-95 review program was getting started, and the Governor of Arizona was planning on subdividing the state into planning districts. The USDA advised the sponsors that they would need the support and endorsement of the Governor before planning authority could be approved.

Governor Jack Williams told the sponsors that he would tentatively approve the application based on the agreement that the sponsors would realign their boundaries to coincide with the State Planning District boundaries when they were established.

Time went by, and the Governor did subdivide the state into planning districts, and Maricopa County became Planning District No. 1. Inasmuch as the Hohokam RC&D Area included parts of Yuma and Pinal counties, and all of Gila County, the sponsors were confronted with the requirement that all the Gila, Yuma, and Pinal counties, except that part of Pinal County occupied by the Gila River Indian Community, would have to be excluded from the RC&D Area to get the Governor's approval. Needless to say, this was very difficult as the people had been working together for several years with the expectation that they would be included in the area when it was approved for operations.

After considerable discussion, and with much regret, it was decided to realign the Hohokam RC&D Area boundaries to conform to Planning District No. 1 boundaries so they could get the Governor's approval, and then approval for planning and operations.

This action was taken and in September 1972, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz approved the Hohokam RC&D Area for planning assistance. Work began immediately on the Program of Action, and it was completed in the spring of 1974. This was, in fact, an application for operational authority, and in August of 1974 the Hohokam RC&D Area was approved for operations.

Organization

The Hohokam RC&D Area is governed by an RC&D Council composed of one representative from each of the sponsoring organizations. The council established an Executive Committee which is composed of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, Chairman of Measures Review Committee, and a member-at-large. This Committee has been authorized by the Council to act on many matters without convening the entire Council. The Committee also reviews all proposals sent to it from the Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG) under the A-95 review program. (The Hohokam RC&D Council has entered into an agreement with MAG whereby the Hohokam RC&D Council is the Natural Resource Committee for MAG, and as such reviews the A-95 proposals.)

The Council recognized that it did not have sufficient time at its regular meetings to study RC&D measure proposals to make the best possible decisions as to whether or not measures should be adopted. The Council, therefore, appointed a Measures Review Committee to review all RC&D measure proposals, and comment on them at regular Council meetings. Consequently, the Council is better prepared to make decisions on proposals.

The Measures Review Committee is composed of representation from each of the original sponsoring Natural Resource Conservation Districts.

The Council, recognizing the need, set up committees as follows:
Land Use Planning, Agriculture, Air Quality, Flood Plain Management,

Water and Wastewater Management, and Legislative. These committees are charged with the responsibility of developing position papers on each of their areas of responsibility that would reflect the position of the Council. The Council felt that if it was to be effective in the various fields it must have position papers for its own guidance and which could be furnished to local leaders and planning organizations. The various committees have developed position papers which were approved by the Council, sometimes after several revisions, and which have been furnished to many leaders and planning organizations.

MEASURES ADOPTED SINCE PUBLISHING THE PROGRAM OF ACTION

809--Flood Prevention:

1. Aguila Flood Control Project
2. Beardsley Flood Control Project
3. Granite Reef Wash Flood Prevention Project

813--Farm Irrigation Measures:

1. Roosevelt Irrigation District Siphon

817--Land Drainage:

1. Buckeye Water Conservation District Land Drainage Measure

825--Public Water-Based Recreation Facilities:

1. Tempe Kiwanis Park Water-Based Recreation Facility

849--Public Recreation:

- * 1. Chandler Rod and Gun Club Range Facilities
- 2. Painted Rocks Lakes Access Road
- 3. Recreation Along the Central Arizona Project
- * Measures adopted prior to completion of project plan, but not included in it.

852--Water Development:

- * 1. Gila Bend Flood Control Project
- 2. Old Cross Cut Canal

855--Special Resource Studies:

- 1. Flood Potential Expectancy Map
- 2. Preparation of General Soils Map

858--Highways, Roads, Trails, etc.:

- * 1. Diamond Interchange - Gila Bend
- 2. Hyder Farm Road
- 3. Ray Road
- 4. San Lucy Road Paving

864--Agriculture and Forest Products Processing or Marketing:

- 1. Gila River Cotton Gin
- 2. Use of "Flash Feed" on Desert Ranges

876--Other:

- * 1. Buckeye Housing Project
- * 2. Gillespie Watershed Seeding
- 3. Needed Legislation for Land Use Planning

- * Measures adopted prior to completion of project plan, but not included in it.

MEASURE PROCEDURE

Any individual, group, local, state, or federal agency may initiate an RC&D measure proposal. Each proposal sponsor should seek at least one of the RC&D Area sponsoring organizations as a co-sponsor of their proposal.

After the decision has been made to submit the proposal to the RC&D Council, the interested parties form a "Measure Steering Committee" to "steer" the proposal through the various steps toward completion.

The Steering Committee requests a meeting with the Measure Review Committee to present its proposal. The Measure Review Committee meets with the Steering Committee and studies the proposal and develops their recommendations to the RC&D Council as to whether or not the proposal should be adopted as an RC&D measure.

