

Library Call No. 007.108

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

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

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

**X** – Separator between columns

**Key Words** – Key words in article

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x Key Words
4	May 4, 1983	Holly Acres Levee Clouded	x Holly Acres, Maricopa County, Floods Since 1978, Citizen's Flood Control Advisory Board, Stan Smith, Flood Control District, Board of Supervisors, Levee, Gila and Salt Rivers, 123rd and 112th Avenues, Repair, McMicken Dam, Air Force
2	June 13, 1983	Cemetery for Pets Relocated	x Maricopa County Rabies and Animal Control, Humane Society, 14th Avenue, Hatcher Road, 37th Avenue and Deer Valley Drive, Adobe Dam, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Right of Way, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Gravesite, Bone Yard, Sunnyslope
3	July 20, 1983	Agua Fria Bridge at Indian School Finally Opens	x Indian School Road Bridge, Agua Fria River, Litchfield Park, Phoenix, Damaged, 1980 Flood, Bridge on Buckeye Road, Avondale, Delayed by Suite, Maricopa County, Sand-and-Gravel Companies, David R. Johnson, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Collapsed, Narrowed River Channel, Erosion
5	August 25, 1983	Construction Scheduled	x Northwest Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria, M.M. Sundt Company, New River Dam, John Rodriguez, Maricopa County Flood Control District, North Phoenix Flood Control and Stream Protection Project, Army Corps of Engineers, Dream Draw Dam on Northern Avenue, Cave Buttes Dam on Cave Creek Wash, Adobe Dam on Skunk Creek
6	November 28, 1983	Flood-Diversion Project to Enter New Phase	x New River Dam, Phoenix, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Dan Sagramoso, Novel Canal-Diversion, Floodwaters, Authorized by Congress in 1965, Funnel Excess Water Out, Arizona Canal, Existing Rivers, 1972, 2,600 Homes Damaged, Northeast Phoenix Area, New Dam, Skunk Creek, Jomax Road and 75th Avenue, Dream Draw Dam - 1973, Cave Buttes Dam - 1980, Adobe Dam - 1982
7	December 2, 1983	Skunk Creek, New River Dam Ceremonies - Flood Control Gets Boost	x Skunk Creek Channelization Project, New River Dam, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Black Canyon Highway, I-17, Happy Valley Road, Adobe Dam, Phoenix, Arizona and Vicinity Flood Control Project, Dreamy Draw Dam, Cave Buttes Dam, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, 100-Year Flood Flows, Arizona Canal, 40th Street, Skunk Creek, Jomax Road and 75th Avenue, New and Agua Fria Rivers, Standard Project Flood Flow, 164 Square Mile Drainage Area, M.M. Sundt Construction Company, Rights-of-Way, Flood Control District, Cost Sharing, Arizona Department of Water Resources, Trap the Floodwaters and Store It, Remote Location, No Recreation Features Planned, Earthfill Levee
1	December 7, 1983	Ceremony Marks Flood-Control Projects	x North Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria, Skunk Creek, Interstate 17, New River Dam, Adobe Dam, Deer Valley, New River-Phoenix City Streams Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Dan Sagramoso, Earth-Fill Levees, Channel Widening, Contain Major Floods, Jomax Road, 75th Avenue, 100 Years, Dreamy Draw, Cave Creek, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, M.M. Sundt Construction
8	December 14, 1983	2 Flood Control Projects Dedicated	x North Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria, Double Dedication, Skunk Creek, Interstate 17, New River Dam, Adobe Dam in Deer Valley, New River-Phoenix City Streams Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Dan Sagramoso, Earth-Fill Levees, Channel Widening, 35th Avenue, Deer Valley Road, Collect, Contain and Meter Out Major Floods, Jomax Road and 75th Avenue, 100 Years, Dreamy Draw, Cave Creek, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, M.M. Sundt Construction
9	January 11, 1984	Study May OK Building in Salt, Not Agua Fria	x Development Restrictions, Salt River, Federal Study, Army Corps of Engineers, Flood Plain, Avondale, Narrow, Deep Channel, Scott Buchanan, Flood Control District, Flood Insurance, County Planners, Permits, Build Structures, West Valley, Shrinking, Changes, Four Significant Floods, Deepened, Widened Riverbed, Clear Vegetation, Country Club Drive, East Valley, Bullard Road, Confluence, Gila River, Agua Fria, Jomax Road, Waddell Dam, Lake Pleasant, Storms of Late 1970s, Early '80's, February 1980 Salt River Flood
35	January 11, 1984	Construction of Storm Drain Will Resume	x Methune Construction Co., Scottsdale and Camelback Roads, Army Corps of Engineers, Collect Storm Runoff, Camelback Mountain, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale Fashion Square,
36	January 12, 1984	Drain Work to Restrict Intersection	x Flood-drain Project, Scottsdale and Camelback Roads, Camelback Sidedrain, Army Corps of Engineers
11	January 24, 1984	Condemnation Power Approved - Supervisors Give Levee Project Boost	x Levee, Holly Acres, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Dan Sagramoso, Board of Supervisors, Gila River, 113th to 123rd Avenues, Condemnation Power, Levee Plans 1979, Dick Perreault, 1980, Sun City Posse Rent Land, McMicken Dam, Target Shooting Range, Greenway Road and Cotton Lane

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12	January 26, 1984	Homeowners Fit to be Dried in East Valley - No One Accepts Blame for Damage from Flood	x Desert Vista Subdivision, Mesa, Muddy Water, 2 Feet Up Walls, July 17th, 72 Homes Affected by Flooding or Storm Damage, Dirt Piled, Central Arizona Project Canal Drainage Ditch, Ball, Ball and Brosamer Inc., US Bureau of Reclamation, University Drive, Ellsworth Road, CAP Project, Inundated by runoff, Signal Butte Floodway, Signal Butte Road, Signal Butte Channel, Blocked, JWW Contracting Co., Protect Concrete, US Soil Conservation, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Dan Sagramoso, Run-Around, Closed Door Meeting
13	January 26, 1984	Experts Called in to Assess Flood Damage in East Valley	x Engineers, Hydrologists, East Valley, Flood Damage, Construction, Stan Smith, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Central Arizona Project Aqueduct, Maricopa County Supervisor Tom Freestone, Pay Victims Claims, Apache Junction, Two Dam Scheduled 1985, 1986
14	January 26, 1984	Picture of Denise Shows Flooded Property	x Drainage Ditch of a Canal Overflowed
43	June 19, 1984	CAP-Funding Talks Must Consider Eliminating Cliff Dam, Group Says - Eagles' Nesting Places Would be Endangered, Conservatives Warn	x Cliff Dam, Desert Bald Eagle, Verde River, Maricopa Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Central Arizona Project's Plan 6, Salt River Project, Cliff Dam Environmental Subcommittee, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, National Audubon Society, Harm Eagles, Salt River Flood Plain, Rio Salado Project, Phoenix Area, Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Act, SRP, Horseshoe Dam, Bartlett Dam
15	July 27, 1984	East Mesa to be Declared Disaster Area	x Governor Bruce Babbitt, East Mesa, Disaster Area, Federal Disaster Relief, Maricopa County, Yuma and Mohave Counties, Torrential Rainfall, Letter to Reagan, Washington, Flood Victims, County Supervisor Tom Freestone, Flooding of July 17th, Construction of County Roads, CAP (Central Arizona Project), County Flood Control District, Contributing Factors, Interfered with Region's Natural Flood Plain, Stan Smith
16	July 27, 1984	County Won't Seek Federal Disaster Status	x Flooding, Small Area, County Supervisor Tom Freestone, County Manager Robert Mauney, President Reagan, Private Contractors, Government Agencies, Liable, Supervisor Georg Campbell, Mohave and Yuma Counties, Little Damage to Roads and Bridges, Server Thunderstorm, Mesa, July 17th, 2 Federal Construction Projects, County-Road Construction, Blocked Drainage Easements, Contributed
17	July 27, 1984	Disaster-area Status Expected for Flooded Maricopa County	x Maricopa County, Eastern Portions, Flooding, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Mohave and Yuma Counties, President Reagan, Federal Disaster Relief, State Funds, Repair Roads, Bridge, Public Facilities, 100 Families, Forced from Homes, Thunderstorms, 4 inches Rain, July 17th, Maricopa County Supervisor Tom Freestone
18	July 27, 1984	East Valley being Declared 'Disaster'	x Maricopa County Officials, 100 Homes, Heavy Rains, July 17th, Governor Bruce Babbitt, Yuma and Mohave Counties, July 13th, Federal Emergency Management Agency, State Division of Emergency Services, Colorado River Flooding, Since 1983, Resources, Not Depleted, 4 Inches of Rain, Mesa, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Broadway Road to Southern Avenue, Signal Butte to Sossaman Roads, Central Arizona Project, Construction Ditch, Broadway and Crismon Roads, 100 Homes Damaged, Families Evacuated, Inundated with Mud, Yards, Foundations Undermined, Roads Torn Up, Fences Ripped Out, Server Winds, Thunderstorms, Gust, Power Road
19	August 1, 1984	Studies May Delay Flooding Payments	x Damage Claims, East Mesa, Flooded, July 17, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Stan Smith, County Supervisor Tom Freestone, 100 Homes, 2 to 4 Inches of Rain, Thunderstorms, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, International Engineering Co., Inc., Wausau Insurance Co., Ball, Ball and Brossmer, Central Arizona Project, Soil Conservation Service, Oregon, Washington, D.C., JWW Contracting Inc., Rep. John McCain
37	August 1, 1984	Construction Firm Ordered to Leave Drainage Project - Contract Disputes Linger Over Work to Control Flooding	x Army Corps of Engineers, Methune Construction Co., Flood Control Project, Scottsdale, Contract Disputes, Poor Work, Indian Bend Side Drain Project, Storm Drain Pipe System, Collect Runoff Water, Arizona Canal, Indian Bend Wash, Camelback Road, July 17, Heavy Rain, Scottsdale Road, Scottsdale Fashion Square, Sealed Pipe with Wall, Knock Out Wall, Drain Off Water, Silt and Debris, Flooding, Drain Pipe Blocked, Neil Erwin, Maricopa County, Poisonous Gases Collecting
38	August 1, 1984	Keep Off 'Bridge'	x Retaining Wall, Indian Bend wash, Low-Flow Channel, Hayden Road, Camelback Road, Eroded, Two Thunderstorms, 30-Foot Gap, Unsafe Bridge
10	August 3, 1984	Phoenix Isn't Alone in Interest in 'Cliff Dam' - Districts, Cities Studying Means for Water Rights, Flood Control	x Phoenix, Proposed Federal Dam, Verde River, Cliff Dam, Water Rights, Mayor Terry Goddard, Rio Salado Development District, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Arizona Department of Transportation, Central Arizona Project's Plan 6, CAP Water, Salt River Project, Salt and Verde River, Mesa, Tempe, Salt River Valley

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20	August 10, 1984	Drainage Law Revisions too Slow to Stop Floods	x Maricopa County Officials, Revising Flood-control Rules, East Mesa Flooding, Proposed Regulations, Development in Desert Washes, Kept Clear, Natural and Man Made Debris, Dan Sagramoso, Flood Control District, Board of Supervisors, Master Drainage Study, Mesa, Soil Conservation Service, Heavy Rains, July 17-18, 4 Feet of Water, Damage, Runoff Diverted, Failure, Developers, Follow Blueprints, Culverts Blocked, Trash, Illegal Dumps, Desert Washes Dammed, Block Walls, Filled In, County Zoning Laws, Filled Washes, Home Sites, Storm Runoff, Upstream Developments, Build Retention Basins, David Johnson, Lack of Follow-up Investigations
21	August 11, 1984	Signal Butte Floodway Dedication Set	x Maricopa County, Signal Butte Floodway, East Mesa, Ceremonies, Ellsworth and Brown Roads, Second of Seven Flood-Control Projects, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Control District, Spook Hill Dam and Outlet, 1979, Signal Butte Dam, Pass Mountain Dam, Divert Storm Runoff, Utery and Goldfield Mountains Watershed, Retention Basin, Salt River, Stan Smith, County Supervisor Tom Freestone, Mesa, Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed
22	August 14, 1984	Flood Victims May Get County Funds	x Maricopa County Supervisors, East Valley, Supervisor Tom Freestone, Maricopa County, Damage, Earth-Moving, Central Arizona Project, Supervisor Fred Koory Jr., Fund-Pool Proposal, Future Flooding Problems, Supervisor George Campbell, County Manager Robert Mauney, Supervisors Hawley Atkinson and Ed Pastor
23	August 15, 1984	Supervisors Take No Action on Flood Funds	x Maricopa County Supervisors, Flood Damage, Mesa, Supervisor Tom Freestone, Heavy Rains, County Civil Defense Director Roy Bluhm, Claims for Flood Victims, Damaged Homes and Yards, Brown Road, Baseline Road, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Soil Conservation District, JWW Construction Co., BBB Construction Co.
24	August 15, 1984	\$200,000 Sought to Aid Flood Victims	x Maricopa County Supervisor Tom Freestone, Eastern Maricopa County, Federal Bureau of Land Management, Soil Conservation District, JWW Construction Co., BBB Construction Co., Wait Years, Inadvertently Creating Dam, Waters, Homes, Businesses, Heavy Rains, Maricopa County Flood Control District
25	August 16, 1984	Supervisors Postpone Fund for Flood Victims	x Fund, Delayed, Maricopa County, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Supervisor Chairman Fred Koory Jr., Study Complexities of Fund, Supervisor Tom Freestone, Resolving Liability, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Larry Richmond, Supervisor George Campbell, 4 Inches of Rain, East Mesa, July 17 and 18, Heavy Rainfall, Two Federal Construction Projects, Blocked Drainage Easements, Civil Defense and Emergency Services Department, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
26	August 16, 1984	Control Channel that Fueled Flood to be Dedicated Today	x Flood-Control Project, Contributed to Flooding, Mesa, Signal Butte Floodway, Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed, Brown and Ellsworth Roads, Central Arizona Project Canal, Construction, Flooding, July 17 and 18, Unexcavated Earth, Water Back-up, Overflow, Channel's Banks, Salt River
27	August 17, 1984	2nd of 7 Projects Completed - Flood Protection Predicted for East Valley	x Signal Butte Floodway, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, East Maricopa County, Floodwaters, Damages, U.S. Rep. John McCain, Mother Nature's 100-year Calamities, Protect, 100-year Flood Levels, Spook Hill Dam, Salt River, Inundation, Muddy Sediment, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Brown Road, Crismon Road, Bush Highway
28	September 6, 1984	Supervisors Reject Flood-Aid Fund - East Mesa Residents Disturbed Over Failure to Get Answers, Relief	x East Mesa Flood Victims, Frustration, Relief, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Supervisor Tom Freestone, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Flooding, July 17 and 18, 4 Inches of Rain, Mesa, Two Federal Construction Projects, Blocked Drainage Facilities, Heavy Rainfall, Supervisor Chairman Fred Koory Jr., Supervisor George Campbell, Supervisor s Hawley Atkinson and Ed Pastor, Admit Liable, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Central Arizona Project, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Signal Butte Floodway
39	September 27, 1984	Indian Bend Wash Water Plan Advances	x Ground-water Recharge, Indian Bend Wash Area, Scottsdale, U.S. House of Representatives, Rep. Eldon Rudd, Army Corps of Engineers, State Law, Water-Augmentation, 7 1/2 Miles of parkland, Rainwater, Salt River, Maricopa County, U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Water Conservation, Ground Subsidence, Earth Sinks, Settles
29	November 14, 1984	U.S. Refuses to Release Data on Mesa Flood - 200 Victims of Deluge, McCain Staff 'in dark' on Cause of Damage	x U.S. Department of Interior, Arizona, Cause of Flooding, East Mesa, U.S. Representative John McCain, 200 Victims, July 17 Flooding, Liable, Final Report, Confidential, Heavy Rain, Two Federal Construction Projects, Blocked Drainage Ditches, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Maricopa County Civil Defense Department, Soil Conservation Service, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Dan Sagramoso, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, Inc., Central Arizona Project Canal, Desert Vista Subdivision

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30	November 16, 1984	Flood Study Suggests Contractors at Fault	x Two Contractors, East Mesa, July Flood, Central Arizona Project Canal, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, CAP Canal, Partially Responsible, JWW Contracting Inc., Aggravated Flooding, Signal Butte Floodway, International Engineering Co., U.S. Representative John McCain, Wausau Insurance, Soil Conservation Service, Heavy Rains, Storm waters Backed Up, Ellsworth and Crismon Roads, Mud, Homes, Yards, Sossaman, Bureau of Reclamation, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Seven CAP Structure Related Damage Areas, Bush Highway, 102nd Street, Signal Butte Dike, Signal Butte Overflow, Cross-Drainage Channels, Large Storm Flows
31	November 16, 1984	Contractor for CAP May Escape Liability in East Mesa Flooding	x East Mesa, Flood Victims, Central Arizona Project, Disagreement, Federal Study, Maricopa County Study, U.S. Representative John McCain, Bureau of Reclamation, July 17, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Signal Butte Floodway, CAP Canal, Floodway Work, Did Not Contribute to Flooding, Soil Conservation Service, Dan Sagramoso, Damaged by Two Federal Projects, Others Protected, International Engineering Co.
32	November 27, 1984	Floodway Shielded Some in E. Mesa in July Storm, Hurt Others	x East Mesa, Third Study, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Signal Butte Floodway, July 17, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Signal Butte Construction, Central Arizona Project, Brown and Ellsworth Roads, Signal Butte Road, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, CAP Canal, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, CAP-Related Flooding, Wausau Insurance, Temporary Dirt Plug, Protected Areas, Aggravated Flooding, JWW Contracting Inc.
33	December 7, 1984	Firm to Process Claims for Mesa Flood Victims - McCain Seeks Help for those Ineligible for	x July Flood, East Mesa, U.S. Rep. John McCain, Flood-Damaged Homes, Central Arizona Project, Signal Butte Floodway, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, JWW Contracting Inc., Wausau of America
34	December 21, 1984	Processing of Flood-Damaged Claims to Begin	x Wausau Insurance Co., East Mesa Residents, July 17 and 18, Central Arizona Project Canal, Rep. John McCain, Reimbursement to Homeowners, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, CAP Canal, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Maricopa County Civil Defense Department, JWW Contracting Inc., Signal Butte Floodway
62	January 17, 1985	Flood Aid OK'd in 3 State Counties	x Mesa, President Regan, Aid, Flooding in July, Federal Emergency Management Administration, Maricopa, Mohave, Yuma, Heavy Rains, July 12-22, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Rep. John McCain, FEMA, Process Flood Damage Claims, Richard Colson, Director of Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, Public Facilities, Buildings, Roadways, Loans, Medical Expenses, Unemployment Benefits, Wausau Insurance Cos., Ball, Ball and Brosamer Inc., U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Arizona Project, Construction, JWW Contracting Inc., Signal Butte Floodway, Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Industrial Indemnity
63	January 21, 1985	Flood Aid Office Opens in East Mesa	x Mesa, Disaster Assistance, Federal Emergency Management, Monsoon-Style Rains, July 17, Storm Runoff, Central Arizona Project, Signal Butte Floodway, President Regan, Maricopa County, Mohave, Yuma
64	January 28, 1985	53 Valley Residents File Flooding Claims	x East Mesa, Claims for Flood Damage, Federal Emergency Management, Maricopa, Yuma, FEMA, Heavy Rains, July 17, Up to 4 inches, Water, Mud, Storms Swamped Homes, Businesses, Loans, Medical Expenses
70	February 7, 1985	Proposal for 2 Ski Lakes in Wash to be Discussed by Tempe Council	x 2 Lakes for Water Skiing, Tempe, Indian Bend Wash, 2,400 Slalom Lake, 1,200 foot Ski Lake, McKellips and Curry Roads, Maricopa County Flood Control, Army Corps of Engineers, Flood Control, Hydraulics in Wash, Scottsdale Road, Salt River Bed, Drainage Canal, Heavy Rains
65	February 8, 1985	New River Dam Dedicated	x Earthen Structure, 67th Avenue and Jomax Road, New and Agua Fria Rivers, Dam, Army Corps of Engineers
66	April 17, 1985	Water Storage Urged for Roosevelt Dam; 'Forget Flood Control'	x Stewart Udall, Theodore Roosevelt Dam, Rio Salado Project, Salt River, Central Arizona Project, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Congress, CAP, Plan 6, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, Water-Storage System, Salt and Verde Rivers, Phoenix, Salt River Project, Flood Control, 1978 through 1980, Bigger Bridges, Channeling Around Sky Harbor, Community of Allenville Relocated, Gila River, Buckeye, Severely Damaged
42	May 24, 1985	Cliff Dam Research Deadline Extended	x Cliff Dam, Verde River, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Plan 6, Salt and Verde Rivers, Southwestern Bald Eagle, Fish, Food, Central Arizona Project, Storage, Colorado River Water, Phoenix, CAP, Endangered Species Act, Interior Department, New Waddell Dam, Agua Fria River, Roosevelt Dam, Stewart Mountain Dam
44	July 9, 1985	Cliff Dam Plan Criticized; Compromise Sought	x Environmentalists, Cliff Dam, Desert Bald Eagle, Last Remaining Streamflows in Arizona, Charles Babbitt, Maricopa Audubon Society, Verde River, Central Arizona Project's Plan 6, Salt River Project, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Roosevelt Dam, Salt River, Rio Salado Project

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40	July 12, 1985	Funds to be Studied for Low-Priority CAP Dam	x Central Arizona Water Conservation District, Federal Dam, Phoenix, Central Arizona Project, Pinal County Dam, Buttes Dam, Gila River, CAP, CAP Aqueducts, Plan 6 Dam Projects, Water-Storage Facility, Tucson, New Waddell Dam, Modifications, San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Arizona Public Service Co., Salt River Project, Department of Water Resources, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Navajo Generating Station, SRP
41	July 12, 1985	Dam's Last-Place Spot on Priority List Raises Ire	x Pinal County Farmers, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, CAWCD, Central Arizona Project, Buttes Dam, 4 CAP Dams, Plan 6, Gila River, Florence, Tucson, Agua Fria, Verde River, Salt River, San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, Gov. Bruce Babbitt
45	August 16, 1985	Cliff Dam is Given Green Light Despite Danger to Bald Eagle	x Cliff Dam, Verde River, Bald Eagles, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, Approval for Dam, Central Arizona Project, Plan 6, Rare and Endangered Species Act, Citizens Concerned About the Project, Maricopa Audubon Society, Sierra Club, File Suit to Block Construction, Rio Salado Project
46	August 17, 1985	Environmentalists Vow to Block CAP's Cliff Dam	x Environmentalists, Cliff Dam, Nest of Bald Eagles, Maricopa Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, Verde River, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Plan 6, Central Arizona Project, Provide Flood Control, Salt River, Horseshoe Dam, Rio Salado Development District, Homes, Businesses, Resort Areas, Metropolitan Phoenix
47	August 20, 1985	Editorials - Eagles Safe - Sensible Move on Cliff Dam	x U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cliff Dam, bald Eagles, Phoenix, Water Annually, Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Orme Dam, Confluence Salt and Verde Rivers, Yavapai Indians, Harm Lands and a Cemetery, Rio Salado Project, Bureau of Reclamation, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Plan 6, Arizona Congressional Delegation, Department of the Interior, Water Storage, Flood Control
48	August 22, 1985	Coalition Battles Cliff Dam	x Cliff Dam, Central Arizona Project, National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, Friends of the Earth, National Coalition to Stop Cliff Dam, Environmental Policy Institute, Sierra Club, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Verde and Salt Rivers, Impact on Eagles, Bureau of Reclamation, Storage, Flood Control, Plan 6, CAP
49	August 23, 1985	National Environmental Coalition to battle Cliff Dam	x Cliff Dam, Verde River, Phoenix, National Wildlife Federation, Environmental Policy Institute, Friends of the Earth, National Audubon Society, Arizona Environmentalists, Bald Eagles, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental-Impact Study, Bureau of Reclamation, Central Arizona Project, Plan 6, Verde and Salt Rivers, National Coalition to Stop Cliff Dam, Congress, Deny Funds, New Waddell Dam, Western Dam Fights, Rio Salado Project, 1977, President Carter, Orme Dam, CAP, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, Colorado River, Lake Havasu
50	August 31, 1985	Wishful Thinking - SRP Seeks Ways to Save Eagles	x Cliff Dam, Salt River Project, Southern Bald Eagle, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maricopa Audubon Society, Verde River, Inundate, Bureau of Reclamation, Horseshoe Dam, Bartlett Dam, Maximum Floods, Earthquakes, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Central Arizona Project, National Wildlife Federation, Friends of the Earth, National Coalition to Stop Cliff Dam, Arizona Game and Fish Department, U.S. Forest Service
51	September 3, 1985	Cliff Dam: The Battle - Sides Gird for Congressional Fight Over Place Where Eagles Dare	x Cliff Dam, Northeast of Phoenix, Lobby Congress, Block Funding, Congress, Central Arizona Project, CAP's Plan 6 Project, Verde River, Endangered Species, Maricopa Audubon Society, Bureau of Reclamation, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Opposition to Funding, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Sierra Club, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, Political 'Hot Potato', Environmental Opposition, Hualapai and Orme Dams, Bridge Canyon Dam, Flooded Grand Canyon's Bridge Canyon, Colorado River, Coal-Fired Navajo Generating Station, Environmentalists, Flooded, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Salt and Verde Rivers, 1977, President carter, United Nations, Wipe Out Yavapai Tribe, Maricopa Audubon Society, Maricopa Wilderness Coalition, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Rio Salado Development District, Peak Flows, Planned Lakes, Store Water, Roosevelt Dam, Sky Harbor Airport, Citizens Concerned About the Project, National Wildlife Federation, Environmental Policy Institute, Friends of Earth, National Audubon Society, Lobby Against Dam, File Suit
71	September 5, 1985	Tempe Council to Mull Future of Vacant Indian Bend Wash	x Tempe, Indian Bend Wash, Water-Skiing Lakes, Gold Center, Drains Stormwater, Scottsdale, Salt River
71	September 5, 1985	Public Hearing Set on Diversion Channel	x Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel Task Force, Reach Four, Dreamy Draw, 39th Street and Camelback Road

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67	September 6, 1985	Panel Urges City Crackdown on Salt River 'Toxic Wasteland'	x Phoenix, Crack Down on Dumping, Toxic Wasteland, Salt River, Mayor Terry Goddard's Landfill Advisory Committee, Illegal Dumping, Dumped Chemicals, Ground Water Pollution, Tires and Junk, Studies Aerial Photos, 24 Dumps, 10 Waste Ponds, 16 Landfills, 48th Street to 51st Avenue, Paint, Oil, Chemical Waste, Pesticides, Estes Landfill, Highest Levels for Cancer-Causing Vinyl Chloride, 27th Avenue Landfill, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous-Waste Disposal at Mobil
52	September 9, 1985	Cliff Dam: Foolish Project... No More	x U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cliff Dam, Verde River, Doomed Eagles, Sonoran Desert Riparian Community, Rio Salado Development, Flood Plain of River
53	September 17, 1985	Speaks for Eagles	x U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Cliff Dam, Verde River, Doomed Eagles, Sonoran Desert Riparian Community
54	September 19, 1985	Environmentalists Take Cliff Dam to Court	x File a Lawsuit, U.S. District Court, Cliff Dam, Congress, Arizonans, Not United, Plan 6, Maricopa Audubon Society, Central Arizona Project, Horseshoe and Bartlett Dams, Verde River, New Waddell Dam, Agua Fria River, Roosevelt and Stewart Mountain Dams, Salt River, Impact on Nesting Pair, Endangered Southern Bald Eagle, Orme Dam, CAP, 1977, President Jimmy Carter, Salt and Verde Rivers, Indians at Fort McDowell, Flood Homes, Graves of Ancestors, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Act, Maricopa, Notational, and Prescott Audubon Societies, National Wildlife Federation, Environmental Policy Institute, Friends of the River, American Rivers Conservation Council and National Parks and Conservation Association, Bureau of Reclamation, Heavy Floods, Environmental Impact Statement, Federal Rules, Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, Runway Washed Out
55	September 20, 1985	Environmental Groups Sue in Bid to Block Cliff Dam	x 12 National and State Environmental Groups, Filed Suit, Cliff Dam, Central Arizona Project, Plan 6, National Environmental Procedures Act, U.S. Department of Interior, Orme Dam, CAP, Storage, Flood Control Salt River, Metropolitan Phoenix, 1977, Verde River, Desert-Nesting Bald Eagles, Charles Babbitt, Maricopa Audubon Society, Bob Walsh, Bureau of Reclamation, William Wheeler, Central Arizona Project Association, Colorado River Water, Final Environmental Assessment, National Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Arizona Wildlife Federation, Prescott Audubon Society, Environmental Policy Institute, Friends of the River, Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, American Rivers Conservation Council, National Parks and Conservation Association
69	October 1, 1985	Project May Cause Holiday Headaches at Busy Intersection	x Scottsdale and Camelback Roads, Army Corps of Engineers, Fashion Square Mall, Fifth Avenue, Old Town, 12-foot Deep Trench, Indian Bend Wash Project, Started 1971, Drain Pipes, 68th Street and Lafayette Boulevard, Arizona Canal, Rainstorms
69	October 1, 1985	Merchant's Business Going Down Drain	x Construction, Business Slow Down, Camelback, Scottsdale Road, Trench 15 Feet Deep, Saddlebag Avenue, Drainage Pipe, Miller Road, McDonald, Hayden
56	October 8, 1985	Letters - Cliff Dam Vital	x Cliff Dam, Central Arizona Project, Environmental Groups, Legal Action, Verde River, Bald Eagle, Many Benefits, Destruction from Flooding, Dam Safety, Horseshoe Dam, Recreational Opportunities, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
57	October 12, 1985	Cliff Dam - Floodplain Insanity... Weigh Benefits - Sure Disaster	x Lawsuit, Environmental Group, Floodplain Insanity, Rio Salado, Cliff Dam, Roosevelt, Pima County Hydrologist Brian Reich, Odds of Being Flooded, Bureau of Reclamation, Plan Six Environmental Impact Statement, Orme Dam, Social and Economic Problems
57	October 12, 1985	Cliff Dam - Floodplain Insanity... Weigh Benefits - A Mobil Bird	x Cliff Dam, Central Arizona Project, Environmental Groups, Legal Action, Prevent Construction, Verde River, Nesting Breeding Ground, Bald Eagle, Benefits, water Storage, Excessive Runoff, Captured, Flood Control, Dam Safety, Horseshoe Dam, Highly Mobil Bird, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
68	October 22, 1985	SRP Official Says Canal's Function Outweighs Beauty	x Arizona Canal, Downtown Scottsdale, Park-Like Mall, Salt River Project, Canal Bank Committee, Scottsdale and Camelback Roads, SRP Canals, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Use of Canal Banks, Cleaned of Silt, Vegetation, Phoenix
58	November 19, 1985	2 Groups Join Coalition to Lobby Against Cliff Dam	x Natural-Resources Group, Sierra Club, Block Construction, Cliff Dam, Verde River, Phoenix, National Coalition to Stop Cliff Dam, Oppose Federal Funding, Habitat, Two Pairs, Endangered, Bald Eagles, Central Arizona Project, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Verde River Protection Fund, Environmentalist Opposition, CAP, Plan 6, Water-Storage, Flood-Control Projects, Suit, U.S. District Court, National Environmental Procedures Act, National Resources Defense Council, Alternatives to Cliff Dam, Rio Salado Project, Dry Salt River Bed, Shops, Homes, Offices, Parks, National Wildlife Federation, Block Federal Funding, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Bartlett Dam, 1984 Amendment, 1978 Reclamation Safety of Dams Act, Congress, Dam Repair

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x Key Words
59	December 6, 1985	Building Dam with Safety Funds Ok - Congressional Foes Vow Fight in Courts Over Interior Ruling	x Congressional Foes, Interior Ruling, Interior Department Attorneys, Cliff Dam, Verde River, Constructed, Federal Dam Safety Funds, Rep. John McCain, Federally Finance Water Projects, Plan 6, Central Arizona Project, Bureau of Reclamation, Inundate, Unsafe, Horseshoe Dam, Alleviate Potential Problems, Downstream, Bartlett Dam, President Regan, CAP Funds, McCain
59	December 6, 1985	Building Dam with Safety Funds Ok - Tentative Accord Allots \$327 Million as Local CAP Share	x Negotiations, State and Federal Officials, Tentative Agreement, Central Arizona Project, Final Package, Regan Administration, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, CAP Proposal, Congress, Bureau of Reclamation, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, Plan 6, Cliff Dam, Verde River, Storage-Flood Control, CAP, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Salt River Project, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, Mesa, Chandler, Glendale, Terminal Storage Facility, City of Tucson, Operating Agreement Between Cities, Roosevelt Dam, CAWCD
60	December 9, 1985	Cautious Optimism on Cliff Dam	x Colorado River Water, Phoenix, Central Arizona Project Aqueduct, CAP is a Ditch, Plan 6, Dam Safety Act, Roosevelt and Stewart Mountain Dams, Cliff Dam, Verde River, Federal Dam Safety Funds, Courts, Repair, Bartlett and Horseshoe Dams, Western Reclamation Funds, Pinal and Pima Counties
61	December 31, 1985	Waste Tax Dollars	x Cliff Dam, Orme Dam, Existing Dams, Verde River, Paleoflood Study, Salt River Project, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Horseshoe and Bartlett Dams, Noah Flood, Three Times Size of Previously Determined Maximum Flood, Failure on Phoenix, Corps of Engineers, Waste Tax Dollars, Flood Bald Eagles Nests
76	February 3, 1986	84 Floods Spur Plan for System of Channels, Basins	x Maricopa County Officials, Kebba Buckley, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Eastern Maricopa County Master Drainage Plan, 13 Detention Basins, Concrete Drainage Channels, City of Mesa, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Arizona Department of Transportation, Sue Mutschler, Crismon and Broadway Roads, July 1984, 4 Feet, Muddy Water, Signal Butte Floodway, Central Arizona Project Canal, Damaging 150 Homes, Slow Flow form Heavy Rains, Goldfield Mountains, East Mesa, Apache Junction, Superstition Freeway, Power Road, University Drive, Guadalupe, Elliot, Warner, Ellsworth, Crismon, Signal Buttes
79	February 17, 1986	City of Review Water Recharging Study	x Scottsdale, Recharge Water, Replenish Underground Water Tables, Pumping, Stand in Ponds, percolate, Underground Aquifers, Indian Bend Wash, Congress, Recharge Demonstration Act, Boyle Engineering, Geology, Soil Conditions, Study, Artificially Charged
72	February 19, 1986	Cliff Dam - Can it Weather the Storm?	x Protect Valley, Catastrophic Flooding, Costly Repairs, Existing Dams, Salt River Floodplain, Cliff Dam, Plan 6, Reagan Administration, Congress, 1978, Bureau of Reclamation, Verde River, Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Confluence Verde and Salt Rivers, Salt River Project, Environmental Impact Statement, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Flood Wildlife Habitat, Plan 6, One of 8 Options, Bigger Waddell Dam, Lake Pleasant, Agua Fria River, Phoenix, Horseshoe Dam, 8,700 Acre Reservoir, Lake Roosevelt, CAP Funding, Safety of Dams Act, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, President Reagan, Gramm-Rudman Budget-Cutting Law, Maricopa Audubon Society, National Audubon Society, Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation, Filed Suit, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Southwestern Bald Eagle, Horseshoe Lake, Nesting, SRP, Bartlett Dam, Sky Harbor International Airport, Arizona State University, Phoenix City Hall, State Capitol, Old Dam Repair Cost, Winter Storms, Pacific, Arizona, March 1978, Serious Flooding, February 1980, Most Serious Flooding of the Century, Three Storms, Stewart Mountain Dam, 14 Bridges, Dikes, Rio Salado, Salt River Bed, Dumping, Taxpayer Expense, Treated Sewage Effluent, Other Wastewater
77	March 31, 1986	County Forced to Build Barricade Around Dams	x Maricopa County, New River Dam, Four-Wheelers, Earthen Structure, County Flood Control District, Repair Erosion, Flood-Control Dikes, Dan Sagramoso, Off Road Vehicle Users, Fenced, Vandalism, Jomax Road and 83rd Avenue
78	April 5, 1986	2 Unbridged Valley Crossings Will Close	x Water Releases, Salt River, Close Unbridge River Crossings, McKellips Road and Mill Avenue, Salt River Project, Granite Reef Dam, Verde River, Pacific Ocean, Arizona, South Rim of Grand Canyon, Gilbert Road, Salt River Indian Reservation
73	April 11, 1986	Local Audubon Group Labels Cliff Dam 'Waste of Money'	x Cliff Dam, Maricopa Audubon Society, Central Arizona Project Dam, Rio Salado Project, 'Flood-Plain-Sited Extravaganza, Environmental Groups, CAP, Plan 6, Building, Verde River, New Waddell Dam, Agua Fria River, Phoenix, Destroys Bald Eagles, Arizona, Gramm-Rudman, Salt and Verde Rivers
74	May 8, 1986	Dam Aid Can't be Used to Build Cliff, GAO Says	x General Accounting Office, Federal Funds, Dam Safety Projects, Cliff Dam, Verde River, Barred Use of Money for New Dam Construction, Bureau of Reclamation, Horseshoe and Bartlett Dams, Control Floods, Central Arizona Project Dams, Plan 6, CAP, Rep. Morris Udall, Interior Department, GAO, Salt River Project, National Coalition to Stop Cliff Dam, National Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Society

