

**SALT RIVER PROJECT
NEWSPAPER ARTICLES**

007.122

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

Year - Articles are all sorted by year

Title of Newspaper Article – Name of article

X – Separator between columns

Key Words – Key words in article

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
1	January 3, 1963	Salt River Flood Plan Talk Due - Council to Meet with Officials	X Tempe, Maricopa County Flood Control Program, Salt River Project, mayor Bernard Caine, Salt River Channel, Tempe, County's Advisory Board, City Officials, Indian Bend Project, Drainage, Paradise Valley, Scottsdale, Levee Planning, Channel, Hayden (Tempe) Butte, Valley, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Finance, Army Engineers, Federal Aid
2	April 2, 1963	Public Hearing Set Tomorrow to Decide Valley Hospital Election	X Public Hearing, Formation, Valley Community Hospital District, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Tempe Elementary School District Three, Scottsdale School District and Balasz School District of Phoenix, Guadalupe, Mesa, Barney Burns, Chairman, Proposed Hospital, McDowell and Hayden Roads, Valley Community Hospital Board President Roland D. Feltman, Maricopa County General Hospital, Papago Park, Tempe, Tax Levy, Baptist Hospital Association
3	April 3, 1963	Project Modernizes Plant at Stewart Mountain Dam (& Picture)	X Salt River Project, Electric System, Stewart Mountain Dam, Northeast of Mesa, Hydroelectric Power Plant, Salt River, Verde and Salt Rivers, Irrigation, Theodore Roosevelt Lake, Tail Water, Valley, Mesa Station, Goldfield Substation, Saguaro Lake
4	December 24, 1965	Project Reservoirs at Peak of Storage (& Picture)	X Granite Reef Diversion Dam, E.E. Richmond, Reservoirs, Salt River Project, Cloudiness, Snowstorm, Arizona, Spillways, Horseshoe, Verde River, Bartlett Dam, Salt River, Roosevelt, Granite Reef, Mesa-Scottsdale-Tempe-Phoenix, Roosevelt Lake, Damage, Tucson, Rillito Creek, Gila River, Safford, Mammoth, Kearney, Boil, Well Water, Agricultural Land, Flooding, Santa Cruz River, Casa Grande, Farm Families, Leave, Salt River Reservoir, Horse Mesa, Mormon Flat, Stewart Mountain, 1941, Weatherman, Sky Harbor, Frost, Freezing Point, Temperatures, Luke Air Force Base, Deer Valley, North Phoenix, South Mesa, Chandler, South Mountain, Superior, Precipitation, Snow, State Route 77, Closed, Winkleman, Mammoth, Bridge Wash Out, Aravaipa Creek, State Route 188, Roosevelt Dam, Jake's Corner, Route 288, Young, U.S. 666, Clifton, Gila River, Pima Indian Reservation, St. John Mission, 51st Avenue, Baseline, Country Club Road, Hayden, Scottsdale Road Crossings, Riverbed Road, Tempe Bridge, Phoenix Area, River Crossings, Seventh Avenue, 16th, 24th, 40th, 48th Streets, Seventh Street, Agua Fria River, New River, U.S. 80, Glendale Avenue, Grand Avenue
5	January 2, 1966	SRP Chief Reports on 1965	X 1965, Productive, Salt River Project History, SRP, Electrical Transmission, Distribution, Irrigation, Salt River Valley, Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department, 137-mile Canal System, Arizona Canal, Glendale Avenue, 16th Street, Tempe, Crosscut Canal, Papago Park, United States, Water Supply, Surface Storage, Improving, Rehabilitating, Watershed, Colorado Ute Association, Hayden Steam Plant in Colorado, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Western Energy Supply and Transmission Associates, Huge Power Grid, Maricopa County, Motorola, Mesa, Central Arizona Project
7	May 7, 1969	Flood Land to be Sought by County	X County Board of Supervisors, Proposal, Bureau of Land Management, Right-of-way, Federal Land, Buckhorn-Mesa Flood Control Project Area, Highway 60-70-80-89, Bush Highway, County Line, BLM, Flood Control Structures
6	May 20, 1969	Shipley Promoted by SRP (& Picture)	X Scottsdale Man, General Manager, Salt River Project, Henry Shipley, Irrigation System Engineering, Construction, Maintenance, Operations, Service, L.M. Alexander, Phoenix, Associate General Manager, Power, SRP Board of Directors, General Manager Rod McMullen, John O. Rich, Operations Services Group, Frank Scussel, E.W. York, LeRoy Michael Jr., Stanley E. Hancock, Victor I. Corbell
8	January 24, 1985	SRP to Put Water Into Verde River	X Salt River Project, Release, Water, Verde River, SRP, Howard Alexander, Stewart Mountain Dam, Bartlett Dam, Maintenance, Hydroelectric Generators, Mormon Flat Dam, Salt River, Granite Reef Dam, Unbridged River Crossings, Closed, Repairs, Roads
9	March 5, 1985	SRP Chief Urges Plan 6 be Kept Intact	X Stewart Mountain Dam, February 1980 Flood, Salt River Project General Manager Jack Pfister, Cost-sharing Committee, Plan 6, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Central Arizona Project, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Colorado River Water, Phoenix, Tucson, CAP, Salt River Project's Roosevelt Dam, Building Cliff Dam, Bartlett and Horseshoe Dams, Salt River, Verde River, Waddell Dam, New Waddell Dam, Agua Fria River, Stewart Udall, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, Maricopa, Pinal, Pima Counties, Roosevelt, Cliff and Stewart Mountain Dams, Orme Dam, 1968, President Carter 1977, Indian Reservation, Damaged Bald Eagle Habitat, Interior Secretary Donald Hodel, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bald Eagle Nesting, Phoenix, Dam-safety, Robert Broadbent, Assistant Interior Department, Phoenix Mayor Terry Goddard, City Water Advisor Bill Chase, Phoenix City Council, Tim Bray, Rio Salado Development District Director, 1980, Maricopa County Property Taxes