The Steering Committee then meets with the RC&D Council at their next meeting and presents the proposal in a very brief form. The RC&D Council considers the recommendations of the Review Committee and decides whether or not to adopt the proposal as an RC&D Measure.

If the measure is adopted, it is then turned over to the representative of the governmental organization with responsibilities in that area. If it is to be an RC&D funded measure it will be turned over to the local SCS District Conservationist who will initiate procedures to

develop a measure plan. The measure plan spells out what will be done, who will do it, and how it will be financed, maintained, and operated.

General Information

The Measures Review Committee meets on an "as needed" basis.
The RC&D Council meets quarterly.

The RC&D Coordinator's office at 3556 West Buckeye Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85009, is also the RC&D Area headquarters. The phone number is 261-3058.

The present officers are as follows:

Chairman:

Kenneth G. Fooks
596 West Dublin
Chandler, Arizona 85224

Vice Chairman:

Wayne Kessler
6710 North 10th Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85013

Secretary-Treasurer:

William E. Smeltz
Box 423
Payson, AZ 85541

Chairman of the Measures Review Committee:

Lynn Anderson
Route 1, Box 515
Peoria, AZ 85345

RC&D Coordinator:

Jim Ferrin
3556 West Buckeye Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85009

RC&D Area Boundary Realignment

The sponsors of the Hohokam Resource Conservation and Development Area are in the process of developing an application to the U.S. Department of Agriculture requesting that Planning District No. 5, Gila and Pinal Counties, be included within the boundaries of the Hohokam RC&D Area. Much of this area was in the boundaries of the original Hohokam RC&D Area.

Measures Eligible for RC&D Financial and Technical Assistance

Financial and technical assistance may be provided to sponsors in carrying out eligible RC&D measures which have community benefits, have an RC&D measure plan covering the measure, and is sponsored by public bodies or public nonprofit corporations having authority and ability to install, operate, and maintain community-type measures.

Eligible measures include:

- Critical Area Treatment (erosion and sediment control)
- Flood Prevention
- Public Water-Based Recreation Developments
- Public Water-Based Fish and Wildlife Developments
- Farm Irrigation
- Land Drainage
- Soil and Water Management for Agricultural-Related Pollutant Control
- Accelerated Services

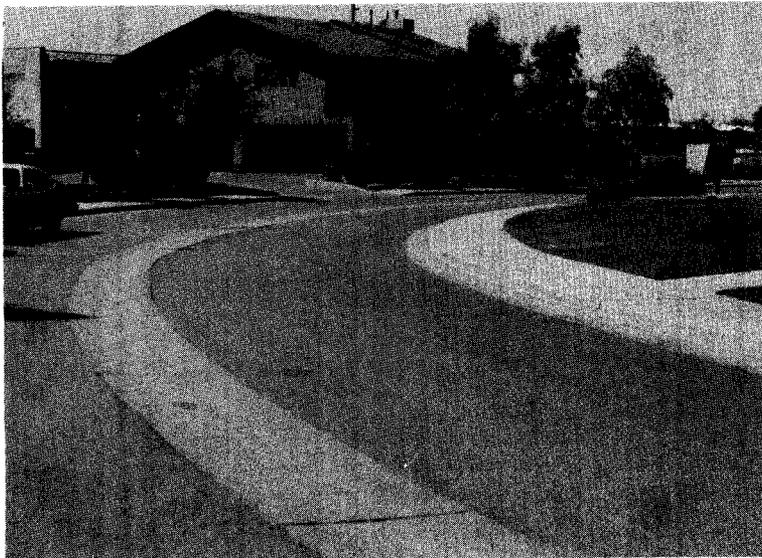
Active Measures

809--Flood Prevention

1. Granite Reef Wash Flood Prevention

The Granite Reef Wash Flood Prevention measure is sponsored by the City of Scottsdale, and the East Maricopa Natural Resource Conservation District. It is designed to pick up flood waters from the Salt River Indian Reservation area northeast of the intersection of Thomas Road and Pima Road in Scottsdale, Arizona.

87th Street was constructed with an inverted crown to help carry the flood waters.



Before this area was developed, the Granite Reef Wash entered the City of Scottsdale at the intersection of Thomas Road and Pima Road and flowed southwesterly across the southeast corner of the city. It then left the city at its southern border and went south across more of the Salt River Indian Reservation.

When the area was developed, Granite Reef Wash became an inverted crown street which continued to serve as a waterway during time of flooding.

As more and more of the area was converted to urban uses more water was forced into the Granite Reef Wash and soon the street could not carry the peak flows. The City of Scottsdale installed a large pipeline under the inverted crown which now carries the flood waters satisfactorily. This pipeline only goes a mile to McDowell Road, then it becomes an

open channel and continues south across the city and on to the Indian Reservation. This measure calls for assistance in the installation of a channel from the pipeline end to the Salt River.



McDowell Road channel crossing

Mr. Len Erie, City Engineering Department, has been the contact on this measure. He is presently working with the Salt River Indians in obtaining a right-of-way across the reservation for the flood channel.