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x Key Words
80	June 8, 1986	Tempe Remains Cool to 2 Proposals for Using Wash - May Request a Third Plan for 60 Acres, Aide Says	x Tempe, Indian Bend Wash, McKellips and Curry Roads, PGA Tour Investments, Golf Center, Two Water-Skiing Lakes, Tempe Rio Salado Commission, Water Restrictions, 1980 Groundwater Management Act, Slalom Course, Trick Skiing, Drill a Well, Rainstorm Runoff, Serious Problems, Pumping Well Water for Lakes, Conserve, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Ed Opstein
75	September 18, 1986	Picture of Gillespie Downstream (Historical)	x Gillespie Dam, Gila River, Phoenix, Irrigation Canal, Diverts Water, Paloma Ranch

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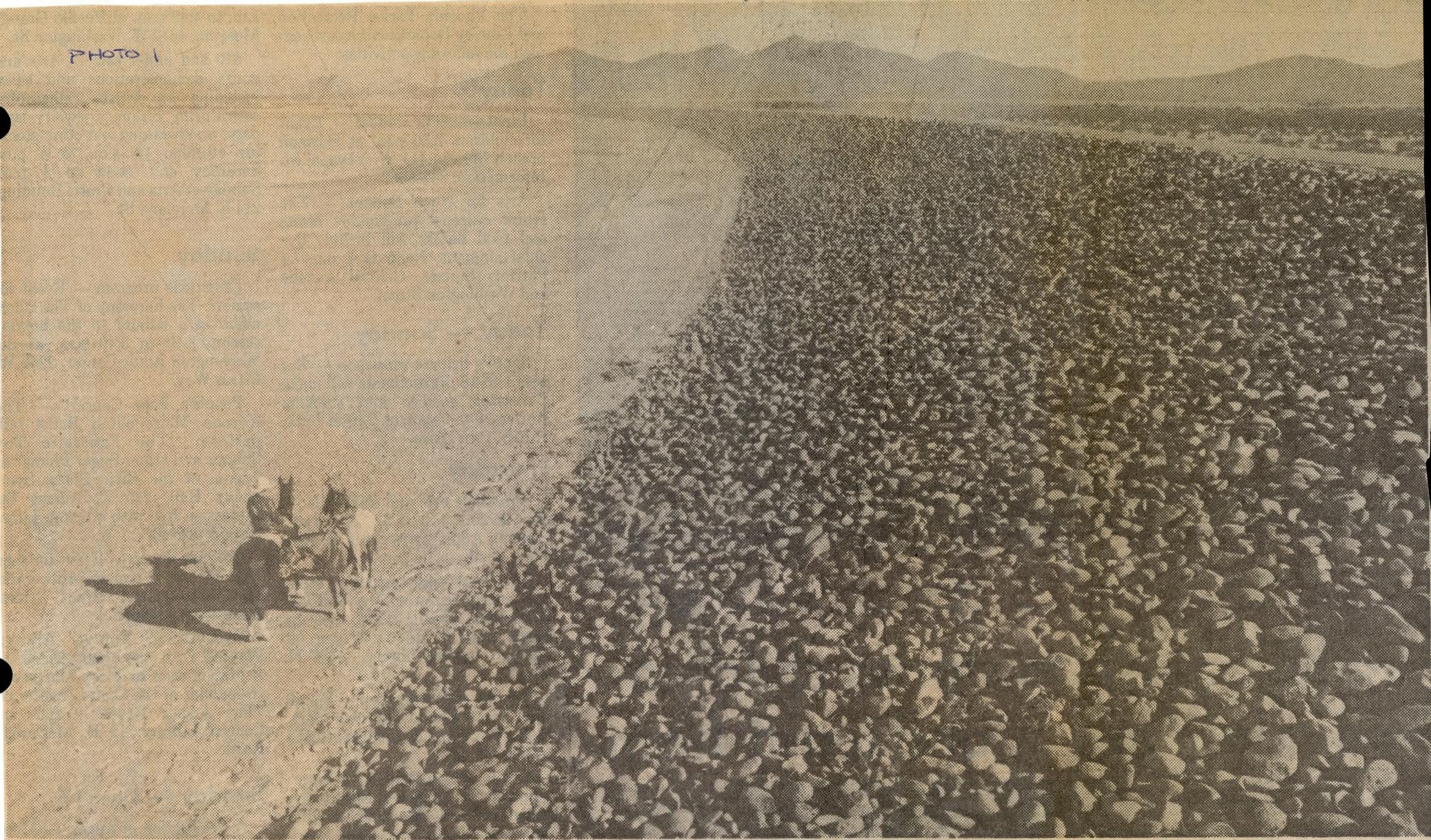
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1943 Flood Report.....	80.8-00-1-08/43
Analysis of the Failure of Indian School Bridge.....	80.0-00-0-00/00
Assessment of Flood Damages Salt-Gila Aqueduct - Reach B....	80.4-00-9-10/84
Assessment of Flood Damages Salt-Gila Aqueduct - Reach B....	80.4-00-9-07/84
Arizona and WC New Mexico/November 1978-March 1979 Floods..	80.6-00-9-03/79
Compilation of Flood Data Maricopa 1965.....	70.6-00-1-06/67
Compilation of Flood Data for Maricopa 9/65-9/70.....	70.6-00-1-06/67
Compilation of Flood Data for Maricopa 9/65-9/70.....	70.6-00-1-12/72
Desert Floods/Southern Arizona Floods 9/62.....	80.5-00-1-09/62
Eastern Maricopa County Flood July 1984.....	80.9-00-9-07/84
Flood Aid and Damages.....	80.5-00-1-00/00
Flood Conditions Along Salt River.....	36.0-00-9-12/59
Flood Conditions Along Salt River.....	36.0-00-1-12/59
Flood Conditions Along Salt River.....	80.0-00-9-12/59
Flood Damage Report-December 1978 Flood.....	80.2-00-1-11/79
Flood Damage Report-December 1978.....	80.2-00-9-11/79
Flood Damage Report February 1979.....	80.2-00-9-02/79
Flood Damage Report SC Arizona & SW New Mexico.....	80.2-00-8-01/80
Flood Damage Report Glendale/Maryvale.....	80.2-00-9-06/64
Flood Damage Survey February 1980.....	80.2-00-9-02/80
Flood of June 22, 1972.....	80.2-00-9-06/72
Flood August 1963 Prescott, Arizona.....	80.6-00-1-08/63
Flooding in East Maricopa County.....	32.9-00-9-08/88
Flooding in Eastern Maricopa County/1984.....	80.9-00-9-07/84
Flooding Problems of 8/28/88.....	80.9-00-9-09/88
Floods of December 1965 - January 1966 Salt-Gila.....	80.0-00-9-12/65
Floods of October 1983 in Southeastern Arizona.....	80.5-00-1-03/89
Harquahala Valley Flood 9/24-26/76.....	04.3-00-1-11/76
Harquahala Valley Flood September 1976.....	04.5-00-1-11/76
North Mountain Flood of August 1943.....	80.8-00-1-08/43
Phoenix Flood Damage Survey February 1980.....	80.2-00-9-02/80
Phoenix Flood Damage Survey February 1980.....	80.2-00-9-04/81
Report of Flooding Near 32nd Street and the Arizona Canal.....	80.9-00-1-08/86
Report of Flooding Near 32nd Street and the ACDC.....	80.9-00-9-08/86
Report on Flood of June 22, 1972.....	80.2-00-9-06/72
Report on the Arizona Floods December 16-20, 1978.....	80.7-00-9-05/79
Report of Flood Conditions at Phoenix Summer 1951.....	80.5-00-9-00/51
Storms, Floods, and Debris Flows/Arizona and Southern California.....	80.0-00-0-00/00
Storms in the Phoenix Metro Area.....	80.5-00-1-00/00





PHOTO 1



Dan Milburn, *The Phoenix Gazette*

Two riders stop to chat along the newly channelized, rock-lined bottom of Skunk Creek near the Black

Canyon Freeway north of Deer Valley. That same day, the channel, designed to prevent major floods in

north Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria, was dedicated by city officials.

# Ceremony marks flood-control projects

## **Gazette North Valley Bureau**

A dual ceremony, attended by county, state and federal officials, has marked another step toward completion of a giant earthwork project, designed to prevent major floods in north Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria.

The double dedication at Skunk Creek and Interstate 17 last week celebrated a construction start on the \$10.3 million New River Dam north of Peoria and completion of a \$3.5 million channelization project associated with Adobe Dam in Deer Valley.

The two separate earthworks are part of the New River-Phoenix City Streams Project, designed and funded by the U.S. Army Corps

of Engineers in cooperation with the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Attending were Rep. Eldon Rudd, R-Ariz.; Wesley Steiner, director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources; Fred Koory Jr., county supervisor from Glendale; Col. Paul Taylor, head of the corps' Los Angeles district office; and Dan Sagramoso, county flood-control chief engineer.

The Skunk Creek project, involving nearly two miles of earth-fill levees and channel widening, is designed to contain major floods flowing into Adobe Dam reservoir northwest of 35th Avenue and Deer Valley Road.

Finished last year, Adobe Dam is designed

to collect, contain and gradually "meter out" major floods down Skunk Creek through Deer Valley, Glendale and Peoria, county flood-control officials reported.

With similar purpose, New River Dam, being built a mile north of Jomax Road near 75th Avenue (extended), is designed to contain floods of the size that occur on an average of once every 100 years, flood-control officials said.

The 2,320-foot-long earthwork dam across New River is expected to be in operating condition by December 1984.

Since project planning began in the 1960s, dams have been completed on Dreamy Draw,

Cave Creek and Skunk Creek. New River Dam will be the fourth such structure, to be followed by last-phase construction of the 17.3-mile-long Arizona Canal Diversion Channel through north Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria.

Overall costs, including land acquisition, facility relocations and associated recreational improvements, are expected to exceed \$612 million by project completion date in 1990, according to corps reports.

Because of its remoteness, New River Dam has not forced relocation of any homes or people, county flood-control officials said.

Construction is being done by M.M. Sundt Construction Inc. of Tucson.

# relocated

By Doug Frerichs

Gazette North Valley Bureau

Cautiously with his shovel, the sweating gravedigger cleared clods from the plastic sack, unearthed earlier by the snaggle-toothed scoop of a backhoe.

In the cruel noon light, the faces of the Maricopa County Rabies and Animal Control officers looked peculiarly pale as they signaled for the sack to be cut.

Inside was another pet — a small dog — that had been buried apparently illegally in the Arizona Humane Society's old cemetery off 14th Avenue, south of Hatcher Road.

By the end of last week, however, the 25-year-old graveyard for 200 to 250 cats and dogs was no more.

The dead pets, including illegally buried ones, all have been removed. Their new grave is in the desert near 37th Avenue and Deer Valley Drive at the base of Adobe Dam.

Barring further incursion by man, it is there that creatures like Corky Evans, Muffet, Boo Boo, Dukie, Hubert and Taffy Slote will rest in peace, according to an agreement between AHS and the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

A monument, to be made from the old grave markers, will be built at the new site this month, Bob Sheen, AHS director, said.

As for the old cemetery, it has become part of costly right of way purchased for an eventual 17.3-mile flood-control system, referred to by its designers in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel.

Public purchase price for the one-fourth-acre parcel amounted to about \$44,000, said Bill Dunning, AHS assistant director.

He said some of the money will go to building a new monument to the reinterred pets and the rest to improved facilities for living animals.

Relocation costs were paid for by the flood-control district through contract with JLB Contractors and H&N Backhoe of Phoenix, Jerry Bowers, head of JLB, said.

Disinterment, done en masse rather than grave by grave, required removal of about 11,000 cubic yards of dirt, he added.

See • Dogs, B-2



Russell Gates, The Phoenix Gazette



A backhoe operator digs up remains of cats and dogs buried in the Arizona Humane Society's pet cemetery in Sunnyslope. The bone yard is in the path of the planned Arizona Canal Diversion Channel. A new gravesite is being prepared near Adobe Dam, 37th Avenue and Deer Valley Drive.

# Cemetery for pets relocated

Phy  
2/27  
6-13-83

By Doug Frerichs

Gazette North Valley Bureau

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# ● Dogs

From B-1

Two caskets were discovered.

But except for the illegal dog, the work was not grisly since the cemetery had been closed to burials for 15 years, not to mention that many of the original pets had been brought by their owners from old graveyards elsewhere, Dunning said.

Owners who wish to visit their pets, deposit flowers or other mementos can obtain maps and directions at AHS headquarters, 926 N. 13th Ave., Sheen added.



Rep 7-20-83

# Agua Fria bridge at Indian School finally opens

The reopening Thursday of the Indian School Road bridge across the Agua Fria River near Litchfield Park will make it easier for west-side residents to travel to Phoenix.

Since the bridge was damaged in a 1980 flood, residents have traveled miles out of their way to use the bridge on Buckeye Road in Avondale whenever the Agua Fria was filled with water.

"Nothing was done for years to fix the bridge, and people got a little perturbed" because of the inconvenience, Goodyear Mayor Chauncey B. Coor said.

But many people did not realize repairs were delayed by a suit filed by Maricopa County against sand-and-gravel companies that operate near the bridge, he added.

David R. Johnson, chief hydrologist for the Maricopa County Flood Control District, said the county's suit charged that the eastern end of the bridge collapsed because the sand-and-gravel companies had narrowed the river channel.

The channel's width was cut in half, forcing all water to flow under the eastern end at a high velocity that caused erosion, Johnson said.

The erosion eventually led to collapse of the bridge's eastern-end footings, he said.

The eastern end of the bridge was replaced at a cost of \$1.7 million. Work began in February and concluded in late June, said Mike Lemons, project superintendent for the Tanner Cos., the contractor.

In April, the Maricopa County attorney's office announced the suit against the sand-and-gravel companies had been settled out of court. Deputy County Attorney Joe Duke said Allied Concrete Inc.

and Phoenix Sand and Rock Inc. had agreed to pay the county more than \$1 million to establish a new river channel.

Johnson said the district is developing plans for the new channel.

Work to redirect the flow of water and establish the new channel will have to begin soon to prepare for significant water releases expected this winter, he said.



10/3/83 Wetting front: Gila River just west of I-10 bridge.



Salt/Gila at Holly Acres 10/3/83



10/3/83 Gila near St. Johns before floodwaters arrived.



10/3/83 Santa Cruz at I-8.

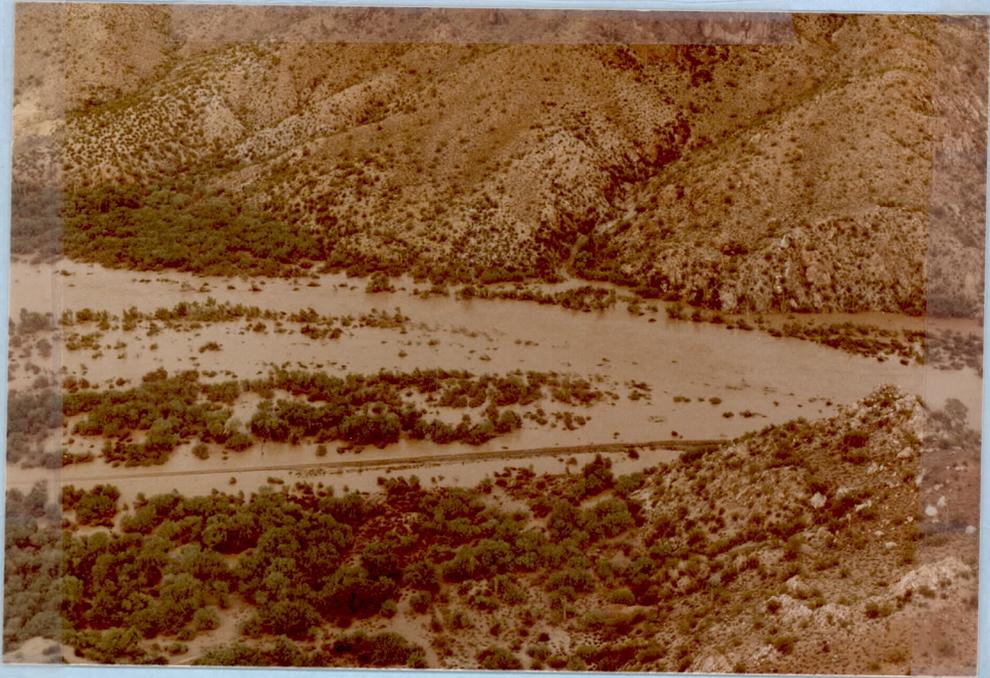
Santa Cruz River at I-8 looking south.



10/3/83 Santa Cruz at I-8



10/3/83 Gila River near Kelvin.



1983



**STORM DATE:** October/4/1983

**LOCATION:** SR-85 Bridge & Gila River; Maricopa County. T1S R4W

**PHOTO DESCRIPTIONS:** SR-85 Bridge over flooded Gila River

**PHOTO SOURCE:** Flooding Events (1983-1990)

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10/3/83

I-10 bridge @ Gila River

6

10/4/83

SR 85 bridge

10

10/3/83

I-10 @ Gila River.

11

10/3/83

Gila @ I-10

10/3/83 Gila River near Kelvin, railroad tracks to right side.



10/3/83 Ashurst Hayden diversion dam.



10/3/83 Gila River near Kelvin.



10/3/83 Gila River looking from upstream of Florence.



10/3/83 U.S. 89 Bridge at Florence.



10/3/83 Gila just downstream of Florence.



10/3/83 Bridge on Santa Cruz near St. Johns before floodwaters.



10/4/83 Gila/Santa Cruz near St. Johns.



10/4/83 Gila/Santa Cruz near St. Johns.



10/4/83 Gila/Santa Cruz near St. Johns.



10/4/83 Maricopa flooded by Santa Rosa wash. <sup>CRUZ RIVER ?</sup>



10/4/83 Greene Canal/Santa Rosa wash near Maricopa. <sup>CRUZ RIVER ?</sup>



10/4/83 Evacuation of residents from Maricopa.



10/3/83 Salt near 91st Avenue



Water in Greene Canal 10/3/83





5-4-83  
**Holly Acres  
levee clouded**

**By Russ Hemphill**  
Gazette Southwest Bureau

**HOLLY ACRES** — Maricopa County will soon decide whether to spend \$1.2 million or bet it won't flood next year in this southwest Valley community.

The decision will affect the future of a levee designed to protect the community from the floods it has suffered since 1978.

The levee was to be built this year, but the Legislature swept away half the \$1.2 million as it tried to balance its budget.

The action left the county with a levee project and only half the money needed to build it.

Finding the other half of the money will be the problem posed to the Citizens' Flood Control Advisory Board later this month.

The board could recommend pulling money from other projects to pay for the levee.

Or it could decide to wait until fiscal year 1984-85 when the state reportedly will reinstate its portion of the levee project.

"It's a pretty heavy decision," said Stan Smith, deputy chief engineer of the county Flood Control District.

The final decision will be made by the county Board of Supervisors.

The county still has about \$600,000 for the levee, planned for the north bank of the Gila and Salt rivers, roughly between 123rd and 112th avenues.

Smith told the board last week, however, that the money is "nothing near" what is needed for "what would be a fair part of the Holly Acres levee."

Smith said the levee needs another \$550,000 to be built.

The levee decision is complicated by competition for money among other flood-control projects.

Chief among those projects is a \$3 million repair job on McMicken Dam, a northwest Valley flood-control structure.

About \$2 million has been committed to that project, but the Air Force punched a \$1 million hole in the dam funding when they backed out of a tentative agreement.

It is possible the flood-control district will have to help plug the funding hole, further draining its construction fund.



## Construction scheduled

Construction will begin within 30 days on a project expected to alleviate flooding problems in northwest Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria.

Bill Duffy of M.M. Sundt Construction Co. said the Tucson-based company will begin pre-construction preparations on the New River Dam project in the next week or two.

"We'll begin actual work on the site about the middle of September," he said.

About 100 workers, most of them new hires, are expected to be involved at the peak of construction.

The announcement that Sundt had been awarded a \$10.3 million construction contract was made today by the office of Rep. Eldon Rudd, R-Ariz. Another \$4 million has been spent for land acquisition, according to John Rodriguez, project engineer for Maricopa County Flood Control District.

New River Dam is the fourth of five projects in the \$250 million North Phoenix Flood Control and Streams Protection Project headed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The first three projects were Dreamy Draw Dam on Northern

Avenue, Cave Buttes — the most recently  
Dam on Cave Creek completed dam — on  
Wash and Adobe Dam Skunk Creek.

## Flood-diversion project to enter new phase

By Edythe Jensen  
*The Phoenix Gazette*

An ambitious flood-diversion project will enter a new phase Tuesday as work begins on the New River Dam north of Phoenix, Maricopa County Flood Control Director Dan Sagramoso says.

The New River Dam should be completed within a year, he said, setting the stage for completion of a novel canal-diversion project that should permanently keep floodwaters out of Phoenix streets and homes.

"The project is needed even more than when it was authorized by Congress in 1965, because the Phoenix area has become more urbanized," Sagramoso said.

When finished in 1991, the

project will funnel excess water out of Phoenix streets north of the Arizona Canal into special channels and eventually into existing rivers outside of the city.

"The existing Arizona Canal doesn't have the capacity to handle all the floodwater that could come into the city. . . . In 1972 there were 2,600 homes damaged by water in the northeast Phoenix area," the flood-control director said.

The new dam will be built on the Skunk Creek confluence of New River, near Jomax Road and 75th Avenue, Sagramoso said. It will be the fourth and last dam in the diversion project. The Dreamy Draw Dam was completed in 1973, Cave Buttes Dam in 1980 and Adobe Dam in 1982.

*Annual Bond  
25% COTTON FIBER*

Peoria Times  
12-2-83

# Skunk Creek, New River Dam ceremonies

## Flood control gets boost

By MARGARET KEITH  
Staff Reporter

Dedication and ground breaking ceremonies were held simultaneously Nov. 29 for the \$5.1 million Skunk Creek Channelization Project and the \$15.5 million New River Dam.

Both projects were designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The ceremonies were arranged under the direction of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, and took place at the Skunk Creek Channelization site at Black Canyon Highway (I-17) about 1 1/2 miles north of Happy Valley Road.

District 3 Supervisor Fred Koory Jr. served as master of ceremonies for the event. Distinguished guests included U.S. Representative Eldon Rudd, Wesley E. Steiner, director, Arizona Department of Water Resources; and Col. Paul W. Taylor, Commander, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Peoria High School Marching Band performed for the ceremony which marked the completion of the Skunk Creek Channelization Project.

The project was designed to gather floodwaters upstream of Adobe Dam and convey them under the Black Canyon Highway toward the reservoir area.

The observance also served

to break ground for the New River Dam which is the fourth and final dam to be built as part of the "Phoenix, Arizona and Vicinity Flood Control Project." Dreamy Draw Dam was completed in 1973; Cave Buttes Dam in early 1980 and Adobe Dam in April 1982.

The last element in this project is the Arizona Canal Diversion channel which will be designed to divert 100-year flood flows along the north side of the Arizona Canal from the vicinity of 40th Street west to Skunk Creek.

New River Dam will be constructed in New River approximately 1 mile north of Jomax Road and 75th Avenue. It will provide flood protection to residences and businesses along the New and Agua Fria Rivers.

The earthfill structure will control the Standard Project Flood flow from a 164 square mile drainage area. (A Standard Project Flood is normally larger than any past recorded flood and should be only very rarely exceeded.)

The dam was designed and will be built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The construction contract was awarded in August 1983 to M.M. Sundt Construction Company.

All rights-of-way were acquired by the Flood Control district with cost sharing by the Arizona Department of Water Resources. There were

no relocations of people or facilities. No permanent pool of water will be retained in the reservoir.

Instead, the dam and the reservoir are designed to trap the floodwater and store it only as long as it takes to release it safely downstream. Reservoir capacity is thus restored to handle a future flood.

Due to the remote location of

the dam, no recreation features have been planned.

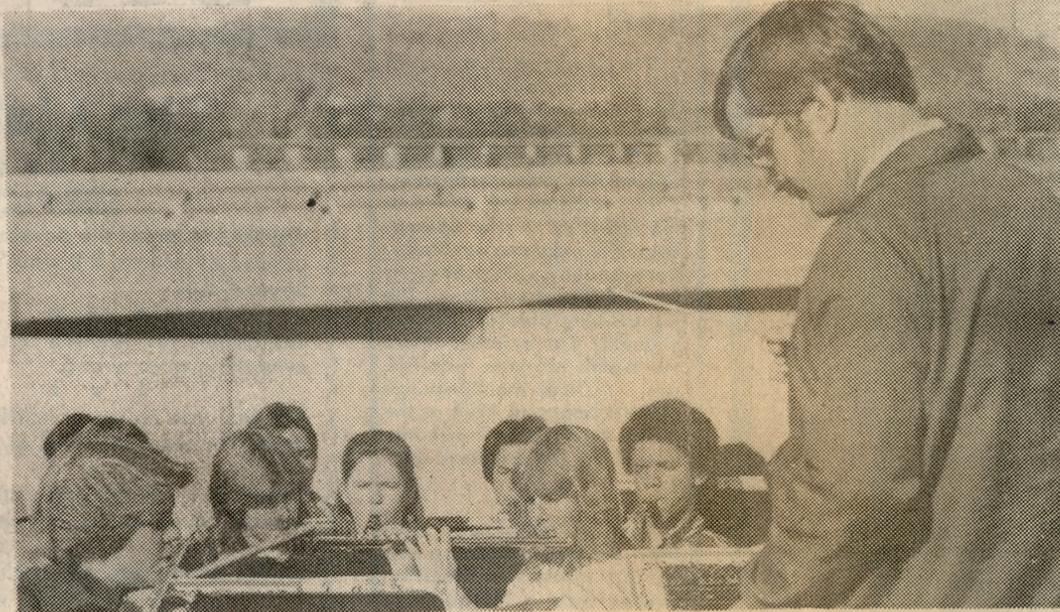
Skunk Creek channelization utilized earthfill levees with a maximum height of 25 feet and a channel varying in width from 241 to 1,700 feet.

The contractor for the project was Lufkin Construction Company.

The New River Dam as planned will be an earthfill structure, 2,320 feet in length

and 104 feet high with a reservoir capacity of 43,520 acre-feet of water covering an area of 1,780 acres. The project is scheduled for completion in December 1984.

The federal portion of the funding for the New River Dam amounts to \$10.3 million, with the Flood Control district to provide \$3.7 million and the Department of Water Resources to contribute \$1.5 million.



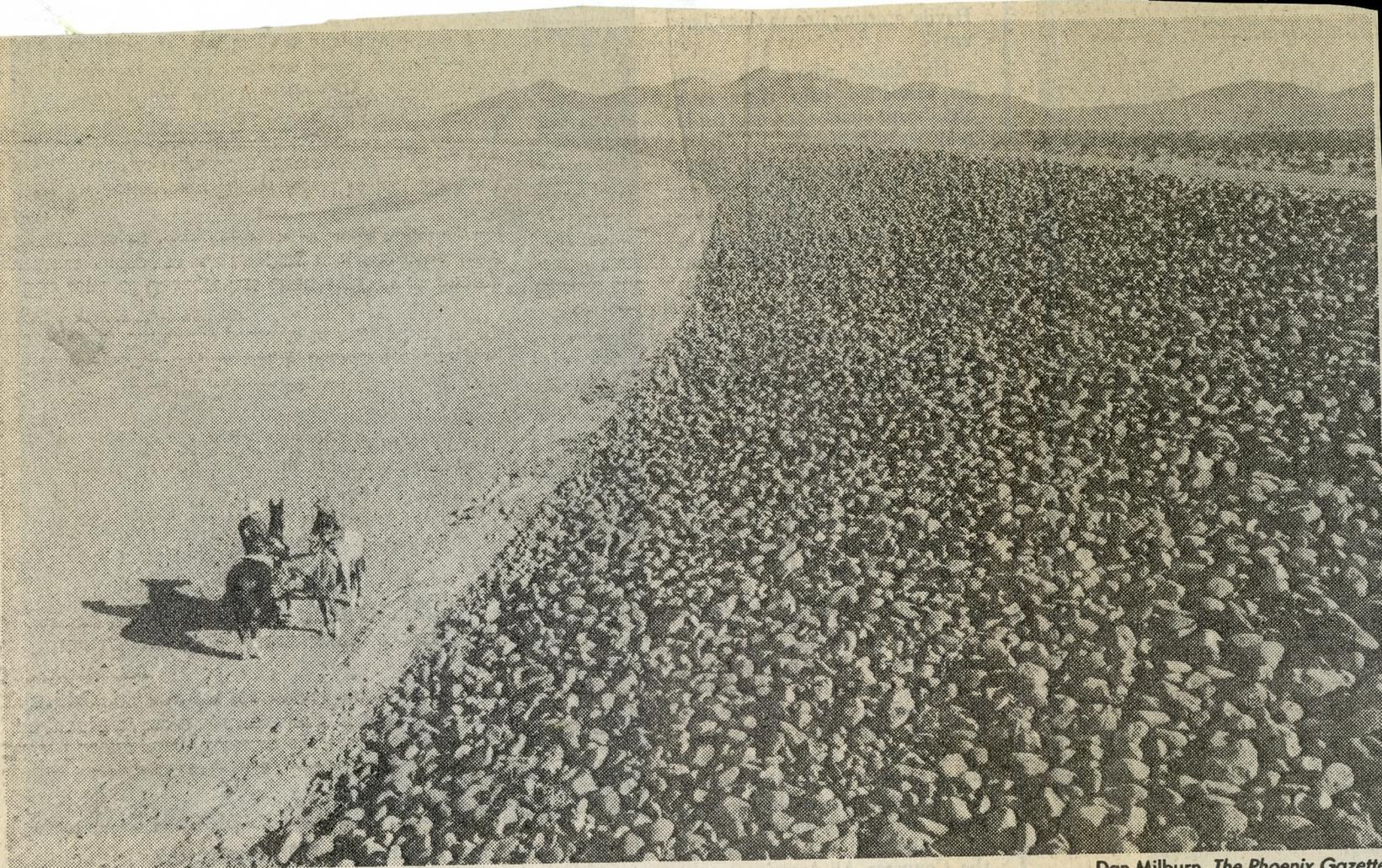
BILL PARKER/PEORIA TIMES

The Peoria High School Marching Band added a musical touch to the festivities during Tuesday's ground-breaking ceremony for the Skunk Creek-New River Dam projects. Leading the band is director John McCord. The ceremony, arranged under the auspices of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, took place at the Skunk Creek Channelization site at Interstate-17, about 1 1/2 miles north of Happy Valley Road.



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Dan Milburn, *The Phoenix Gazette*

Two riders stop to chat along the newly channelized, rock-lined bottom of Skunk Creek near the Black Canyon Freeway north of

Deer Valley. The channel is designed to prevent major floods in north Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria.

*Mag 12-14-83*

## 2 flood-control projects dedicated

### **Gazette North Valley Bureau**

A dual ceremony, attended by county, state and federal officials, has marked another step toward completion of a giant earthwork project, designed to prevent major floods in north Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria.

The double dedication at Skunk Creek and Interstate 17 recently celebrated a construction start on the \$10.3 million New River Dam north of Peoria and completion of a \$3.5 million channelization project associated with Adobe Dam in Deer Valley.

The two earthworks are part of the New River-Phoenix City Streams Project, designed and funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Attending were Rep. Eldon Rudd, R-Ariz.; Wesley Steiner, director of the Arizona Depart-

ment of Water Resources; Fred Koory Jr., county supervisor from Glendale; Col. Paul Taylor, head of the corps' Los Angeles district office; and Dan Sagramoso, county flood-control chief engineer.

The Skunk Creek project, involving nearly two miles of earth-fill levees and channel widening, is designed to contain major floods flowing into Adobe Dam reservoir northwest of 35th Avenue and Deer Valley Road.

Finished last year, Adobe Dam is designed to collect, contain and gradually "meter out" major floods down Skunk Creek through Deer Valley, Glendale and Peoria, county flood-control officials reported.

With similar purpose, New River Dam, being built a mile north of Jomax Road near 75th Avenue (extended), is designed to contain floods of the size that occur on an average of once every 100 years, flood-control officials said.

The 2,320-foot-long earthwork dam across

New River is expected to be in operating condition by December 1984.

Since project planning began in the 1960s, dams have been completed on Dreamy Draw, Cave Creek and Skunk Creek. New River Dam will be the fourth such structure, to be followed by last-phase construction of the 17.3-mile-long Arizona Canal Diversion Channel through north Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria.

Overall costs, including land acquisition, facility relocations and associated recreational improvements, are expected to exceed \$612 million by project completion date in 1990, according to corps reports.

Because of its remoteness, New River Dam has not forced relocation of any homes or people, county flood-control officials said.

Construction is being done by M.M. Sundt Construction Inc. of Tucson.







10/3/83 RWCD Outlet



10/3/83 I-10 Bridge at Gila River

\* ✓  
\* ✓  
I-10 Bridge 6  
@ Gila  
River

SR 85 Bridge 10/4/83

✓  
SR 85 Bridge  
~~10~~ 10

10/3/83 RWCD



10/3/83 Gila at I-10

10/3/83 Gila River west of Phoenix



10/3/83 I-10 at Gila River

11





# Skunk Creek, New River Dam ceremonies *Peoria Times 12-2-83*

## Flood control gets boost

By MARGARET KEITH  
Staff Reporter

Dedication and ground breaking ceremonies were held simultaneously Nov. 29 for the \$5.1 million Skunk Creek Channelization Project and the \$15.5 million New River Dam.

Both projects were designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The ceremonies were arranged under the direction of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, and took place at the Skunk Creek Channelization site at Black Canyon Highway (I-17) about 1/2 miles north of Happy Valley Road.

District 3 Supervisor Fred Koory Jr. served as master of ceremonies for the event. Distinguished guests included U.S. Representative Eldon Rudd, Wesley E. Steiner, director, Arizona Department of Water Resources, and Col. Paul W. Taylor, Commander, Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Peoria High School Marching Band performed for the ceremony which marked the completion of the Skunk Creek Channelization Project.

The project was designed to gather floodwaters upstream of Adobe Dam and convey them under the Black Canyon Highway toward the reservoir area.

The observance also served

to break ground for the New River Dam which is the fourth and final dam to be built as part of the "Phoenix, Arizona and Vicinity Flood Control Project." Dreamy Draw Dam was completed in 1973; Cave Buttes Dam in early 1980 and Adobe Dam in April 1982.

The last element in this project is the Arizona Canal Diversion channel which will be designed to divert 100-year flood flows along the north side of the Arizona Canal from the vicinity of 40th Street west to Skunk Creek.

New River Dam will be constructed in New River approximately 1 mile north of Jomax Road and 75th Avenue. It will provide flood protection to residences and businesses along the New and Agua Fria Rivers.

The earthfill structure will control the Standard Project Flood flow from a 164 square mile drainage area. (A Standard Project Flood is normally larger than any past recorded flood and should be only very rarely exceeded.)

The dam was designed and will be built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The construction contract was awarded in August 1983 to M.M. Sundt Construction Company.

All rights-of-way were acquired by the Flood Control district with cost sharing by the Arizona Department of Water Resources. There were

no relocations of people or facilities. No permanent pool of water will be retained in the reservoir.

Instead, the dam and the reservoir are designed to trap the floodwater and store it only as long as it takes to release it safely downstream. Reservoir capacity is thus restored to handle a future flood.

Due to the remote location of

the dam, no recreation features have been planned.

Skunk Creek channelization utilized earthfill levees with a maximum height of 25 feet and a channel varying in width from 241 to 1,700 feet.

The contractor for the project was Lufkin Construction Company.

The New River Dam as planned will be an earthfill structure, 2,320 feet in length

and 104 feet high with a reservoir capacity of 43,520 acre-feet of water covering an area of 1,780 acres. The project is scheduled for completion in December 1984.

The federal portion of the funding for the New River Dam amounts to \$10.3 million, with the Flood Control district to provide \$3.7 million and the Department of Water Resources to contribute \$1.5 million.



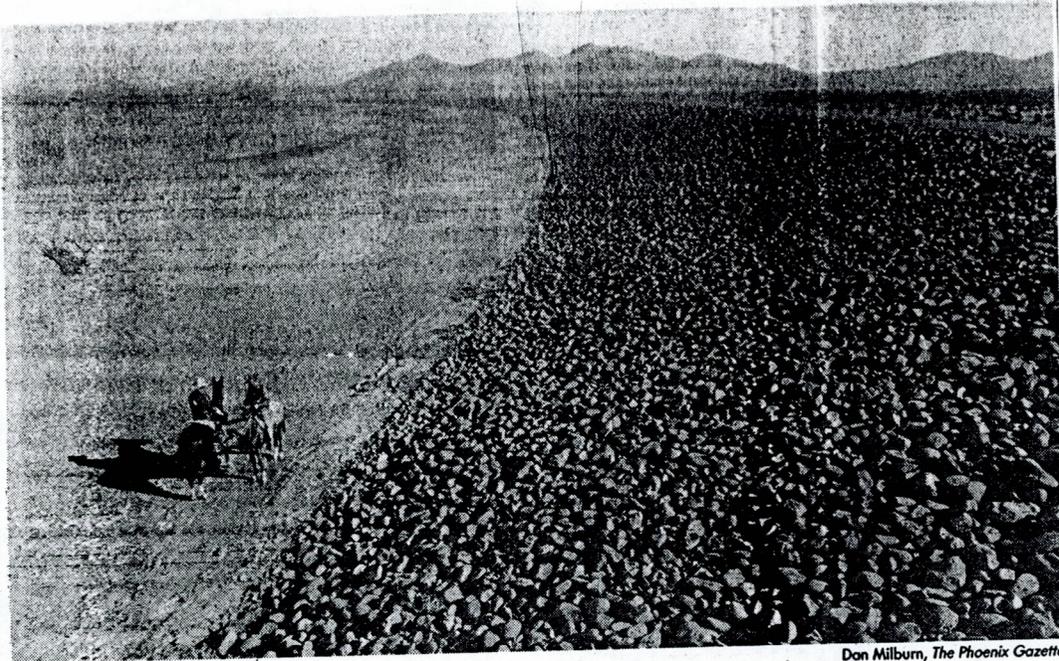
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# Study may OK building in Salt, not Agua Fria

Gazette Southwest Bureau

Development restrictions on some lands along the Salt River could be eased as a result of a forthcoming federal study.