0	Title of Newspaper Article		X Key Words
10	July 30, 1985	Testing Program Suggested to Sample SRP Canal Water	X Arizona State University, Testing, Salt River Project Canals, SRP Canal Water, Arizona Department of Health Services, David Kreamer, Civil Engineering Professor, Phoenix Drinking Water, Collect, Storm Runoff, Garbage, Treatment Plants, Gary Small, Ground-water Planning Chief, Laboratory Test, Industrial Solvents, Metals, Pesticides, Salt and Verde Rivers, Central Arizona Project, Colorado, Bill Williams Rivers, 126 Chemicals, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Grocery Carts, Christmas Trees, Unknown Objects, Dumped, Bacteria, Soil, Hydrocarbons, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Skunk Creek, Paradise Valley, Flow, Arizona Canal, Valley, Bill Chase, Water Advisor, City of Phoenix, Drains, Carry Stormwater, Warning System, Catch, Pesticide Spill Upstream
11	September 10, 1985	SRP Points to Cost, Rejects CAP Water Allocation	X Salt River Project Board of Governors, Allocation, Colorado River Water, Federal Central Arizona Project, CAP Water, Expensive, SRP, U.S. Department of Interior, Ranchers, Arizona Mines, Developer John F. Long, Black Canyon Freeway, Lake Pleasant, Phoenix, Arizona Canal, Agricultural Irrigation, Salt and Verde Rivers, SRP President John Lassen, Lake Havasu, Bob Mason, Manager SRP Water Group Staff, Plan 6 Dam Projects, Glendale, Mesa, Scottsdale, Tempe, Chandler, Flows Down Rivers, Cliff Dam, Roosevelt Dam, Tom Sands, Supervisor Special Studies
12	February 6, 1986	CAP Funding Fight - Utilities Vs. The Voters	X Salt River Project, Arizona Public Service, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, CAWCD, Repay Federal Government, Construction Costs, Central Arizona Project, SRP, APS, Arizona Power Authority, CAP, Plan 6, Building, New Dams, Valley, Arizona, APA, Navajo Generating Station, Page, Western Area Power Administration, House Majority Leader Burton Barr, Orme, Haulapai, Grand Canyon, Environmental, Financial, Indian Opposition, SRP's Dam Safety, Eliminated Dams, GOP Bill

Salt River Flood Plan Talk Due

Council To Meet With Officials

Tempe and the proposed Maricopa County Flood Control program will be discussed at a special council meeting Thursday (tonight) at 7:30 p.m. at city hall. Additionally, the agenda calls for consideration of the city's contract with Salt River Project and announcements of appointments to various city boards and commissions.

Interested citizens are welcome to attend, it was reported from the office of Mayor Bernard Caine.

Regarding flood control, especially plans for the Salt River channel near Tempe, members of the county's advisory board, city officials and other interested parties will discuss the situation with the council. Tempe has been represented at several meetings on the matter to date.

Prime concern to the city is the plan for the Indian Bend project, drainage for Paradise Valley and the Scottsdale area. Next is the levee planning for both the north and south sides of the channel, east and west of Hayden (Tempe) Butte.

Biggest expenditures are
(Continued on Page 3)

Salt River

(Continued from Page 1)

planned at the far northern end of the Valley, according to announced plans of the leaders of the tax-supported Maricopa County Flood Control District. In fact, a major, county-wide bond election may be held in the near future to finance the project in conjunction with Army Engineers and federal aid.

TEMPE DAILY
NEWS 1-3-63

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TEMPE DAILY NEWS 4-2-63

Public Hearing Set Tomorrow To Decide Valley Hospital Election

A public hearing to determine whether or not a public election should be called to decide on the formation of a Valley Community Hospital District will be held at 10 a.m. Wednesday (tomorrow) before Maricopa County Board of Supervisors in the county annex, 3325 West Durango street, Phoenix.

The hospital district is proposed to include the areas of the Tempe Elementary School District Three, Scottsdale School District and the Balsz School District of Phoenix. Expected is a six-square mile area near Guadalupe which had to be dropped from the proposed district because it is within the boundaries of an existing hos-

pital taxing district serving Mesa.

Evidence submitted at the hearing will determine whether or not the Supervisors call an election, according to Barney Burns, chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Although previously announced plans were for construction of the proposed hospital on a 10-acre donated parcel at the northwest corner of McDowell and Hayden roads, Valley Community Hospital Board President Roland D. Feltman of Scottsdale noted earlier this week that no definite decision has been reached on location.

In addition to the Hayden and McDowell site, a site adjoining the proposed \$12 million Maricopa County General hospital in Papago Park, Tempe, is a principal possibility, he said.

County hospital officials are in favor of the Papago Park location, pointing out that having both the county public hospital and a private hospital adjoining each other would reduce annual operation costs of both and make possible "the best hospital medical care in the southwest." Under the arrangement, vital hospital facilities such as X-ray rooms and laboratories would not need to be duplicated; interns and residents working at the county hospital could also be used in the district hospital; and teaching programs for residents and interns could be expanded.

Feltman said that although the Valley Community Hospital board hopes to run the hospital on its own revenues without resorting to a property tax levy, it is likely a tax levy would be made to retire the bonds issued to construct the proposed hospital.

The Baptist Hospital Association
(Continued on Page 5)

Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

tion had expressed interest in operating the hospital, but the Association now operates the Baptist hospital of Scottsdale and some controversy has arisen concerning the "wisdom" of building a second hospital when it would cost twice as much to build as would expansion of the present Baptist hospital.

