

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES 1965 - 1986

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0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x	Key Words
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Year - Articles are all sorted by year

Title of Newspaper Article – Name of article

X – Separator between columns

Key Words – Key words in article

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
1	September 28, 1965	Flood Talks Held - Army Engineers Hear Tempe Story	X Tempe, Maricopa County Flood Control District , Col. John Dillard, Army Engineers, Salt River, Col. John Lowry, Orme Dam, Maxwell Dam, Indian Bend Floodway
2	December 23, 1965	Get Out the Swim Fins, Men, The Chuckholes are Filling	X Chuckholes, Uncollected Trash, Phoenix, Rains, Worst Level, December 1959, James A. Stokely, Superintendent of Street Maintenance, Poor Street Construction, Heavy Traffic, Poor Drainage, Lack of Paving, Curbs, Gutters, Proper Rain Runoff, Rainstorm
3	December 24, 1965	State Rivers on Rampage - Families Evacuated from Low Areas - Storms Move Out of Arizona (& Pictures)	X Widespread Flooding, Rivers, Rampaging, Tucson, Sewage System, Evacuation, Civil Defense Officials, Graham and Pinal Counties, Threatened, Floods, U.S. Weather Bureau, Phoenix, Storms, 2 Inches Rain, Mountain Snow, Downpours, Melting Snow, Salt River Project, San Carlos Irrigation District, Extensive Flooding, Freezing, Slow Runoff, Frost, Salt River Valley, Flood Map, Heavy Rains, Arizona, Salt River, Gila, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Verde
4	December 24, 1965	4 Dams on Salt River Near Capacity - Continued Record-Breaking, Runoff Into Roosevelt Lake Threatens to Send water Over Reservoirs Spillways	X Record-breaking, Runoff, Roosevelt Lake, Threatened, Water, Dam Spillways, Salt River, Phoenix, Spillway Gates, Rod J. McMullin, Roosevelt Dam, Apache, Canyon, Saguaro, Granite Reef Diversion Dam, Broke 1941 Record, Record-keeping, Began 1913, Rufua Musgrove, U.S. Geological Survey, Verde River, Salt River Project System, Upper Verde, Horseshoe Lake, Bartlett, Lake Pleasant, Beardsley Project, Lake Pleasant or Roosevelt, Overflowed April 1941, Valley, Storm
5	December 24, 1965	High Waters Bring Crossing Woes - Rivers Flood Countryside	X Water, Mr. Mrs. John L. Mack, Salt River, James King, Ray Hamilton, Safford, Raw Sewage, Running Into Rivers, Tucson, Pima County Sanitary District No. 1, Federal and State Aid, Kenneth Scharman, Rillito, Sewer Interceptor Line, Sewage, Gila River, Seep, Wells, Boil Water, Harold Gates, Civil Defense Chief, Graham County, Gila Valley, Safe, Thatcher, Fort Thomas, Gila and San Francisco Rivers, Coolidge Dam, San Carlos Reservoir, Weather Bureau, Cliff, N.M., Arizona Boarder, Above Flood Stage, Clifton, Sandbagging, Duncan, Crested, Dike Building, Little Hollywood, Evacuate Residents, Flooding, Coronado National Forest, San Pedro River, Aravaipa Creek, Winkleman, Kelvin and Kearny, San Tan Area, Sacaton Community Center, Gila River Indian Reservation, Wrecked, Two River Bridges, Trailer Park, Eloy, Dike Broke, Green Reservoir, Friendly Corner, Chuichu, Casa Grande, Nogales, Stanfield, Pinal County, Maricopa and Kyrene, Baseline, Floodwaters, Maricopa County, Apache Trail, Tortilla Flat, Cave Creek Road, Bell, Phoenix, Glendale Avenue, U.S. 80, Agua Fria River Bridge, N. Country Club Drive, Mesa, Salt River, Hayden and Scottsdale Roads, Tempe Bridge, 48th and 40th Streets, 24th and 16th Streets, Seventh Street, Avondale, Agua Fria River, Bruce Redondo, Phoenix-Tempe Highway, Arizona State University, River Bed, Sun Devil Stadium
6	December 24, 1965	Raging Rillito Tops \$1 Million Toll	X Tucson, Rillito Creek, Tiger of a River, Wrecking, Two Major Bridges, Mobil Homes, Sewer System, Flowing Wells District, Pima County Sanitary District No. 1, State, Federal, Disaster, Relief, Raw Sewage, Flood, Rain, Hail, Snow, Santa Cruz, Gila River, Pinal County, N. First Avenue and Campbell, Oracle Road and Dodge Boulevard, U.S. Geological Survey, Groundwater Branch, Washed Away, Gauging Station, Tributary Tanque Verde Wash, Sabino Creek, USGS, Kenneth Scharman, Country Club Boulevard, Kenneth Scharman, Dr. Frederick Brady, Rep. Morris K. Udall, Mt. Lemmon, Windy Point, Landslide, Kitt Peak, National Observatory, Washout, Torrent Runoff, Arizona 77, Winkleman and Mammoth, Aravaipa Creek, Papago Officials, Rain Filled Desert Washes, Marana
7	December 24, 1965	Families on the Flooding Santa Cruz Evacuated for Inundated Areas	X Casa Grande, Santa Cruz River, Stanfield, Marana, Evacuated, Floodwaters, Rampaging Gila, Sacaton, San Tan Area, Pinal County Farmland, Inundated, Mayor Paul Pearce, Ely, Green Reservoir, Dike Broke, Jim Savage, Bill Warren, Tom Wimoth, Wooten-Casey Farm, Al Hammond, Pinal County, Chuichu, Papago Indian Reservation, Ed Pederson, National Guard Unit
8	December 25, 1965	Salt River Runoff Sets Reservoir-Fill Record	X Floodwaters, Gila River, Eastern Arizona, Salt River Project Reservoirs, Safford and Florence, Coolidge Dam, San Carlos Lake, San Pedro River, Kelvin-Riverside Terrace, Kearney, Unprocessed Sewage, Boil Drinking Water, 1926, Chandler, Casa Grande, Highway 87, Tucson, Salt River Bed Crossing, Phoenix, Tempe, Scottsdale, Country Club Crossing, Mesa, 51st Avenue Crossing, 91st Avenue Crossing, Agua Fria and New Rivers, Grand Avenue, Glendale Avenue, U.S. 80, Granite Reef, Marana, Maricopa, Rillito Creek, Cortaro Road Bridge, Santa Cruz, Pima County, Bridge Damage, Green Reservoir, Eloy, Papago Indian Reservation, Chuichu Village, Tonto Creek, Roosevelt Lake, Roosevelt Dam, Apache Lake, Horse Mesa Dam, Mormon Flat Dam, Canyon Lake, Stewart Mountain Dam, Verde River, Horseshoe Lake, Bartlett
9	December 27, 1965	Reservoirs Levels Still on Rise	X Salt River Reservoirs, Roosevelt Dam, 1941, Granite Reef Dam, Phoenix, Central Avenue and Tempe Bridges, Roosevelt Dam, Horse Mesa Dam, Apache Lake, Mormon Flat Dam, Canyon Lake, Stewart Mountain Dam, Saguaro Lake, Horseshoe Dam, Verde River, Bartlett, Maricopa, Pinal, Pima

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10	December 28, 1965	Herrick Views Westside Flood Losses	X Maricopa County Manager Joe Herrick, Tour, Flood Damaged Areas, Assess Damage, New and Agua Fria Rivers, Sam Lanford, County Engineer, Rivers, Running High, Overflowing Roads, Repair Damage
11	December 28, 1965	Freeze Slows Runoff - Reservoirs in Salt River Project Close to Brimful (& Picture)	X U.S. Highway, Buckeye, Gila River, Phoenix-Yuma, Salt River Project Reservoirs, Salt River, Verde River, Roosevelt Lake, Coolidge Dam, San Carlos Lake, Globe, Safford, January 1, 1960, Late 1920's, 1928, 1942, Eastern Southern and Central Arizona, Graham, Pima and Pinal Counties, Governor Goddard, President Johnson, Granite Reef Diversion Dam, Cashion, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Agua Fria, Hassayampa River, Winkleman, Gila Bend
12	January 2, 1966	The Anatomy of a Flood - Confluence of the Waters - Out of the Mountains, Slouching Toward Phoenix to Be Born (& Pictures)	X Thunderclouds, Rain Squalls, Superstition Mountains, Release, Water, Salt River Project Reservoirs, Salt River, Flooding, Creeks Flowing, Roosevelt Lake, Valley, Heavy Runoff, Torrents, Dry Watershed Streambeds, Heavy Rains, Open Spillgates, Roosevelt Dam, 1941, U.S. Forest Service Campground, Boulder Creek, Superstitions, Canyon Lake, Apache Trail, Tortilla Flat Creek, Stella Yates, Payson, Arizona, Globe-Miami, Superior, US 60-70, Water Swirled, Hillside, Bridge, Queen Creek, Bloody Tanks Wash, Arizona 88, Pinal Creek, Highway Department, Dumped, Sand, Shore Up Roadway, Rushing Waters, Pinto Creek, Sportsman's Lounge, Sand Protection Dike, Charley Nichols, Gila County Board of Supervisors, Runoff, Damage, Stock, Dikes, Water Tanks, Fences, Gila County, Salt River Channel
13	January 14, 1966	Listed in Flood Control Project - Building of Orme Dam Depends on CAP Okay	X Orme Dam, Maricopa County Flood Control Project, Reclamation Project, Central Arizona Project, Congress, Construction, Earthfill Dam, Streambed, Verde and Salt Rivers, Reservoir, Flood Control Plan, Expand Storage Capacity, Bureau of Reclamation, 1940s, Corps of Engineers, 20 Years Ago, Flood Control Dam, Not Feasible, Orme Site, Channelization of Salt and Gila Rivers, City of Tempe, Protested, Levee System, Indian Bend Wash Channel, Flood Stage, Flood, Arizona State University, Congress, 1960, Arizona Gama and Fish Officials, Channel, 91st Avenue to Gillespie Dam, Destroy, Wildlife Habitat, Maricopa County Flood Control Director John Lowry, Bridges, Loss, Riverbed Crossings
14	January 14, 1966	Data Given on Flood Control Vote	X Maricopa County Voters, March 8, Bond Issue, Flood Control Program, Maricopa County Flood Control District, 29 Projects
15	January 14, 1966	If Flow Stops - 2-Week Time Set for Fix Crossings	X Damaged Pavement, West Span of Central Avenue Bridge, Salt River, Repair Structure, Flowing, Traffic Crossings, Seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, 19th Avenue and 16th Street, Constructed, Fred Glendening, City Public Works Director, Washed Out Again, Culvert Crossings, Flowed Down River, Dec. 31, Considerable Damage, Roads, Other Installations, Riverbed, City Crews, Approaches, Four Crossings, Collapsed, Bridge Repair, Keep Water Off, Sky Harbor Airport, 40th Street, Edward M. Hall, Salt River Project, Phoenix Area, Stewart Mountain and Bartlett Dams, Granite Reef Dam, Northeast of Mesa, Diversion Structure, Damaged, Spilling, High Water
16	January 14, 1966	\$716,000 From U.S. Fund Asked	X Four Arizona Counties, Federal Disaster Funds, Repair, Flood Damage, Farms, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) State Disaster Committee, \$716,000, Emergency Funds, Rehabilitation, Greenlee, Gila, Pinal Counties, Flood, Earthquake, Other Natural Disaster, Dr. George E. Hull, Tucson, Extension Director, Arizona, Geroge Freestone, Phoenix, State Director, Farmers Home Administration, O.V. (Bill) Riggs, Casa Grande, State Chairman, Arizona Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), Steve Falitis, State Executive Director, Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Farm Land Eroded by Flood Waters, Restoring Dikes, Concrete, Dirt Ditches, Irrigated Lands, Re-leveling, Channel Repairs, Reconstruction, Fences, Crop, Range Lands, Pima, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, ACP Funds

