

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

COUNTY FLOOD PLANS FOR vs AGAINST

1959-1965

Library Call No. 007.101

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

**Year** - Articles are all sorted by year

**Title of Newspaper Article** – Name of article

**X** – Separator between columns

**Key Words** – Key words in article

0	Ye	Title of Newspaper Article	x Key Word
2	January 29, 1959	River Bed Clearing Step Closer	x Tree-soaked Salt and Gila Rivers, Sen. Barry Goldwater, Army Corps of Engineers, Gila-Salt River Control Project, Clearing Brush and Trees, Granite Reef Dam, Mesa, Gillespie Dam, Buckeye, Potential Flood Damage, Flash Storms
1	December 4, 1959	County Flood Control District Representation Plan Okayed	x Maricopa County Flood Control District, Citizens Flood Control Advisory Board
3	Undated, 00, 1959	Flood Control, Jr. College Proposals Hit by Speaker	x Bond Proposal, Buckhorn-Mesa Boondoggle, Indian Bend
13	January 4, 1962	County Flood Control Project is Outlined for Council Thursday - Protection of Tempe is Issue	x Tempe, Salt River Channel, Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Col. John Lowry, Indian Bend Wash Flood Control Channel
4	September 5, 1962	Council Ignores Flood Protest	x Indian Cove Subdivision, Indian Bend Wash, Colonel John Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Indian Bend Wasteway
5	November 27, 1962	Flood Plan Discussion is Lengthy - Meeting Continues Nearly Six Hours	x Proposed County Flood Control Plan, Tempe, Civil Defense Alarm, Hayden Butte
6	November 28, 1962	Flood Control Board to Make Decision on 20-Year Plan for County on Dec. 12	x Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, Dams, Levees, Channels, Protect Entire City from Flooding
7	November 28, 1962	20-Year Flood Control Program Under Study	x County Flood Control Advisory Board, Dams, Levees, Channels, 20th Street, Cave Creek, Arizona Canal, Skunk Creek, 36th Street, Bell Road, Union Hills, Earth-filled Dam, New River, Black Canyon Highway, Indian Bend Road, Scottsdale Road, Salt River, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Junction, 40th Street, Phoenix, Tempe Butte, Tempe
8	November 28, 1962	Flood Curb Program Okay Due	x Series of Channels and Dams Designed to Protect almost Entire City, 20th Street, Cave Creek, Arizona Canal, Skunk Creek, 36th Street, Bell Road, Union Hills, Earth-filled Dam, New River, Black Canyon Highway, Indian Bend Road, Scottsdale Road, Salt River, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Junction, 40th Street, Phoenix, Tempe Butte, Tempe, Wickenburg, Gila Bend, Cave Creek, Glendale, Peoria, Maryvale, Guadalupe
10	November 29, 1962	County Flood Plan Cost \$102 Million	x Series of Channels and Dams North of Phoenix, 20th Street, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, 36th Street, Bell Road, Union Hills, Arizona Canal, Earth-filled Dam, New River, Adobe, Black Canyon Highway
15	December 13, 1962	Restrictions on Building in Dry Stream Beds Urged - Control Projects Studied	x Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, Ordinance, Prohibiting Construction of River Beds, Creek Channels, Washes and Other Floodways, Channelization of Gila and Salt River, Topographic
16	December 16, 1962	Costly Flood Project Threatens Wildlife	x Arizona Game and Fish, Salt and Gila Rivers Flood Control Project, Phoenix, Gillespie Dam, Buckeye Irrigation Company, Gila Bend, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1957, Granite Reef, Salt and Verde, McDowell Dam, Phoenix, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Maxwell Dam, Camelback Dam, Buttes Dam, Roosevelt, Central Arizona Project, Horseshoe Dam, Painted Rock Dam
11	December 17, 1962	Ground Water Levels Show Further Decline in Area	x Arizona, Mesa, Chandler, Tempe, Annual Report on Ground Water in Arizona, U.S. Geological Survey, Arizona State Land Department, U.S. Department of Interior, Analysis of Hydrologic Data, Decline, Salt River Valley, Santa Cruz Basin, Safford and Duncan Basins, Downward Trends, Since Early 1940's, Spring of 1957, Spring of 1952, 1961
9	Undated, 00, 1962	Homeowners Face Major Burden in Valley Flood Control Project	x Flood Control Dams, Levees, Channels
12	January 5, 1963	Making State's Water Pay Off	x Arizona's Water Resources, University of New Mexico, Maricopa County, Gila River Channel, Rio Grande Valley, Salt River, Gila River, Gillespie Dam, Army Corps of Engineers, Clearing Growth, Salt Cedars
14	January 9, 1963	County Flood Curb Proposal Studied	x Adopt Flood Plain Zoning Ordinance
17	June 16, 1963	Flood Control Study Asked	x Maxwell Dam, Salt and Verde Rivers, Central Arizona Project

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18	July 14, 1963	County Takes First Steps in Comprehensive Planning	x Ground Water, Drainage, Flooding Problems, Preserving Streams for Storm Drainage, Restricting Development in Flood Problems Areas
30	August 6, 1963	Flood Photo - Youngsters...	x Hatcher Road Between 16th and 19th Avenues
19	August 19, 1963	30 Flooded-out Families Ask Assistance From Red Cross	x Phoenix, Glendale, Depths up to Five Feet, Curtail Mosquito Breeding
22	August 20, 1963	Flood Plan Under Study	x Storm Sewer, Central Arizona Project, Drains, Grand Canal, Agua Fria River, Maxwell Dam, Confluence of Verde and Salt Rivers, 71st Avenue, Campbell, 57th Avenue, Indian School Road
25	August 20, 1963	City Engineer Fears New Flood That Could Dwarf Friday's Ruin - Control Projects 'Only Answer'	x Phoenix City Engineer, County Water Drainage Problems, Salt River, Maxwell Dam at Confluence of Verde and Salt Rivers, Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board, Central Arizona Project, Keep Rain Water Running West, Agua Fria River, Skunk Creek, New River, Diversion Canal at 12th Street and Arizona Canal, Grand Canal, Drainpipe Systems, 24th Street, Indian School Road, Seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, Camelback, 19th Avenue, 27th Avenue, 35th Avenue
26	August 22, 1963	New Rains Boost Runoff in Arizona - Beeline Bridge is Out	x Salt River Project, Beeline Highway, Salt and Verde Rivers, Rye Area, Rye Creek, Ox Bow Hill, Bridge Wash Out, Phoenix and Payson, Tonto River, Flood Waters, Runoff, Roosevelt Lake, Bartlett and Horseshoe Dams, Granite Reef Dam
27	August 23, 1963	Fast Flood-Control Action Urged	x Maricopa County Flood Control District, Flood Water Seriously Damaged Maryvale and Sunnyslope, Irrigation System, Storm Drainage System, 16th Street Storm Drain, 1957 Bond Issue, Grand Canal, Salt River, 19th Avenue, Seventh Avenue, 24th Street, Seventh Street, 1961, Additional Drains, Phoenix, Desert Tank Overflows, Run-Off
29	August 23, 1963	Chamber Takes Stand on Flood Problem	x Flood Damage, Apache Trail,
28	August 24, 1963	SRP Reservoirs Gain 12 Billion Gallons of Water	x Salt River Project, Verde, Tonto and Salt Rivers
20	August 00, 1963	Dramatic Moment Recorded on Film	x Raging Floodwaters, Beeline Highway, Rye Creek Bridge
23	August 00, 1963	Rain Damage is Estimated at \$10,000	x Mesa, Highway 60-70-80-89 Eastern Auxiliary Canal Damage, Washed Out Ditches
21	September 2, 1963	Fool's Paradise?	x Phoenix's Flood, Cave Creek, Salt River Project Canals, Leveled Land, Filled in Natural Waterways, No Drainage Systems Left, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Col. John C. Lowry, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Indian Bend Diversion Channel, Scottsdale, Cave Creek, Agua Fria River, Skunk Creek, New River, Dreamy Draw, Peoria, Glendale, 1891, Arizona Canals, Deluge, 1905, Salt River, Railroad Bridge, Tempe
33	September 9, 1963	Politics and People - Flood Problems Arouse Comment	x Server Floods, Prescott, Phoenix, 'Act of God Flood Losses', Building Contractors Responsibility, Improper Channeling of Runoff Water, Runoff Channels Leveled by Builders
35	September 9, 1963	Watershed, Flood Control Funds Okd	x Eastern Maricopa County, Northeastern Pinal County, John C. Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Apache Junction-Gilbert Project, Williams-Chandler Project, Weeks Wash Dam
31	September 00, 1963	Flood Control, Other Items Studied by House Group	x HB 220 Concerning Flood Control, Tempe, Salt River
32	September 00, 1963	Flood Control Study Set	x Flood Control Project, Delay
38	October 23, 1963	Board Oks Flood Plan for County	x Tentative Adoption of County Flood Control Program Estimated \$115 Million
37	October 29, 1963	Board Oks Flood Funds	x Tentatively Adopted \$115 Million Comprehensive Flood Control Program, Central Arizona Project, August Rains, Glendale, Maryvale, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Johannessen and Girand, Aerial Photos and Topographic Maps, Agua Fria River Area, Col. John Lowry, Topographic Study of Sols Wash, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, Upper Indian Bend, New River Area

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39	November 17, 1963	\$115 Million Flood Control Proposal Up for Hearing	x Maricopa County, Building Dams, Dikes, and Levees, Dredging Channels, Clearing Rivers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, John C. Lowry, Donate Right of Way in Exchange for Flood Control Benefits, 12 Bad Floods Since 1890, Most Serious Damages 1891, 1921 and 1943, Projects Classified as Group I, Group II, Group III, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Tempe, Parallel Diversion Channel, Arizona Canal, Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria, Buckeye-Mesa, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Cave Creek
40	November 17, 1963	Flood Control Projects and Estimated Costs	x Gila - Salt River Channel Clearance, 107th Ave. to Gillespie Dam, Arlington, Goodyear, Lower Indian Bend Channel, Scottsdale Road, Agua Fria, New River, Skunk Creek Channel, Litchfield, Luke Field, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Dreamy Draw Dam, Earthfill Dam, North Phoenix Mountain Channel, Dreamy Draw Wash, Sunnyslope, 20th Street to Cave Creek, New River Dam, Adobe Dam, Deer Valley Area, West Phoenix Floodways, Maryvale-Glendale Drain, Grand Canal, 67th Avenue, Agua Fria River, 51st Avenue, Olive Avenue, Cave Creek Dam, Union Hills Diversion, 36th Street, Bell Road, Union Hills Drive, Skunk Creek, Casandro Wash Dam, U.S. 60-70, Wickenburg, Sunset and Sunnycove Dams, Debris Basin and Diversion Box, Bender and Sand Tank Washes, Gila Bend, U.S. 80, Luke Auxiliary Field, Apache Junction - Gilbert Structure, U.S. 60-70-80-89, Williams Field, Higley, Gila River, Williams - Chandler Structures, Buckeye Structures, Palo Verde, 47th Avenue, Thomas Road, 38th Street to 48th Street, Cross Cut Canal, Sols Wash, U.S. 89, Flying E Wash, Country Club, Powder House Wash Dam, Cave Creek Town Dike, Earth Dike, Maxwell Dam, Verde and Salt Rivers, Salt River Channelization, 107th Avenue to Country Club Drive, Granite Reef Dam, Queen Creek Floodway, Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, Pima Reservation, Queen Creek
34	November 19, 1963	Before Board of Supervisors - Indian Bend Project Hearing Set Tomorrow	x Scottsdale, Indian Bend Wash, Indian Bend Channel, Arizona Canal, Indian Bend to Salt River, Scottsdale Road, Col. John Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, 38 Acres for City Park, Maxwell Dam, Salt River Channelization, Verde and Salt Rivers, 107th Avenue, Country Club Drive, Mesa, Granite Reef Dam
44	November 20, 1963	Contract Let to Prevent Flooding	x Eliminate Hatcher Lake, Northwest Phoenix, 19th Avenue and Hatcher Road, Water Main Extensions, Glendale to Dunlap
43	November 21, 1963	County Supervisors Okay \$115 Million Flood Control - Bond Vote to be Set by Board	x Maricopa County, John C. Lowry, Tempe, Fear Not Sufficiently Protected, Salt River
36	November 23, 1963	Tempe Seeks Protection - Flood Control Plan Questions, Protest	x Tempe, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, So-called Comprehensive Plan, Drains, Maryvale, Glendale, Salt River, Agua Fria River Channel Improvements, Deer Valley Projects
24	November 29, 1963	Flood-Control Plan Delayed for Study	x Maricopa County
42	November 30, 1963	Legal Advertising - Resolution Board of Directors of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County	x Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Tentatively Adopted a Comprehensive Program
41	December 5, 1963	Data in Flood Control Report in Challenged as Inaccurate	x Flood Control Program
45	December 5, 1963	Free Land Sought for Floodway	x Free-right-of-way on State-owned Land, Proposed Flood Control Program, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Dams, Dikes Diversion Channels
46	January 1, 1964	Flood Control Top Hope	x \$115 Million Flood Control Program
79	January 11, 1964	Hearing Set on Flood Projects	x U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Glendale, Maryvale, Peoria, South Phoenix, Phase 2, Col. John C. Lowry, County Flood Control District, Salt River Channel, Maxwell Dam
47	January 20, 1964	\$4.5 Million for Control of Floods	x Army Corps of Engineers, Alamo Reservoir, Gila River and Tributaries Down Stream, Painted Rock Reservoir, New River, Phoenix, Tucson Diversion Channel, Whitlow Ranch Reservoir
48	March 3, 1964	County Authorizes Ground-Water Test	x Ground-Water Survey in Maricopa County

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55	May 5, 1964	Near Buckeye - Okay Given \$3 Million Water Plan	x Washington, Budget Bureau, \$3 Million Water Project, Near Buckeye, Watershed Protection, Flood Prevention, Irrigation, Recreation, Two Flood Retarding Structures, Three Miles of Diversion, Four Miles Floodway, Flood Wildlife Water Facilities, Gila River
49	May 14, 1964	Coordinating Water Unit is Proposed	x Prescott, League of Arizona Cities and Towns, Water Problems
51	June 29, 1964	Flood Plan Slows Runway	x Phoenix, Sky Harbor, Flood Control Projects, Dispute with Tempe, Low Flow Channel
61	July 1, 1964	SCS Begins Flood Surveys in 2 Areas	x Soil Conservation Service, Flood Control Surveys, Apache Junction-Gilbert, Williams-Chandler, Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canals, Flood Dikes and Channels, Flood Prevention Structures, Queen Creek, Highway 87, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Pinal County, East Maricopa Soil Conservation District
59	July? 00, 1964	Flood Levy Spoken For	x Maricopa County Flood Control District, John C. Lowry, Flood Control Dams, Wickenburg
85	July? 00, 1964	City Serves - Phoenix Water Plentiful Despite Desert and Heat	x Phoenix, Salt River Project, Canals, Groundwater, Shallow Wells, Verde and Salt Rivers
65	September 2, 1964	Riggs Reveals Start of Flood Control Surveys	x Eastern Maricopa County, Soil Conservation Service, Design Surveys, Flood Control Protective Structures, Powerline, Vineyard, Rittenhouse, Pinal County, Apache Boulevard, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Right-of-way, State Land Department
53	September 3, 1964	Initiate Survey Work for Flood Projects	x U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Survey, Construction, Flood Control Protection, Eastern Maricopa County, Powerline, Vineyard, Rittenhouse Flood Control Structures, Pinal County, Apache Trail, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Purchase, Furnish, Right-of-way, State Land Department, Permanent Easement, Without Cost to County
50	September 19, 1964	\$15 Million Bond Election for Storm Drainage Urged - Increased Flooding Predicted	x Phoenix City Council, Storm Drain Project, Maricopa County Flood Control District, President Johnson, Maryvale, Sunnyslope, Build up of Paved Parking Lots, Building Complexes, Additional Street Paving Increases Drainage Problems, Salt River, Additional Main Drains, Lateral Drains
54	September 19, 1964	More About Bond	x Phoenix, Vast Areas No Storm Sewer System
57	September 21, 1964	U.S. Offers Flood Loss Loans Here	x Phoenix, Storm Damage, Van Buren, 28th Street and 48th Street
56	September 24, 1964	Drainage Plan Study May be Authorized	x Tempe, John Carollo Engineering, Problem Areas, Drainage Works, Overall Drainage, Flood Drainage Program
58	September 00, 1964	Governor Views State Flood Areas	x Gov. Fannin, Serious Widespread Damage, Pinal, Santa Cruz, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Agriculture Department, Flooding Problems, Winslow, Pinal County, Mud, Tucson, Broke Out of it's Banks in 5 Places, Green Valley
62	October 1, 1964	Supervisors Ponder Floodway Ruling	x Regulation, Primary Floodways, Prevent Encroachment, Obstructions, Flood Control District Citizens Advisory Board, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Enforce Flood Channel Limits, Rivers, Streams, Intermittently Flowing Washes, Drains, Mining Sand and Gravel, Construction of Bridges, Roads, Streets, Levees, Channels, Powerlines, Pipelines, Railroads, Cultivation, Recreation, Salt, Gila, New and Agua Fria River Channels, Indian Bend Wash, Cave Creek
52	October 5, 1964	Flood Control Begins at Home	x U.S. Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County, Regulations, Enforced, Primary Floodways, River Beds, Large Washes, Plugged Up, Secondary Washes, Dammed Up, Torrents of Water, Granddaddy Rain
80	November 11, 1964	Flood Control Hearing Slated	x Glendale, Maryvale, Peoria, South Phoenix, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, County Flood Control District, Salt River Channel, Maxwell Dam
63	December 16, 1964	Flood Control Plans Hit Snag	x Glendale-Maryvale, South Phoenix, Salt River, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Drainage Canal, New River, Conflict, Natural Drainage, Gila and Salt River Indian Reservation, Arizona Game Protective Association, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Orme (Maxwell) Dam, Verde, 91st Avenue, Levees, Channels, South Mountain, Gravel Pits as Detention Basins, Gila River, Dove Nesting, Clearing, Gillespie Dam, John C. Lowry
77	January 4, 1965	Herrick Hopeful about '65	x Flood Control Bond Issues,

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64	January 8, 1965	Hospital, Flood Control Vote Major County Aims	x Maricopa County, Countywide Flood Control Bond Issue
73	January 15, 1965	Engineer Named as Flood Control Advisor for City	x County Flood Control Board of Advisors, Tempe
66	January 20, 1965	Huge County Flood Plan Nears Congress - U.S. Bureau of Budget First Step	x Maricopa County, U.S. Bureau of Budget, John Lowry, Arizona Canal, 12th Street to 83rd Avenue, Dreamy Draw, Moon Valley Area, Bell Road, Cave Creek Area, Skunk Creek, 75th Avenue, Salt River Project, Rights-of-way, Northern Avenue, 16th Street, Collect Waters, Escape Control, Old Cave Creek Dam, Former Townsite of Adobe, New River Dam, Lake Pleasant, Union Hills Drive, 40th Street, Gila River
67	January 22, 1965	Efforts Slated to Expedite Program of Flood Control	x Phase "B", Washington , D.C., John C. Lowry, Flood Control Measures, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria River, Arizona Canal, U.S. Army Engineers, Channel Improvements, Dam, Dike, Construction, Dreamy Draw
70	January 22, 1965	Phoenicians Push Flood Control	x Washington, Col. John C. Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Phase B, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Phoenix, Bureau of Budget
72	January 26, 1965	Officials Set Flood Talks	x Flood Control Engineer, Confer with Arizona Senators, Flood Control Plans
71	January 28, 1965	Flood Control Pressed	x Bureau of Budget, Maricopa County, U.S. Army, Phase B, Phoenix-Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria River, Arizona Canal
78	January 28, 1965	County Asks Study of Flood Control Plan	x Maricopa County, \$105 Million Flood Control Project, John Lowry, U.S. Bureau of Budget
74	January 29, 1965	Army to Push City Flood Plan	x Col. John C. Lowry, Phase B, County Wide Flood Plan, Four Dams and Reservoirs, Two Diversion Channels, Clearing, Channelizing Three Streambeds, Agua Fria, New River, Skunk Creek, Dreamy Draw, Deadman Wash, Dave Buttes, Adobe Damsite on Skunk Creek, Budget, Maxwell Dam for Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Salt River
75	January 29, 1965	Army to Push City Flood Control	x Budget Bureau, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Pentagon, Phase B
76	January 29, 1965	Flood-Curb Plan Given Army Okay	x Phase B, Maricopa County Flood Control Project, Bureau of Budget, Phoenix, Army Engineers, Col. John Lowry, Dangerous Flooding, Four Dams, Two Reservoirs, Two Diversion Channels, Clearing, Channelizing, Three Stream Beds, Agua Fria, New River, Skunk Creek, North and Northwest Phoenix
68	January 00, 1965	\$65 Million Flood Plan For Phoenix Area Okd	x Phoenix-Maricopa County Flood Control Plan, Phase "A", Channel Improvements on Indian Bend Wash, Phase "B", Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek, New River, Union Hills, Arizona Canal Diversional Cannels, Improvement Channels, Multipurpose Dam, Santa Rosa Wash, Little Colorado River, Winslow, Tucson
81	March 3, 1965	Develop Plans for Prevention of Damaging Floods in County	x Soil Conservation Service, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Engineering Surveys, Geological Investigations, Apache Junction-Gilbert, Williams-Chandler, Rittenhouse Dam, Vineyard Road Dam, Powerline Dam, East Maricopa, Queen Creek, Watershed and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566),
82	March 00, 1965	Session Scheduled on Flood Control	x Washington, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Little Colorado River, Arizona Projects, Army Board of Engineers, Budget Bureau
83	March 00, 1965	U.S. Board Approves Flood Control Project - Plan Aimed at Phoenix Protection	x U.S. Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, Phoenix-New River Flood Control Project, Maricopa County, Phase B, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Dreamy Draw, North and Northwest Phoenix, Diversion Channel in Deer Valley, Union Hills Road, Arizona Canal, Channel Improvements, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Detention Basins, Fish and Wildlife and Recreation Facilities, Sen. Carl Hayden, Governor Fannin, Salt River, Tempe, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Maryvale, Sunnyslope
84	May 6, 1965	Cost Cited in Canal Proposal	x Old Cross Cut Canal, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Unsightly and Dangerous, Conduit Pipeline, Col. John Lowry, Arizona Canal, 48th Street to Palm Lane, 46th Street to Grand Canal, Salt River Project, salt River Water Users Association, Irrigation System, Drainage System, Salt River, New Cross Cut, Papago Park

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69	May 23, 1965	Making City's Master Plan is Undertaking Without End - Constant Changes Beset Job	x Phoenix Metropolitan Area, Maricopa County, Valley Area Transportation Study (VATS), Sky Harbor Airport, Water and Sewer Lines, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Combat Potential Flood Hazards, Metropolitan Sewage Disposal, Phoenix, Tempe, Glendale, Scottsdale, Mesa
86	June 15, 1965	Flood Control Project Recommended for Area - Engineers See 3-1 Benefits	x Army Corps of Engineers, Phoenix, Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek, New River, Union Hills Diversion Channel, Union Hills Road, Arizona Canal Channel, 16th Street, Northern, Skunk Creek Channel, Greenway Road, Cave Creek Dam, Lake Pleasant Reservoir, Constructed in 1925, Maricopa County Water Conservation District No. 1, Agua Fria, Grand Canal, Heavy Local Thunderstorms, Server Damage
87	June 19, 1965	Lesson From Denver	x Flood Control, Greater Phoenix Area, Denver Flood, South Platte River, Maricopa County Flood Control, Salt River, Indian Bend, Scottsdale, Sunnyslope, Glendale, Mesa Tempe, U.S. Army Flood Control Program
93	June 19, 1965	Flood Control Planned (Photo)	x Touring Flood Control Project Areas, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Col. John C. Lowry
88	June 25, 1965	Speedup Urged on Flood Plan	x Denver Flood, Sen. Carl Hayden, Army Corps of Engineers, Col. John C. Lowry, County Flood Control Advisory Board, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Phoenix,
89	July 13, 1965	Senate Unit Okays 3 Arizona Flood Projects	x Maricopa County, Sen. Paul Fannin, Phoenix, Four Dams, Retention Basins, Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek and New River, Union Hills and Arizona Canal Diversion Channels, Agua Fria River, Indian Bend Wash Project, Scottsdale,, Phase A, Winslow, Phase B, Phase C, Phoenix
92	August 1, 1965	Supervisors to Set Date for Flood Plan Bond Vote	x John Lowry, Flood Control Advisory Board, Comprehensive Flood Control Program, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Tempe, Phoenix
90	August 6, 1965	Early Election Predicted - Flood Program Given 'Friendly Reception'	x Maricopa County, Phase B, Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek and New River, Phoenix, Rep. John Rhodes, Corps of Engineers, Four Dams, Detention Basins, Agua Fria River, Union Hills, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Col. John Lowry, Phase A, Indian Bend Flood Control Project, Scottsdale
91	August 6, 1965	Water Basin Hearing Said 'Real Start'	x Washington, Lower Colorado River Basin, Central Arizona Project
94	August 20, 1965	Flood Control Action Due	x Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Tempe, Phoenix
95	August 23, 1965	Flood Control Bond Vote Called Feb. 8	x John C. Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Phase "A", Lower Indian Bend Wash, Arizona Canal, Salt River, Scottsdale Road, Tempe, Scottsdale, Phase "B", Channel Improvements, Retention Dams, Northwest Phoenix
96	September 2, 1965	Seek Bonds for Flood Control	x Maricopa County, Indian Bend Wash Channel, Phoenix Metropolitan Area, County-wide Flood Control District Formed Aug. 3, 1959, Comprehensive Plan Approved Nov. 20, 1963, Buckeye, Arlington, Goodyear, Gillespie Dam, Palo Verde, Scottsdale, Tempe, Glendale, Bender and Sand Tank Washes
97	September 2, 1965	Committee Oks County Flood Plans	x Arizona Flood Control Projects, Maricopa County, Northwest Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe
98	September 2, 1965	County Flood Control Plan Based on Historic Deluge of '91	x Lost Dutchman Mine, Feb. 24, 1891, Historic Flood, Salt River, Phoenix, Jacob Walz, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Hundred-year Flood, Glendale, Tempe, 1963, 1964, Scottsdale, Five-year Flood, Mesa, Country Club Drive, Roosevelt Dam, Tempe Bridge, 1923, District Created in 1959, Urban Development, Buildings, Homes, Pavements, Natural Drainage, Runoff, Flood Hazards, Disposing of Runoff Storm Water, Comprehensive Study, Natural Watercourses, Water Sheds, Rainfall Data, Identification of 28 Specific Areas, Indian Bend Area, Indian Bend Channel, Col. John Lowry, Granite Reef Dam, Maxwell Dam, Channelization of Salt River, 107th Avenue, Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge
102	September 28, 1965	Flood Talks Held - Army Engineers Hear Tempe Story	x Tempe, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Col. John Dillard, Army Engineers, Salt River, Col. John Lowry, Orme Dam, Maxwell Dam, Indian Bend Floodway

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100	November 30, 1965	Meet Seeks 'to Revive' Flood Plan	x Lagging Interest, Intense Education, Importance of Flood Control Program, Northwest Phoenix, Scottsdale-Tempe
103	December 14, 1965	2 Flood Control Surveys Approved	x Topographic Surveys, Conversion of Old Cross Cut Canal, Tempe, John C. Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Divert Mountain Floodwaters into Salt River, Levees
104	December 15, 1965	Jack Karie Gets Flood Control Job	x Jack Karie Named to Newly Created Position as Administrative Assistant, Promote Flood Control Bond Issue, John C. Lowry
105	December 16, 1965	East Maricopa Community Leaders Hear Plea to Back \$22 Million Flood Control Bond Issue February 8	x Maricopa County Flood Control Projects, Tempe, Mesa, Chandler, Col. John C. Lowry, Various Phases, Comprehensive Project, Apache Junction, Gilbert, Reduce Threat of Flood Damage, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Buckhorn-Mesa, Williams Air Force Base, Indian Bend Wash Channelization,
101	December 17, 1965	Communities Hear Flood Control Plan	x East Maricopa County, Col. John C. Lowry, Mesa, Tempe, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Junction, Buckhorn-Mesa, Sonoqui Wash Watershed, Gila River, Indian Bend Wash, Salt River, Orme Dam, Salt and Verde Rivers, Levee System in Tempe, U.S. Soil Conservation Service
108	December 25, 1965	Flood Realities	x Central Arizona, 1891, Phoenix, Salt River, Chocked with Salt-cedars, Sand-and gravel Yards, Industrial parks, Natural Drainage Channels Leveled, Storm Drains Overloaded, Irrigation Canals Torn, Major Desert Storm, Corps of Army Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District
109	December 28, 1965	Clarifying Asked on Flood Channel	x Arizona Game and Fish Department, Clarification of Channel Clearing, Gila River, 91st Avenue, Gillespie
107	December 31, 1965	Corps Funds Fight Floods	x U.S. Department of Labor, Neighborhood Youth Corps Funds Help Repair Flood Damage, Arizona Roads, Governor Goddard, Replacing Washed Out Bridges and Approaches
106	December 00, 1965	Engineers Okay Big Flood Project	x North Phoenix, Flash Floods, U.S. Army Engineers, Senate Public Works Committee, Phase B, Four Dams and Detention Basins, Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek, New River, Channel Improvements, Agua Fria River, Union Hills Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Deadman Wash, Cave Buttes, Adobe Damsite, Phase A, Lower Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Phase C, West and South Phoenix Flood Control, Arizona Canal, 12th Street, 83rd Avenue, Moon Valley, Bell Road, 75th Avenue, 40th Street
99	No Month 00, 1965	Year-End Bond Vote Likely on Flood Plan - \$20 Million is Needed by County	x Col. John C. Lowry, Comprehensive Flood Control Plan, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, Phoenix, Sunnyslope, West Phoenix, North Phoenix, Arizona Canal, 12th Street, 83rd Avenue, Dreamy Draw, Moon Valley, Bell Road, Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, 75th Avenue, Northern Avenue, 16th Street, Cave Creek Dam, Townsite of Adobe, New River Dam, Adobe Dam, Union Hills Drive, 40th Street, Skunk Creek,
60	February 17, 1968	Flood Control of Major Concern in East Maricopa SCD	x East Maricopa, Soil Conservation District, Yaqui Village, Guadalupe, Gila River Indian Reservation, Queen Creek, City of Chandler, Chandler-area Flood Plain, Tempe, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Powerline Dam, Apache Junction, Pinal County, Superstition Mountains, Weeks Wash-Siphon Draw Area, Apache Junction-Gilbert Watershed, RWCD Floodway, Powerline and Rittenhouse Dams, Field Ditches Concreted, Irrigation Pipelines, Acres Leveled

# County Flood Control District Representation Plan Okayed

Each of this county's 14 municipalities will have a direct voice in the affairs of the newly organized Maricopa County Flood Control District.

This was assured yesterday when Jess Watt, Peoria rancher and chairman of the Citizens Flood Control Advisory Board, proposed to county supervisors that a consulting group, representing each municipality, be established.