2. Gila Floodway

The Gila Floodway is sponsored by the East Maricopa Natural Resource Conservation District, the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, the Salt River Project, and the cities of Chandler, Mesa, Tempe, and Gilbert. Its purpose is to collect flood waters in the Mesa-Tempe-Chandler-Gilbert area and furnish a channel to the Gila River.

It is very important that the flood water collection system be installed prior to the urbanization of this area. The sponsors are very anxious to install this measure, but it will be extremely expensive.

The original plan as developed by the Army Corps of Engineers called for many millions dollars worth of construction. This caused a cost-benefit ratio that was not satisfactory so they did not proceed.

A different concept has been developed which calls for flood water detention structures to be installed by the involved cities. Then the flood water is released into the Gila Floodway which can be much smaller than the one designed by the Corps.

Maricopa County has become very concerned about this project and has begun a study, based on the studies made by the Corps, which will determine the feasibility of installing the measure under the new concept.

A steering committee for this measure has been established. It includes representatives from Maricopa County; Flood Control District of Maricopa County; cities of Chandler, Mesa, Tempe, and Gilbert; and the Salt River Project. Mr. Grover Serenbetz, Public Works Director for the City of Tempe, is the Steering Committee chairman.

3. Lawsuit Flood Control Measure

The Lawsuit Flood Control RC&D Measure is located between Buckeye and Gila Bend on the east side of the Gila River. It is designed to protect the irrigated cropland from erosion and sedimentation damage.

A Measure Steering Committee has been established which includes several farmers in the affected area. It is chaired by Mr. Deon Layton of Buckeye, Arizona.

The plan calls for the installation of about five miles of dikes and channels to collect and transport flood waters off the desert mountains to the Gila River.

813--Farm Irrigation Measures:

1. Beardsley Canal Lining

The Beardsley Canal Lining Measure calls for lining approximately thirteen miles of the Beardsley Canal with concrete to prevent seepage losses as the water is transported from Lake Pleasant to the croplands.

The measure plan is almost complete, and construction is planned for the fall of 1977.

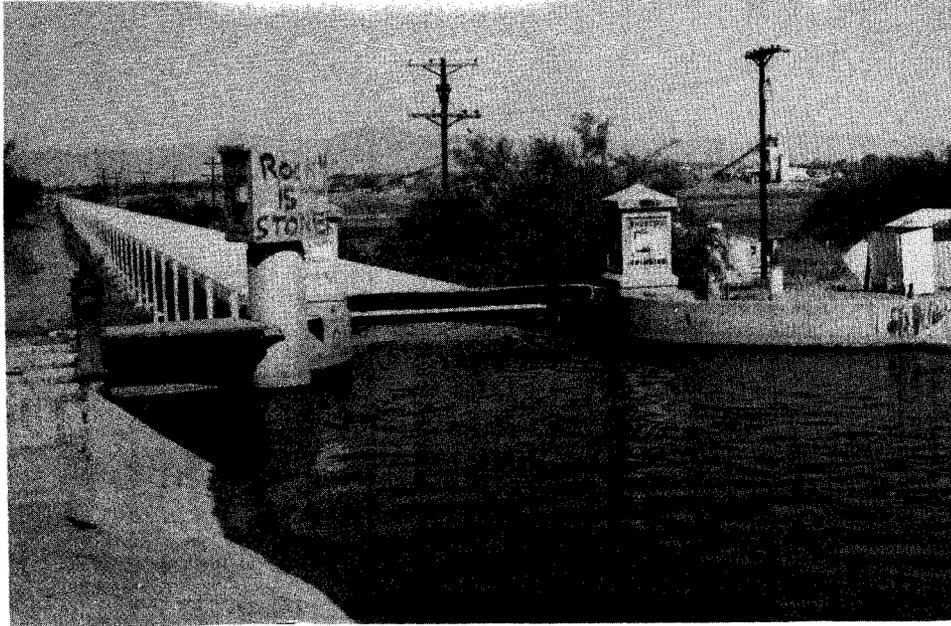


Beardsley Main Canal

2. Roosevelt Irrigation District (RID) Siphon

The RID Siphon calls for the replacement of the flume across the Agua Fria River with a siphon to reduce maintenance costs. The present siphon is very expensive to maintain as vandals shoot holes in the walls, and the metal plates have a short life due to corrosion.

Studies are underway to determine whether the siphon should be one or two pipes, how long it should be, and about what the cost will be.



Roosevelt Irrigation District Siphon

817--Land Drainage

1. Buckeye Water Conservation District Land Drainage Measure

This measure is located in the Buckeye Irrigation District and calls for the installation of a drainage system to lower the high water table.

This is a very important measure as the water table is so high that it is difficult to grow crops in the area.

Some studies have been made many years ago but up-to-date information is needed to determine where the water is coming from, and how much drain tile is needed to keep the water table low enough to grow crops satisfactorily.

Very few areas in Arizona have high water table problems; however, this area does and it needs to be corrected.