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17	January 14, 1966	Facts Spelled Out on \$115 Million Flood Control Plan (& Map)	X Maricopa County Flood Control District, 29 Projects, Bond Issue, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Gila-Salt River, Construction, Levees, Tempe, Granite Reef to Gillespie Dams, 51st Avenue, Orme Dam, 91st Avenue, Tempe Buttes, Salt River, Southern Pacific Railroad, Indian Bend Channel, Arizona Canal, East Phoenix, Agua Fria, New River, Skunk Creek, Union Hills Diversion Channel, Deer Valley, Peoria, Sun City, Avondale, North Phoenix Mountains, 12th Street, Sunnyslope, Glendale, Maryvale, Shea Boulevard, 16th Street, Earthen Dam, Concrete Conduit, Spillway, Squaw Peak, New River Dam, Adobe Dam, Black Canyon Highway, Un-grated Outlet, Lower Cave Creek Dam, Dikes, 40th Street, 43rd Avenue, 32nd Street, Union Hills Drive, Cave Creek Road, Seventh Street, 19th Avenue, 35th Avenue, Moon Valley, South Mountain Floodways, Tolleson, South Mountains, Highland Canal, 48th Street, 59th Street, Casandro Wash Dam, Earthfill Structure, Country Club Road, City of Wickenburg, Sunset and Sunnycove Dams, Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed Structures, Apache Trail, Spook Hill Butte, Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field, Chandler, Pima Indian Reservation, Bender and Sand Tank Washes, Gila Bend, Arizona Highway 80, Siphon, Gila River, Apache Junction-Gilbert and Williams-Chandler Structures, Maricopa County, General Motors Proving Ground, Williams Air Force Base, Rittenhouse, Gila Indian Reservation, Pinal County, Vineyard Road, Baseline Road, Ocotillo Road, Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal, Brown Road, Guadalupe and Elliot Roads, Arizona Highways 87, Canal Drive, Pecos Road, salt River Mountains, Buckeye Structures, Dean Road, Yuma Road, Hassayampa River, Palo Verde, North Phoenix Mountains, Echo Canyon Inlet, 38th Street, Cross-Cut Canal, Sols Wash Channel, Flying "E" Wash, Santa Fe Railroad Powder House Wash Dam, U.S. Highway 60-70, Cave Creek Town Dike, Old Cave Creek Dam, Built 1923, Queen Creek Floodway, Sonoqui Watershed, Harquhala Valley Structures, Burnt Mountain, Centennial Wash, Santan Mountains, Chandler Heights, Tonopah Structures, Eagle Tail Mountain, Matthie Dam, Upper Indian Bend Channel, Guadalupe Retarding Structure, Box Canyon Dam
18	January 23, 1966	Indian Bridge	X Maricopa Indian Tribe, South Phoenix, Laveen, Isolated, Floodwaters, Central Avenue Bridge, 75th Avenue, Tolleson, 91st Avenue and Van Buren, Plaque
19	February 17, 1966	Flood Bond Cinch? - Survey Shows Public Ignorance; 'Yes' Vote	X Survey, Maricopa County, Flood Control Bond Authority, "Scare-Tactic" form of Advertising, Salt River Flood, Extensive Damage in Maryvale, Citizens Flood Protection Committee, William B. Barley, Pay for Acquisition of Right-of-ways, Maintain Flood Control Structures, Col. John C. Lowry, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Phoenix City Council
20	February 25, 1966	Town Council Protests Flood Control Program	X Peoria Council, Protested, Proposed Countywide Flood Control Program, Certain Measures, Outlines, Bond Issue, Special Election March 8, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Dumping 'Alien' Water, New River, Flood Control System, Federal Government, Floods, Control Flooding, Mobiltown, Sun City, Protection, Peoria Area, Grocery Store, North B St., Mrs. Arzate, Planning and Zoning Board
21	February 28, 1966	Bond Vote on Flood Control Set	X Debate, Maryvale Chamber of Commerce, John C. Lowry, David Cox, Arizona Home Owners Association, Conflicting Statements
22	March 3, 1966	Flood Bond Vote Tuesday - Where We Stand	X Flood Control Bond Issue, Maricopa County, Levy Taxes, Maricopa County Flood Control Program, Scare Campaign, Full Facts, West Phoenix, Maryvale-Glendale, Dikes, Salt River, Right-of-way Acquisition, Salt River Project, '100-year Flood"
23	March 3, 1966	Flood Bond Vote Tuesday - Plan Calls for Salt River Dikes (& Picture)	X Maricopa County Flood Control District, Col. John C. Lowry, Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Salt River, Granite Reef Dam, Corps of Engineers, Levees, Tempe, 40th Street, 16th Street, 7th Avenue, O.H. Lillard, Bureau of Reclamation, CAP, Phases A and B, Phase C
24	March 3, 1966	Alternate Program: Make it Rain	X Costly Flood, Maryvale-Glendale, 1963, Latest Scientific Information, Weather Satellite
25	March 3, 1966	Flood Tax Exemptions Staggering (& Picture)	X Maricopa County Flood Control Program, 1959, Col. John C. Lowry, List of Tax Exempt Businesses
26	June 2, 1966	Flood Work Given Pinal Board O.K.	X Pinal County Board of Supervisors, Apache Junction - Gilbert Watershed Project - Powerline Dam, Maricopa County, Construction, Plans, Studied, State Dam Engineer, Approval, Pinal County, Flood Protection, Williams Air Force Base, General Motors Proving Grounds, Farm Lands, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Financing
27	November 1, 1966	...And Bill the Taxpayer	X Maricopa County Flood Control District, Travel, Taxpayer, Four-vehicle Drive Vehicles, Col. John C. Lowry, Jeep Wagoner, Bid, District Car, County Supervisors, back Country, Washes, Potential Dam Sites, Flood Control, Rough Areas