State law setting up the board limits it to seven members, two of whom must be the city engineer of the largest city in the district and the other the engineer of the largest irrigation district. Watt was nominated by the Maricopa County Farm Bureau. Tom M. Sullivan, county manager, on behalf of Supervisors James

G. Hart and Ruth O'Neil, assured Watt that the board will adopt a resolution creating the consulting committee when formally requested to do so by the advisory board.

"Since the organization of the Citizens Flood Control Advisory Board, which took place on Nov. 25, it has come to my attention as chairman that because of the limit imposed by law on the membership of the board, a considerable number of communities are not represented," Watt said in a letter to the supervisors.

"My thought, briefly, would be as follows: That each incorporated community not now represented on the advisory board appoint a person through their respective city councils to represent their community at all meetings of the advisory board."

"If you are in accord with this suggestion, I will present it to the advisory board at our next regular meeting. At that time I presume we will submit a recommendation to the supervisors for formal action."

Replying, Sullivan said:

"The board has authorized me to inform you that they are wholeheartedly in accord with your suggestion."

"I am authorized to state that the board will formally adopt a resolution along these lines when submitted by the flood control advisory board."

#2 1959 The Phoenix

## River Bed Clearing Step Closer

Special to The Gazette

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Abatement of the flood danger in the tree-choked Salt and Gila rivers in Central Arizona was a step closer to realization today, Sen. Barry Goldwater reported.

HE SAID THAT the board of engineers of the rivers and harbors division within the Army Corps of Engineers has approved the Gila-Salt River Control Project involving an expenditure of \$3.3 million for river channel improvement.

This would finance clearing brush and trees from the main channel between Granite Reef Dam on the Salt River east of Mesa to Gillespie Dam on the Gila River west of Buckeye. This is the area of greatest potential flood damage after flash storms.

THE NEXT STEP in the long process of winning approval for the project must be the endorsement of the chief engineer of the Army Corps of Engineers, Goldwater said. After that the proposal must be cleared by the Bureau of the Budget before going to the congress for final approval.

Jan 29-1959

## Flood Control, Jr. College Proposals Hit by Speaker

Attacks on the county's proposed flood control district bond election and the upcoming county junior college district bond election, were levied last night by David C. Cox, president of the Arizona Homeowners Association, at an association meeting at the West Junior High School.

At one point Cox questioned the legality of the flood con-

trol district itself, inquiring as to "just where and when the taxpayers voted for approval of the district."

Specifically mentioned were two portions of the flood control district's proposal. Cox called the flood control project in the area to the east of here the "Buckhorn-Mesa Boondoggle" noting that the cost would average out at about \$430 per acre for the land involved. He also noted that all the land which the project is supposed to benefit is north of the highway.

Cox also rapped the Indian Bend portion of the project, calculating its cost at \$2900 per acre, with some of the land on the tax rolls at \$6 per acre.

In regard to the junior college bond proposal, he took issue with the view of the board president, in regard to federal funds that might be upcoming. The president had stated earlier that he did not think that the district should keep looking out for federal money.

#4  
SCOTTSDALE PROGRESS  
SEPT 5, 1962

## Council Ignores Flood Protest

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The controversial Indian Cove subdivision, located in Indian Bend Wash at Rogers Lane and Indian School Road, got tentative approval from city council last night.

But city engineer Ken McDonald cautioned that all of the homesites must be above the 40,000 cubic feet per second mark, an elevation point at which that volume of water would not rise above.

The move was made in spite of the written protest of Colonel John Lowry, head of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, who opposes any construction in the channel until the Indian Bend Wasteway is constructed.

The channel would divert and control floodwaters and would eliminate the possibility of flooding, according to Lowry.

# Flood Plan Discussion Is Lengthy

#5

## Meeting Continues Nearly Six Hours

Noise and flood control items occupied key spots and consumed much of the time at Monday's meeting of the city council. The session which got underway shortly after the scheduled 7:30 p.m. starting time continued for nearly six hours.

The noise items included proposed air lane patterns of Phoenix Sky Harbor and an application for a building permit to expand facilities of Superlite Builders Supply Co. on Eighth street near McClintock drive.

Citizens and "experts" had their say in the air patterns with Harold Bean, Federal Aviation Authority official, and a representative of the Federal Housing Administration, heading the latter. In question was Phoenix's proposed second route — a right turn after take-off — from Sky Harbor. This would put airliners over two portions of the city rather than an agreed-to routing pivoting on Hayden Butte which has been operative over four years.

Surprise development of the evening was a statement by Councilman Rowd Sanders, himself a pilot and operator of an aviation business, that a check made personally revealed that over 50 percent of the airliner pilots violate existing flight patterns.

The lengthy discussion ended with an urging from Francis Cocks that the city vote "do not approve" on the second route. The matter was then referred to the Public Safety committee to draft a resolution and present it to the next council meeting, December 13.

Superlite's request for a building permit to expand has been held up some weeks. This plant was the target of a noise study of some years ago. After assurances the sound level would not increase, rather be decreased by buildings, the permit was authorized. The vote, on roll call, was 5-2. Dissenters were Councilmen Wayne Forde and John Moeur.

The proposed county flood control plan, which vitally interests Tempe, came in for considerable discussion. Although the so-called comprehensive report did not say-so, many alterations reportedly have been made in the channel area near Tempe. Others were offered — if requested by Tempe. This will be done, according to the feeling that prevailed following the talks, reports, maps study.

Purchase and installation of a Civil Defense alarm was considered, referred and set for final action next meeting. A sir-

(Continued on Page 6)

# Council

(Continued from Page 1)

en, probably atop Hayden Butte, was suggested — along with an auxiliary power supply. Federal funds are provided for half the cost of around \$3,600.

Civic and service clubs and lodges came in for discussion when the Optimists sought waiver on solicitor fees for a house number painting project along curbs. It was pointed out the THS Key Club had similar plans; that the Kiwanis Club would sell Christmas trees; that the Elks planned an auction. So — fees will be waived for "service and educational organizations" but a permit is still required.

Three zoning changes were approved. They included property at the southwest corner of Mill and Southern, upgraded from I-2 to C-2; R-4 for a parcel off Hardy drive near McKemy street; and R-4 for Broadway frontage east of McClintock drive for K&W Construction Co.

Minutes on Improvement District 74, approved some time ago, were altered slightly; a complimentary letter from State CD officials was read; and a hearing date of a proposed contract for Tempe participation in the Four-City Sewer System was deferred.

Only announcement by a councilman — Forde — was a complaint of "why don't somebody do something about the stockyards?" Prior to taking a seat on the council, Forde made a habit of asking the same question from the front row of spectator seats.

Minor alterations in city job classifications schedules were made to set up a new category, cemetery supervisor. Vic Palmer, present parks and recreation director, is slated to move to this new job.

A public hearing was set for December 13 on an amendment to the city zoning laws that would set up a new Residence 5 classification. This provides for so-called "town house" type developments. The change is sought by Jack Scott for a portion of the Shalimar Estates area.

The council, on recommendation of the Public Health committee, recommended a person-to-person transfer of a No. 8 liquor license be denied. It involved the Little Brown Jug on Apache boulevard. Principal reason was a recommendation from the police department.

Councilman Harold Andrews left the meeting early because of illness.

Mayor Bernard Caine called a brief executive session following the meeting to look into personnel problems. No final action was reported.

## By Skiles



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## Smith Alert

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Tempe Daily News 11-27-62

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# Flood Control Board To Make Decision On 20-Year Plan for County on Dec. 12

PHOENIX (UPI)—A Maricopa County flood - control advisory board will meet again Dec. 12 to make a decision on a proposed 20-year flood-control program.

About 70 per cent of the \$100 million program would be paid by the federal government.

The board held an all-day session Wednesday but did not hear all its reports.

If the six-member board approves the program, it will go before the county supervisors for a vote. Finally, Maricopa County residents would be asked to approve a bond issue increasing flood-control taxes from the present 2 cents per \$100 assessed valuation to between 13 and 20 cents.

The \$27 million the county would have to put up for the project would be for acquisition of rights-of-way and relocation of roads and bridges.

Congress would appropriate money for the construction of

dams, levees and channels.

Included in the program is a series of channels and dams north of Phoenix designed to protect almost the entire city from flooding.

# Mesa Tax Rate Increases \$2.37

The increase in the property tax rate for the 1962-'63 fiscal year in Mesa is \$2.37 per \$100 assessed valuation over last year's rate, according to information released by the County Tax Assessor's Office.

This figure includes the increase in the elementary and high school tax, the county tax, and the state tax.

The breakdown of the \$2.37 shows that \$2.01 is accounted for in the school tax increase, and 36 cents in the county and state tax hikes.

A comparison of the total taxes for Mesa and the neighboring districts of Tempe, Scottsdale, Gilbert and Chandler shows that the

total taxes on a \$10,000 to \$12,000 home assessed at \$3,000 are fairly close, school officials said.

Tempe is low with a total of \$306.30. The figure for the Mesa district, in and outside the city limits of Mesa, for the same assessment is \$340.80. However, the small portion of the Mesa district located within the City of Tempe has a total tax of \$372.60.

Following is a comparative tax table of rates for Mesa and the surrounding area:

To figure your own tax from the table above, school officials said multiply the number of \$100 in assessed valuation on your property by the combined tax rate in the last column.

District	☆ Elem. School Tax	☆ High School Tax	☆ County Tax	State Tax	City Tax	Combined Taxes
MESA	\$4.27	\$3.84	\$1.45	\$1.80	none	\$11.36
MESA (in Tempe)	4.27	3.84	1.45	1.80	1.06	12.42
TEMPE	3.68	3.84	1.45	1.80	1.06	10.21
SCOTTSDALE	4.05	2.58	1.45	1.80	1.18	11.06
SCOTTSDALE (in Phoenix)	4.05	2.58	1.45	1.80	1.75	11.63
GILBERT	3.21	2.35	1.45	1.80	1.51	10.32
CHANDLER	4.37	2.05	1.45	1.80	1.22	10.89

# #7 20-Year Flood Control Program Under Study

A master plan for a 20-year flood-control program that would cost Maricopa County citizens \$27 million or more was being considered by the county flood-control advisory board today.

If the advisory group approves the plan, and it is acceptable to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, voters will be asked to approve next spring a bond issue raising flood-control taxes from the present 2-cents per \$100 assessed valuation to between 13 and 20 cents.

FEDERAL representatives have indicated appropriations will be granted by Congress for the construction of dams, levees and channels if the county will guarantee \$27,670,900 for acquisition of right-of-way and relocation of roads and bridges.

Total cost of the gigantic program, including the 70 per cent federal participation, would be \$101,908,550.

This includes some 20 projects

now considered economically feasible. There are another eight or 10 projects under study in lightly-populated areas in preparation for the time benefits derived will justify construction costs.

THAT PORTION of the program approved by the advisory board today will go into a public hearing early next year. The program will then be presented to the supervisors for action. A countywide bond election would be held in April or May. The flood control study has been under way by federal and county officials for the past two years.

One of the key projects of the program would be a series of channels and dams north of Phoenix designed to protect almost the entire city from flooding.

THIS PROJECT would include a channel from 20th Street to Cave Creek parallel to Arizona Canal; a channel parallel to Ari-

zona Canal from Cave Creek west to Skunk Creek; a channel from 36th Street between Bell Road and Union Hills Drive to Skunk Creek; an earth-fill dam located at New River about eight miles northwest of Adobe, and an earth-fill dam on Skunk Creek just west of the Black Canyon Highway.

Other key projects proposed include:

A CHANNEL running south 7 miles from the Arizona Canal at Indian Bend Road, through Scottsdale about a half-mile east of Scottsdale Road, ending at Salt River.

A system of retarding structures, floodways and channels in the southeast section of the county to protect Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Junction and surrounding areas.

Construction of levees along the Salt River between 40th Street in Phoenix and Tempe Butte in Tempe.

Gazette - 11-28-62

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# **Flood-Curb**

## **Program Okay Due**

By **ROBERT J. EARLY**

An extensive, multimillion-dollar flood control construction program for Maricopa County is expected to be recommended for approval today by the county flood control advisory board.

The program, under study by the board for more than two years, initially is expected to include 20 major construction projects that are considered economically feasible at this time.

Other projects may become feasible on a cost-benefit basis in the future, and will be added to the program.

**IF A PROJECT'S** initial cost and annual maintenance totals less than the savings accrued by preventing flood damage over a 50-year period, the project is considered economically feasible.

Exact cost of the program will not be determined until the advisory board acts, but it will run into the tens of millions of dollars.

If approved by the board, the program will be submitted to a public hearing, then approved or disapproved by the county supervisors.

If approved by the supervisors, a bond election will be held next spring to finance the county's share of the program.

**THE FEDERAL** government will pay about 70 per cent of the over-all cost.

Since each project must be approved by Congress to obtain federal funds, and since right-of-way acquisition and construction will be highly time consuming, the proposed program is expected to take about 20 years.

One of the key projects is a series of channels and dams north of Phoenix designed to protect almost the entire city.

**THIS PROJECT** includes a channel from 20th Street to Cave Creek parallel to Arizona Canal; a channel parallel to Arizona Canal from Cave Creek west to Skunk Creek; a channel from 36th Street between Bell Road and Union Hills Drive to Skunk Creek; an earth-fill dam located at New River about eight miles northwest of Adobe, and an earth-fill dam on Skunk Creek just west of the Black Canyon Highway.

Other key projects proposed include:

—A channel running South 7 miles from the Arizona Canal at Indian Bend Road, through Scottsdale about ½ mile east of Scottsdale Road, ending at the Salt River.

—A **SYSTEM** of retarding structures, floodways and channels in the southeast section of the county to protect Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert, Apache Junction and surrounding areas.

—Construction of levees along the Salt River between 40th Street in Phoenix and Tempe Butte in Tempe.

—A series of dams, levees and channels also is proposed in areas around Wickenburg, Gila Bend, Cave Creek, Glendale, Peoria, Maryvale, Tempe, Guadalupe and in nearly every developed area of the county.

11-28-62

# <sup>(#9)</sup> Homeowners Face Major Burden In Valley Flood Control Project

By ROBERT J. EARLY

Homeowners sometime next year will be asked to bear almost singlehandedly the county's entire share of the largest governmental construction program ever proposed in Maricopa County.

Although the exact cost of the program, a series of flood control dams, levees, and channels, will not be known until next month, officials now estimate the total cost at about \$135 million.

**OF THIS AMOUNT** the county flood control district, a special taxing district, will have to pay about \$30 million. Congress is expected to contribute about 105 million to the program.

The estimated \$30 million share of the costs that must be borne by the county will be raised by levying a property tax for the flood control district.

The flood control district tax rate this year is 2 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation. However, the flood control district tax is not similar to other types of property taxes such as are levied by the state, counties, cities and school districts.

The flood control district tax is a levy on real property only. Other property taxes are levied against both real property and personal property.

**REAL PROPERTY** includes

all land and buildings constructed on that land. Personal property is all property that is not directly attached to a building, such as furniture, utility lines, railroad tracks, machinery, and store inventories.

What this means is that business and industry will pay nearly nothing toward the support of the flood control programs and the homeowner will pay almost all the costs, although all property owners will benefit from the flood control program.

Jack King, chief deputy county assessor, said almost all property owned by telephone and telegraph companies, railroads and utilities is personal property exempt from the flood control district tax.

**FOR EXAMPLE,** Arizona Public Service Co., the county's

largest property taxpayer, has a total assessed valuation of \$54.9 million this year. It pays state, county, school district and city property taxes on this amount.

However, of the \$54.9 million only \$1,571,485 is real property. This means that the firm will pay flood control district taxes on \$1.6 million of its total assessed wealth and will be exempt on \$53.3 million.

The total county assessed valuation this year is \$840 million. But because the county-wide flood control district cannot levy taxes on personal property, the district's assessed valuation this year is only \$630 million.

This shows that \$210 million in property taxes by all other major taxing districts escapes taxation under the flood control district.

**SINCE NEARLY** all of this exempt property is owned by business and industry, it means that the homeowner must step in and pick up almost the entire cost of the flood control program.

Only 10 per cent of a homeowner's assessment for taxing purposes is personal property and exempt from flood control district taxes, compared to many businesses in which more than 90 per cent of their property is exempt.

#10

# County Flood Plan Cost \$102 Million

A countywide flood control construction program for Maricopa County will cost an estimated \$102 million, it was revealed yesterday by the flood control advisory board.

The six-member advisory board also delayed recommending approval of the program until Dec. 12 because it could not complete a series of minor technical changes in the plan.

If Congress approves the expenditure, more than \$74 million of the proposed construction cost will be paid by the federal government, it was disclosed.

**THE** Maricopa County Flood

Control taxing district will be required to contribute nearly \$28 million to the program. The taxing district includes the entire county.

Largest of the 20 projects included in the countywide program is a \$15 million series of dams and channels north of Phoenix.

This project will include a channel from 20th Street to Cave Creek parallel to Arizona Canal; a channel parallel to Arizona Canal from Cave Creek west to Skunk Creek; a channel from 36th Street between Bell and Union Hills Drive to Skunk Creek; an earth-fill dam at New River eight miles northwest of Adobe, and an earth-fill dam on Skunk Creek just west of the Black Canyon Highway.

**THERE** is also a series of channels, dams, floodways and levees in all sections of the county designed to protect every community and major agricultural area from serious floods.

Under the proposed financing system the federal government would pay for the construction of all the projects and the flood control district would pay all right of way costs, costs of bridge and road relocations, and perpetual maintenance costs.

If the flood advisory board recommends approval of the program it then goes before the county supervisors for public hearing and final adoption.

**THEN** the flood district plans to hold an election next spring for voter approval to sell bonds to finance the district's cost of the program.

It is now estimated the program will take about 20 years to complete and would raise the district rate only about 15 cents per \$100 over the construction phase of the program.

The proposed program has been under study by the advisory board more than two years.

Duffy heads the retailing men  
and women.

## County Complex Bids Scheduled

PHOENIX (UPI)—Bids will be asked on the new \$11 million downtown c o u n t y governmental complex this afternoon.

The new complex will be located between First and Third Avenues and Madison and Jefferson streets.

The Maricopa County Supervisors said the successful bidder will have 21 months to complete the construction.

*Maricopa Tribune  
10.3.62*

#19 12-16-62 Arizona Republic

# Homeowners Face Major Burden In Valley Flood Control Project

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#11  
Mesa Tribune 12-17-62

# Ground Water Levels Show Further Decline in Area

Ground-water levels in most of the major irrigated basins in Arizona — including the Mesa-Chandler-Tempe area — continued to decline in the period from spring 1961 to spring 1962, according to the "Annual Report on Ground Water in Arizona."

The report was prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Arizona State Land Department and has been released by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The report is a summary and analysis of hydrologic data collected under the statewide ground-water survey from spring 1961 to spring 1962. It emphasizes ground-water conditions in the highly developed agricultural areas.

Greatest decline in the ground-water level was found in the Salt River Valley and lower Santa Cruz basin, the report says. Small rises in water level were noted in the Safford and Duncan basins.

In the Mesa area, water level fluctuations ranged from a rise of two feet to a decline of 20 feet. For the most part larger declines were in the area northeast of Mesa where pumping is concentrated.

The declines were least near Tempe and south of Chandler, the report notes. The overall downward trend of the water levels

in the area has continued since the early 1940's.

During the five-year period from the spring of 1957 to spring 1962 the water table declined more than 60 feet in Mesa and about 30 feet in Tempe.

Declines throughout the rest of the area were progressively less about 10 feet south of Chandler due to the south and measured in the five-year period.

In the spring of 1962 the depth to water below the land surface was about 310 feet northeast of Mesa, about 155 feet near Chandler, about 235 feet at Mesa and less than 80 feet at Tempe.

The report says that vast reserves of ground water are being depleted because the current annual rate of recharge to ground-

water reservoirs is negligible in comparison to the large amounts of ground water withdrawn each year.

The pumpage of ground water in Arizona in 1961 amounted to about 4.7 million acre-feet — slightly more than in 1960.

The Salt River Valley and lower Santa Cruz basin accounted for about 75 percent of the total amount of ground water pumped in the state.

Although the use of ground water for municipal and industrial purposes is increasing, more than 90 percent of the ground water used in 1961 was for irrigation of crops, the report says.

Copies of the full report are available at the Arizona State Land Department, 422 State Office Building, Phoenix.

#17  

# The Phoenix Gazette

Eugene C. Pulliam, Publisher

*'Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty'*

II Corinthians 3: 17

PAGE 6

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1963

## Making State's Water Pay Off

A new book that may have considerable impact upon utilization of Arizona's water resources has been published by the University of New Mexico. It has immediate significance for Maricopa County in view of tentative flood control plans in the Gila River channel.

The book actually is a report on a study made by four professors and a state official. They set out to find what would be the most profitable uses of water diverted from another part of New Mexico to the Rio Grande Valley. The core of their findings was that an acre foot of water used for agriculture added \$44 to \$51 to the gross national product (and therefore to the state's economy), whereas an acre foot of water used for recreational purposes added \$212 to \$307, while an acre foot in industry added \$3,040 to \$3,989.

Responsible for the study were Nathaniel Wollman, its director, Ralph L. Edgel, Marshall E. Farris and H. Ralph Stucky, all of the University of New Mexico, and Alvin J. Thompson, director of the New Mexico State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources. They properly warn against random application of their findings. The values assigned various uses depend in some part on keeping water allocations in balance.

**THERE CAN** be no doubt that the study is essentially as valid for Arizona as for New Mexico. Problems of geography, aridity and distant supply are virtually identical. In addition, population in the specific area studied has grown by as much as 180 per cent in seven years in one county, much as population has grown in Maricopa County.

As the authors say, "The San Juan and Rio Grande basins serve as a microcosm for the state of New Mexico and, indeed, for the entire semiarid, rapidly developing Southwest. Here, water is the key to future economic development."

We recommend the study to all Arizonans dealing in water problems. It will have significance as time goes on to many of the plans and programs developed in the

Colorado basin. It can be applied immediately to a pending question in flood control planning here.

The question is whether it would be desirable to clear a channel 2,000 feet wide down the Gila River bed from the junction of the Salt and Gila rivers to Gillespie Dam. The Army Corps of Engineers has estimated that clearing growth (mostly salt cedars) from the channel will "conserve" 16,000 acre feet of water annually by removing the growth which drinks the water. Because of this "conservation" the Army Engineers put a value of \$128,000 on a cleared channel.

**ARIZONA** conservationists, on the other hand, have developed figures showing that destruction of one of the last remaining nesting places of the whitewing dove in America will cost Arizona thousands of dollars annually in lost business from hunters, and in other recreation losses.

Without reviewing the local aspects of the controversy at this time, it must be noted that the New Mexico study supports the contention that destruction of the whitewing nesting areas would cost Arizona far more than it could possibly benefit the state or county. If a cleared channel is to be credited with a value for water conservation, it seems logical that it should be shown with a debit for destruction of recreational value.

In keeping with the finding of the New Mexico study, the salt cedars in the Salt River channel can be said to be using the water to far better advantage than would be the case if it were used for agriculture.

Supposing the findings to be nearly applicable to the Salt River problem, the 16,000 acre feet in question there (at \$50) would be worth \$800,000 if used for agriculture, but (at \$200) \$3,200,000 if used to maintain the dove habitat.

Of course these are extreme figures, to be modified by numerous other considerations. However, they indicate a sharp new look at the channel clearing project.

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*Tempe News 1-4-62*

# County Flood Control Project Is Outlined For Council Thursday

## Protection Of Tempe Is Issue

### City To Forward Suggested Planning

Tempe suggestions as to flood control construction along the Salt River channel through the city should be written to the Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board — right away — and forwarded to the U.S. Army Engineers for consideration.

That was more or less the outcome of a hearing on proposed county flood control projects held Thursday night by the city council whose guests included two members of the advisory board of the district as well as Col. John Lowry, manager.

Watching the proceedings were Mrs. Ruth O'Neal, chairman of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, and L. Alton Riggs, new supervisor. The supervisors officially are the board of directors of the county flood control district.

Councilman John Moeur, Francis Cocke, city representative on the flood control advisory group, and Jim Holman, city attorney, have been attending meetings in conjunction with district planning.

All questioned Colonel Lowry after his briefing on the plans.

The No. 1 project of the district, the Indian Bend Wash flood control channel, caused concern among the Tempe delegation. It would dump up to a maximum of 40,000 second feet of water into Salt River at the city's east side. Tempeans think the river channel itself should be given attention as to the construction of levees, especially along the south bank, before this water is "turned loose on the town."

The two-hour briefing ended amicably. Tempe's letter will be forwarded immediately.

*#14 Republic 1-9-63*

## County Flood Curb Proposals Studied

MARICOPA County Supervisors today will begin study of a proposal to restrict building in certain flood-prone sections of the county amid speculation the project may cost taxpayers thousands of dollars through damage suits.

The proposal, recommended last month by the county flood control advisory board, calls for the supervisors to adopt a flood plain zoning ordinance.

**THIS ORDINANCE** would outline certain areas that are subject to periodic flooding and would prohibit, except in cases of extreme hardship, construction within these areas.

The flood prone areas involved, as yet not defined, would include river beds, washes and other lowlands, according to the proposal.

County Manager Charles W. Miller said there are two principal questions which must be answered before the supervisors undertake such a project. They are:

—Do the supervisors under the law have the right to establish such zoning restrictions?

—**WILL THE** county be liable for damages if establishment of such a flood plain zone deflates the value of the property, as expected, within the zone?

If the county is liable for damages, cost to the county could be

tremendous since flood officials earlier reported buildings have already been erected in some of these flood prone areas.

One of the major reasons the flood control board gave in recommending the flood plain zoning was to hold down the costs of rights-of-way for proposed flood control construction.

The other principal reason it offered was to protect the lives and property of the citizens of the county by restricting them from building in the path of a future flood.

**IF THE** supervisors decide to adopt the flood plain zoning ordinance, the proposal will first have to be submitted to a public hearing.

Once the ordinance is adopted, additional public hearings will have to be held each time the county files a map with the county recorder designating an area as a flood plain zone, officials said.

#15

# Restrictions On Building In Dry Stream Beds Urged

12-13-62

## Control Projects Studied

By ROBERT J. EARLY

THE Maricopa County flood control advisory board yesterday recommended a countywide ordinance be adopted prohibiting nearly all construction in river beds, creek channels, washes and other floodways.

At the same time, the board took under consideration channelization of the Gila and Salt rivers, a project which would increase the cost of the countywide control program from \$33 to \$60 million, officials said.

The proposed flood plain ordinance would prohibit construction of structures which would impede the "normal flow of floodwaters," said Don Meyers, attorney for the flood control district.

The proposal will be considered within the next two weeks by county supervisors, who must give final approval to the ordinance as directors of the county flood control district, said County Manager Charles W. Miller. A public hearing must be held, too.

The ordinance would not take effect until topographical maps of proposed flood plain areas were recorded. Each map proposing restricted building areas also would have to be submitted to a public hearing before being recorded, Meyers said.

**FLOOD** control officials said some homes and other structures already have been built in these flood-prone areas.

The Gila-Salt river channelization program depends upon the size of the proposed Maxwell Dam at the confluence of the Verde and Salt Rivers, officials said.

Maxwell Dam is proposed to hold 860,000 acre-feet of water, but federal agencies are restudying this proposal in anticipation of constructing the dam to hold a million acre-feet.

If the larger dam is constructed, the channelization project would be feasible, officials said. If the smaller dam is built, the channelization program would not be practical, they said.

The board also delayed making a recommendation on the proposed countywide flood control program until Jan. 23. Once recommended by the board, the program must be aired at a public hearing before being finally adopted by the supervisors.

Postponement of the board's recommendation may delay until next fall a proposed county bond election to finance the county's share of the projects, officials said. The bond election had been set for next spring.

#16

# Costly Flood Project Threatens Wildlife

By BEN AVERY



THE ARIZONA Fish and Game Department is waging a strong fight to prevent elimination of dove hunting as a major sport in the Salt River Valley. The threat comes from eradication of nesting area under the proposed Salt and Gila river flood control project.

The habitat would be destroyed by clearing vegetation from a 2,000-foot wide area from Phoenix to Gillespie Dam under the guise the vegetation would interfere with flood flows. Principal benefit listed from this clearing is water conservation.

The project claims this clearing would cause the water level to rise to the surface and 16,000 acre-feet of water a year would flow past Gillespie Dam.

\* \* \*

This water is valued at \$8 per acre-foot or a total of \$128,000 a year in benefits. But there is no proposal in the project to sell that water to anyone for \$8 per acre-foot. As a matter of fact—and I believe the Buckeye Irrigation Company would testify to this—if the water table rose to the surface and any such flow occurred, at least 6,000 acres of land only recently drained and made productive for agriculture again would be rendered useless by salt and a high water table. Also the discharged water would be so salty, downstream users around Gila Bend would scream.

Who would pay for this "water conservation" phase of the plan created by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers?

The project requires all Maricopa County taxpayers to repay one-fourth of total project cost in 40 equal annual payments in addition to maintaining the project and keeping brush cleared from the 2,000-foot wide strip.

## No End To Big Payments

In 1957 the total project cost was estimated at \$3,300,000 and a fourth of that would be \$825,000, which would mean \$20,600 a year annual payments for 40 years. Some feel that the actual cost today would be at least double.

On the basis of 1957 estimates county taxpayers would have to pay \$53,000 a year forever after to keep the 2,000-foot swath cleared. That was based on 1957 costs, too. Everyone knows how costs have increased.

The game department estimates county businessmen would lose an additional \$70,247 a year now being spent by dove hunters alone, according to figures submitted in a study made by the University of Arizona.

\* \* \*

Army engineers do not promise much prevention of flood damage. They claim that average annual flood damage from Granite Reef to the junction of the Salt and Gila—including the biggest floods that could occur in 100 years—might be \$460,000 a year. But they say this big project would eliminate only \$100,000 of that.

## Other Plans Are Superior

On the other hand they point out that if the old low dam was built at the junction of the Salt and Verde above Granite Reef, known as McDowell Dam, this damage would be reduced to only \$41,000 a year in the Phoenix area.

The point I want to make is that the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is planning water conservation works that are 10 times more important. Reclamation proposes a higher dam at the forks of the Verde and Salt known as Maxwell, which would store one million acre-feet of water. Not water that is so salty it can't be used, either. And the Camelback and Buttes dams are being planned on the Gila, along with the Charleston on the San Pedro.

Ever since Roosevelt was built, the bureau has had plans to eventually raise it. I think the figure is 50 feet. The old Central Arizona Project proposed raising Horseshoe Dam to increase its storage to 300,000 acre-feet.

The cost of this proposed flood control project would go a long way toward paying for these. We've already wasted nearly \$50 million on Painted Rock Dam.

We need to conserve and use any potential flood water—not spend \$3 or \$6 million trying to get rid of it. This is the old controversy between reclamation and army engineers, and it would seem these two federal agencies should get together.

Sunday Republic 7-14-63 #18  
**County Takes First Steps  
In Comprehensive Planning**

By ROBERT J. EARLY

THE first of a series of steps leading to the adoption of a comprehensive plan for orderly development of Maricopa County has been completed, it was reported yesterday.