The same study also may result, however, in new restrictions on land development along the Agua Fria River.

The Army Corps of Engineers study, expected in two to three months, generally will shrink the size of the Salt River flood plain through the Valley.

At the same time it generally will increase the size of the flood plain of the Agua Fria.

If land is included in a flood plain, it is more difficult to develop and, once developed, more costly to insure.

That's bad news for Avondale officials, who have been fighting for a narrow, deep channel through their city. A narrow channel would allow more land to be developed.

"Restrictions will be stiffened in a lot of cases" along the Agua Fria, said Scott Buchanan, a hydrologist with the county Flood Control District.

The extent of the reduction or increase in the Salt and Agua Fria riverbeds won't be known until the study is released and county officials are able to study it in detail, he said.

"For the entire Salt and Gila rivers" the flood plain will generally shrink, he added.

For Salt River landowners, the study may bring good news when the new flood plain is adopted by the county, probably this summer.

The study is "pretty positive as far as some properties in marginal zones," Buchanan said.

The study will "remove the stigma" of being in the flood plain for some property owners, the hydrologist said.

Asked if the study will cause

"The study will 'remove the stigma' of being in the flood plain for some property owners."

more land to be opened to development, Buchanan said, "it's going to do that exactly."

Property owners with land in a flood plain need flood insurance and are subject to development restrictions enforced by county planners.

The county Board of Supervisors refused last year to grant several requests for permits to build structures on property in the flood plain in the west Valley.

Ironically, while reducing the size of the flood plain, the study will also increase anticipated Salt River flows.

At one location in the far west Valley flows are expected to increase from 210,000 to 250,000 cubic feet of water per second.

The flood plain is shrinking at the same time the anticipated flow is growing because of changes in the river channel, one county flood official said.

"There's been a lot that's happened since the '77-78 study" of Salt River flood plains, Buchanan said.

The changes include four significant floods that deepened and widened the riverbed, he said.

There also have been man-made projects to clear vegetation from the riverbed and erect other flood-control projects, he said.

The corps study covers the Salt River from Country Club Drive in

See • Flood, SW-2

## Flood

From SW-1

the East Valley to Bullard Road west of the Salt's confluence with the Gila River.

The Agua Fria is also included from its confluence with the Gila north to Jomax Road.

Buchanan said anticipated floods in the Agua Fria will almost double in size from previous projections.

Flows from Waddell Dam on Lake Pleasant will jump to about 135,000 cfs from about 20,000 cfs projected in the previous study completed about five years ago.

At the time of the earlier report,

he said, no sizable releases had come through Waddell Dam.

The storms of the late 1970s and early '80s changed that, however and the new study is predicting a possible 90,000 to 95,000 cfs flow at the confluence of the Agua Fria and Gila.

The corps began the study in October 1982 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Buchanan said the study will generally put the updated flood plain at the channel carved by the February 1980 Salt River flood.

Kuss Hemphill



Rep. 8-3-84

# Phoenix isn't alone in interest in 'Cliff Dam'

## Districts, cities studying means for water rights, flood control

By Mary A.M. Gindhart  
Republic Staff

Parties besides Phoenix may be interested in helping to build a proposed federal dam on the Verde River to get water rights and flood control, officials say.

Phoenix already has expressed interest in helping to pay for the \$300 million "Cliff Dam" in return for water rights to supplement its municipal supply.

The officials, members of a committee formed at the suggestion of Phoenix Mayor Terry Goddard, are developing a funding plan that would use local money to help get the dam built.

On Wednesday, the committee listed other groups it

believes may be interested in supporting construction of the dam.

Among them are the Rio Salado Development District, the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, other Valley cities and, perhaps, the Arizona Department of Transportation.

"These are all groups that would have something to gain," Tim Henley, committee chairman, said. "It may be worth something to them to put up some money."

Cliff Dam is part of the Central Arizona Project's Plan 6. As currently planned, the dam would provide about 170,000 acre-feet of reservoir space for CAP water. However, this space presumably could become available to other parties if the CAP operators agreed.

The officials are acting on the presumption that whoever pays for construction of the dam will become entitled to the water.

Phoenix would like to use the new water stored behind the dam to supplement ground water used for its customers outside the Salt River Project. About one-third of the city's population lives outside the SRP, where Salt and Verde river water is delivered.

Bob Mason of the SRP said the water stored behind Cliff will cost from \$200 to \$300 an acre-foot and "they are going to have to really want it badly." The \$300 would be about 10 times what SRP currently charges for delivering an acre-foot of water.

An acre-foot is the amount of water it takes to cover an acre to a depth of 1 foot.

The Rio Salado Development District needs about  
— 'Cliff,' B14

## 'Cliff'

*Continued from B13*

25,000 acre-feet annually to supply rivers, lakes and developments proposed in and along the Salt River bed through Mesa, Tempe and Phoenix.

The state twice has rejected the district's request for CAP water. The district currently has no water supply.

Cliff Dam also would be used, along with a modified Roosevelt

Dam on the Salt River, to provide flood control through the Salt River Valley. For this reason, the committee members said the county Flood Control District might use some of its countywide property taxes to help build the dam.

The Rio Salado Project, as it now is planned, also depends on upstream flood control to allow building in the Salt River's floodway. Tim Bray, executive director of the Rio Salado board of directors and a committee member, said he will determine how much it would be worth to the district to help build Cliff Dam.



Gila

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Russ Hemphill



## Condemnation power approved

# Supervisors give levee project boost

By Edythe Ysasi  
*The Phoenix Gazette*

A \$1.2 million levee designed to protect the often-flooded residents of Holly Acres is within a year of completion, Maricopa County Flood Control Director Dan Sagramoso says.

The Board of Supervisors gave the district the clout Monday to condemn land in order to build the structure, which Sagramoso said will be constructed along the bank of the Gila River between 113th and 123rd avenues.

The condemnation power is ordinarily granted during earlier planning stages of any project, but Sagramoso said this one was different. Plans for the levee were started in 1979 after the most devastating flood in the area.

At the time, the director said, residents "were so favorable toward this project, they talked about donating their land."

As the years passed, however, some landowners refused even to sell their land to the county at negotiated prices, so Sagramoso said his office had to backtrack and obtain condemnation power.

Dick Perreault, project engineer for the levee, said construction should begin on the structure in April, and completion is set for some time in the fall.

When finished, the levee will protect the community from a Gila River flow of up to 115,000 cubic feet per second. In 1980, 180,000

cfs flowed through the area. However, Perreault said, other planned flood-control projects in the area are expected to reduce any future flooding to a maximum of 55,000 cfs.

In another flood-control agreement finalized by supervisors Monday, Sagramoso said his department will allow the Sun City Posse to rent land around McMicken Dam for a target-shooting range.

Rent charged to the posse will be \$1 per year, and Sagramoso said the group will build its own shooting facility.

The flood-control director said the area, near Greenway Road and Cotton Lane, is isolated and unusable for other purposes.



*Encl. 7-26-84*  
**Homeowners  
fit to be dried  
in east Valley**

**No one accepts blame  
for damage from flood**

By Barbara Rose  
Southeast Valley Bureau

A water-soaked mattress tops the pile of ruined appliances, tools and stereo equipment outside the home of Denise and Earl Shows in the Desert Vista subdivision east of Mesa.

Inside, a thin line of dirt marks the spot where muddy water rose nearly 2 feet up the walls during a storm the night of July 17, forcing them to flee with their two children through a window in the living room.

The Shows are among scores of flood victims in east Mesa who are angry at government officials and contractors whose projects may have caused or contributed to the flooding.

Two large federal construction projects are under way in the area, and officials still are trying to determine who, if anyone, is liable for flood damage.

No total damage estimates are available, but Red Cross officials say at least 72 homes were affected by flooding or storm damage.

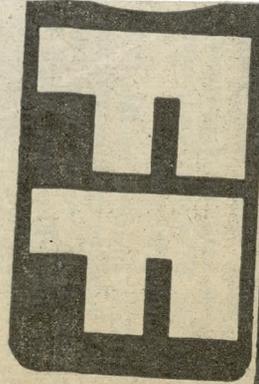
"People are really losing faith," said Bill Goodwin, a Desert Vista homeowner. "Nobody wants to take the blame for anything or even admit something went wrong."

"It won't be so bad if we don't..."

Meets Federal Safety Standards  
FOR INFANT FROM  
BIRTH TO 17 LBS.

1st Ride Car Seat

COSCO



# Dried

Continued from B1

accommodate the kind of water that Signal Butte put upon us," said Hal Stober, project manager for Ball, Ball and Brosamer.

The Signal Butte channel was blocked temporarily by JWJ Contracting Co. to protect concrete that was being poured, and the channel overflowed, according to officials of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

The floodway is a joint project of the Soil Conservation Service and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County.

"I think probably it's a combination of factors," said Dan Sagramoso, director of the flood district. "It just rained very hard, and it was complicated, I would think, by the construction projects."

Desert Vista homeowner Howard Shaffer said the subdivision has weathered many storms during the two years since he moved in, and

homes never flooded before.

Flood victims said they are frustrated by the response of everyone involved in the construction projects.

"I would think they would have sent someone out here to look at the damage," said Bridget Mendoza, who lives in the Superstition View subdivision north of Desert Vista.

Mendoza and her husband and three children are sleeping on the floor on mattresses provided by the Red Cross, which was the only agency that contacted them after the flooding.

The Red Cross also provided food, clothing and housed them in a hotel until they could move back into their home, which was flooded with 10 inches of water.

"I'm very depressed," Mendoza said. "When you really need help the most, they (federal officials and the contractors) just give you the run-around. They don't tell us anything."

Government officials and contractors for CAP and the Signal

Butte project held a closed-door meeting Wednesday to review videotapes of the flooding and aerial photographs.

"We don't know yet who is liable for what damages, and in some cases, there may be no liability for anybody," Bob Walsh, a Bureau of Reclamation spokesman, said after the meeting.

Independent studies have been

commissioned by the bureau and by Ball, Ball and Brosamer's insurance agent, Wausau Insurance Cos., Walsh said.

The insurance company also will send adjusters door-to-door to estimate damages, Walsh said.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Reclamation is distributing claim forms, although officials stressed there has been no decision about liability.

# Experts called in to assess flood damage in east Valley

By Edythe Ysasi  
*The Phoenix Gazette*

Engineers and hydrologists will be called to the east Valley to evaluate flood damage and determine if area construction projects caused that damage.

Stan Smith, deputy engineer for the Maricopa County Flood Control Department, said an agreement to bring in the experts was reached at a meeting Wednesday between government and construction officials.

Smith said the experts will be assigned to study the flood

damage before liability can be determined and citizens' claims paid.

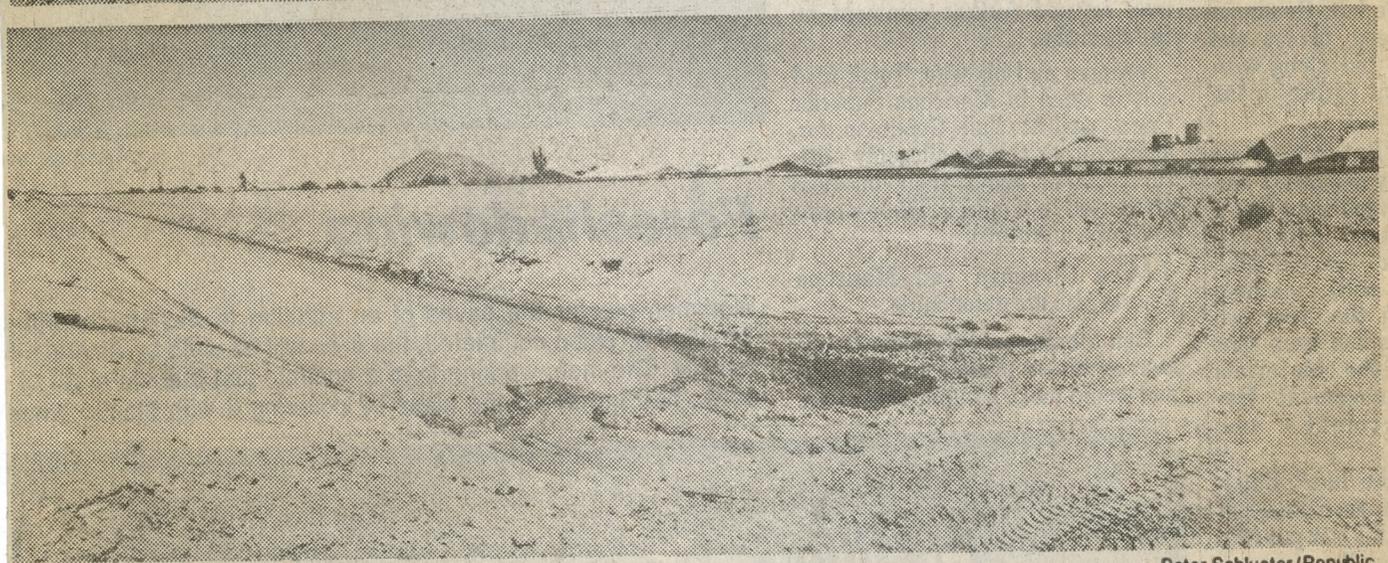
Work on a Central Arizona Project Aqueduct in the area is believed to be a factor in the damage, he added, noting it could be about a month before results of those studies are available.

"I don't think a month is unreasonable, but I hope they complete the studies as quickly as possible," Maricopa County supervisor Tom Freestone said. He did not attend the Wednesday session.

An aide who attended the Wednesday meeting said an idea to set up a fund to pay victims' claims before completion of the engineering studies was rejected by the group.

Smith said the most heavily damaged areas in east Mesa and Apache Junction "are very much subject to flooding" anyway.

He said his office has seven separate flood control projects planned for that area, including two dams scheduled for 1985 construction and one for 1986 or later.



Peter Schlueter / Republic

Denise Shows stands in front of her home, which was flooded when the drainage ditch of a canal overflowed near it. 24

# East Mesa to be declared disaster area

By Mike Padgett  
Staff writer

Gov. Bruce Babbitt is preparing to declare East Mesa's flood-stricken neighborhoods a disaster area and to request federal disaster aid from Washington.

"We are going to be proclaiming parts of Maricopa County to be a disaster area to free up some state dollars," Babbitt's press aide, James West, said Thursday.

"We will also be sending a letter to the president encouraging federal disaster relief for areas in Mesa and eastern Maricopa County and in Yuma and Mohave counties," West said.

While Yuma and Mohave counties were declared disaster areas due to flooding earlier this month after torrential rainfall, West said, "We have not been in communication with the president concerning the availability of federal disaster aid for those areas."

Babbitt's letter to Reagan was being readied late Thursday. West said it was expected to be sent to Washington today. More information also was expected to be released today.

Babbitt's plans follow Maricopa County's announcement Wednesday that it will be coordinating claims filed by flood victims against one or more government agencies. County Supervisor Tom Freestone of Mesa said there are "multiple reasons" why the flooding on July 17 happened.

He said construction of county roads, the CAP (Central Arizona Project) and the county Flood Control District all were contributing factors, as well as construction by private individuals and contractors. Freestone said all the projects interfered with the region's natural flood plain.

Flood victims are urged to complete claim forms available at the federal Bureau of Reclamation trailer on University Drive about a mile east of Power Road. The phone number is 981-9577.

Completed forms will be reviewed by county Civil Defense employees, who then will forward them to the county, state or federal agency suspected to be liable.

If the county is liable, the county will pay out

### Continued from page A1

of its self-insurance program and a contingency fund, according to Freestone.

"If it's rightfully theirs, we're going to see that they are justly compensated for their losses," he said. "And in some cases, like with the private contractors, insurance will pay for losses."

Jim Murray at State Risk Management said if the state is liable, its self-insurance plan will reimburse damage costs to victims. But West at the governor's office disagreed and said victims flooded due to state projects would have to sue the state to collect.

"For private individuals, state dollars cannot be used," West said. "State dollars are only available for public facilities — roads, buildings, schools, that kind of stuff. We don't have the availability of state dollars to take care of individual situations."

Murray at the state's Risk Manage-

ment office said that isn't the case.

"All it is, is a question of them preparing an inventory and us confirming their damage," Murray said. "They sure don't have to take us to court."

One East Mesa flood victim, Harold B. Hibner, said he is frustrated by having to wait while various agencies sort out who is responsible for the damage to his home. Until the various agencies determine who is at fault, Hibner said he won't be able to collect for his damages.

"If it is the state that is liable for our damage, the state has its insurance and it's got to have the money to pay," Hibner said. "Why do we have to wait for a letter to go to the president and for the president to decide whether to give us federal money?"

Stan Smith, chief deputy engineer at county Flood Control, said the agencies want to make sure damage claims

are legitimate before they are paid.

"There just isn't any mechanism in any of the agencies to open up a pocketbook and start paying off people," Smith said. "We're going to get a number of claims of people who sustained flood damage that was not in any way related to the construction activity out there. We have to be extremely cautious in determining liability before we start paying off people."

Hibner said he and his two neighbors live in custom mobile homes that he said suffered damage estimated at a total of \$50,000.

"We were in a motel for a week after the flooding," Hibner said. "We had 18 to 24 inches of water in our homes. We lost our carpeting, furniture, personal effects. The damage to the landscaping at our three homes — the lowest estimate came in at \$12,000."



Photo by John Walker

Harold Hibner bails rainwater out of his Jacuzzi behind his flood damaged mobile home at 1704 S. 78th Street in East Mesa.

# County won't seek federal disaster status

By Pat Sallen  
Republic Staff

Maricopa County will not ask to be declared a disaster area, primarily because flooding experienced last week was confined to a small area, officials said Friday.

Neither Supervisors Chairman Fred Koory nor Supervisor Tom Freestone, acting chairman during Koory's absence last week, wanted the declaration, County Manager Robert Mauney said.

Noting that "it was only one area of the county affected," Mauney said he doubted the county would be declared a disaster area by President Reagan even if it asked because of the number of private contractors and governmental agencies who may be liable for some of the flooding.

## Others seek aid, B2

Supervisor George Campbell, himself acting chairman Friday while Koory and Freestone were out of town, also said he declined to take any action.

State and county officials indicated Thursday the county was expected to ask for such a declaration Friday, when it would have been added to similar statements from Mohave and Yuma counties sent to Reagan in an effort to obtain federal disaster funds.

Mauney, explaining the county's stand on the issue, said he doubted the county would qualify because there was so little damage to public facilities, such as roads and bridges.

Many residents in a 6-square-

mile area were forced from their homes by flooding after a severe thunderstorm dumped as much as 4 inches of rain east of Mesa on July 17.

Government officials have blamed the flooding mainly on the heavy rainfall but have acknowledged that two federal construction projects, county-road construction and blocked drainage easements may have contributed.

No agency yet has accepted liability for any damage.

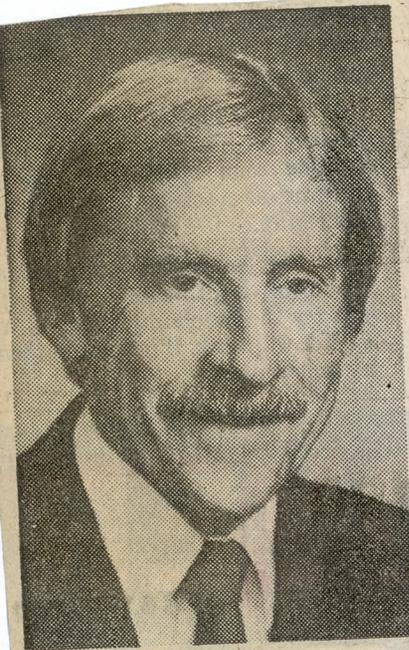
Roy Bluhm, director of the county's Civil Defense and Emergency Services Department, blamed the release of erroneous information concerning the disaster declaration on state officials, saying they

"jumped the gun and didn't give the county time to work things out" before discussing the issue with media.

However, it was Bluhm who indicated Thursday that the request was being prepared and that all it needed was Freestone's signature.

"We were in contact with Bluhm," said Pat Harrington, a spokesman for the state Division of Emergency Services, "and he felt certain that it (the disaster declaration) was going to be approved."

Meanwhile, Bluhm said a committee of county flood-control and highway engineers next week will begin sifting through financial-aid applications from flood victims to determine which agencies they should be forwarded to.



**Robert Mauney**

*A number of private contractors and public agencies may be liable.*

## Disaster-area status expected for flooded Maricopa County

By Carol Sowers and Pat Sallen  
Republic Staff

Maricopa County, its eastern portions particularly hard-hit by flooding, is expected to be declared a disaster area by Gov. Bruce Babbitt today.

The declaration is expected to be added to similar statements for Mohave and Yuma counties and sent to President Reagan today in an effort to free federal disaster funds, said Pat Harrington, spokesman for the state Division of Emergency Services.

Without federal disaster funds, the state cannot offer help to those whose businesses or homes were wiped out, Harrington said. State funds can be used only to repair roads, bridges and other public facilities, he said.

Harrington said Maricopa County officials

have reported no damage to public facilities. All of the damage has been to homes and businesses.

"The only reason we are going to this extreme is so that if Reagan releases the funds, Maricopa County will be included," he said.

If the president releases the money, businesses can seek federal Small Business Administration loans to help with repairs, and destitute homeowners can apply for \$5,000 grants, said Roy Bluhm, director of Maricopa County's Civil Defense and Emergency Services Department.

In Maricopa County, about 100 families in central Phoenix and a 6-mile-square area of east Mesa were forced from their homes after

— Disaster, B4

## Disaster

Continued from B1

thunderstorms dumped up to 4 inches of rain July 17.

Maricopa County Supervisor Tom Freestone on Wednesday estimated damage to homes, businesses and other property to be at least \$250,000.

On Monday, Babbitt declared Mohave and Yuma counties disaster areas and released \$100,000 in state funds for about \$250,000 worth of damage to roads and other public facilities in Yuma County alone. No estimates were available for Mohave County.

Storms between July 12 and last Sunday did about \$700,000 damage to homes and businesses in Yuma County.

Both Yuma and Mohave counties will be included in the request to Reagan for federal funds to help repair damage to businesses and homes.

Babbitt's disaster declaration for Maricopa County was stalled late Thursday because Bluhm said he could not locate Freestone. Freestone's signature is needed on the county's disaster declaration before it is sent to Babbitt.

Freestone is acting Board of Supervisors chairman while Fred Koory is out of town.

Jim West, Babbitt's press aide, said Thursday he expects the paper work to be complete today.

## East Valley being declared 'disaster'

By Mike McCloy  
and Dennis Wagner  
*The Phoenix Gazette*

Maricopa County officials were preparing a disaster declaration today in hopes of getting federal money to repair 100 homes damaged by heavy rain July 17.

Gov. Bruce Babbitt will be asked to sign the declaration and forward it to President Reagan, along with disaster declarations signed Monday for Yuma and Mohave counties.

Heavy rains July 13 caused an estimated \$1 million damage to public works and homes in Yuma County, and an undetermined amount of damage in Mohave County.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency approves disaster loans and grants once state and local agencies have extended all the aid they can, Pat Harrington, assistant director of the State Division of Emergency Services, said.

In Yuma and Mohave counties, public resources have been strained by Colorado River flooding since June 1983.

Harrington acknowledged Maricopa County's resources were not depleted since damage to streets and other public works was limited, even though the July 17 storm dumped 4 inches of rain on Mesa and parts of Phoenix.

Asked if the damage, limited to homes and businesses in Maricopa County, could be

considered a true disaster, Harrington said: "This is one of the difficult ones. We're talking severe impact to some individuals.

"There is nothing between the Red Cross and the federal government to help people in this state. If we're talking about major structural repair, there is nothing."

Most of the monsoon damage occurred during the past two weeks in a section of east Mesa from Broadway Road to Southern Avenue, between Signal Butte and Sossaman roads.

During the most severe storm, a Central Arizona Project construction ditch at Broadway and Crismon roads broke through, releasing a river of water and mud through several residential tracts.

Rural Metro Fire Department officials estimated more than 100 homes were damaged, and numerous families were evacuated. No financial figure was placed on the damage, but dozens of homes were inundated with mud. Yards were destroyed, foundations were undermined, roads were torn up and fences were ripped out.

Severe winds have accompanied several of the thunderstorms, knocking over mobile homes and ripping out aluminum siding and patios. One gust blew the roof off a retail tire store on Power Road, causing an estimated \$250,000 damage.

Red Cross officials said they assisted eight east Mesa families after last week's storms.

# METRO MESA

## Studies may delay flooding payments

By Mike Padgett  
Staff writer

Payment of damage claims to East Mesa residents whose homes were flooded July 17 may be delayed for weeks because several independent studies are under way to determine liability.

One of the studies is being compiled by a hydrologist in the Maricopa County Flood Control District. At the same time, similar studies were started by other government agencies to see if their construction work in eastern Maricopa County contributed to the flooding, said Stan Smith, deputy chief engineer at county Flood Control.

"Our people are looking at the hydrology and what took place out there and what would have taken place if none of the construction had been there," Smith said. "We're also looking at what might have taken place if all the projects were completed.

"Our survey isn't done yet, and it will probably be another 10 days to two weeks before that's done," Smith said.

County Supervisor Tom Freestone said that if the county's flood-control construction work contributed to the flood damage, its self-insurance plan will reimburse victims.

An estimated 100 homes in an area six miles square were damaged by the storm, which dumped from 2 inches to 4 inches of rain July 17. Subsequent thunderstorms dumped lesser amounts.

Once the county study is completed, Smith said he will have to wait until the other surveys are finished so they can be compared.

"If they all agree, we'll be in great shape," Smith said. "If not, we'll have to get all the parties together again and sit down and try to come to some common agreement."

And unless all studies use the same weather information, "it's highly unlikely that you'll get four or five independent studies to all come to the same conclusion," Smith said.

"Our guys are trying to make sure all the studies that are being conducted are starting out with a common storm, that they all agree on the rainfall that took place. At least with that common start, they have a possibility of coming up with the same conclusions."

Smith said the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has hired International Engineering Co. Inc. to determine if its construction worsened the flooding.

Wausau Insurance Co., the insurer for Ball, Ball and Brossmer, the contractor building the Central Arizona Project, also has hired an independent engineer; the Soil Conservation Service brought in its hydrologists from Oregon and Washington D.C.; and the conservation service's contractor, JWJ Contracting Co., hired a private consultant.

All the agencies and both contractors have agreed to be represented at an informational meeting for flood victims Friday at Jonas Salk Elementary School, 7029 E. Brown Road.

The meeting was arranged by Rep. John McCain, R-Ariz. Smith said, "Although there's been a lot of press coverage (of the flooding), apparently it's not getting to the people immediately concerned. That's the biggest problem."

Mesa Future  
August 10, 1984

Mesa Tribune August 10 1984

# Drainage law revisions too slow to stop floods

By Mike Padgett  
Staff writer

For the past year, Maricopa County officials have been revising flood-control rules that may have lessened July's East Mesa flooding had they been in force.

Those proposed regulations govern residential development in desert washes and require the washes to be kept clear of all natural and man-made debris, said Dan Sagramoso, director of the county Flood Control District.

A contract for the master plan has been negotiated and the county Board of Supervisors is scheduled to discuss it Monday.

"This is the first time that we've attempted to do a master drainage study in that area," Sagramoso said Wednesday. "A lot of limited studies have been done out there. Some by Mesa, some by the Soil Conservation Service

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**Heavy rains on July 17-18 produced runoff that sent up to 4 feet of water into several East Mesa areas. Damage was estimated at \$600,000.**

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and some by small developers.

"This is fine, but as you get more and more urbanized, it gets more and more complicated," Sagramoso said. "The drainage problems have not been addressed in an overall way at all."

Heavy rains on July 17-18 produced runoff that sent up to 4 feet of water into several East Mesa areas. Damage was estimated at \$600,000.

Although the flood has been partially blamed on runoff diverted into subdivisions by construction projects, Sagramoso said other factors being examined include:

- Failure of developers to follow their blueprints.
- Culverts blocked with trash from illegal dumps.
- Desert washes dammed by block walls or filled in by subdivisions.

- Changes in county zoning laws.

Sagramoso said, "All of those things are potential causes of flooding in the area. To some extent, all of them were in play. But it's difficult at this point to say that a particular homeowner was flooded by one or more of those factors. That investigation is under way right now."

New county zoning rules are one factor that has triggered heated exchanges between East Mesa homeowners in new subdivisions and longtime residents, Sagramoso said.

Before the mid-1970s, county zoning rules didn't exist. Eager to get the most for their investment dollar, contractors hauled earth to their developments and filled in desert washes. The filled washes were then used for home sites.

Today, homes built on that land may be flooded. That's because storm runoff may be rushing at them from newer upstream developments where builders, obeying new county regulations, gave desert washes clear channels through their property. They also are required to build retention basins in the subdivisions to prevent street runoff from flooding adjoining areas.

"Ten years ago, residential developers went out and bladed the ground and diverted the washes wherever they wanted," said David Johnson, the county's chief hydrologist. "Now you can't get away with that."

But with the new laws come new problems, Sagramoso added. When new developers provide for the drainage, established homeowners downstream "perceive that the water is being diverted onto them," Sagramoso said.

Another factor that may have contributed to flooding over the years — and throughout the county — is the lack of follow-up investigations by the county to be sure developers followed the blueprints they filed with the county, Sagramoso said.

"What was planned, and what was reviewed by builders and developers in their plans, may not in fact have been put into the ground," Sagramoso said. "We have just one guy to inspect all the developers and to make sure that what was supposed to happen, did happen."

Mesa Tribune  
August 11, 1984

MESA TRIBUNE AUGUST 11 1984

# Signal Butte Floodway dedication set

## From staff reports

Maricopa County's \$4 million Signal Butte Floodway in East Mesa is scheduled for dedication Thursday.

Guest speakers for the public ceremony at 9 a.m. include Arizona Congressman John McCain; County Supervisor Tom Freestone of Mesa; Mesa Mayor Al Brooks; and Verne Bathurst of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

The ceremonies will occur near the intersection of Ellsworth and Brown roads. Signs will be posted to direct guests.

The floodway is the second of seven major

flood-control projects planned for the East Mesa area by the Soil Conservation Service under the sponsorship of county Flood Control District.

The county's first flood-control project completed in East Mesa was the Spook Hill Dam and its outlet to the river in 1979. Other projects under construction are the Signal Butte Dam and Pass Mountain Dam. Both are set for completion in late 1985.

The projects are designed to divert storm runoff from the Usery and Goldfield mountains watershed into a retention basin behind Spook

Hill Dam. From there, the water will flow into the Salt River.

Although the floodway will not be complete when it is dedicated, it is functional enough to help reduce the potential for more flooding like that of July 17-18, said Stan Smith, deputy chief county engineer.

Claims of about \$1 million have been filed by 129 flood victims, County Supervisor Tom Freestone of Mesa said Friday.

Federal studies of the Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed in 1976 show that nearly 60 percent of the watershed is prone to flooding, Smith said.

# Flood victims may get county funds

Maricopa County Supervisors will meet in special session Wednesday to decide whether to allocate \$250,000 in tax funds to help flood victims in the east Valley.

Supervisor Tom Freestone said today he proposed the idea because more than 200 victims of last month's flooding live on fixed incomes and are unable to afford repairs. They face long delays in obtaining insurance relief without the proposed fund, he added.

Freestone said the \$250,000 allocation is part of a proposal in which federal agencies and private contractors would contribute proportionate amounts totaling \$1.2 million.

The supervisor said neither the federal

government nor private contractors have agreed formally to contribute money to the fund, although it has been discussed among the groups.

"We believe Maricopa County should take the lead," Freestone said, adding he believes once the county makes its commitment, others will follow.

The money would come from flood control funds, and Freestone said he believes the county could get the money back if it were determined construction companies or federal projects were liable for flood damages.

Earlier, Freestone said he believed some of the damage may have been caused because of earth-moving done in connection with the Central Arizona Project.

Supervisor Chairman Fred Koory Jr. said he will vote for Freestone's fund-pool proposal and noted it "could be a good device to put in place for future flooding problems."

Supervisor George Campbell said he is not sure whether he will vote for the proposal, adding he is concerned about the legalities of using county funds for such a purpose.

County Manager Robert Mauney said the Board of Supervisors, acting as the Board of Directors for the Flood Control District, can legally approve use of tax funds for such a purpose.

Supervisors Hawley Atkinson and Ed Pastor could not be reached for comment.

GAZ 8-14-84 —Edythe Ysasi

## Supervisors take no action on flood funds

After meeting behind closed doors for an hour, the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors refused to take action today on claims for nearly \$1 million worth of flood damage on the east side of Mesa.

"I'm very disappointed with the delay," said Supervisor Tom Freestone, who represents the 156 people who have claimed \$880,000 worth of damage to their homes in flooding caused by heavy rains three weeks ago.

Freestone blamed "legal considerations" for the decision by his four fellow supervisors to delay action until the board's next regular meeting Sept. 4, but he would not elaborate.

County Civil Defense Director Roy Bluhm said he would continue to receive claims from flood victims and relay them to a committee for validation.

Freestone asked the supervisors to approve spending \$250,000 in county tax funds to repair damaged homes and yards in the flooded areas bounded on the west by Mesa city limits, Brown Road to the north, Baseline Road to the south, and the Maricopa County line to the east. Under Freestone's proposal, the county money would be paid into a fund and joined by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and Soil Conservation District, JWJ Construction Co. and BBB Construction Co.

Neither the federal agencies nor the construction companies have agreed to contribute any money to the fund.

Members of the fund would share responsibility for the costs to repair flooded areas, Freestone said, adding, "The most responsible will pay the most money."

## \$200,000 sought to aid flood victims

Rep. 8-15-84

Maricopa County Supervisor Tom Freestone said Tuesday he will ask the other supervisors to approve a \$200,000 allocation from tax funds to help flood victims in eastern Maricopa County.

Freestone said the money would go into a claimants' pool with other funds, provided by the federal Bureau of Land Management, the federal Soil Conservation District,

JWJ Construction Co. and the BBB Construction Co.

He said that after claims are paid, the various agencies will decide which agency was most responsible for the flooding.

"The ones the most responsible will pay the most money," he said.

Freestone said if a claimants pool is not established, victims may have

to wait years before it is decided who was responsible for inadvertently creating a dam that brought waters into homes and businesses during heavy rains two weeks ago.

The supervisors, acting as the Maricopa County Flood Control District, will review Freestone's proposal today at 9:30 a.m., on the sixth floor of the County Building.

# Supervisors postpone fund for flood victims

By PAT SALLEN  
Arizona Republic Staff

A decision on a proposal to set up what has been called a precedent-setting fund for flood victims in eastern Maricopa County has been delayed until September by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors.

Supervisors Chairman Fred Koory Jr. said the postponement until the board's next meeting, Sept. 4, will give members time to study the complexities of such a fund, which would amount to about \$250,000.

Supervisor Tom Freestone, a Mesa Republican, had proposed paying victims' damages from the fund before resolving liability for the flooding. Each victim's damages

would be determined by an arbitrator.

The supervisors, sitting as the board of directors of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, considered the matter in an hourlong executive session. They opened the meeting to the public for a few minutes to allow Koory to announce that the matter had been postponed.

None of the supervisors commented during the brief meeting.

Larry Richmond, legal counsel for the Flood Control District, declined to discuss the matter after the meeting, citing lawyer-client confidentiality because the board is his client.

Freestone said after the meeting that he was depressed by the board's inaction.

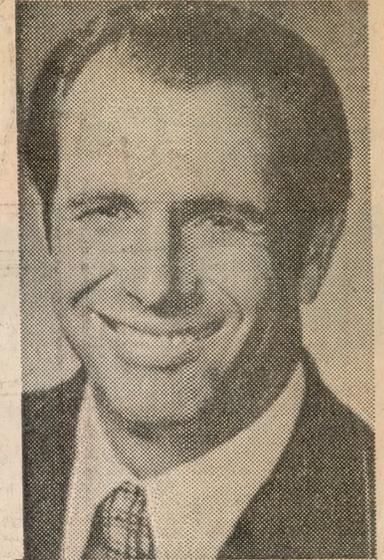
When asked about the discussion that took place during the executive session, Freestone said the other board members "particularly cautioned" him about saying anything.

Executive sessions allow local elected officials to meet behind closed doors to discuss legal and personnel matters. Officials are prohibited by law from divulging executive-session discussion.

Another supervisor, George Campbell, a Scottsdale Republican, supported the delay.