825--Public Water-Based Recreation Facilities

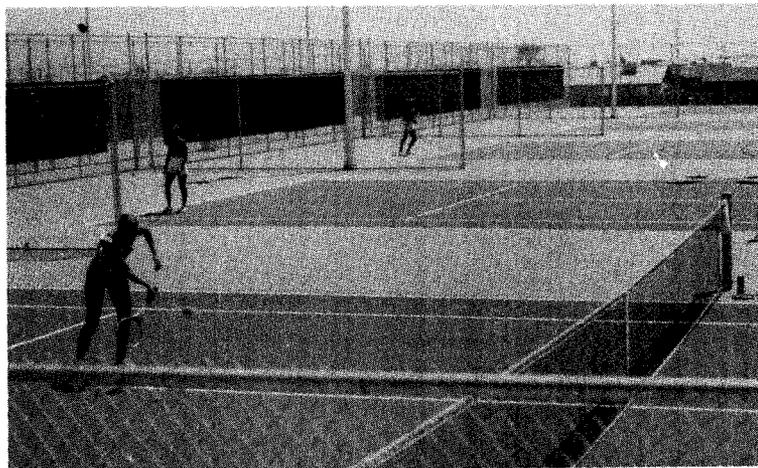
1. Tempe Kiwanis Park Water-Based Recreation Facilities

This measure is located just south of Baseline Road in Tempe, between Kyrene Road and Rural Road.



Part of the Kiwanis Park Lake which will serve the dual purpose of a flood water retaining structure and a water-based recreation facility.

Kiwanis Park is a large park which includes several tennis courts, ball parks, and a lake for recreation and for flood water retention. The lake is installed, but the city did not have sufficient funds to complete the recreation facilities. This measure calls for the installation of parking lots, boat landing ramps, picnic facilities, and other necessary items.



Tennis is
"big" in
Kiwanis
Park.

Kiwanis Park sponsors are the City of Tempe, and the East Maricopa Natural Resource Conservation District. Mr. Ron Pies, Parks and Recreation Director, is the contact man for this measure.

Mr. Grover Serenbetz, Public Works Director for the City of Tempe, represents the City of Tempe on the Hohokam Steering Committee and he is also familiar with this measure.

849--Public Recreation

1. Painted Rock Dam Lake

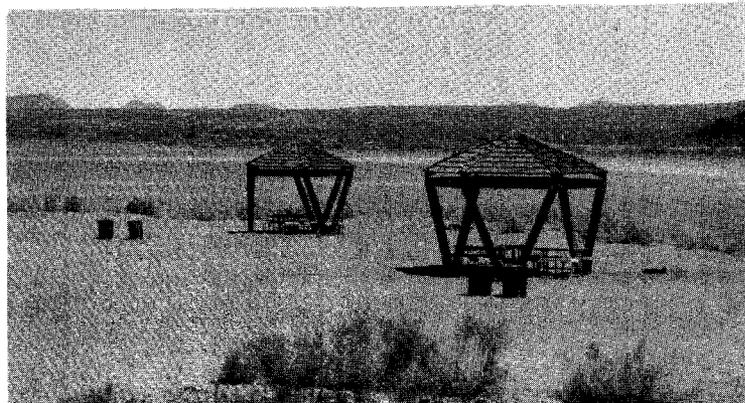
The Painted Rock Dam Lake is unique in that the water is below the dam instead of being in front of it.

The Army Corps of Engineers constructed the dam as a flood control structure across the Gila River, about 15 miles northwest of Gila Bend. They obtained their fill material from just below the dam site. The borrow area has filled with water and is now known as the "Lower Painted Rock Dam Lake".



Interested organizations plan for the improvement of the lake for recreational purposes.

Some of the picnic ramadas installed as part of the improvement plan.



Considerable work has been done by the Corps of Engineers toward making this a water-based recreation facility. They have installed toilets, picnic ramadas, and boat launching ramps.

There are several measures dealing with the Painted Rock Lakes and they should be combined into one measure as the total Painted Rock Dam Lakes should be one water-based recreation facility. Negotiations are under way now to have the State Parks Department lease the Painted Rock Dam Lakes area from the Corps of Engineers and then operate it and maintain it as a recreation facility. It will then be eligible for cost sharing under the RC&D program for additional needed improvements.

855--Special Resource Studies

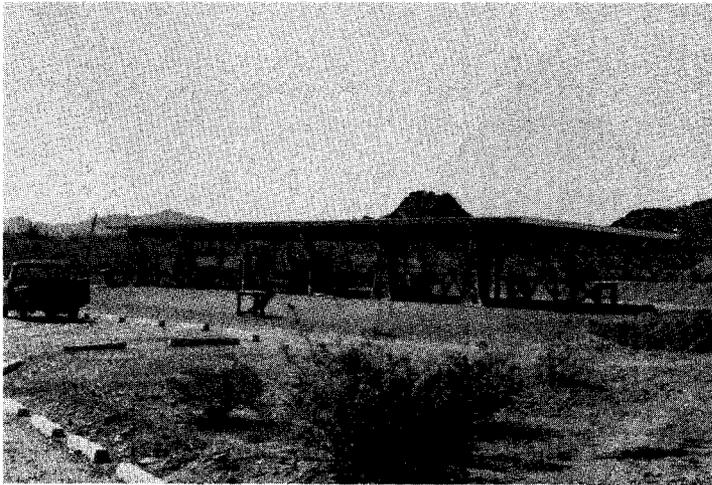
1. Agricultural Impact on the Economy of Urban Areas