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28	November 12, 1966	County May Take Over Drainage Ditch Upkeep	X Salt River Project Drainage Canal, Tempe, Alma School Road, Mesa, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Maintenance Cost, County Flood Control District Tax Levy, Resolution, Emergency Clause, John Lowry, County Flood Control Chief Engineer, City of Mesa, State Highway Department, SRP, Jointly Clean Concrete Channel, Flood Water Channels, Necessary Appurtenant Structures, Right of Flowage of Waters, Under, Over, Through, Upon, Property, Owned, County of Maricopa
29	November 15, 1966	Flood Control Meeting May Spur Bond Vote	X Maricopa County, Flood Control Bond Election, U.S. Corps of Engineers, South Phoenix, Glendale - Maryvale Areas, Flood Control Projects, John Lowry, Chief Flood Control Engineer, Bond Issue, Maricopa County Supervisors, Real Property Owners, Rejected, Comprehensive Plan, Congress, Perry Hume Davis II, Chief Technical Liaison, Matching Funds
30	November 16, 1966	General Raps County on Flood Funds	X Maricopa County, Brig. Gen. John A.B. Dillard, Los Angeles, District Engineer, Army Corps of Engineers, Voters Rejection, Flood Control Bond Proposal, South Phoenix, Glendale - Maryvale Areas, Congress, County Board of Supervisors, Appropriate Funds, Phase C, Includes Channels, Detention Basin, Diversion Channel, Channel Improvements, Federal Government
31	November 16, 1966	Corps Official Blisters Flood Program Critics	X Citizens Committee, Flood Control Bond Issue, South Phoenix, Glendale - Maryvale Areas, Federal Funds, Brig. Gen. John A.B. Dillard, Los Angeles, District Engineer, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Skeptics, Self-styled Experts, Perverted, Truth, Delayed Necessary Flood Protection, Voters Rejected, Bond Issue, Citizens Advisory Committee, Maricopa County Flood Control District, County Supervisors, Congress, Federal Funds, Tax Rate, Donald Meyers, Attorney, Divide Maricopa County, Flood Control Zones
32	November 16, 1966	New Flood Control Plan Being Readied for Vote	X Maricopa County, Property Owners, Vote, Bonds, Flood Control Works, Salt River, Concrete-lined Channel, Confluence, Verde, Downstream, Gila River, Maricopa Flood Control District, Flood Control Zones, Col. John C. Lowry, County District Director, Board of Supervisors, Donald Meyers, Legal Council, California, Property Owners of the Zone, Assessed, Cost, Project, Army Corps of Engineers, City of Phoenix, Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Concrete Channelization, Silt, Downriver, Maintenance Costs, High, Brig. Gen. John A.B. Dillard, Corps of Engineers, South Phoenix, Glendale - Maryvale Areas, County-wide Flood Control Bond
33	November 16, 1966	Zones Proposed in County to Ease Flood Curb Costs - Law Must be Altered by State	X Arizona Legislature, Asked, Amend Statutes, Permit Maricopa County, Divide Into Flood Control Zones, Donald Meyers, Legal Council, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Advisory Board, Beneficiaries, Bear Cost, County Board of Supervisors, Never Experiences, Flood Problem, Defeat, County Voters, Bond Proposal, San Bernardino County, Calif.
34	November 17, 1966	Flood Control Backers Re-open Bond Push	X Los Angeles Army General, Tolleson, Maryvale-Glendale Area, Army Corps of Engineers, Local Flood Protection, Brig. Gen. John A.B. Dillard, Lt. Col. McCulloch, Flood Bond Promoters, Flood Control Meeting, Maricopa County Auditorium, Col. John Lowry, Flood Help for Guadalupe, South Phoenix, Self-styled Experts, Prevented, Truth, Delayed Necessary Flood Protection, Phoenix, Flood Damage, August 1963, 30 Miles of Concrete Channels, Conduits, Detention Basin, Diversion Channel, Channel Improvement, Avondale, Comprehensive Five Phase Flood Control Plan, 1905, 1915, 1916, 1921, 1943, 1963, 1966, Crittenden, 67th Ave., Downtown Tolleson, Phase 3, 10-mile Diversionary Outlet, 43rd Ave. to Agua Fria River, Thomas Rd., Underground Conduits, Carry Water, Salt River, 7-Mile Diversion, Glendale and 51st Ave., Runoff, New River, Culverts, Under Railroad Tracks, Right-of-way, Economic Factors, Joe Acevedo, Threat of Flood Waters, City Disposal Plant
35	November 17, 1966	Way Cleared for 2 Flood Control Plans	X Citizens Committee, South Phoenix, Glendale-Maryvale Flood Control Projects, Countywide Bond Election, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Citizens Advisory Committee, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Congress, Federal Funds, Phase C, Piecemeal Approach, Taxpayers
36	November 19, 1966	Flood Skeptics	X Flood Control, Brig. Gen. John A.B. Dillard, Maricopa County, Army Corps of Engineers, Rivers and Harbor Projects, Voters to Task, Defeating Flood Control Bond Issue, Greater Phoenix, Arizonans, Channelizing Gila River Bed
37	November 21, 1966	Letter to John Lowry from Sam Lanford	X Public Hearing, Corps of Engineers, Maryvale, South Phoenix Areas, Mr. Emil Rovey, West Side Farmers, Objected to East-west Channel, Tile to South, Depress Roads, Express Disapproval, Major Drainage, Maricopa County, Drainage Situations, Roadway, Inverted Crown, Flood-water Carrying Capabilities, Power Road, Broadway, Baseline, University Drive, Higley Road, Citrus Road, McDowell, Union Hills Drive, Black Canyon, Dispose Flood Waters, Skunk Creek, Depressed Roadway Section, Inverted Crown Design, Local Flood Waters, Drainage Waters, Natural Drainage, Blocked, Development, Prevented Natural Runoff, Floodways, Maintenance Problem, Storm, Bridges

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38	November 28, 1966	Flood Program Advanced	X County Supervisors, South Phoenix, Glendale-Maryvale, Flood Control Projects, Funds, Federal Sources, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Congress, County-wide Bond Election, Divide County, Flood Control Zones
40	May 11, 1967	New River Report: 'No Great River'	X Geography Buffs, New River Report, New River, 48 Miles, Potential Drainage 350 Miles, Arizona Place Names, Major Tributary, Agua Fria, Flows, Gila, Colorado, Gulf, Pacific Ocean, Cook Mesa Area, Yavapai County, Phoenix, Black Canyon Highway, New River Mountain, Rise in Streamflow, Adverse Effects, Deadman Wash, No-name Wash, Confluence, Skunk Creek, Arizona's Population, Maricopa County, Flood Hazard, Flood Damage, Flood-plain Information, Inundated, Major Floods, Unavailable, No Record of Streamflow, Indian Bend Wash, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 1960, 100-year Floods, Rejected, Bond Issue
39	May 12, 1967	\$15,575 April Cost of Flood Control	X Flood Control, \$15,575.99, Maricopa County, Real Property Taxpayers, Water, Structure, Improvements, Communications Equipment, Furniture, Flood Control District, Extra Help, Spending, Exceeded Tax Levies, Defeated, Bonds, Federal Funds, Salaries, Wages, John Lowry, Telephone Billings, Insurance, Memberships, Other Services, Equipment Rental, Leasing, Mileage, Transportation, Electricity, Petty Cash,
41	October 23, 1967	Increase Near on Flood Tax for Two Dams	X Increase, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Tax Rate, Board of Supervisors, Cave Buttes, Dreamy Draw Dams, North Phoenix, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Rights of Way, Protect, Sunnyslope, Deer Valley, Salt River, Land Acquisition, Supervisors Chairman William S. Andrews, Supervisor B.W. (Barney) Burns, Supervisor L. Alton Riggs, County-wide Flood Control Program, Defeated, 1966, Resolution, General Manager John C. Lowry, Lands, Easements, Construction, Dams, Relocate Highways, Roads, Bridges, Utilities, Maintain, Congress, Appropriate, Bell Road, Cave Creek, 16th Street, Northern Avenue, Public Engineers Ben T. Dibble, Charles W. Pine and Associates, Phoenix Public Relations Firm, Promote Dam Construction
42	December 4, 1967	Flood Aids Ground-Water Supply, Engineer Reveals	X Ground Water Supply, Water, Dry River Beds, R.A. Rukkila, Water Engineer, U.S. Geological Survey, Phoenix, Salt River Valley, Flood, Water Running, Bank to Bank, Salt River, Crossings, Washed Out, Tempe Bridge, "Ground Water in Arizona", Valley, Water Levels, Wells, Increased, Spring 1965, Phoenix - Glendale - Tolleson - Deer Valley, New River - Skunk Creek Basins, Recharge, Clay, Silt, Sand, Water Level Declined, Centennial Area, Litchfield - Buckeye - Beardsley - Marinett Area, Liberty - Hassayampa Area, Santan Mountain Area, Magma, Depths of Water, 1966, Queen Creek, Florence Junction, Cave Creek, E.B. Hodges, Mining, Controlled, Proper Management
43	July 10, 1968	Planners Ban More Wash Construction	X Maricopa County Flood Control District, Disapproving Construction, Sky-Slide, Indian Bend Wash, John Lowry, Chain Link, Dike, Flow of Floodwaters, McDowell Road and 76th Street, Use Permit was Granted, Erection of Scat-Tract, No Further Obstructions in Constricted Area of Wash, Existing Encroachments
121	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Wild River Rips Ventura Marina; Boat Sinks	X Ventura, Boats, Roads, Marina, Harbor Blvd., Ventura Municipal Gold Course, Damaging, Structures, Debris, Surge,
122	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Mother, 3 Children Rescued in Basket and Flood Closes In (& Pictures)	X San Gabriel Mountains, Little Dalton Canyon, Glendora, Evacuated, Rain, Heavy Mist, Floodwaters, Rising, Mud, Rocks
123	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Floods and Slides Shut Down Major Southland Roads	X Flooding, Mudslides, Blizzards, Southern California, Antelope Valley, Worst Flooding in 20 Years, Big Bear Lake, Lake Arrowhead, Angles Crest Highway, Imperial Highway, Riverside, Orange County, San Diego Freeway, Golden State Freeway
124	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Orange County's Flood Toll: Refugees and Destruction (Pictures)	X Silverado Canyon, Evacuated, Santiago Creek, Pours Out of Channel, Villa Park Dam, Widespread Damage, Bridge, Home, Lost, Buried in Mud, Flood-torn Bank, Torrent, Volunteers Help Flood Victims, Dry Clothing, Evacuation Center
125	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Jumble at Ventura - (Picture)	X Ventura, Smashed Yachts, Broken Piers, Debris, Ventura Marina, Floodwaters
126	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Rampaging River Destroys Ventura marina (Pictures)	X Marina Missing, Harbor Blvd., Ventura Marina, Smashed, River Broke Through Main Channel, Ventura River, Debris, San Juan Capistrano, Trabuco Creek, Flood, Wash, Eagle Rock, Damage
127	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Thousand Evacuated; At Least 5 Die in Canyon (& Pictures)	X Worst Flood Disasters, Orange County History, Killing 5, Huge Mud Slide, Rain-swollen Silverado Creek, Santiago Creek, Evacuated, San Juan Capistrano, Worse Than 1938 Flood, Heavy Runoffs, Santa Ana Mountains, Dams, Flood Control Channels, Prevented from Getting Worse
128	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - 5 Storm Refugees Known Dead as Mudslide Buries 17 (& Pictures, Map)	X House Falls, Rampaging Big Tujunga Wash, Floodwaters, Seven Homes Swept Away, Silverado Canyon, 300 Foot-wide Roaring Water Racing Down Mountains, Mudslide, Orange County, Mudslide Buried about 17 Storm Refugees, Killing at Least Five, Mt. Baldy, Evacuate