"I think it's wise of the board, because it's such a tremendous precedent," he said. "A quick decision is not the thing to do."

A grim Freestone said early Wednesday that he was not sure how he would tell flood victims that



**Tom Freestone**  
Delay "deepens the problem."



**Fred Koory Jr.**  
More time is needed for study.

— Flood, B9

## Flood

Continued from B1

the matter had been postponed.

"To ask for two weeks longer just deepens the problem," he said.

As much as 4 inches of rain fell on a 6-square-mile area east of Mesa on July 17 and 18. Government officials have blamed subsequent flooding mainly on the heavy rainfall but have acknowledged that two federal construction projects and blocked drainage easements contributed.

More than 150 claims totalling more than \$900,000 had been submitted to the county Civil Defense and Emergency Services Department as of Tuesday.

Freestone had proposed that the two government agencies building the projects in the area, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, their contractors and three insurance companies contribute to the fund.

He said Wednesday that he had not secured commitments from all of the entities but that they indicated "very hopeful interest" in participating.

REP. 5-16-8

## Control channel that fueled flood to be dedicated today

Part of a flood-control project that contributed to flooding last month east of Mesa will be dedicated in ceremonies today.

The Signal Butte Floodway is the second of seven phases of flood-control structures that will make up the Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed.

The ceremony is scheduled to

begin at 9 a.m. near Brown and Ellsworth roads northeast of the Central Arizona Project canal.

Construction of the floodway contributed to flooding over a 6-square-mile area July 17 and 18 that forced many residents from their homes.

The upper half of the floodway

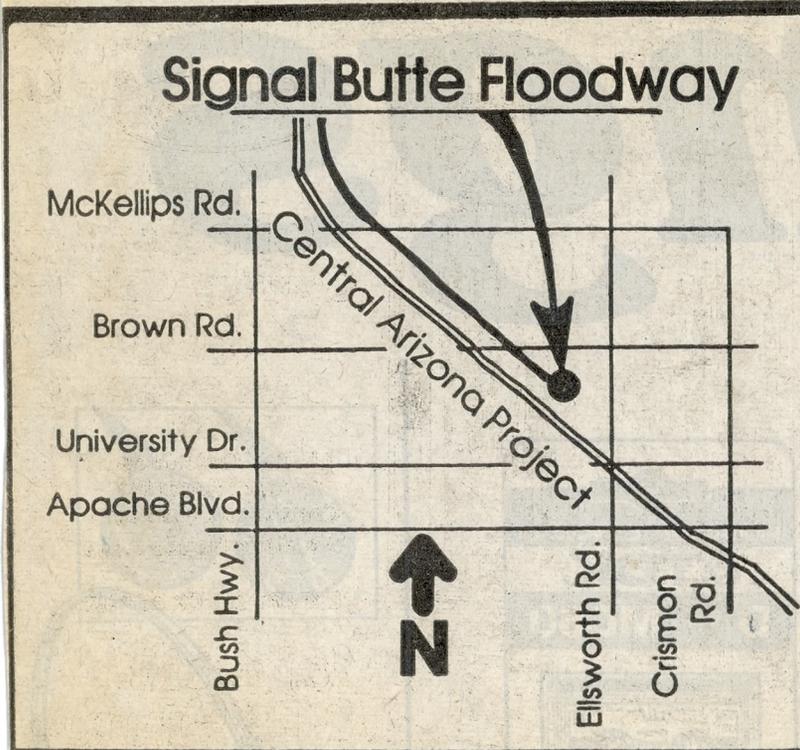
was cut off from the lower half by unexcavated earth to protect construction, causing the water to back up and overflow the channel's banks. The channel was opened July 18.

The channel will collect water and direct it to the Salt River.

Scheduled to speak at the dedication are county Supervisor Tom Freestone, a Mesa Republican; Rep. John McCain, R-Ariz.; Mayor Al Brooks of Mesa; and Verne Bathurst of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, which constructed the floodway.

2nd of 7 projects completed

# Flood protection predicted for east Valley



By Karen Fernau  
Gazette Southeast Bureau

MESA — Government officials say the newly completed \$2.4 million flood control project east of the city limits will protect homes and property from floodwaters.

About 40 state, county and federal officials gathered Thursday for the opening ceremony for the Signal Butte Floodway, the second of seven flood control projects to be built by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service in east Maricopa County.

Mesa Mayor Al Brooks said: "We all witnessed the terrible havoc of flooding last month. It is an awesome problem, and this floodway is a vital part of the solution to the problem."

Floodwaters caused approximately \$1.2 million in damages to 300 properties in east Mesa last month.

U.S. Rep. John McCain, R-Ariz., said during the ceremony: "This is a great moment for all of us. The dramatic and tragic floods we have

just had shows the reason this project is needed.

"It shows we can control Mother Nature's 100-year calamities that seem to be happening every year," McCain said.

The project is designed to protect the area against 100-year flood levels.

The Signal Butte Floodway will transport waters from Spook Hill Dam to the Salt River. It also will intercept washes and protect the area downstream from damage caused by inundation or muddy sediment, Verne Bathurst, a state conservationist for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, said.

The channel is nearly three miles long. It runs south of Brown Road, between Crismon Road and the Bush Highway.

Bathurst said: "This project provides positive flood control protection and will allow for orderly development. Signal Butte is just a part of a larger scene."

# Supervisors reject flood-aid fund

## East Mesa residents disturbed over failure to get answers, relief

By PAT SALLEN  
Arizona Republic Staff

After hearing several east Mesa flood victims express frustration at not getting any answers or relief, the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors voted 3-2 on Wednesday against setting up a pool of funds to aid them.

Supervisor Tom Freestone of Mesa, who suggested establishment of the fund, said after the meeting that he would try to persuade one of the three opposing board members to change his mind.

Freestone proposed that the supervisors appropriate \$200,000 out of the budget of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County to begin the fund. The fund would pay claims for damage with the liability of those involved decided later.

Flooding occurred July 17 and 18

when as much as 4 inches of rain fell on a 6-square-mile area east of Mesa. Government officials have blamed the flooding mainly on the heavy rainfall but believe that two federal construction projects and blocked drainage facilities contributed.

Damage-claim forms totaling about \$1 million have been submitted to the county.

Supervisors Chairman Fred Koory Jr. joined Freestone in

— Flood, B8

## Flood

Continued from B1

supporting creation of the fund, but Supervisors George Campbell, Hawley Atkinson and Ed Pastor voted against it.

"The whole intent of the fund would be to admit that Maricopa County was liable along with the (U.S.) Soil Conservation Service and the contractors," Pastor said in explaining his vote after the meeting. "Our role in the whole thing was very minimal. All we do is own the land."

The two federal projects involved are the Central Arizona Project, being built by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the Signal Butte Floodway, which since has been completed by the Soil Conservation Service.

Freestone said the county legal staff had planned to meet with the construction contractors and their insurance carriers today to discuss the fund. He said he did not know how the supervisors' decision would affect that meeting.

About 40 east Mesa residents attended the supervisors' meeting, with many complaining that they are not getting any help and their homes are still damaged.

During the discussion, the supervisors took some heat because of a decision they had made just minutes before.

The board gave tentative approval to appropriating \$80,000 toward the operation of a shelter for the homeless in downtown Phoenix and agreeing to condemn a parcel of land that will be included in the shelter complex.

"It's interesting that Maricopa County can think about funding the Phoenix homeless," said Mary Christensen of 320 N. 100th Way, the first flood victim to address the supervisors. "Personally, I'm a little irritated."

Phoenix Mayor Terry Goddard personally requested the \$80,000, emphasizing that he hopes private business will pick up the shelter's funding and reduce the cost to the county and city.

Koory said he was concerned an appropriation to Phoenix for the shelter would prompt other communities to ask for money.

Goddard disagreed, saying he believes Phoenix is handling the transient problem for all of Maricopa County.

The funding and the condemnation will be considered by the supervisors for final action at their next formal meeting Sept. 17.

# U.S. refuses to release data on Mesa flood

## 200 victims of deluge, McCain staff 'in dark' on cause of damage

By BARBARA ROSE  
Southeast Valley Bureau

MESA — U.S. Department of Interior officials in Arizona have refused to release reports that may explain the cause of flooding last summer in east Mesa, an aide to U.S. Rep. John McCain, R-Ariz., said Tuesday.

More than 200 victims of the July 17 flooding, which caused an estimated \$1 million in damage, have been waiting for government officials to decide who, if anyone, will be held liable for the damage.

Michael Jimenez, a staff assistant to McCain, said the congressman has asked Interior Department officials in Washington to release reports on the flooding.

"The reports are in, and we have been told we will not be given access," Jimenez said. "We are not too enthused about being kept in the dark."

"Their contention is that the final report is going to be kept confidential."

Heavy rain was blamed at the time for the flooding, but federal and local officials acknowledged that two federal construction projects and blocked drainage ditches may have contributed.

A total of 203 claims for

\$1,091,000 in damages were filed with either the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation or the Maricopa County Civil Defense Department. Both agencies accepted claims through September, but officials stressed that was no admission of liability for the flooding.

Studies were ordered later in July by the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Bob Walsh, a Bureau of Reclamation spokesman in Arizona, said, "We're not going to be doing anything until we can get some direction from the solicitor (the Interior Department's attorney)."

Dan Sagramoso, Flood Control

District director, said the district's preliminary report is being reviewed by attorneys.

Walsh said a report from the bureau's contractor, Ball, Ball and Brosamer Inc., was forwarded last week to Interior Department attorneys. Some flood victims blamed Ball, Ball and Brosamer, which is building part of the Central Arizona Project canal, for flooding in the Desert Vista subdivision.

Victim Ron Peterson said his home at 9439 E. Cisco in Desert Vista "looks like a pigpen" because he can't afford repairs until his claim is settled.

"Our family life has gone to heck because we hate being there," said Peterson, who has two children and whose wife, Deborah, is pregnant.

# Flood study suggests contractors at fault

By Doug Snover  
Gazette Southeast Bureau

MESA — Two contractors building separate projects in east Mesa may be partly to blame for July floods that damaged about 250 properties near the Central Arizona Project canal, a federal study has concluded.

Contractor Ball, Ball and Brosamer, which was building a portion of the CAP canal for the bureau, is at least partly responsible for flooding south of the canal, the study suggests. But the study apparently finds no fault with Ball, Ball and Brosamer for flooding north of the canal.

Another company, JWJ Contracting Inc., may have aggravated flooding north of the

canal with work it was doing on the nearby Signal Butte Floodway, according to the report.

Neither contractor was named in the report, which refers only to "contractors."

The report was prepared by International Engineering Co. and released Thursday by the bureau and U.S. Rep. John McCain, R-Ariz.

Both companies, acknowledged today they were the "contractors" mentioned in the report, and both refused to accept blame for the flooding.

But a spokesman for Ball, Ball and Brosamer's insurer said the federal study "is

not a legally binding trial against them" and does not indicate legal liability.

"Our position is there has been no finding of legal liability against Ball, Ball and Brosamer," Jordan Ross, senior claim supervisor for Wausau Insurance, said.

Ball, Ball and Brosamer has hired attorneys and is conducting its own legal and engineering study that should be finished by the end of November, Ross said.

Meanwhile, E.J. Johnson, president of JWJ Contracting, said he is confident his company is not at fault for work it did on the Signal Butte Floodway.

"I certainly know that we didn't (violate

Soil Conservation Service specifications)," he said this morning.

"We're not designers, we're constructors. We do what we are told," he said.

"If somebody wants to implicate us as being part of this problem they had there, I go on record that I'm not going to take it sitting still," he added.

The \$120,000 study was ordered by bureau of reclamation officials after angry property owners blamed the construction projects for the flooding.

When heavy rains inundated the area, storm waters backed up along the north bank

See • Floods, B-3

## Floods

### From B-1

of the CAP canal between Ellsworth and Crismon roads. Mud was carried through homes and yards south of the canal, from Crismon west to Sossaman Road.

Nearly 250 property owners in the vicinity have filed flood damage reports with local, county or state offices, according to Michael Jimenez, a McCain aide.

Damage estimates have topped \$1 million.

The Bureau of Reclamation report is one of three studies probing the causes of the flooding. Similar reports are being prepared for Ball, Ball and Brosamer and the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Seven areas where flooding was influenced by the CAP canal are identified in two key chapters of the lengthy International Engineering Co. study. Most of the properties damaged by floods lie within those seven "CAP structure-related damage areas," it said.

The study does not attempt to determine liability of the bureau or Ball, Ball and Brosamer for flooding in any of the seven areas, however. In fact, it suggests the CAP structure-related damage areas

Vacuum Position and Edge

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# Contractor for CAP may escape liability in east Mesa flooding

By BARBARA ROSE  
and PAT SALLEN

Arizona Republic Staff

MESA — Scores of east Mesa flood victims may be ineligible to collect damages from a contractor because the firm's work on the Central Arizona Project canal was responsible for only some of the flooding, a federal study released Thursday indicates.

The issue of liability for the flooding remains unclear because of disagreements between the federal study and a Maricopa County study and because other reports are pending.

The federal study, released to U.S. Rep. John McCain, R-Ariz., by the federal Bureau of Reclamation, lists seven areas where construction of the Central Arizona Project canal through the Valley may have contributed to flooding during a severe storm July 17.

The study appears to fault the bureau's contractor — Ball, Ball and Brosamer — for flooding in only two areas.

A report by the Maricopa County Flood Control District, also released Thursday, lays the blame for most of the flooding on construction of the CAP canal.

The county and federal reports, however, appear to disagree on whether construction of the Signal Butte Floodway, which runs into the CAP canal, was responsible for some of the flooding.

The federal report appears to fault the floodway contractor.

The county report concludes that floodway work, which now is complete, did not contribute to flooding from the storm.

Since the July storm, the floodway has been completed. It was being built by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the Flood Control District.

Although the federal study does not discuss liability, federal officials said Thursday that they consider the CAP contractor to be liable for some of the flooding.

Dan Sagramoso, head of the county flood-control district, said at a news conference that although some areas of east Mesa were damaged by the two federal projects, others actually were protected.

The federal study appears to agree in part.

The \$120,000 federal study by International Engineering Company Inc. was ordered by the bureau in July to help determine who, if anyone, would be held liable for flood damage.

A total of 248 claims for more than \$1 million in damage have been filed, and more claims are expected.

McCain said Thursday that the bureau's attorneys are expected to decide soon, from the study, which claims will be considered valid.

# Floodway shielded some in E. Mesa in July storm, hurt others

By BARBARA ROSE  
Southeast Valley Bureau

MESA — Government officials appeared to be no closer Monday to settling damage claims for widespread flooding in east Mesa despite the release of a third study to determine the cause of the flooding.

The study by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service concludes that the Signal Butte Floodway — one of two large construction projects that were believed to have contributed to the July 17 flooding — protected some areas while

dumping more water on others.

The study is the last of three ordered by three government agencies in July to determine who, if anyone, would be held liable for more than \$1 million in damage.

About 250 flood victims still are waiting for decisions about their damage claims, and more people are expected to file claims.

"The dialogue now on where we go next lies in the legal arena," said Verne Bathurst of the Soil Conservation Service.

Bathurst on Monday said the

study has been forwarded to attorneys in Washington, D.C.

None of the three studies specifically discusses liability, and in some cases, the studies appear to conflict.

Officials of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, which jointly sponsored the Signal Butte construction, denied any responsibility based on their recently released study.

The \$2.3 million floodway, completed in August, stretches from a point north of the Central Arizona Project canal, near Brown and

Ellsworth roads, to Signal Butte Road north of Brown.

An extensive study by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, which is sponsoring the CAP canal, indicated that both the CAP and Signal Butte construction contributed to flooding in some areas.

Bureau officials have said that they consider their contractor, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, liable for any CAP-related flooding. However, the firm's insurer, Wausau Insurance, has ordered its own study while denying any responsibility.

According to the Soil Conservation study, a temporary dirt plug in the Signal Butte floodway helped the channel hold water, thus protecting some areas.

But the plug, northeast of Ellsworth and Brown roads, also caused water to back up and overflow the channel, aggravating flooding immediately downstream and in some areas along the CAP canal, the study concludes.

The plug was placed in the channel by JWW Contracting Co. to protect ongoing construction.

## Firm to process claims for Mesa flood victims

### McCain seeks help for those ineligible for compensation

By BARBARA ROSE  
Southeast Valley Bureau

MESA — Victims of a July flood in east Mesa can expect a federal contractor to begin processing their damage claims in two weeks, but no payments are expected before Christmas, U.S. Rep. John McCain said Thursday.

McCain said he expects about half of 248 people who filed claims to be compensated by one of two federal contractors whose multimillion-dollar projects contributed to flooding in some areas.

"There are still a large number of claimants who will not be eligible for compensation, and we must continue to push for emergency relief programs for them," he said.

McCain's remarks came after a closed-door meeting that marked the first signs of progress in settling about \$1 million in claims filed since flooding forced scores of

residents from their homes July 17.

Many residents are living in flood-damaged homes because they can't afford to repair them.

Thursday's meeting, called by McCain, included representatives of government agencies and contractors involved in building a 5-mile-long stretch of the Central Arizona Project canal and the now-completed Signal Butte Floodway in east Mesa.

A \$120,000 study ordered by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation faulted the bureau's canal contractor, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, and the floodway contractor, JWJ Contracting Co., for aggravating flooding in some areas.

The study, however, said the two projects protected some areas.

McCain said after Thursday's meeting that attorneys for Ball, Ball and Brosamer and its insurer, Wausau of America, will decide in 10 days the extent of the company's liability and will begin processing claims in two weeks.

He said JWJ Contracting offi-

REP 12-7-84 — Victims, B10

## Victims

Continued from B1

cial indicated they will accept the conclusions of an unfinished study ordered by Wausau.

McCain said he would be "astounded" if Wausau's study differed radically from the bureau's study, released Nov. 15. Both the bureau and Wausau hired independent engineering firms to assess what happened during the flooding.

He said the following steps would be taken if the contractors failed to make a "good-faith effort" to settle the claims quickly:

- Federal officials would withhold "retention money."

Generally, 10 percent of the value of a government contract is withheld until the job is satisfactorily completed.

- McCain would push for federal legislation to "blacklist" contractors who failed to settle claims when independent studies indicated they were liable for damages during construction.

## Processing of flood-damage claims to begin

Wausau Insurance Co. has agreed to begin processing claims Jan. 2 for east Mesa residents damaged by flooding July 17 and 18 near the Central Arizona Project canal, Rep. John McCain's office said today.

A team of adjusters will open a field office at an address to be announced Wednesday, Michael Jimenez, staff assistant to McCain, R-Ariz., said.

"I am pleased that the responsible agencies have finally taken steps to begin reimbursement to the homeowners who suffered damage during the July 17-18 floods," McCain said. "Although the delay has been much too long, I am very pleased that action is being taken."

Wausau covers Ball, Ball and Brosamer, a contractor building the CAP canal.

Insurance company attorneys said claims would be accepted for damage as a result of the "design, construction, location or existence of the CAP," Jimenez said.

For further information, residents may call McCain's new Mesa office, beginning Wednesday, at 835-8994.

Flood victims have filed more than 250 claims for a total of \$1.75 million with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Maricopa County Civil Defense and the contractor, Jimenez said.

Claims also have been filed against JWJ Contracting Co., builder of the Signal Butte Floodway at the time of the flooding, JWJ president E.J. Johnson said.



# Study may OK building in Salt, not Agua Fría

## Gazette Southwest Bureau

Development restrictions on some lands along the Salt River could be eased as a result of a forthcoming federal study.

The same study also may result, however, in new restrictions on land development along the Agua Fría River.

The Army Corps of Engineers study, expected in two to three months, generally will shrink the size of the Salt River flood plain through the Valley.

At the same time it generally will increase the size of the flood plain of the Agua Fría.

If land is included in a flood plain, it is more difficult to develop and, once developed, more costly to insure.

That's bad news for Avondale officials, who have been fighting for a narrow, deep channel through their city. A narrow channel would allow more land to be developed.

"Restrictions will be stiffened in a lot of cases" along the Agua Fría, said Scott Buchanan, a hydrologist with the county Flood Control District.

The extent of the reduction or increase in the Salt and Agua Fría riverbeds won't be known until the study is released and county officials are able to study it in detail, he said.

"For the entire Salt and Gila rivers" the flood plain will generally shrink, he added.

For Salt River landowners, the study may bring good news when the new flood plain is adopted by the county, probably this summer.

The study is "pretty positive as far as some properties in marginal zones," Buchanan said.

The study will "remove the stigma" of being in the flood plain for some property owners, the hydrologist said.

Asked if the study will cause

"The study will 'remove the stigma' of being in the flood plain for some property owners."

more land to be opened to development, Buchanan said, "it's going to do that exactly."

Property owners with land in a flood plain need flood insurance and are subject to development restrictions enforced by county planners.

The county Board of Supervisors refused last year to grant several requests for permits to build structures on property in the flood plain in the west Valley.

Ironically, while reducing the size of the flood plain, the study will also increase anticipated Salt River flows.

At one location in the far west Valley flows are expected to increase from 210,000 to 250,000 cubic feet of water per second.

The flood plain is shrinking at the same time the anticipated flow is growing because of changes in the river channel, one county flood official said.

"There's been a lot that's happened since the '77-78 study" of Salt River flood plains, Buchanan said.

The changes include four significant floods that deepened and widened the riverbed, he said.

There also have been man-made projects to clear vegetation from the riverbed and erect other flood-control projects, he said.

The corps study covers the Salt River from Country Club Drive in

See • Flood, SW-2

## Flood

From SW-1

the East Valley to Bullard Road west of the Salt's confluence with the Gila River.

The Agua Fría is also included from its confluence with the Gila north to Jomax Road.

Buchanan said anticipated floods in the Agua Fría will almost double in size from previous projections.

Flows from Waddell Dam on Lake Pleasant will jump to about 135,000 cfs from about 20,000 cfs projected in the previous study completed about five years ago.

At the time of the earlier report,

he said, no sizable releases had come through Waddell Dam.

The storms of the late 1970s and early '80s changed that, however and the new study is predicting a possible 90,000 to 95,000 cfs flow at the confluence of the Agua Fría and Gila.

The corps began the study in October 1982 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Buchanan said the study will generally put the updated flood plain at the channel carved by the February 1980 Salt River flood.

— Russ Hemphill



Az. Republic  
January 11, 1984

## Construction of storm drain will resume

SCOTTSDALE — One of the city's busiest intersections soon will be torn up by construction crews.

City officials said last week that Methuen Construction Co. will resume work at the intersection of Scottsdale and Camelback roads. Methuen is installing a storm drain for the Army Corps of Engineers. The drain will collect storm runoff from the eastern side of Camelback Mountain and move it to the Indian Bend Wash.

Construction on the project began last summer. It was interrupted for several weeks during Christmas so that shoppers would have access to Scottsdale Fashion Square and businesses near the intersection.

Dan Moore, Corps project engineer, said the company could begin work in the next two weeks.

"Everyone concerned wants to get in there, get it done and get out," Moore said.

The Corps has not set a starting date because it must coordinate the work with city departments and review proposed work schedules.

Methuen estimates it will take about 30 days to complete the project, Moore said.

Bob Berlese, manager of the city Field Engineering Department, said the intersection will not be closed. Traffic will be restricted to one lane in each direction on each street.

Az Republic 1/11/84

## Drain work to restrict intersection

**Gazette Northeast Bureau**

SCOTTSDALE — Work has begun on a flood-drain project that will restrict traffic at the intersection of Scottsdale and Camelback roads for about a month.

Construction on the Camelback Sidedrain flood-control project by the Army Corps of Engineers initially is restricting east-west traffic on Camelback Road, said Bob Berlese, city of Scottsdale field engineering manager.

One lane is open in each direction on Camelback and no left turns from Camelback are permitted. The work is on Camelback west of Scottsdale Road, he said. Off-duty Scottsdale police officers are manning the intersection.

Berlese said construction is expected to take about 30 days. During that period, trenching along Scottsdale Road, north of Camelback, will begin limiting north-south traffic to one lane each way, Berlese said.

# Drainage

Continued from Extra 1

Methuen did not destroy the wall, Bingham said, because it did not want silt and debris from rainwater to damage construction downstream.

Discussions about the wall came to an end July 19, when a Corps official gave Methuen 48 hours to destroy it.

Methuen started to comply, but the company was delayed by rain and further negotiations. The wall

was partially torn down, but by 7 a.m. July 21, the deadline, work still was not completed. At that time, the Corps ordered Methuen to stop its work, and another contractor completed the demolition.

No business flooding occurred on July 20 or 21.

Bingham said the July 17 flooding occurred because a drain pipe near Fashion Square was blocked in two places.

That pipe had been blocked for several years because it was intended to hold runoff in the area. When water backed up in the pipe during storms, it escaped through

manholes onto city streets. Scottsdale pumped water from the pipe to keep water from accumulating.

The storm-drain system was designed to end that problem by connecting that pipe to others that drain into the wash.

Methuen put the connecting pipes into place, but the company kept the blockage in place until it could finish downstream construction.

Corps officials said they had the pipe blockages removed on July 22, but they pointed out that no flooding occurred the previous day,

when only the Methuen wall was cleared.

The major point both sides agree on is that setting Methuen's contract will be a drawn-out process.

In the meantime, Dowdy said, the Corps will survey the drain system and draw up a new contract for another company to finish Methuen's work.

The process could take several months, according to Neil Erwin, resident engineer for civil works in Maricopa County. Erwin added that the Corps will not allow construction to interfere

with traffic during the city's peak tourist season.

Last December, Scottsdale officials objected when Methuen was installing pipeline in Camelback Road near Scottsdale Road during the Christmas-shopping season.

"We learned last year how important it is to have work done other than during the Christmas season," he said wryly.

Corps officials said the pipe system does not create any safety hazards, although Methuen officials raised the possibility of poisonous gases collecting in some sections.

# Construction firm ordered to leave drainage project

## Contract disputes linger over work to control flooding

By Ann Koonce  
Northeast Valley Bureau

SCOTTSDALE — The Army Corps of Engineers has fired Methuen Construction Co. as builder of a major flood-control project in downtown Scottsdale after months of contract disputes and accusations of poor work.

Last week, Corps officers told Methuen to stop work and remove its materials from the Indian Bend side-drain project.

Officially, the Corps deleted all remaining work from Methuen's contract. That action leaves the company with no future construction on the project, but it allows property owners to ask the company to repair any landscaping damage done during earlier construction.

The side-drain project, which began in April 1983, is a storm-pipe system designed to collect runoff water from areas north of the Arizona Canal and funnel it to Indian Bend Wash near Camelback Road.

Methuen's construction deadline was to have been Sept. 4, but most of the system is complete and Corps officials said it will protect the area from floods.

"Most of the work remaining is not critical to flood control," said Maj. Dennis Dowdy, representative for the Corps district engineer in Los Angeles. "And any future contractor that comes in to complete the job will be required to allow drainage through the system while he works."

A Methuen official said Friday he is relieved to be off the project.

"Our company officials decided, rather than fight the battle, it was easier to give it away," said Brent G. Bingham, Methuen project manager.

Methuen and the Corps have disagreed over contract specifications and payments for several months. The Corps has not paid the contractor since May because of what officials claim is work that does not meet specifications.

Of the \$3.7 million contract, \$3,068,667 has been paid. Methuen is asking for a total of about \$8 million.

Bingham said the extra money is needed because of contract delays, weather problems, changes in the contract and construction that was not anticipated in the contract.

Recent flooding brought the dispute to a head.

On July 17, heavy rain caused several businesses on the southwestern corner of Camelback and Scottsdale roads to flood.

The same area has flooded several times in the past when water from Scottsdale Fashion Square and Camelback Road flowed south.

A pipeline that Methuen was installing beneath Camelback Road was designed to drain off that water. However, Methuen had sealed the pipe with a wall to protect downstream construction.

Corps officials say they had ordered Methuen in July to knock out the wall. The Corps was concerned that water would build up behind the wall and pressure would cause it to collapse on construction workers. Methuen was not pumping collected water behind the wall.

— Drainage, Extra 2

# Scottsdale Daily Progress

Vol. XXIV, No. 142

Serving the Northeast Valley  
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1984

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Progress photo by Suzanne Starr

## Keep off 'bridge'

A retaining wall in the Indian Bend Wash low-flow channel west of Hayden Road and south of Camelback Road eroded during the last two thunderstorms, creating this unsafe bridge. The 30-foot-gap is expected to be diked with sandbags in the next few days. Residents are re-

quested to stay away from the area, which has been fenced and barricaded by the city. City field workers Michael Bonolis (left) and Greg Shewman survey the damage, estimated at \$30,000.

9/27/84 Arizona Republic

## Indian Bend Wash water plan advances

A proposal to study ground-water recharge for the Indian Bend Wash area in Scottsdale has been approved by the U.S. House of Representatives.

The recharge plan was offered by Rep. Eldon Rudd, R-Ariz, as an amendment to the 1985 continuing appropriations bill, which passed 316-91 Monday. The bill, now in the Senate, would direct the Army Corps of Engineers to determine if the project is feasible.

There are no ground-water recharge projects in the state, although state law requires some type of water-augmentation program after 1990. Artificial ground-water recharge can be done by injecting water or for providing ways to let it seep into the ground.

Indian Bend Wash is a flood-control project in Scottsdale that includes 7½ miles of parkland. Rainwater in the wash is carried to the Salt River.

The Indian Bend Wash project was financed by the corps, Scottsdale, Maricopa County and the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

"Passage of this (recharge) program will enhance the value of the Indian Bend Wash project and address the key problems of water conservation and ground subsidence in that area," Rudd, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, said.

Subsidence, where the earth sinks in or settles, occurs when ground water is removed and not replaced.





Friday, July 12, 1985

○ The Arizona Republic

## Funds to be studied for low-priority CAP dam

By MARY A.M. GINDHART  
Arizona Republic Staff

The Central Arizona Water Conservation District, which has offered \$175 million to help build a federal dam near Phoenix to store Central Arizona Project water, agreed Thursday to study whether to help fund a Pinal County dam.

Buttes Dam, which would be built on the Gila River, is part of the \$3.6 billion CAP but has been placed at the bottom of a proposed list of priorities for construction.

Ahead of Buttes on the list are CAP aqueducts, \$1.7 billion in Plan 6 dam projects and a water-storage facility in Tucson. The dam projects include construction of the New Waddell Dam, for which the district has pledged \$175 million.

Plan 6 covers construction of two dams and modifications to two others.

Officials from the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, which serves Pinal County farmers who would benefit from the Buttes dam, object to having it rank last on the list. The list will be considered July 16 by a committee appointed by Gov. Bruce Babbitt's to study Plan 6 local funding.

San Carlos officials say the dam

is needed to store water and to control silt from the Gila River. They fear its low priority could mean that it will not be constructed or that it would not be built until 2003.

Babbitt's panel is scheduled to recommend a local-funding plan to Arizona's congressional delegation by Labor Day for negotiations with the Reagan administration and Congress to speed up completion of the Plan 6 dam projects, Buttes and the Tucson storage facility.

Federal officials have warned Babbitt's committee to come to Washington in agreement or no deal will be made.

The San Carlos district will oppose building the Tucson storage facility and all but one dam in Plan 6 before Buttes is completed, the district's president, Howard Holland, said in a letter to Babbitt.

Howard Wuertz, who represents Pinal County on the water-district board, told the board Thursday that he objects to Buttes Dam's low position on the list because there were no representatives from Pinal County on the subcommittee that developed the priorities.

The panel that prepared the list was made up of representatives of the water district, Arizona Public

Service Co., Salt River Project, Tucson, Phoenix, the state Department of Water Resources, and the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

After Wuertz made his objections, the district's acting president, Jay Rhodes, suggested that General Manager Tom Clark consider using district power revenues to help build Buttes and report back to the board. The board agreed to the

study.

Clark will study the possibility of helping to fund Buttes with revenues from sales of electricity from the Navajo Generating Station at Page. The revenues also have been pledged to New Waddell Dam.

In addition to the district's offer for New Waddell, Phoenix, the SRP and the flood-control district have offered about \$310 million for other Plan 6 projects.

# Dam's last-place spot on priority list raises ire

By Mike McCloy  
The Phoenix Gazette

Howard Wuertz and other Pinal County farmers say they are tired of being pushed to the back of the line.

"I want to voice a strong objection," Wuertz told fellow members of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District Board Thursday. "I think it's most inappropriate for decisions to be made by a group where there's no representation whatsoever by the county that's most affected."

But Wuertz was not complaining about the CAWCD board. He was upset that a subcommittee of the governor's cost-sharing committee for the Central Arizona Project had placed Buttes Dam last on a priority list for construction.

The issues subcommittee will report Tuesday to the full governor's committee, of which Wuertz is a member.

At that time, the subcommittee plans to propose that the CAWCD ante up \$175 million of a \$310 million up-front payment for federal construction of four CAP dams known as Plan 6.

Excluded from Plan 6 is Buttes Dam, a flood-and-silt-control structure proposed for the Gila River upstream from Florence.

In addition to local funding for Plan 6, the subcommittee is proposing that a terminal-storage reservoir for Tucson be given construction priority along with the Plan 6 dams upstream from Phoenix on the Agua Fria, Verde and Salt rivers.

The panel did suggest that Buttes Dam be started before the final dam in Plan 6 is completed, sometime in the next century.

But that did not satisfy Wuertz, or the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, which wrote the governor this week to "insist that

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**"I want to voice a strong objection. I think it's most inappropriate for decisions to be made by a group where there's no representation whatsoever by the county that's most affected."**

**—Howard Wuertz**

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Buttes is moved up on the schedules."

"Since Tucson terminal storage

is not an authorized feature of the Central Arizona Project, and Buttes Dam is, what right does the issues committee have to set that priority?" Wuertz asked.

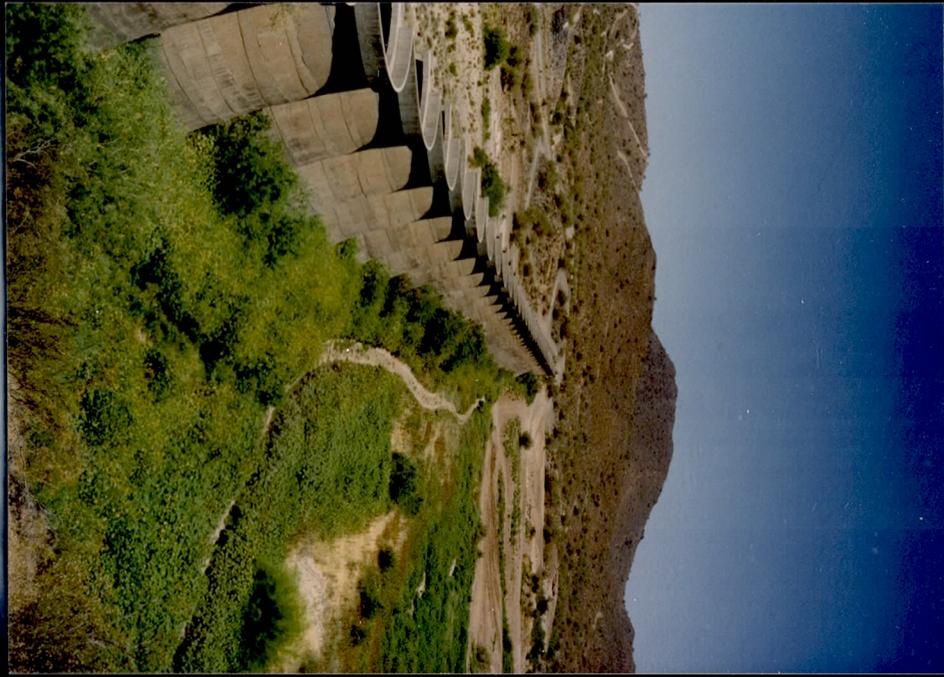
Hanna Cortner, Tucson representative on the CAWCD Board, contended that terminal storage is a recognized CAP feature.

"Hanna ... Howard: This is not the forum to decide that," acting board chairman John J. Rhodes III said.

But Rhodes scheduled a special meeting of the board Aug. 22 to review any up-front funding proposal for the CAP. Gov. Bruce Babbitt has requested consensus on the local-funding package by Labor Day.

"I can't believe he's going to have the unanimous consensus that he demands by the second of September," Rhodes said, predicting that objections by Wuertz are worth a month of delay, at least.

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Impact studied

Phoenix Gazette  
5-24-85

## Cliff Dam research deadline extended

PHOENIX (AP) — The scheduled completion date for a federal agency's environmental-impact study on the proposed Cliff Dam on the Verde River has been extended to Aug. 16, five months after the original deadline.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service granted the federal Bureau of Reclamation a three-month extension for completion of the study, said Tom Smylie, spokesman for the wildlife agency's regional office in Albuquerque, N.M.

The study, being conducted by the the Bureau of Reclamation for the Fish and Wildlife Service, was due March 13. Extensions were granted to April 13 and then to May 13.

No pre-construction work can be done on Cliff Dam, a feature of the \$1.1 billion Plan 6, until the study is complete and the interior secretary decides whether the dam should be built.

N.W. Plummer, regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation, said this week the extension is needed to compile information on how the water flows of the Salt and Verde rivers would affect the endangered Southwestern bald eagle and the fish it depends on for food.

Time also is needed to gather additional information on other bald-eagle nesting sites recently discovered in the region, he said, declining to elaborate.

"The important thing is to make sure that everything is OK before we proceed," Plummer said.