Compiled by the county planning and zoning department, the first part of the comprehensive plan contains "a brief history of Maricopa County, economic trends and major physical features that influence physical planning in the county."

**County  
Planning  
and  
Zoning**

In essence, the report lays the groundwork for followup detailed studies of the various aspects that make up an overall guideline for orderly development, said Donald W. Hutton, county planning director.

The second major phase of the comprehensive plan, which will be an analysis of population and land uses in both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county, is already under way, he said.

Principal function of a comprehensive plan is to "set up guidelines for development of the unincorporated area while at the same time keeping up with the trends and annexations of the incorporated areas," Hutton said.

A comprehensive plan also provides factual information "that will be of interest and affect both

public and private development," he said.

The initial report stresses the need for additional studies because in certain areas "sufficient information is not always available to provide a complete analysis for the development of a comprehensive plan."

The report contends these two studies are necessary for development of a comprehensive plan:

—A ground water resource study for the county.

—Extension of the "Economic Analysis and Projection for Phoenix and Maricopa County" prepared by Western Management Consultants Inc. in 1959.

"Ground water conditions vary considerably in depth, quantity and quality from one area to another throughout the county," the report said, adding:

"These conditions create certain problems to agriculture and urban development and play an important part in the preparation of a comprehensive plan."

A ground water study is necessary for an overall plan of orderly expansion because it would serve as a guide in the review of new development and subdivision growth, the report said.

The report also points out the effect climate, geology, topography, type of soil, slopes, irrigation, drainage and flooding have on orderly development.

"Geologic and soil conditions

create limitations for general development on about 45 per cent of the county area," the report said.

"Alluvial soils in parts of the valley floor are very fertile for agriculture but it is these soils that are rapidly being absorbed by urban development.

"A balanced program of agriculture and urban development on these lands would be to the best interest of the county and its people.

"Irrigation is a primary factor in the economic development of the county. Only through irrigation has it been possible to cultivate the desert which provides a variety of agricultural crops with exceptionally high yields.

"Drainage and flooding problems will increase with urban expansion. The necessity of preserving streams for storm drainage and of restricting development in flood problem areas will become more imperative in the future."

#17 MESA TRIBUNE 6/10/63

## Flood Control Study Asked

PHOENIX (UPI) — A proposed \$135 million countywide flood control program was under study today by the Maricopa County supervisors advisory board.

The supervisors asked the board to review the plan because of the increased prospects of construction of Maxwell Dam at the confluence of the Salt and Verde Rivers.

Charles W. Miller, county manager, said the supervisors felt that completion of the dam would sharply decrease the cost of the proposed flood control program.

Maxwell Dam, an integral part of the proposed Central Arizona Project, would decrease the necessity for some flood control projects recommended last February by the flood control board.

*Phoenix Gazette 8-19-63*

# 30 Flooded-Out Families Ask Assistance From Red Cross

Thirty families affected by the flood in northwest Phoenix and a part of Glendale last Saturday have registered for Red Cross assistance.

Don Heiple, Maricopa County Chapter chairman, said a survey indicated 400 families were affected by the flood.

**HE ADDED** that those who wish to assist the victims may send a donation to the Red

Cross at 329 N. Third Ave.

Routine precautions are being taken by the county health department to guard against any disease outbreak in the flood area.

**JOSEPH J. Weinstein**, head of the department's environmental health division, said spot checks were being made of water and commercially distributed food items in areas

where flood waters reached depths up to five feet.

Chemicals are being sprayed in flooded areas to curtail mosquito breeding.

"The health department's activities represent standard operating procedure executed after the occurrence of a flood or other disaster," Weinstein said. "We have found no indication of any disease threat."



*Phoenix Gazette #120*

## DRAMATIC MOMENT RECORDED ON FILM

Picture was taken moments after raging floodwaters washed out section of Beeline Highway leading to Rye Creek Bridge last Thursday. Creek is usually dry, but recent rains have caused water to spill over lowlands. Picture was taken by

Dr. Chester Leathers of Arizona State University botany department who was en route to Payson. He saw rancher Tom Hughes fall into swirling water and finally make it to safety about 200 yards downstream. Road is repaired.

railroad bridge at Tempe (background) and going four feet over bridge south of Phoenix  
There have been heavier floods than this, however, recorded on the Salt.  
everybody knows, the Sailing.

# Fool's Paradise?



**THE SITUATION** -- This view from 20,000 feet demonstrates the crux of Phoenix's flood situation. Cave Creek in older and wetter years often used to flood the state capitol grounds. Even with control dam high up on creek, it can flow up to 40,000 cubic feet per second. . . . and that's a lot of water. Note that basic street pattern of housing is east-west, hardly abetting runoff of flood waters. Lightning arrows mark spillways on canal. Wavy lines indicate low places.

(Continued from Page 6) sands of homes lie directly in the flow-paths of these spillways. prior to recent vast development there was not a single natural drainage system left.

The blame for the present deplorable situation cannot be put at the feet of the developers, nor of the Salt River Project, which owns the canals. The original farmers carry as much responsibility as any one group. They were the ones who leveled the land and filled in the natural waterways. so that even

If blame has to be placed anywhere. it belongs on the doorstep of every Phoenix citizen right where the flood waters will be some day. Flood control is everybody's responsibility, and ignorance is no excuse. The least to be expected is that citizens threatened by a bad

situation cry help. Actually, the first cry for help has gone up. In 1957, the Flood Control District of Maricopa County was formed to propose a comprehensive flood control plan. Under the direction of Col. John C. Lowry and with the assistance of Tom Nieswander, the district came up with a plan last spring. Working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the district's proposals immediately relevant to



**NO AMPHIBIAN** -- The experts might have classified August 16 flooding north of town as "minor", but the owner of this expensive automobile probably doesn't agree.

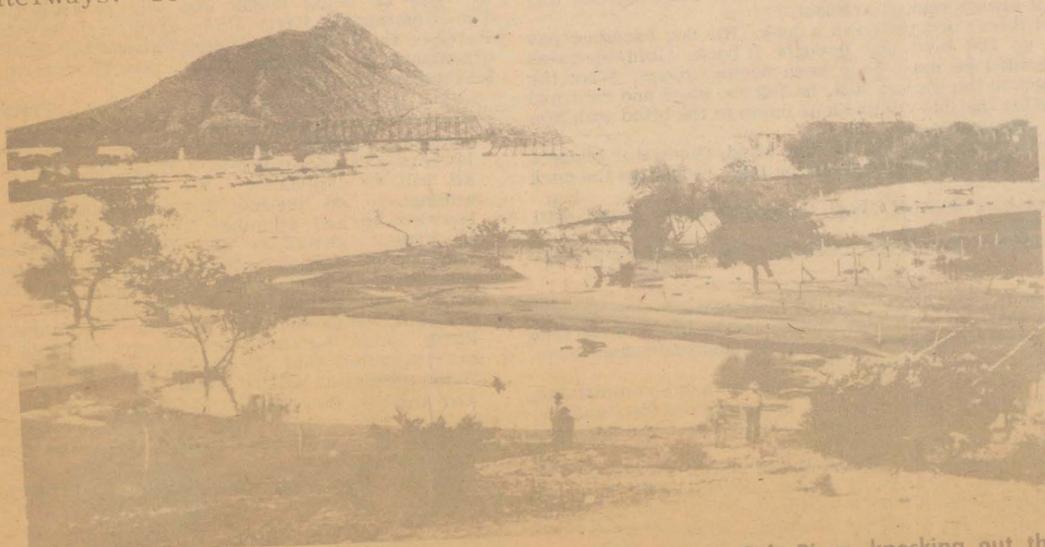
Phoenix include: (1) Indian wheels of bureaucracy not Bend Diversion Channel only grind finely, but east of Scottsdale; (2) retention and diversion structures to guide Cave Creek waters west into Agual Fria River; (3) control structures on Skunk Creek and New River; (4) diversion dam in Dreamy Draw; (5) channel cuts south of Peoria and Glendale.

The plan already has been submitted to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and various civic groups for suggestions, and public hearings are to be scheduled. However, the plan has a long way to go before money is obtained and work begun. And, as everybody knows, the

Pondering this observation, Col. Lowry stated: "Of course, any of the floods of the past can happen again, only the damage will be much worse."

Perhaps Col. Lowry was thinking of the flood of 1891, when a flow of 300,000 cubic feet per second along the Salt River was measured at Phoenix. This was the equivalent of about 150 Arizona Canals running wild through the city.

Well, anyway, Happy Sailing.



**AFTER THE DELUGE** -- in 1905, there was a big one on Salt River, knocking out the railroad bridge at Tempe (background) and going four feet over bridge south of Phoenix. There have been bigger floods than this, however, recorded on the Salt.



# Flood Plan Under Study

## Storm Sewer Project Cost \$135 Million

A public hearing has been tentatively scheduled for next month on a countywide flood control program — a proposed \$135 million project which planners said would have prevented most, if not all, of recent flood damage in areas of northwest Phoenix.

Barney Burns, chairman of the county board of supervisors, said a definite date for the hearing will be announced later.

Burns said the hearing is designed "to explore all phases" of the flood control project, including the county's share in the total cost, which has been estimated at approximately \$30 million.

**THE ADVISORY** board of the county flood control district submitted a report to the board of supervisors last June, with recommendations for approval. Project plans, meanwhile, have been revised to conform with plans for the proposed Central Arizona Project.

The proposed program includes storm sewers and drains, designed to handle up to 1,000 cubic feet of runoff water per minute. Such a system, planners said, would have prevented most of the flood damage resulting from heavy rains last Friday night.

Tom R. Neiswander, a flood district engineer, said two open concrete drainage sewers, plans for which are included in the proposed flood control program, would have relieved the heavy water burden carried by the Grand Canal as a result of unrestrained rainfall runoff.

**NEISWANDER** said plans call for installation of one drainage sewer beginning at Campbell and the canal and another to begin at a point where 71st Avenue crosses the canal. Each would be 10 feet wide and 10 feet deep. They would drain heavy rainfall runoff west to the Agua Fria River and prevent overflowing of the canal, Neiswander said.

Neiswander said proposed construction of the Maxwell Dam at the confluence of the Verde and Salt rivers also would reduce possible future flood damage.

"Without proper water restraint and drainage facilities, runoff from rains such as we had Friday night is not controlled," Neiswander said. "As a result, residential areas around 71st Avenue and Campbell, and west of 57th Avenue near Indian School Road were covered with water up to five feet deep. Just the two proposed open drainage sewers would have prevented most, if not all, of that damage."

"We'll have to raise the county's portion of the cost through a county bond election," Burns said. "This will take time—at least until next year. Another thing to be remembered is that the flood control project cannot be completed overnight. The way it's set up now the program would be completed over a period of 20 to 30 years."

More than \$100 million of the estimated cost of the proposed project would come from federal funds, Burns said.

## Floods Topic Speaker

...s E. Goddard, chief of control relations for the ...see Valley Authority, will ...o city and county officials flood problems at a meet- ...8:30 a.m. Aug. 9.

...i F. Munns, county budget search director, said God- will discuss flood control revention, including prob- ...n Maricopa County.

...ding the meeting will be department heads, eight mayors and members of citizens flood control advisory and the 1957-58 flood pro- improvement committee. ...ession will be at the County Building, 35th Avenue and ...go.

...is said that Goddard is led to study local flood conditions Monday through ay with John Lowry, flood control engineer.

## 1123 Rain Damage Is Estimated At \$10,000

Gazette's Mesa Bureau

MESA—Storm flood damage to Highway 60-70-80-89, east of Mesa, was estimated at \$10,000 by Hom- ... K. Richards, district engineer for the Arizona Highway Depart- ment.

At one time water overflowed onto the highway from the East- ern Auxiliary canal he said. The damage, he explained, was not to the road surface but to washed out ditches paralleling the high- way, and to culverts under the road.



...ntly caused ...hway 60-70, ... left shows ...s highway

... crews patching the crack. One eastbound lane was close to traffic but has been reopened. The crack crossed all four lanes of the dual highway. It coursed south across the desert for about a half mile, widening to over four feet at some spots. (Tribfotos)

# County Flood Plan Cost \$102 Million

A countywide flood control construction program for Maricopa County will cost an estimated \$102 million, it was revealed yesterday by the flood control advisory board.

The six-member advisory board also delayed recommending approval of the program until Dec. 12 because it could not complete a series of minor technical changes in the plan.

If Congress approves the expenditure, more than \$74 million of the proposed construction cost will be paid by the federal government, it was disclosed.

**THE** Maricopa County Flood

Control taxing district will be required to contribute nearly \$28 million to the program. The taxing district includes the entire county.

Largest of the 20 projects included in the countywide program is a \$15 million series of dams and channels north of Phoenix.

This project will include a channel from 20th Street to Cave Creek parallel to Arizona Canal; a channel parallel to Arizona Canal from Cave Creek west to Skunk Creek; a channel from 36th Street between Bell and Union Hills Drive to Skunk Creek; an earth-fill dam at New River eight miles northwest of Adobe, and an earth-fill dam on Skunk Creek just west of the Black Canyon Highway.

**THERE** is also a series of channels, dams, floodways and levees in all sections of the county designed to protect every community and major agricultural area from serious floods.

Under the proposed financing system the federal government would pay for the construction of all the projects and the flood control district would pay all right of way costs, costs of bridge and road relocations, and perpetual maintenance costs.

If the flood advisory board recommends approval of the program it then goes before the county supervisors for public hearing and final adoption.

**THEN** the flood district plans to hold an election next spring for voter approval to sell bonds to finance the district's cost of the program.

It is now estimated the program will take about 20 years to complete and would raise the district rate only about 15 cents per \$100 over the construction phase of the program.

The proposed program has been under study by the advisory board more than two years.

#21 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1962

# Flood-Control Plans Delayed For Study

Preliminary approval of a \$102-million flood control program for Maricopa County has been delayed until Dec. 12 for study of the master plan, the flood control advisory board said.

The board met yesterday to consider the 20-year plan that would cost Maricopa County \$27 million. The federal government will contribute more than \$74 million if local authorities and voters approve the program.

A board spokesman said final recommendations on the program will be delayed. Indications are there may be revisions.

The advisory board will eventually forward the plan to the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors for action. Tentative plans are to have a \$27-million bond election next April or May.

If approved, the entire program

would raise the flood-control tax from its present 2 cents per \$100 assessed valuation to between 13 and 20 cents.

#25

# THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Phoenix, Tues., Aug. 20, 1963

THE STATE'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

☒

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## City Engineer Fears New Flood That Could Dwarf Friday's Ruin

### Control Projects 'Only Answer'

THE PHOENIX city engineer said yesterday there is a chance "a major flood disaster will hit this area and make Friday's flood look like a minor incident."

City Engineer Sam Tucker, who has studied city and county water drainage problems, said the only complete answer is the expenditure of "many millions of dollars" on flood control projects.

"The way things stand right now we could have a major disaster from a flood coming down the Salt River," said Tucker. He said construction of Maxwell Dam at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers would do much to lower the chances for such an event.

The dam is proposed as part of a \$130 million comprehensive flood-control program for the entire county now being studied by the Maricopa County Flood Control Advisory Board. The program is being revised to fit in with the proposed Central Arizona Project.

"I hope this program will be approved in the next year and that a bond issue will be presented to the people of the county to finance it," said Tucker.

He said the Maricopa County Flood Control District was created in 1956 when a report submitted to the city by a research team indicated that Phoenix alone could not solve its flooding problems.

The program which the county wide flood control district office developed includes a series of dams and improvements north of Phoenix to keep rain water running west, eventually into the Agua Fria River and thence south into the Salt.

What is happening without such improvements, Tucker said, is that water flows downhill through the city and south to the Salt River.

The program calls for construction of a diversion channel north of Phoenix, Tucker said. The channel would carry rain drainage to Skunk Creek, New River, the Agua Fria and eventually to the Salt without doing any harm, he said.

HE ADDED that there would be another such diversion canal at 12th Street and the Arizona Canal, and others at the west end of the Grand Canal near the Agua Fria River.

While this countywide plan is under consideration, Phoenix has gone ahead building and expanding its floodwater drainage system to lessen the sort of flooding that ravaged west Phoenix streets and homes this weekend, Tucker said.

He admitted, however, that the present and planned city drainage systems are far from complete.

"We had \$6.25 million from a 1957 bond issue," he said, "and we're doing all we can with it."

There are now four floodwater drainage systems in the city. They carry rainwater from the north part of the city south to the Salt River.

These four drainpipe systems are under 24th Street beginning at Indian School Road, Seventh Street beginning at Camelback, Seventh Avenue beginning just north of the Grand Canal and 19th Avenue beginning at Camelback.

"We are now designing similar pipes to run under 27th and 35th avenues," said Tucker. He added that the present pipelines are being expanded further north.

He said the present systems were a great help in last weekend's west-side flood.

"They all cross under the Grand Canal," said Tucker. "This allows water to get past which otherwise would have backed up against the banks, as happened in many places."

HE SAID some water also could

# The Phoenix Gazette

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 22, 1963

271-8000

(Six Sections) 72 Pages

## New Rains Boost Runoff In Arizona

### Beeline Bridge Is Out

New rains in the watersheds of the Salt River Project washed out a bridge on the Beeline Highway today and are sending much-needed water into the reservoirs on the Salt and Verde rivers.

A Rye-area rancher had a narrow escape in the bridge wash-out at Rye Creek at the foot of Ox Bow Hill.

**THE RANCHER**, Tom Hughes, was standing near the edge of the bridge when the earth gave way behind him. He fell about 10 feet into the creek and was carried more than 200 yards downstream before he could get to the shore.

Dr. Chester Leathers, of the botany department, Arizona State University, witnessed the incident and said Hughes required treatment for scratches and bruises.

Headquarters of Arizona Highway Patrol reported the bridge wash-out closed the Beeline for travel between Phoenix and Payson.

Highway workmen hoped to complete a detour around the washed-out area by late today.

**THE TONTO** and Verde rivers were running heavy with flood waters today. The Tonto, carrying the runoff from a wide area, flows into Roosevelt Lake and the Salt River. Water in the Verde is impounded behind Bartlett and Horseshoe dams before entering the Salt just above Granite Reef Dam.

The Salt River Project said it will be a day or two before the flood waters reach the reservoirs. The gain during the past 24 hours has been only 1,972 acre feet, less than on previous days this week.

If the rain continues in the higher elevations and there is a continued lack of demand in the Valley, the reservoirs should show a good gain during the remainder of the week, a spokesman said.

In the Phoenix area, there were afternoon clouds after a night thunderstorm gave yards, streets and farms another soaking.

**THE U.S. Weather Bureau's** latest forecast said probability of thunderstorms late today or tonight was about 60 per cent. Chances for the lightning and

Turn to ● RAIN on Page 10

#27

8-23-63

The Phoenix Gazette

# Fast Flood-Control Action Urged

By BRUCE KIPP  
Gazette Staff Writer

Implementation of the Maricopa County Flood Control District's \$135 million program as soon as possible was urged today by City Manager Sam E. Vickers.

"This area has a serious potential flooding problem," Vickers told the Valley of the Sun Kiwanis Club. "We can expect intermittent flood damage to occur.

"It is highly important that the people of the Valley realize this rather than feel that this is a desert region where it doesn't rain, or hardly ever."

**THE MANAGER**, speaking on Phoenix municipal affairs in general just a week after flood water seriously damaged Maryvale and Sunnyslope, told his listeners that only a small portion of the city is protected from storm damage.

"The greater portion of the area is dependent on surface drainage flowing into an irrigation system," he said. "Such a system is constructed backward to a storm drainage system which, the reverse of the irrigation system, requires greater capacity as it progresses downgrade," Vickers related.

With the development of the downtown area, small irrigation lines were converted into storm drains, he said.

**EXCEPT FOR** the 16th Street storm drain, little was accomplished until \$6 million was pro-

vided in the 1957 bond issue for storm drains, he continued.

The four drains laid with that money extended from the Grand Canal to the Salt River under 19th and Seventh Avenues, and Seventh and 24th Streets, Vickers said.

In 1961, Vickers said, \$10,000,000 more was provided for additional drains.

In other phases of his talk, Vickers

predicted a continued climb in local business activity, together with steady, persistent inflation, for the next 15 years.

He said government should give increasing consideration to the young and to the old, considering that the fastest-growing population segments are the under-20s and the over 65s.

**THE COUNTRY'S** growth primarily will be in the West, Southwest and Southeast, making Phoenix a city of 700,000 by 1970 and one of almost a million by 1980, he said.

Describing Phoenix as one of the fastest growing large city in the country, Vickers said its 331

per cent population gain between 1950 and 1960 brought it from 98th to 29th in the nation at the end of that 10-year span; it is now 26th.

(Continued on Page 8)  
#28 TEMPE DAILY NEWS  
8-24-63

## SRP Reservoirs Gain 12 Billion Gallons Of Water

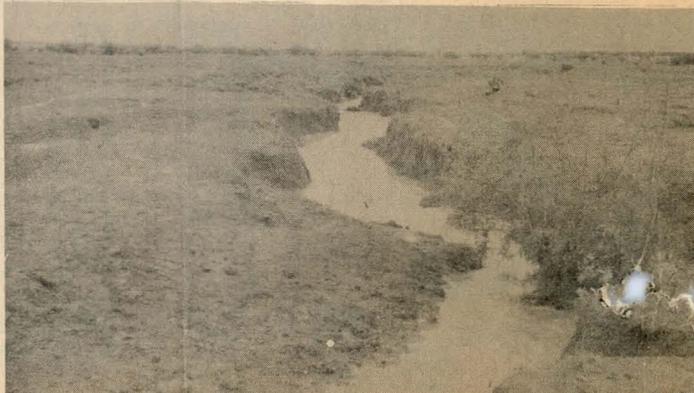
Twelve billion gallons of water was gained in the Salt River Project's reservoirs during the last 24 hours due to heavy rains the last several days on the Project's 13,000 square mile watershed area.

Henry Shipley, associate general manager of the Salt River Project, reported early last evening that the heavy rain water flow came in from the Verde, Tonto and Salt Rivers. Today's 12 billion gallons inflow compares to last Friday's inflow before storm hits of only 246 million gallons.

# Rain Comes



A DESERT TANK OVERFLOWS



A RUN-OFF NEAR DIVIDE

#29

Friday, August 23, 1963

# Chamber Takes Stand On Flood Problem

A resolution expressing concern about the recent flood damage along Apache Trail plus a plea for action that steps be taken to prevent additional flooding was passed Thursday by the Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber action came after president Lee Olson had summarized several individual cases where the heavy rains last weekend had severely damaged local property.

At the next meeting of the

chamber board, it is expected letters will be authorized to impress upon local and federal officials, as well as congressional representatives, the severity of the local situation and the potential danger of even greater loss in the event of major rainstorms.

The chamber meeting Thursday at La Hacienda Steak House was attended by 20 persons, the largest crowd for any summertime chamber session.

In other matters considered, there was some discussion of the suggestion that the name of Apache Junction be changed to Apache. This idea was presented by Bill Burgduff. Some members indicated the idea may have some merit, but several voices were heard in opposition. Since there appeared to be no strong feeling one way or another, no further action was taken on the proposal.

President Olson appointed Ken Miller as chairman of the nominating committee. Members named are Bill Haus and John Newman. The committee will nominate members to fill three positions on the board of directors that expire this year as well as a term being vacated by the resignation of Mrs. Jeanette Vehon Lake.

The directors whose three-year terms are expiring are Dr. C. G. Newland, Lee Olson

and Jack Vineyard.

The nominating committee will propose at least two names for each post to be filled.

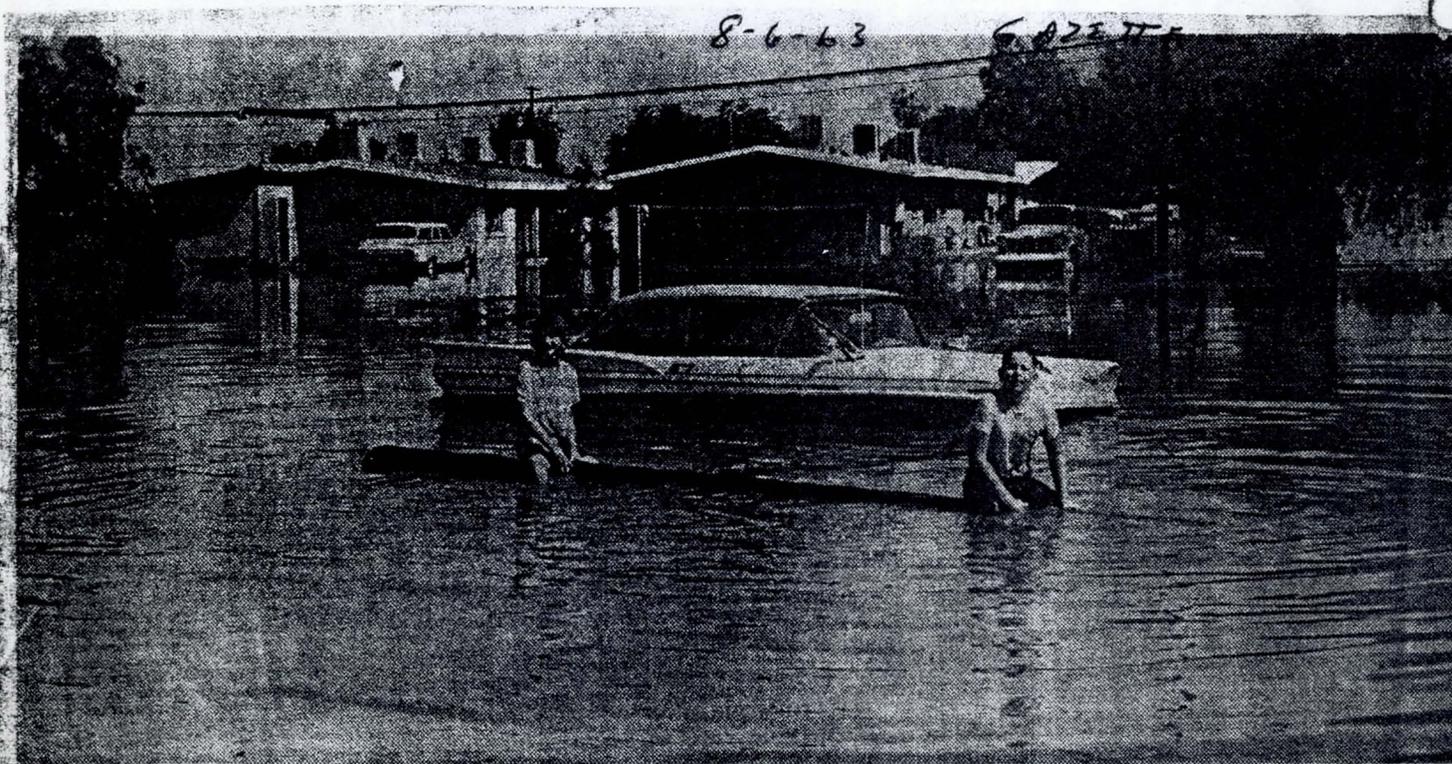
Olson reported to the chamber members that plans are now underway to reprint the Apache Junction "fact sheet."

He said the new version, with latest information and vital statistics reflecting the continued growth of the area, will be even larger and more complete.

Olson, who is a member of the Pinal County Development board, told the chamber that plans by that board had been completed for preparing a 16mm film extolling the virtues of Pinal county. He added that the script calls for Apache Junction to be featured in both the opening and closing scenes.

Filming is expected to start next month with the final version available for showing by Jan. 1.

#30



8-6-63

GAZETTE

Youngsters today found Hatcher Road between 16th and 19th avenues a water playground after

Gazette 315

Phoenix Gazette 9-16-63 #33

POLITICS AND PEOPLE

# Flood Problems Arouse Comment

By VIRG HILL

It never rains but it pours—problems. This year the problems have brought distress.

In normally sunny Arizona, especially here in the Valley, few think of rains and possible floods when they buy homes. But this has been an unusual year, bringing severe floods to mountain cities such as Prescott and certain water hardships in and around Phoenix.



HILL

If a home is flooded, who is responsible? The question came up recently during a conference of Governor Fannin and several legislators relative to home mortgage payments. While the subject was not directly involved in the business at hand, it was mentioned that some home owners not only were faced with higher monthly payments but were put to extra expense in cleaning up after high water had subsided in some neighborhoods.

General opinion at the conference was that flood insurance is virtually impossible to obtain, as far as the average home owner is concerned, because of high costs.

Some of the legislators also ventured the view that contractors who build houses cannot be held responsible for act of God flood losses unless it can be proved that structural weaknesses in buildings contributed to damage.

It was recalled that some attention was paid to the matter during the 25th Legislature but with no conclusive results. Committees at that time studied a bill, offered by a Maricopa County member, which attempted to fasten upon building contractors responsibility for flood damages stemming from improper channeling of runoff water. The bill failed to pass, presumably because its introduction brought up more questions than answers.

Some legislators at that time contended that water has natural runoff channels and that when these are filled up and leveled by builders in advance of home construction such water spreads out and floods other property. Others saw no possible legal remedy, even if this proved to be a true theory, and failed to vote for the bill.

Despite the complexities in the bill offered in the 25th Legislature, it now seems probable that some sort of legislation of this type could be offered when the new session opens in January.

Whether a proposal of this kind would fare better than the bill which died a few years ago seems doubtful, but sponsors at least would have the advantage of better timing. It will be long after January before some homes and places of business damaged by 1963 flood waters are fully repaired and restored.

#31

## Flood Control, Other Items Studied By House Group

By FLORENCE ROTH

The Agriculture and Irrigation committee of the State House of Representatives met at 8:30 a.m. Monday and again at 1 p.m., Tempe legislator Jim Holley, reports.

Appearing before the group in the morning were the proponents of HB 157 which pro-

poses a State Department of Agriculture. The opponents were heard in the afternoon. No action was taken by the committee.

Other matters before the group concerned HR12 (held in committee); HB 247 and HB 257 returned for consideration of the House. Also HB 220 concerning flood control, held in committee. This bill is of more than passing interest to Tempe because of its effect on Salt River properties.

The House convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned about 1 p.m. There was a full calendar of bills. Some were passed and sent to the Senate and others sent to the Governor. Of interest was HB 200 creating an office of director of the budget. It was passed in the House 45-33 but it apparently faces tough opposition in the Senate.

HCR 20, a constitutional amendment recommending a change in the Board of Education, passed 50 to 28. SB 193 which forbids any county the right to split and was aimed at Cochise County, failed to carry the two third emergency vote which would have made it immediately effective.

The Ways and Means committee met at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. They finally got their version of the tax equalization bill out with a "do pass" recommendation. The bill sent out, according to Holley, is extremely deficient and misleading.

Representative Holley said that "the bill as sent out is far from the final tax bill that will eventually be passed. We all hope the improvement will be vast." Holley urges that you keep your attention on this measure and offer your own hopes and suggestions.

Phoenix Gazette

#32

## Flood Control Study Set

County supervisors have decided to devote extensive study to various phases of a proposed \$135 million flood-control project, thus delaying formal adoption of a countywide program.