The Measure Steering Committee has recognized a need for good information concerning the agricultural impact on urban economics as urban planners tend to discount the importance of agriculture in their planning. The Hohokam RC&D Agriculture Committee and Land Use Committee feel that agriculture is much more important to the urban economics than the present planning organizations in the local cities do.

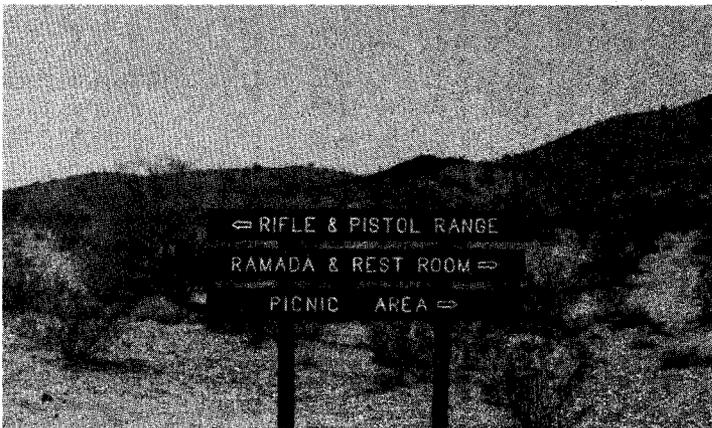
The University of Arizona has been asked by the Hohokam RC&D Area to make a study of the importance of agriculture and negotiations are under way to finance such a study.

849--Public Recreation

1. Buckeye Hills Recreation Area



The Buckeye Hills Recreation Area is located 5 miles south of Buckeye, Arizona, on U.S. Highway 80. It contains about 3,720 acres of desert land. It is part of the Regional Parks System of the Maricopa County Parks Department.



The Hohokam RC&D Area adopted this measure in 1969 and many civic organizations took part in developing the park. It now has many picnic ramadas, toilet facilities, and a shooting range. It is a very nice place for tourists to pull off the highway and see the desert in its natural state.

2. Glendale Parks Design

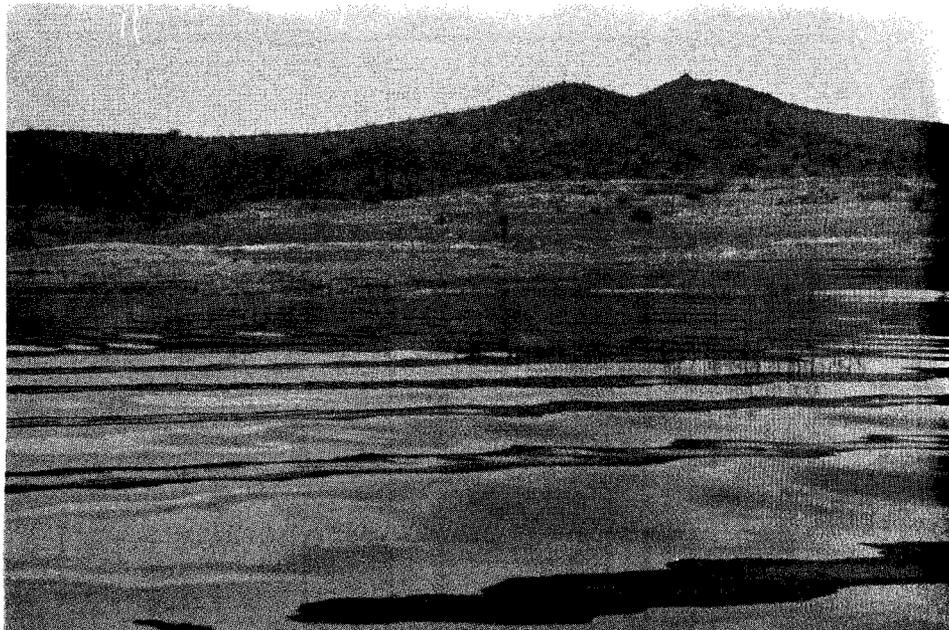
The City of Glendale requested assistance in planning a recreation parks system using several separate parcels of land. The Phoenix SCS Field Office furnished soils and recreational assistance in developing a park system that included plans for a nature study area, as well as conventional recreational facilities.

3. Glendale Dump Removal

The Salt River Project (Irrigation District) and local civilians had used the area in north Glendale for a dump for many years. It was completely covered with old cottonwood tree trunks, glass, and junk of all kinds. This measure called for the cooperation of the Salt River Project and the City of Glendale to clean up the unsightly area. It is now cleaned and will be a city park in the future.