Baptists assumed control of the Scottsdale hospital in October of last year after already having signed a resolution of intent with the Valley Community hospital board stating that they would lease the proposed hospital when it is constructed.

Project Modernizes Plant At Stewart Mountain Dam

Another step in the continuous effort of the Salt River Project to provide its customers with the most modern and efficient electric system in the area has been completed at Stewart Mountain Dam, northeast of Mesa. The hydro-electric power plant of the Salt River Project has been converted from 25 cycle electricity to 60 cycle.

The dam is one of four Project plants on the Salt River which have been producing 265,000,000 KWH a year. Last year, the hydro-electric plant produced enough power to

provide electricity for a population of 232,000. The dams on the Verde and Salt rivers last year released more than 282 billion gallons of water to the valley for irrigation, industrial, and domestic use.

The change-over will result in substantial savings in maintenance over the present over-age equipment at Stewart Mountain Dam. Sixty-cycle electricity will also eliminate the need to send Stewart Mountain power through the frequency changers at Mesa.

The other Salt River dams will continue to produce 25-cycle power

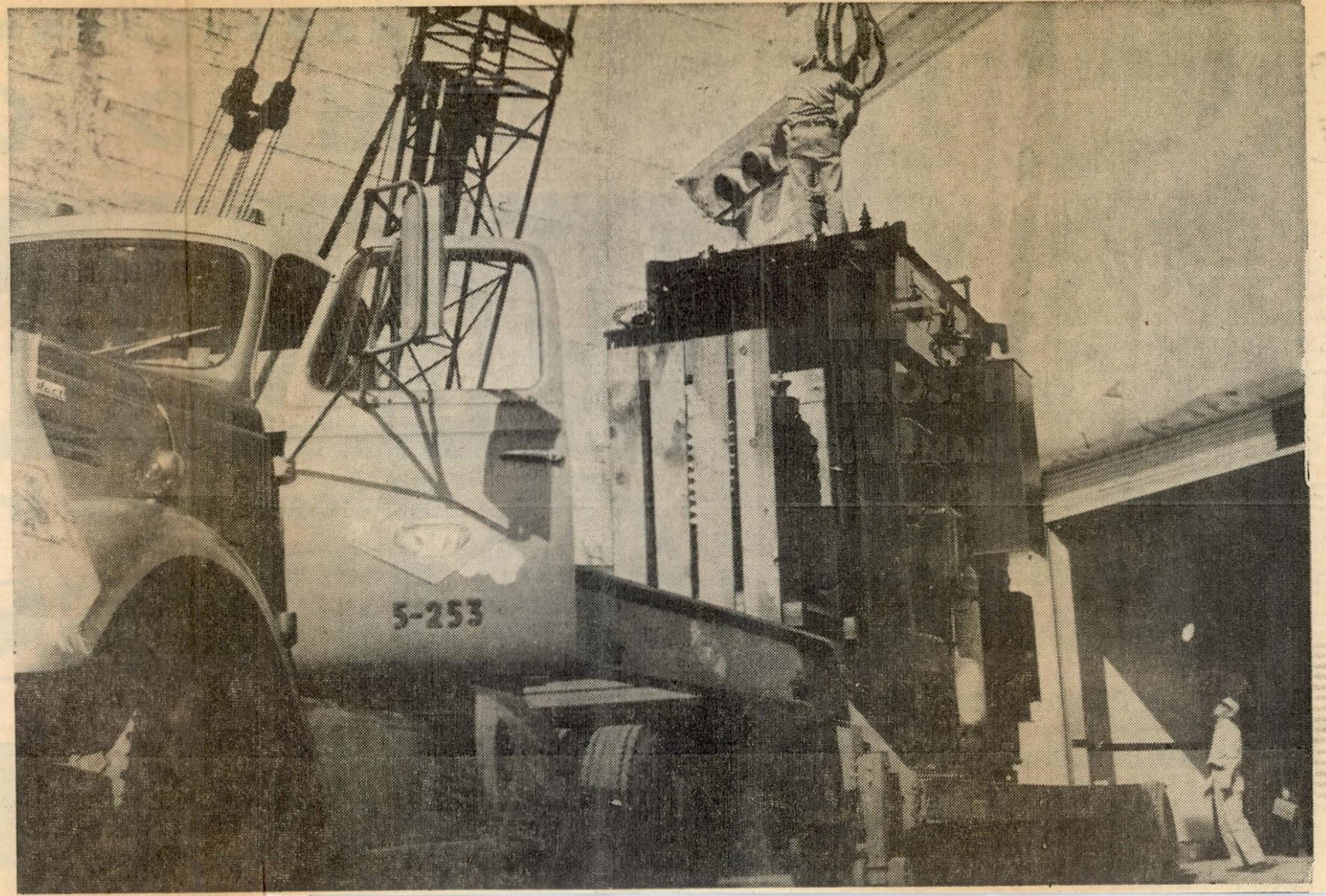
for the mines where thousands of dollars are invested in 25-cycle equipment used to operate hoists, power shovels, and other mining machinery.

The Stewart Mountain Dam can develop 13,000 kilowatts of electricity. The four Salt River plants produce a combined total of 82,000 kilowatts of 25-cycle electricity at full flow. The Project takes maximum advantage of the entire 723-foot fall from high water level at Theodore Roosevelt Lake to the tail water below Stewart Mountain Dam to develop power. The four storage reservoirs form a continuous chain of lakes nearly 60 miles in length.