Following an informal discussion of the proposal yesterday, county manager Charles W. Miller said the supervisors' study of the 14-point project would require several months. This means, he said, that voting on a bond issue to finance the county's portion of the cost could not be held this year.

Members of the county flood control advisory board last month formally approved the proposal after two years of study, and recommended its adoption by the supervisors.

BEFORE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Scottsdale Progress 11-19-63

# Indian Bend Project Hearing Set Tomorrow

By HUNTER GOOCH  
Progress Staff Writer

A public hearing will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow by the county supervisors on a proposed \$115.4 million county-wide flood control district which includes one major project in Scottsdale — Indian Bend Wash.

The hearing room is at 3325 W. Durango Road.

The \$9 million Indian Bend channel would run seven miles from the Arizona Canal at Indian Bend to the Salt River, one-

half mile east of Scottsdale Road.

Construction of the concrete-lined channel would open between four and six square miles of land in the wash for development.

Construction is prohibited in the wash now because of the possibility of flood waters, said Col. John Lowry, of Scottsdale, general manager and chief engineer for the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

(The city council last night heard a proposal from the city manager to acquire some 38

acres in the wash for a city park.)

The \$9 million channel is one of 19 recommended projects in the project, the cost of which would be shared by the federal government and the county. The county would pay for required right of way, estimated to cost a maximum of \$25 million, with the federal government paying the rest of the bill.

The purpose of tomorrow's hearing is to determine the taxpayer attitude toward the huge project.

If there is no serious opposi-

tion, the supervisors are expected to call a bond issue to finance the county portion of the work.

The supervisors haven't committed themselves to a bond issue for county financing but this is the most talked of method of payment. Study will begin on the financing if the hearing indicates public support.

The Indian Bend channel is the furthest advanced of the district projects.

Lowry said it may get final approval within a year.

But construction can't begin

on the project until the right of way is obtained by Maricopa County.

Other projects affecting the Scottsdale area are the Maxwell Dam and the Salt River channelization.

The Maxwell Dam would have a capacity of 860,000 acre feet with 672,000 reserved for flood waters.

The construction site is just below the confluence of the Verde and Salt Rivers.

The Salt River channelization involves dredging a channel

from 107th Avenue east to Country Club Drive, Mesa, and clearing to Granite Reef Dam two miles downstream from the confluence of the Salt and Verde Rivers.

The 19 projects are divided into three groups. The first group, including the Indian Bend channel, is given first priority. The Maxwell Dam and Salt River Channelization projects are in group three. Priority was established by determining which areas would be most severely damaged in a flood.

## Watershed, Flood Control Funds OK'd

The \$15.5 million watershed improvement and flood control project for eastern Maricopa County and northeastern Pinal County has won federal approval.

As approved yesterday by the House Public Works Committee, federal funds totaling \$11.5 million will be made available for construction, with Maricopa and Pinal counties to pay local costs still to be divided, according to John C. Lowry, general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District. Involved are the Apache Junction-Gilbert project and the Williams-Chandler project, both south of Apache Junction.

Local funds will pay for rights-of-way and certain other costs. Maricopa County plans a \$115-million bond issue for the broader entire county flood control program.

Lowry, has told the Pinal County Board of Supervisors that Maricopa County will not pay for the

construction of Weeks Wash Dam in Pinal County, mainly to protect the Apache Junction area. This could be left out of immediate construction plans, he said.

Flood control plans for all of Maricopa County will be discussed by Lowry at a membership dinner meeting of the Phoenix branch of the American Society of Civil Engineers next Monday at 7 a.m. at the Coronet Hotel.

# 1136 Flood Control Plan Questions, Protest

Tempe's concern with the proposed Flood Control District of Maricopa County was expressed at the public hearing this week on the so-called comprehensive plan.

The plan was approved by the Board of Supervisors, the directors of the district — following the hearing.

However, Tempe's protests and questions were noted and promises were made that they would be given every consideration.

Working with the council and administrative officials has been Francis Cocke, considered a leading lay authority on water problems in the state. He has been an adviser to the municipality.

At Thursday's city council

meeting the agenda packet included the two following information sheets:

## QUESTIONS

1. Why are drains for Glendale and Maryvale included in the proposed program and other incorporated areas left to provide their own?

2. The proposed program does not spell out Salt River and Agua Fria River channel improvements even though it is planned to discharge additional water over and above natural flow into these channels.

3. Why are the cost benefit ratios not given for any of the Deer Valley projects?

4. Why was the long levee plan requested by Tempe for the Salt River cast aside without a cost benefit study, yet the Deer Valley projects committed for construction, apparently without any such benefit study?

5. Why is flood plan zoning recommended when the District has no authority to zone?

6. Why are all contributions by the Corps of Engineers and others represented to be firm commitments when they are not?

7. Why were not more reasonable estimates made of flood flows? Where is all the water coming from?

## PROTEST

(By Cocke as private citizen taxpayer)

I protest the approval of the tentatively adopted comprehen-

sive program for the following reasons:

1. The program as presented does not include surface water drainage plans for all the incorporated areas within the District, and therefore is not comprehensive.

The program as presented constitutes for some areas, particularly in and along the Salt River and Agua Fria River channels, merely a general statement of the flood control

system proposed to be acquired, constructed, or purchased for the District, which statement should have been made prior to the formation of the District in order to meet statutory requirements.

Further, a description of the property proposed to be acquired or damaged in performing the flood control work has not been provided for all areas, particularly areas in and along the Salt River and Agua Fria River channels, into which channels it is proposed to discharge waters in amounts in excess of their natural frequency time, volume or velocity.

In addition, ten surveyed projects have been deferred as not feasible because their benefit cost ratios are less than 1 to 1, while no benefit cost ratios at all are furnished for each of eight projects recommended for immediate construction as parts of the Deer Valley group. Maps showing the acreages of vacant

speculative lands as compared to the acreage of homes and businesses in the area to be benefitted by each of these eight projects have not been furnished.

2. The comprehensive program states that channelization and levees for flood protection along Salt River are impractical, and recommends restriction of further building by flood plain zoning as essential for this area, notwithstanding that the Flood Control District is without authority to zone.

3. Figures given in the comprehensive program are misleading in that the cost of the program to the taxpayers of the District is represented to be only about \$26,000,000, and that "others" have already made a firm commitment to donate in excess of \$89,000,000 toward the actual total cost of more than \$115,000,000.

#37  

# Board OKs Flood Funds

By JOYCE TRENT

The County Board of Supervisors yesterday tentatively adopted a \$115 million comprehensive flood control program, and set a public hearing on it for November 20.

The approval was a unanimous decision of the board although Supervisor L.A. Riggs said it was with "reservations" that he cast an affirmative vote.

He explained later that he was concerned about the high taxation involved. Of the \$115 million, the county's share would be about \$25 million.

He said also he feared asking the Federal government for money for the flood control program, and for additional funds for the Central Arizona Project.

"I think enthusiasm for the Central Arizona Project might be dampened by the request for this much money on the heels of the other," he stated. The government would pay the remainder of the \$115 million if the project were carried out. Riggs said he voted yes so that the matter could be brought before the public.

Actually, the cost of the flood control project is somewhat flexible, depending on whether the county decided to proceed with the entire program, consisting of 25 individual plans, or with a list of priorities that would cost an estimated \$51 million.

The November 20 hearing will climax years of study, debate and preliminary planning to stem the ever-increasing damage to county caused by seasonal torrential rains.

These rains in August alone caused an estimated \$3 million damage to the Glendale and Maryvale areas.

In addition to approving the comprehensive flood control project the board yesterday took action to complete a flood plan zoning study for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

A contract for \$16,250 was awarded to the engineering firm of Johannessen and Girard for aerial photos and topographical maps of the Agua Fria River area.

The board gave Col. John Lowry, flood control district engineer, authority to negotiate a contract with a consulting engineer for a topographical study of the Sols Wash area.

The two projects are included in a series of ten needed by the corps. Already completed are surveys on Cave Creek, Skunk Creek and Upper Indian Bend.

A contract has been signed for a survey of the New River area.

When the report is finished, it will be available to the county to evaluate in completing its plans for flood control.

#38  
*Sherry Gazette*  

## Board OKs Flood Plan For County

10-23-63

Tentative adoption of a county flood control program, which would cost an estimated \$115 million, was voted today by the county board of supervisors.

Formal action on the matter, which would lay the groundwork for public hearings, is scheduled to be taken Monday.

County Manager Charles Miller stressed that Monday's action would not involve a public hearing. He said hearing dates probably would be set at that time.

Original cost estimate of the county-wide flood control program was \$130 million but supervisors were advised today of the new estimate. Approximately \$20-to-\$25 million of the cost would be paid by the county. Federal funds will help defray the cost.

The county's share, Miller said, would have to be produced by bond issue. After public hearings are completed, the supervisors will retain the legal right to reject the entire program.

## Board Of Supervisors To Present Six Bills To State Legislature

12-26-63

The Board of Supervisors will present two bills to the State Legislature in January seeking to lighten the property tax burden at the county level.

The first proposed a four-cent increase in the tobacco tax to be earmarked for county education costs. School costs for teachers retirement, \$10 pupil aid for every student in public school and equalization for needy districts make up close to one quarter of the current county budget. This \$8,000,000 expenditure requires the equivalent of 89 cents on the county's \$1.59 tax rate.

The second bill would transfer support of the Children's Colony for the mentally deficient from counties to the state. Maricopa County costs at the Colony have risen 200 percent in eight years. Colony expenses for partial and full support of youngsters account for an equivalent of 43 cents of the county's current tax rate.

The Board of Supervisors also will submit bills to the legislature seeking:

— Four year terms for county supervisors in order to allow time for long range planning.

The present term is two years.

— An increase in allowable support to the State Supervisor and Clerks Association to enable it to better protect county interests. County Manager Charles Miller points out that if the Association had had more funds to support its opposition to reapportionment of the state sales tax in 1960, the measure could have been defeated and Maricopa County would not have lost \$5,000,000 in revenues during the last two and a half years. Under the proposed bill, Maricopa County this year could contribute \$13,495. The present maximum is \$300.

— To microfilm records of the County Recorder in order to cut costs, time and storage space.

— To correct certain inadequacies in the improvement district law. The proposed bill would allow counties to wipe out delinquencies and dissolve districts no longer having any financial indebtedness.

The six bills were presented to members of the Maricopa County delegation to the state legislature on Dec. 18 at a special meeting.

# \$115 Million Flood Control Proposal Up for Hearing

10-B The Arizona Republic Sunday, Nov. 17, 1963

By STERLING RIDGE

Do the residents of Maricopa County want flood protection? Are they willing to pay for it?

These are questions the county supervisors hope to have answered at a public hearing at 10 a.m. Wednesday on a proposed \$115 million program aimed at eliminating the threat of serious flood damage in the county. The hearing will be in the supervisors' meeting room at the county annex, 3325 W. Durango.

**THE FLOOD** control program, which would consist of building dams, dikes, and levees, dredging channels and clearing rivers, has been under intensive study for the past 2½ years.

If adopted, financing for the program would probably be accomplished through \$25 million in voter approved bonds and \$90 million in federal aid.

The federal government would pay for the construction of all the projects it approves and the Maricopa County Flood Control District would pay all right of way costs, costs of bridge, road and utility relocations, and perpetual maintenance costs.

The federal funds would have to be matched with county money before any aid would come from Congress. County Manager Charles W. Miller said that if the board of supervisors approve the project, a fiscal agent would be named for the flood control district. He would then plan a bond issue or some other method of financing the work from the county's standpoint.

MILLER would not estimate the cost of the flood program. He said the peak cost of a \$22.7 million bond issue passed by the county in 1961 is limited to a maximum of 20 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation over the life of the bonds. Miller said a ceiling could be placed on the amount of levy that could be collected each year for flood control bonds.

Supervisors tentatively approved the program in order to set the hearing date. The comprehensive plan was drawn up by the flood control district advisory board and its district engineer, John C. Lowry, based on independent engineering studies made by several local firms.

After one or more public hearings, the supervisors, who act as a board of directors for the flood control district, will be called on to formally adopt or reject the plan.

How do the supervisors feel about the project?

"I TRY to go into a hearing with an open mind," chairman Barney Burns said. "I want to hear what the voters have to say."

Vice-chairman, Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, concurred with Burns. "I feel that we now have an overall plan for flood control. We are holding this hearing to see what the people think about it."

Even if a voter doesn't attend the hearing, he will still have an opportunity to make himself felt at the polls if a bond issue is decided upon, Burns said.

He said: "It's their places that got flooded and it's their money. The board wants them to have as much voice in this matter as possible."

The flood control district tax is a levy on real property only, so homeowners will be asked to bear the burden for most of the money. Other property taxes are levied against both real property and personal property.

Real property includes all land and buildings constructed on that land. Personal property is all property not directly attached to a building, such as furniture, utility lines, railroad tracks, machinery, and store inventories.

THERE ARE several points concerning the program's cost that Lowry wanted to make clear.

"The figures presented in the report are maximums," he said. "The \$25 million would be greatly reduced if right of way is through state and federal lands. Two million dollars in costs here could be cut."

He said many private citizens had also expressed their desire to donate right of way in exchange for flood control benefits.

Lowry also pointed out that \$90 million in construction funds would be coming into the county.

"We are going to pay for the federal aid through taxes, of course, but look at it this way," he said. "We have a worthwhile program. If we don't get the money for it from the government, we'll still pay the taxes to send it to some other state."

THE COUNTY has had 12 bad flood years since 1890 with the most serious damage coming in 1891, 1921 and 1943. This year, millions of dollars of damage was done in Maricopa County by local rainfall and flooding.

"We are actually in a worse position now than in 1921 and 1943," a flood control official said. "There are more people, more buildings and less places for the water to soak in or run off."

The flood control district proposes to protect the county with 15 high-priority projects. These projects, classified as Group I, will protect the areas most susceptible to flooding.

THIRTEEN other projects are divided into Group II and Group III and will be given lesser construction importance.

Major parts of Group I include a \$9 million channel along Indian Bend Wash protecting Scottsdale and Tempe; an \$8 million parallel diversion channel for the Arizona Canal protecting Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria; \$7.4 million for four retarding structures in a Buckhorn-Mesa group, protecting Mesa, Chandler and Gilbert and a \$6.6 million dam on lower Cave Creek for the Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria area.

Investigators said Cecil Lentz of 2409 W. Yuma was in satisfactory condition at Memorial Hospital.

Jailed for investigation of assault with a deadly weapon was Edna Annice Forsen, 42, 3933 W. Sherman, police said.

Election of officers and other Farm Bureau business is scheduled Tuesday.



**FLOOD CONTROL** — This is a comprehensive flood control map for Phoenix and vicinity prepared by the Army Corps of Engineers. The projects are all included in a plan drawn up by the Maricopa County Flood Control District and scheduled for public hearing Wednesday. The

grouping of phases, noted by letter, relates only to the order in which studies are being done by Army engineers and not to construction priority.

## Norwegian Writer to Speak Here

Norwegian author and former parliament member Ebba Haslund will make three speaking appearances this week in the Phoenix area as part of a lecture tour sponsored by the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

She will speak at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday at a dinner meeting of the Valley ASF group at Neptune's Table, 702 W. Camelback.

Mrs. Haslund will lecture on Norwegian literature at Phoenix College Auditorium at 10:30 a.m. Thursday and again at 8 p.m. to the Arizona State University English Department.

Since 1945 she has published six novels, three children's books, a collection of short stories dealing with the German occupation, and numerous radio plays.

Mrs. Haslund was a Conservative Party member of Norway's Parliament from 1957 through last fall. She resigned because she holds a dual-citizenship in both America and Norway.

She has traveled widely and studied in England, Germany and France.

She is a free-lance writer and reviewer for the Oslo newspaper Morgenbladet.

## Today In Arizona

- PHOENIX**
- New York State Club Potluck Picnic: 1 p.m., ramada on right, South Mountain Park.
  - First Rockford and Illinois Picnic: 1 p.m., Rendezvous Park, Mesa.
  - Olga Lippman Fine Arts Rental and Sales Gallery: 1 to 5 p.m., 1441 N. First St., appointment by convenience.
  - Janesville, Wis., Picnic: 12:30 p.m., picnic area 4, North Mountain Park.
  - Beth El Sisterhood: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Beth El Synagogue, 302 W. McDowell, rummage sale, open to the public.
  - Heard Museum: 1 to 5 p.m., 22 E. Monte Vista.
  - Phoenix Art Museum: 1 to 5 p.m., 1625 N. Central.
  - Phoenix Zoo: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 60th Street and E. Van Buren.

## Phoenix Man Shot During Argument

A 39-year old Phoenix man was shot in the groin during an argument last night behind the Westward Tavern, 2807 W. Buckeye Road, police said.

Investigators said Cecil Lentz of 2409 W. Yuma was in satisfactory condition at Memorial Hospital.

Jailed for investigation of assault with a deadly weapon was Edna Annice Forsen, 42, 3933 W. Sherman, police said.

## Farm Bureau Federation To Convene

TEMPE — The 42nd annual convention of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation will be held tomorrow and Tuesday in the Sands of Tempe Hotel here.

Keynote address at 10 a.m. tomorrow will be given by Claude St. Paer, of Chicago, of the program development division, American Farm Bureau Federation. Also speaking tomorrow will be Ernest Browning, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association; Marvin Morrison, president of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation, and Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Election of officers and other Farm Bureau business is scheduled Tuesday.

## More About

# Reaction Mixed to State Water Plan

(Continued from Page 1-B)

"a bold venture" that couldn't possibly succeed without "a united citizenry and strong leadership at the state level."

Last Aug. 21 in Los Angeles, Udall told Southern Californians:

"I know the temper of my own state. I know its needs. I predict without hesitation that if Arizona's legitimate aspirations are fairly frustrated in the Congress, state leaders will emerge who will take a leaf from California's own book, imitate your state water plan and enable Arizona to build an aqueduct system to carry its Colorado River water to its central cities and valleys."

Meanwhile, in Tucson, the Associated Press reported that Fannin said he favors the fed-

eral financing and the present course "should be followed through."

REP. MORRIS K. Udall, D-Ariz., and brother of the sec-

## Guatemala Arrests Ydigoras Followers

GUATEMALA CITY (AP)—A former chairman of Guatemala's national congress and a group of former deputies have been arrested and accused of plotting against the ruling military junta, sources said yesterday.

Manuel Orellana Portilla and the unidentified ex-deputies were described as followers of former President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes who was ousted by a military coup last March.

retary, predicted in Tucson that Arizona will not build the project on its own. He said there would be many serious problems in such a course, but conceded "We may have to go that route some time if the Congress does not act on our bill."

In Phoenix, Wayne M. Akin, chairman of the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission, yesterday said the Central Arizona Project will be a government project in any event, but it will be paid by those who use its water and power.

"You cannot construct a high Bridge Canyon dam without a federal act," said Akin. "It (the CAP) must fit in with some kind of a federal project. How it works will depend upon developments as we go along."

"Eventually, the people of Arizona will pay for it."

## GROUP II (SECOND PRIORITY)

Apache Junction - Gilbert Structure: Retarding basin south of U.S. 60-70-80-89; 4,135 acre feet storage with 3,960 reserved for flood storage. Dam will be 3.9 miles long, maximum height 25 feet. 14.8 miles of floodways to operate in conjunction with retarding basin. Gilbert, Mesa, Williams Field, Higley, Chandler affected. Estimated cost, \$5,012,000.

Mesa - Chandler - Gilbert Floodways: 29-mile system of channels eventually emptying into Gila River. Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert affected. Estimated cost, \$3,000,000.

Williams - Chandler structures: Two retarding structures totaling nine miles in length; 9.2 miles of floodways. Williams Field, Higley, Chandler affected. Estimated cost, \$4,575,000.

Buckeye structures: Two retarding structures, 12 miles long; 5,560 acre-feet storage; two floodways and a diversion. Buckeye, Palo Verde affected. Estimated cost, \$3,782,000.

West Phoenix floodways (Phase II); West Phoenix-Maryvale drain—Channel from 47th Ave. at Grand Canal south to Thomas Road, south 5.3 miles to Salt River. Phoenix, Maryvale affected. Estimated cost, \$2,542,000.

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## Blast Rattles Tuscaloosa Area

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"It may have been a prank. We don't know," Police Chief W. N. Marable said.

He said he doubted the blast was connected with the admission of Miss Malone, of Mobile, Ala., to the university under a federal court order.

# \$115 Million Flood Control Proposal Up for Hearing

10-B The Arizona Republic Sunday, Nov. 17, 1963

By STERLING RIDGE

Do the residents of Maricopa County want flood protection? Are they willing to pay for it?

These are questions the county supervisors hope to have answered at a public hearing at 10 a.m. Wednesday on a proposed \$115 million program aimed at eliminating the threat of serious flood damage in the county. The hearing will be in the supervisors' meeting room at the county annex, 3325 W. Durango.

**THE FLOOD** control program, which would consist of building dams, dikes, and levees, dredging channels and clearing rivers, has been under intensive study for the past 2½ years.

If adopted, financing for the program would probably be accomplished through \$25 million in voter approved bonds and \$90 million in federal aid.

The federal government would pay for the construction of all the projects it approves and the Maricopa County Flood Control District would pay all right of way costs, costs of bridge, road and utility relocations, and perpetual maintenance costs.

The federal funds would have to be matched with county money before any aid would come from Congress. County Manager Charles W. Miller said that if the board of supervisors approve the project, a fiscal agent would be named for the flood control district. He would then plan a bond issue or some other method of financing the work from the county's standpoint.

MILLER would not estimate the cost of the flood program. He said the peak cost of a \$22.7 million bond issue passed by the county in 1961 is limited to a maximum of 20 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation over the life of the bonds. Miller said a ceiling could be placed on the amount of levy that could be collected each year for flood control bonds.

Supervisors tentatively approved the program in order to set the hearing date. The comprehensive plan was drawn up by the flood control district advisory board and its district engineer, John C. Lowry, based

on independent engineering studies made by several local firms.

After one or more public hearings, the supervisors, who act as a board of directors for the flood control district, will be called on to formally adopt or reject the plan.

How do the supervisors feel about the project?

"I TRY to go into a hearing with an open mind," chairman Barney Burns said. "I want to hear what the voters have to say."

Vice-chairman, Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, concurred with Burns. "I feel that we now have an overall plan for flood control. We are holding this hearing to see what the people think about it."

Even if a voter doesn't attend the hearing, he will still have an opportunity to make himself felt at the polls if a bond issue is decided upon, Burns said.

He said: "It's their places that got flooded and it's their money. The board wants them to have as much voice in this matter as possible."

The flood control district tax is a levy on real property only, so homeowners will be asked to bear the burden for most of the money. Other property taxes are levied against both real property and personal property.

Real property includes all land and buildings constructed on that land. Personal property is all property not directly attached to a building, such as furniture, utility lines, railroad tracks, machinery, and store inventories.

THERE ARE several points concerning the program's cost that Lowry wanted to make clear.

"The figures presented in the report are maximums," he said. "The \$25 million would be greatly reduced if right of way is through state and federal lands. Two million dollars in costs here could be cut."

He said many private citizens had also expressed their desire to donate right of way in exchange for flood control benefits.

Lowry also pointed out that \$90 million in construction funds would be coming into the county.

"We are going to pay for the federal aid through taxes, of course, but look at this way," he said. "We have a worthwhile program. If we don't get the money for it from the government, we'll still pay the taxes to send it to some other state."

THE COUNTY has had 12 bad flood years since 1890 with the most serious damage coming in 1891, 1921 and 1943. This year, millions of dollars of damage was done in Maricopa County by local rainfall and flooding.

"We are actually in a worse position now than in 1921 and 1943," a flood control official said. "There are more people, more buildings and less places for the water to soak in or run off."

The flood control district proposes to protect the county with 15 high-priority projects. These projects, classified as Group I, will protect the areas most susceptible to flooding.

THIRTEEN other projects are divided into Group II and Group III and will be given lesser construction importance.

Major parts of Group I include a \$9 million channel along Indian Bend Wash protecting Scottsdale and Tempe; an \$8 million parallel diversion channel for the Arizona Canal protecting Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria; \$7.4 million for four retarding structures in a Buckhorn-Mesa group, protecting Mesa, Chandler and Gilbert and a \$6.6 million dam on lower Cave Creek for the Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria area.

## Phoenix Man Shot During Argument

A 39-year old Phoenix man was shot in the groin during an argument last night behind the Westward Tavern, 2807 W. Buckeye Road, police said.

Investigators said Cecil Lentz of 2409 W. Yuma was in satisfactory condition at Memorial Hospital.

Jailed for investigation of assault with a deadly weapon was Edna Annice Forsen, 42, 3933 W. Sherman, police said.

## Norwegian Writer to Speak Here

Norwegian author and former parliament member Ebba Haslund will make three speaking appearances this week in the Phoenix area as part of a lecture series sponsored by the American Norwegian Foundation.

Haslund will speak at 7 p.m. at the Valley ASB group at Neptune's Table, 702 W. Camelback.

Mrs. Haslund will lecture on Norwegian literature at Phoenix College Auditorium at 10:30 a.m. Thursday and again at 8 p.m. to the Arizona State University English Department.

Since 1945 she has published six novels, three children's books, a collection of short stories dealing with the German occupation, and numerous radio plays.

Mrs. Haslund was a Conservative Party member of Norway's Parliament from 1957 through last fall. She resigned because she holds a dual-citizenship in both America and Norway.

She has traveled widely and studied in England, Germany and France.

She is a free-lance writer and reviewer for the Oslo newspaper Morgenbladet.

## Today In Arizona

- PHOENIX  
New York State Club Potluck Picnic: 1 p.m., ramada on right, South Mountain Park.  
First Rockford and Illinois Picnic: 1 p.m., Rendezvous Park, Mesa.  
Olga Lippman Fine Arts Rental and Sales Gallery: 1 to 5 p.m., 1441 N. First St., appointment by convenience.  
Janesville, Wis., Picnic: 12:30 p.m., picnic area 4, North Mountain Park.  
Beth El Sisterhood: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Beth El Synagogue, 302 W. McDowell, rummage sale, open to the public.  
Heard Museum: 1 to 5 p.m., 22 E. Monte Vista.  
Phoenix Art Museum: 1 to 5 p.m., 1625 N. Central.  
Phoenix Zoo: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 60th Street and E. Van Buren.



Mrs. Haslund



**FLOOD CONTROL** — This is a comprehensive flood control map for Phoenix and vicinity prepared by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Projects are all included in a plan drawn up by the Maricopa County Flood Control District and scheduled for public hearing Wednesday. The

grouping of phases, noted by letter, relates only to the order in which studies are being done by Army engineers and not to construction priority.

#40

## Flood Control Projects and Estimated Costs

Projects to be included in a proposed comprehensive flood control program for Maricopa County:

### GROUP I (First Priority)

**Gila - Salt River Channel Clearance:** Clearing of the river channel from 107th Avenue to Gillespie Dam 3.5 miles north of Gila Bend on Gila River. Buckeye, Arlington, Goodyear area affected. Estimated cost, \$1,250,000.

**Lower Indian Bend Channel:** Lined channel from Arizona Canal at Indian Bend south to Salt River one-half mile east of Scottsdale Road. Scottsdale, Tempe area affected. Estimated cost \$9,020,000.

**Agua Fria, New River, Skunk Creek Channel clearing:** Phoenix, Peoria, Glendale, Litchfield, Luke Field area affected. Estimated cost, \$1,250,000.

**Arizona Canal Diversion:** Channel parallel to the Arizona Canal running from Cave Creek west to Skunk Creek. Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria

area affected. Estimated cost, \$8,004,000.

**Dreamy Draw Dam:** 50,000 cubic yard earthfill dam installed in conjunction with North Phoenix Mountain channel and Arizona Canal Diversion in Dreamy Draw Wash two miles east of Sunnyslope; 250 acre feet storage. Phoenix area affected. Estimated cost, \$450,000.

**North Phoenix Mountain Channel (Phase I):** Channel from 20th Street to Cave Creek, parallel to Arizona Canal, emptying into Arizona Canal Diversion and eventually into Skunk Creek. Phoenix area affected. Estimated cost, \$3,326,000.

**New River Dam:** 1,300,000-cubic-yard earthfill dam eight miles northwest of Adobe. 33,500 acre feet storage. Glendale, Peoria, Deer Valley area affected. Estimated cost, \$4,772,000.

**Adobe Dam:** 1,600,000-cubic-yard earthfill dam one mile northwest of Adobe. 13,000 acre feet storage. Glendale,

Peoria, Deer Valley area affected. Estimated cost, \$3,133,000.

**West Phoenix Floodways (Phase I):** Maryvale-Glendale Drain: Lined channel from Grand Canal one-half mile west of 67th Avenue, west 5.5 miles to Agua Fria River. Maryvale, Glendale area affected. Estimated cost, \$1,782,000. Glendale - Peoria drain: Lined channel from 51st Avenue one-fourth mile south of Olive Avenue running west 2.5 miles, south one-fourth mile, west 3.5 miles to New River. Glendale, Peoria area affected. Estimated cost, \$2,978,000.

**Lower Cave Creek Dam:** Earthfill dam on Cave Creek three miles south of old dam. Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria affected. Estimated cost, \$6,695,000.

**Union Hills Diversion:** Lined channel from 36th Street between Bell Road and Union Hills Drive running west to Skunk Creek. Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria affected. Estimated cost, \$2,000,000.

**Casandro Wash Dam:** Earthfill dam across wash north of U.S. 60-70 just west of Wickenburg; 90 acre feet storage. Wickenburg affected. Estimated cost, \$60,000.

**Sunset and Sunny Cove dams:** 20-foot high dams on each of these small washes. Combined storage, 137 acre feet. Wickenburg affected. Estimated cost, \$79,000.

**Buckhorn-Mesa structures:** Four retarding structures 11.2 miles long and 8.1 miles of floodways. Debris basin and diversion box to utilize floodwater for irrigation purposes. Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert affected. Estimated cost, \$7,429,000.

**Bender and Sand Tank structures:** 1.5 mile channel in Bender and Sand Tank Washes and 2.5 miles of dikes along both sides of each wash to guide floodwaters into channel. Gila Bend, U.S. 80, Luke Auxiliary Field affected. Estimated cost, \$266,000.

### GROUP II (SECOND PRIORITY)

**Apache Junction - Gilbert Structure:** Retarding basin south of U.S. 60-70-80-89; 4,135 acre feet storage with 3,960 reserved for flood storage. Dam will be 3.9 miles long, maximum height 25 feet. 14.8 miles of floodways to operate in conjunction with retarding basin. Gilbert, Mesa, Williams Field, Higley, Chandler affected. Estimated cost, \$5,012,000.

**Mesa - Chandler - Gilbert Floodways:** 29-mile system of channels eventually emptying into Gila River. Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert affected. Estimated cost, \$3,000,000.

**Williams - Chandler structures:** Two retarding structures totaling nine miles in length; 9.2 miles of floodways. Williams Field, Higley, Chandler affected. Estimated cost, \$4,575,000.

**Buckeye structures:** Two retarding structures, 12 miles long; 5,560 acre-feet storage; two floodways and a diversion. Buckeye, Palo Verde affected. Estimated cost, \$3,762,000.