State political leaders and representatives of water and power interests are working against a Labor Day deadline to develop a local funding package to bolster

federal funding for the Central Arizona Project and Plan 6.

The dams to be built under Plan 6 would provide flood control as well as storage for Colorado River water carried to the Phoenix area by the CAP.

Plummer declined to speculate whether the delay would stall the efforts of local water users to come up with a cost-sharing proposal for Plan 6.

"It is important that they proceed expeditiously," he said.

Plummer said that when then-Interior Secretary William Clark approved Plan 6 in April 1984, the Bureau of Reclamation did not envision it would take this long to examine the potential impact of Cliff Dam on the federally protected eagles.

Clark approved Plan 6 but delayed pre-construction work on the dam pending completion of the impact study.

At the time, Clark said a study finding that the dam would adversely affect the birds or their breeding habitat "could very well modify, defer, maybe even end the plan for Cliff."

Under the Endangered Species Act, the Interior Department is required to ask the Fish and Wildlife Service to study how the eagles would be affected by the dam construction and to outline what steps could be taken to lessen any harm to the birds.

Plan 6 calls for the construction of Cliff Dam and the New Waddell Dam on the Agua Fria River, the enlargement of Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River and modification of Stewart Mountain Dam on the Salt River.

## Impact studied

# Cliff Dam research deadline extended

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# CAP-funding talks must consider eliminating Cliff Dam, groups say

## Eagles' nesting places would be endangered, conservationists warn

By MARY A.M. GINDHART  
Arizona Republic Staff

The search for a compromise on Cliff Dam, which would destroy a nesting spot for desert bald eagles on the Verde River, barely had begun Wednesday when environmentalists complained that the deck was stacked against them.

Representatives of the Maricopa Audubon Society and the Sierra Club said they would not participate in negotiations unless state officials agreed to consider scrapping plans for the dam.

State officials are seeking the cooperation of the two groups in studies of local funding for Cliff and other dam projects in the Central Arizona Project's Plan 6, because federal officials have warned that any opposition to the projects would threaten federal funding.

"I'm interested in learning and would be happy to participate if

Bruce Ellis, chief of the environmental division for the Bureau of Reclamation's Phoenix office, said that an August report by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will include options, if there are any, that would enable the dam to be built without endangering the eagles and violating the federal Endangered Species Act.

Larry Morton, assistant manager of the bureau's office, said that without Cliff Dam, there could be at least \$23 million in damage from one-time floods to bridges, electrical lines and businesses within the

Salt's flood plain through Phoenix.

Cliff is important to the SRP because it would resolve safety problems with the existing Horseshoe Dam on the Verde River. Cliff would replace Horseshoe on the Verde and, by holding more water, protect the downstream Bartlett Dam during the largest projected floods on the river.

The subcommittee will report back to Babbitt's local funding committee, which is scheduled to make a recommendation to Arizona's congressional delegation by Labor Day.



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**MANTIC LOOK.**

# Cliff Dam plan criticized; compromise sought

By MARY A.M. GINDHART  
Arizona Republic Staff

Environmentalists, including Gov. Bruce Babbitt's brother, attacked the proposed Cliff Dam east of Phoenix on Monday but agreed to meet with state officials to see whether a compromise is possible so the dam can be built.

The environmentalists want to protect the two nests of the endangered desert bald eagle on the proposed dam site and prevent the devastation of one of the last remaining stream flows in Arizona. They also question the need for Cliff Dam to provide flood control.

Charles Babbitt, vice president of Maricopa Audubon Society, said the state's "most precious resource" would be destroyed if the dam was built because its lake would wipe out six miles of wildlife habitat along the Verde River.

"The public is being sold a bill of goods," he

said. "There is no way, in my opinion, to successfully replace the habitat upstream as is proposed. We could end up with a tiny, little, artificial cottonwood forest that in no way bears a resemblance to the thriving healthy habitat now there."

Babbitt and Audubon President Herb Fibel spoke Monday to the environmental subcommittee of a panel named by the governor to study how to use local money to speed completion of the Central Arizona Project's Plan 6 dam projects, which include Cliff Dam.

The subcommittee, headed by Salt River Project General Manager Jack Pfister, agreed to discuss possible solutions to Cliff Dam's environmental problems with the Audubon Society, Sierra Club, and the Wilderness Society.

Pfister's subcommittee is trying to find a way to deter the Audubon Society's threat to

sue to stop the dam because of the eagles.

Cliff Dam is under study by the federal government and is the only dam in Plan 6 not yet approved. It would work with a modified Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River to provide flood control through the Phoenix area.

Fibel argued that since larger bridges have been built across the Salt River and communities and power lines have been relocated from the riverbed, Cliff Dam no longer is needed for flood control. Instead, he said, the dam would only allow development closer to the river as part of the \$1 billion Rio Salado project.

"I say once again that the flood-control aspect of Plan 6 in general, and of Cliff Dam in particular, are today spelled R-I-O-S-A-L-A-D-O," he said. "All other justification that existed have either been eliminated entirely or otherwise resolved."

# Cliff Dam is given green light despite danger to bald eagles

By ANNE Q. HOY  
and MARY A.M. GINDHART  
Arizona Republic Staff

WASHINGTON — A federal report to be released today gives the go-ahead for construction of Cliff Dam on the Verde River even though a nest of bald eagles would be flooded by the reservoir behind the dam.

The conclusions of the report by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were confirmed by several sources, who asked that they not be identi-

fied because of a federal embargo until today on the release of the report.

The report clears the way for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to begin pre-construction work on the \$377 million Cliff Dam if Interior Secretary Donald Hodel gives his approval for the dam.

Hodel could not be reached for comment, but he said in July that the bureau would speed work on Cliff if the report approved the dam's construction.

The report was prepared for the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation, which has proposed building Cliff Dam as part of the Central Arizona Project's \$1.1 billion in Plan 6 dam projects.

The dam, according to the report, would jeopardize the bald eagles because their nest is in the path of the lake that would be created behind the dam. Bald eagles are an endangered species.

"It is a jeopardy finding but does release Cliff to go ahead to start

pre-construction design," a source here said, adding that the study outlines "reasonable and prudent alternatives" to minimize harm to the eagles, first spotted near the proposed dam site in April 1984.

Several environmental groups concerned about protecting the eagles have promised to sue, if necessary, to stop the dam's construction. Spokesmen for the groups could not be reached for

— Dam, A2

Continued from A1

comment Thursday.

Spokesmen for the Fish and Wildlife Service, also part of the Interior Department, refused to comment on the report's contents, saying the bureau had not received the final draft.

Tom Smylie, a spokesman for the service's regional office in Albuquerque, N.M., said Fish and Wildlife Director Robert A. Jantzen signed the report and sent it to the Bureau of Reclamation late Thursday.

A Capitol Hill aide said the report finds "adverse environmental impacts of Cliff Dam construction, but those impacts can be mitigated."

The eagles are protected under the Rare and Endangered Species Act. Under the law, the wildlife service must study how the eagles would be affected by the construction of Cliff Dam and outline steps to lessen any harm to the eagles.

Details on how the harm could be minimized could not be determined Thursday. But possible action would include relocating the nest that would be flooded by the reservoir, maintaining water levels of the Verde River upstream of the damsite to protect fish that the eagles are believed to eat and boosting the birds' food supply.

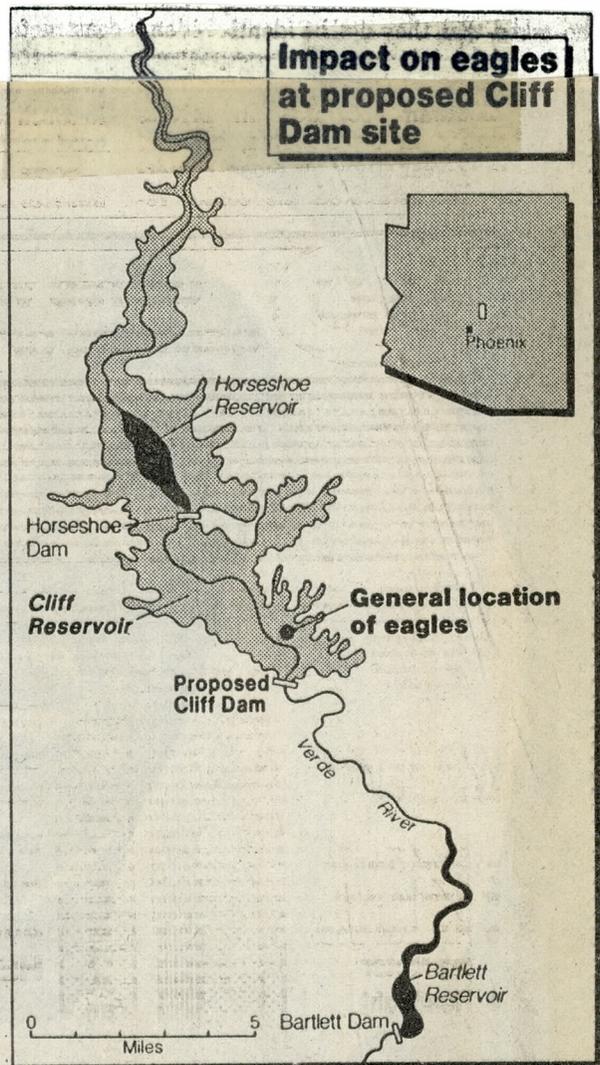
George Britton, an executive assistant to Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt, said a report that addresses the environmental problems but approves the dam's construction is "a very reasonable response" from the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of the Interior.

Frank Welsh, president of Citizens Concerned About the Project, a taxpayers group that opposes Cliff Dam, said he is not surprised by the report's findings.

"This is what I would expect from an agency that is under the same department as the Bureau of Reclamation," he said. "The fox is in the henhouse."

Cliff Dam also is opposed by the Maricopa Audubon Society and the Sierra Club, which have threatened to file suit to block construction. At least five eagle nests would be affected by Plan 6 dam projects. However, all but one in the path of Cliff's lake could be protected by limiting recreation near their locations.

Welsh assailed Cliff Dam as a real-estate scheme being built at the expense of federal taxpayers. Cliff Dam is considered essential to provide flood control for the proposed \$1 billion Rio Salado Project along the Salt River.



A committee appointed by Babbitt is studying how to use local money to help complete Plan 6, and one of the committee's proposed conditions for the local money is that the federal government promise that Cliff will be built. The committee will make its final funding recommendation to Arizona's congressional delegation Aug. 26. The delegation then will start negotiations with the Reagan administration and Congress in hopes of obtaining an agreement to guarantee the completion of Plan 6 dam projects by 1998.

# Environmentalists vow suit to block CAP's Cliff Dam

By MARY A.M. GINDHART  
Arizona Republic Staff

Environmentalists expressed dissatisfaction Friday with a federal report clearing the way for Cliff Dam and pledged to file suit to block the dam's construction because the reservoir created by the dam would destroy a nest of bald eagles.

"The eagles' gene pool is unique," said Bob Witzeman, former president of the Maricopa Audubon Society. "It would be like having the only Chinese left in the world and letting them be destroyed."

The Audubon Society, Sierra Club and members of the Wilderness Society oppose construction of Cliff Dam because they contend it would harm the eagles and destroy a scenic stretch of the Verde River.

Their effort to stop construction of the \$377 million dam suffered a setback Friday when the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concluded that the dam could be built despite the danger to the eagles, an endangered species protected by federal law.

"The opinion ... places stringent requirements on (the U.S. Bureau of) Reclamation that will allow construction of the dam without jeopardizing the bald eagle," said Ed Hallenbeck, acting director of the bureau's Lower Colorado Region. "We are committed to meeting these requirements."

The report requires that before the dam can be built, the bureau must take steps to protect the eagles' food supply and establish other areas where the eagles can nest. But it permits the bureau to proceed with planning and pre-construction work on Cliff Dam, which is one of the Plan 6 dam projects of the federal Central Arizona Project.

Rob Smith, the Southwest regional representative of the Sierra Club, said he expects to see his and other environmental groups file suit against the dam project.

"A lot of groups, including the Sierra Club, are looking at legal strategies," he said. "The Maricopa Audubon definitely will take it to court. This is a big deal. Cliff will affect eight miles of scenic river. Cliff is an extremely expensive project. There is a lot of doubt that it is the best solution for the problem."

— Dam, B9

# Dam

Continued from B1

Cliff was proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation to help provide flood control on the Salt River through metropolitan Phoenix and alleviate safety questions about Horseshoe Dam, which is upstream on the Verde River, by replacing that dam.

Less-expensive repairs could ensure Horseshoe's safety during times of heavy runoff. But they would permit higher floodwaters to pass down the Verde and into the Salt than those sought by the Rio Salado Development District, which proposes to build homes, businesses

and resort areas along the Salt River in metropolitan Phoenix.

The district could build a scaled-down version of Rio Salado with higher flows in the river than Cliff Dam would allow. But with the dam, the district would be able to expand the commercial and industrial portions of Rio Salado and maintain lakes in the riverbottom.

Witzeman said the only reason for building Cliff Dam — and flooding out the eagles — is to make way for the \$1 billion Rio Salado Project.

"To develop downtown Phoenix real estate at the expense of this tiny, beleaguered population of the world's only desert-nesting bald eagles is a shame," he said.

Cliff's construction, Witzeman predicted, would drive away the four eagles that nest in the area. One nest would be flooded by the dam's reservoir, and the other would be on the edge of the lake.

"We find it particularly an outrage because this dam doesn't do anything that couldn't be provided by some other, less-expensive means," he said.

Cliff would capture an additional 16,000 acre-feet of water each year that now flows down the river. The water would be used by Phoenix. But the dam's opponents claim that there would be no net gain because the Rio Salado Project would use 20,000 acre-feet a year to maintain its lakes and the grass in its parks.

## EDITORIALS

### EAGLES SAFE

# Sensible Move On Cliff Dam

**T**HE decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to approve construction of Cliff Dam was a reasonable determination based on prudent safeguards for a nearby nest of bald eagles.

The \$377 million dam would offer the Valley greater flood control and provide Phoenix with 16,000-acre-feet of water annually.

Interior Secretary Donald Hodel is expected to give final approval to build Cliff.

The Audubon Society, Sierra Club and other environmental groups are now threatening to sue the federal government to halt the project.

That is nothing new.

In fact, traced over the years, environmental opposition reaches out to grasp more and more straws in the wind of public opinion.

These groups opposed the original concept of Orme Dam at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers, claiming it would have destroyed scenic stretches of river.

When most people rejected that argument on the grounds the Salt and Verde were their rivers, too, the environmentalists groped for other preservation positions.

They reached out in economic and political opposition. Finally, they embraced the Yavapai Indians and insisted the dam would harm their lands and a cemetery.

The Audubon Society and the others are now trying more of the same. Their object is to stop the dam — the majority, local approval be damned. Their opposing views are a matter of

political and other convenience, not necessarily an environmental defense.

They have now embraced two eagles, cost-effectiveness and in-stream flows in opposing the Rio Salado Project. Cliff Dam would protect the big development — which they term a real-estate developers' ripoff of the public — from floods.

The environmentalists thus consider themselves the economic, social, political and preservation experts on Cliff Dam.

Yet, the Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Reclamation have announced costly, long-term steps to protect the eagles.

The federal government has done everything it can over the past five years to allow for environmental objections. So has the local community. Orme Dam was abandoned.

However, the threatened court suits clearly indicate the environmentalists will never be satisfied. They aim to bury Cliff — no matter what the majority, local view is.

It is now incumbent on Gov. Bruce Babbitt and his advisory funding committee to offer an upfront funding proposal on Plan 6 to the Arizona congressional delegation and the Interior Department by the end of this month.

As agreed from the beginning, the full plan — offering greater local water storage and flood control — must be pursued with state unity.

The environmentalists may stall the building of Cliff Dam but, in doing so, they will have harmed some of their credibility and good will among the public.

And, in the end, they will lose.

# Coalition battles Cliff Dam

By Sean Griffin  
and Mike McCloy

Gazette Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Four of the nation's leading environmental groups joined forces today in an effort to halt construction of Cliff Dam, a \$385 million component of the Central Arizona Project.

The National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation and Friends of the Earth, with a combined membership of about 5 million, announced the formation of the National Coalition to Stop Cliff Dam.

Joining them in the coalition will be the Environmental Policy Institute, a Washington-based environmental think tank.

Other groups, including the Sierra Club, are expected to join the coalition soon, Charlene Dougherty, legislative director of the Audubon Society, said.

The announcement follows by six days a decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approving the dam's construction despite the possible harmful consequences for the desert-nesting bald eagle.

The Fish and Wildlife Service said the loss of a nesting site caused by Cliff Dam's construction could be offset by habitat improvements elsewhere along the Verde and Salt rivers.

Coalition members reject that contention.

"The eagles can best be saved by not building Cliff," Dougherty said.

David Conrad, water resources specialist for Friends of the Earth, said the Fish and Wildlife Service never considered the option of not building the dam when considering the impact on the eagles, designated a rare and endangered species under federal law.

There are only 19 known pairs of desert-nesting bald eagles, 17 of them in Arizona, according to the Bureau

of Reclamation. A nest discovered in April 1984 would be inundated by Cliff Dam's reservoir.

Today's announcement raises debate on Cliff Dam from the local to the national level.

"I think it's a shame," Webb Todd, president of the Central Arizona Project Association, said of the coalition. "That Cliff Dam is needed so badly for storage and flood control for 1½ to 2 million people."

A news release issued by the coalition said the group "will pursue an active and unified legislative strategy, among other tactics, to oppose funding Cliff Dam."

Lynn Greenwalt, vice president for resources conservation for the National Wildlife Federation, called Cliff Dam's construction "indefensible. Water storage, flood control and improvement in the safety of existing dams can all be achieved without constructing Cliff, and at less overall cost to the Treasury."

Cliff Dam is a key part of Plan 6, the \$1.1 billion water storage and flood control portion of the \$3.6 billion CAP.

The coalition's initial efforts will be directed at legislation, education and outreach.

But according to the the National Wildlife Federation's Ed Osann, "I fully expect that some or all of the members of this coalition will join in litigation, but that's not something we're prepared to announce at this point."

Osann said he was "quite confident" the environmental movement would be able to stop the dam's construction.

"I think that with the outstanding natural values and scenic beauty of Verde River, we will have a very strong and convincing case to make that Cliff Dam is unjustifiable, considering the alternatives," Osann said.

# National environmentalists fight Cliff Dam

By ANNE Q. HOY  
Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Seizing on congressional concern over costly Western water projects, four national environmental groups Thursday vowed to lobby against construction of Cliff Dam on the Verde River northeast of Phoenix.

The National Wildlife Federation, the Environmental Policy Institute, Friends of the Earth and the National Audubon Society have formed a coalition to oppose federal funding for the dam and plan to educate their members of its environmental and economic costs.

The national groups, which claim a combined membership of 5 mil-

lion, join Arizona environmentalists who have threatened to take the issue to court to stop the building of the dam, which, they say, would harm bald eagles and destroy some miles of the scenic Verde River.

Renewed opposition to the \$385 million dam was spurred by last week's release of an environmental assessment that cleared the way for building Cliff Dam even though it acknowledged that the reservoir created by the dam would harm the breeding habitat of endangered bald eagles.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service completed the environmental impact study for the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation

Western water projects and environmentalists will be lobbied to oppose the project, Osann said.

"I think there's a reservoir of political support for us to draw upon," he said.

Peter Carlson, director of Western water resources for the Environmental Policy Institute, said Cliff is of "dubious worth" and would cause "irreparable harm to valuable river and wildlife resources."

Bob Walker, an Interior Department spokesman, said the environmental study removed "a possible obstacle" blocking Cliff.

— Dam, B8

## Dam

Continued from B1

Though a final decision rests with Interior Secretary Donald Hodel, Walker said the Bureau of Reclamation is proceeding with its plans to build Cliff Dam, and Hodel "has not indicated that he is going to intervene in that process."

Hodel has been traveling in the West and has been unavailable for comment.

Robert Aiken, director of the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs in the Interior Department, said environmentalists will have a tough time persuading Congress to block funding for Cliff.

The dam is the result of careful study and represents the second time that Arizona has compromised its "vital" water needs, he said.

"That dog won't hunt on Capitol

Hill," Aiken said. "I think Arizona water interests are being extremely reasonable."

In 1977, then-President Carter eliminated plans for Orme Dam, the first flood-control and water-storage project planned for the CAP, after an environmental study concluded that it would harm eagles and inundate part of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation.

The action led to the development of the alternative Plan 6, which calls for construction of Cliff Dam.

The most recent environmental study of Cliff was done after then-Interior Secretary William Clark approved Plan 6 in April 1984 but delayed all preconstruction work on Cliff pending completion of the environmental-impact study.

The environmentalists said Cliff Dam would destroy 350 acres of habitat used by two pairs of eagles and threaten the food supply of

others.

Meanwhile, the executive committee of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District on Tuesday approved a plan to use local property taxes and utility fees to help build Plan 6 projects.

The district's board of directors, which will manage the CAP and pay back its construction costs to the federal government, is likely to follow the committee's recommendation and agree to pay \$175 million up front to fund New Waddell Dam.

The \$175 million would be combined with other local sources of funding to make up a \$327 million package that would be proposed to the federal government to complete the projects by 1998.

The district's offer is tied to New Waddell, which would be used to store Colorado River water pumped through the CAP delivery system from Lake Havasu.

# Wishful thinking

## SRP seeks ways to save eagles

By Mike McCloy  
*The Phoenix Gazette*

Amid growing threats to Cliff Dam, Salt River Project General Manager Jack Pfister has asked biologists for a wish-list of ways to help the endangered southern bald eagle.

"I will take this as an official request," Jack Woody, assistant regional director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said when Pfister made the offer Friday. "I think that's wonderful."

But Herb Fibel, Maricopa Audubon Society president, questioned what would be done with the suggestions.

"To me there is only one alternative," he said. "Either Cliff Dam is built or Cliff Dam isn't built."

Fibel has been threatening all summer to take legal action to prevent construction of the \$385 million dam on the Verde River because its reservoir would inundate an eagle's nest.

Woody's agency, the USFWS, negotiated eight months with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation before agreeing Aug. 15 to allow construction of Cliff Dam — as long as Arizona's 20 other nest sites are maintained or improved.

Salt River Project wants the Reclamation Bureau to build Cliff Dam to replace SRP's unsafe Horseshoe Dam and protect its Bartlett Dam from maximum floods and earthquakes predicted by the bureau.

To speed approval and construction of the dam, SRP has offered \$50 million as part of a \$327 million

See • Dam, A-4

## ● Dam

From A-1

up-front-funding offer by Gov. Bruce Babbitt's Cost Sharing Committee on the Central Arizona Project.

But, in addition to Fibel's threats, the National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation and Friends of the Earth have formed the National Coalition to Stop Cliff Dam.

Pfister has been meeting since July with biologists, water leaders and environmentalists in hopes of settling the dispute over Cliff Dam and making the governor's cost-sharing offer acceptable to Congress and Interior Secretary Don Hodel.

Because of the eagle issue, Hodel has not given the Reclamation Bureau permission to build the dam.

Pfister's latest overture was a request to Fish and Wildlife, the Arizona Game & Fish Department, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Forest Service to suggest "a much more aggressive program" than the "reasonable and prudent alternatives" Fish and Wildlife requested in return for its permission to build the dam.

"If we've got a sugar daddy, there's no telling what might be on that list," Woody said after the meeting. "We've never had the luxury to sit down and say, 'What if?'"

Fibel noted that Babbitt's cost-

sharing proposal will be presented to the Arizona congressional delegation in Washington the week of Sept. 9, and there appears to be no way further eagle protection can be added to it.

"I think this whole process is going to be moot fairly soon anyway," he added, referring to the national environmental coalition.

Woody said the eagle nest at the Cliff Dam site collapsed three days before his agency issued its report approving the dam.

The Forest Service has been helping the Cliff eagles build another nest but the man-made nest also would be inundated if Cliff Dam were built.

Moving the eagles to a safe nesting site might be one "more aggressive" measure, and providing shade to cliff-nesting eagles might be another, he said.

"We're cooking some of these birds," he said. "The chicks are trying to get into the shade and are falling out of their nests."

Woody acknowledged that umbrellas over eagle nests would not be natural.

"But there aren't many natural cottonwood trees left," he said.

**Close-ups**

An accident victim's father helps his daughter overcome a brain injury by creating computer games for her. His ingenuity is helping other such victims regain lost abilities. **B6.**

Comics

B5



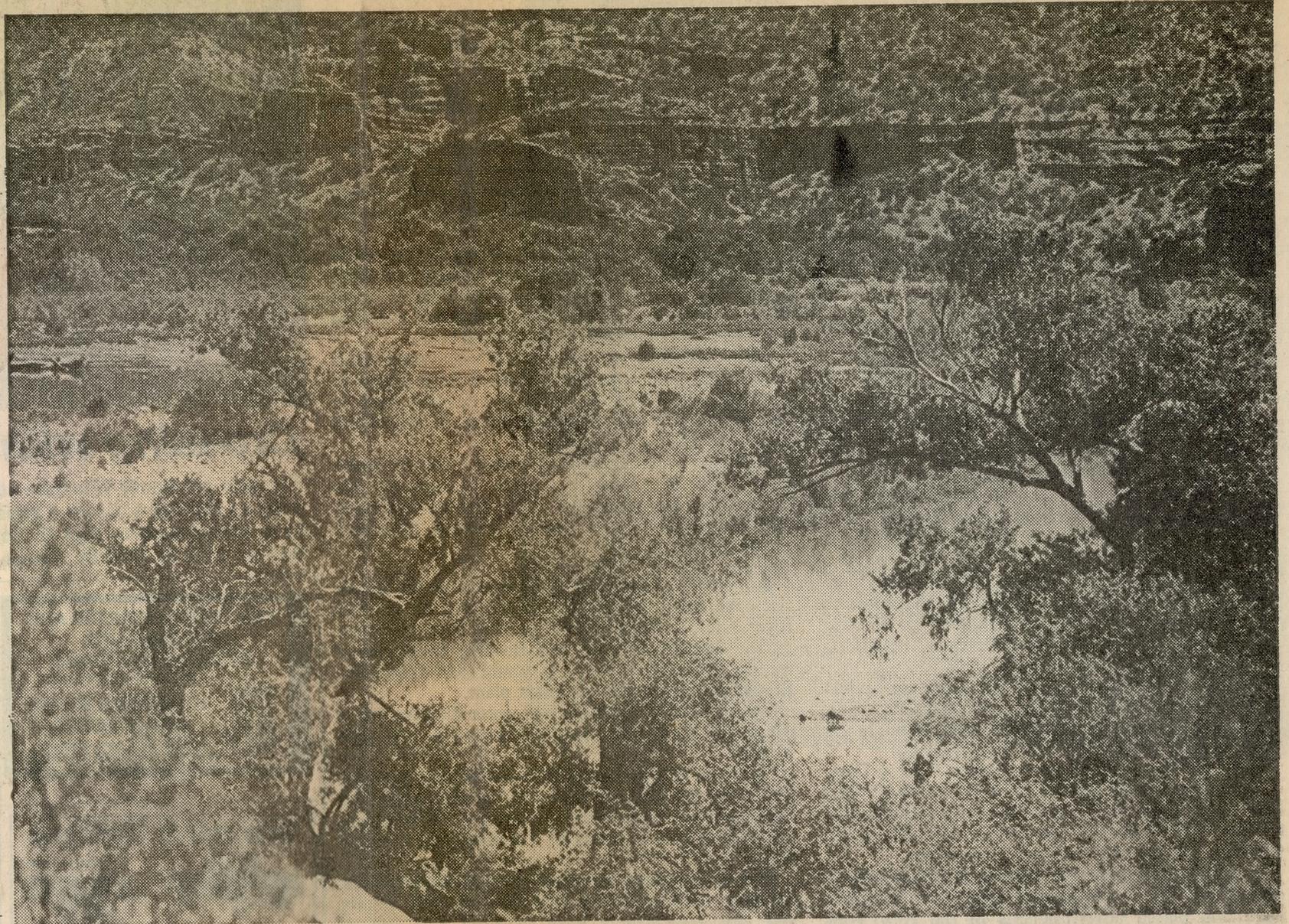
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## Cliff Dam: The battle



Michael Ging/Republic

An eagle circles its nest on the banks of the Verde River, which a coyote (lower right) crosses between Horseshoe and Bartlett dams. It is feared that the proposed Cliff Dam would ruin this habitat.



## Sides gird for congressional fight over place where eagles dare

By MARY A.M. GINDHART  
Arizona Republic Staff

The battle over the proposed Cliff Dam northeast of Phoenix pits environmentalists against the builders of federal water projects but ultimately may be decided by congressional opponents of water projects in the West.

National environmental groups have banded together to lobby Congress to stop Cliff's construction. They want to block funding for the dam, which will be sought from Congress for the first time next year as part of the annual appropriations request for the \$3.7 billion Central Arizona Project.

Cliff, which is one of the CAP's Plan 6 dam projects, has drawn the wrath of environmentalists because they

believe it is designed only to benefit Phoenix developers and would destroy a scenic stretch of the Verde River and threaten bald eagles, an endangered species protected by federal law.

"I get discouraged and ask, 'Why am I fighting a system with such a narrow, self-serving viewpoint?'" said Scott Burge, a member of the Maricopa Audubon Society. "Then, I remember that these people are wrong. Cliff Dam is not worth fighting for, but it is worth fighting against. We have the facts on our side. They have the politics."

Ready to join in the fight are congressional representatives from the East and Midwest who have argued that federal money should not be spent to subsidize U.S. Bureau of Reclamation water projects

that benefit only Western states.

"Arizonans are keenly aware of how the federal largess benefits them at the expense of the rest of the country," said Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, a member of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Metzenbaum has been relentless in his opposition to funding for construction of Western water projects at below-market interest rates. He is considered a formidable foe.

Arizona Gov. Bruce Babbitt said he worries about having "to fight the Cliff battle in Congress, where the Metzenbaums are waiting for us, lurking for any chance to cut off our funds."

Rob Smith, representative for the Southwestern

regional division of the Sierra Club, said, "(Support for Cliff) should be a national embarrassment for our governor (Babbitt). There is no good reason to build this dam, and to suggest federal money should be used is unbelievable."

Arizona's congressmen, however, have no choice but to handle what former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall describes as the political "hot potato" of Cliff Dam as they negotiate for a local funding deal with Congress that would ensure completion of Cliff and other Plan 6 projects by 1998.

"My best guess," one longtime Arizona water official said, "is that plans for Cliff will be strung out until it,

— Cliff, B2



Phoenix police stage a pursuit along a winding trail at the department's new training facility near 87th Avenue and Broadway. Inside a vehicle, George Tyron, a police-training officer, practices pursuit techniques.

# Cliff

Continued from B1

too, will get lopped off, and no one will ever remember it as a serious part of the CAP."

Other state and federal officials also theorize that plans for Cliff will die a slow death, but they refuse to say so publicly because of the strong commitment of Arizona politicians to construction of Plan 6.

The officials predict that Cliff will be sacrificed by the congressional delegation so that it does not endanger appropriations for the entire CAP. Only 44 percent of the CAP has been completed, and state and federal officials fear it may never be finished unless Congress approves the local funding deal Arizona is offering.

Metzenbaum's goal has been to reduce the federal subsidy for the CAP by raising the interest rate on the costs of the project that will be repaid by Arizona. His complaints are coming at a time when congressional leaders are striving to cut federal spending to reduce soaring budget deficits.

In authorizing the project in 1968, Congress required that about 70 percent of the money it would advance for construction be repaid to the Treasury with finance charges calculated at an interest rate of 3.342 percent.

Metzenbaum wants to raise this low interest rate, at least for the \$1.7 million in Plan 6 dam projects, which would increase the CAP payback by about \$75 million.

"I think it is an unconscionable squandering of resources to require taxpayers throughout the country to borrow money at 10 percent, while a handful of beneficiaries in a single state repay it at just over 3 percent," he said.

While congressional opponents of the CAP are drawing attention to what they call the project's massive federal subsidy, environmentalists are pointing to a prime target for Congress' budget-cutting efforts — the \$385 million Cliff Dam.

Cliff is not the first CAP dam to run up against major environmental opposition. Two other CAP dams, Hualapai and Orme, were killed after coming under fire by environmentalists.

Hualapai Dam, also known as Bridge Canyon Dam, was proposed in the original plans for the CAP. The dam would have flooded the Grand Canyon's Bridge Canyon and eliminated the Bridge Canyon rapids, which are popular with Colorado River rafters.

A coalition of national environmental groups lobbied against the CAP in Congress because of the Hualapai Dam and placed advertisements in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* to call attention to the harm the dam would cause to the Grand Canyon.

The CAP was not approved by Congress until Arizona political leaders agreed in 1968 to abandon plans for Hualapai Dam, which was designed to generate electricity to operate CAP pumps, and to obtain the power instead from the coal-fired Navajo Generating Station at Page.

Environmentalists fought Orme Dam because its reservoir would have flooded most of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation and would have destroyed desert nesting areas for bald eagles at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers. Orme was designed to provide water storage and flood control.

In 1977, then-President Carter, citing environmental concerns, announced that Orme never would be built with federal funds, effectively killing the dam. Orme's construction had been authorized by the 1968 CAP law but had not been funded by Congress.

But Orme's supporters in Arizona did not give up their quest for Orme until 1981, shortly after the United Nations appointed a committee to fight the dam because of fears it would wipe out the Yavapai Tribe.

Ironically, Plan 6, which includes Cliff and three other dams, was chosen by Arizona leaders as the alternative to Orme.

Cliff Dam would destroy a scenic, 6-mile stretch of the Verde River and flood at least one eagle nest. Maricopa Audubon Society members claim at least three other nests would be endangered because the eagles' habitat would be destroyed.

"The discussions of the environmental effects of Cliff Dam have focused almost entirely upon one nesting pair of bald eagles and six miles of stream habitat," said Joni Bosh, statewide coordinator for the Arizona Wilderness Coalition. "The real environmental effects go much further uphill and upstream than that. In fact, 24 river miles upstream from the Cliff Dam site."

In spite of the danger to the eagles, the supporters of Cliff Dam have federal officials on their side, provided that funds for the dam's construction can be obtained from Congress.

Last month, the Bureau of Reclamation received approval from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to go ahead with Cliff despite the threat posed by the dam to the eagles. The service acknowledged that the eagles would be harmed, but suggested that a substitute habitat built elsewhere would help save them.

Interior Secretary Donald Hodel said in July that "if only we can please the environmentalists," Cliff's supporters will get his "complete cooperation" on its construction schedule.

But others also oppose Cliff Dam. Taxpayer groups say federal money should not be spent for regional water projects, and some Arizonans charge that the dam's only purpose is to make way for private development along the Salt River in metropolitan Phoenix.

Cliff Dam supporters say that the dam is needed to enable the state's Rio Salado Development District to build large-scale commercial, industrial, residential and recreational development and maintain lakes along the river.

The proposed \$1 billion Rio Salado Project would have to be scaled back without Cliff because peak flows of the Salt River through metropolitan Phoenix would flood land the district plans to develop and would be too large to be contained in the planned lakes.

In addition to flood control, Cliff would store water for use by Phoenix-area cities, which have agreed to pay \$42 million toward Cliff's construction costs in exchange for rights to water stored in the dam's reservoir.

The water stored, however, would not be water gained, say the dam's opponents, because the Rio Salado Project needs more than the dam would store in order to maintain the project's planned lakes and grassy parks.

Supporters of the dam claim it may be the state's last opportunity to improve flood control on the Salt River. Cliff, together with a modified Roosevelt Dam on the Salt, would help curb flooding during heavy runoff. That benefit, they say, would exist despite the Rio Salado district's development plans.

Wesley Steiner, former state water director and a consultant to Babbitt on CAP issues, is one such believer.

"It would be a serious mistake to eliminate plans for Cliff from the CAP at this point," Steiner said. "It's our chance for flood control on that river. If the dam is not built as part of the CAP, I'm afraid it'll never be built."

Steiner's argument is echoed by other state leaders, yet since flooding during 1978 through 1980, county and city governments have built 15 new bridges capable of withstanding large water flows on the Salt River. Utility lines have been relocated from the river's floodway, and the river has been redirected from runways at the Sky Harbor Airport.

"We no longer need Cliff for so-called flood control," said Frank Welsh, president of the taxpayers' group, Citizens Concerned about the Project. "It's not needed for anything except for private development, and we don't spend federal money to benefit one select group."

The battle over whether to build Cliff will begin next year in Congress, which has not appropriated funds for new water projects in at least 15 years and each year has released less money for construction of already approved projects.

The upcoming session will be the first time money will be requested for building Cliff. In preparation for the fight, four national environmental groups have formed a coalition to lobby against funding for Cliff.

The National Wildlife Federation, the Environmental Policy Institute, Friends of the Earth and the National Audubon Society have united to lobby against the dam.

The coalition, which claims a combined membership of 5 million, joins Arizona environmentalists, who have threatened to file suit, if necessary, to stop the dam's construction.

"Perhaps we won't be listened to here, in Cliff's backyard, by those with their parochial interests," said Bob Witzeman, past president of the Maricopa Audubon Society. "But I am sure Congress will listen to how Arizona politicians plan to spend federal money to make rich private developers."

Former Interior Secretary Udall, now a Phoenix attorney, has worked with 18 other political leaders in Arizona for the past seven months to come up with a proposed local funding plan to help finish the CAP and the Plan 6 dam projects by 1998.