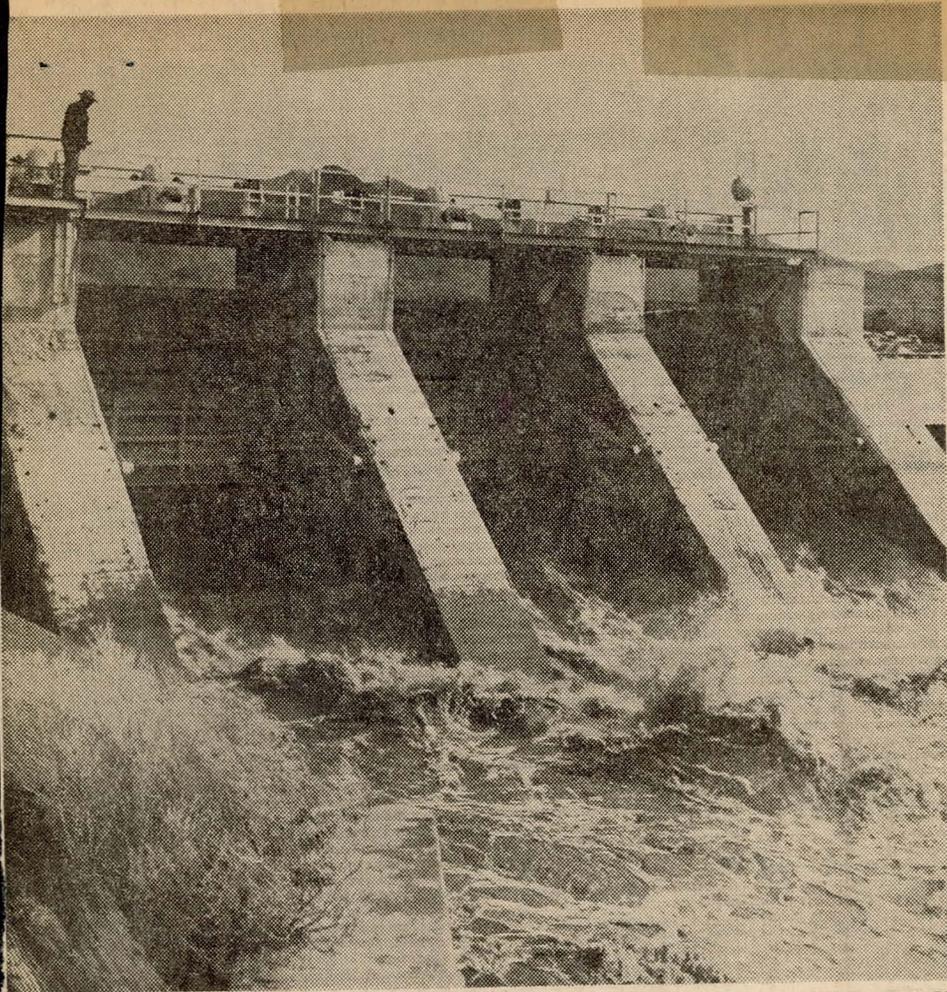
At the time the Project hydro plants were built at the dams, generating capacity was all 25-cycle, an industry standard. Since that time, as industry became modernized and new methods were developed, research and development showed that there were advantages to 60-cycle electricity over the 25-cycle. During 1949 to 1952, the Project made the big change-over from 25-cycle to 60-cycle electricity for Valley use.

Valley customers were able to use the left-over electricity from the hydro plants with the assistance of frequency changers built into the switching station at Mesa, converting 25-cycle electricity to 60-cycle. The present conversion will be the equivalent of adding another frequency changer at the Mesa station.

Converting the hydro-electric power plant has taken more than five months' work. New lines have been installed through the mountain areas over to the Goldfield substation, turbine maintenance, and other heavy work in nearing completion this month.



CLOSE QUARTERS — A 30-ton transformer is eased off its flatbed trailer at Stewart Mountain Dam northeast of Mesa as part of the Salt River Project's change-over from 25-cycle to 60-cycle operation at the power plant of the dam, which backs up Saguaro Lake. Men on top of transformer and man standing at rear of trailer give comparison for size of equipment.



Gazette Staff Photo

Water pours through gates at Granite Reef diversion dam on the Salt River under watchful eyes of gate keeper E. E. Richmond. Salt River Project will release 26,000 acre-feet (almost 8.5 billion gallons) through the dam by tomorrow afternoon.

12-24-65
Phoenix Gazette

Project Reservoirs At Peak Of Storage

Reservoirs of the Salt River project were filled to near capacity today, a real Christmas present for many, but too much darkened the holiday for others.

Clear skies, and bright sun following early morning temperatures are in store much of Arizona on Christmas day. In the higher elevations cloudiness will build up expected snowstorm

WATER picture in Arizona today:

Spillways at Horseshoe on the Verde River were to be opened to release water into the Verde River behind Bartlett Dam to port 50,000 acre-feet of water.

Spillways at Stewart Main Dam are releasing 26,000 acre-feet of water to the Salt River.

With reservoirs down from Roosevelt Dam

virtually full, water must be released into the Salt River to make way for any overflow from Roosevelt once that reservoir is full.)

● The overflow at Granite Reef will continue for at least two days, flooding the Salt River in the Mesa-Scottsdale-Tempe-Phoenix area until early next week.

● Roosevelt Lake was within 211,181 acre-feet of its 1,381,580 acre-feet capacity and spillway gates may be opened tomorrow to keep the runoff under control.