4. Upper Painted Rock Lake

This measure called for closing the gates on the Painted Rock Dam and maintaining a recreation lake, which has been done by the Corps of Engineers.



Upper Painted Rock Lake

The lake was recently drained because when it filled it covered many mesquite trees and other desert brush. Upon decomposition the water became polluted and killed many fish, therefore, draining and starting over was necessary.

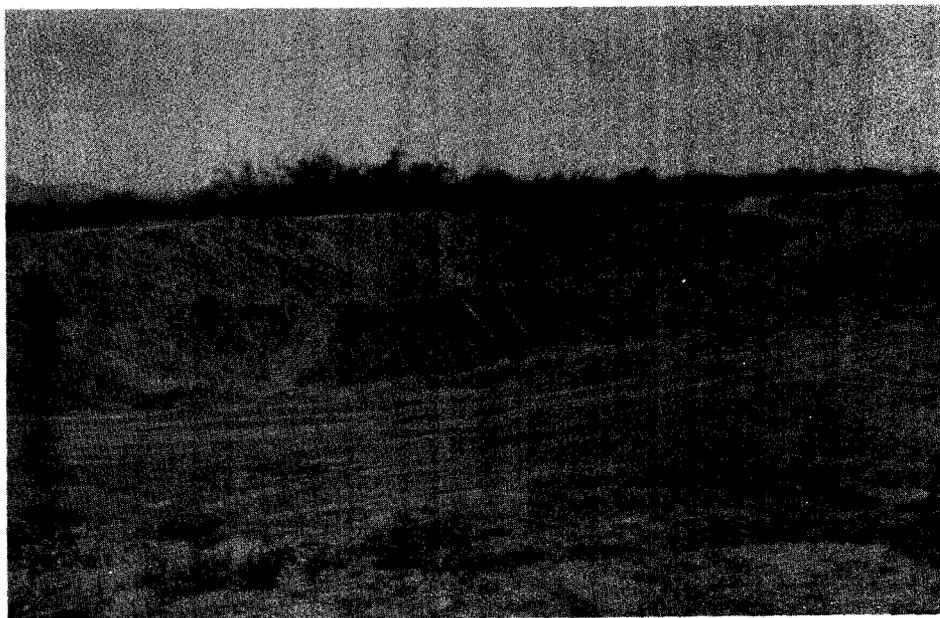
This is located in a southwestern Arizona desert and a water-based recreation facility is extremely valuable to the local people.

852-- Water Developments

1. Gila Bend Flood Prevention Project

Gila Bend is located in southern Arizona in the southeast part of the Hohokam RC&D Area. It has a population of approximately 2,000 people, most of whom work in service-oriented businesses as they are on a main route to the west coast.

The town is divided by U.S. Highway 80 and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. The south side of the tracks is occupied by low income minority groups who live in homes with somewhat less than average amenities.



Dike along the Sand Tank Wash that prevented flood water from entering the wash and backed it up over a large area.

The south side of Gila Bend is bounded on the north by a canal that is several feet above the level of the urban area. It is bounded on the east by a large wash with a dike approximately five feet high along its banks to prevent flood water from leaving the wash and entering the urban area.

The combination of the dike and the canal makes a flood water retention dam which in turn makes the urban area a reservoir. Surface runoff from the desert area to the south collects behind the canal and dike and backs up into the houses.

The prevention of this flooding was originally sought through a P.L. 566 Project, but it failed to have a favorable cost-benefit ratio when protection was designed on a 100-year storm frequency.

A less sophisticated structure consisting of a large pipe through the dike to let the water out was installed by the Town of Gila Bend and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. It was equipped with a "trash rack" on the intake side to prevent clogging by brush and a "flap gate" valve on the exhaust side to prevent water entering the pipe from the wash during times of high flow.

This measure has not been tested as yet, but it is felt that the hazard of flooding is over or greatly reduced.

Gila Bend Flood Prevention Project



Large pipeline installed through the dike allows flood waters to enter the wash.



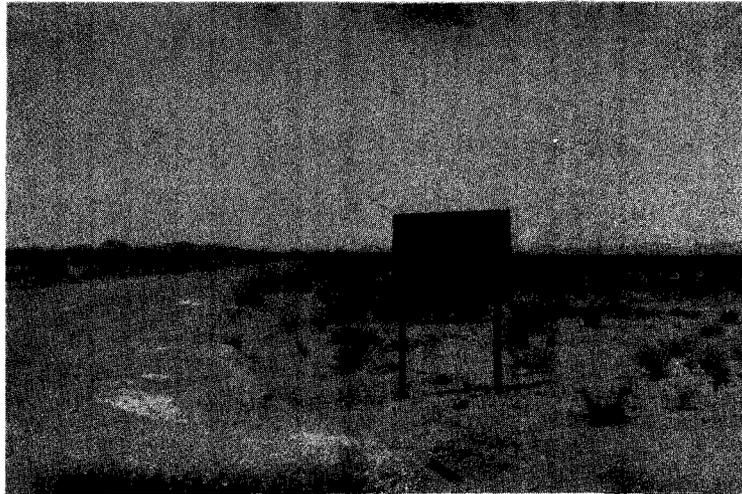
Mayor Will Williams of Gila Bend demonstrates the "Flap Gate" which is installed on the wash side of the pipe to prevent waters from flowing back through the pipe during times of high water.