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## Farm Bureau Federation To Convene

TEMPE — The 42nd annual convention of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation will be held tomorrow and Tuesday in the Sands of Tempe Hotel here.

Keynote address at 10 a.m. tomorrow will be given by Claude de St. Paer, of Chicago, of the program development division, American Farm Bureau Federation. Also speaking tomorrow will be Ernest Browning, president of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association; Marvin Morrison, president of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation, and Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Election of officers and other Farm Bureau business is scheduled Tuesday.

## More About

## Reaction Mixed to State Water Plan

(Continued from Page 1-B)

"a bold venture" that couldn't possibly succeed without "a united citizenry and strong leadership at the state level."

Last Aug. 21 in Los Angeles, Udall told Southern Californians:

"I know the temper of my own state. I know its needs. I predict without hesitation that if Arizona's legitimate aspirations are fairly frustrated in the Congress, state leaders will emerge who will take a leaf from California's own book, imitate your state water plan and enable Arizona to build an aqueduct system to carry its Colorado River water to its central cities and valleys."

Meanwhile, in Tucson, the Associated Press reported that Fannin said he favors the fed-

eral financing and the present course "should be followed through."

REP. MORRIS K. Udall, D-Ariz., and brother of the sec-

## Guatemala Arrests Ydigoras Followers

GUATEMALA CITY (AP)—A former chairman of Guatemala's national congress and a group of former deputies have been arrested and accused of plotting against the ruling military junta, sources said yesterday.

Manuel Orellana Portilla and the unidentified ex-deputies were described as followers of former President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentetaja who was ousted by a military coup last March.

retary, predicted in Tucson that Arizona will not build the project on its own. He said there would be many serious problems in such a course, but conceded "We may have to go that route some time if the Congress does not act on our bill."

In Phoenix, Wayne M. Akin, chairman of the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission, yesterday said the Central Arizona Project will be a government project in any event, but it will be paid by those who use its water and power.

"You cannot construct a high Bridge Canyon dam without a federal act," said Akin. "It (the CAP) must fit in with some kind of a federal project. How it works will depend upon developments as we go along."

"Eventually, the people of Arizona will pay for it."

#41  
12-5-63  
**Data In Flood Control Report  
Is Challenged As Inaccurate**

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

At the recent meeting on the flood control program held by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, almost every one wanted to be on record as favoring the program. I don't believe that approval would have been nearly so widespread if judgment had been based on accurate data instead of the information supplied in the report.

The preface to the report states that the only projects recommended were those in which the estimated benefits exceeded the estimated cost. Cost was defined as maintenance plus amortization of the estimated construction cost over a 25-year period at an interest rate of 2% per cent. The first project on the summary sheet was evaluated on this basis. On all other proposals, the cost was figured on a different formula much more favorable to the project. (Many were apparently figured at 2% per cent and 50 years. Others could not be deciphered.) Over half of the projects are financially impractical if judgment is based on the amortization schedule which reportedly was used.

GOVERNMENTAL units, and particularly the federal government, have a way of coming up with estimates backed by masses of figures apparently justifying the program at hand. Then, when the program is well under way, the estimates are found to be way out of line. Our interstate highway program is an excellent example of this. I am afraid that the proposed flood control program suffers from the same problem.

Although some parts of the program appear to be overdesigned, I am in no position to seriously question the estimated construction and maintenance costs. However, I do know that they will have trouble borrowing money at the 2% per cent figure allegedly used. The fed-

eral government, which will put up approximately 75 per cent of the cost, is currently paying about 4 per cent. Its estimated benefits of \$7.5 million per year are also hard to swallow.

I see no possibility of this much flood damage occurring unless there is major construction in every river bed and wash. Even if the zoning board allows this, I doubt if builders could obtain financing for these locations. If benefits were scaled down to a more reasonable figure, and amortization was estimated with a true interest rate, it is unlikely that any of these projects would be financially practical.

MANY OF THESE proposals, however, deserve consideration from a different viewpoint. The possibility of flooding keeps much of the land in and near our rivers and washes from being used for anything except perhaps farming. If the risk of flooding was eliminated or reduced to a once in 100 years type of chance, this land would become prime property. For instance, the Indian Bend Wash would undoubtedly be given multiple zoning and would then be worth \$15,000 to \$20,000 per acre. Since the owners of this land knew, when they bought it at some bargain price, that there was a flooding problem, the general public is under no obligation to provide them with flood control.

I see no reason why the property owners, who will realize immediate and large financial benefits, should not pay the preponderance of the cost for their projects. I realize that this is not possible with the enabling act and Flood Control District as they are now set up. However, there is no reason why laws cannot be changed.

DONALD J. KERSTEN,  
Scottsdale

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**Legal Advertising**

RESOLUTION  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT OF  
MARICOPA COUNTY

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County heretofore on October 28, 1963, by a unanimous vote of the Board, tentatively adopted a comprehensive program of flood control and scheduled a public hearing on the comprehensive program and the performance of the proposed work for November 20, 1963, and

WHEREAS, after the Board of Directors of the Flood Control District tentatively adopted the comprehensive program of flood control and scheduled the notice of public hearing thereon, it thereafter gave notice of the hearing by publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the District, all of which was pursuant to the provisions of Article 5 § 45-2351 through § 45-2370 of the Arizona Revised Statutes of 1956 as amended, and

WHEREAS, on November 20, 1963 beginning at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M., a public hearing was held on the comprehensive program of flood control and the performance of the proposed work and all cities, persons, corporations, municipal corporations and other entities within the boundaries of the Flood Control District and other persons and entities outside the Flood Control District were given an opportunity to be heard and present their views on the comprehensive program of flood control and the performance of the proposed work, and

WHEREAS, it appearing from the comprehensive program of flood control and the supporting information, together with the statements of persons heard at the public hearing, that the comprehensive program of flood control set forth a realistic program for flood control; that the same was in the best interests of the property owners and the inhabitants of the county and that the public health, comfort, convenience necessity and welfare would be furthered by the adoption of the comprehensive program of flood control.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, that the comprehensive program of flood control heretofore submitted to the Board of Directors by the Chief Engineer of the Flood Control District and the Citizens Advisory Board and thereafter tentatively adopted by this Board of Directors, be and the same is hereby adopted and approved.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be entered in the minutes of the Board of Directors of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County and published pursuant to the rules and regulations of this Board of Directors.

The foregoing resolution, upon a motion made by Ruth A. O'Neil, was thereafter unanimously passed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County on this 20th day of November, 1963.

B. W. Burns, Chairman  
of the Board of Directors  
of the Flood Control District  
of Maricopa County  
Rhea Averill  
Clerk of the Board

Published: November 30, December 7, 1963.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF  
PARTNERSHIP

Pursuant to The Provisions of (ARIZONA LAW RELATIVE TO PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTIONS)

Notice is hereby given that the partnership composed of E. R. Eubanks and R. D. Nall, general partners, heretofore engaged in business under the firm name of 3 B Resort at Riverside Drive, Parker, Arizona was dissolved as of midnight 22 November 1963; that thereafter said firm will continue the use of said name; and that after said dissolution no person, except R. D. Nall had authority to incur obligations for said firm.

3 B RESORT  
By R. D. Nall  
Published: November 29, 30, December 1, 2, 1963.

# County Supervisors Okay #43 \$115 Million Flood Control

Arizona Republic  
11-21-63

## Bond Vote To be Set By Board

By STERLING RIDGE

A \$115 MILLION flood control program for Maricopa County was approved unanimously yesterday by the county supervisors.

The project was presented at a public hearing by the flood control district advisory board and John C. Lowry, flood control district engineer.

County Manager Charles W. Miller said the county now will name a fiscal agent to work out the financing.

He said the work probably would be financed through \$25 million of general obligation bonds and \$90 million federal aid.

The bonds, which must be approved in a flood control district election, will be paid through a levy on real property, putting most of the burden on home owners.

In the voting, Supervisor L. Alton Riggs of District 1 qualified his vote.

Riggs, whose district provided a great deal of opposition to the program during the hearing, said that he believed most of the objections had been answered, but said:

"I would have preferred that we deferred action at this date. There were several valid objections and constructive criticisms which perhaps might have been considered more closely by the advisory board. This program has been in progress for nearly four years and I don't feel that another few weeks would have mattered."

Riggs, however, said he thought the plan was commendable and that it was necessary for the county to take steps in this direction.

Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, vice chairman of the board from District 3, made the motion for approval. She said approval did not at this time obligate the county, flood control district or the citizens of the county for one cent.

"THE CITIZENS of this county will at a later date be asked at a bond election to decide if they approve of this plan and if they will support it with tax money," she said. "At that time information will be made available as to the annual cost to the taxpayer."

No date or even definite plans were set for an election, but one supervisor, outside the hearing room, jokingly said it would probably be "on the third day of a heavy five-day rainstorm."

The main objections at the hearing were raised by representatives of the City of Tempe. Appearing in Tempe's behalf were Mayor Harold Andrews and James Holman, special attorney for the city.

The pair expressed fear that Tempe would not be sufficiently protected from extra waters directed into the Salt River from other parts of the project and that part of the city's downtown area would be in a flood plain which would restrict building.

Lowry assured them that flood control plans called for levees along the river wherever they were needed. He also told Tempe officials that the district was interested only in the Salt River channel and not the town's business area.

After being reassured, Tempe withdrew its objections and declared itself in favor of the program.

Gazette 11-20-63  
#44  
**Contract Let  
To Prevent  
Flooding**

The Phoenix City Council today awarded a contract to eliminate "Hatcher Lake" in Northwest Phoenix.

Homeowners around 19th Avenue and Hatcher Road have had to fight floodwaters from three storms this year.

City Manager Samuel E. Vickers said the city speeded the design and awarding of contract for installation of a storm drain at 19th Avenue and Hatcher. The city council has approved the low bid of Mercury Construction of Phoenix of \$8,028 for the job.

Vickers added that Statewide Contractors of Glendale was the apparent low bidder today on construction of water main extensions on 19th Avenue, from Glendale to Dunlap. The firm's \$226,075 bid was the lowest of four submitted.

*Phoenix Gazette*  
**Free Land** *(44)*

*12-5-63*

## Sought For Floodway

Preliminary steps were being prepared today to obtain free rights-of-way on state - owned land that would cut as much as \$7 million from a proposed bond issue of approximately \$25 million for a countywide flood control program.

County Manager Charles W. Miller said Refnes, Ely, Beck and Co. of Phoenix is scheduled to be named agent for the bond proposal by the board of supervisors on Monday. Informal approval of the appointment was voted yesterday by the supervisors.

A portion of the proposed flood control program, to cost \$70 million, was approved last month by the U.S. Corps of Engineers and submitted to Congress for approval. A total of \$10.3 million of that cost would be paid by the county, with the federal government providing the balance.

The entire county project, including dams, dikes and diversion channels, will cost an estimated \$115 million. The county's share of the total cost, including rights-of-way and maintenance, would be about \$25 million. The remaining \$90 million would come from federal funds.

Miller said the process of obtaining free rights-of-way would involve a great deal of paper work and legal steps, and would not be completed for some time.

# Flood Control Top Hope

By CLIFF RUSSELL  
Staff Writer

A \$115 million flood control program that will cost Maricopa County voters \$25 million, headed the list of hopes for 1964 outlined by county officials today.

If voters approve the program in a mid-year election, the federal government will assume \$90 million of the cost.

Another headliner for the coming year is expected to be completion of the \$9.5 million down-

town county governmental complex.

The two-block site, bounded by First and Third Aves and Jefferson and Madison Sts, is expected to house 800 county employees by next Jan. 1. The project involves a Superior Court building, sheriff's office and jail, supervisor's auditorium and county administration building.

About 55 per cent of the four-building complex is finished.

Officials expect to open the year with a battle to put several

county-sponsored bills through the Legislature. One would put an extra four cents tax on tobacco, with the revenue to go to county education costs.

Another proposal would transfer Children's Colony expenses to the state.

One bill the county's top echelon is interested in would provide four-year terms to county supervisors, instead of the present two years.

It is also hoped that plans will be finalized for the new \$10.5 million county hospital at Papago Park. The plans are at present inching their way across the drawing board.

A breakdown of major accomplishments listed by County Manager Charles W. Miller during 1963, and plans for the coming year, include:

The centralization of school employe records by putting teacher certification files on the computer. During 1963, accounting for the payrolls of 16,000 school employes were programmed on the county's electronic computer.

The County Highway Department hopes to construct 66 miles of county road and three bridges during the coming year. It also will begin moving its department from the present 4701 E. Washington address to the Durango Street Annex.

The annex will be vacated when the downtown complex is finished.

During the past 12 months, the Highway Department com-

pleted 40 miles of highway and seven bridges.

The County Parks and Recreation Department will construct a boat ramp on Upper Lake Pleasant and install a running deer target at the Black Canyon Shooting Range. Sailing and nature interpretation programs will be organized for students.

The department's major accomplishment during the past year was purchase of the first parcel of federal land held under lease for use as a county regional park. The department paid \$2.50 an acre for 627 acres of federal land in McDowell Mountain Regional Park.

The Parks Department also organized several committees to continue planning development of the county's 90,000-acre regional park system.

The County Health Department last year took on the tough job of establishing a smog and air pollution code, which is now being considered by the board of supervisors.

Health officials also recommended stricter nursing home regulations, starting a battle with officials on the state level. The county tuberculosis control program was expanded through use of a mobile X-ray unit, and a cervical cancer screening program was established for maternity patients.

Further development of these programs is planned for 1964.

The Maricopa County General Hospital ended its year with per-

sistent reports that Hospital Director Fred Foster is going to be fired. County officials remained mum.

Departments within the hospital were expanded, and intern and residency training programs increased. Further expansion of these programs is planned for 1964.

Sheriff Cal Boies set up a section to centralize and control all administrative matters, and continued to carry a steadily increasing load of warrants and criminal cases.

1-26-64  
**\$4.5 Million**

## For Control Of Floods #47

Arizona

Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Army Corps of Engineers is spending \$4,515,000 on flood control projects affecting Arizona during the current fiscal year.

The engineers have prepared a resume of available funds based on the appropriations voted by Congress during the final weeks of the 1963 session.

The appropriation for public works in the current year ending June 30 is \$1,095,133,500 compared with \$1,046,400,546 in the preceding year. The President's budget request for the 12 months starting July 1 will be made known this week.

All projects listed in the engineers' study for Arizona pertain to flood control as follows:

Alamo Reservoir, \$2,500,000 for construction; Gila River and tributaries downstream from Painted Rock Reservoir, \$200,000 for advanced engineering and design; Gila River, New River and Phoenix, \$20,000 for general investigation; Painted Rock Reservoir, \$38,000 for operation and maintenance; Tucson diversion channel, \$1,750,000 for construction; Whitlow Ranch Reservoir \$7,000 for operation and maintenance.

#48

# County Authorizes Ground-Water Test

By STERLING RIDGE 3-3-64

A ground-water survey in Maricopa County was authorized yesterday by the board of supervisors.

The board awarded a \$7,500 contract to Heinrich J. Thiele, consulting hydrologist, 6250 E. Monterosa, Scottsdale.

Preliminary draft of the survey is scheduled for completion by Dec. 1. The final survey is to be completed Jan. 1.

**INCLUDED** in the study will be the country's present ground-water supply, estimates through 1980, depth to bedrock, the water table decline depth to water in 1963, forecast depth to 1980, and water quality.

The survey is to be used by various county departments for such items as plotting growth and development patterns, determining the feasibility of subdivisions and charting future county highways.

William R. Staats and Co., 240 N. Central, was the apparent low bidder on school bonds totaling \$5.3 million in two Scottsdale districts.

**NET INTEREST** quoted on \$3.6 million in high school district 212 bonds was \$1,065,125, for an average interest rate of

3.08 per cent. There were eight other bidders.

The company submitted a net interest cost of \$550,753 on \$1.7 million in elementary school district 48 bonds. The average interest rate was 3.09 per cent. There were six other bidders.

At an afternoon planning and zoning meeting, the supervisors by a 2-1 vote reversed the recommendation of the county planning and zoning commission and denied 36.5 acres of industrial zoning at the corner of Kyrene and Guadalupe.

**THE INDUSTRIAL** zoning, sought for a metal processing plant, was opposed by 10 residents of the area.

The motion for denial was made by Chairman Ruth O. O'Neil. Mrs. O'Neil and L. Alton Riggs voted for denial. B. W. Burns voted no on the measure. The area is in Riggs' district.

The matter came before the planning and zoning commission Jan. 23. At the time, there was only one protester and the commission went along with the conclusions of the county planning and zoning department which recommended the rezoning.

Phoenix Gazette 5-14-64

# Coordinating Water Unit Is Proposed

#49

Special to The Gazette

PRESCOTT — Metropolitan Phoenix's freeway system, when developed, could add as many as 150,000 to 200,000 more shoppers to any of the regional shopping centers, an Arizona State University professor said here today.

Dr. Edwin N. Thomas hastened to say that this estimate was only a projection of a study, but that he felt it a reasonable conclusion. He spoke at the 37th annual conference of the League of Arizona Cities and Towns here.

An unscheduled speaker, William Welsh of Kingman, a retired eastern investment consultant, told delegates he felt strongly that Arizona needs to establish a watershed conservation district.

"WITH WATER the vital issue it is in Arizona," said Welsh, "I am astonished that our state does not have such an agency. It needs to have the combined powers and authority of the many overlapping and uncoordinated agencies dealing with water problems, such as irrigation districts, sewer conservation districts, flood control districts, water improvement and water conservation districts.

"A watershed conservation district would not eliminate or abridge these other agencies but would be a coordinating and, if necessary, a financing agency for the study of water problems and the solution of them."

Welsh, who is in interim director of Mohave County's planning department, was encouraged to talk about his proposal when he arose to ask a question at a planning and zoning session.

ANOTHER SPEAKER at the conference today was Louis S. Cooper, Tempe city manager, who went into detail on how a city manager can best keep council members briefed on city operational problems and background information.

Today's principal speaker was W. B. Barkley, speaker of the Arizona House. He was introduced by Mayor Milton Graham of Phoenix.

In addressing yesterday's conference session, Patrick Healy, executive director of the American Municipal Association, said: "Councilmen and governors who are fearful of using our expanding resources are going to find their cities and states falling farther and farther behind the rest of the country. This nation is going to grow and we must have the resources to make it grow."

HEALY SAID increased public investment must be financed by adequate taxation, or if that is not sufficient, by selective borrowing for essential projects needed for the future.

#50

9/19/64

# \$15 Million Bond Election For Storm Drainage Urged

## Increased Flooding Predicted

By ROBERT J. EARLY

THE PHOENIX City Council will be asked Monday to consider calling a \$15 million bond election "in the immediate future" to provide more storm drain protection for the city.

The request by the city's public works director, if approved by the council, will likely kill the announced plans of the council to reduce the city property tax next year. The bond issue could increase the rate.

Fred Glendening, public works director, said in a report to the council yesterday that Phoenix "has recently been seriously hurt by severe rainstorms, first on Aug. 2 and again on Sept. 14.

"These storms served to point out the very serious lack of storm drains in existence or now programmed under the 1961 bond issue in the city.

"To give the residents and property owners reasonable protection from expected heavy storms, it will be necessary to have another bond issue, and I recommend that positive steps be taken to ask the voters to approve such a bond issue."

Glendening said the storm drain projects would "not in any way take the place of the protection against major floods" proposed by the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

"THE TWO SYSTEMS would complement each other," he declared.

Coincidentally, the city yesterday asked President Johnson to declare a 30-square-mile area in east central Phoenix a disaster area so rain-flooded businesses could qualify for low-interest Small Business Administration loans.

Maryvale and Sunnyslope areas were flooded last year.

"The continued buildup of the city with paved parking lots, building complexes and additional street paving increases the drainage problem," Glendening said, "by reducing the previous areas (where water could seep into the ground) and delivering the water to trouble spots en route downgrade to the Salt River.

"In many instances property owners complain to this department that 'they never had any flooding problem until those streets were paved up there.'

"Yet, the engineers have no choice, if the streets are to be paved, but to drain them from street to street on the surface."

Although final estimates for a bond election are not completed, Glendening said, preliminary estimates call for \$15 million.

The proposed bond funds "would be needed to provide additional main drains and lateral drains to lead the storm water to main drains in the built-up areas of the city," he said.

In the 1957 and 1961 bond elections, voters approved a total of \$16,054,000 for storm drain construction. Of this, \$7,754,000 has been spent and another \$2.3 million in storm drain bonds will be sold in October.

But even when the present storm drain bond program is

(Continued on Page 28, Col. 1)

EVENING AMERICAN 6-29-64

# Flood Plan Slows Runway

Phoenix is trying to push quick construction of an extension to Sky Harbor's east-west runway but is running into opposition to the speed-up because of flood control projects.

Latest Phoenix proposal to solve its dispute with Tempe calls for a low-flow channel to pass through the middle of Maricopa Tallow Works. This would place it in the clear zone at the eastern end of the runway.

Tempe wants the alignment along the southbound

dary of the tallow works, Phoenix had wanted it along the north boundary of the property.

Mayor Milt Graham asked the County Board of Supervisors to increase the county flood control district tax rate from two to five cents to finance the planned speedup in flood control plans.

The supervisors are fully behind the normal program, but rejected the mayor's suggestion.

City Manager Sam Vickers, in a letter to Tempe

City Manager Louis Cooper, suggested a compromise solution on the low-flow channel alignment at the end of the runway, next to Tempe's western boundary. The new Tempe City Council is studying Vickers' latest bid and will consider it formally July 9, Cooper said.

Length of the runway extension is limited by the clearance required over the 48th Street approach to a bridge over the low-flow channel. The difference in channel locations deter-

mines whether the runway is 11,500 or 12,800 feet long.

Fred Glendenning, Phoenix public works director, said under no circumstances could Phoenix accept the first alignment of the low flood channel proposed by Tempe.

This touched off a secret meeting of Phoenix and Tempe city councils at a Tempe hotel. The press was barred from that meeting.

A changeover in composition of Tempe's council is requiring extra time to study the latest Phoenix proposal.

An election to raise the \$18.5 million in bonds needed for the over-all county flood control project may be held late this fall. The federal government would pay the remaining \$89.6 million of the project's cost.

10-5-64 G. W. Bayette

## Flood Control Begins At Home

#52 The U.S. Corps of Engineers, which often extends a project beyond its actual needs, nevertheless is right about one thing: No flood control program will be adequate in Maricopa County which does not include regulations (enforced!) to keep primary floodways—river beds, large washes and the like—from being plugged up.

But local authorities need to go beyond the primary floodways. Secondary washes, dammed up at one place, can send torrents of water pouring through nearby homes. The damage can be immense. We shouldn't have to wait for a granddaddy rain before reinforcing nature's laws with a few simple human precautions.

#53

## Initiate Survey Work For Flood Projects

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has started design survey work leading to construction of flood control protection and protection structures in the eastern part of Maricopa county.

The announcement that work had started was made by Maricopa county supervisor L.A. "Pat" Riggs.

The structures will be known as the Powerline, the Vineyard Road, and the Rittenhouse flood control structures. Mr. Riggs stated that these structures lie

largely in Pinal county and south of Apache Trail. The board of supervisors of Pinal county concurs in the location of these structures.

The construction of these improvements will be handled by the Soil Conservation Service with federal funds. The Flood Control District of Maricopa County on such federal aid projects is required to purchase and furnish all the land needed for the rights-of-way for this type of construction.

However, Mr. Riggs stated, through the efforts of the Maricopa county board of supervisors and the flood control district, the cost of the rights-of-way for these projects has been eliminated as, through their efforts, the State Land Department has made available the necessary land on a permanent easement basis without cost to the county.

Gilbert Enterprise 9-3-64

#54

28 The Arizona Republic  
Sat., Sept. 19, 1964

**More About**

**Bond**

(Continued from Page 21)

completed in about four years, Glendening said, "it will be noted that vast areas of Phoenix will still have no storm sewer system."

THE FINANCE Department reported that the proposed bond issue for storm drain construction would be general obligation bonds, which are subject to special bond limitation laws.

The city's bonded debt for storm drain construction is well below the statutory limit, the Finance Department said. Therefore, the city could legally sell the proposed \$15 million in bonds immediately without waiting for the city's assessed valuation to increase.

The council will consider the matter at 7:30 p.m. Monday at its informal session in the council chambers at 200 W. Jefferson. Mayor Graham, who is in Germany, will not attend.

Gazette NEAR BUCKEYE #55

5-5-64

**Okay Given  
\$3 Million  
Water Plan**

Gazette's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Budget Bureau has given clearance to \$3 million water project near Buckeye, Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., said today.

The work will include watershed protection, flood prevention, irrigation and recreation projects.

Hayden said the project will now go back to the Agriculture Department, which will transmit it to congressional committees for hearings.

The \$3 million would be spent over a period of five years on two floodwater retarding structures, three miles of diversion, four miles of floodways, irrigation facilities and flood wildlife water facilities along the Gila River and tributaries.

#56

*[Handwritten signature]*

FLOOD C  
MARICOP  
4701 E.  
PHOENIX

# The Daily New

TEMPE, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1964

60

## RAIN RUN-OFF A PROBLEM—

# Drainage Plan Study May Be Authorized

A city-wide flood drainage program may be "in the mill" for Tempe. City Manager Lou Cooper said Thursday morning that he planned to propose such a study to the council at the second September meeting tonight.

John Carollo Engineers, represented locally by Robert M. Cushing, widely-known consultant, probably will be recommended for the study.

Cooper, and others on the council and in the administration, have hinted loudly that the development of Tempe has made such a system a necessity. In fact, the last heavy rains brought Mayor John Moeur out on a personal check tour. Many other members of

the council made surveys and listened to complaints.

During such downpours, all city personnel whose jobs are related in any way to the problem, are called to duty.

It is planned, Cooper said, for the study to suggest ways of taking care of so-called "problem areas" immediately, then propose drainage works for the developed areas, and finally work out plans for overall drainage of the city and adjacent lands which may, in the future, become a part of the municipality.

Due to the nature of such a flood drainage program, it is probable that general obligation bonds may be the financing route.

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PHOENIX GAZETTE 9-21-64

# U.S. Offers Flood Loss Loans Here

The Small Business Administration (SBA) today authorized low cost loans for Phoenicians whose property was damaged by last Monday night's storm.

Harold T. Schnurer, state SBA director, said all of Phoenix has been declared a "disaster area" for purposes of replacing losses from this flood.

"The disaster designation certainly is not meant to imply that that situation is meant to apply to all Phoenix, though it was a disaster for the individuals who suffered heavy losses from the storm, he stated.

**STORM DAMAGE**, according to city officials, centered along Van Buren Street, between 28th and 48th streets. Three motels in particular have reported damage. The motel owners had these comments today:

Jack Simmons, owner of Dunes Motor Hotel, 2935 E. Van Buren: "I need the loan real bad. Thirteen of my units — half of all of them — have been closed since the flood. I estimate about \$30,000 damage. For me, the loan is a question of staying in business or not."

**MRS. FRANCES** Osborn, co-owner of Villa Motor Hotel, 2970 E. Van Buren: "We're going over the damage today. We still don't have a damage figure. More than half of our 27 units are still out of order. We certainly need (loan) help."

Joseph Faragher, owner of the Copa Inn, 2834 E. Van Buren: "We have five units out of 26 back in service. Our damage will run roughly \$10,000. Besides carpets and furniture ruined, the doors swelled up, the plaster peeled and the moulding is wrecked. The wa-

# Governor Views State Flood Areas

GOV. FANNIN and federal and state officials flew and walked over flooded areas of southern Arizona yesterday. They reported serious and widespread damage.

Col. Jesse Holloway, state director of civil defense, estimated the damage in Pinal and Santa Cruz counties at more than \$2.5 million.

**HE SAID** William Aldredge, of the Phoenix office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Agricultural Department officials were on the scene and would make an official estimate of damage.

They also will determine what aid can be extended to victims.

Fannin said he made the special trip because he was very concerned about the flooding problems.

"It has affected areas which never were touched before," he said. "We are working closely with federal and state agencies to give every possible assistance to those who have suffered this great loss."

Holloway described the damage as worse than that caused by recent floods at Winslow.

In Pinal County, he said, about 4,500 acres were turned into mud.

South of Tucson, the Santa Cruz broke out of its banks in five places and flooded a 1.5-mile swath on both sides of the channel, near Green Valley. The muddy waters came within half a mile of a new housing project.

**WALKING** through the flooded area, the officials found that 1,000 acres of cotton had been destroyed in one location. An adjoining farm had some 500 acres covered by water after a week-long rain saturated the earth around Tucson.

Many farms had deep arroyos cut by the swirling waters.

#59

## Flood Levy Spoken For

The Maricopa County Flood Control District's advisory board yesterday admonished the district engineer not to use new tax revenues to enlarge his staff.

The instruction was given by Hank Raymond, an advisory board member, to John C. Lowry, chief flood control engineer for the county. Raymond's colleagues concurred.

"The board of supervisors has told me the same thing," Lowry answered.

The county this fiscal year increased the special county-wide flood control levy from 2 cents to 5 cents per \$100 in assessed valuation.

Raymond reminded Lowry that additional revenues from the 3-cent increase in the flood control levy are earmarked for the purchase of rights of way and not for more employes in Lowry's department.

In another matter the advisory board voted to recommend to the Board of Supervisors that the county sponsor the construction of several flood control dams near Wickenburg. Maricopa County would reimburse Wickenburg for all rights of way expenditures when county funds are available.

## Flood Control Of Major Concern In East Maricopa SCD

FLOOD CONTROL gets major attention in the annual report of the East Maricopa Soil Conservation District. First public mention is made of plans under way to protect the Yaqui village of Guadalupe from waters that occasionally pour in from the south and west.

Although the report period ended before the boundaries were expanded to take in the Gila River Indian reservation (AFR, Dec. 23), East Maricopa was already a sizable SCD, with 960,086 acres. It grew considerably in 1966 when it was consolidated with the Queen Creek SCD. Walter White is chairman of the combination board.

As has already been mentioned in this paper, that board approved applications for Soil Conservation Service assistance from the city of Chandler. A soils map by the SCS "will include soil ability for sewage filter fields . . . and suitability for structural purposes. Also a map of the Chandler-area flood plain will be developed, showing location of present and planned flood control works."

Flood plans for Guadalupe, southwest of Tempe, are in the planning stage. Conferences have been held by East Maricopa with officials of Guadalupe, Phoenix, Maricopa county, and SCS. As for other flood matters—

"In March the first of a series of three flood prevention structures was completed. . . . Powerline Dam, 2.5 miles south of Apache Junction in Pinal County, was designed by the SCS. The 2.5-mile-long dam will control flood waters originating in the Superstition Mountains in the Weeks Wash-Siphon Draw area. This dam is the primary structure in the Apache Junction-Gilbert watershed.

"Currently under construction is the outlet channel from the dam to the RWCD floodway. The floodway, when completed, will also be used to carry waters from the Powerline and Rittenhouse dams in the Williams-Chandler watershed."