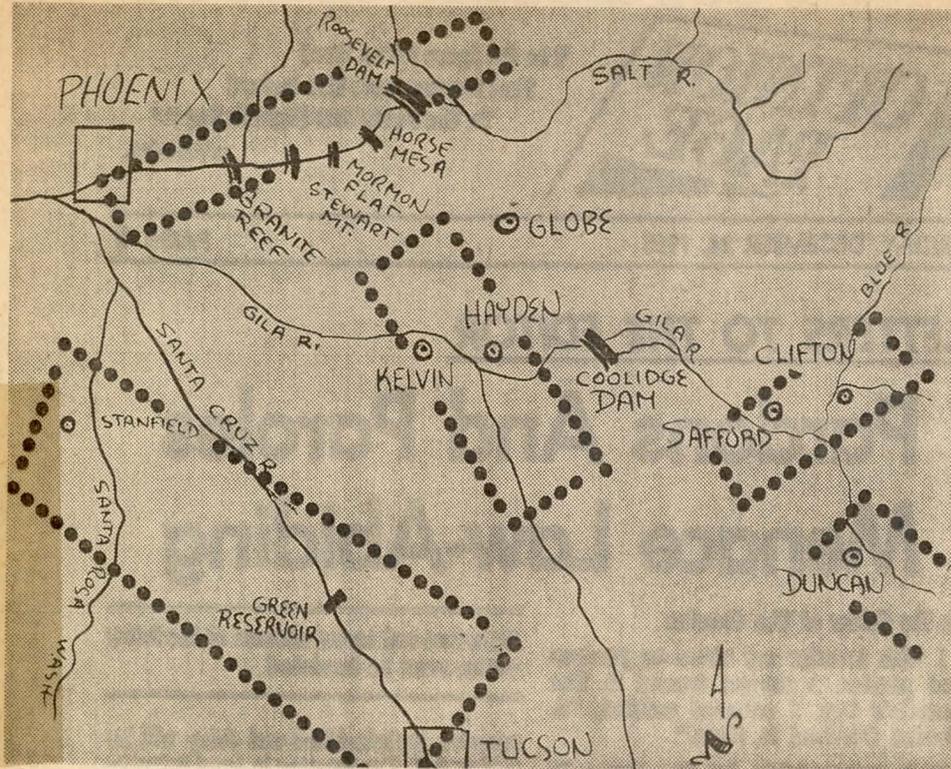
● Damage estimated at \$1

million was reported along Tucson's Rillito Creek which may be declared a disaster area.

● Gila River flood waters in the Safford area were receding today but it was expected to be two or three days before conditions could begin to return to normal. No estimate was available yet of damage.

● State health officials warned of possible contamination of well water due to sewage mixing with flood water in the Safford, Mammoth, Kearny and Tucson areas. Users were warned to boil any well water used

Turn to ●STATE on Page 8



Dotted areas indicate flooded sections of the state.

State Reservoirs At Peak

Concluded From Page One
during the next several days or longer.

THOUSANDS of acres of rich agricultural land, newly-planted to cotton, were flooded along the banks of the Santa Cruz River, southeast and southwest of Casa Grande. Farm families were forced to leave.

Storage in Salt River Projects reached 1,797,891 acre-feet, an increase of 159,437 within 24 hours.

THE ACRE-FEET storage content today of Salt River reservoirs with their capacity in parenthesis:

Roosevelt: 1,170,399 (1,381,580); Horse Mesa: 243,523 (245,138); Mormon Flat: 57,326 (57,852), and Stewart Mountain: 63,852 (69,775).

On the Verde River:

Horseshoe: 133,267 (139,238), and Bartlett: 129,524 (178,477).

THE RUNOFF into Roosevelt Lake reached a record high of 150,000 cubic-feet-per-second yesterday afternoon. The previous record was 117,000 in 1941, the last time the lake was at capacity.

THE WEATHERMAN has

bor. That will mean frost in the Valley's colder areas.

The mercury dropped to 34 degrees at Sky Harbor and to the freezing point and below in other parts of the Valley. Temperatures included:

Tal-Wi-Wi Ranch near Luke Air Force Base, 31; Deer Valley 32, North Phoenix 31, South Mesa 32, Chandler 33, and South Mountain 31.

In Superior, a low of 32 degrees was recorded today. Precipitation since yesterday has measured .57 of an inch. It brought the total since Monday to 2.57 inches. Snow measuring 1½ inches at some points fell yesterday afternoon.

STATE ROUTE 77 was closed between Winkelman and Mammoth because of a bridge wash-out at Aravaipa Creek crossing, 12 miles south of Winkelman.

Other highways closed today included State Route 188 between Roosevelt Dam and Jake's Corner, Route 288 in the Young area, and U.S. 666, five miles north of Clifton.

Due to the Gila River flooding on the Pima Indian Reservation, 50 people, mostly women and children who live near the river banks, have been evacuated to the St. John Mission on 51st

Avenue four miles south of Baseline, where they will be cared for until it is safe to return to their homes.

The Country Club Road crossing on the Salt River north of Mesa was reopened today, but the Hayden and Scottsdale Road crossings were still closed. The riverbed road at Tempe was still in flood-stage and the Tempe bridge carried two-way traffic.

IN THE PHOENIX area, the river crossings at Seventh Avenue and at 16th, 24th, 40th and 48th Streets were closed. Use of the Seventh Street crossing on a limited basis was permitted.

West of Phoenix, all Agua Fria River and New River crossings were closed except U.S. 80, Glendale Avenue and Grand Avenue.

Sunday, January 2, 1966

SRP Chief *Ariz. Repub.* Reports On 1965

By ROD J. McMULLIN
General Manager, Salt River
Project

THE YEAR 1965 has been one of the most productive periods in Salt River Project history, and the next 12 months show equal promise.

Plans on SRP drawing boards for 1966 include more than \$19.9 million for improvements and expansion of the project's electrical transmission and distribution systems and irrigation facilities, all dedicated toward supplying low-cost water and power to the Salt River Valley.