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129	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Five Known Dead After Slide Buries 17 Alive (& Pictures)	X Rain, Orange County Silverado Canyon, Mud, Santa Ana Mountains, Mt. Baldy Village Hillside Gave Way, San Bernardino County, Flood Areas, Runoff Cucamonga Canyon, Riverside County, Santa Clara River, Santa Paula, Ventura Marina, San Antonio Creek, Big Bear, Mammoth Lakes, San Fernando Valley, San Diego Freeway
130	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Woman Watches as Home of Six Years Vanishes Into Wash	X Homes, Destroyed, Floods, Los Angeles, Strong Winds, Eighty-two Trees Downed, San Fernando Valley, Heavy Downpour, Mud and Shale
131	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Floods and Mudslides Close Many Major Southland Roads	X Santa Barbara Area, Nevada Boundary, High Sierra, Road to Arizona, Flooding, Indio, Los Angeles County Line, Snow, Mountains, Blizzard Conditions, Madera, Ojai, Big Tujunga Canyon, Pacific Palisades, Raging Rivers, San Bernardino County, Mud Slides, Pacific Coast Highway, Fresno, High Water, Track Washouts
132	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Friends, Neighbors Sought Safety in Nearby Fire House	X Fire Station, Mud, Flood-control Volunteer, Trapped,
133	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - State Agencies to Aid Rain Victims	X Gov. Reagan, Full Resources Available, Hit by Floods, Landslides, Other Weather-related Problems, State Disaster Office
134	February 26, 1969	Flood Liberates 2 Crocs, 2 Hippos From Compound	X Two Crocodiles, Two Hippopotamuses, On the Loose, Washed, From Pens, Flood Waters, Floating, Santa Clara River
135	February 26, 1969	Orange County, CA - Hundreds Evacuated, Schools Closed - High Waters Batter 2 San Joaquin Counties	X San Joaquin Valley, Evacuation, Runoff Waters, Flowed, Valley Irrigation Canals, Heavily Damaged, Storms, Tulare County, Flood Waters, Flowed Over East Branch Canal, Red Cross Centers, Fresno County, Kings County, Cottonwood Creek, Madera, Extensive Flooding
90	February 10, 1978	\$4.3 Million Spook Hill Dam Contract Awarded	X Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Spook Hill Dam, Awarded Contract, Mardian Construction Co., Phoenix, Northeast Mesa, Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed Project, Earthen Embankment, Contain 100-year Storm, Land Rights, Relocated, Facilities, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Herb Donald, Chief Engineer
91	February 10, 1978	Mardian Wins Dam Contract	X Mardian Construction Co., Phoenix, Spook Hill Flood Control Dam, East Mesa, Earthen Structure, Designed, Protect Farm, Urban Areas, Floodwaters, Utery Mountains, Central Arizona Project Aqueduct, Funded, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Maintained, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Sid Brase, Project Engineer, Ramps, Over Dam, McDowell, McKellips, Brown Roads, Floodway, Carry Water Impounded, Dike, Tonto National Forest, Spill Into, Natural Wash, Salt River, Granite Reef Dam, Landscaping, Irrigation System, City Park, Golf Course, University Drive, Bush Highway, 100-year Storm, Fisher Contracting Co., M.M. Sundt Construction, Tucson, Buckhorn-Mesa, Dikes, Channels, Apache Junction
44	December 15, 1981	Adobe Dam: Now it Will Hold Water (& Picture)	X Adobe Mountain Dam, Built, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, M.M. Sundt Co., Tucson, Earth-fill Structure, Flood Control, North Reaches, Skunk Creek
45	January 6, 1982	County to Profit From Swim Center	X Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Agreement, Phoenix Firm, Aquatic Recreational Facility, Adobe Dam Recreation Area, Bill Richwine, Assistant County Parks Director, County Parks and Recreation Commission, Opposition, Phoenix's Deer Valley Planning Committee, Big Surf, Tempe, Phase 1, Water Slides, Swimming Pool, Bob Sweet, Universal Technical Institute, Water Parks International, Pinnacle Peak Road, 45th Avenue, Phoenix Planning Commission, Arizona Livestock and Exhibition Center Inc.
47	January 20, 1982	Avondale is Studying Options in Flood-Control Plan	X City Officials, Reviewing, Alternatives, \$5 Million, Flood Control Project, Alleviating Perennial Flooding Problems, West Valley, Wildan and Associates, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Agua Fria River, Beardsley Canal Flume, Gila River, Avondale Area, Arizona Department of Transportation, Develop, Flood-control System, Bill Mathews, Director of Flood Control District, Draft Recommendations, 3.4 Mile Stretch, Buckeye Road Bridge, Dick Perreault, Alternative Project One, Construction, Levee, Dysart Road, Lower Buckeye Road, Avondale Sewage Treatment Plant, Flood Plain, Subdivision, Land Rights Acquisition, Alternative Project Two, Flood Waters, Natural River Channel, Restrict Rampant Flooding, Avondale City Manage Carlos Palma, Detention Basin, Interstate 10, I-10 Bridge, Divert Flood Waters, Phoenix
46	January 28, 1982	Peoria Will Ask County to Build Channel to Handle Flooding, Strengthen Bridge	X City Council, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Requesting, Channel, Carry Floodwaters, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Skunk Creek, Bell Road, New River, Northern Avenue, Construction, John Rodriguez, Waterway, Not Authorized, Federal Government, Bill Parks, Planning and Zoning Director, Flood Plain, Improve Bridge, 83rd Avenue, Built, 50-year Flood, 100-year Flood, 75th Avenue, Jim Walker, Grand Avenue

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
48	February 3, 1982	Peoria Seeks Extension of Canal	X Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Peoria Officials, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Mayor Edmund Tang, ACDC, Extended, Beyond, Planned Spillway, Skunk Creek, 75th Avenue, Bell Road, Greenway Sports Complex, Floodwaters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Protect, Phoenix, Glendale, Flooding, Excess Water, Flood-prone Washes, Diverted, Channel, 40th Street, Camelback Road, Phoenix, Arizona Canal, Dams, New River, Prevent Flooding, Regulating Waterflow Upstream, Rain, Additional Channelization, City Attorney Calvin Brice, City Planning Director Bill Parks
49	March 2, 1982	Flood-Plain Variance Approved by Supervisors - Other County Employees call Decision for Gila River Unwise	X Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Flood-Plain Variance, Gila River, Flood-related Agencies, Neil Hoffman, Two Mobil Homes, Beloit Road, Southeast Buckeye, County Flood-plain Regulations, User 2 1/2 to 3 Feet of Water, December 1978, February 1980 Floods, Flood-insurance Program, County Planning Director Don McDaniel, William Matthew, Director of County Flood Control District, Unwise, San Francisco Regional Office, Emergency Management Agency, Warned, Too Many Flood-plain Variances, Supervisors Ed Pastor, Fred Koory, Tom Freestone, Grandfather Rights
50	March 24, 1982	Parks Board is Advocating Underpasses Along Canal	X Underpasses, Planned Diversion Channel, Phoenix Parks and Recreation Board, Phoenix City Council, Army Corps of Engineers, Horseback Riders, Joggers, Use, 175-Mile Sun Circle Trail, Arizona Canal, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, North Phoenix, Parks, Recreation and Library Department, Salt River Project Right of Way, Northern, 35th, Dunlap Avenues, 16th and Seventh Streets, Hiking Riding Trails Committee, Jim Colley, New River and Phoenix City Streams Flood-control Project, Federal Money, Skunk Creek, Cactus Road, Eileen Marrinan, County Board of Supervisors, Del Seppanen, Phoenix City Council, 24th Street, Glendale Avenue, Crosswalks, Maryland Avenue, 12th Street, Seventh Avenue, 25th Avenue, 29th Avenue, 51st Avenue, Central Avenue, 32nd Street, 19th, 43rd, Peoria Avenues, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Manage, Maintain Flood Control Structure
51	March 31, 1982	State, County Officials Grapple to Solve Avondale Flood Control - Agreement to Allow \$5 Million to be Transferred for Proposal	X Liability, State, County Officials, \$5 Million, Flood-control Aid, Avondale, Intergovernmental Agreements, Attorneys, Arizona Department of Transportation, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Alleviating Perennial Flooding Problems, Opposed Construction, Flood Drainage Channel, Agua Fria River, Interstate 10, Design Plans, Divert Floodwater, Phoenix, Detention Basin, Reduced Speed of water, Bill Mathews, Director of Flood Control District, Alternative Projects, County Project Engineer Dick Perreault, Army Corps of Engineers, Wildan and Associates Consultants, Beardsley Canal Flume, Gila River, Bill Ross, Transportation Department Engineer, Avondale City Manager Carlos Palma, Flooding Problems, New Waters, Counterproductive, Lower Buckeye Road, Fourth Street
52	April 13, 1982	Panel Wants to Kill \$361 Million Flood-control Project for North Phoenix	X Stop Water, Washing Down, Phoenix, Mountains, House Environmental, Energy and Natural-resources Subcommittee, Cost-benefit Analysis, Army Corps of Engineers, Col. Bill Green, Deputy District Engineer, Improved Water Supply, Recreation, Flood Control, Area Redevelopment, 100-year Life of Project, Congress, Arizona, Survey, Extensive Benefits, New River and Phoenix City Streams Project, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Dan Sagramoso, County Districts Chief Engineer and General Manager, Michael Keuss, Washington, Damage, Heavy Thunderstorms, Floodwaters, New River Mountain, Federal, State Funds
53	April 21, 1982	Staffing Problems - Flood Control Project Faces Added Delays	X \$9.5 Million Flood Control Project, Northeast Valley, Staffing Problems, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Construction, Scottsdale Road, Greenway Road, Shea Boulevard, Installation, Underground Drain, Scottsdale Road, Cactus Road, Cholla Street, Resignations, Top Engineers, County Flood Control, Bill Leimkuehler, Scottsdale City Engineer, Pipeline, Phases I and II, Improved Drainage, Cost-sharing, Town of Paradise Valley, Arizona Department of Water Resources, Bob Ward, WRD's Flood Control Branch, State Funds
54	May 11, 1982	Plans for Concrete Ditch Through Phoenix Set Off 'Alarms'	X Arizona Canal Diversion Channel (ACDC), Home, Property Condemned, Arizona Canal, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Gigantic Concrete Ditch, 17.5 Miles Long, 24 Feet Deep, Cudia City Wash, 39th Street, Camelback Road, 51st Avenue, Glendale, 376 Homes and Businesses, Papago Freeway Inner-city Loop, Construction, Congress, Biltmore Area, Concrete Structure, Phoenix-New River City Streams Project, Dreamy Draw, Phoenix Mountain Preserves, Cave Buttes Dam, North Cave Creek Wash, Adobe Dam, Skunk Creek and New River Dam, North of Peoria, ACDC Designed to Handle 100-year Frequency, Central Arizona Project Canal, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Landscaping, Trails, Underpasses, Glendale and Peoria, Boost Property Tax, House Environmental, Energy and Natural-resources Subcommittee, Cost-benefit, Marginal Worth, Protected Against Floods, Artificial Lakes, Desert Catch-basins