In return for \$327 million in local money, the leaders have agreed to ask Congress to promise that Cliff will be built.

"We had a Cliff Dam before," Udall said last week. "We called it Bridge Canyon. We almost didn't get the CAP because of our insistence we get that dam. We told the country that it was our Grand Canyon, and we would do what we want. We lost that fight to save the CAP. Cliff may be a fight we're sorry we fought."

## Cliff Dam: Foolish Project ... No More

*Editor:*

The Aug. 16 approval by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the construction of Cliff Dam on the Verde River has me enraged. I am heartsick, not only for the doomed eagles, but for this piece of truly ethereal and beautiful desert river that will be lost to such a foolish project. Don't the people of Arizona realize that it's not *just* the eagles we will be losing? The Sonoran desert riparian community is a swiftly vanishing part of Arizona's rich environmental diversity.

I was one of only two people from Arizona who had the privilege of observing the eagles' daily activities during the 1985 breeding season, from March through May. I found the experience to be one of the highlights of my life. How can those who have only visited the site for not more than a few minutes, or viewed it from a helicopter (Interior Secretary Donald Hodel on Aug. 5),

have any kind of an appreciation for the Verde or its inhabitants? I find the idea ludicrous.

NENA RENSHAW WILLIAMS

*Missoula, Mont.*

*Editor:*

The audacity of the proponents of Cliff Dam and their disregard for the environment is amazing. This is especially true when the main reason for Cliff is the Rio Salado development. People have no business building in the flood plain of a river. When water is released to keep the dam from bursting and Rio Salado is flooded, the taxpayers get stuck with the bill.

Is it necessary to dam up every river in the western United States? Some people think that ruining the habitats of a few eagles is no big deal. But isn't that why our national symbol is threatened by extinction?

GARY T. NELSON

*Flagstaff*

## Speaks for eagles

### Editor:

The Aug. 16 approval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the construction of Cliff Dam on the Verde River has me enraged. I am heartsick, not only for the doomed ethereal and beautiful desert river that will be lost. Don't the people of Arizona realize that it's not *just* the eagles we will be losing? The Sonoran desert riparian community is a unique and swiftly vanishing part of Arizona's rich environmental diversity.

I was one of only two people from Arizona who had the privilege of living near the Cliff nest pair and observing their daily activities during the 1985 breeding season. I found the experience to be one of the greatest highlights of my life. How can those who have only visited the site for a few minutes, or viewed it from a helicopter (Interior Secretary Donald Hodel on Aug. 5), have any appreciation for the Verde or its inhabitants?

The real reason behind Cliff Dam is *not* flood protection, but real estate development. Various measures, such as relocation, have already been taken for flood protection. For example, new bridges have been built and the areas between them channelized so that waters will go through the channels, not up on the banks. The argument that Cliff Dam would supply water is also false.

I personally witnessed the eagles catching fish out of the river right below their nest on numerous occasions. Six miles of river will be lost, with *none* given back to the eagles. All true Arizonans should rally behind protecting this special place of eagles, water and trees.

**Nena Renshaw Williams**  
Missoula, Mt.

# Environmentalists take Cliff Dam to court

By Mike McCloy  
The Phoenix Gazette

After five months of threats, environmental groups planned to file a lawsuit this afternoon in U.S. District Court to stop Cliff Dam.

"This suggests to Congress that Arizonans are not united behind Plan 6 and Cliff Dam," Herb Fibel, Maricopa Audubon Society president, said.

Cliff Dam, a \$385 million feature of the Central Arizona Project, is proposed for construction in the next decade between Horseshoe and Bartlett dams on the Verde River.

Plan 6 consists of Cliff Dam, New Waddell

Dam on the Agua Fria River and modification of Roosevelt and Stewart Mountain dams on the Salt River.

Former Interior Secretary William Clark approved the plan in April 1984 but withheld approval of Cliff Dam until its impact on a nesting pair of endangered southern bald eagles could be determined.

Plan 6 was developed as an alternative to Orme Dam, a CAP feature scrapped in 1977 by former President Jimmy Carter.

Environmentalists charged that Orme, at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers, would spoil habitat of the endangered southern bald eagle. Indians at Fort McDowell complained that it would flood their

homes and the graves of their ancestors.

A pair of southern bald eagles fledged two chicks from a nest at the Cliff Dam site last spring.

The nest would be inundated, but the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said last month the dam can be built without violating the Endangered Species Act if eagle habitat is improved elsewhere in Arizona.

Interior Secretary Don Hodel, who succeeded Clark, still is considering Cliff Dam.

Besides the eagles, he is pondering an offer by Arizona water leaders of \$327 million in local funds toward construction of the \$1.1 billion Plan 6. The offer is based on approval of Cliff Dam.

The lawsuit was expected to be filed by Phoenix attorney Gilbert Venable on behalf of the Maricopa, National and Prescott Audubon Societies, National Wildlife Federation, Environmental Policy Institute, Friends of the River, American Rivers Conservation Council and National Parks and Conservation Association.

They complain not about Plan 6 but about Plan 9, another alternative to Orme Dam considered but disregarded in five years of public meetings and studies by the Bureau of Reclamation aimed at finding a suitable alternative to Orme Dam.

"Our suit seeks to require the Bureau of

See • Dam, B-2

## ● Dam

From B-1

Reclamation to run Plan 9 through the environmental review process," Fibel said.

Plan 9 is similar to Plan 6, but, instead of building Cliff Dam, Plan 9 would modify Horseshoe and Bartlett Dams to make them safe in the event of heavy floods.

Fibel complained that Plan 9 was left out of a draft environmental impact statement on Orme Dam alternatives, but was placed in the final environmental impact statement, when the period for public review had passed.

"The public never had an opportunity to voice its opinion," he said.

Bruce Ellis, chief of the Reclamation Bureau's environmental division in Phoenix, said his agency

followed federal rules in placing Plan 9 in the final environmental impact statement, "in response to public comment" on the draft.

"There was no need to produce another draft environmental impact statement with Plan 9 in it," Ellis said. "I feel pretty sure we have followed all our own procedures and have a legally adequate approach."

Bill Chase, water adviser to the city of Phoenix, said Plan 9 "is not a legitimate alternative" and should not have been placed in either the draft or final environmental impact statement.

An Orme Dam alternative must provide enough water control to limit combined Verde and Salt River flows past Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport to

about 50,000 cubic feet per second in a flood severe enough to occur once every 100 years, he said.

Plan 6 with Cliff Dam would limit that flow to an acceptable 55,000 cubic feet per second, Chase said.

Plan 9, without Cliff Dam would allow 170,000 cubic feet per second to flow past the airport, where a runway was washed out in 1980 when flows were estimated at 180,000 cubic feet per second.

The runway has been diked, but another runway is planned, if Cliff Dam is built along with Plan 6, Chase said.

"The city of Phoenix would probably challenge the Bureau were they to attempt to build Plan 9," he said.

## Cliff

Continued from B1

a draft report for public comment at least one Orme alternative that did not include Cliff.

The draft report prepared by the bureau included Plan 6 and seven other alternatives, all of which included Cliff Dam. A Plan 9, or Plan 6 without Cliff Dam, was included in the final environmental assessment issued by the bureau.

Walsh said that Plan 9 was presented the final report "as a direct result of the public comments during the process after the draft (report)."

The suit's defendants are Interior Secretary Donald Hodel; Cliff Barrett, acting commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation; Ed Hallenbeck, acting regional director of the bureau's office in Boulder City, Nev.; and Larry Morton, director of the bureau's CAP office.

The environmental groups bringing the lawsuit, in addition to the Maricopa Audubon Society, are the National Wildlife Federation, National Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Arizona Wildlife Federation, Prescott Audubon Society, Environmental Policy Institute, Friends of the River, Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth, American Rivers Conservation Council and National Parks and Conservation Association.

# Environmental groups sue in bid to block Cliff Dam

By MARY A.M. GINDHART  
Arizona Republic Staff

A coalition of 12 national and state environmental groups filed suit in federal court Thursday to block plans for the construction of Cliff Dam and other dam projects in the Central Arizona Project's \$1.7 billion Plan 6.

The lawsuit, filed in U.S. District Court in Phoenix, claims that the federal government violated the National Environmental Procedures Act in developing Plan 6 and demands that the government find an alternative to Cliff.

Plan 6 was chosen by the U.S.

Department of Interior from among nine alternatives to replace the planned Orme Dam and provide storage for CAP water and flood control along the Salt River in metropolitan Phoenix. Orme was killed in 1977 because of the objections by environmental groups and Indian tribes.

The environmental groups object to Cliff, which is proposed for the Verde River east of Phoenix, because the dam's reservoir would destroy at least six miles of scenic river and flood a habitat for desert-nesting bald eagles.

"Building Cliff would be like

placing a bomb along the river," said Charles Babbitt, vice president of the Maricopa Audubon Society and brother of Gov. Bruce Babbitt. "The cost of its destruction is just too high."

Bob Walsh, a spokesman for the federal Bureau of Reclamation's CAP office in Phoenix, said the bureau followed the rules of the National Environmental Procedures Act in selecting Plan 6 as the alternative to Orme Dam in 1983.

William Wheeler, president of the Central Arizona Project Association, said, "We're not going to lie down and play dead on this. We

have a good case."

Wheeler's group supports the project.

The \$3.6 billion CAP is expected to begin regular delivery of Colorado River water to Phoenix this year and to Tucson by 1991.

The environmental groups repeatedly had threatened to file suit over Cliff Dam if Arizona political leaders refused to drop the dam from Plan 6. A blue-ribbon panel headed by the governor, however, recommended the construction of \$385 million Cliff as part of a local-funding proposal for Plan 6.

The panel proposed last month

that the state pay up to \$327 million to secure a commitment from the federal government to push to complete the \$3.6 billion CAP, including Plan 6, by 1998.

That proposal, however, has come under fire in Congress because it assumes that Cliff, which would eliminate the need for safety repairs to two existing dams on the Verde, would be built with the help of federal dam-safety funds.

The environmental groups claim that the bureau and its parent agency, the Interior Department, violated the law by not including in

— Cliff, B7.

## Cliff Dam vital

### Editor:

Cliff Dam, a vital element of the Central Arizona Project, is being threatened by a coalition of environmental groups which has initiated legal action to prevent its construction. A major concern of the coalition is that this new dam on the Verde River will destroy an area thought to be a nesting and breeding ground of bald eagles. This is based on an eagle's nest which was discovered in the area last year, but which has since been vacated.

While I appreciate this environmental concern, I invite the residents of the Valley to weigh it against the many benefits Cliff Dam would provide.

The first benefit is water storage. A new annual supply of water for 100,000 Valley residents would be created. Water now being lost during periods of excessive runoff would be captured and made available for future use.

The second benefit is flood control. Destruction from flooding which has run into the multi-millions of dollars in recent years would be greatly reduced.

The third benefit is dam safety. Cliff Dam would replace Horseshoe Dam, which after 40 years is in need of costly repairs to meet safety standards. And not to be overlooked are the recreational opportunities that would become available to all Arizonans.

As a 30-year Arizonan, I have a deep appreciation for our environment and for our wildlife community, of which the bald eagle is a valuable member.

It must be recognized, however, that the eagle is a highly mobile bird. Eagles banded in Arizona have been identified all along our West Coast, as far south as Mazatlan, Mexico, and as far north as British Columbia and Alberta, Canada.

The eagles seem perfectly capable of adapting to modifications in their environment. Moreover, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has gone to great lengths to mitigate any impact this dam, and the new lake it will create, might have on the bald eagle's nesting site.

Water is Arizona's most precious resource. As our population expands, this resource becomes increasingly taxed. We have a responsibility to future generations to see that an adequate supply is made available to meet their needs. Cliff Dam will help fulfill this responsibility.

**Webb Todd**  
President  
Central Arizona Project Association  
Phoenix

# CLIFF DAM

## Floodplain Insanity ... Weigh Benefits

### Sure Disaster

Editor:

Maybe the lawsuit by the environmental groups will save us from our floodplain insanity. Building a huge earthen dam upstream of Phoenix in order to place large numbers of people deep in a vacant riverbottom is nonsense. Rio Salado advocates additionally have the gall to call this floodplain control. On the contrary, Cliff Dam (and raising Roosevelt) will guarantee that someday thousands of Rio Salado victims' homes and businesses will be inundated.

A Pima County hydrologist, Brian Reich, published statistics showing that the odds of being flooded during a 25-year occupancy next to a floodplain scheme such as Rio Salado varied from 1-in-5 to 1-in-20, depending on one's distance from the scenic riverbed frontage.

According to data provided by Bureau of Reclamation, Rio Salado would become a disaster area in the event of a large flood. In the Plan 6 environmental impact statement, they showed that a Rio Salado with Orme Dam made engineering sense — though they conceded it had serious environmental, social and economic problems. Cliff and Roosevelt dams are located too far upstream to hold back floodwaters which come in downstream from those dams in a major storm.

For example, 94 years ago Phoenix had a major flood. Even if all of the proposed Plan 6 dams had been in place, the bureau presented data to show that major portions of Rio Salado would have been flooded. Why? Because Rio Salado would be built down next to a channel able to handle only 55,000 cubic feet per second. But the bureau says almost 100,000 cfs would have come down the river in such a storm. That is almost twice as much water as Rio Salado would be built to withstand.

The Indian and eagle-flooding the Dam, paradoxically, would safely held such a large flood 55,000 cfs, and Rio Salado would have been left essentially intact.

Plan 6 is an engineering farce and the sooner the Arizonans realize and get on with planning for their future, the better we will all

GENEANNE PARKER  
Phoenix

### Mobile Bird

Cliff Dam, a vital element of the

Central Arizona Project, is being threatened by a coalition of environmental groups, which has initiated legal action to prevent its construction.

A major concern of the coalition is that this new dam on the Verde River will destroy an area thought to be a nesting and breeding ground of bald eagles. This is based on an eagle's nest, which was discovered in the area last year, but which has since been vacated.

While I appreciate this environmental concern, I invite the residents of the Valley to weigh it against the many benefits Cliff Dam would provide. The first benefit is water storage. A new annual supply of water for 100,000 Valley residents would be created. Water now being lost during periods of excessive runoff would be captured and made available for future use. The second benefit is flood control. Destruction from flooding which has run into the multimillions of dollars in recent years would be greatly reduced. The third benefit is dam safety. Cliff Dam would replace Horseshoe Dam, which after 40 years is in need of costly repairs to meet safety standards. And not to be overlooked are the recreational opportunities that would become available to all Arizonans.

As a 30-year Arizonan, I have a deep appreciation for our environment and for our wildlife community, of which the bald eagle is a valuable member. It must be recognized, however, that the eagle is a highly mobile bird. Eagles banded in Arizona have been identified all along our West coast, as far south as Mazatlan, Mexico, and as far north as British Columbia and Alberta, Canada. The eagles seem perfectly capable of adapting to modifications in their environment. Moreover, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has gone to great lengths to mitigate any impact this dam, and the new lake it will create, might have on the bald eagles' nesting site.

Water is Arizona's most precious resource. As our population expands, this resource becomes increasingly taxed. We have a responsibility to future generations to see that an adequate supply is made available to meet their needs. Cliff Dam will help fulfill this responsibility.

WEBB TODD  
President  
Central Arizona Project  
Association  
Phoenix



NANCY OHANIAN, News America Syndicate

# 2 groups join coalition to lobby against Cliff Dam

## National-resources group, Sierra Club wade in swinging

By ANNE Q. HOY  
Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two national environmental groups have joined a coalition lobbying to block construction of the proposed \$385 million Cliff Dam on the Verde River north of Phoenix.

The Sierra Club, the third-largest environmental group in the country, and the National Resources Defense Council, a special-interest legal and research foundation, have joined the National Coalition to Stop Cliff Dam, which was formed in August to oppose federal funding for the proposed dam.

The coalition of environmental groups, which claims a combined membership of 5.4 million, contends that the dam would destroy a scenic stretch of the Verde River and flood the habitat of two pairs of

endangered bald eagle.

"Cliff Dam has avoided the scrutiny it deserves because it has ridden the coattails of the Central Arizona Project," said Rob Smith of the Sierra Club's Southwest regional office in Phoenix.

Meanwhile, Gov. Bruce Babbitt on Monday offered to ask the Arizona Legislature for \$2 million for a "Verde River Protection Fund" in an effort to ease environmentalists' opposition to Cliff Dam.

Although it was not part of the coalition at the time, the Sierra Club joined 11 other national and state environmental groups in a federal suit filed Sept. 19 aimed at blocking construction of Cliff Dam and other parts of the CAP's \$1.7 billion Plan 6 water-storage and flood-control projects.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Phoenix, claims that the federal government violated the National Environmental Procedures Act in developing Plan 6 and demands that the government find an alternative to Cliff.

Although the National Resources Defense Council has joined the coalition, it has not joined the lawsuit.

Laura King, a staff scientist at the group's office in San Francisco, said there are "less costly" alternatives to Cliff.

King asserted that half the benefits of Cliff would be a "wind-fall" for those supporting the \$1 billion Rio Salado Project to turn the usually dry Salt River bed into a complex of shops, homes, offices and parks. In addition, she said, generous federal funding for such projects encourages waste of water.

Ed Osann, director of the water-resources program at the National Wildlife Federation, said the expansion of the coalition "simply adds strength" to efforts to block federal funding for the dam.

Interior Secretary Donald Hodel said recently that growing opposition to Cliff Dam does pose problems, but he declined to say whether he will support the project.

"Cliff Dam is a problem," Hodel said. "I don't know whether or how

it will go forward."

But Hodel said he is satisfied that plans the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service drafted in August to reduce threats to the eagles are sufficient.

In its report, the Fish and Wildlife Service said the loss of the nesting site could be offset by habitat improvements elsewhere along the Verde and Salt rivers.

Babbitt's offer of \$2 million to help improve wildlife habitat along the Verde River was made by Wes Steiner, the state's former water-resources director, who is representing the state during negotiations with the federal government over CAP funding.

The \$2 million would be in addition to \$7 million the federal government is seeking to reduce harm to bald eagle habitats along the Verde River.

Babbitt's offer came during negotiations between Steiner and federal officials over the state's proposal to pay \$327 million to the Bureau of Reclamation to complete

the CAP and Cliff Dam. Federal officials have not accepted the offer.

Supporters of the dam, which would be built upstream from Bartlett Dam, contend that Cliff would take pressure off Bartlett, which needs repairs. Therefore, they say, Cliff Dam should qualify for money under a 1984 amendment to the 1978 Reclamation Safety of Dams Act.

Opponents of Cliff Dam assert that Congress intended the money for dam repair rather than dam construction.

The Interior Department's solicitor is drafting a legal opinion on the use of the funds. The opinion is expected to be completed later this month.

Meanwhile, Rep. Eldon Rudd, R-Ariz., saying he is "sickened" by the "coalition of environmental extremists" trying to block construction of the dam, has written more than 80 Valley leaders, asking them to join him in trying to overcome the opposition.

# Building Cliff Dam with safety funds OK

## Congressional foes vow fight in courts over Interior ruling

By Sean Griffin

Gazette Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Interior Department attorneys have concluded that the proposed Cliff Dam on the Verde River may be constructed in part with federal dam safety funds.

The conclusion, contained in a solicitor's opinion prepared at the request of Rep. John McCain, R-Ariz., counters

assertions by congressional opponents of federally financed water projects in the West that Congress never intended to use funds earmarked for repairing unsafe dams for the construction of new dams.

Cliff Dam is a \$385 million component of Plan 6 — the regulatory storage and flood control portion of the \$3.6 billion Central Arizona Project.

The Bureau of Reclamation has proposed using about \$127 million in dam safety funds for its construction, since the dam's reservoir would inundate unsafe Horseshoe Dam on the Verde River and alleviate potential problems downstream at Bartlett Dam.

See • Cliff, A-4

## Tentative accord allots \$327 million as local CAP share

By Victor Dricks

The Phoenix Gazette

After thousands of hours of negotiations, state and federal officials have reached a tentative agreement on a \$327 million local funding package for part of the Central Arizona Project.

Negotiators, who were hammering out the final details of the proposal today, will meet Tuesday with state and federal

officials before presenting a final package to the Reagan administration for approval.

George Britton, an executive assistant to Gov. Bruce Babbitt, has said he would like to see the CAP proposal submitted to Congress by the end of the year so it could be included in the 1986-87 fiscal year budget.

"Everyone is in agreement. There are still a few issues to be worked out, but we have an agreement to go forth with," said Randy Chandler, chief of the studies branch for the Arizona Projects office of the Bureau of Reclamation.

Officials reached the tentative accord

See • CAP, A-4

# Cliff

From A-1

The opinion, which will clear the way for President Reagan to request dam safety funds for the Verde River dam, is unlikely to appease critics.

"Ultimately the matter is going to be decided in the courts," said Doug Lowenstein, aide to Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, a key critic of the proposal to build Cliff Dam with dam safety dollars.

"We strongly disagree with the opinion, and we're hopeful that the courts will conclude that these things are the way we see them," Lowenstein said.

Metzenbaum sought — and received — assurances during 1984's debate on dam safety funding that none of the \$650 million authorized would be used to construct new dams.

But the solicitor's opinion contends that those assurances have "no relevance to the issues Cliff Dam raises . . . since it is an independently authorized component of the CAP."

The opinion said the proposal "would avoid the absurd result of requiring duplicated effort and the needless expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars from the Treasury."

Interior analysts estimate it would cost approximately \$279 million to simply repair Bartlett and Horseshoe dams, costing the Treasury more than twice as much in dam safety funds as the Cliff Dam option. Ultimately, if dam safety funds are not permitted for Cliff Dam's construction, Arizonans would either have to contribute another \$127 million on top of the \$327 million local beneficiaries already have offered — or the

amount would come from the CAP funds. In the latter case, the \$127 million would pose the danger of exceeding the statutory limit on CAP expenditures.

Because of the risk of unwanted amendments from water project foes, the state's congressional delegation is reluctant to request new CAP authority.

McCain, through whom the opinion was scheduled to be released, hailed the opinion.

"It clears up any problems as far as strict legality is concerned," McCain said. "I think it just clears away one other obstacle, and there's plenty more to face."

Rep. Eldon Rudd, R-Ariz., in whose district the dam would be built, said the congressional record of dam safety debate was ambiguous.

The solicitor's opinion, Rudd said, "takes us out of the morass of indecision and ambiguity."

Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., a key player in the negotiations that led to passage of the 1984 legislation, was less convinced of the solicitor's argument.

"I support Cliff Dam," DeConcini said, "But I'm not anxious to get out there on the cutting edge of deciding 'Yeah, this is how we're going to build Cliff Dam.'"

CAP Association Executive Director Bill Wheeler said the solicitor's opinion "is definitely another plus and it makes very good economic sense because the construction of Cliff Dam is the most cost-effective cure to the dam safety problem. It would be a shame to not be able to use the most cost-effective method to solve the problem."

# CAP

From A-1

late Thursday night.

The local funding proposal calls for the Central Arizona Water Conservation District to sell bonds to raise \$175 million for its portion of the Plan 6 agreement. Plan 6, which includes construction of Cliff Dam on the Verde River, is a storage-flood control component of the CAP.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District will ante up \$80.8 million; the Salt River Project will kick in \$44.9 million; and the cities of Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tempe, Mesa, Chandler and Glendale will provide a combined \$62.5 million.

The amounts add up to more than \$327 million because related projects also are being funded under the proposal.

All of the funds will be paid between 1986 and 1997, Chandler said.

Negotiators still were working on details for a terminal storage facility, in

which the city of Tucson wants to store water, Chandler said. In addition, he said, "they're still working on the language of the operating agreement between the cities and SRP."

The cities agreed to pay 5.8 percent of the construction on Cliff Dam and 10.2 percent of construction improvements on Roosevelt Dam.

Chandler noted, however, that the \$327 million local funding figure was a non-binding estimate.

"We think total costs will be \$327 million, but it's not a firm figure," Chandler said.

Only CAWCD made a fixed cash offer.

The district has pledged the \$175 million on the condition that the Legislature grant it the authority to sell bonds.

"The agreement will go before the board next Thursday for formal final approval," Jim McIntyre, a spokesman for CAWCD, said. "But it looks smooth."

## Cautious optimism on Cliff Dam

The recent celebration in the Valley heralding the arrival of Colorado River water in Phoenix via the Central Arizona Project aqueduct was certainly in order. That water has been a long time coming — about half a century. The fact remains, however, that the CAP at present is a ditch, and ditches move water but don't hold a great deal of it. Dams do.

There is reason for cautious optimism about Cliff Dam, a \$385 million component of Plan 6, the regulatory storage and flood control portion of the \$3.6 billion CAP. Cliff is the property of the federal government and falls under the purview of the Dam Safety Act, as do Roosevelt and Stewart Mountain dams. It is good news that Interior Department lawyers have concluded that the proposed Cliff Dam on the Verde River may be constructed in part with federal dam safety funds.

Dissent from the Midwest-Northeast coalition was immediate. An aide to Sen. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, said, "Ultimately the matter is going to be decided in the courts." That's not stop-press news to

desert rats; the entire project has been fought in the courts.

What may have carried the day with Interior was common sense. Analysts estimate a cost of \$279 million to simply repair Bartlett and Horseshoe dams, a cost to taxpayers of more than twice as much in dam safety funds as the Cliff Dam option. As the Cliff impound fills, Horseshoe will disappear beneath the water.

A second dose of good news is that state and federal negotiators reached a tentative agreement on Arizona's willingness to contribute \$327 million front money to the Plan 6 portion of the CAP. The *quid pro quo* sought here is for the federal government to commit to completing the CAP and Plan 6 dam projects by 1998. Sounds fair this side of the Mississippi, but the coalition will fight tooth and nail to dip into Western Reclamation funds.

Despite the good news, this is no time for complacency. The Central Arizona Project is a long way from completion, and water is a long way from Pinal and Pima counties where it is so sorely needed. There's a lot of fight ahead.

## Waste tax dollars

### Editor:

Cliff Dam, like its predecessor Orme Dam, has engendered much emotionalism — and misinformation. Yet the facts are readily available in reports prepared by the government agencies building such dams.

The price tag for Cliff Dam, with its unnecessary flood control and miniscule water supply, is \$385 million. Fortunately, in this era of soaring deficits, there are alternatives available that would cost as little as \$20 million.

Cliff's major justification is to make the existing dams on the Verde River "safe" during extremely large floods. Yet in a "Paleoflood" study sponsored by the Salt River Project, it was found that none of the floods which have occurred on that river since at least the time of Christ would have come close to endangering those dams.

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, which hopes to build Cliff Dam, desperately needs to build such huge projects to prevent its agency's extinction. They have misled the public by claiming the \$385 million Cliff Dam would save \$279 million in safety costs needed for Horseshoe and Bartlett Dams.

First, they concocted a computer derived "Noah" flood, which is three times the size of the previously determined maximum flood. Using this questionable assumption, they claim Horseshoe Dam is unsafe. They have no analysis showing the effect, if any, of its failure on Phoenix, which is 58 miles downstream.

Secondly, the Bureau's own study shows that Horseshoe's failure during the "Noah" flood will add less than 2 percent to the flow at Bartlett.

Repairing only Bartlett would prevent any domino effect. According to the Bureau, this would cost only \$116 million — less than a third the cost of Cliff.

Lastly, an even less expensive alternative has been proposed in a study commissioned by that other huge federal dam building agency, the Corps of Engineers. There a national consulting engineering firm concluded that Bartlett could be made safe by constructing a safety spillway beside the existing dam, leaving Bartlett intact.

It would cost less than \$20 million — but the Bureau has rejected it. They would rather waste tax dollars and flood bald eagle nests.

**Herb Fibel**

President

Maricopa Audubon Society

Tempe





# Flood aid OK'd in 3 state counties

JAN 17 1985

By Doug Snover  
and Sean Griffin  
*The Phoenix Gazette*

MESA — President Reagan did a surprise turnaround Tuesday and ordered federal aid for three Arizona counties — including Maricopa — hit by flooding in July.

Reagan and the Federal Emergency Management Administration had decided in August not to send financial aid to Maricopa, Mohave and Yuma counties after heavy rains drenched some areas July 12-22.

Gov. Bruce Babbitt had requested relief for Yuma and Mohave counties on July 27. Rep. John McCain, R-Ariz., filed an addendum, including Maricopa County.

FEMA is expected to quickly set up field offices to process flood damage claims, an aide to McCain said.

The president's signature on the disaster package caught Arizona officials, including McCain, by surprise.

"I do not know why they (federal officials) turned around," McCain said this morning from his Washington office.

"We continued to barrage them with letters and phone calls asking them to reconsider their position. But very honestly, I did not have a lot of optimism at all that they were going to change their mind," McCain said.

Officials in Washington told *The Gazette* that the request originally was denied because of FEMA's belief that damage could be handled by state and local governments. That decision was appealed by Richard Colson, director of the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs.

See • Flood, A-4

## ● Flood

From A-1

FEMA is expected to offer disaster grants and low-interest loans to flood victims, McCain aide Tory Clarke said. A FEMA office should be set up in Arizona — probably in Maricopa County — within a few days, she said.

The relief can take two forms:

- Public relief, for repairs of damage to public facilities, buildings and roadways. FEMA will pay up to 75 percent of the cost of repairs that restore facilities to their pre-flood condition.

- Individual assistance, which can include direct grants, eligibility for Small Business Administration loans, reimbursement for medical expenses, extended unemployment benefits for those who lost work as a result of the flooding. There is a \$5,000 maximum for grants, but SBA loans can exceed \$100,000. Neither Clarke nor McCain could say, however, if east Mesa residents who already accepted settlements from a private contractor's insurance company will be eligible for FEMA grants. "We'll have to look into that," said McCain, who was told of the federal aid program Tuesday night.

Wausau Insurance Cos. have paid out \$400,647 in settling 251 claims over the past few weeks, Wausau spokesman Jordan Ross said today.

The last of five Wausau claims adjusters left the Valley Tuesday, but adjusters will return in a few weeks to settle remaining claims, Ross said.

Wausau is the insurer for Ball, Ball and Brosamer, a contractor working for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on the Central Arizona Project canal in east Mesa when the area was deluged July 17.

Several hydrologists' studies have concluded the construction project aggravated flooding in a number of areas.

Wausau has received more than 400 damage claims, Ross said. Some of those

will not be eligible for payments from Wausau, however, he said.

The FEMA funds should be available to residents of a broader area than Wausau payments, McCain predicted.

"I think it's good news; there will be individual claims satisfied," he said. "I think some of the people are going to get some relief."

But he added, "I'm sure it won't satisfy everybody; none of these ever do."

The congressman remains critical of a second contractor deemed at fault for the east Mesa flooding.

JWJ Contracting was working near the CAP on the Signal Butte Floodway, a separate project funded by the Maricopa County Flood Control District and U.S. Soil Conservation District.

The then-unfinished Signal Butte project also contributed to flooding in specific areas, hydrologists' reports have concluded.

So far, however, JWJ and its insurance company, Industrial Indemnity, have not paid any damage claims — a fact McCain called "disgraceful."

On Jan. 10, McCain sent a letter to the head of the Soil Conservation Service asking that JWJ not receive its final payment of \$18,920 or be eligible for any future federal projects until the company "has satisfactorily resolved the claims of area residents who incurred damage as a result of their actions."

JWJ's "insensitivity" toward victims is "totally unwarranted," the letter concluded.

JWJ President E.J. Johnson told *The Gazette* last week the company is not "running from anything" but wants the Maricopa Flood Control District to share responsibility for the flooding.

A meeting with flood district officials is expected this week, Johnson and his attorney said.

## Flood aid office opens in east Mesa

### *Gazette Southeast Bureau*

MESA — A disaster assistance office for victims of July's flooding will be open Wednesday through Saturday at Salk Elementary School in east Mesa, federal officials announced.

The office will be located in classroom D-3 at the school, 7029 E. Brown Road. It will be open four days only from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency office will process applications for financial aid to victims of flooding in mid-July.

Monsoon-style rains hit a portion of east Mesa July 17, dumping up to 4 inches of rain overnight. Storm runoff collected in the then-unfinished Central Arizona Project and Signal Butte Floodway canals until both projects overflowed.

President Reagan last week declared federal disaster status for Maricopa County to make available federal grants and loans for flood victims. Similar aid also is available for Mohave and Yuma counties.

A toll-free telephone information service will begin Tuesday to provide information on eligibility for residents of the three counties. The number is 1-800-228-4079.

# 53 Valley residents file flooding claims

JAN 28 1985

## Gazette Southeast Bureau

MESA — More than 50 east Valley residents filed claims for flood damage during four days that a federal disaster assistance operation in east Mesa, federal officials said today.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency opened disaster assistance centers in Maricopa and Yuma counties last week to process claims by residents whose properties were damaged by flooding in July.

Some 53 claims had been filed by 5:30 p.m. Friday at the Mesa center that was located in Salk Elementary School, 7029 E. Brown Road, according to FEMA spokesman Steve Farrington.

No estimates were available on how much money claimants are seeking. The Mesa center closed at 7 p.m. Friday.

Claims still can be filed over a toll-free telephone "hot line" that will operate for several more weeks.

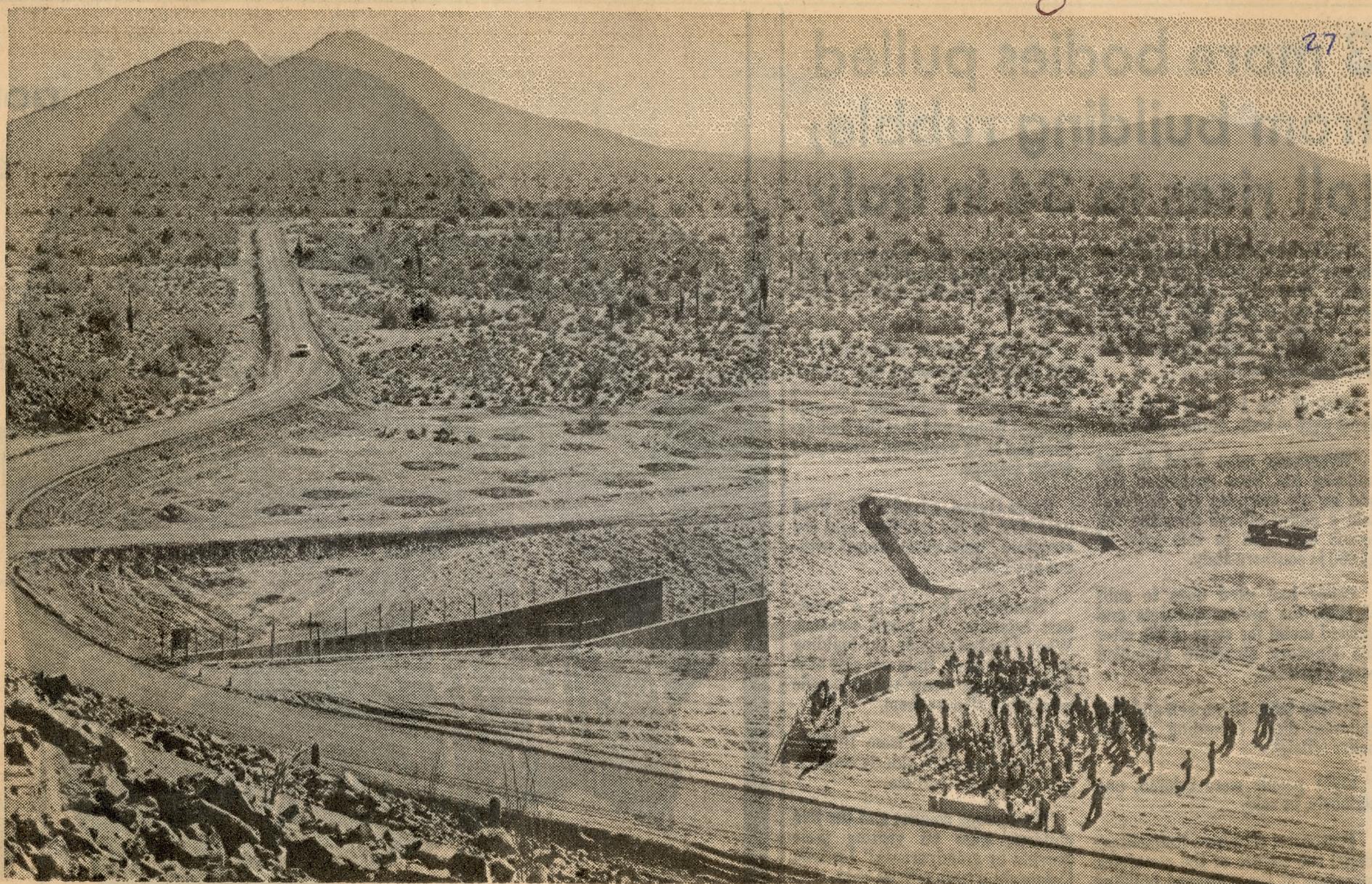
The hot line will operate from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. through Friday and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. beginning Feb. 4.

Heavy rains inundated portions of the state beginning July 17, with up to 4 inches reported in portions of east Mesa. Water and mud from the storms swamped homes and businesses.

Seventy-five claims were filed last week in Yuma, Farrington said.

FEMA offered grants up to \$5,000 and Small Business Administration loans up to \$100,000 as well as reimbursements for medical expenses.