Many projects begun during the past year are already bearing results, and will continue to do so in 1966.

Specifically, we had the pleasure of initiating the community styling concept, which will yield great dividends toward Valley beautification. We will continue to do everything economically feasible during the coming year to improve the appearance of our electrical and irrigation facilities.

Another beginning that promises to become a reality during the coming year is the cooperative agreement between the Salt River Project and the Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department to eventually build 28 canalside parks and recreation areas along 60 miles of the project's 137-mile canal system.

Phoenix has already prepared plans for a park on the Arizona Canal near Glendale Avenue and 16th Street, and Tempe has scheduled a park on the Crosscut Canal in Papago Park.

This cooperative recreation program is the first of its kind in the United States. It will provide boating, hiking, picnicking and other activities to hundreds of persons who would otherwise be denied these facilities on a neighborhood basis.

THE WATER supply picture is better than it has been in more than 25 years. We will begin 1966 with more than 1.8 million acre-feet of water in surface storage, more than three times as much as was impounded at the end of 1964.

About 139,000 customers, including five cities, will draw on this water supply in 1966. In the meantime, the project will continue with its program of improving and rehabilitating its watershed and canal systems.

The coming year will also see considerable progress in the supply of low-cost electrical power. During the past 12 months, the project joined with the Colorado Ute Association in dedicating the first unit of the Hayden Steam Plant in Colorado. Through an exchange agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, SRP will receive about 95,000 kilowatts of power from this plant in 1966.

The project also joined Western Energy Supply and Transmission Associates last year. This long range plan, using the combined resources of both public and private utilities, will ultimately result in a huge power grid that will provide

(Continued on Page D-17, Col. 3)

More About

Arizona Agriculture

(Continued from Page 16-D)
new benefits for all power customers.

Maricopa County is expected to have a 1966 population of 940,000 persons. This means that 136,500 customers will be serviced by SRP electric lines, 122,850 of which will be residential. This will call for a peak capacity requirement of about 795,000 kilowatts.

The average use by residential customers will jump from about 7,300 kilowatt-hours in 1965 to an estimated 8,000 kilo-

watt-hours in 1966, well above the national average of about 5,200 kilowatt-hours.

The Salt River Valley recently received a tremendous boost to our economy when Motorola chose Mesa as a location for its additional plant facilities. The project will continue to join with the entire area in promoting all the new industry we can possibly obtain.

And we shall continue our unremitting efforts to obtain final approval of the Central Arizona Project, which remains a prime factor in permitting industrial development.

Scottsdale Progress 5/28/69 5/28/69

Shipley promoted by SRP

A Scottsdale man is one of two assistant general managers of the Salt River Project who were elevated to new positions as associate general managers today.

Henry Shipley of 514 Kachina Lane, former assistant general manager for water operations and engineering, has been named associate general manager for water. He is in charge of irrigation system engineering, construction and maintenance, operations and service.

L. M. Alexander of Phoenix, former assistant general manager for power operations and planning, now is associate general manager for power.

The major reorganization followed approval by the SRP

Board of Directors of recommendations developed in an eight-month study.

In other changes, an operations service group was formed and four new staff positions of director were created. All report directly to General Manager Rod Mc Mullin.

John O. Rich has become director of the new operations services group. Formerly superintendent of steam-electric generation, Rich now is responsible for operations analysis, Project supply, transportation, and building services.

The newly created director positions report to the general manager. Appointed to these staff positions are: Frank

Scussel, director of project planning; E. W. Yorke, director of personnel; Leroy Michael Jr., director of legal services, and Stanley E. Hancock, director of community relations.

SRP President Victor I. Corbell said the reorganization "will provide for the most efficient direction and control of the Project in the decades to come. Further, we will be able to make optimum utilization of the Project's management personnel."



HENRY SHIPLEY

MESA TRIBUNE

MAY 7, 1969

Flood Land To Be Sought By County

The county board of supervisors has approved a proposal to apply to the Bureau of Land Management for right-of-way on the federal land within the proposed Buckhorn - Mesa Flood Control project area.

The area lies north of Highway 60-70-80-89 and extends east from the Bush Highway to the county line.

Various governmental agencies are involved in the project, but all rights-of-way are cleared through the BLM. Several flood control structures have already been built east of the city under similar projects.

In another matter, the supervisors recommended approval of a transfer of a liquor license for Bob's Cafe from 2020 N. Country Club to 2211 N. Country Club.

SRP to put water into Verde River

The Salt River Project will begin releasing water into the Verde River at 8 a.m. today, SRP spokesman Howard Alexander said Wednesday.

As part of normal operations, the utility will stop releasing water from Stewart Mountain Dam on the Salt River on Friday evening.

Releases from Bartlett Dam into the Verde will begin at 150 cubic feet per second today and increase to between 600 and 800 cfs by Friday morning, Alexander said.

The utility will stop releases Friday evening from Stewart Mountain Dam, which currently has a flow of 2,400 cfs. Stopping the flow will allow SRP to perform routine maintenance on hydroelectric generators at Mormon Flat Dam.

The change will stop the 1,100 cfs flow of water into the Salt River from the Granite Reef Dam by midmorning Saturday.

Unbridged river crossings are expected to remain closed until after repairs are made to the roads, Alexander said.

SRP chief urges Plan 6 be kept intact

By Mike McCloy
The Phoenix Gazette

Recalling the near failure of Stewart Mountain Dam in a February 1980 flood, Salt River Project General Manager Jack Pfister has asked the governor's cost-sharing committee to keep Plan 6 together.

"There was a very real possibility Stewart Mountain Dam could have failed," Pfister said as the committee met for the third time since it was named by Gov. Bruce Babbitt and the state's congressional delegation in January.