In fiscal 1967, 43 more landowners signed co-operative agreements with East Maricopa SCD. Technical SCS assistance was received by 335 landowners. Conservation practices were applied by 157 co-operators. Over 22 miles of field ditches were concreted, five miles of irrigation pipelines were installed, and 3,119 acres were leveled.

—AFR—

*Arvin  
Barner  
Rosenbaum,  
2-17-68*

#60

MESA TRIBUNE  
**SCS Begins Flood Surveys**  
 In 2 Areas  
 7-1-64  
 #41

The Soil Conservation Service has begun flood control surveys on the Apache Junction-Gilbert and Williams-Chandler Watersheds.

Maricopa County Supervisors this week accepted permanent easements in connection with relocation of flood control works for the watersheds.

The rights of way are located mostly on state land. They parallel Roosevelt Water Conservation District canals. Flood dikes and channels will be constructed in the flood control district.

The engineering surveys now being made by the Soil Conservation Service will be used to prepare plans for construction of flood prevention structures.

The area to be protected from floods extends from about two miles south of Apache Junction to Queen Creek on the east and to Hwy. 87 through Chandler on the west.

Sponsors of the projects, in cooperation with the conservation service, are the Maricopa County Flood Control District, Pinal County, Queen Creek Soil Conservation District and the East Maricopa Soil Conservation District.

#62  
10-1-64 Republic

964

# Supervisors Ponder Floodway Ruling

A regulation to provide for designation of primary floodways and to prevent encroachments or obstructions within these floodways was taken under study yesterday by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors.

The regulation was the main subject at a meeting between the supervisors, members of the flood control district citizens advisory board, U.S. Corps of Engineers, and representatives and officials from the Bureau of Reclamation.

The Corps of Engineers and

Bureau of Reclamation sought reaffirmation of past assurances and resolutions by the board that the flood control district

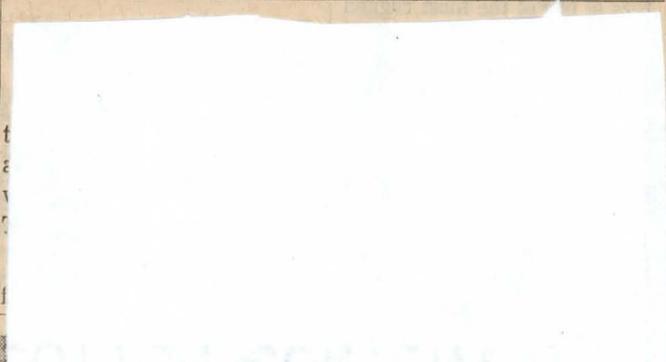
would, to the best of its ability, establish and enforce flood channel limits and regulations.

Rivers, stream, and intermit-

tently flowing washes and drains would come under the proposed regulation.

Certain types of obstructions would be allowed by permit under the regulation. These would include the mining of sand and gravel; construction of bridges, roads, streets, levees, channels, powerlines, pipelines, and railroads; cultivation of land, and certain recreational activities.

The Salt, Gila, New, and Agua Fria river channels would be affected by the regulation as well as Indian Bend Wash and Cave Creek.



THE MICHIGAN ACTING...  
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#63

# Flood Control Plans Hit Snag

By STERLING RIDGE

Plans for the Glendale-Maryvale, South Phoenix and Salt River phases of the Maricopa County flood control program ran into some unexpected snags at a preliminary public hearing yesterday.

Although most reacted favorably to the over-all U.S. Corps of Engineers program, specific portions were picked apart by representatives of the areas concerned.

Farmers in the northwest section of the Valley claimed that a proposed Maryvale-Glendale drainage canal going northwest to New River would conflict with the natural drainage of the area. They also said such a ditch would waste much valuable farmland.

VOYLE PETRI, Glendale public works director, endorsed the Maryvale-Glendale drain.

Other complaints were regis-

tered by spokesmen for the Gila and Salt River Indian Reservations, the Arizona Game Protective Association and the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Phoenix Public Works Director Fred Glendening approved the Orme (Maxwell) Dam end of the program and a narrow concrete channeling of the Salt River from that dam at the confluence of the Verde and the Salt to 91st Avenue.

GLENDENING suggested, however, that the plan in the South Phoenix area be changed to conform to city and county proposals.

The city and county urge moving proposed levees and channels farther south, closer to South Mountain, in order "to get more control benefits and also make use of several existing gravel pits as detention basins."

County Engineer Sam Lanford

endorsed the program and declared that tremendous sums of money now being used by the county to repair flood damage to highways would be saved.

CRITICISM from the Game and Fish Department and the Game Protective Association about destruction of 6,915 acres of dove nesting in the Gila River bottom was shunted aside by Col. Earl G. Peacock, Los Angeles, district engineer for the Corps of Engineers.

Peacock said the objections, concerning clearing of the Gila River channel to a 2,000-foot width for 40 miles from the river's confluence with the Salt (about 91st Avenue) to Gillespie Dam, had no bearing on the program under discussion yesterday.

Representatives of the two groups submitted written criticisms anyway, stating that parts of the program being proposed would compel the clearing of the 2,000-foot channel.

THIS clearing, the State Game and Fish Department estimated, would result in a loss of \$317,000 annually to the county and the state from hunter expenditures.

John C. Lowry, chief engineer for the county flood control district, expressed pleasure with the outcome of the preliminary meeting.

"This was merely a meeting to find out what the people want," he said. "I think most of them were pleased that the flood control program is moving forward and plans are being made to protect their property."

Lowry said that no part of the proposed program is yet final or fixed.

"THE CORPS of Engineers

will now review all criticisms, make a report to the people or organizations that made them, and then prepare an interim report on the project," he said.

This interim report will be presented to the county board of supervisors for approval when it is completed, he said. He estimated that this would take approximately one year.

The countywide program, of which the Glendale-Maryvale, South Phoenix and Salt River phases are part, is expected to require a \$20 million bond issue. No date for the bond issue vote has been set by the board of supervisors.

1-8-65  
#64  
Mesu Tribune

# Hospital, Flood Control Vote Major County Aims

Maricopa County expects to complete plans and let bids for the new county hospital and submit a countywide flood control bond issue to the voters in 1965, District 1 Supervisor L. Alton "Pat" Riggs reported today.

It also plans great advances in air pollution research, child evaluation, park planning and continued centralization of services in the coming year, Riggs said.

The big event for early 1965 will be dedication of the new downtown governmental complex. Set for 2 p.m. on Jan. 17, the ceremony will be held out-of-doors for the general public and will be followed by open house in the four-building center. Federal, state and local officials as well as civic and community leaders from throughout the county will be invited to participate.

Located between 1st and 3rd Avenues and Jefferson and Madison Streets, the complex offers with the old courthouse along county residents more than 30 county services in one central area for the first time in more than a decade.

More than 750 county employees were transferred to the two-block site during December.

Other major events anticipated for 1965 at the county level are:

Apply a \$107,000 federal grant to purchase monitoring equipment to enable intensive research into sources of air pollution in the county.

Expand the test center program for retarded children in order to double the number of youngsters served (250 in 1964).

Construct a 33-bed obstetrical wing and medical records addition at the existing county hospital.

Continue master planning for development of each of the county's nine regional parks.

Transfer the highway department offices and auto shops from 4701 E. Washington to the building at 3325 W. Durango, which served as temporary county headquarters for two years pending completion of the downtown complex. The arrangement will save taxpayers an estimated \$1 million in downtown rentals, the cost of new highway offices and shops, and related expenses.

Transfer the parks and recreation department from 622 W. Tamarisk to the vacated highway offices.

Transfer the remaining downtown county services to the old courthouse. These include four superior court divisions, four courts for visiting judges, two court commissioners, the medical examiner and county library.

Complete centralization of school employee records by placing teacher certification records on the county's electronic computer.

Construct 85 miles of road and two bridges during the first six months of 1965.

Expand leash law enforcement participation to the Cities of Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tempe. Under the new regulations the county will pick up and impound licensed dogs-at-large. Owners will be notified and will pay a fine to release their animal.

Add a mobile dental unit to

the migrant health program.

Complete microfilming the backlog of recorder's office records (dating back to 1871) and transfer the time, money and space-saving program to the sheriff's office and finance department.

Provide quarters for and assist the state property revaluation program in Maricopa County.

#64  
9-2-64

## Riggs Reveals Start Of Flood Control Surveys

L. Alton "Pat" Riggs, Supervisor District No. 1, is pleased to announce to the citizens of eastern Maricopa County the fact that the Soil Conservation Service has started design surveys for the construction of flood

control protective structures to reduce future damage to property from floods in that part of the county.

These structures will be known as the Powerline, the Vineyard Road and the Rittenhouse flood

control structures. Riggs stated that these structures lie largely in Pinal County and south of Apache Boulevard. The Board of Supervisors of Pinal County concurs in the location of these structures.

The construction of these improvements will be handled by the Soil Conservation Service with federal funds. The Flood Control District of Maricopa County on such federal aid projects, is required to purchase and furnish all the land needed for the rights-of-way for this type of construction.

Riggs stated that through the efforts of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and the Flood Control District, the cost of the rights-of-way for these projects has been eliminated since, through their efforts, the State Land Department has made available the necessary land on a permanent easement basis without cost to the county.

#66

# Huge County Flood Plan Nears Congress

## U.S. Bureau Of Budget First Step

By DENNIS FARRELL  
Gazette Staff Writer

Plans for Maricopa County's huge flood control project have been submitted to the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, prior to formal application for congressional appropriation, John Lowry, county flood control engineer, said today.

Cost of the project is estimated at \$105 million, to be financed by the federal government with the exception of about \$18.5 million which will come from a county bond issue.

LOWRY DISCLOSED that a channel to cut through a residential area in north Phoenix, along the Arizona Canal, from about 12th Street westward to 83rd Avenue, will be from 62 to 100 feet in width, with its depth varying as the waterway became larger to take on floodwater from the lands along its course. This will be part of phase "B" of the over-all project.

The channel, to be cut on the north side of the canal, will carry floodwaters from Dreamy Draw, the Moon Valley area south of Bell Road and part of the Cave Creek area, and spill them into Skunk Creek near 75th Avenue.

It is expected that the Salt River Project maintenance road along the north side of the Arizona Canal will be used by the flood control district on a co-operative basis for the channel's south service road. A new service road along the north side of the flood channel will have to be built, Lowry said.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY needed for the channel and north service road will be purchased through condemnation procedure, whereby property owners are offered an appraised price but may appeal to the courts if the offer is not satisfactory, Lowry said. Scores of private homes will be condemned.

Lowry noted that the district still is in a tentative stage of development and probably is four or five years away from reality.

Phase "B," which includes the area of greatest land development, is estimated to cost about \$66 million, of which about \$6 million is to be supplied by the county.

Lowry said the \$6 million represents a reduction from \$10 million as the result of dedication of lands by property owners, who will benefit by the flood control facility.

Lowry said four flood control dams are planned.

One structure, at Dreamy Draw near Northern Avenue and 16th Street, will drain along an existing wash in a southwesterly course to where the channel will be cut in along the Arizona Canal.

ANOTHER STRUCTURE will be built about 3½ miles south of Cave Creek to collect waters which escape control of the old Cave Creek Dam.

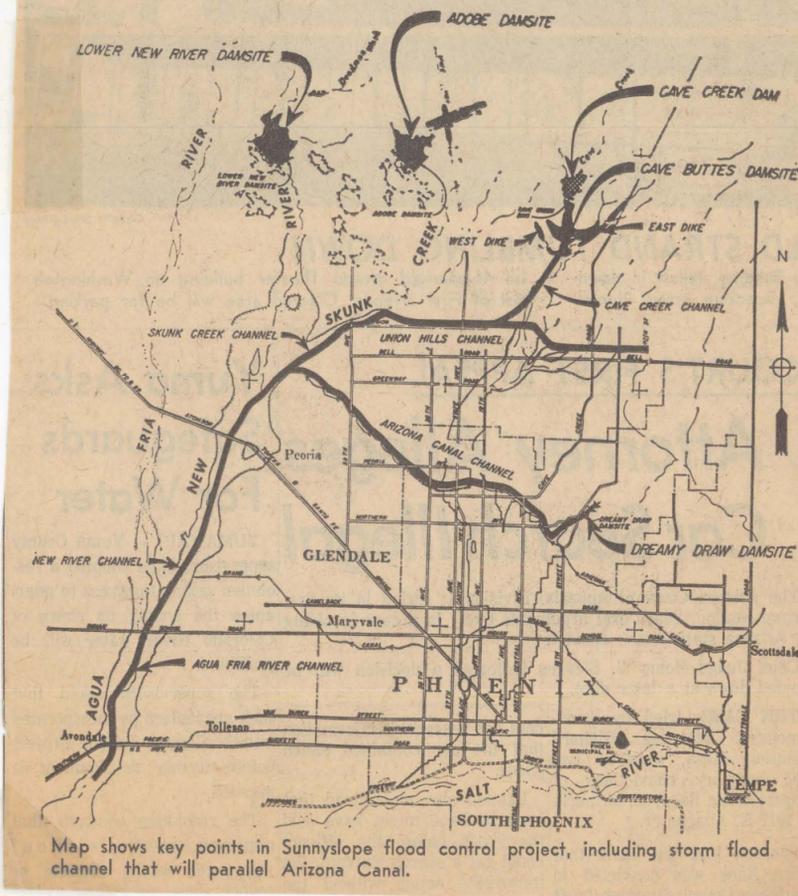
A third will be built on state land on Skunk Creek four miles north and one mile west of the former townsite of Adobe.

The fourth will be the New River Dam in the channel of New River due west of Adobe Dam.

Lowry said a fifth dam may be constructed north of the town of New River, to be drained into Lake Pleasant.

Another east-west drainage channel will be constructed generally along Union Hills Drive from about 40th Street west to Skunk Creek.

Besides the dam structures and channels, levies may be built along New River north of Peoria and the channels of Skunk Creek and New River will be widened and improved where necessary, so that the water can be carried freely into the Gila River, the engineer said.



#66

Phoenix Gazette

1-20-65

# Huge County Flood Plan Nears Congress

## U.S. Bureau Of Budget First Step

By DENNIS FARRELL  
Gazette Staff Writer

Plans for Maricopa County's huge flood control project have been submitted to the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, prior to formal application for congressional appropriation, John Lowry, county flood control engineer, said today.

Cost of the project is estimated at \$105 million, to be financed by the federal government with the exception of about \$18.5 million which will come from a county bond issue.

LOWRY DISCLOSED that a channel to cut through a residential area in north Phoenix, along the Arizona Canal, from 24th Street westward to 83rd Avenue, will be from 62 to 100 feet in width, with its depth varying as the waterway became larger to take on floodwater from the lands along its course. This will be part of phase "B" of the over-all project.

The channel, to be cut on the north side of the canal, will carry floodwaters from Dreamy Draw, the Moon Valley area south of Bell Road and part of the Cave Creek area, and spill them into Skunk Creek near 75th Avenue.

It is expected that the Salt River Project maintenance road along the north side of the Arizona Canal will be used by the flood control district on a cooperative basis for the channel's south service road. A new service road along the north side of the flood channel will have to be built, Lowry said.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY needed for the channel and north service road will be purchased through condemnation procedure, whereby property owners are offered an appraised price but may appeal to the courts if the offer is not satisfactory, Lowry said. Scores of private homes will be condemned.

Lowry noted that the district still is in a tentative stage of development and probably is four or five years away from reality.

Phase "B," which includes the area of greatest land development, is estimated to cost about \$66 million, of which about \$6 million is to be supplied by the county.

Lowry said the \$6 million represents a reduction from \$10 million as the result of dedication of lands by property owners, who will benefit by the flood control facility.

Lowry said four flood control dams are planned.

One structure, at Dreamy Draw near Northern Avenue and 16th Street, will drain along an existing wash in a southwesterly course to where the channel will be cut in along the Arizona Canal.

ANOTHER STRUCTURE will be built about 3 1/2 miles south of Cave Creek to collect waters which escape control of the old Cave Creek Dam.

A third will be built on state land on Skunk Creek four miles north and one mile west of the former townsite of Adobe.

The fourth will be the New River Dam in the channel of New River due west of Adobe Dam.

Lowry said a fifth dam may be constructed north of the town of New River, to be drained into Lake Pleasant.

Another east-west drainage channel will be constructed generally along Union Hills Drive from about 40th Street west to Skunk Creek.

Besides the dam structures and channels, levies may be built along New River north of Peoria and the channels of Skunk Creek and New River will be widened and improved where necessary, so that the water can be carried freely into the Gila River, the engineer said.



Map shows key points in Sunnyslope flood control project, including storm flood channel that will parallel Arizona Canal.

#67  
1-22-65

# Efforts Slated To Expedite Program Of Flood Control

Efforts to speed a congressional go-ahead signal for phase "B" of a proposed countywide flood control program will be undertaken in Washington, D.C., next week by representatives of the city and county, County Manager Joseph Herrick said.

The county manager said John C. Lowry, county flood control chief engineer and director, Phoenix Mayor Milton H. Graham and Robert Coop, city manager, will confer with Sens. Carl Hayden and Paul Fannin, Rep. John Rhodes and others in an effort to expedite favorable action on the flood control proposal.

**PHASE B OF THE** countywide program covers recommended flood control measures for Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria River and Arizona Canal, Herrick said. He added that this segment of the county flood control plan has been approved by U.S. Army engineers and sent to the secretary of the Army for study, prior to being submitted to the budget committee.

"We're afraid that if the matter doesn't receive a needed 'push' at this time, it may result in a two-year wait for congressional approval and the necessary appropriation of money," Herrick said.

Flood control work proposed under phase B includes channel

improvements, dam and dike construction covering Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria River, Dreamy Draw and the Arizona Canal, Herrick said.

**THE RECOMMENDED** projects would be located in northeast, north, west and southwest portions of Maricopa County. Estimated cost of Phase B is \$66

million, with \$6 million to be provided by a proposed county bond issue.

Herrick said he is now working on initial steps in preparation for a bond issue of around \$20 million. This would be the county's share of the countywide flood control program, estimated to cost \$105 million. Greater burden of the cost would be paid with federal funds.

#68

# \$65 Million Flood Plan For Phoenix Area OK'd

Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives yesterday passed a \$1.6 billion public works bill including authorization for two phases of the Phoenix-Maricopa County flood control plan totaling more than \$65 million in federal funds.

The authorization measure provides no funds. Appropriation bills must be introduced and approved by Congress before actual construction of the projects can begin.

The bill, which contains \$9,205,000 worth of other flood control work for Arizona, must now go to a House-Senate conference committee to work out differences.

Arizona authorizations included:

—Phase "A" of the Phoenix-Maricopa plan consisting of channel improvement on Indian Bend Wash, \$7,250,000.

—Phase "B" of the same plan including four dams and

detention basins on Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek, and New River; the Union Hills and Arizona Canal diversional channels; and improvement of channels on Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek, New River and Agua Fria River.

—A multipurpose dam and reservoir for flood control, irrigation and recreation on Santa Rosa Wash south of Phoenix and northwest of Tucson, \$6,430,000.

—Flood control work on the Little Colorado River at Winslow, \$2,775,000.

Jan 1965

#69

# Making City's Master Plan Is Undertaking Without End

## Constant Changes Beset Job

By ROBERT J. EARLY

MORE THAN \$250,000 has been spent in the past decade in an attempt to devise a master plan for the development of the Phoenix metropolitan area. And still the job is far from completed.

During the next 10 years, city officials estimate, many more thousands of dollars will be shelled out for planning studies.

And still the job will not be finished.

The planning job, say both private and municipal planners, will never be finished. Nor will the spending for planning ever reach an end, officials explain.

This month Western Management Consultants Inc. completed a \$100,000 survey which analyzed the economy of Maricopa County and projected its growth through 1980.

THIS SURVEY was financed by both government and private contributions.

In 1956, Wilbur Smith and Associates made a government-supported \$100,000 planning survey to determine where the major streets and freeways should be located in the metropolitan area.

This street study, and others like it, are constantly being revised and updated by the Valley Area Transportation Study (VATS).

VATS is a continuing program of updating the Wilbur Smith and other highway reports that are paid for by the various Valley cities and the state and federal governments.

IN ADDITION, during the past 10 years, the City of Phoenix has conducted or contracted for planning surveys dealing with expansion of Sky Harbor Airport, water and sewer lines, fire protection, parks, decentralized service centers, and a host of other municipal functions.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District has spent thousands of dollars more for plans to combat potential flood hazards.

Some of these planning reports have produced a great many results, such as the metropolitan sewage disposal system involving Phoenix, Glendale, Tempe, Scottsdale and Mesa.

Others, such as the flood control plan, have yet to be implemented.

But what all these plans and studies have in common, said John Beatty, Phoenix planning director, is that they all contribute to a giant master plan of development of the Phoenix metropolitan area.

"THE ECONOMIC survey, for example, is just one part of the comprehensive plan of development," said Beatty.

"Other studies," he said, "include such subjects as hydrolo-

(Continued on Page 12-B, Col. 4)

#70

ARIZONA Republic

1-22-65

## Phoenicians Push Flood Control

Four Valley officials will go to Washington Wednesday to seek quicker action on a flood control plan affecting Phoenix.

They are Robert Coop, Phoenix city manager; Mayor Graham; Col. John C. Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District; and Fred Glendening,

city public works director.

The group is concerned with getting action on Phase B of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers flood control plan. It is this portion of the Maricopa County plan which can have the greatest beneficial effect on Phoenix.

Phase B reportedly has been stalemated in the office of the Secretary of the Army for about 60 days. The officials hope to get the plan moving to the Bureau of Budget, and from there to a Congressional committee and ultimate approval.

#71

# Flood Control Pressed

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.

1-28-65 Phoenix Gazette

Mesa Tribune #72  
1-26-65

## Officials Set Flood Talks

Maricopa County's three supervisors, accompanied by the county highway engineer and flood control engineer will leave Wednesday to confer with Arizona's senators and representatives on county flood control plans.

The county group is to meet at 9:30 a.m. Thursday in the office of Sen. Carl Hayden (D.-Ariz.) where they'll discuss with Senator Hayden, Sen. Paul Fanin (R.-Ariz.) and Congressman John Rhodes (R.-Ariz.) the proposed \$105,000,000 county flood control program.

Purpose of the meeting is to present a phase of the flood control plan before the bureau of budget, so that it may be included in this year's budget.

The county's share of the program is expected to be about \$18,500,000, with the remainder of the cost being provided through federal funds.

Tempe Daily News #73  
1-15-65

## Engineer Named As Flood Control Adviser For City

Dr. Robert D. Kerstin, 2319 South Palm drive, Thursday night was named the City of Tempe representative on the advisory group to the County Flood Control Board of Advisers. The action was taken at the January council meeting.

Dr. Kerstin, an ASU engineering professor, would replace Francis Cocke, city flood control representative, now a member of the Flood Control Board. He had been attending meetings of the group as a representative of the university.

Cocke, a lay authority on water, will continue to keep an eye on matters for Tempe.

#74  
More  
About

## Army to Push City Flood Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ly and no later than Wednesday.

**COL. JOHN LOWRY**, County flood control engineer, acted as spokesman for the city-county delegation. Those who came here to seek action on the plan also included Phoenix Mayor Graham, City Manager Robert Coop, Public Works Director Fred Glendenning, County Supervisors L. Alton Riggs, Barney Burns, and Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, and Sam Lanford, Maricopa County engineer.

They arrived late Wednesday and expect to remain through today.

**EARLY APPROVAL** of the plan, known as Phase B of the countywide flood plan, is essential if it is to be incorporated in the so-called omnibus public works authorization bill this year.

Congress enacts such authorizing legislation once each two years.

Authorization does not necessarily mean early construction, since funds for the project must be voted in later appropriations measures. Maricopa County voters also must approve proposed use of county funds for the project.

**THE PLAN CONSISTS** of four dams and reservoirs, two diversion channels as well as clearing and channelizing portions of three stream beds—the Agua Fria, New River, and Skunk Creek. The dams would be at Dreamy Draw, on New River below Deadman Wash, at Dave Buttes, and at the adobe damsite on Skunk Creek.

The county would be required to provide \$10 million of the total cost.

**COL. LOWRY** said the flood

control plan would recover for the city-county economy some 15,000 to 20,000 acres of land now subject to dangerous flooding. He estimated the value of this at \$200 million, some of it public and Indian lands, but most of it privately owned.

When inquiry was made at

the Aile's office, staff members at first were puzzled that the Phoenix plan, already approved by the chief of Army engineers, had not been forwarded to the Budget Bureau for final executive approval.

**ONE CONJECTURE** was Maxwell dam, or Orme Dam as it is now called, would be

The Arizona Republic 3  
Phoenix, Fri., Jan. 29, 1965 ○

a part of the proposed \$1.1 billion Central Arizona Project. It would have a definite effect on flood conditioning in the Phoenix area. Col. Lowry estimated that Maxwell Dam would cut the flooding of the Salt River from a flow of 300,000 cubic feet a second to 80,000.

## #75 Army to Push City Flood Control

By **BEN COLE**  
Republic Washington Bureau

**WASHINGTON** — Army authorities promised yesterday to clear the \$70 million flood control plan for northern Phoenix by next Wednesday and to send it to the Budget Bureau.

A delegation of Phoenix and Maricopa County officials met

in the Pentagon with deputies of Army Secretary Stephen Ailes in hope of expediting clearance of Phase B of the countywide flood control plan.

**THE ARIZONANS** are scheduled today to discuss the project with the Budget Bureau, which must pass upon it before it can be sent to

Congress for inclusion in the biennial omnibus public works bill.

Assurances were given by R. A. Hertzler, special assistant to Ailes for public works, and Alfred Fitt, legal counsel, that the plan will be sent on to the Budget Bureau promptly.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Republic

1-29-65

*#76*  
**Flood-Curb  
 Plan Given  
 Army Okay**  
*Gazette  
 1-29-65*

Gazette's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Phase B of the Maricopa County flood-control project will be sent to the Budget Bureau with a request for approval no later than next Wednesday, officials said today.

The assurance was given to a delegation of Phoenix and county officials by aides to Army Secretary Stephen Ailes. The Arizonans met today with Budget Bureau officials to urge approval of the project.

R. A. HERTZLER, special assistant to Ailes for public works, said the project faces no roadblocks so far as Army Engineers are concerned. He said the Army would urge that the \$70 million project be included in the biennial omnibus public works bill.

The project must receive Budget Bureau approval if it is to be included in the public works program. Unless it is approved by Congress this year, there will be a two-year lag until the next public works program is put forth.

Col. John Lowry, Maricopa county flood-control engineer, told both Army and Budget Bureau officials that the plan would recover almost 20,000 acres of land for the city-county economy, land that is now subject to dangerous flooding. He estimated value of this land at \$200 million, most of it privately owned.

PHASE B calls for four dams and two reservoirs, two diversion channels and clearing and channelizing three stream beds — Agua Fria, New River and Skunk Creek. Lands in North and Northwest Phoenix would be protected.

The federal government would supply \$60 million of the costs, with the county putting up \$10 million. Taxpayers would have to vote on a bond issue for the county portion of the funds.

*ARIZ. REPUBLICAN  
 1-29-65*  
*#77*  
**Herrick  
 Hopeful  
 About '65**

By STERLING RIDGE

MARICOPA County Manager Joseph C. Herrick is looking forward hopefully to 1965 after a rather hectic finish to the old year.

While continued office centralization and remodeling are expected to keep the county busy, the two big items on Herrick's agenda are a flood control bond issue expected to total \$20 million and the completion of plans and letting of bids for the new \$10½-million county hospital.



Herrick

Other things scheduled to happen in 1965 include the naming of a county public defender, more intensive air pollution research, and the possible completion of a master plan for the 93,000-acre county parks system.

A big event for early 1965 will be dedication of the county's new \$11-million downtown governmental complex.

Set for 2 p.m. Jan. 17, the ceremony will be held outdoors for the general public and will be followed by an open house in the four-building center.

Situated between First and Third avenues from Jefferson to Madison streets, the complex, in conjunction with the old courthouse, offers county residents more than 30 county services in one central area for the first time in more than a decade.

MORE THAN 750 county employees were transferred to the two-block site during December.

The flood control bond issue is based on a program approved by the board of supervisors last year. Should the bond issue be approved by the voters, federal aid on the program will be nearly \$90-million.

Completion of plans for the hospital will cap almost four years of site-searching and planning frustrations. Money for the plant was approved in 1961 in the same bond issue that provided funds for the now completed governmental complex.

Other events anticipated for the new year by Herrick are:

—Application for a \$107,000 federal grant to purchase monitoring equipment to enable intensive research into sources of air pollution in the county.

—CONSTRUCTION of a 33-bed obstetrical wing and medical records addition at the existing county hospital.

—Transfer of the highway department offices and auto shops from 4701 E. Washington to the County Annex Building at 3325 W. Durango.

—Relocation of the parks and recreation department from 622 W. Tamarisk to the vacated highway offices.

—CONSOLIDATION of the remaining downtown county services in the old courthouse from present scattered locations. These include four Superior Court divisions, four courts for visiting judges, two court commissioners, the medical examiner, and the county library.

—Complete centralization of school employe records by placing teacher certification records on the county's electronic computer.

—Construction of 85 miles of roads and two bridges during the first six months of 1965.

—ENFORCEMENT by the county of a leash law in the cities of Phoenix, Scottsdale, and Tempe.

The old year went out with a bang with the controversial firing of four employes by Supervisors Ruth A. O'Neil and L. Alton (Pat) Riggs, the Democratic majority on the board, and spats between the board and two citizens' advisory boards stemming from the dismissals.

(Fired were planning and zoning director Donald W. Hutton, personnel director Robert Malonek, planner Jim Leadon, and administrative analyst George Schmeck.)

(Advisory boards involved  
 (Continued on Page 28, Col. 1)

*#78*  
**County Asks  
 Study of Flood  
 Control Plan**

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors has ordered a detailed report on a proposed county bond issue in connection with a \$105 million flood control project in Maricopa County.

The supervisors ordered the study, including total cost and possible date for election, at an informal meeting with County Manager Joseph C. Herrick, Wednesday.

In other action Wednesday, Maricopa County flood control engineer John Lowry

said plans for the county flood control project have been forwarded to the U.S. Bureau of the Budget.

The huge project would be financed by \$86.5 million in federal funds and about \$18.5 million from the county bond issue, officials said.

*#80*  
**Flood Control  
 Hearing Slated**

A public hearing on proposed flood control projects in the Glendale, Maryvale, Peoria and South Phoenix areas has been scheduled for Dec. 15.

The hearing, held at 111 S. Third Ave., will be conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the county flood control district.

Reports on the Salt River channel and Maxwell Dam projects will also be discussed.

Public hearing on the projects is necessary before they can be submitted to Congress for approval.

*#79*  
**Hearing Set  
 On Flood  
 Projects**

Local officials will present two phases of proposed county flood control projects in a meeting to be conducted Dec. 15 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at 111 S. Third Ave.

Preliminary plans for the Glendale, Maryvale, Peoria and South Phoenix areas, phase 2 of the overall works, will be presented by Col. John C. Lowry, engineer of the county flood control district. Reports on the Salt River channel and Maxwell Dam projects also will be discussed. The Corps of Engineers conducts the preliminary hearings to learn views of the local officials and agencies involved before preparing final plans.