Randy Reid, *The Phoenix Gazette*

### New River Dam dedicated

Officials and guests gathered Thursday to dedicate the fourth and final dam in the Phoenix and vicinity flood control project. The earthen structure, located near 67th Avenue and Jomax Road, will contain floodwaters and allow a controlled release, protecting homes and businesses along the New and Agua Fria rivers. The \$15.5 million dam was designed and built by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Phoenix Gazette  
 Feb 8, 1985



# Water storage urged for Roosevelt Dam; 'forget flood control'

BY MARY A.M. GINDHART  
Arizona Republic Staff

Former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall urged politicians Tuesday to change their plans for Theodore Roosevelt Dam and use it for water storage instead of flood control.

If Udall's recommendation were followed, it could drastically change plans for the Rio Salado project. Udall said, however, that water conservation is more important than current development plans for the Salt River.

"I used to be in favor of the Rio Salado Project, but I'm not sure anymore," Udall told other members of the Executive Committee on Central Arizona Project funding.

The 18-member panel, appointed by Gov. Bruce Babbitt, is to recommend to Congress how to use local money to help complete the CAP.

Udall said that water would be wasted if Roosevelt Dam were used for flood control because water would be released even though the reservoirs would not be full. Udall said that it is more important to store as much water as possible in the desert. The dam now is used only for storing water.

The Central Arizona Project plans to use Roosevelt Dam for flood control. Water would be released gradually on a regular basis during times of heavy runoff. This would control flood flows through the Valley and permit downstream development along the banks of the Salt River.

While the CAP and Plan 6, which addresses flood control, are federal projects under construction and planning by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the \$1 billion Rio Salado project is a state plan for recreational, commercial, industrial and residential development in and along the Salt River.

Udall is one of six committee members who also serve on the board of directors of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District, which ultimately must approve any local funding plan.

As an alternative to using Roose-

velt Dam for flood control, he suggested the committee study the possibility of connecting the CAP canal system to the SRP water-storage system on the Salt and Verde rivers. This would allow flood waters captured by the SRP system to be pumped into the CAP canals instead of allowing them to flow down the Salt River, he said.

"Here is a marvelous opportunity for more water conservation in this state," Udall said.

CAP's Plan 6 calls for modifying Roosevelt Dam and building a dam called Cliff on the Verde River to reduce flood flows through the Phoenix area.

"My concern is that if this (Udall's suggestion to reduce Roosevelt's flood-control capacity) was done, there could be no lakes (in the Rio Salado project)," said Tim Bray, executive director of the Rio Salado Development District. "It would drastically cut back on our recreational opportunities.

Jack Pfister, Salt River Project general manager, agreed with Udall that water conservation in Roosevelt Dam could be more important than flood control.

Pfister said flood control is not as necessary as it was during the 1978 through 1980 Salt River floods.

"The state and local governments have paid to build bigger bridges," he said. "There has been channeling around Sky Harbor, and the community of Allenville has been relocated."

Allenville on the Gila River south of Buckeye was severely damaged during flooding on the Salt River.

Bray said he supported Udall's suggestion to combine the SRP and CAP systems because then there never would be flood damages to the Rio Salado project.

Udall asked the committee to consider his ideas and if necessary, delay a September deadline for the committee members to recommend how to use local funds to finish Plan 6. The members of Arizona's congressional delegation have asked the committee for its recommendations by Labor Day, Sept. 2.



# Panel urges city crackdown on Salt River 'toxic wasteland'

By Mike McCloy  
The Phoenix Gazette

Phoenix should crack down on dumpers who have created a toxic wasteland along the Salt River, Mayor Terry Goddard's Landfill Advisory Committee says.

"Strengthen these laws," the committee said in an interim report approved Thursday night and scheduled for City Council action Tuesday.

The report notes that some cities "fine violators, impound vehicles used in illegal dumping and seize property used in these activities."

Ron Jensen, Phoenix public works director, acknowledged after the meeting that the city had no authority over dumping on private property, even though dumped chemicals may have caused some of the ground water pollu-

tion discovered underneath much of Phoenix.

"We can find a whole lot full of old tires and junk, but we have no regulatory authority," he said.

The committee, named by Goddard a year ago, studied aerial photos to discover 24 dumps and 10 waste ponds in addition to the 16 landfills known to exist along the Salt River from 48th Street to 51st Avenue.

Nearly half of the newly identified dumps appear to contain chemical waste, paint, oil or pesticides that could contaminate ground water, staff intern Tim Gearan reported.

Gearan showed slides of some of the dumps, including the former Estes Landfill, owned by the city of Phoenix.

See • Dumping, A-4

## • Dumping

From A-1

"I shouldn't have been able to get into that landfill, but a gate was left open," Gearan said. "I can't explain why water has been standing on top of the landfill for several days."

Chuck Anders, environmental health chief for the Arizona Department of Health Services and a member of the mayor's committee, said he would "take a look at it."

The health department supervised partial excavation of the landfill by the city in 1982 and required a dirt cover that was supposed to keep rainwater from seeping into the garbage and toxic chemicals that remain.

He noted that ground water samples near the Estes Landfill, near 40th Street on the south side of the Salt River, contain the highest levels of cancer-causing vinyl chloride found in the state.

"If you pump the water, it comes out as Gator Ade," he said.

Besides tougher laws and enforcement, the mayor's committee recommends that toxic landfills be contained or removed and that "an alternative must be found for disposal of waste in the riverbed."

The city continues to operate the 27th

Avenue Landfill on the north bank of the Salt River, and the state health department permits several private landfill operations along the river banks.

Gearan said he notified the police when he spotted a truck dumping residential garbage in one of the private landfills last week. The landfill has a state permit to handle only construction debris, Anders said.

"There is no way we can monitor every load that goes in there," he said.

"Oh, yes there is," Alma Williams, a committee member, retorted. "You can fence these landfills and mount cameras at the gates to determine who is using them."

The committee plans to consider cleanup methods used in other cities and consult with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency before recommending a priority list of sites to be tackled by the city.

Meanwhile, the panel urged Anders to proceed with a contract for construction of a state hazardous-waste disposal facility at Mobile and suggested subsidies to reduce dumping fees and encourage use of the facility.



# SRP official says canal's function outweighs beauty

By MARK FLATTEN  
Progress Staff Writer

Plans to turn the banks of the Arizona Canal in downtown Scottsdale into a park-like mall have to be balanced against Salt River Project's maintenance and operation needs, an official of the utility said Monday.

Any changes in the uses of canals must not interfere with their primary purpose of water delivery, Don Womack told the committee studying a canal development proposal.

That means any improvements cannot impede trucks and equipment that use the banks to clean the canals, Womack told members of the Canal Bank Committee, a panel studying the feasibility of adding landscaping, walkways and arcades along the banks of the Arizona Canal.

The committee, chaired by Scottsdale Councilwoman Billie Gentry, was formed after designs for improving the appearance of the canal at Scottsdale and Camelback roads were unveiled earlier this year.

The plans, by Taliesin Associated Architects, would transform a 1,500-foot stretch of the canal into a pedestrian-oriented mall.

The improvements at the Scottsdale Road crossing could cost \$5 million, according to Taliesin estimates.

Most SRP canals are owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and managed by the utility, Womack said.

SRP has the authority to grant special licenses to allow use of the canal banks for such things as recreation, he said.

Permits have been issued to cities for jogging paths and horse trails, he added.

The canals are cleaned of silt and vegetation by equipment that either works in the canal itself or by tractors that drive on either side of the canal, dragging heavy chains to dislodge thickets of plants, Womack said.

Any development on canal banks cannot restrict the equipment, he said.

The committee also reviewed a list of objectives for canal beautification.

The primary goal of the group will be to open the canal banks to public use, according a draft of the committee's statement of objectives.

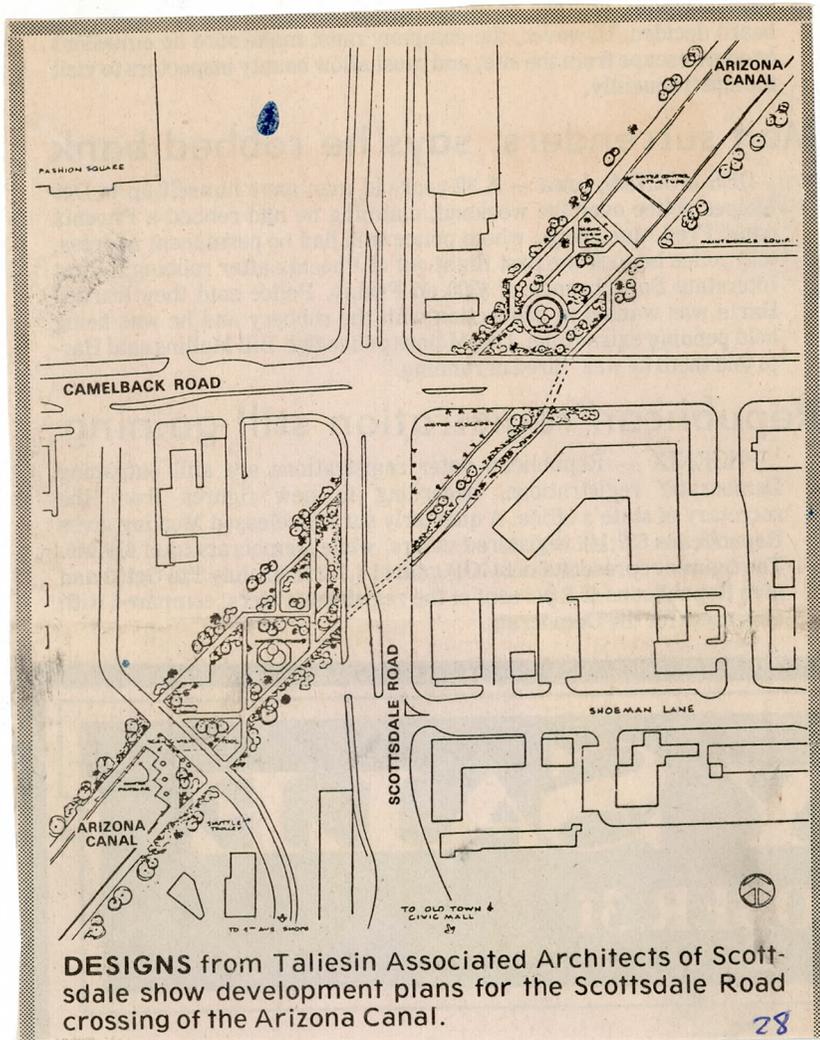
The group will meet again in mid-November to discuss recommendations on financing the project.

Although the Taliesin plan deals primarily with the Scottsdale Road crossing, the committee is studying ways to improve the Arizona Canal through Scottsdale and Phoenix.

SRP controls about 132 miles of canals in the Valley, including the Arizona Canal.

Gentry said the committee will submit its final reports to the Scottsdale City Council, with the hope of initial development at Scottsdale Road.

"One of the goals of this committee is not to go on and on," Gentry said. "Our recommendations ultimately will be taking in the total canal system, but we are concentrating on the downtown (Scottsdale) canal because this is the most feasible at this time."



**DESIGNS** from Taliesin Associated Architects of Scottsdale show development plans for the Scottsdale Road crossing of the Arizona Canal.

# Project may cause holiday headaches at busy intersection

SCOTTSDALE — Traffic at the corner of Scottsdale and Camelback roads already is bad enough to bring on a headache, but come December, drivers are going to be facing a real migraine.

Forty construction workers from the Army Corps of Engineers are scheduled to tear up the popular intersection a week before Christmas.

Drivers hoping to get to Fashion Square Mall and the Fifth Avenue and Old Town shopping areas at the busiest time of the year will be greeted by a 12-foot-deep trench across Scottsdale Road, just north of Camelback Road, limiting traffic to one lane each way.

No one is happy about the prospect, particularly Pat Neal, manager of Scottsdale's Field Engineering Department, who promises it won't happen.

"The city won't allow a contractor to work on a roadway adjacent to one of the heaviest shopping areas during the heart of the Christmas season," Neal said last week. "We won't let that happen."

But Dan Moore, project manager for the corps, says it will.

"I know the way Scottsdale feels, that they can come in and tell us what to do," Moore said. "But that's not true. It's possible something can be worked out, but as it stands now, our contractor has certain schedules that must be met, and work cannot be delayed any longer."

The trenching of Scottsdale Road is part of the final phase of the Indian Bend Wash Project, which was started by the Corps of Engineers in 1971, and today is a Scottsdale landmark.

To complete the final stage, the the corps received \$3.5 million in federal funds. The project extends drain pipes east from 68th street and Lafayette Boulevard along the Arizona Canal to Scottsdale Road, where they will connect with pipes that run down Camelback to Indian Bend Wash.

The project was started June 14, and Moore expected construction in the area of Camelback and Scottsdale roads to be completed by Oct. 1.

But there have been "all kinds of delays," Moore said.

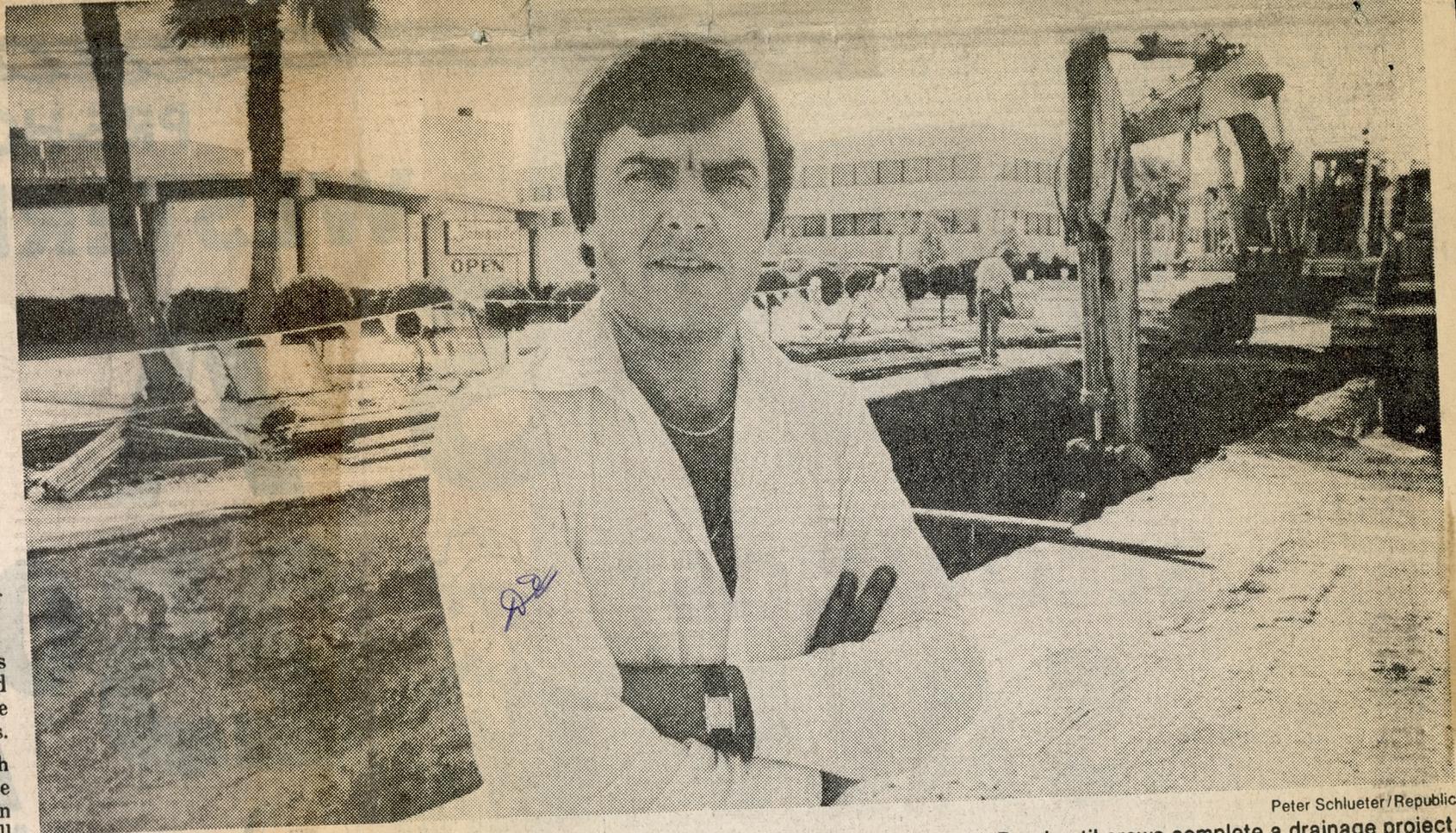
Workers ran into utility lines that had not been relocated or had been moved to the wrong place, he said. Rainstorms also caused delays.

"We were hoping to be done with the entire project by Dec. 1," he said. "Right now, that has been extended 31 days, and I know it will have to be extended again. This is what is forcing excavation into the Christmas season."

Currently, Corps of Engineers crews and equipment are working on the southern side of Camelback Road just east of the Arizona Canal. Beginning this week, they will cross to the northern side of Camelback, where they will tunnel under the Arizona Canal.

Since the canal is only dry for a 30-day period — Nov. 10 to Dec. 10 — Moore says the work crews must tunnel under the canal then.

After finishing at the canal, crews will start on the Scottsdale Road crossing, which is targeted to go from the Fashion Square parking lot, across Scottsdale Road to the alley next to Arcadia Liquors.



Peter Schlueter/Republic

Tommy Maggiore is sorry he wasn't able to delay the opening of his restaurant on Camelback Road until crews complete a drainage project.

## Merchants' business going down drain

SCOTTSDALE — Tommy Maggiore's restaurant has been open fewer than four weeks, but already he's bracing for his first setback.

Maggiore owns Tomasello's, on Camelback just east of Scottsdale Road.

Last week, several construction crews showed up in front of his business and began tearing up the street. By Thursday, the trench was 15 feet deep, and traffic was at a frustrating standstill. The diesel ditch-digger was chugging loudly, and the jackhammers could be

heard inside the restaurant.

"We were going pretty well until the construction moved this far west," Maggiore said. "Business has slowed down just when we were gathering momentum."

Had he known about the construction planned along Camelback, Maggiore said he would have postponed his opening. Now, he doesn't have a choice. He has food and advertising contracts that can't be broken. Access to his restaurant is blocked off Camelback, although customers can get there if they follow Saddlebag Avenue north.

Still, that part of Scottsdale is a maze for most people, and Maggiore says he is losing business.

"What is lost is lost," he said. "Eventually, I hope the people come back. I know they needed this drainage pipe. I just wish it wasn't now."

Don Carson is part owner of Don & Charlie's, a restaurant on Camelback just west of Miller Road.

The construction has hurt, particularly his after-work take-out business. But when Scottsdale Road is torn up, he expects things

to get worse.

"It is going to be the tourist season, and tourists take the path of least resistance," Carson said. "When someone calls from Mountain Shadows or the Registry and I try to tell them to take Scottsdale Road to MacDonald, MacDonald to Hayden and Hayden to Miller, they're not going to know what I'm saying, and they'll go to El Chorro's."

"Having that intersection torn up is going to spell disaster for the

— Drain, Extra 6

# Drain

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*Continued from Extra 1*

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downtown merchants. The traffic is going to be terrible.”

Sheri Boden already knows that.

Boden is manager of Around the Corner, a hamburger restaurant at the corner of Camelback and Miller roads. Access to the shopping

center where she is located is blocked off Camelback Road.

“About a month ago, when this entire intersection was torn up, our dinners really dropped off, and we were hit hard,” she said. “This is our busy season when the winter visitors start, and we have been hurt. When Scottsdale Road is torn up, it is really going to be a killer. But what can you do?”





# Proposal for 2 ski lakes in wash to be discussed by Tempe council

By Glen Creno  
Gazette Southeast Bureau

TEMPE — The City Council tonight will consider a developer's plan to build two lakes for water skiing in Tempe's section of Indian Bend Wash.

The council will discuss the proposal informally during its study session tonight. It may decide to kill the plan or schedule it for a public hearing and a formal vote at a later meeting.

The proposal was submitted by Jay Fraser of Tempe. Fraser wants to build a 2,400-foot slalom lake and a 1,200-foot lake for ski tricks in the section of the wash between McKellips and Curry roads in north Tempe.

Fraser said the lakes would provide water skiing for the public, ski instruction, ski tournaments, sales of ski equipment and other services. Public lakes, he said, are so crowded that "good quality water skiing is not possible for anyone."

Fraser wants to lease the property from the city and said engineering and construction of the lakes would meet the standards of the city, Maricopa County flood control and the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and hydraulics in the wash. Indian Bend wash runs from Scottsdale south through Tempe to the Salt River bed and acts as a drainage canal during periods of heavy rain.

Water for the lakes would be purchased from Tempe. Fraser said skiing could be done year-round with the use of wet suits during winter months.

In his proposal to the council, Fraser said the lakes would fit into the area, which has no residential development.

"The use is compatible for the area," the proposal said. "There are numerous parks and this is a very similar use. The boats to be used are extremely quiet and specifically designed for water skiing. No other boats will be allowed."

The council also will consider a proposal by Jehovah's Witnesses to build a church by working around the clock on a weekend. The city staff said members of the church

want to use as many as 800 people to construct the church at the southwest corner of McClintock Drive and the Superstition Freeway.

The staff has expressed doubts about the proposal. They said it would be difficult to inspect the building and make any changes necessary in construction plans with the hurry-up schedule.

In addition, the staff also has

concerns about noise from night-time work and the possibility the project could become a "media event" complete with sightseers that would produce a "carnival atmosphere."

The staff has suggested alternative construction schedules that would spread the work over several days.

The council will meet at 7 p.m. in the third floor conference room at City Hall, 31 E. Fifth St.

## Tempe council to mull future of vacant Indian Bend Wash

**Gazette Southeast Bureau**  
TEMPE — The City Council will discuss two development proposals for the long-vacant Indian Bend Wash at its study session tonight.

Developers have submitted plans for water-skiing lakes and a golf center in Tempe's section of the wash, which drains storm water from Scottsdale south to the Salt River. Scottsdale has developed its part of the wash as a parks system, but Tempe's portion is dry, rutted and unused.

Developer Jay Fraser wants to build two ski lakes in the wash. Customers would pay a fee to be towed by boats owned by Fraser's company. The complex also would include facilities for purchasing ski equipment and refreshments.

The golf center was proposed by

PGA Tour Investments, Inc., a subsidiary of the Professional Golfers Association. Their plans call for a driving range, miniature golf courses, a pro shop and food services.

The city staff recommends that the council select the golf project. They said the ski lakes will produce noise from boats, equipment and speakers that would disrupt nearby residential areas.

The council will discuss the projects during its study session tonight. It may indicate its preference for one of them but will take no final action.

The council will meet at 7 p.m. in the third-floor conference room at City Hall, 31 E. Fifth St.

## Public hearing set on diversion channel

The last of four public hearings on the controversial Arizona Canal Diversion Channel project will be held at 7 p.m. today in City Council chambers, 200 W. Jefferson St.

The mayor's 11-member Arizona Canal Diversion Channel Task Force, which has been studying the issue since June, expects to make its recommendations to the council late this month on whether to endorse the project or seek alternatives.

The council approved formation of the task force after some community opposition arose to the project's Reach Four segment, which would extend from the Dreamy Draw area to about 39th Street and Camelback Road.





# THE ARIZONA SPIRIT

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Artist rendering of proposed Cliff Dam.

Photo by Gary O'Brien

## CLIFF DAM

### CAN IT WEATHER THE STORM?

By Bob Schuster  
Staff writer

Proponents say it's badly needed to protect the Valley from catastrophic flooding, to store more water for a burgeoning population, and to avoid costly repairs to existing dams.

Opponents say it's an environmental disaster and a blatant taxpayer ripoff whose only possible justification is to allow well-heeled developers to start building within the Salt River floodplain.

It's Cliff Dam, a major part of the proposed \$1.1 billion Plan 6 dam building program formally approved two years ago by the Reagan administration.

Cliff Dam is at the center of a growing storm of controversy that extends from Arizona's centers of power to the halls of Congress. It's a political, fiscal, environmental and legal storm that could come to a head this year.

It was in 1978 that the federal Bureau of Reclamation started seriously considering building a new dam on the Verde River northeast of the Valley. Getting its name from the spectacular cliffs that rise alongside the river in some areas of the lower Verde Valley, Cliff Dam figured in most of eight alternatives to the scuttled Orme Dam.

Congress had authorized Orme Dam in 1968 to augment the Central Arizona Project. It was to be built at the confluence of the Verde and Salt rivers, adding significant new storage space to that already provided by the Salt River Project's six dams.

But an environmental impact statement released in 1976 was highly critical of Orme Dam because it would flood a large part of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation as well as flood some unique wildlife habitat. The report effectively killed the project.

The search for alternatives ended on April 3, 1984 when Interior Secretary William Clark formally approved Plan 6, which was one of eight options.

Plan 6 calls for major improvements to several of the four dams on the Salt River, a bigger Waddell Dam to enlarge Lake Pleasant on the Agua Fria River northwest of Phoenix, and construction of Cliff Dam between the two existing dams on the Verde River. Cliff Dam actually would replace the upstream Horseshoe Dam, a relatively small earthen dam which would be breached once Cliff was built.

Clark said he selected Plan 6 following extensive

hearings because it had "strong public support" at the time and had fewer adverse social and environmental impacts than other alternatives. Clark noted that Cliff's environmental costs would be partly offset by breaching Horseshoe Dam.

Towering 338 feet above the Verde River, the earthen Cliff Dam would be the largest structure on the Salt-Verde system. Its 8,700-acre reservoir would be second in surface area to Lake Roosevelt, the largest lake in the system.

Besides affording additional flood control for the Valley, Cliff would provide enough additional water storage to supply about 100,000 people for domestic use.

The latest cost estimate for Cliff Dam is \$390 million, most of which would be paid by the federal government. A large part would come from future CAP funding, and about a third would be authorized under a 1984 measure intended to ensure the safety of federal dams.

Several members of Congress have questioned whether Safety of Dams Act money could legally be used for new structures, claiming the intent of the measure was to pay only for repairing existing structures. But late last year, the Reagan administration's legal adviser for the Bureau of Reclamation ruled that Safety of Dams Act funds could be used for Cliff Dam since it was part of the alternative to Orme Dam, which in part had been a dam-safety project.

A smaller chunk of the funding for Cliff would come from Valley taxpayers and water ratepayers under a plan forged by a committee headed by Gov. Bruce Babbitt. The committee, made up mainly of representatives of Valley cities and utilities, has offered to pay \$327 million of the total \$1.1 billion cost of Plan 6.

The local-funding proposal, along with backing from Arizona's political leaders and President Reagan, hasn't calmed the storm of opposition to Cliff Dam. Some of the opposition comes from key members of Congress representing eastern states eager to cut funds for western water projects.

Their battle cries have grown sharper in recent weeks as the Gramm-Rudman budget-cutting law threatens to slice deep into traditionally sacrosanct programs and projects. No one knows for sure what the long-term effects of Gramm-Rudman will be on the CAP.

Cliff Dam, because it is controversial, could be an

obvious target for budget cutters.

Leading the fight to kill Cliff Dam is the Maricopa Audubon Society, which, along with the National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation and eight other environmental groups, filed suit in federal court last September.

The suit charges that the Bureau of Reclamation failed to adequately explore either the alternatives to Cliff Dam or its full environmental impact. Cliff would inundate a bald eagle nesting area and eliminate six miles of river habitat that is important to the eagles and to other wildlife.

The environmentalists' lawsuit came just a month after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported that Cliff Dam could be built "without jeopardizing the continued existence of the endangered southwestern bald eagle, if certain conditions are adopted."

Among other requirements set by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation must reestablish river habitat in the Horseshoe Lake bed once Horseshoe Dam is breached, reserve Cliff Dam's top 65 feet for flood control only, keep construction from disrupting the eagles during nesting season, and enhance the wildlife habitat on other areas of the Verde River.

Herb Fibel, president of the Maricopa Audubon Society, is not impressed by the requirements. He claims Arizona can no longer afford to give up mile after mile of desert river habitat to water projects, and that Cliff Dam is where the line must be drawn.

Cliff actually would disrupt two eagle nesting areas among only 20 in the entire state, he says. Thirteen of those nests fledged baby eagles, including four nests on the Verde River which produced eight young.

The Audubon Society is still studying the unique habits of the Sonoran bald eagles, says Fibel, but is concerned that the rising lake behind Cliff Dam could drive them away. A nest that now is perched high atop cliffs overlooking the river would be only 47 feet above the water level when the lake is full, he says.

Bill Wheeler, director of the Central Arizona Project Association, responds that "people in the Valley are more important than one eagle's nest or three eagle's nests or whatever the heck the number is."

"The nesting site we have in Phoenix for 2 million people is more important than one eagle's nesting site on the Verde. I like the breeding habitat we have in Phoenix," says Wheeler.

The Salt River Project also is fighting to keep Cliff Dam, and has filed a formal court challenge to the environmentalists' suit.

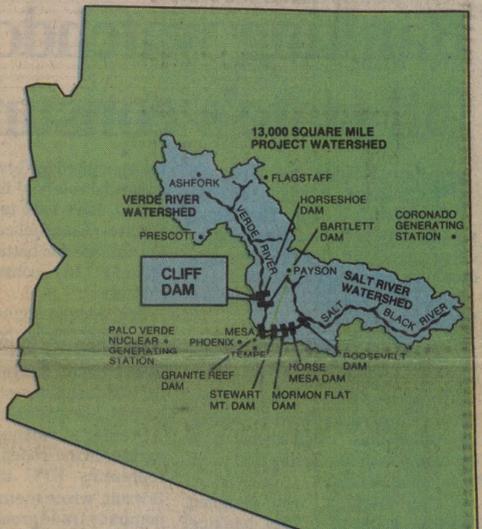
SRP General Manager Jack Pfister calls the Audubon Society's position "folly" because it "forces the federal government to spend more rather than less" while yielding none of the flood control and water storage benefits of Cliff Dam.

If Cliff Dam isn't built, says Pfister, major modifications must be made to Horseshoe Dam and Bartlett Dam farther downstream in order to make them safe. Computer projections based on evidence of past flooding of the Verde show that huge inflows are possible that could force both dams to fail, he says.

Horseshoe Dam is "the Achilles Heel of the system," according to Pfister, because of its small size and the relatively small capacity of its lake. The computer projections based on historic flood data show that each year there is a one-tenth of one percent chance of a major inflow washing out the earthen portion of Horseshoe Dam.

The resulting massive inflow into Bartlett Lake positively would cause Bartlett Dam to fail, which in turn would cause a catastrophic flood in the Valley, says Pfister.

The Central Arizona Project Association has predicted that failure of Bartlett Dam would flood all of



Graphic by Marcy Manley

Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, Arizona State University, Phoenix City Hall, the state Capitol and a large part of downtown Phoenix.

"All bridges, and wastewater treatment plants, and major water, power and telephone utility crossings of the river would be destroyed. The potential destruction and loss of life should not be permitted," according to a CAP Association statement backing Cliff Dam.

While Cliff Dam would cost \$390 million, the statement says, making Horseshoe and Bartlett dams safe would cost \$307 million, virtually all coming from the federal treasury. The work would include beefing up the dams' foundations and enlarging their spillways.

That alternative work would save \$83 million over the cost of building Cliff, but the cost to the federal treasury actually would be greater because the project would qualify entirely for Safety of Dams Act funds. Yet it would yield none of the flood control and water storage benefits of Cliff, the association says.

Paul Cherrington, SRP's director of water management, says even the CAP Association's figures are conservative. Based on Bureau of Reclamation standards, he says, it could cost as much as \$334 million to secure Horseshoe and Bartlett dams.

But Fibel has challenged those figures, claiming an "independent study" that was "ignored by the Bureau of Reclamation showed Bartlett Dam could be made safe for \$20 million."

"SRP is talking about making these dams safe from something that's inconceivable," says Fibel, referring to SRP's computer generated flood projections. "If a flood came that breached Horseshoe and Bartlett, there already would have been so much destruction that this would add a negligible amount of destruction."

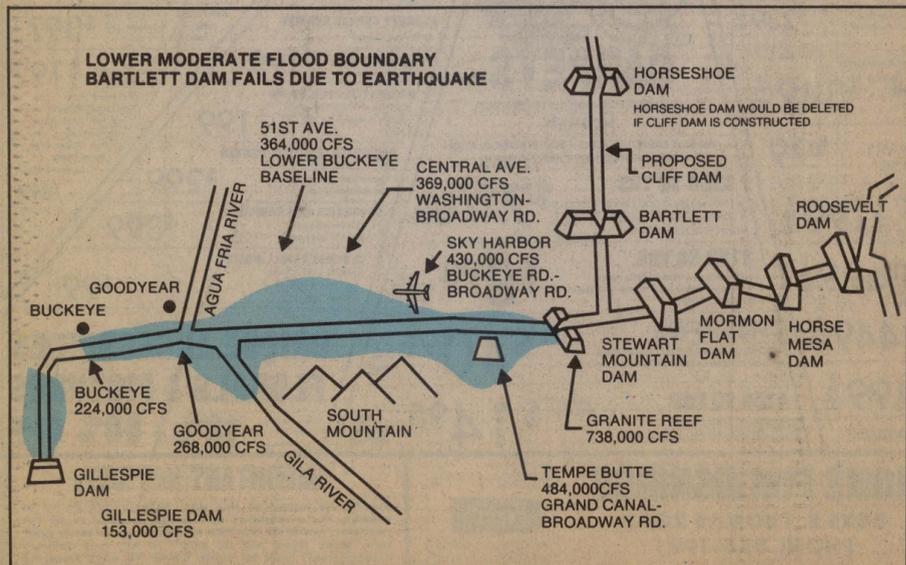
SRP's Cherrington says those who oppose Cliff Dam don't understand the phenomenal potential for runoff on the huge Verde River watershed, which reaches far into northern Arizona. The 6,000-square-mile Verde watershed is only slightly smaller than the Salt River watershed, and its average annual runoff is about half that on the Salt because its elevation is lower.

But winter storms typically dump more precipitation on the Verde watershed than on the Salt. Yet the Verde River's two dams represent only 15 percent of the total storage capacity of all dams on both rivers.

Winter storms usually originate in the Pacific and sweep into the highlands of central Arizona from the southwest, dumping most of their moisture before reaching the Salt River watershed, says Cherrington.

When a series of major storms swept into Arizona in March 1978, causing serious flooding in the Valley, almost three times more water was flowing in the Verde than in the Salt. Substantially more water flowed down the Verde again during flooding the following December.

During slightly less serious flooding in January 1979, Please turn to Cliff Dam, 14



Graphic by Marcy Manley / SRP source

# Cliff Dam

Continued from page 1

most of the flow was down the Salt River.

But that was reversed in February 1980 when the most serious flooding of the century did millions of dollars worth of damage in the Valley. The flooding was caused by a series of three storms that dumped a huge volume of water on the Verde watershed sending 50 percent more water over Bartlett Dam than over the Salt River's downstream Stewart Mountain Dam.

A fourth storm had been predicted by the U.S. Weather Service, and Pfister had issued an alert that the

**Those who oppose Cliff Dam don't understand the phenomenal potential for runoff on the huge Verde River watershed, which reaches far into northern Arizona, says Paul Cherrington, director of water management for the Salt River Project.**

storm could cause the failure of one or more dams on the system. At the height of the 1980 flooding, spillways on every dam in the SRP system were wide open.

Luckily, the fourth storm didn't reach Arizona.

Even that destructive flood was small compared with what the Verde watershed is capable of producing, based on the computer generated projections, says Pfister. It is theoretically possible, he says, for the Verde River alone to receive four times more runoff than the entire Salt-Verde system yielded during the February 1980 flood.

Besides rejecting SRP's flood projections, Fibel says the Valley is far better prepared today than it was in February 1980 to handle a major flood. Today, for example, the Salt River has 14 bridges that would withstand a similar flood, and dikes now protect Sky Harbor runways. Other downstream development either has been moved or protected.

"It makes no sense to put people and buildings in flood-prone areas at taxpayers' expense."

He also points out that although Rio Salado has no specific water allocation, its planned parks would require as much water to maintain as Cliff Dam would provide for municipal use — or enough to supply 100,000 people.

Bray confirms the water-use estimate, but says the project will use only treated sewage effluent and other wastewater, not drinkable water.

Pfister, a strong advocate of Rio Salado, says Cliff Dam undoubtedly would open up more land near the river for development. "That's the nature of any kind of public works facility. With the freeway plan, the value of the land near those routes on the map went up just as soon as voters approved it (last October)."

Despite Rio Salado's benefits, he adds, it never has been the sole justification for Cliff Dam. As the Valley's population grows, so will the need grow for more water to satisfy that population's thirst.

It makes little sense to continue allowing millions of gallons to flow down the Salt River and out of the Valley during peak runoff periods, he says, when Cliff Dam would allow it to be captured and used.

A growing population also will need more river crossings. And building those bridges without the flood protection afforded by Cliff Dam would be far more expensive than the smaller structures possible with the dam in place, says Pfister.

Meanwhile, Fibel and fellow environmentalists are determined to keep up their own considerable legal and political pressure to kill Cliff Dam. The benefits simply don't

justify Cliff's costs, they claim.

"We're environmentalists, but we're also taxpayers," Fibel says, "and we're getting it in the shorts tax-wise with Cliff Dam and Rio Salado."