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55	May 11, 1982	One for the Books: Truck Costs El Mirage a Library	X El Mirage, Library Building, 1977, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Surplus Truck, Maricopa County Civil Defense, Town Council, County Board of Supervisors, Lease, Mobil Home, Owned by Flood Control District, Second Library, Deputy County Attorney Gene Neil
56	May 12, 1982	Study of Canal Cites Risk for Flood	X Flood Hazards, Federal Flood Control Project, \$231 Million Channel, North and Northwest Valley, Valley Hydrology Company, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, 17.5-mile Ditch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, ACDC, Phoenix-New River City Streams Project, Shunt Floods, Cudia City Wash, Dreamy Draw, Cave Creek, North Valley Wash System, Arizona Canal, Skunk Creek, W.S. Gookin and Associates of Scottsdale, Designs, Eastern Reaches, Flawed, Increased Flood Hazards, 16th Street, Glendale Avenue, Peoria, Scudder Gookin, Chief Hydrologist, Arizona Biltmore Village Estates Homeowners Association, Rostland Corp., Biltmore Hotel, Additional Hydrology Figures, Channel Alternatives, Freedom of Information Act, Accidentally Destroyed, Record-erasing, U.S. House Subcommittee, Cost Reviews, Working Designs, Phoenix-ACDC, Cost-effective, ACDC's Flood Capabilities, Corps Destroy Documents, 40th Street, Camelback, Too Small, Not Handle 100-year Floods, Overflow, Channel Failure, Collapse of Arizona Canal, Damages, Flood Risks, Present Designs Possibly Illegal, Arizona Law, Prohibits, Altering Natural Watercourses, Hazards, Surface-water Quality, Safety, Pollution Discharge Permit, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Calculating Drainage Flows, Standard Project Flood, Twice the Volume, Greater Right-of-way, Prohibitive Costs
57	May 12, 1982	Avondale Oks Changing Agua Fria's Course	X Realign, Agua Fria River, Thomas Road, Interstate 10, City Council's Backing, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Joint Effort, State, County Agencies, Reduce Perennial Flooding Problems, Avondale, Dick Perreault, Department of Transportation, Rechannelization, McDowell Road, Turns 90-degree Angle, Straighten Elbow, Ball, Ball and Brosamer Inc., Excavate, Fill, Freeway Construction, Federal Highway Administration, Dibble and Associates, Channel's Design, McDowell Road Bridge, Carlos Palma, City Manager, Concerned, Not Plan to Reinforce Channel, Concrete, Floods, February 1980, Reinforce Banks of Channel
58	May 12, 1982	Diversion Channel Design is Called Unsafe; May Be Headed for Bad Times	X Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Arizona Congressmen, Unsafe, Costs, Excessive, Allegations, Major Flood Control, North Valley, East Phoenix, Peoria, Arizona Biltmore Village Estates Association, Federal Re-examination, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1970's, Alternative Studies, Destroyed, Channels Escalating Costs, Questions, Private Study, Channel Design, Vernon Schweigert, Chairman, Biltmore Association, Rostland Corp, Owner, Arizona Biltmore Hotel, Huge Concrete-lined Ditch, Biltmore Area, Misleading, Arizona's Congressional Delegation, Congress
59	May 19, 1982	Still Costly for County - Corps of Engineers Defends Flood Plan	X Huge Flood-control Channel, North Phoenix, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ACDC Designs, Problems, Old Alternatives Study, Arizona Biltmore Village Estates Association and Rostland Corp., Biltmore Hotel, Biltmore Hydrology Study, Present Channel Designs Flawed, Worsen Hazards, Arizona Canal, Aesthetic Impact, Costs, Channel Maintenance, Local Taxes, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Liabilities, Failure, Spillways, Release Floodwaters, Phoenix, 22-foot Deep Concrete-lined Ditch, 40th Street, Camelback, Flood Waters, Major Wash System, Cudia City Wash, Dreamy Draw, Cave Creek, Earthen Second, Glendale, Peoria, Skunk Creek, 376 Structures Condemned, Col. Bill Green, Joseph Dixon, North Valley, Channel and Associated Dams, New River-Phoenix City Stream Project, Project Maintenance, Alternatives, none Economically Feasible, 1970's, Giant Storm Sewers, Major Washes, Salt River, Flood Drainage System, Extensive Coordination, Total Storm Sewer System, Floods of 100-year Proportions, Reginald Swartz, Chief Hydrologist, Phoenix Engineering Department, Dunlap, 19th Avenues
60	May 20, 1982	Is ACDC Better? Opposition Forces Corps to Defend Flood-Control Plan	X Huge Flood-control Channel, North Phoenix, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, ACDC Designs, Problems, Old Alternatives Study, Arizona Biltmore Village Estates Association and Rostland Corp., Biltmore Hotel, Biltmore Hydrology Study, Present Channel Designs Flawed, Worsen Hazards, Arizona Canal, Aesthetic Impact, Costs, Channel Maintenance, Local Taxes, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Liabilities, Failure, Spillways, Release Floodwaters, Phoenix, 22-foot Deep Concrete-lined Ditch, 40th Street, Camelback, Flood Waters, Major Wash System, Cudia City Wash, Dreamy Draw, Cave Creek, Earthen Second, Glendale, Peoria, Skunk Creek, 376 Structures Condemned, Col. Bill Green, Joseph Dixon, North Valley, Channel and Associated Dams, New River-Phoenix City Stream Project, Project Maintenance, Alternatives, none Economically Feasible, 1970's, Giant Storm Sewers, Major Washes, Salt River, Flood Drainage System, Extensive Coordination, Total Storm Sewer System, Floods of 100-year Proportions, Reginald Swartz, Chief Hydrologist, Phoenix Engineering Department, Dunlap, 19th Avenues