858--Highways, Roads, Trails and Scenic Highways

1. Hyder Farm Road Paving

The Hyder Farm Road is located in southwestern Maricopa County about 30 miles west of Gila Bend, Arizona. It connects Interstate 10 with the Hyder farming area. It was a narrow, winding, rough desert road that was difficult to traverse with heavily loaded trucks. It was closed during heavy rains as there were no bridges.

The Papago Bend Development Commission, which is composed of the Gila Bend NRCD, the Town of Gila Bend, and other interested organizations, in cooperation with the Hohokam RC&D Area, requested Maricopa County to realign and pave this road.

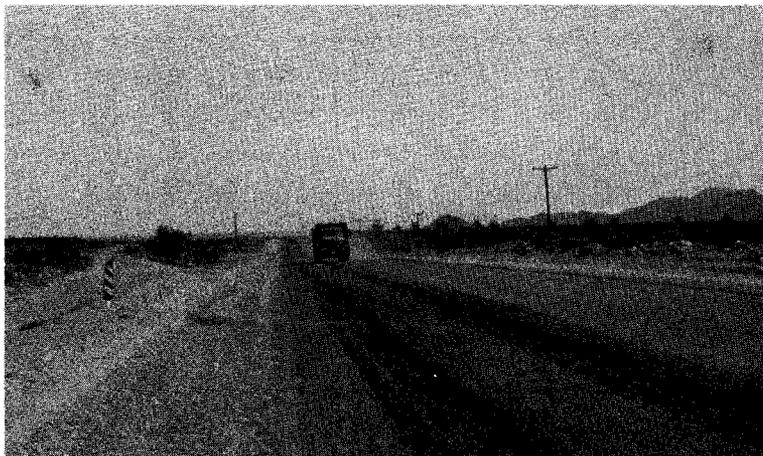


The Hyder Road crossed many washes, with no bridges. When it rained the road was not passable. Crops sometimes never got to market on time.

New alignment of
Hyder Road -

now usable all
year around.

Farm produce
moves smoothly
to markets.



The Hyder Farm Road is approximately 15 miles long and was paved by Maricopa County using "in-house" personnel and equipment. If this job had been constructed by awarding a contract it would probably have cost about \$750,000.

Now that the road has been realigned and paved it is an excellent connection to the freeway and therefore has access to the Phoenix and California markets.

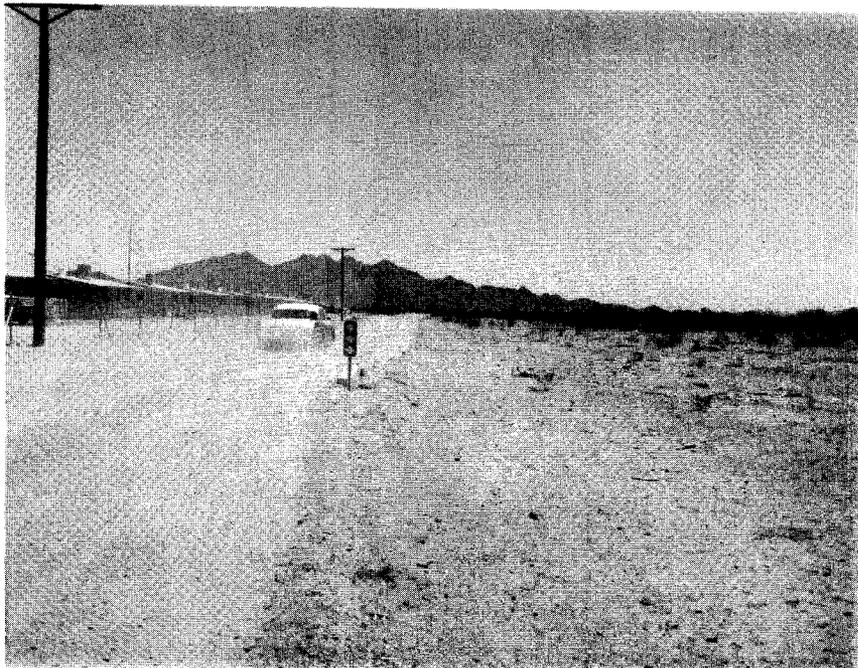
The completion of the Hyder Road has a beneficial effect on the economy of the small rural town of Gila Bend in that produce-hauling trucks stop there for fuel and other supplies. This creates additional employment in Gila Bend.

There are 75 to 100 permanent agricultural workers in this area and during peak harvest times about 300 are employed. The completion of this road allows the farmers to get their produce to market, and this contributes to the success of the farming operations that employ these people.