# Develop Plans For Prevention Of Damaging Floods In County

By R. S. Swenson

Costly and damaging floods in the East end of the county may be a thing of the past if present plans develop.

In June 1964, The Soil Conservation Service, at the request of the Flood Control District of Maricopa county began engineering surveys and geologic investigations on the Apache Junction-Gilbert, and Williams-Chandler watershed projects.

Surveys are currently being made on the Rittenhouse dam in the Williams-Chandler watershed. The surveys on Vineyard road dam and Powerline dam have

been completed. Design engineers are preparing construction plans for the latter two structures.

The current engineering work is a result of planning that started in 1960. At that time The Flood Control District of Maricopa county and the East Maricopa and Queen Creek Soil Conservation Districts made formal application to the Soil Conservation Service for assistance on flood control problems under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566).

The Act authorizes the Soil Conservation Service to assist local sponsoring organizations

with the design and installation of watershed works of improvement on watersheds of less than 250 thousand acres. In general, the Act provides that Federal funds can be used for construction, and

local sponsors must stand the cost of land easements and rights-of-way and must operate and maintain the projects after completion.

The White Tanks Pilot Small Watershed project, completed in 1954 was the first small watershed project to go into service. Two floodwater retarding dams project Lichfield Park, Goodyear, Avondale, and surrounding irrigated lands.

Seven PL 566 projects have been approved by Congress for Ari-

zona. The Frye Creek-Stockton Wash project is nearing completion. Magma project north of Florence is more than half done with a retarding dam and upper channel improvements completed. The Buckhorn-Mesa project north of Apache Trail has also been approved for construction but is not included in the current survey and design schedule.

The Florence area project is expected to get started this spring. Another project in Mari- (See Floods Page 17)

## —Floods #81

(Continued from Page 16)

copa County, the Buckeye project also has been given congressional approval.

Tentative schedules call for construction to start on the Apache Junction-Gilbert dams in fiscal year 1966.

Over a two year period it is expected that nearly five million dollars in Federal construction funds will be expended during construction of the three dams and outlet channel.

Both projects will intercept flood water east of the agricultural area and carry it safely to a protected outlet east of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District canal.

Provisions can be made for the water to be used for irrigation on those lands having an established water right.

The projects will also afford protection to the proposed Florence-Coolidge canal of the Central Arizona Project.

The projects in Maricopa County are all a part of the overall flood control program administered by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County.

#67

March, 1965

The Phoenix Gazette

# Efforts Slated To Expedite Program Of Flood Control

Efforts to speed a congressional go-ahead signal for phase "B" of a proposed countywide flood control program will be undertaken in Washington, D.C., next week by representatives of the city and county, County Manager Joseph Herrick said.

The county manager said John C. Lowry, county flood control chief engineer and director, Phoenix Mayor Milton H. Graham and Robert Coop, city manager, will confer with Sens. Carl Hayden and Paul Fannin, Rep. John Rhodes and others in an effort to expedite favorable action on the flood control proposal.

**PHASE B OF THE** countywide program covers recommended flood control measures for Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria River and Arizona Canal, Herrick said. He added that this segment of the county flood control plan has been approved by U.S. Army engineers and sent to the secretary of the Army for study, prior to being submitted to the budget committee.

"We're afraid that if the matter doesn't receive a needed 'push' at this time, it may result in a two-year wait for congressional approval and the necessary appropriation of money," Herrick said.

Flood control work proposed under phase B includes channel

improvements, dam and dike construction covering Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria River, Dreamy Draw and the Arizona Canal, Herrick said.

**THE RECOMMENDED** projects would be located in northeast, north, west and southwest portions of Maricopa County. Estimated cost of Phase B is \$66

million, with \$6 million to be provided by a proposed county bond issue.

Herrick said he is now working on initial steps in preparation for a bond issue of around \$20 million. This would be the county's share of the countywide flood control program, estimated to cost \$105 million. Greater burden of the cost would be paid with federal funds.

## SESSION SCHEDULED ON FLOOD CONTROL

#83

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Luz

March 1965

WASHINGTON (AP) — A session in Washington March 26 will take up details of a proposed federal flood-control project on Indian Bend Wash near Scottsdale.

A special subcommittee also will take up the \$2,775,000 Winslow project on the Little Colorado River.

The Senate public works subcommittee on rivers, harbors and flood control also will meet next Monday to hear testimony

concerning the Arizona projects by Army Secretary Stephen Ailes, Lt. Gen. Walter K. Wilson Jr., the chief of engineers, and his public-works director, Maj. Gen. Jackson Graham.

Both Arizona projects have been cleared for congressional action by the Army Board of Engineers and the Budget Bureau and are to be considered for inclusion in the 1965 omnibus public-works bill.

#83  
March - 1965

# U.S. Board Approves Flood Control Project

## Plan Aimed At Phoenix Protection

The U.S. Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors today approved plans for the Phoenix-New River flood control project, key part of a \$105 million comprehensive flood protection plan in Maricopa County.

Labeled Phase B under the complete plan, the project includes:

- A system of dams and detention basins on Cave Creek, Skunk Creek, New River and Dreamy Draw, north and northwest of Phoenix.

- A diversion channel in Deer Valley along Union Hills Road and a channel along the Arizona Canal.

- Channel improvements along Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek, New River and Agua Fria River.

Four dams would be included in the project, and, under a report drafted by U.S. Corps of Engineers, the proposed detention basins would provide fish and wildlife and recreation facilities.

SEN. CARL Hayden, D-Ariz., said in Washington that the project approved today would be processed and then transmitted to Governor Fannin and all interested federal agencies for views and comments. After these views are received, they will accompany the complete report to Congress, along with recommendations of the chief of engineers.

The complete \$105 million flood control plan for the county also is expected to include levees along the Salt River to protect areas of South Phoenix and metropolitan Tempe.

The plan has been approved by Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, with total county costs estimated at \$20 million. Of this, about \$11,120,000 would be needed for the two key phases. It was noted, however, that the \$20 million figure might be scaled down, if right-of-way costs can be reduced.

A BOND ISSUE would have to be called in the Maricopa County Flood Control District to provide county funds. The bond election earlier was planned for sometime in 1964, but county officials indicated last month that it probably will be held early 1965 before such a vote can be held. A need for additional appraisal of project costs was listed as reason for delay.

Phase B of the complete flood control project, developed jointly by the Maricopa County Flood Control District and U.S. Corps of Engineers, would offer flood protection to metropolitan Phoenix, which suffered extensive flood damage in the Maryvale and Sunnyslope areas last year.

*Suzette #84*

# The P

Thursday, May 6, 1965

## Cost Cited In Canal Proposal

~Sprucing up the Old Cross Cut Canal was called unfeasible today by officials of the Phoenix public works department and Maricopa County Flood Control District.

~H. S. Coblentz, executive director of Valley Beautiful Citizens Council, Inc., said the canal is unsightly and dangerous. He suggested a "conduit" pipeline, filled over with dirt and planting of palm trees and other vegetation as an answer.

**BUT FRED** Glendening, city public works director, and Col. John Lowry of the county flood control district said the cost of such a project would be prohibitive. Lowry also doubts a pipe could be built to withstand pressure of water the channel will carry under proposed use.

Conversion of the canal into a major flood channel is planned by the flood control district and a bond issue conforming to that idea has been recommended by the Maricopa County supervisors.

The old canal, deep and unkempt, extends from the Arizona Canal south along 48th Street to Palm Lane, where it curves westward and follows 46th Street to the Grand Canal. Trees and bushes clutter it along the way.

"The canal may be ugly," Glendening said "but it serves a vital purpose."

Glendening and Lowry said the canal will be vastly improved if it is converted into a flood channel and is lined with concrete.

COBLENTZ said, "I'm no engineer and don't know if a pipe could be placed there." He said the canal appearance has been discussed by Valley Beautiful and he is considering bringing the matter before Salt River Project officials.

The canal is part of the irrigation system operated by the Salt River Valley Water Users Association.

Henry Shipley, Water Users associate general manager, called the strip of canal "a crucial spot." Shipley said the canal is "the only drainage system we can use in case of a storm."

**DURING THE** peak water run for lettuce farming, Shipley said, water is diverted to the canal and during storms there's no other place for water to be channeled.

"If the Arizona Canal (north) is full of water," he added, "we must dump water into the Old Cross Cut and channel it—during storms to the Salt River. Ordinarily the Old Cross Cut carries water to the Grand Canal. The New Cross Cut on 64th Street that runs by Papago Park holds most of the demand for the Grand Canal (south), but this Old Cross Cut serves a very important purpose in that it's available for emergencies."

Glendening said as much as 4,000 cubic feet of water per second may someday gush through the Old Cross Cut if it is converted into the flood channel.

# Phoenix Water Plentiful Despite Desert and Heat

(Editor's note: The most vital functions of city government, those that provide the means for a large number of people to live in comfort and safety in a relatively concentrated area, are often forgotten in day-to-day news. The following is the first in a number of articles that will appear in The Arizona Republic this summer focusing attention on the scope and magnitude of services provided by the City of Phoenix.)

## First of Two Parts

By RONALD VAN DOREN

IF YOU'RE worried about that dripping water faucet creating a water shortage in Phoenix, forget it.

Chances are the only detrimental effect will be on your checkbook, because water, next to air and sunshine, is the most readily available commodity in Phoenix.

PHOENIX HAS plenty of water, but the summer heat and desert surroundings help us realize just how precious the water is. Therefore, the people of Phoenix have always insisted on long-term planning, and seldom hesitate to float new bonds to expand the water system.

So at a time when rain-drenched and river-ridden cities of the East and Midwest still suffer from water shortages, Phoenix is consuming water at a record rate.

The 500,000 Phoenicians use about 40 billion gallons of water per year, or as much as a million people in Philadelphia. This is enough water to float several aircraft carriers and create a 15 square mile lake 35 feet deep.

How long will this seemingly inexhaustible supply of water last? Is there a chance the city will

some day dry up and blow away?

THE CHANCES are about the same as for the sun not coming up tomorrow morning, said Dario Travaini, director of water and sewers.

"The thing to remember about water is that there is always plenty of it," he said. "The problem is in transporting and purifying it at reasonable cost in enough quantity to meet our needs."

How much water is available is illustrated in a chart comparing the combined water resources and actual and anticipated needs over a period of about 75 years. The needs of a city of 2 million is represented by a line about two inches long. The water available is represented by a line almost two feet long.

The Phoenix water system has several sources including 180 wells around the Valley, Salt River Project canals, and groundwater and shallow wells along the Verde and Salt rivers.

FOLLOWING treatment, the water is either stored in five reservoirs with a capacity of 100 million gallons, or immediately distributed through some 2,000 miles of pipe. Then additional thousands of miles of pipe con-

nect homes and businesses with the water mains.

In all, the city uses about 200 million gallons per day, but Travaini estimates the city will need 400 million gallons in the near future, and when Travaini speaks on the subject of water, everyone listens. Experience has proven Travaini's 30 years of water department leadership has been the most constructive force in growth of Phoenix municipal services.

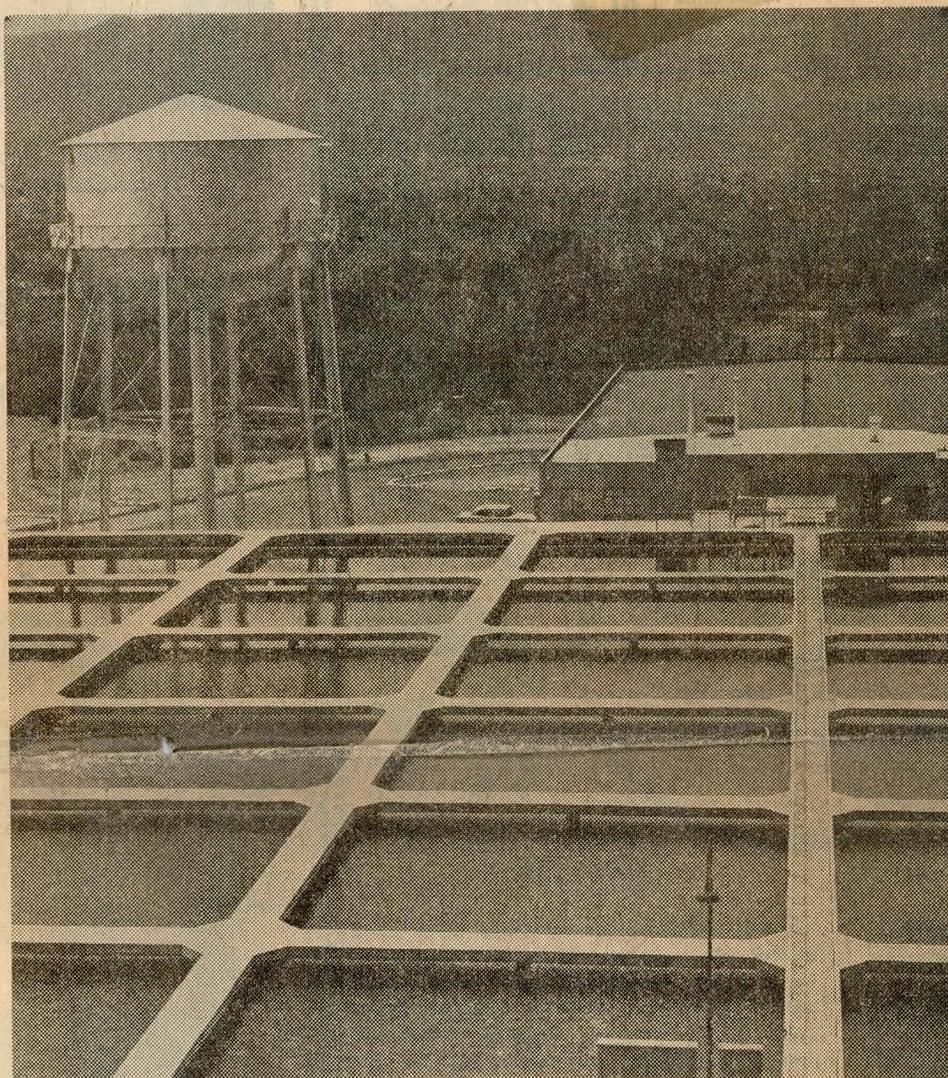
Travaini's recommended program for expansion of water production is now in effect. A \$30 million program of pipelines, reservoirs, filtration plants, and expansion of present facilities will carry the city well through 1970, Travaini believes.

THE NEW facilities, to be completed next year, will also be expandable, and could serve the needs for many more years of Phoenix growth.

As for the distant future, when the Phoenix water system may be serving one of the world's largest cities, new plans will have to be made.

However, Travaini said, there will always be plenty of water, somewhere, just waiting to be used.

(Tomorrow: Making water safe and sweet).



WATER TREATMENT — These are the settling tanks at the Verde Water Treatment Plant on the Verde River 30 miles northeast of Phoenix. River water is purified for storage in reservoirs before use by Valley residents. There is another plant like this in north Phoenix.

# *Flood Control Project Recommended for Area*

6-15-65  
ARIZONA  
Republic

## Engineers See 3-1 Benefits

Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Army Corps of Engineers yesterday recommended to Congress construction of a \$70.8 million flood control project north of Phoenix.

The engineers submitted testimony to the Senate Public Works Committee declaring the project would return \$3 of benefits for every \$1 of its cost.

THE FLOOD control works would consist of four dams and detention basins on Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek and New River; The Union Hills Division Channel roughly paralleling Union Hills Road; the Arizona Canal channel, cutting northwest diagonally from 16th Street and Northern to Skunk Creek channel west of the end of Greenway Road.

Flood control structures now in operation consist of the existing Cave Creek Dam, built in 1928, and financed locally, the Lake Pleasant Reservoir, 25 miles upstream on the Agua Fria, constructed in 1925 by Maricopa County Water Conservation District No. 1, and the two irrigation canals of the Salt River Project — the Arizona Canal and the Grand Canal. However, floods resulting from heavy local thunderstorms inflict severe damage on the area.

THE FEDERAL share of the proposed construction would be \$58,310,000, with \$12,490,000 put up by local government.

Annual benefits estimated from the project would be \$7,750,000 a year in prevented flood damage and \$460,000 in increased land utilization.

The \$70.8 million project is designated Phase B of a countywide \$115 million flood control project. Phase A proposes a lower Indian Bend Wash control project in Scottsdale, and Phase C encompasses controls in west and south Phoenix areas.

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors is considering calling a \$22 million countywide bond issue to raise the necessary local matching funds for all phases.

#87

# THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

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Saturday, June 19, 1965

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

II Corinthians 3:17

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EUGENE C. PULLIAM, Publisher

*Humble yourselves in the sight of the Lord, and  
he shall lift you up.—James 4:10*

## Lesson From Denver

Flood control has never been given much priority in the long list of things needed by the Greater Phoenix area. Most people think that an average annual rainfall of six inches won't produce many floods. They are right. But it only takes one bad flood to turn a metropolitan area into a shambles and result in a loss of many lives and millions of dollars worth of property.

That's the sort of a flood that hit Denver last Wednesday. The mile-high city, like Phoenix, has been growing at a terrific clip. Not enough attention was paid to the danger of sudden floods, which once spilled out into the arid areas around the city and disappeared. Gulches and gullies were filled. Houses were built up to the edges of river banks. Creek beds were not kept clear. So when a cloudburst dropped three inches of rain on nearby mountains, a wall of water roared down the South Platte River, spread beyond its banks, and shoved aside everything in its way.

Hydrologists talk about "a 100 year" flood that some day will sweep through the Greater Phoenix area. Where once it would have only discommoded some gila monsters and gophers, today it would destroy homes, wreck businesses, and tear out pavements.

The danger, of course, is that we won't be ready for such a flood. Fortunately, we are making preparations. Several years of study, conducted by the Maricopa County flood control office, have resulted in plans to create channels that would carry flood waters across town and into the usually dry bed of the Salt River. A series of dams arching across the northern part of Greater Phoenix, from Indian Bend in Scottsdale, across Sunnyslope and on to Glendale, would help control the floods. Similar provision would be made for Mesa, Tempe and towns in the eastern part of the Valley.

The main difficulty, of course, has been money. Engineering studies have put a price tag of as much as \$115 million on the project. This would be used to acquire rights of way, build the necessary dams, and provide the required canals.

Fortunately, local taxpayers won't get clobbered for any such massive costs. The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, which has created a flood control district co-terminous with the county, is considering setting a bond election for this fall. The county's share, to be used largely for acquiring rights of way, would be \$20 million. The rest would come from congressional appropriations to the U. S. Army flood control program. Twenty million dollars is a lot of money. Some Maricopa County taxpayers undoubtedly will vote against the measure. But if the people of Denver could make their vote retroactive, they probably would vote for almost any flood control bond issue.

#860  
Sports

# THE AI

Friday, June 25, 196

## Speedup Urged on Flood Plan

MAYOR GRAHAM urged yesterday that the Valley's flood control plan be speeded up to put it one year ahead of schedule.

Just off the plane from flood-stricken Denver, Graham warned that the same thing could happen here.

He told a Phoenix Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the Hotel Westward Ho that the Denver flood ruined 367 Denver businesses and damaged and destroyed more than 2,000 homes.

"Nobody up there thought it could happen," the mayor said. "This should stand as a lesson to all of us in Phoenix that it can happen here."

He said he conservatively estimated that more than 50,000 Valley residents, particularly in the north and northwestern parts of the area, could be seriously affected by flood waters.

GRAHAM SAID he has urged Sen. Carl Hayden, D-Ariz., to seek federal allocations in this session of Congress so the Army Corps of Engineers can begin immediately to prepare flood control plans here.

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors is considering a resolution that calls for a \$22.7 million flood control bond election this fall.

The resolution, presented by Col. John C. Lowry, county flood control engineer, with the approval of the county flood control advisory board, proposes two bond election dates, Oct. 27 and Nov. 23.

Lowry said the project would cost about \$115 million, with the federal government paying more than \$90 million. The comprehensive flood control plan was approved by the supervisors in 1963. It calls for \$9 million for the Indian Bend Wash area of Scottsdale and another \$70.8 million for a series of dams and canals to protect Phoenix from water runoff from the north.

THE MAYOR ALSO told the CofC members that:

—Phoenix now is building parks, fire stations, and libraries faster than at any time in its history.

—He and City Manager Robert Coop plan to visit Phoenix industrial plants as part of a program to show Valley manufacturers that the city values their contribution to the local economy.

#89

Arizona Republic 7-13-65

## Senate Unit Okays 3 Arizona Flood Projects

FINANCING for three Arizona flood control projects, including two in Maricopa County, was approved yesterday by the Senate Public Works Committee, it was announced by Sen. Paul Fannin, R-Ariz.

Fannin's office in Washington announced that \$82,760,000 for Arizona is included in a \$1.9 billion rivers and harbors authorization bill.

The largest of the Arizona projects recommended for approval is the \$70.8 million flood protection system for 2,730 square miles of Phoenix' northside.

**THE PROJECT** would consist of four dams and

retention basins: Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek and New River. It also would include the Union Hills and Arizona Canal diversion channels and other channel improvements on four tributaries of the Agua Fria River.

This is Phase B of the county's proposed \$115 million, three-phase flood control project. The federal share of Phase B would be \$58,310,000.

The other projects would provide channel improvement and diversion levees to protect Scottsdale and Winslow.

**THE INDIAN** Bend Wash Project at Scottsdale

(Phase A of the county project would cost \$9,020,000 and the Winslow project \$2,940,000.

Authorization of the Maricopa County projects does not necessarily mean an early construction date. Maricopa voters must approve the spending of about \$22 million as the county's share of the projects.

The Board of Supervisors is considering calling a bond election for this purpose in the fall. If the bond issue is approved, about \$13 million would be used for Phase B and Phase A, and the remainder would be for Phase C, which would provide flood control for west and south Phoenix.

EARLY ELECTION PREDICTED

*Phx. Gazette*

*8-6-65*

*#90*

*Wisher*

# Flood Program Given 'Friendly Reception'

Gazette's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A bond election will be scheduled soon in Maricopa County to seek taxpayers' approval of a flood control program, a member of the county board of supervisors said here this afternoon.

Supervisor Barney Burns said approval of federal funds to help finance the \$116 million project now appears certain. The next step would be to gain permission of local taxpayers to sell about \$22 million in bonds as the county's share of the cost, he added.

BURNS, vice chairman of the board, made the statement after "a friendly" House Public Works Committee conducted a hearing on Phase B of the project.

This phase, expected to cost \$70.8 million, would cover 2,730 square miles in the Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek and New River areas north and northwest of Phoenix.

Rep. John J. Rhodes "made an outstanding presentation of the proposal" in his appearance before the committee, Burns said. "The Corps of Engineers is supporting us. Ratio of benefits to the cost is rated \$3 to \$1.

This is considered a high ratio."

MARICOPA COUNTY would provide \$12,490,000 of the cost of Phase B. The work would include four dams and detention basins in the area and channel improvements in the Agua Fria River, and the Union Hills and

Arizona Canal Diversion Channel.

Col. John Lowry, county chief engineer for flood control, Phoenix Mayor Milton Graham and County Supervisor L. Alton Riggs were with Burns at the hearing.

Burns said he believes the board should follow Lowry's suggestion and hold the election in late January or early February.

HE WAS confident that the committee will make a favorable recommendation to the House and the federal money will become available.

Phase A, the proposed Indian Bend Wash flood control project in the Scottsdale area, has been approved, Burns added. It would cost \$46 million with the county providing about \$10 million.

## Coin Collection, Watch Stolen

Gazette's Tempe Bureau

TEMPE—The manager of a pizza parlor returned home and discovered he had been visited by a burglar, police reported.

Robert S. Fox, of 125 Papago Drive, told officers a coin collection valued at \$400 and a \$250 gold-diamond wrist watch were missing from his home.

*7-10-65*

Phx. Gazette  
#91 8-6-65

nix Gazette

## Water Basin Hearing Said 'Real Start'

Gazette's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — After a closed-door meeting in which they discussed the Colorado River, Arizona's three congressmen issued the following statement:

"We are gratified that hearings on the Lower Colorado River Basin project have been scheduled beginning Aug. 23 before the House sub-committee on irrigation and reclamation.

"WE UNDERSTAND these are to be full-scale hearings in which will be developed the need for a solution of water supply problems of all seven Colorado River basin states, as well as the complete feasibility of constructing the Central Arizona Project.

"It is the beginning of an attempt to iron out the many different points of view which have developed following introduction of identical bills by 37 California and Arizona congressmen at the beginning of this year.

"THESE HEARINGS should be regarded as a real start on legislative action leading to ultimate authorization of one of the greatest reclamation projects ever proposed.

"Arizona's future, as well as that of the entire Pacific Southwest, is at stake and we pledge ourselves to the demanding task of seeing it through to a successful conclusion with as much speed as is possible under the difficult circumstances attending the very large goal."

The statement was issued by Reps. John J. Rhodes, Morris Udall and George Senner.

#92

ARIZONA REPUBLIC  
8/11/65

# Supervisors to Set Date for Flood Plan Bond Vote

THE MARICOPA County Board of Supervisors is expected Monday to set a date in early 1966 for a \$22.6 million flood control bond election, County Manager Joseph C. Herrick said yesterday.

"There are still wrinkles to be ironed out," he said, but he indicated that both supervisors attending yesterday's informal meeting were in favor of the action.

Board Chairman L. Alton Riggs and Vice Chairman Barney Burns were the supervisors present. Supervisor Ruth A. O'Neil reportedly left on vacation Tuesday.

THE COUNTY MANAGER said he had instructed flood control engineer John Lowry to consult with members of the flood control advisory board and select several good dates in late January or early next February for the election.

Total cost of the flood control program would be \$110 million, of which the federal government would pay slightly less than \$90 million. The county is required to pay for acquisition of rights-of-way, relocation of existing utilities, and maintenance once the project is completed.

The comprehensive flood control program was ap-

proved by the board of supervisors in 1963.

THE FLOOD CONTROL district tax is a levy on real property only, so homeowners will be asked to bear the major portion of the cost.

The flood control program would include as high priority a \$ million channel along Indian Bend Wash to protect Scottsdale and Tempe and a \$70 million project for the Greater Phoenix area. County officials have expressed hope that both these projects will be included in this year's congressional omnibus public works bill.

John

#93

6-19-65  
Phoenix Gazette  
○ The Phoenix Gazette



Gazette Staff Photo

### FLOOD CONTROL PLANNED

Looking at maps before touring flood control project areas in the Valley today are (from left) Col. John A. B. Dillard, new Los Angeles District engineer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Col. John C. Lowry (ret.), chief engineer and manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, and W. S. Alldredge, special assistant to the district engineer for Arizona and Nevada.

## Flood Control *Mesa Tribune* Action Due

*ML* 8-20-68  
PHOENIX (UPI)—The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors hopes to set a date Monday for a \$22.6 million bond election for flood control, Joseph C. Herrick, county manager, said Wednesday.

Supervisors L. Alton Riggs and Barney Burns indicated at Wednesday's informal meeting that they favored the action, Herrick said. He said the election date probably would be early next year.

The third supervisor, Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, reported to be on vacation, was not present at the meeting.

The project would include a \$9 million channel along Indian Bend Wash to protect Scottsdale and Tempe and a \$70 million project for the Phoenix area.

#95 Phoenix Gazette 8-23-65

# Flood Control Bond Vote Called Feb. 8

Next Feb. 8 was set by the board of supervisors today as the date for a \$22,670,000 bond election to finance the county's

share of a proposed \$112 million county-wide flood control construction program.

The date was approved by supervisors L. Alton Riggs and Barney Burns. Vacationing Ruth A. O'Neil, third member of the board, previously had expressed approval of an early date for the bond vote.

**JOHN C. LOWRY**, general manager and chief engineer of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, said the federal government will furnish \$90 million for the proposed county program.

The county's share of the total cost will be spent on acquisition of right-of-way, relocation projects and maintenance of the network of flood control structures.

Top priority will be assigned to phase "A" of the program which includes channel improvements on Lower Indian Bend Wash, extending from Arizona Canal to the Salt River one-half mile from Scottsdale Road.

**PHASE "A"** will provide protection for Tempe and Scottsdale areas. This portion of the

program will cost an estimated \$9 million.

Phase "B" of the program also has received a top priority tag.

This portion calls for more than two dozen projects ranging from channel improvement to retention dams designed to protect northwest Phoenix and other county areas from flood waters.

Lowry said the proposed bonds will be used only as needed to keep the construction work on schedule.

8-23-65 #95 (For Dist. Engr)

# Flood Control Bond Vote Called Feb. 8

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The county's share of the total cost will be spent on acquisition of right-of-way, relocation projects and maintenance of the network of flood control structures.

Top priority will be assigned to phase "A" of the program which includes channel improvements on Lower Indian Bend Wash, extending from Arizona Canal to the Salt River one-half mile from Scottsdale Road.

**PHASE "A"** will provide protection for Tempe and Scottsdale areas. This portion of the

program will cost an estimated \$9 million.

Phase "B" of the program also has received a top priority tag.

This portion calls for more than two dozen projects ranging from channel improvement to retention dams designed to protect northwest Phoenix and other county areas from flood waters.

Lowry said the proposed bonds will be used only as needed to keep the construction work on schedule.

# Seek Bonds For Flood Control

#96

*Buckeye Valley News*

Real property owners last week were given five months to decide the fate of a flood control program for Maricopa County.

County supervisors approved a resolution setting Feb. 8, 1966 as date for a countywide flood control bond election in the amount of \$22,670,000.

Total cost of the 29-project program is estimated at \$112,670,000. The federal government share for all construction would be \$90,000,000. The balance to pay for land acquisition, relocation of utilities and maintenance of completed structures would be financed by the county.

Projects before Congress are the \$9 million Indian Bend Wash Channel (County share — \$1,750,000) and a \$70,000,000 series of projects to protect the Phoenix Metropolitan area (county share — \$12,000,000).

The county-wide flood control district was formed Aug. 3, 1959. The comprehensive plan was approved Nov. 20, 1963 by the board of supervisors.

Buckeye and Arlington would be affected by a project to clear the river channel from near Goodyear to Gillespie dam and two retarding structures, 12 miles long with 5,560 acre feet storage and two floodways and a diversion would effect Buckeye and Palo Verde.

Largest share of the construction and clearing is in the Phoenix - Scottsdale - Tempe - Glendale areas. In this end of the county, a mile and half channel in the Bender and Sand Tank washes, plus 2½ miles of dikes along both sides of each wash, is the only construction planned.