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61	May 22, 1982	Where Does Buck Stop on Cost of Flood Control Ditch?	X Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Multi-million Dollar Blank Check, Northern Phoenix, 17.3 Mile Flood Control Ditch, Financial Control, Maricopa County Residents, Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Taxpayers, Channel Construction, Phoenix-New River City Stream Project, Approved, Congress 1965, Concrete-lined Channel, Arizona Canal, 40th Street, Camelback Road, Cudia City Wash, Skunk Creek, 75th Avenue, Greenway Road, Three Earthen Dams, Dreamy Draw, Phoenix Mountain Preserves, Cave Buttes, North Cave Creek Wash, Adobe, Skunk Creek, New River Dam, 100-year Floods, Thunderstorm Downpour, Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria, 1974 Dollars, Dan Sagramoso, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Col. James Green, Cost-benefit Ratio, House Environmental and Natural Resources Subcommittee
62	May 30, 1982	High Costs Force Look at Channel	X Valley Taxpayer, Billions, Public Works Programs, North Valley Flood-control System, Rep. Burton Barr, Water Project Funding, Central Arizona, Wesley Steiner, Director, Department of Water Resources, New River-Phoenix City Stream Project, Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria, Valley Foreword Association, Arizona Biltmore Hotel, U.S. House Subcommittee, Bill Schultz, Assess, Local Funds, Central Arizona Project, Rebuilding Central Arizona's Dam System, Federal Funds, CAP, Water-storage Dams, Salt, Verde, Gila, Agua Fria Rivers, Papago Freeway,
63	June 1, 1982	Will County Pay? - Canal-extension Plan Raises Cost Issue for Peoria	X County Flood-control Officials, Peoria, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Peoria City Planning Director Bill Parks, Maricopa County Flood Control District, ACDC, Technical Assistance, Planning Extension, 17.5-mile, Protect, From Flooding, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water, Flood-prone Washes, Diverted, Channel, Carried, Dumped, Skunk Creek, Spillway, 75th Avenue, Bell Road, Arizona Canal, Flood Plain, Overflowed, New River, Regulate Water Flow Upstream, 75th Avenue and Greenway, Northern Avenue, Additional Channelization
64	June 2, 1982	Abandon the Diversion Channel Project	X J.J. Casserly, Cost, Flood Control Ditch, 100-year Flood, Phoenix, 1980 Flood, 75-year Flood, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Flood Damages, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, ACDC, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, T.A. Martin
65	June 2, 1982	Glendale Funds Assure Wider 59th Ave. Bridges	X City of Glendale, Construct, Two Bridges, 59th Avenue, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Arizona Canal, 59th and Thunderbird Road, Replace, Existing Bridge, Glendale City Council, Street and Highway Bond Funds, Design Work, 67th Avenue and Cactus, Waterline Replacement, Glendale Avenue
66	June 9, 1982	Rechannelization	X Realigning, Agua Fria River Channel, Avondale, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Dan Sagramoso, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Fill Dirt, McDowell Road Bridge
67	June 14, 1982	Channel to Host Nature Area (& Picture)	X Improvements, Arizona Canal, Hayden Road at Indian Bend Road, Interceptor Channel/Natural Area, Scottsdale, Flood Control Improvements, Canal Bank, Overflow Channel, Radisson Resort, Pima Road, U.S. Corps of Engineers, Recreation Area, Bill Ensign, Parks Maintenance Director, 50-year Payback Agreement, 5-percent Interest, Landscape Workers, Bikeways, Log Bridge, Ramada, Granite Boulders, Concrete Benches, Newell Roundy, Different Zones of Plant Life, Indigenous Plant Material, Flowers, Shrubs, Native Mesquite, Mexican and Blue Palo Verde, Sweet Acacia, Desert Ironwood, Arizona Ash, Net Leaf Hackberry, Arizona Sycamore, Desert Willow, Fremont Cottonwood, Silk Tree Yucca, Cholla, Cactus, Wildflowers, Native Grasses, Desert Poppy, Marigolds, Mallow, Firecracker and Penstemonen, Natural Footpath
68	June 16, 1982	Canal Diversion Channel	X Misuse, Taxpayer Money, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Army Corps of Engineers, Cudia Detention Basin Alternative, Biltmore, Flood, Ditch, Flood Damages, Abandoned, T.A. Martin, L.C. Randall
69	June 16, 1982	El Mirage to Receive Second Library	X El Mirage, Maricopa County Manager Robert Maunrey, County Attorney's Office, Drafting Agreement, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Deputy County Attorney Gene Neil, Librarian Josephine Madrid, County Supervisor Hawley Atkinson, 1975, Arizona Department of Emergency Services, 2 1/2 Ton Truck, Federal Government, Mayor John Garza, El Mirage-Surprise Human Resources Complex, El Mirage Park Northwest, Waddell and El Mirage Roads, Grants, Mobil Home, Books on Loan, Maricopa County Parks, Recreational and Library Department
70	June 17, 1982	Trench Warfare - Biltmore Residents Riled by Canal Plan	X Valley Attorney, Arizona Biltmore Area, Fight, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel Flood-control Project, Attorney Robert S. Lynch, Valley Forward Association, Army Corps of Engineers, Oppose, 4.6 Miles of Channel, 24th and 32nd Streets, Camelback Road, Capture Flood Flows, Washes, Arizona Canal, Excavated in 1880s, Expensive Houses, Influential People, Civic and Environmental Group, New River and Phoenix City Streams Project, Lt. Col. Bill Green, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Purchased Easements, Nick M. Romanzov, 1974, Dreamy Draw, 16th Street and Glendale Avenue, Cudia City Wash, 40th Street and Camelback Protect, Flooding, Four Dams, Completed, 1991

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71	June 17, 1982	United States Bureau of Reclamation Photo (Picture)	X United States Bureau of Reclamation, Photos, South, Excavation, 24-inch Drain Outlet, Station 746+00, Below CAP Aqueduct, Provide Water, Natural Drainages, Below Dam, Cut Off, Harquahala Dam, 11.1 Miles, Protection, Harquahala Floodway, Saddleback dam, Soil Conservation Service, Buckeye-Roosevelt Natural Resource Conservation District, Flood Control District of Maricopa County
72	June 23, 1982	River Project Near Avondale Gets Under Way	X Moving, Agua Fria River, Avondale, Maricopa County Flood Control District, River Alignment, Dan Sagramoso, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Interstate 10, Ball, Ball and Brosamer, Bridge, McDowell Road, I-10, McDowell Road Bridge, City Manager Carlos Palma, Avondale City Council, Banks Reinforced, Concrete, Rocks, Rechannelization, Flood Waters, Agua Fria Flood Plain, Thomas to McDowell Roads
73	July 10, 1982	El Mirage Gains on Getting Library	X El Mirage, Library Building, Maricopa County Supervisors, Lease, Surplus Mobil Home, Deputy County Attorney Gene Neil, Old Truck, 1979, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Cheri Pennington, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, County Manager Robert Mauney
74	July 20, 1982	Supervisors Raise Flood-control Funds \$12 Million	X Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Flood Control District, Property Taxes, Increase, Tax Levies, Extra Funding, Supervisor Hawley Atkinson, Stockpile Reserve Funds, Federal Cut Backs, Waddell Dam, Opposing, Supervisor Fred Koory Jr.
75	July 21, 1982	County's Budge of \$506.8 Million Wins Tentative OK	X Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Maximum Tax Levy, Sheriff Jerry Hill, Patrol Beat, Palo Verde Area, Supervisor Tom Freestone, Supervisors Fred Koory Jr. and Hawley Atkinson, Dr. George Rowland, Director of Department of Health Services, County Assessor Milt Novkov, Department of Management Analysis, Supervisor Ed Pastor, Campbell, District Director Dan Sagramoso
76	August 16, 1982	County's Tax Rate Cut 5 Cents	X Maricopa County's 1982-83, Tax Rate, Board of Supervisors, County Manager Robert Mauney, Flood-control Assessment, Flood-control District, Flood-control Rate, Supervisor Hawley Atkinson, New Waddell Dam, County Finance Director Ray O. Smith, City of Phoenix, Health Services, Sheriff Office, Supervisor Tom Freestone, Fred Koory Jr., Board Chairman Geroge Campbell, Gain Line Consultant, Houston, Bob Ross, Mesa Consultant, Maricopa County Health Board, Sheriff Jerry Hill, West Durango, Louis Sullivan, Partner Sullivan and Masson, Engineer W.S. Gookin Jr. Malpractice, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineer, Facilities Management Department
77	August 26, 1982	Dam's Flood-control Potential 'Promising' - New Waddell Might Tame Agua Fria, Study Indicates	X Preliminary Study, New Waddell Dam, Flood Control, Agua Fria River, Bureau of Reclamation, Flood Potential, Lake Pleasant, Floods, Occurring, Every 200 Years, Once Every 1,000 Years, Tim Henley, Manager Central Arizona Water Control Study, CAWCS, Federal Group of Engineers, Refining Plan 6, Water-management Plan, Phoenix Area, Dan Sagramoso, General Manager of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Flood-control Advisory Board, Dam, Filled From, Central Arizona Project Canal, Water Level, Incoming Floodwaters, Army Corps of Engineers, Raising Dam, More Flood-control Space, Flood-control Gates, Modifying Equipment
78	October 20, 1982	Chandler to Study Problems With Storm Drainage System	X Rainy Season, Complaints, Questions, City Retention Basins, Catch, Water, Storm, Storm Drainage System, City Council, Don't Drain Properly, Stagnant, Smelly Water, Mosquitos, Pumps, Denver and Galveston Basins, Mesa, Dry Wells, Clog with Silt, Dry Wells are Holes, Ground-water Table, Salt River Project Canals, Gila Drain, Gila River Indian Reservation, Gila River, East Valley Runoff, Flows, Tempe, Chandler, City Engineering Manager Archie Ferguson, 1977, Army Corps of Engineers
86	August 1, 1986	Diversion Channel - Reach-ing Four Solution?	X Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, ACDC, Corps of Engineers Flood-control Ditch, North Phoenix, Phoenix City Council, Detention Basin, 40th Street, Arizona Canal, Reach Four, 4.2-mile Leg, Opponents, 1972 Flood, Arizona Biltmore Resort Hotel, Collect, Control Storm Flow, Drained, Slowly, Workable, Economically Feasible, Landscaping Improvements, Aesthetic Improvements, Paradise Valley, Not Receptive
92	August 30, 1986	Storm Overturms Mesa Mobil Homes (& Picture)	X Cars, Partially Submerged, valley West Mall, Glendale, Heavy Rains, Minilakes, Duane and Fay Brandt, Mesa, Mobil Homes, Paula Agrerhofer, Spokeswoman, Salt River Project, Power, Lightening, John C. Lincoln Transformer, Evacuate, PCBs, Arizona Public Service Co., Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Flame Retardant, Inundated, Phoenix Man Killed, Attributed to Storm, David A. Jones, Central Avenue, Culver, Willie J. Willie, John Paredes, Ruben Contreras, Robert Pena, Delvin Lewis Job Corps Home, Michael Wardrop, Manager of Community Relations
93	August 30, 1986	A Slow-motion Crisis Viewed in Pale Wisps (& Picture)	X John C. Lincoln Hospital and Health Center, Patients, Evacuate, Transformer Exploded, Raging Thunderstorm, Flood, Drips, Bucket