The panel has set a Labor Day

deadline for reaching consensus on spending local funds up-front to speed construction of the Central Arizona Project, a \$3.5 billion canal system being built by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to carry Colorado River water to Phoenix in December and Tucson in 1991.

Plan 6 is a \$1.1 billion CAP feature that includes adding 70 feet of concrete to the Salt River Project's Roosevelt Dam, building Cliff Dam between the SRP's Bartlett and Horseshoe dams on the Verde River, repairing SRP's Stewart Mountain Dam on the Salt

River, and replacing Waddell Dam with the New Waddell Dam on the Agua Fria River.

At the Feb. 22 committee meeting, Stewart Udall recommended local funding be considered only for New Waddell Dam because it is needed to store CAP water.

Work on the other three Plan 6 dams is based on safety problems that should be resolved by the SRP and the Bureau of Reclamation, he said.

Udall is a director of the Central Arizona Water Conservation Dis-

trict, an agency that will operate the CAP and repay construction costs with water fees and property taxes in Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties.

He was in Salt Lake City Monday when Pfister battered away at his proposal to split up Plan 6.

"What Stewart Udall has forgotten," Pfister said, is that the secretary of interior has allocated additional water from all Plan 6 dams to CAP water users.

Pfister said cost sharing for Roosevelt, Cliff and Stewart Moun-

tain dams would be just as appropriate as for New Waddell because all four dams are considered a "suitable alternative" to the defunct Orme Dam, as envisioned in legislation authorizing the CAP in 1968.

Orme Dam was scrapped by President Carter in 1977 because it would have inundated an Indian reservation and damaged bald eagle habitat.

Reached by telephone Monday, Udall said he wants to set priorities

See • Plan 6, B-2

● Plan 6

From B-1

for cost sharing, not "get into any public arguments with my friends."

He noted authorization of Cliff Dam has been withheld by Interior Secretary Donald Hodel pending a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service opinion on damage to a pair of endangered southern bald eagles nesting at the dam site.

"There is no way Cliff can be approved in two years," Udall said. "(Meanwhile) to delay the thing that's most important, which is New Waddell, I don't think is very smart."

Pfister acknowledged that the Cliff eagle nest would be inundated by Plan 6 but said Arizona's growing human population threatens the state's 17 other nesting pairs.

"There will not be any safe eagle habitat between here and Roosevelt Dam," Pfister predicted, suggesting that Cliff Dam would be a recreation "opportunity right here in Phoenix and keep that (human) population from the rem areas of

the state."

Putting his customers' money where his mouth was, Pfister said SRP would be willing to provide up-front money for Plan 6 equal to the 15 percent the utility would have to repay eventually for the safety work on its dams.

Fifteen percent of the estimated \$235 million dam-safety portion of Plan 6 comes to \$36 million, which Pfister said would be raised mostly from water revenues.

"It could double the price of water or triple the price of water, depending on how it works out," he told a reporter after the meeting.

But before the SRP puts up the money, Pfister said he wants "a commitment to a firm construction schedule."

He acknowledged "that's a big 'if,'" but noted Robert Broadbent, assistant Interior Department secretary for water and science, would attend the next committee meeting, March 20, and may indicate what kind of deal could be negotiated.

Phoenix Mayor Terry Goddard joined Pfister in calling for cost sharing on all of Plan 6.

City water adviser Bill Chase said the Phoenix City Council is considering an up-front contribution as high as \$50 million in return for a share of Cliff Dam water.

Tim Bray, Rio Salado Development District director, said his board also would consider a financial contribution.

The district was established in 1980 to plan development of businesses, homes and recreation areas along the Salt River from Mesa to the west side of Phoenix. Full development depends on Cliff Dam for flood control.

Legislation is pending to increase Maricopa County property taxes by 25 cents per \$100 assessed valuation to raise \$1 billion for land purchases.

Bray said funds for an up-front contribution to Plan 6 would have to be raised separately from the district's property-tax proposal.

Testing program suggested to sample SRP canal water

By Mike McCloy
The Phoenix Gazette

An Arizona State University professor recommends a testing program to determine what chemicals are flowing in Salt River Project canals.

"There is no regular sampling of SRP canal water by the Arizona Department of Health Services," David Kreamer, civil engineering professor, said Monday in an interview.

The canals, which supply Phoenix drinking water, also collect storm runoff and garbage on the way to the city's treatment plants, Kreamer said in a \$28,000 study for SRP.

Gary Small, ground-water planning chief for SRP, said his agency will consider laboratory tests to determine levels of industrial solvents, metals and pesticides in the canals.

"We've been interested in water quality for 75 years, but it was mainly for the needs of agriculture," Small said. "Now the urban demand has exceeded the agricultural demand."

Kreamer recommended approximately \$40,000 worth of laboratory tests annually, to check the quality of water flowing into the SRP system from the Salt and Verde rivers and other sources, and into the Central Arizona Project from the Colorado and Bill Williams rivers.

"Nobody knows what's there," Kreamer said,

explaining that no one has sampled water at the CAP intake or in the Verde River for all 126 chemicals and metals listed as priority pollutants by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Kreamer noted more than 80 points where storm or farm-drain water flows into SRP canals and cited continuing problems with grocery carts, Christmas trees and unknown objects being dumped into the system.

In urban runoff, bacteria from soil and hydrocarbons from streets are two of "the things that give us the most trouble," Small said.

The planned Arizona Canal Diversion Channel from Skunk Creek to Paradise Valley is designed to handle storm flows that now enter the Arizona Canal from the north side of the Valley.

SRP officials may consider a crackdown on dumping into the canals, Small added.

Bill Chase, water adviser to the city of Phoenix, said the city requested many of the drains that carry storm water into the canal.