## Committee OKs County Flood Plans

*Phx. Gazette*  
#97  
9-2-65

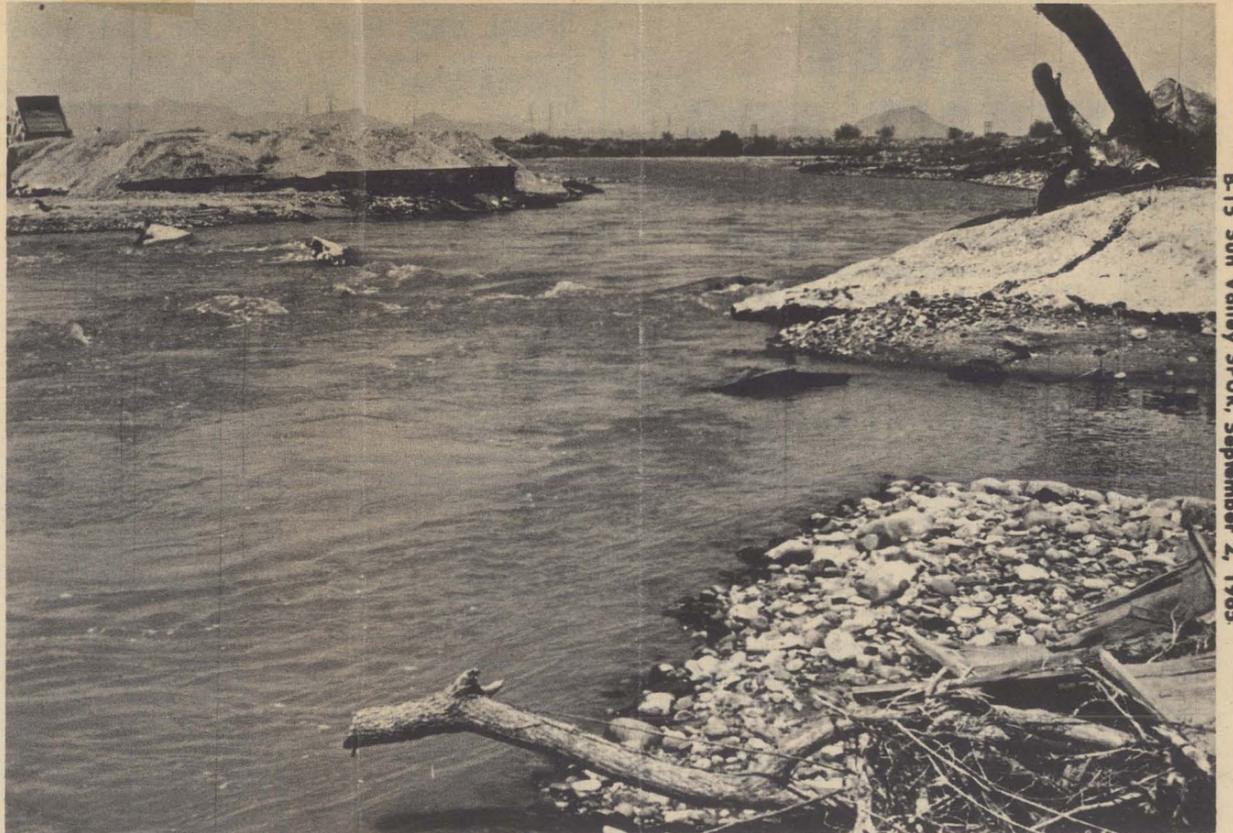
Authorization for planning and construction of nearly \$71 million in Arizona flood control projects — more than \$58 million of which is earmarked for Maricopa County — has been approved by the House Public Works Committee.

The approved county projects, designed to afford flood protection for northwest Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tempe areas, are part of a proposed countywide program estimated to cost \$112 million—with more than \$90 million to be paid by the federal government.

A \$22 million bond election to finance the county's share of the cost has been scheduled for Feb. 8.

#98

# County Flood Control Plan Based on Historic Deluge of '91



B-15 Sun Valley SPUR, September 2, 1965

**SALT RIVER** still can go on a rampage it proved last spring when opening of floodgates at Granite Reef Dam became necessary. The volume of water in the river then was minor, in the view of county flood control officials, even though it washed out this section of Coun-

try Club Drive. Construction of Maxwell Dam, channelization of the Salt, and building of levees from 107th Avenue eastward past Country Club are proposed as protective measures. SPUR photo

Students of the Lost Dutchman Mine legend know that on Feb. 24, 1891, a historic flood occurred along the Salt River -- a flood that inundated a considerable portion of the then small city of Phoenix.

Jacob Walz, or Walzer, enigmatic elderly recluse who earned a small income by growing vegetables and raising chickens on a small tract on the south side of the Phoenix business section, was marooned in his adobe hut. By the time he was rescued he had contracted pneumonia. This illness caused his death, and with him died the secret of the "Lost Dutchman."

To most people, over the last 75 years, the death of "The Dutchman" has been the chief matter of interest in connection with "The 1891 Flood." But to the people at the office of the Maricopa County Flood Control district at 4701 East Washington Street, Phoenix, the Jacob Walz tragedy is of relatively minor interest. To them, the important thing to remember is that a rainstorm on Feb. 24, 1891, caused water to flow in the Salt River at a rate of 300,000 cubic feet per second.

That is the greatest measured volume ever carried by the Salt during about a hundred years of record-keeping, and constitutes what is therefore known as a "hundred-year" flood -- one that might be expected to be repeated within intervals, more or less, of a century.

There have been other floods, serious ones, but of lesser volume, since "the big flood" of '91. Some of these have been rated as "25-year" floods, others as "five-year" ones. The flooding that occurred in Glendale in the fall of 1963, and in north Tempe and south Scottsdale in the fall

in 1964, which caused considerable local damage, were regarded only as "five-year" floods.

People in the Mesa and Tempe areas last April saw angry waters flowing in the normally dry Salt, and regarded it a major phenomenon. Yet the volume of water flowing downstream, washing out sections of Country Club Drive and blocking all crossings between Roosevelt Dam and the Tempe bridge was only the result of rainstorms that are likely to recur within any five-year period.

Normally, Arizona is thought of as an arid place, one in which rainfall seldom occurs. With an average annual rainfall of only nine or ten inches, people are inclined to believe that such rains as do occur as being very light ones. And since there are almost no running natural streams anymore, the assumption is that all rainwater that does not immediately soak into the sandy soil is captured behind conservation dams.

"People come here to build homes. They select a picturesque site to build or buy a home, without thought as to what may happen if it rains," said a spokesman for the Flood Control District. "When they find their living room filled with muddy water, they look for someone to blame."

For many years, in ever-increasing number, throughout the Salt and Gila River valleys in Maricopa County, people have been selecting sites and erecting homes or commercial and industrial buildings in locations that are subject to inundation even in minor floods. The prospect of what may be the result of even such a flood as occurred in 1923, when the old Tempe bridge was damaged beyond repair, is a matter that has caused the staff of the Flood

Control District to operate in a chronic state of alarm since the district was created in 1959.

A report of the county planning department in 1963 explained the problem in this way:

"The first settlers to Maricopa County found a natural system of washes, streams and rivers that adequately carried off natural drainage water. As population growth continued, the increased growth of agriculture and urban development disrupted this system. Streets, roads,

and in many parts of the county. The protection of natural drainage courses from urban development as well as the protection of urban development from flooding will become increasingly important in the future.

"... Probably the most economical method of insuring against flood damage is by regulating development in problem areas through zoning and subdivision regulations. However, this does not solve the flooding problem of existing areas that have been permitted to develop in flood plain areas."

By JIM PATTON

farms and subdivisions in many cases were developed with little regard to the natural drainage system. As urban development takes place buildings, homes and pavements do not absorb water as did the natural ground and vegetation they replaced. Therefore, this also compounds the problem of natural drainage and runoff.

"The disruption of natural channels and the increase in runoff enhances flood hazards, creates the need for expensive storm sewers and encourages a waste of natural water that normally would be used for replenishing underground water supplies. Inadequate storm drainage presently constitutes a serious prob-

lem in many parts of the county. The protection of natural drainage courses from urban development as well as the protection of urban development from flooding will become increasingly important in the future.

Northwithstanding these recommendations, both the county and city administrations, not only of Tempe, but of Mesa, Scottsdale, and other towns as well, have permitted continued construction in highly hazardous sites. At the same time, little has been done toward preventive measures, particularly the installation of storm drainage.

"Mesa and Tempe are sitting in one of the most vulnerable spots in the county," the district spokesman said. "Neither city has a real storm drainage system, and neither has attempted to deal with the problem of disposing of runoff storm water."

Local damage during relatively minor storms of

the character that have occurred within the last three years already are a matter of municipal concern, but the thought that someday there may be a recurrence of such a flood as that of 1891, and the reasonable certainty that a 25-year storm may occur at any time gives pause to the county planners.

Between 1959 and 1963 the flood control district staff made a comprehensive study of all Maricopa County, mapping natural watercourses and water sheds, checking rainfall data as far back as official records exist, and from these facts determining the maximum probable runoff for each area.

These findings resulted in the identification of 28 specific areas in the county where damage of more or less serious extent could be expected to occur. Eighteen of these areas were recommended as more critical than the remaining 10.

Even the eighteen recommended projects constitute a program that might take 20 years to complete, and their total financing, in a lump sum, is calculated to be beyond the means of the county, even with Federal help.

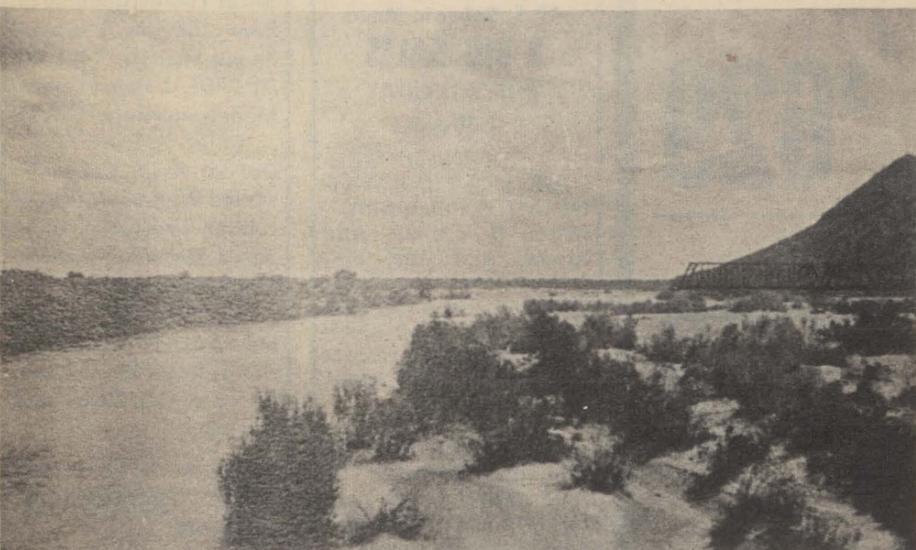
In an effort to get the job underway, the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors has called for a bond election, Feb. 8, to authorize a \$22,670,000 bond issue to

finance the county's share of a program to construct protective installations in the area northwest of Phoenix and in the Indian Bend area. Total cost of the 29-project program is estimated at \$112,670,000. The Federal government share for all construction would be \$90,000,000. The balance to pay for land acquisition, relocation of utilities, and maintenance of completed structures, would be financed by the county.

More than half of the comprehensive program is included in the omnibus public works bill now before the U.S. Congress.

Projects before Congress are the \$9 million Indian Bend Wash Channel, of which the county's share would be \$1,750,000, and a \$70,000,000 series of projects to protect the Phoenix metropolitan area, of which the county's share would be \$12 million.

If approved by Congress and real property taxpayers of Maricopa County, the flood control program not only would provide protection against the present average annual \$9.5 million flood loss in Maricopa County, but would pump \$90 million of Federal money into the local economy over the next ten years, it is pointed out by Col. John Lowry, county flood control engineer.



**PHOENIX WAS FLOODED** in February 1891, during a period of excessive rain. At Tempe, then hardly more than a village, damage was minor, though the Southern Pacific railroad bridge was washed out. A similar downpour now would cause damage running into millions of dollars, not only in Tempe, but in Mesa as well, flood control officials assert.



**POWER OF FLOOD WATERS** is dramatized by twisted Southern Pacific rails at Tempe following the 1891 flood. Col. John Lowry feels the present bridges at Tempe would trap driftwood and debris of wrecked homes, backing up flood waters far to the east, should such another deluge occur. A concrete-lined channel, 350 feet wide, with protective levees, he says, would be the answer.

# Year-End Bond Vote Likely On Flood Plan

The flood control project would include dams, channels and levies and would protect the Sunnyslope, West Phoenix and other areas of the city from flooding due to excessive rains and runoff.

Principal phase of the Phoenix project would be a channel cutting through a residential area in North Phoenix, along the Arizona Canal from 12th Street westward to 83rd Avenue.

**THE CHANNEL**, from 62 to 100 feet in width, would carry floodwaters from Dreamy Draw, the Moon Valley area south of Bell Road and part of the Cave Creek area and spill them into Skunk Creek near 75th Avenue.

Four flood control dams also would be included: at Dreamy Draw near Northern Avenue and 16th Street; another 3½ miles south of Cave Creek to collect waters which escape the old Cave Creek Dam; a third on Skunk Creek, four miles north and one mile west of the former townsite of Adobe; and the fourth would be the New River Dam in the channel of the New River due west of Adobe Dam.

Another east-west drainage channel also would be constructed, generally along Union Hills Drive from about 40th Street west to Skunk Creek.

## \$20 Million Is Needed By County

The board of supervisors today unanimously agreed to set a date for a county-wide flood control bond issue election, and indications are that the balloting would be held in early November.

Col. John C. Lowry, county flood control engineer, said the estimated cost of the county's share of the comprehensive flood control plan would be about \$20 million.

**SUPERVISORS** instructed Lowry to draw up a resolution setting the date and the amount involved in the bond issue vote, and it is expected that the board will act on this resolution at its June 14 meeting.

Total cost of the flood control project would be from \$105 million to \$115 million, of which the federal government would pay about \$90 million. The county's portion would be used for acquisition of rights-of-way and for maintenance once the project is completed.

**THE** comprehensive county project would include the Indian Bend Wash flood control project in Scottsdale, at a cost of \$9 million and a project for the greater Phoenix area, to cost from \$66 million to \$70 million. It is hoped that both these projects will be included in this year's omnibus public works bill in Congress.

# Meet Seeks

#100 Phil. Gazette

# 'To Revive'

11-30-65

# Flood Plan

Acceleration of "lagging" interest in a proposed \$22.6 million bond election to finance a county-wide flood control program will be the objective of a meeting of city and county officials tomorrow.

County Manager Joseph Herrick said Mayor Milton Graham of Phoenix, mayors of other cities and towns in Maricopa County and district flood control officials have been invited to discuss the Feb. 8 bond election with members of the board of supervisors at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

"Interest in the bond election is lagging and needs to be stirred up," the county manager said. "An intensive educational program to acquaint voters with importance of the flood control program is 'must' in my opinion."

Total cost of the county-wide program is estimated at \$115 million with about \$92.3 million to be provided by federal government agencies.

Generally, the program is aimed at reducing flood damage in Northwest Phoenix, other areas on the Westside, Scottsdale-Tempe and in other sections of the county.

## Communities Hear Flood Control Plan

MESA—East Maricopa County projects of the proposed \$115.6 million countywide flood control plan were explained here yesterday to representatives of five communities.

Five projects were outlined briefly by Col. John C. Lowry, county flood control district engineer, before a meeting of Chamber of Commerce members from Mesa, Tempe, Chandler, Gilbert and Apache Junction.

LOWRY ended the explanation with a plea for support from each community in the coming \$22,679,000 county flood control bond election.

"Last year devastating floods in eastern Maricopa County damaged county roads, destroyed crops and damaged utilities," Lowry said at the luncheon meeting. "The proposed program, when completed, will prevent or drastically reduce this damage."

Lowry said \$22,673,000 is the amount the county must furnish for such things as right of way acquisition and modification of roads and bridges.

SOME \$93 million in federal funds would be available for the actual construction if the bond issue passes, he added.

Lowry named these proposed

projects as directly beneficial to the East Maricopa County area:

Retention levees on the Buckhorn-Mesa watershed east of Mesa; the Sonoqui Wash watershed project southeast of Chandler; the Gilbert, Mesa, Chandler and Tempe floodway starting near Gilbert, running west and southwest to the Gila River; Indian Bend Wash channeling and levees along the Salt River through Tempe, and Orme Dam at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers northeast of Mesa.

HE EMPHASIZED the levee system in Tempe would have high construction priority in the program.

Lowry said the U.S. Soil Conservation Service has completed engineering plans for the projects and is awaiting acquisition of rights of way. Rights of way must be furnished by the flood control district, he explained.

Lowry said passage of the bond issue would cost the average homeowner in the county an additional 35 cents per month in taxes. But passage would also bring \$9 million a year into the county in federal funds over a projected 10-year construction period, he added.

"THE HEAVY rains during the past week which have closed and washed out roads in all parts of the county have made it increasingly evident we are not starting too soon on the program," Lowry said.

"I hope we aren't too late and that a Denver-type flood of last June doesn't occur here before we are prepared to handle it," he added.

# Flood Talks Held

*#102*  
*Tempe Daily News*  
Army Engineers  
Hear Tempe Story

*7-28-65*  
Tempe's position as regards the proposed Maricopa County Flood Control District was thoroughly discussed Tuesday morning at a meeting between Col. John Dillard, Army Engineers' Los Angeles regional office, local authorities and a delegation of Tempeans headed by Mayor John C. Moeur. The meeting was held at the Flood Control District office, Phoenix.

Generally, the Tempe position presented was that protection for the city from Salt river should be provided first — ahead of any projects which would complicate the run-off via the river.

Col. John Lowry, engineer-director of the county district, spoke briefly at the outset and then turned the meeting over to Colonel Dillard and members of his staff, in the Valley primarily for this talk and for a check of the district generally. He said the session was called at the urging of Chairman L. A. "Pat" Riggs of the Board of Supervisors, also a director of the flood district.

Colonel Dillard said the get-together would be "considered a working session," that there were planning problems, and that Tempe should present its story.

Generally, Mayor Moeur, Francis Cocke and others pointed out the need for protection of the city before adding stepped up run-offs to Salt river. It was also pointed out, before a "phase" schedule regulated the river work to the rear, that the Army Engineers and all other flood control advocates had put the river matter first. In fact, the first Army Engineer study in 1957 considered virtually nothing else but that.

Levees were emphasized locally but these, the engineers stated, "must fit in the overall program" as well as be economically feasible. A 300-foot channel, concrete lined, has been suggested as an alternate, if and when Orme dam (sometimes referred to as Maxwell and McDowell dam) is built — at the end of the four-phase program.

The proposed Indian Bend floodway, which would "hit the river" in Tempe, is the immediate matter of concern. The

(Continued on page 4)

## Flood

(Continued from Page 1)  
engineers did emphasize, however, that the plans would be altered to meet the needs at time of construction.

The Army Engineers will continue the study. It is understood an effort will be made to "come up" with something acceptable before the county flood control bond election.

*Phx. Gazette*  
**2 Flood Control Surveys Approved**  
*#103* *12-14-65*

Topographical surveys of two flood control project areas, included in a proposed \$115 million countywide program, have been approved by the board of supervisors. Maricopa County Flood Control District, said purpose of the channel conversion is to divert Phoenix mountain floodwaters into Salt River.

Preliminary plans calling for conversion of the old Cross-cut Canal in the Tempe area into a flood control channel will be drawn at an estimated cost of \$45,000. The second survey will cover a proposed system of levees along the Salt River flood plane at Tempe. Cost of this survey has been set at \$16,000.

John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the

County residents will vote Feb. 8 on a bond issue seeking \$22.7 million as the county's share of the flood control program cost. The remaining \$92.3 million would be paid by federal government agencies.

The county flood control program will be discussed Thursday at a luncheon meeting arranged by the Mesa Chamber of Commerce. Reg Mumaw is chairman of the event, which will be held at the Feed Bag Restaurant, 554 W. Main, Mesa.

*12-15-65*  
**Jack Karie Gets Flood Control Job**  
*Phx. Gazette*  
*#104*

Jack Karie, 47-year-old former Phoenix newspaperman, today was named to a newly created position as administrative assistant in the Maricopa County Flood Control District at an annual salary \$8,632.

Karie, of 4040 E. Avalon Drive, was hired on the recommendation of Supervisor William S. Andrews and was approved by Chairman L. Alton Riggs. Third member of board, Barney Burns, was not present.

Karie's duties were not spelled out, but it was indicated that his immediate job will be to help promote a proposed \$22.6 million county flood control district bond issue.

John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager, and other flood control district officials were discussing the bond issue proposal today with members of the board of supervisors.

2-16-65 Tempe Daily News

## East Maricopa Community Leaders Hear Plea To Back \$22 Million Flood Control Bond Issue February 8

Benefits that may be expected from the proposed Maricopa county flood control projects on which property owners of the county will vote February 8 were described today for community leaders of Tempe, Mesa, Chandler, and other communities in the eastern part of the county.

Speaking before a leaders'

luncheon meeting at the Feed Bag in Mesa, Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and manager of the county flood control district, explained various phases of the comprehensive project which would be financed in part by county bonds, with the bulk of the cost to be met by a federal grant.

The meeting was jointly spon-

sored by the Chambers of Commerce of Tempe, Mesa, Chandler and Apache Junction, with invited guests from Gilbert present.

Col. Lowry asked those present to support the coming \$22,679,000 bond election which, in his words, "will lead to the completion of projects which will

(Continued on Page 10)

SHIN...

# Flood Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

greatly reduce the threat of flood damage in all parts of the county."

The bond election will be held in order to acquire county funds necessary for the complete program, which will cost approximately \$115 million dollars. About \$93 million would be obtained through federal funds, which will be available only if the county bond issue is approved in the February 8 election.

"You know that during recent years, devastating floods have occurred in eastern Maricopa county, damaging county roads, washing out irrigation canals and ditches, destroying crops, necessitating re-leveling of agricultural land, and damaging utilities," Col. Lowry said. "The proposed program, when completed, will prevent or drastically reduce this damage."

Colonel Lowry explained that the U. S. Soil Conservation service has already completed plans and has construction authorization, and federal funds will be available for the construction of flood prevention structures on the Buckhorn - Mesa, Apache Junction - Gilbert, and the Williams Air Force Base - Chandler watershed. The funds will be available as soon as the county is ready with its share of the cost.

"The funds will be available as soon as the county is ready with its share of the cost," Lowry continued. "They are waiting for the acquisition of land required for construction. This right of way must be furnished by the Flood Control district of Maricopa county."

"The decision, then, as to whether we get this needed protection against these damaging floods will be made by each of you when you vote in the coming election."

"The heavy rains, during the past week, which have closed and washed out roads in all parts of the county, have made it increasingly evident we are not starting any too soon," he added.

"I hope we aren't too late, and that a Denver-type flood of last June doesn't occur here before we are prepared to handle it."

Lowry explained, with the use of a large map, how the proposed projects would afford protection from floods in all parts of the county. He explained how the Indian Bend Wash channelization and a comprehensive levee system along the Salt River would protect property in the Tempe and Scottsdale areas.

"Another project under study is the Gilbert - Mesa - Chandler and Tempe floodway, starting near Gilbert north of the Western canal, and running west to near Canal drive, then southwest to the Gila River," Lowry said.

"This would protect lands to the south, and at the same time provide a channel for the dis-

about details of the program

were asked. proposal of storm drainage by the cities of Mesa, Tempe, Gilbert, Chandler and West Chandler.

Lowry warned that none of the projects can be completed unless voters in all parts of the county support the program in its entirety.

"In that support, I include the coming bond election," he said. "That must pass in order that these projects can be completed to give you the protection that is needed."

The formal meeting was followed by an extended discussion period in which many questions

Francis Cocke reported on flood control progress; complaints on enforcement of dog leash law were aired; Frank Connolly told of Thursday's meeting of the County Hospital Board of Directors. Tempe 1/7/63

# Engineers OK #100 Big Flood Project

A \$70.8-million flood control project to protect North Phoenix from flash floods on five major watersheds, today was recommended by U.S. Army Engineers for authorization by the Senate Public Works Committee, The Associated Press reported.

Estimated federal share of the project would be \$57.3 million, the rest to come from a county bond issue. An election is set for sometime in November. The bond vote also would provide funds for other Valley areas.

**THE PROJECT (Phase B)** would consist of four dams and detention basins on Cave Creek, Dreamy Draw, Skunk Creek and New River, plus channel improvements on these streams and the Agua Fria River, and the Union Hills and Arizona Canal Diversion Channel.

The dams would be located at Dreamy Draw, on New River below Deadman Wash, at Cave Buttes, and at the Adobe dam-site on Skunk Creek if original plans are carried out.

Authorization doesn't necess-

sarily mean early construction, but today's recommendation was an important step toward senate approval.

**FUNDS FOR** the project must be voted later in appropriations measures and Maricopa County voters also must approve proposed use of some \$11.7-million in county funds, officials said.

The bond issue for some \$22-million would include \$1,770,000 matching funds for the proposed Phase-A Lower Indian Bend Wash flood control project in Scottsdale. Phase-C includes West and South Phoenix flood control, using the remainder of

Turn to ●FLOOD on Page 8

## ● FLOOD

Concluded From Page One  
the \$22 million bond funds.

A delegation of city and county officials met in January with Army Engineers to expedite clearance of the project.

**THE \$70.8 MILLION** project is Phase-B of the overall, countywide \$115-million flood control program.

The Phase-B flood control plan would recover some 15,000 to 20,000 acres now subject to flooding. The land, valued at \$200 million, is mostly privately-owned, although some of it is public and Indian land.

Principal phase of the Phoenix project would be a channel slashing through a residential area in North Phoenix, along the Arizona Canal from 12th Street westward to 83rd Avenue.

The 62-to-100-foot channel would carry flood waters from Dreamy Draw, the Moon Valley area south of Bell Road and part of the Cave Creek area and spill them into Skunk Creek near 75th Avenue.

An east-west drainage channel would be built along Union Hills Drive from 40th Street west to Skunk Creek.

### Santa Rosa Wash Dam Is Proposed

Gazette's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Bureau of Indian Affairs today urged a Senate Public Works Committee to recommend authorization of a \$6.4 multi-purpose dam on Santa Rosa Wash near Stanfield.

Graham Holmes, assistant commissioner of the bureau, said the dam would provide significant flood control benefits and irrigation water for 1,640 acres of arable land on the Papago Indian Reservation. The dam would be about six miles upstream from the Indian village of Vaiva Vo, about 15 miles south of Stanfield.

The project, Holmes said, would provide a means of self-support for 20 Indian families.

*Any Republic 12-10-43 #207*

## Corps Funds Fight Floods

The U.S. Department of Labor yesterday approved use of Neighborhood Youth Corps funds to help repair flood damage to Arizona roads, Gov. Goddard's office announced.

The approval, requested by Goddard, will allow use of NYC enrollees in all counties to assist county, city and state road crews in replacing washed-out portions and bridges and approaches.

No new money is involved, but the department action allows use of previously obligated funds for January. The Governor's office had no estimate yet on how many NYC workers might be hired.

The Labor Department also announced a slight liberalization in eligibility rules. Formerly, a youth could not work in NYC if his family had a total income of 5,090. The cutoff for a family of eight is now \$5,235, and each child increases the ceiling \$550.

Arizona - Farmer Ranchman  
Flood Realities 12-25-65

#100

MARICOPA County will hold a flood control bond election Feb. 8. It will be one of the most momentous elections in the county's history. If the proposed \$22,670,000 issue is defeated, as seems possible at this stage, it will be by newcomers who don't realize the peril under which they live and can't believe what they're told about it.

This arid country, like most similar regions over the earth, is subject to rare but intense storms that can turn every river and every arroyo into a raging torrent. Probably the most terrific flood ever experienced in Central Arizona was that of 1891; but there have been a dozen since that, if repeated today, could devastate a big portion of Phoenix and damage at least half of it.

Much more frequent are concentrated storms, perhaps covering no more than a square mile, where rain pours down for a few minutes and heavy runoff follows. The water falls much faster than the land can absorb it, and must find a way to the nearest channel large enough to accommodate it. In the Phoenix vicinity that used to be the bed of Salt River; now the Salt is so choked with saltcedars, sand-and-gravel yards, and even "industrial parks," that its capacity may be insufficient for a moderate flood.

Not only around Phoenix, but also around practically every other city and town in the county, construction of homes and shopping centers has proceeded in a reckless and ignorant manner. Natural drainage channels have been leveled and built upon. Roofs and pavements shed all the rain that falls upon them and the water must go where it can. Storm drains, if they have been provided, are overloaded by any precipitation stronger than a mild shower. Irrigation canals that lie in the water's path are torn to pieces.

All this is an old and dreary story to Arizonans who can look back a dozen or fifteen years. But among the state's 1965 inhabitants are thousands of immigrants who have never seen a major desert storm, either general or local. They just can't conceive of a flood severe enough to do more than fill a basement or two, and who needs a cellar?

Bringing the facts to these new settlers is not going to be easy. What they'll be told in the course of the bond campaign will sound to them like scare talk. It certainly won't jibe with what they were told by the subdividers and realtors who sold them their property.

A complete plan for county-wide flood protection has been drawn by the Corps of

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Army Engineers. Some of us may not agree that every feature of that plan is the best solution, but the engineers have made exhaustive investigations and we will be wise to accept their professional judgment, which is concurred in by the county's experts.

Estimated cost is nearly \$90,000,000 and the greatest part, \$65,000,000, is to come as federal aid. The Maricopa County Flood Control District must supply rights-of-way for dikes and dams and channels, also for relocating bridges and utility lines. That's the reason for the \$22,670,000 bond issue. If it is not approved, the ultimate price can be a dozen or a hundred times more than that.

# Clarifying Asked On Flood Channel

The Arizona Game and Fish Department today pressed for clarification of channel-clearing plans in the Gila River under the county flood control program to be voted on Feb. 8.

If the channel is cleared to a 2,000-foot width between 91st Avenue and Gillespie Dam, as proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, more than 8,450 acres of prime wildlife habitat will be removed, it was asserted by Wendell G. Swank, director of the game department.

**HE ASKED** for clarification in a letter to L. Alton Riggs who, as chairman of the county board of supervisors, also is board chairman of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Swank said his department has never opposed flood control or channel clearing in the Salt and Gila rivers, but challenges the necessity of a 2,000-foot-wide channel.

**HE CHARGED** that the Army engineers, in order to show the clearing as an economically feasible project, have estimated the benefits "from estimates of unmeasurable amounts of water to be saved and sold x x x."

"We cannot logically anticipate how Maricopa County taxpayers can expend funds for rights-of-way for a 2,000-foot clearing and for years of maintenance costs under a federal project designed primarily for flood control, when the benefits are questionable, and when unmeasurable quantities of water may be saved but not specifically assigned as benefits to any individual," Swank wrote.

He said the department would not oppose a 500-foot right-of-way through the wildlife area. But if the corps of engineers insists on a greater width, the game and fish department

would request that other land be acquired by the Army to replace wildlife losses.

"**FEDERAL LAW** provides for replacement of wildlife habitat lost, acre for acre, in any federal water control project," Swank declared.

He said that game and fish personnel attending a recent meeting in Mesa had understood from Col. John C. Lowry of the flood control district that the proposed channel width would be reduced. But the Army's district engineer in Los Angeles had stated in a letter that the full 2,000-foot floodway would be cleared, Swank said.