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94	August 30, 1986	Biltmore's Shop Shut by Flooding - Carpets, Merchandise Ruined by Water, Mud (& Picture)	X Sherry Morley, Beaton's Carriage House, Biltmore Fashion Square, Mud, Hosed Off, Overflowing Artificial Lake, River of Water, Camelback Road, Heavy Thunderstorm, Flooding, 20 Stores, Tishman Biltmore, Tishman Camelback, Water, Whirlpooling, Parking Lot Drain, 2 Inches Water, Flood Insurance, Claude Amiel, Paris Match, Serge Venezia, Basement, Fashion Park Manager, Karen Holman, Drainage System, Rain, Too Much, Saks Fifth Avenue, RSIO Carpet Cleaning and Restoration, Wet and Muddy, Puddles, Roger Ohrt, 3 Feet Water
87	September 6, 1986	Flood Control	X Biltmore Fashion Park, Central Phoenix, Flood Control Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 100-year Flood, Councilman Howard Adams, City Council, Maurice J. Brill
95	October 3, 1986	Firm Awarded \$2.4 Million Pact to Fix Cracks in CAP Aqueduct (& Map)	X California Company, Awarded, Contract, Central Arizona Project's Granite Reef Aqueduct, Bureau of Reclamation, Ball, Ball and Brosamer of Danville, Repair Cracks, Canal, Steel Reinforcing Bars, Slabs of Concrete, Canal Walls, Deteriorated, Wall, Fall, Damage, Phoenix, Poor-quality Water, Chemical Reaction, Poor-quality Soil, Less-than-adequate Thickness of Concrete, Reconstruction, Stewart Mountain Dam, Salt River, 56-year-old Dam, High Water Runoff, Upstream, Earthquakes, CAP, Flood-control Improvements, Salt, Verde, Agua Fria Rivers, Salt River Project, Roosevelt dam, SRP, Joe Gacloch, Federal Safety of Dams Act, Cathy Wellendorf, Bureau of Reclamation Geologist, Geological Faults, Foundation, Enlarge, Spillway, Higher Flows, Water Runoff, Dam Repairs, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Colorado River Water, Lake Havasu, Metropolitan Phoenix, Tucson, CAP Canal, Drain, Glendale, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Mesa, Agricultural Water
88	October 17, 1986	East Phoenix Group Ponders Suit Against SRP Over Flood	X East Phoenix Residents, Salt River Project, Floodwaters, Storm, Aug. 28, Civil Defense Officials, Damage, Spillway, Arizona Canal, Flooding, 32nd Street Overflowed, SRP, Sid Friar, SRP Manager of Water Operations, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Biltmore Fashion Park, Karen Holman, 24th Street, Camelback Road, Stan Smith, Deputy Chief Engineer, Server Thunderstorm, 40th Street, Montebello, Valley, Opened, Storm Drains, Reduce, Level, Canal, Flash Flood Warning, Spillways, Overflowed, Cudia City Wash, Stanford Drive, Water From Wash, Too Fast, Canal Not Designed for Flood Control, Water Distribution, Doris Bale, Class-action Suit, Anthony Sammons, Official, Civil Defense, Flood Insurance, Ron Nevitt, Flood Plain Representative, Flood Control District, Hazard-free, Paul Schweikher, Frank Russo, Civil Defense Acting Director, Surveyed Homes, Damage, Federal Assistance, Small Business Association Loans, SBA Loans,
96	October 18, 1986	Arizona Water Projects Included in Approved Bill	X Four Arizona Projects, Approved, Congress, President Reagan, White House, Senate, Environmental Groups, Water-development Bill, 1970, Federal Government, State, Local Governments, Port Authorities, Commercial Navigation Companies, Flood-damage Protection Project, Little Colorado River, Holbrook, Erosion-control Project, Rillito Riverbed, Tucson, San Francisco River, Clifton, Tucson and Scottsdale Ground-water Recharge Projects, Army Corps of Engineers, Preliminary Study, Design Work
97	October 18, 1986	Questions Urged - Editor:	X Rio Salado "Gang", Rio Salado Association, 17-mile Long Park System, Salt River, Cost, Taxpayers, Benefits, Carlos Avelar Jr., President
98	October 18, 1986	County Considers Plans for 'Best Park in State' as Lake Pleasant Swells (& Map)	X Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department, Lake Pleasant Regional Park, Lodge, Marina, Restaurants, Campgrounds, Trails, Wilderness Area, Joe Sharp, Superintendent of Planning and Design, Haver Nunn and Collamer Architects, Master Plan, Public Land, Phoenix, Lake Pleasant, New Waddell Dam, Triple Area, Roosevelt Lake, Central Arizona Project, Colorado River Water, CAP Canal, Surveys, Public, Desires, Gross, Pizza Hut, Burger King, Black Mountains, County Board of Supervisors
99	October 20, 1986	CAP Proposes to Sell Discount Surplus Water	X Central Arizona Project, Sell, Surplus Water, Pump, Water, Colorado River, Lake Havasu, CAP, Central Arizona, Maricopa County, Pinal County, CAP Canals, Tucson, CAP's Aqueduct, Pumping-station System, Phoenix, Mesa, Geroge Barr, Chairman, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, High-river Flows, 1983, California, Federal, State Deadlines, Lose, Rights, Repayment, Construction Costs, Arizona's Entitlement, Bob Witzemen, Maricopa Audubon Society, CAP Critic, Agriculture
100	October 24, 1986	Braun Levels Attack on Rhodes Over CAP - Election 86 (& Pictures)	X Harry Braun, John "Jay" Rhodes III, Improprieties, Property Owners, Taxed, Central Arizona Project Water, Congressional District, CAP Water, Salt River Project Water-service Area, Interests of Agribusiness, CAWCD Board, Mesa, Tempe, Chandler, Gilbert Phoenix, Scottsdale, SRP, Hydrogen Fuel, Fossil Fuels

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
101	November 21, 1986	Deepened Salt Bed May Make Dam Unneeded - 'Nature's Work' Reduces River-flood Danger, Groups Claim (& Map)	X Record Floods, Deepened, Salt River Channel, Phoenix Area, Reducing, Danger, Flooding, Doubts, Cliff Dam, Federal Flood Report, Verde River Project, Opposed, Environmentalists, U.S. District Court, Phoenix, Dam, Endanger, Four Nesting Places, Bald Eagles, Valley Cities, Hold Water, Shortages, Federal Officials, Salt River Flood Plain, Dangerous, Larry Morton, Manager, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Reshuffling, Dam Projects, Financing, Central Arizona Project, Plan 6, Backed, 1981, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood-insurance Boundaries, Riverbed, Environmental-impact Statement, Verde River, Phoenix, CAP, Controlling Floods, Encouraging Development, George Britton, Water and Environmental Resource Manager, City Council, New Water Supply, Dam Failure, Dam-safety Construction, Roosevelt, Steward Mountain Dams, Scoured, Channel, Accommodating Large Flows, Downstream, Narrower Channel, Army Corps of Engineers, Dennis Davis, Rio Salado Development District, New Flood-plain Boundaries, Conservation, Agua Fria River, Dan Sagramoso, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Cost-sharing Agreement, Federal Government
102	January 24, 1987	U.S. to Consider Using Concrete to Cut Cliff Dam's Price Tag	X Cliff Dam, Verde River, Built, Less Money, Concrete, Dirt, Bob Walsh, Lawsuit, Environmental Groups, Flood Potential, Salt River, Larry Morton, Deputy Director Arizona Project Office, Roller-compacted Concrete Structure, Utah, Central Utah Project, Design Process, Final Design, Alternative Structures, Dam Site, Project to Raise Roosevelt Dam, Bartlett and Horseshoe Dams, Replace, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 1980-83 Flows, Salt and Verde Rivers, Deepened River Bed, Valley, Bob Witzemen, Maricopa Audubon Society, Environmental Lawsuit
103	January 24, 1987	Teeples Retires AS SRP Executive (& Picture)	X Reid W. Teeples, Salt River Project's Top Water Executive, 39 Years, SRP's Development, Wrote, Operating Manuals, Civil Engineering Department, Coordinated, Well Drilling Program, Established, Groundwater Department, 1940s, Designed Wells, Well-drilling, Equipment, Pumps, Mules to Clean Canals, Water Structures, Redwood, Army Trucks, Globe/Miami, University of Arizona, 1947, 1943 to 1946 U.S. Naval Officer, Crosscut Facility, Tempe, Roads Narrow, Bad Shape
89	March 4, 1987	Engineers Oppose Flood-control Alternative	X U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fight, Plan, Water Detention Basins, Reach Four, Flood-control Project, Corps Planner Stan Lutz, Opponents, Criticism, Skewed Criteria, Basin Alternative, 'Rigging the Game,' Jasper Hawkins, Kemberly Clark, Mayor Terry Goddard, Phoenix City Council, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, 12th Street, Glendale Avenue, 40th Street, Camelback Road, Arizona Biltmore Resort, Canal, Ugly, Ineffective, Costly, Town of Paradise Valley, ACDC, Flood Protection, Alternative, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Citizens Against Reach Four, Citizens Against Reach Three, W.S. Gookin and Associates, Engineering Firm Hired by Opposition, Analyzed, 100-year Storm, Once Every 100 Years, Design of the Canal, Aesthetics, Narrow Channel, Landscaping
104	April 2, 1987	Mecham Confident of CAP Funding OK (& Picture)	X Gov. Evan Mecham, Central Arizona Project, Washington, D.C., CAP, General Accounting Office, Funding Ceiling, Raised, Improperly, House and Senate Committee, Western Water Projects, Congressional Delegation, Secretary of Interior, Donald Hodel, Superconducting Super Collider Project, Atom Smasher, Attorney General Edwin Meese, Federal Funding
105	April 8, 1987	Graduates Give Farm to U of A Unit (& Map)	X Two 1947 Graduates, University of Arizona, Given, Tucson, College of Agriculture, Western Maricopa County Farm, Harry Porterfield, Elsie, Stephanie, Transferred Ownership, Harquahala Valley, Settle Madden University of Arizona Foundation, 65 Miles West of Phoenix, Farm, Desert Land, 1950, Harquahala Valley Irrigation District, Colorado River Water, Valley, Central Arizona Project, CAP Water
106	April 15, 1987	Study Reflects Declining Rates for Occupancy in Local Resorts (& Graph)	X Scottsdale, Resort Industry, Scottsdale/Paradise Valley, Phoenix Market, Tucson Market, City of Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa
107	April 22, 1987	Riverbed Legislation Becomes Law	X Gov. Evan Mecham, Ownership, Riverbeds of Navigable Stream, Rivers, Salt, Gila Verde Rivers, Legal Title
108	April 24, 1987	Tax Boost Rejected by CAP	X Central Arizona Project Officials, Backed Away, Tax Increase, General Manager Tom Clark, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, CAP, Water Revenue, Maricopa, Pinal, Pima Counties, Repay, Federal Construction Costs, canals, Dams, Pumping Plants, State Senate, Ground-water Recharge Projects, Soak Water Into Ground, Surplus River Flow, Pump, Dry Years, Lawmakers, House, Recharge Bill, Arizona Public Service Co., Butler Valley, Western Arizona, Central Arizona Project Association, Washington, Eldon Rudd, Rod McMullin, Bill Wheeler, Salt River Project, Phoenix, Glendale