If built, Cliff Dam surely would be able to weather nature's storms. Right now, however, it faces a far

**'SRP is talking about making these dams safe from something that's inconceivable,' says Herb Fibel, president of the Maricopa Audubon Society. 'If a flood came that breached Horseshoe and Bartlett, there already would have been so much destruction that this would add a negligible amount of destruction.'**

more ominous threat to its existence.

Whether this controversial project can weather the man-made storm that surrounds it remains to be seen.

*Bob Schuster is editor of the Cox Arizona Publications editorial pages. In his 15 years in Arizona journalism, he has served as editor and associate publisher of the Mohave Daily Miner in Kingman and managing editor of The Courier in Prescott.*

**F**lood control boils down to making more land in the floodplain available to developers," says Fibel. "A \$390 million dam boils down to only one justification — Rio Salado. Rio Salado is the daughter of Cliff Dam.

"The taxpayers shouldn't be required to pay the freight."

The kind of flood that would be possible if Cliff isn't built would do little damage under present conditions, he says, but "would be catastrophic to Rio Salado."

Tim Bray, executive director of the Rio Salado Development District, admits that Cliff Dam would allow a "more complete" program to develop and beautify the banks of the Salt River, but says the project does not include plans for permanent structures in the river bottom itself.

The Rio Salado District's board has been seeking authority to levy a countywide 25 cent property tax to pay for a string of parks and lakes along the Salt River, and to buy up riverbank land for later resale to developers. Profit from the land sales would help finance park construction.

Bray says the scope of Rio Salado would have to be trimmed from 6,000 acres to about 4,000 acres if Cliff Dam isn't built, but it wouldn't kill the project.

Fibel says he supports beautifying the Salt River bed with some trees and desert landscaping, but insists buildings should be kept away from the river.

"There is no shortage of developable land in the Valley," he says. "The Salt River bed is a mess from all the dumping that has gone on there over the years. I don't see the rationale for developing the riverbed when they can develop elsewhere.

News-Sun  
4-11-86

## Local Audubon group labels Cliff Dam 'waste of money'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Calling the proposed \$385 million Cliff Dam a "waste of money," a Maricopa Audubon Society spokesman has urged a House panel not to fund the Central Arizona Project dam.

Robert Witzeman said Thursday that Cliff Dam would not provide water storage as proponents have promised but is instead being built only to allow construction of the proposed \$1.1 billion Rio Salado project, which he called a "flood-plain-sited extravaganza."

"It's time we not waste any more money on something silly," Witzeman told the House Appropriations subcommittee on energy and water development, which is considering President Reagan's 1987 budget proposal.

Witzeman, a visible critic of the Central Arizona Project for years, recently has joined a national coalition of environmental groups opposing the CAP's water-storage and flood-control component, known as Plan 6.

Rep. Eldon Rudd, R-Ariz., a member of the subcommittee, took issue with Witzeman.

"The reason we are building this dam," Rudd said, "is not to grow grass and it's not to develop real-estate. It's to save lives."

The dam also will provide much-needed water to the Phoenix area, Rudd said.

Plan 6 calls for building Cliff Dam on the Verde River and New Waddell Dam on the Agua Fria River near Phoenix, as well as improving two other dams.

"It is a project which destroys bald eagles and compels the rest of the nation to continue to finance the growth of the nation's second-fastest-growing state," Witzeman said. "This allows Arizona to thumb its nose at Gramm-Rudman (the federal balanced-budget law) ... (and) subsidize Arizona's real-estate, high-tech, cotton and feed-grain industries."

The Phoenix physician also criticized the administration's budget for including \$203.9 million for CAP, \$21 million more than appropriated for fiscal 1986. Congress had approved \$190 million, but \$7.1 million was slashed when Gramm-Rudman reductions took effect early this year.

The project was one of the few to escape the administration's budget ax.

Witzeman said Plan 6 proponents have ignored less costly ways to improve dam safety on the Salt and Verde rivers, claiming millions could be saved if Cliff Dam were scrapped and those alternatives used.

# Dam aid can't be used to build Cliff, GAO says

By ANNE Q. HOY  
Republic Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The General Accounting Office concluded Tuesday that federal funds for dam-safety projects cannot be used to build the \$385 million Cliff Dam on the Verde River, a finding that again threatens the controversial dam.

The GAO report says that two years ago, when Congress amended the 1978 Reclamation Safety of Dams Act, a law providing funds to repair unsafe dams in the West, it clearly barred the use of dam-safety money "to pay for new dam construction."

"It is our opinion that funds authorized under the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act, as amended, may not be used in the construction of the proposed Cliff Dam," the GAO said.

The GAO finding drew strong praise from environmentalists who, teamed with congressional opponents to federal water projects in the West, have criticized the proposed use of the dam-safety funds to build Cliff, a dam they have vowed to kill.

Supporters of the dam conceded that the GAO report will "complicate" their efforts to obtain funding for the dam but said it is not likely to halt its construction east of Phoenix.

The legal opinion, drafted at the request of Rep. George Miller, D-Calif., chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee on water and power resources, contradicts an earlier Interior Department legal opinion.

The GAO said the Dec. 5, 1985, legal opinion by the Interior Department wrongly interpreted the law and the intent of Congress in arguing that the law gives the interior secretary broad authority to build a dam when construction is part of a strategy to correct dam-safety problems downstream.

The GAO said the Interior Department "finds that this 'creative' approach is a reasonable exercise of the secretary's powers under the act. Our view is to the contrary."

The Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation has proposed using about \$127 million in dam-safety money to help build Cliff.

— Dam, A2

# Dam

Continued from A1

The department reasoned that the dam would be the least costly way to resolve safety problems at Horseshoe and Bartlett dams on the Verde. Cliff would inundate Horseshoe Dam and would control floods that otherwise might threaten Bartlett Dam downstream.

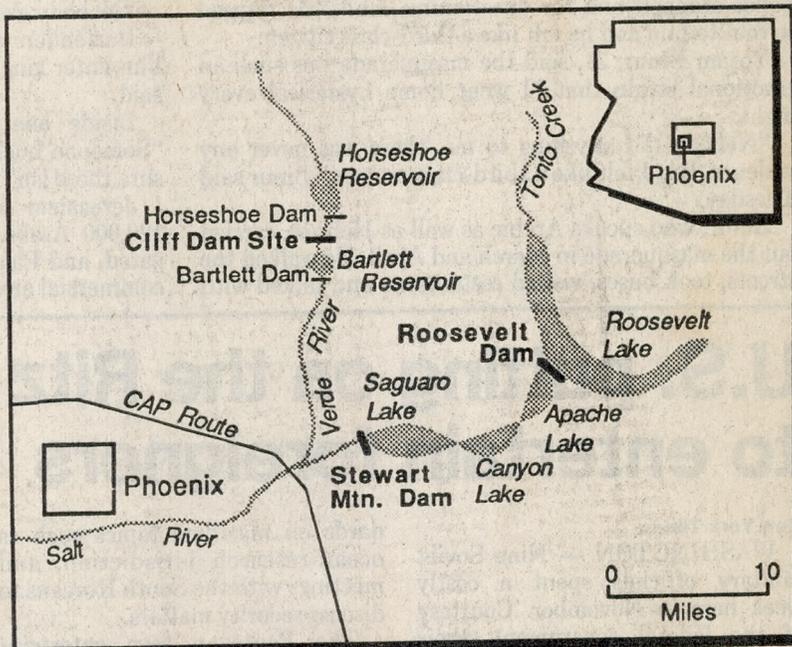
The Interior Department's funding plan is a key element of a cost-sharing pact with Arizona officials that was approved by Interior Secretary Donald Hodel on April 15. Under the pact, Arizona has agreed to pay \$371 million toward building Central Arizona Project dams, known as Plan 6, in exchange for a commitment from the federal government to complete the CAP by 1997.

If dam-safety funds cannot be used, Arizona will have to come up with the additional funds or face the task of asking a budget-strapped Congress to raise the spending ceiling on the CAP, an alternative the Arizona congressional delegation wants to avoid.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., chairman of the Interior Committee, said the GAO report "complicates" the funding process for the CAP and Plan 6 dams this year by arming congressional opponents.

"When they are arguing against CAP funding, if they do, in the committee room and on the House floor, this is just one more argument they have against it," Udall said. "It complicates the process. It's not helpful."

He added, "For now, it's just an opinion. It represents an interpretation by the GAO lawyers, and I don't think it calls for renegotiation of the Plan 6 agreement at this



point. ... It does not decide the issue. It's just another load we've got to carry, another problem we have to resolve."

The Interior Department is not required to follow the recommendations of the GAO, the investigative arm of Congress. But federal agencies, mindful of congressional oversight, often implement GAO recommendations.

Mitch Snow, spokesman for Wayne Marchant, acting assistant interior secretary for water and science, said neither Hodel nor Marchant has seen the GAO report.

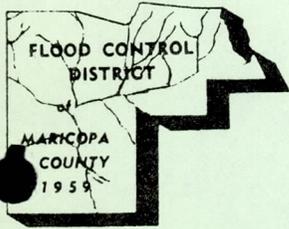
D. Michael Rappoport, assistant general manager for government affairs for the Salt River Project, said, "I believe, since the administration has signed the deal, since pre-construction planning is under way (on Cliff), and, more importantly, since it's the most cost-effective way of dealing with all of these problems, that it will go forward."

Members of the National Coalition to Stop Cliff Dam, an amalgam of environmental groups who oppose the dam as costly and environmentally unsound, said the GAO finding will force the Interior Department to alter the cost-sharing agreement.

"This report means that the cost-sharing agreement cannot stand," said Edward R. Osann, director of the water-resources program of the National Wildlife Federation, a coalition member. "The people of Arizona must now come up with at least another \$100 million for Cliff Dam in order to keep the entire CAP within its authorized cost ceiling."

Charlene Dougherty, director of legislation for the National Audubon Society, said the GAO conclusion "will make it more difficult for the Arizona delegation to secure funding for Cliff Dam."



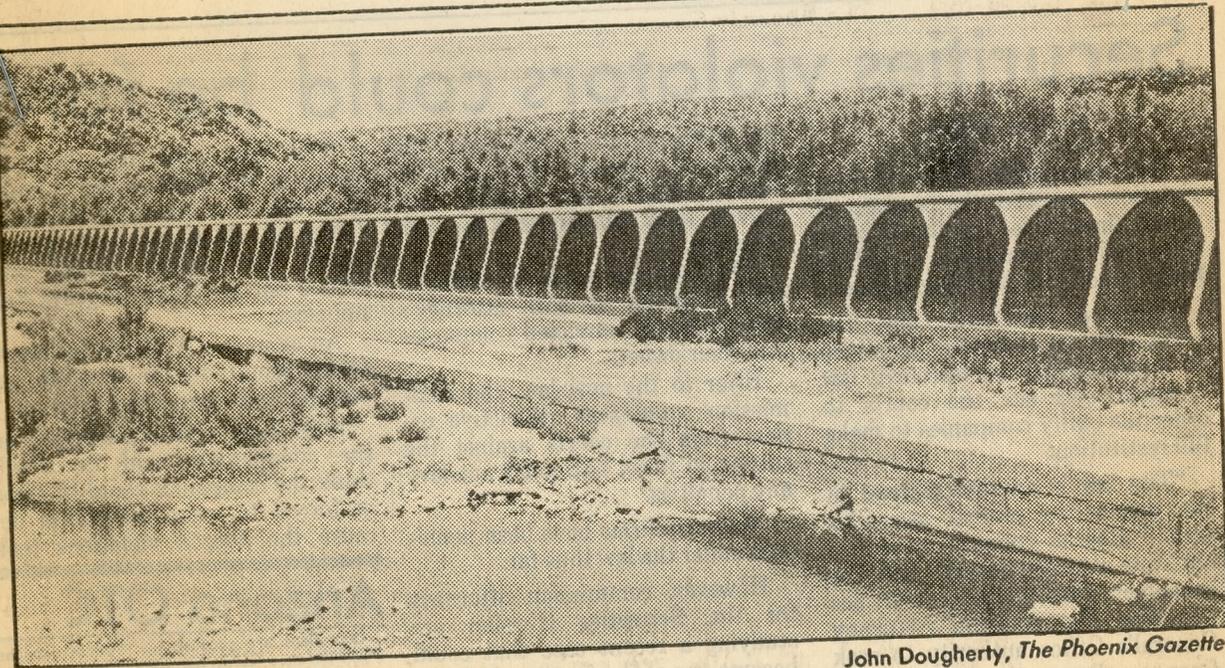


FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT of Maricopa County

Interoffice Memorandum

CMT. NO.	SUBJECT:	<input type="checkbox"/> FILE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> DESTROY _____
	TO: <u>Joe</u> FROM: <u>Doug</u> DATE: _____  <u>Historical Files</u> a picture of Gillespie Downstream, for the paper files, if of interest  <hr/>	

○ The Phoenix Gazette Thurs., Sept. 18, 1986 C-3



John Dougherty, The Phoenix Gazette

Gillespie Dam backs up water from the Gila River 45 miles southwest of Phoenix. An irrigation canal diverts water from the dam to the the state's largest farm, the Paloma Ranch.

**Poverty**

From C-1 38

# '84 floods spur plan for system of channels, basins

By Mike McCloy  
The Phoenix Gazette

Maricopa County officials are hatching an \$80 million system to head off the kind of floods that drove 300 people from their East Mesa homes in 1984.

"We felt this would provide the best flood protection while taking out, hopefully, no homes at all," Kebba Buckley, engineer for the Maricopa County Flood Control District, said.

The Eastern Maricopa County Master Drainage Plan will go on the road for a series of public meetings in the spring, if the county Board of Supervisors approves a public-involvement contract at its Wednesday meeting.

The proposal, subject to change after the public meetings, includes 13 detention basins of up to 40 acres each and about 50 miles of concrete drainage channels.

The project would be built in cooperation with the city of Mesa, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the Arizona Department of Transportation and individual landowners and developers, Buckley said.

There was no indication when the project could begin and how long it would take.

"So much depends on funding and where the money's going to come from," Sue Mutschler, public involvement coordinator for the district, said.

The proposal centers on the intersection of Crismon and Broadway roads, near where 300 residents were evacuated amid heavy rains in July 1984.

An estimated 4 feet of muddy water surged from the then-incomplete Signal Butte Floodway and backed up against the Central Arizona Project Canal, damaging an estimated 150 homes.

Detention basins, which also can be used for athletic fields and other recreation, would be dug to slow the flow from heavy rains on the Goldfield Mountains and desert of East Mesa and Apache Junction, Buckley said.

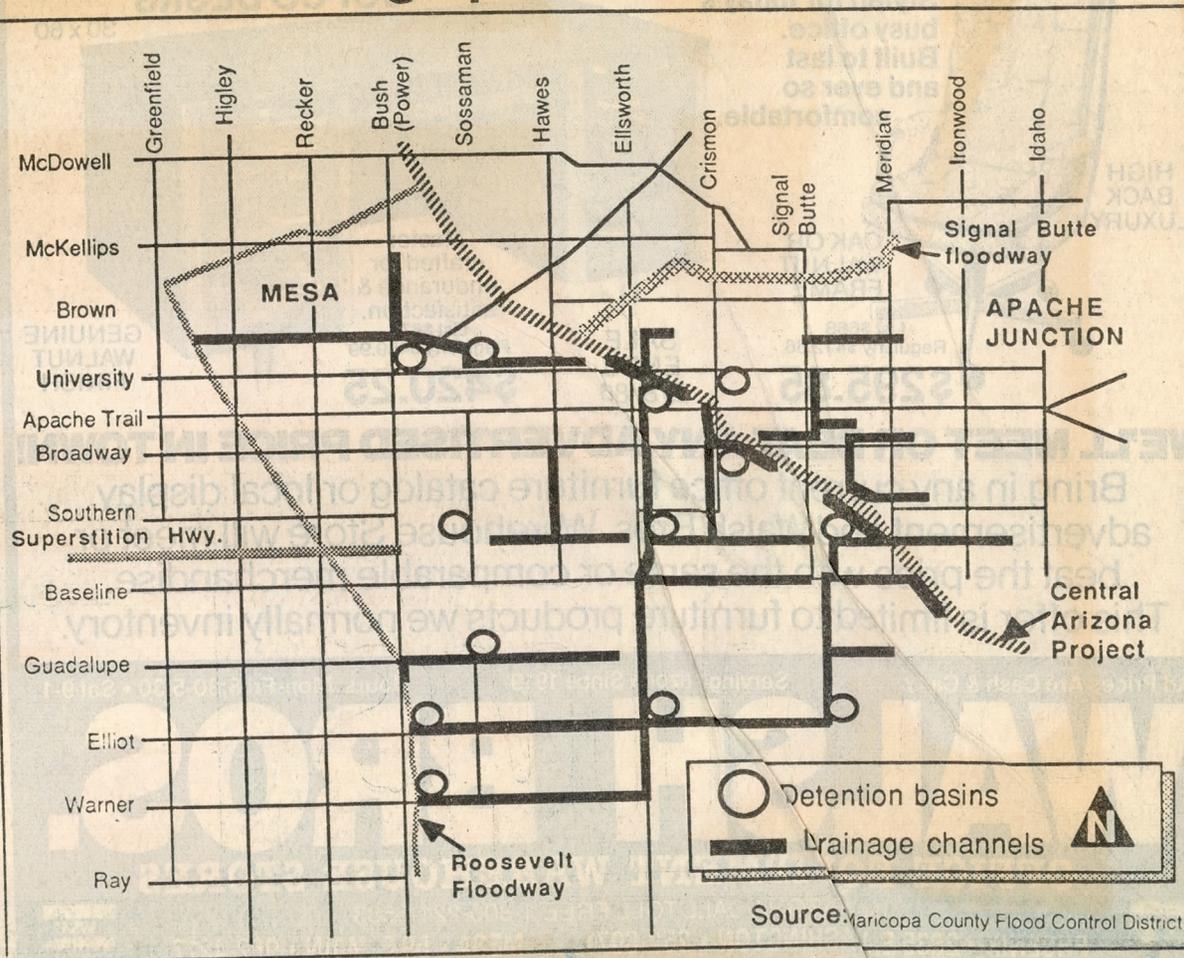
Concrete-lined channels, up to 40 feet wide, are proposed along major streets in the study area, most of which has been strip-annexed by the city of Mesa.

"Mesa has this map on the wall and tells developers, 'This is the plan,'" Buckley said, even though the proposal has yet to be approved and implemented by the Board of Supervisors.

Most of the area is developing and is expected to be fully populated as the Superstition Freeway extends beyond Power Road in the next five years.

The flood-control channels are proposed mostly along University Drive, the Superstition Freeway, and Guadalupe, Elliot, Warner, Ellsworth, Crismon and Signal Butte roads.

## Eastern Maricopa County Master drainage plan



Tony Bustos, The Phoenix Gazette



## County forced to build barricade around dam

Maricopa County is being forced to erect a \$27,000 barricade around New River Dam to prevent a flood of four-wheelers from driving the earthen structure into the ground.

The county Flood Control District has had to repair erosion of the dam and surrounding flood-control dikes that Dan Sagramoso, chief county engineer, blames on off-road vehicle users who "either aren't aware of or don't care about" the damage they cause.

Although such structures typically are posted with signs warning

the public to stay clear, Sagramoso said several in the county already have been fenced in to prevent vandalism.

The county Board of Supervisors today allocated funds to fence the dam and several nearby dikes, blocking recreational four-wheelers and motorcyclists who climb the slopes.

The dam, on the New River about a mile north of Jomax Road at 83rd Avenue, has a maximum height of 104 feet and is nearly a half-mile long.



## 2 unbridged Valley crossings will close

Increased water releases on the Salt River are expected to close unbridged river crossings at McKellips Road and Mill Avenue by this afternoon.

Salt River Project spokesman George Poteet said releases from Granite Reef Dam were stepped up to about 1,000 cubic feet per second from about 100 cfs late Friday.

"The increase is necessary to keep up with continued high runoff into nearly full SRP reservoirs," Poteet said.

He said the flow could get

heavier if it rains this weekend in the Salt River or Verde River watersheds.

The forecast calls for a possibility of showers Sunday night and Monday as a low-pressure system over the Pacific Ocean approaches Arizona. However, the rain is expected to be light, said Jeanne Hoadley, a meteorologist with the National Weather Service.

High clouds and breezes should increase across Arizona today, but high temperatures should be about 3 or 4 degrees warmer than on

Friday.

Highs Friday ranged from 48 degrees at the South Rim of the Grand Canyon to 86 degrees at Yuma. The SRP began releases from its dams along the Salt River last Saturday, but they never exceeded 200 cfs, Poteet said.

Only the unbridged crossing at Gilbert Road on the Salt River Indian Reservation was closed.

Poteet said it is not yet known whether unbridged crossings on the Valley's west side will have to be closed because of the flow.

# City to review water recharging study

A \$98,000 study to identify areas where Scottsdale may be able to recharge water into the ground will be reviewed Tuesday by the Scottsdale City Council.

The council will meet at 5 p.m. in the City Hall Kiva, 3939 Civic Center Plaza.

When the study is complete, it should identify areas where Scottsdale can artificially replenish underground water tables, said Leonard Dueker, special assistant to the city manager for water issues.

The study is needed so Scottsdale can apply for federal funding to establish a recharge project somewhere in the city, Dueker said.

Recharge is artificially returning water

into the ground by either pumping it in or allowing it to stand in ponds so it will percolate down into underground aquifers.

The most likely area for a Scottsdale recharge project is in the Indian Bend Wash, Dueker said.

Last year Congress adopted the Recharge Demonstration Act, which sets aside about \$20 million for studies of recharge throughout the country.

There are about 20 areas identified in the act where recharge studies should be conducted, including Scottsdale.

Dueker said he expects the city could receive \$1 million for a study.

Under the action to be considered Monday, Boyle Engineering would study the geology and soil conditions in areas throughout the city to determine how practical it would be to recharge water.

Boyle also would prepare estimates on the cost and how much water could be artificially charged, Dueker said.

Dueker said it will take about eight months to complete the study.

Preliminary findings must be filed with the federal government by May 31.

Scottsdale officials have sought federal funding for a recharge study in the Indian Bend Wash for several years. Congress has

failed to appropriate money specifically for Scottsdale.

State law requires the city to show a 6 percent reduction from 1980 groundwater use levels by 1986.

Scottsdale officials have been working on state legislation that would give cities credit for recharged groundwater.

Current law allows recharge, but when the water is removed from the ground it is counted against the user's groundwater allowance.

The legislation backed by Scottsdale would allow cities to withdraw water that has been recharged without it counting against consumption quotas.

In other actions the council will consider:  
— Granting a \$2.8 million contract to build the new Mustang Library at 90th Street and Mountain View Road to Westbrook Construction Inc.

The new 30,500-square-foot library is to be completed this fall.

— Amendments to approved zoning for Desert Reserve at the southwest corner of Scottsdale and Carefree roads.

Zoning passed for the 590-acre development last year were for a resort development with a major tennis facility.

The builders now are asking that the zoning be changed to delete the tennis center and add an 18-hole golf course.



Az Republic 6-30-86

# Tempe remains cool to 2 prop

## May request a third plan for 60 acres, aide says

By JERRY HICKEY  
Arizona Republic Staff

TEMPE — The city may have to seek new proposals to find the right development for an area of Indian Bend Wash here, a Tempe official said last week.

Two proposals already submitted have been in limbo since October.

The two plans were "put on hold" because the City Council didn't endorse either one, Duane Dawson, city recreation administrator, said.

"We may have to send out other requests . . . to see if there is more interest in developing the site," he said.

The wash area under consideration includes 60 acres between McKellips and Curry roads.

One proposal, from PGA Tour Investments Inc. of Ponte Vedra, Fla., calls for a family golf center. The other, offered by Jay Fraser, who formerly operated a water-skiing school at Firebird Lake, involved creating two water-skiing lakes.

"The problem with the PGA proposal is that it would only take a small portion of the area," Dawson said, and "leave the rest almost totally unusable."

The golf center, on 21.4 acres, would include a large driving range and two or three miniature-golf courses.

The Tempe Rio Salado Commission recommended PGA Tour Investments' plan.

But its recommendation was contingent on either the firm or the city putting together a package for developing of the entire 60 acres.

The council was concerned about the feasibility of the water-skiing proposal, Dawson said, because of anticipated water restrictions.

The city must comply with certain per capita water-consumption limits by Jan. 1, 1987, under the state's 1980 Groundwater Management Act.

The water-skiing plan also drew opposition from City Public Works Director Jim Jones, because water would be required to replenish the

lakes that Fraser proposed building.

The plan called for two 300-foot-wide lakes, one 2,400 feet long and the other 1,200 feet long.

The larger lake would include a slalom course, and the smaller one would be used for trick skiing.

Fraser planned to drill a well on the wash property, using groundwater rights from another location. Arizona water laws allow such transfers of water rights.

Because of the transfer, the water would be exempt from Tempe's per capita water-conservation requirements, Fraser maintained.

The water-skiing proposal also called for rainstorm runoff to maintain the lakes.

Jones has said there are serious problems in pumping well water for lakes, which could lower the area's water table, at a time when people are being told to conserve water.

Dawson said a golf course might be the most appropriate development for the area.

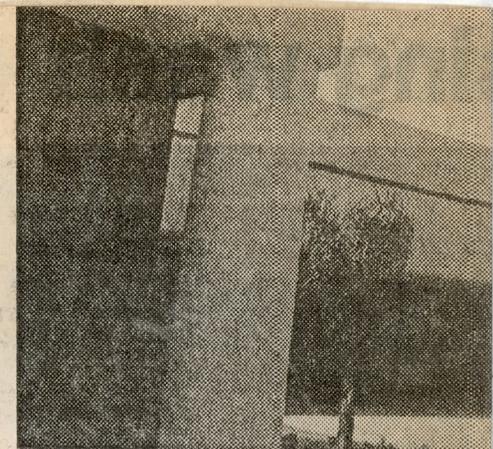
"I think we're prepared to go out on another request for proposals for just a golf course, if the council is agreeable to this," he said.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District owns the wash area and must concur in any agreement Tempe makes for its development.



Stones in Tempe

Ed Opstein, land-management agency initiated property appraisal to complete it. Lease



Supervisor Tom Freestone holds a file to dedicate the jail and sheriff's substation

## Jail

6-30-86  
AZ Republic

Continued from Extra A

Sheriff's Office lake patrol.

There are 30 detention cells, which will house suspects who are booked into jail from Chandler and Gilbert. Mesa, which has a city jail, also will use the facility.

Suspects will be kept in the jail until they have an initial appearance before a court commissioner or justice of the peace. They will remain in the jail until they receive a preliminary hearing in the justice courts in the East Valley, which will be no more than 10 days after they









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6-30-86

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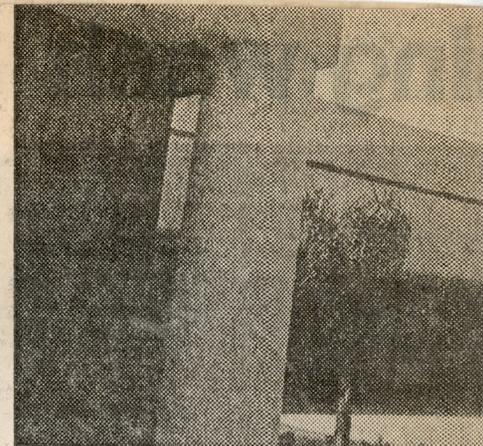
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Sheriff's Office lake patrol.

There are 30 detention cells, which will house suspects who are booked into jail from Chandler and Gilbert. Mesa, which has a city jail, also will use the facility.

Suspects will be kept in the jail until they have an initial appearance before a court commissioner or justice of the peace. They will remain in the jail until they receive a preliminary hearing in the justice courts in the East Valley, which will be no more than 10 days after they







Looking upstream at 67th Avenue  
Upstream of ACDC at 67th Avenue  
ACDC September 4, 1990  
September 4, 1990



Erosion, south bank ACDC  
September 4, 1990  
67th Ave. & ACDC, September 4, 1990





High water marks, 67th Avenue & ACDC  
September 4, 1990

33

67th Ave & ACDC, Sept. 4, 1990

32

~~just~~  
looking upstream at 67th Ave  
bridge and ACDC Sept. 4, 1990

Upstream of ACDC at  
67th Ave. Sept. 4, 1990





AGUA FRIA LOWER BUCKEYE ROAD 7/24/90



AGUA FRIA Lower Buckeye Rd

AGUA FRIA Lower Buckeye Rd.

11-24-90



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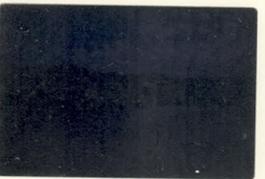
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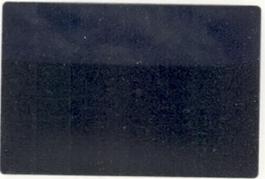
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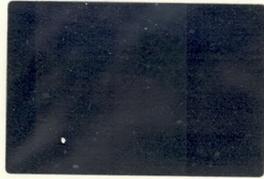
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JTOP-104

MANUFACTURED BY KODAK

FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT OF MARICOPA COUNTY

Interoffice Memorandum

Subject: Gila Bend Flooding (Aug. 16, 1990) File:

To: Dave Johnson  
via: Russ Cruff

From: ~~Afshin Ahouraiyan~~ AA  
~~Valerie Rice~~ VAR

Date: 9/10/90

INTRODUCTION

On August 16th, 1990 Valerie Rice and Afshin Ahouraiyan went to the Gila Bend area for observations due to reports of overflows on SR-85. The reports had been called in the previous day after the area had about 0.59 inches of rain. The weather for the day was partly cloudy and humid.

STATE ROUTE 85

The Arizona Department of Transportation's crew was already at the site, south of the Gila River bridge, north of milepost 148. The overflow appeared to be caused by debris blocking the culverts. The crew was removing the debris from the culverts. Pictures 1-5 are from this area. ADOT personnel informed us a second overflow area had occurred near milepost 131.

Pictures 6-7 are of Rainbow Wash. There were no clear high water marks, in the wash or under the bridge.

The overflow at milepost 131 was quite noticeable. The apparent cause of the overflow was due to the flow exceeding the capacity of the culverts. There were more signs of soil erosion on the west side of the road. Pictures 8-13 shows are from this area.

INTERSTATE 8

Sand Tank Wash had no clear high water marks. Depth measurements of 1.9 feet on the east section of bridge to 3.6 feet at the west end of the bridge were recorded for Bender Wash and I-8. Picture 14.

GILA BEND CANAL

We drove to the Gila Bend Canal to check for overflows or ponding areas upstream of the canal. All the following distances were measured from the intersection of the canal and State Route-85 in river miles (r.m.) with increasing miles to the north.

Pictures #'s :

- 15 & 16: Ponding area located at 2.4 r.m.  
: Grading upstream of the Canal was noted between 4.4 r.m. and approximately 6.4 r.m.
- 17 & 18: Approximately 4 feet of ponding at 7.9 r.m. (South East corner of Section 22 by Well #745).
- 19 & 20: Approximately 6 feet of ponding occurred between 8.3 r.m. and 10.2 r.m. (Section 22 by Well #747 and Section 10 by Well #751).
- 21: Overflow of the canal to an unnamed wash. Location of the overflow was approximately 10.3 r.m. (Southwest corner of Section 10 north of Well #751).
- 22: Ponding caused by overtopping of canal. This occurred around 10.4 r.m.
- 23: Ponding by the Northwestern corner of the Ski Lake Development, 11.5 r.m. (Northwest side of T4 R4 Sec 3).
- 24: Overtopping due to the overflow from the canal near Bench Mark 736, 11.5 r.m.
- 25: Water crossed Woods Road, 12.3 r.m., just east of the Canal.
- <sup>26</sup>  
25: Ponding area at 15.2 r.m. (2.9 miles North of Woods Road)
- 27 & 29: Breach in the east canal road, approximately 16.0 r.m. (East corner of Section 17, Range 4 West, Township 3 South).
- 28: High flow mark in the canal, south of the breach at 16.0 r.m.. This was estimated to be 1 foot above the concrete.
- Another breach was noticed about 0.8 miles North of the first breach.
- 30: The waters of Rainbow Wash crossed Old US Highway 80 north of Patterson Road.

SAFARI  
35MM



1

↖ (4/5)



2

↗ (4/3)



3

↖ (4/7)



4

↘ (4/4)



9  
← (38)  
10  
← (39)



11  
← (39)  
12  
← (37)





13



14



15



16



35MM FILM  
C-TIME 405884

CHINESE  
35MM FILM



17



(49)



18



(47)



19



~~(48)~~  
(50)



20



48



21



22



23



24



©-LINE #10001  
SUMMER PICTURES



25



(147)

26



(140)



27



28



(142)



29 Break in Canal Road



29

←



30

→

(25) Woods Road

(26)

35MM 1:11112  
CTIME 482884





2-1

IBW - MCKELLIPPS RD

7/24/90

51 ↓  
53 ↓

↔  
↖



52 ↓

7/24/90

IBW - MCCORMICK RANCH ROAD



7/24/90

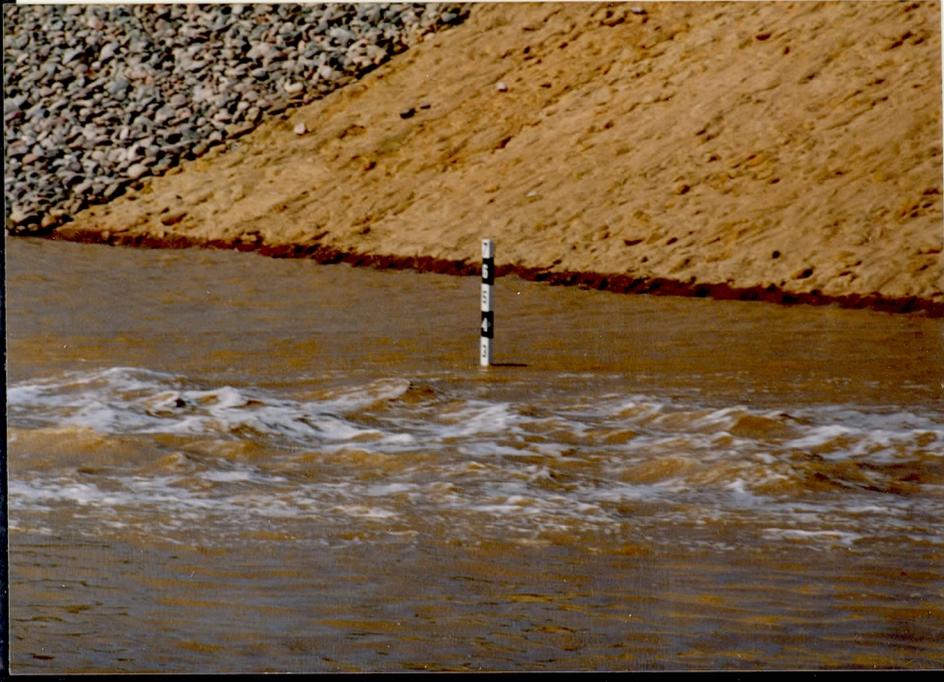
looking downstream

IBW - Indian Bend Basin

54



IBW - INDIAN BEND BASIN LOOKING DOWNSTREAM  
7/24/90  
IBW - INDIAN BEND BASIN  
06/24/90  
IBW - INDIAN BEND BASIN



IBW - INDIAN BEND ROAD  
7/24/90  
13  
12



135  
C-11111  
135

IBW - CHAPPARAL RD  
7/24/90



IBW - CHAPPARAL RD LOOKING DOWNSTREAM  
06/24/90  
7/24/90



IBW - CAMELBACK RD LOOKING DOWNSTREAM  
06/24/90  
7/24/90



1BK - Chapparal Rd  
looking upstream  
9/24/90

55

10

1BW - Chapparal Rd  
looking downstream

7/24/90

13

57

1BW - Camelback Rd  
looking downstream

7/24/90

12

58

1BW - Camelback Rd  
looking upstream

7/24/90

11

59



35MM FILM



8/14/90 Irrigation channel at 43rd/Dobbins  
8/14/90 Looking e. along Dobbins/43rd Ave.



8/14/90 Attempted channel at admin bldg.  
8/16/90 Looking w. along Dobbins/43rd Ave.





8/16/90 Attempted channel at admin bldg.  
Laveen



8/16/90 Attempted channel at admin bldg.  
Laveen



35MM FILM  
C-FINE M35284

CHROME PRINTS  
25mm 111113



8/14/90 Breach in irrigation channel at La Mirada Dr. in Laveen - looking to the W. Piedmont Rd. in Laveen - looking to the E.



8/14/90 Flooded school yard at Laveen. 8/14/90 Flooded house at Laveen - El Mirada S







CHL # 364827 (11111)



New River & Glendale Sept. 4, 1990



New River & Bell Road Sept. 4, 1990





NEW RIVER

7/24/90

68

New River & Beek  
Sept. 4, 1990

67

New River & Glendale  
9-4-90

69

New River & Glendale  
9-4-90



© 1990  
SKUNK CREEK



5-2  
Skunk Creek & Bell Road Sept. 4, 1990  
↕



5-3 5-4  
Upstream high water mark Skunk Creek  
Bell Road September 4, 1990  
↓



SKUNK CK } Bell Rd

9-4-90

72

SKUNK CK } Bell Rd

9-4-90

74

Upstream high water mark  
SKUNK CK } Bell Rd

9-4-90

73

SKUNK CK } Bell Rd

9-4-90

72