2. San Lucy Indian Village Road Paving

The San Lucy Indian Village is located in southern Arizona at the north edge of Gila Bend. Gila Bend is often the hottest, driest place in the United States, except maybe Death Valley. A country road runs along the east side of the village and, as the soil was usually hot and very dry, great clouds of dust would rise every time a car or truck went by.

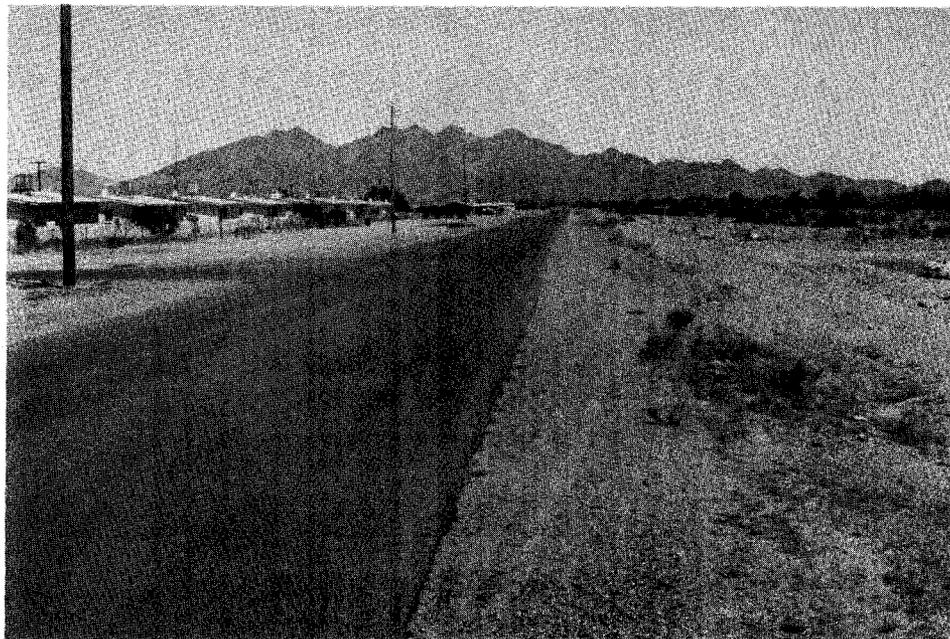
The dust was very irritating to the Indian people, and they asked for assistance in getting the road paved.



Clouds of dust arose with every car or truck passing by.

The Hohokam RC&D requested Maricopa County to pave the road. All the cooperating organizations (Papago Bend Development Commission, Gila Bend NRCD, Town of Gila Bend, and others) also requested that the county pave this road.

Maricopa County responded quickly and paved the offending road. Now the air is clean, and so is the Indian ladies' washing.



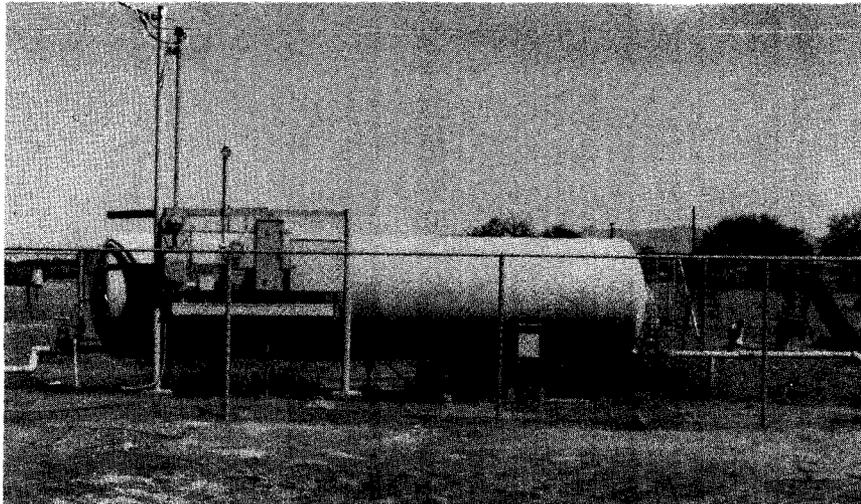
The San Lucy Village road after paving.

870--Public Facilities or Services

1. Allenville Community Development

Allenville is a small settlement south of Buckeye, Arizona, on the salty banks of the Gila River. They had an extremely poor well for water and were badly in need of some recreation for the children.

The public in Phoenix, Buckeye, and in fact all around the state, was aroused when newspapers printed the plight of the Allenville residents. About \$25,000 was raised to match a \$25,000 grant from the FHA and a pressure water system was installed. Now the homes have water for lawns, fire protection and domestic uses. It is very salty water but better than it was.



Pressure water system now available for Allenville residents

We, the sponsors of the Hohokam RC&D Area, hereby approve this supplement to our Program of Action.

The program conducted will be in compliance with all requirements respecting nondiscrimination as contained in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 C.F.R. Sec 15.1-15.13), which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any activity receiving federal financial assistance.

By Kenneth G Fuchs
Title Chairman
Date Sept 14, 1977