"We've (since) identified that as a problem area," he said.

Chase acknowledged another of Kreamer's observations — that the city has no early warning system to catch a major pesticide spill upstream from treatment plants.

SRP

Continued from B1

Havasu into metropolitan Phoenix by December.

"This was a difficult decision," he said. "But after considering the small allocation and the rapid rate at which SRP land is being urbanized, we realized CAP water would only provide short-term benefits for our shareholders."

The SRP predicts its service area will be completely urbanized by the year 2015, and thus, no longer would be able to use its CAP agricultural-water allocation.

Bob Mason, manager of the SRP's water-group staff, said the CAP allocation "certainly would give us greater flexibility during a drought."

However, he said, there will be years of ample supply from the SRP's six storage reservoirs on the Salt and Verde rivers when "it would be more economical to use stored water."

In a related matter, the SRP board voted to support six cities in the Phoenix area in their bid for

additional water that would be stored behind dams being built or modified as part of the CAP's Plan 6 dam projects.

Phoenix, Glendale, Mesa, Scottsdale, Tempe and Chandler are seeking an additional 40,000 acre-feet of water each year that now flows down the rivers but would be stored behind the new and modified dams.

The cities have offered \$42 million toward the cost of building the CAP's proposed \$385 million Cliff Dam on the Verde River and enlarging Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River.

Tom Sands, supervisor of special studies at the SRP, said the 40,000 acre-feet of additional water would be used to supply the cities' future needs. The water could be obtained by the SRP but would only be sold to the cities to serve developments in the rapidly urbanizing SRP water-service area.

"Whether SRP or the cities buy the space, the water still will be used to supply city needs," Sands said. "The cities should be allowed and encouraged to purchase the space."

SRP points to cost, rejects CAP water allocation

By MARY A.M. GINDHART
Arizona Republic Staff

The Salt River Project board of governors voted Monday to turn down its allocation of Colorado River water from the federal Central Arizona Project, thereby releasing 30,000 acre-feet a year for reallocation to others.

The board voted to decline its share of CAP water because the water will be more expensive than the SRP's existing supplies and is not expected to be needed by the SRP in the next several years.

The board's rejection of the water means that, so far, at least 74,000 acre-feet of water being delivered through the \$3.7 billion CAP will be reallocated by the

U.S. Department of the Interior.

Others that have declined their CAP allocations include some ranchers and the Arizona mines. The mines collectively have abandoned their applications for more than 44,000 acre-feet a year.

Developers who did not receive an original allocation are the most likely group to seek CAP water in the reallocation process. Developer John F. Long already has applied for a reallocation of CAP water to serve the community he plans to build west of the Black Canyon Freeway south of Lake Pleasant.

Cities also may reapply for more CAP water than they received in the first allocation. Phoenix, for example, wants more CAP water to serve land north of

the Arizona Canal, which runs through the northern part of the city.

The water the SRP rejected could have been used only for agricultural irrigation. The SRP would not have received water for municipal use, such as water it sells to Phoenix.

The CAP agricultural water is estimated to cost \$56 an acre-foot — seven times more than the SRP's current supply from the Salt and Verde rivers and twice the price of its supply from ground water.

SRP President John Lassen said the board's rejection of the allocation "in no way affects our strong support" of the CAP, which will bring water from Lake

— SRP, B3

CAP FUNDING FIGHT

Utilities Vs. The Voters

ARIZONA'S two major utilities — the Salt River Project and Arizona Public Service — are making it clear they will use all their power to block the Central Arizona Water Conservation District from becoming what they seem to perceive as a third utility in the state.

Yet, each member of the CAWCD's 15-member board has been elected by the people of this state with the responsibility to repay the federal government most of the construction costs of the \$3.6 billion Central Arizona Project.

SRP and APS seem to be saying that the voters don't count.

The Arizona Power Authority, with the support of SRP and APS, claims it can best raise money to help build the CAP's \$1 billion Plan 6.

Plan 6 involves building new dams and repairing old structures to offer the Valley greater water storage and flood control.

The real aim of SRP and APS, it appears, is to prevent CAWCD — and therefore the people of Arizona — from becoming any part of the local electric power scene. In that scenario, Arizonans are seen as competition.

The principal issue is whether the state agency responsible for repaying the CAP and Plan 6 will have the legal authority to repay the massive debts now being incurred.

In playing off the APA against the CAWCD, there is the feeling that the utilities may be acting for selfish reasons, possibly in a bid to enhance their own political and economic power.

They would leave funding repayment respon-

sibility with the CAWCD while removing its bonding authority, and thus payback revenues.

APA wants to control, distribute and market power from the Navajo Generating Station at Page because it wants to expand its turf.

The fact is, the CAWCD would not operate as a utility in selling power or in issuing bonds because the Western Area Power Administration would market the power for it. That would bring federal participation into the repayment program since CAWCD would work with WAPA.

House Majority Leader Burton Barr told *The Republic* that SRP was involved in another controversial move involving Plan 6.

He said SRP was pushing a bill in the state Legislature calling for the construction of two controversial dams — Orme northeast of Phoenix and Haulapai in the Grand Canyon. Barr said:

"SRP wanted them there (in the bill)."

Both had been abandoned after long debate several years ago because of environmental, financial, Indian and other opposition. SRP was part of the accord to scuttle them, so its current maneuver is perplexing.

However, it must be noted that SRP has not signed a CAP water contract. So, if the CAP is never completed — SRP's dam safety is not part of the CAP — it means little to the utility.

Barr said he has eliminated the dams from the GOP bill that will be introduced in the House on Plan 6 funding.

Barr and the entire Legislature should now support the CAWCD in the name of the people who elected the board to repay CAP funding.