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
112	April 28, 1987	Guaranteed Floods	X County Taxpayers, Rio Salado Flood Plain, Brian Reich, Flood Hydrology, Gov. Bruce Babbitt, Plan 6, Dam Building Committee, Risks, Cliff River Bottom Real Estate Development, Insert, Commercial Development, Homes, River Bottom Land, Chance of Disaster, 50-year Occupancy, Cliff Dam, Inundation, Stewart Udall, Periodically Flooded, Earthen Dam, Upstream Metropolis, Ill-fated Earthen Teton Dam, State-of-the -art, Dirt Dam, Clemens Titzck
109	October 8, 1987	River-Land Law Signed by Mecham - Aimed at Settling Issue of Ownership	X Gov. Evan Mecham, State's Riverbeds, Claim Ownership, land along "Navigable" Rivers, Salt River, Pay Taxes on Properties, Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest, Colorado, Verde and Gila Rivers, Verde, San-and Gravel Operators, Rio Salado Development
110	October 8, 1987	El Mirage Dump Sued by Arizona - Public Health is Threatened Officials Say; Charges Denied (& Map)	X El Mirage Industrial Landfill, Illegally Operates, Threatens Public Health, Debris, Downstream, Grand Avenue, Agua Fria River, Flooding, Suit, Washout, Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, Disposal of Solid Waste, Refuse Research Corp. of Arizona, Mucho Dinero Inc. of Nevada, MRC Land and Development Co. of Arizona, Riprap Installed, Prevent Erosion, U.S. Clean Water Act, Discharged Rocks, Dirt, Sand and other Pollutants, Federal Permit, El Mirage City Council, Closure of Landfill
115	October 20, 1989	Underpasses Added to Channel Project	X Pedestrians, Equestrians, Bicyclists, Phoenix, Central Avenue, 12th Street, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, City Council, Storm-sewer Bonds, Underpasses, Arizona Canal, 40th Street, 75th Avenue, Bell Road, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 35th Avenue, Interstate 17, Dunlap Avenue, Seventh Street, Northern Avenue, 16th Street, Bill Mamann, Phoenix City Engineer, ACDC Aesthetics Committee, Phoenix Taxpayers, Sidewalks, Bridges, Channel Construction, 47th Avenue, 23rd Avenue, Landscaping Problems, I-17, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Buying Rights of Way, Maintain Structure, Dan Sagramoso, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Decorative Walls, Las Palmaritas Area, Mailed Newsletters, Pulice Construction Co., Excavate, Arizona Canal, Skunk Creek, New River, Glendale, Peoria, Earth-lined
116	July 1, 1991	Flood-plain Dumping Brigs Suit - Vehicle-shredding Company Accused	X Arizona Attorney General's Office, Department of Environmental Quality, Filed Lawsuit, Federal Court, Vehicle-shredding Company, Dumping Hazardous Wastes, Flood Plain, Northwest Phoenix, Dangerous Wastes Removed, Licensed Disposal Facility, Cleanup, Al Brown, Manager, U.S. District Court, Auto Fluff, NAMETCO Inc., National Metals, Barry Shapiro, National Metals President, Upholstery, Dashboards, Plastics, Wiring, Electrical Parts, Violation, Arizona Water Quality Standards, Patrick Cunningham, Chief Council, New River Channel, 75th Avenue, Deer Valley Road, Illegal Dumping, Maricopa County, William Schultz, Illegal Discharge of Pollutants, Waste Material, Cadmium, Lead, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Environmental Protection Agency, Liquid Coolants, Bureau of Land Management, Assistant Attorney General Kimberly MacEachern, Gila River, Hazardous Waste Facility, California, Nevada
117	July 18, 1991	Survey: NE Valley in Flood Plain - Map Likely to Hike Cost of New Homes, Insurance Policies (& Picture, Map)	X Floodplain Map, Northeast Valley, Home Builders, Potential Flooding, Flood Insurance, Bill Erickson, Flood-plain Administrator, Scottsdale, Gary Carlson, Manager, UDC Homes, Moats, Washes and Elevated Buildings, Ironwood Subdivision, Pima Road, Union Hills Drive, Pinnacle Peak Estates III, Flooding, Central Arizona Project Canal, McDowell Mountains, Ninth Street, Cave Creek, Greenway Road, Phoenix, Maricopa County, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Flood-control Board, Arizona, Federal Government, Flood-control Device, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Valley, Paul Kienow, Flood-plain Management Engineer, Mountain Erode, Sand, Silt, Washed Down, Fan-shaped Area, River Coming Out of Mountain, Called Delta, If Dry, Alluvial Fan, Washes, Channels, Cut Into and Alluvial Fan, Drain Area, Rainwater, Flows Unpredictable Patterns, Flat Land, Questions Methodology Used, Fairly Accurate, Stan Smith, Deputy Chief Engineer for Maricopa County Flood Control District
118	July 24, 1991	Plan Would Reduce Flood Prone Areas	X Federal Emergency Management Agency Map, North Scottsdale, Northeast Phoenix, Flood Prone, Valley Officials, Finding, Funds, Build, Drainage Channels, Control Rain Runoff, Cascades, McDowell Mountains, Fans Westward, FEMA, Six, Alluvial Fans, Cave Creek Road, Central Arizona Project, Raising Building Pads, Flood Levels, Flood Insurance, Scottsdale, Phoenix, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Arizona Department of Transportation, State Land Department, Channel, Floodwaters, Reata Pass/Beardsley Wash Alignment Study, Desert Greenbelt, Channel Rainwater, Pinnacle Peak Road, Giant Retention Basin, WestWorld, CAP, Greenway, 67-Mile Greenbelt, Upper Indian Bend wash Regional Drainage and Flood Control Plan, Channels and Ditches to Control Flood-waters, Bill Erickson, Flood-plain Administrator, FEMA's Methodology, Not Supportable, Archaic, Water Resources Associates, Shrink Meandering Alluvial Fans, Reata Pass Drainage Project, Outer Loop Freeway, David Meinhart, Flood Control Planner

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
119	August 9, 1991	Peoria Landfill Vote Irks El Mirage Official	X Peoria City Council, Cholla Sanitary Landfill, El Mirage City Council, John Gonzalez, Browning-Ferris Industries of Arizona, Build, Landfill, 170 Acres, El Mirage Road, Northern and Olive Avenues, Agua Fria Riverbed, Peoria Councilman Steve Poe, Councilman Fred Galioto, Oppose Landfill, BFI, People Against Cholla, Citizens Group, Linda Timberlake, Barclay's Sun Cliff Subdivision, 114th and Olive Avenues, Synthetic Liner, Not Protect Underground Water Supplies, Heat-sealed Glad bag, Northwest Valley, Dick Pool, Damn Dump, Ric Green, Project Manager for Cholla Landfill, Ensure Safety, Not Accept, Hazardous, Out-of state Waste, Inspections, Cover Trash, Trash Trail, Councilman Johnny Osuna, Northwest Regional Landfill, Wittmann, Department of Environmental Quality
120	December 2, 1991	3 Programs Could Help Wean California From Arizona Water	X California's Dependency, Colorado River Water, Divert, Extra Water, Underground, Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Central Arizona Project, Spreading Ponds, Salt River Bottom, Gilbert Road, Mesa, CAP Aqueduct, Crosses, Granite Reef Diversion Dam, Larry Dozier, Assistant Manager, Central Arizona Water Conservation District, Recharge Projects, Pump, Ground water, Stop Ground-water Pumping, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Eastern Maricopa County, Pinal County, Casa Grande, Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District, Maricopa-Stanfield Irrigation and Drainage District, Encourage, Maximum Use, Arizona, Nevada
79	Undated 01, 1982	Officials Hope to Begin Dam Repair Next Year	X County Flood-control Officials, Luke Air Force Base, Maricopa County, Water Conservation District, 9 1/2 Mile Long McMicken Dam, Ineffective, 1977, Army Corps of Engineers, Breached, Dam, Prevent Catastrophic Damage, Large Buildup, Dam to Fail, Stan Smith, Deputy Chief Engineer, Dam Built, 1951 Flood, Extensive Damage, Litchfield Park, Goodyear, Trilby Wash, Irrigation System, West Valley, Suffered Damage, Maricopa County Municipal County Water Conservation District 1, Repair, County Flood Control District, Ownership, Earthen Structure, Upkeep, Kenneth B. McMicken, Vice President and General Manager of Goodyear Farms, White Tank Mountains, Perryville Correctional Training Center, Seed Sides, Fence, Protect, Vehicular Damage, Salt and Gila Rivers, Clearing, 91st Avenue, Salt River, Gillespie Dam, Buckeye, 91st and 123rd Avenues, 13 Yuma Clapper Rails, Endangered Species of Bird, Discovered, Riverbed, State Route 85, Federal Fish and Wildlife Officials, Bypass Bird's Nesting Areas, Reeds, Cattails, Not Impede Flow
80	Undated 01, 1982	Third of 4 Flood-Control Dams is Dedicated - Recreation Facilities Will be Added to Site	X Adobe Dam, Third Dam, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Skunk Creek, Black Canyon Freeway, Deer Valley Road, Skunk Creek Channel and Levees Project, Gather Floodwaters, Reservoir Area, Constructed By, M.M. Sundt Construction Co., Flood Protection, Controlling Waters, Hold Waters, Heavy Rains, Dan Sagramoso, Acting Chief and General Manager of County's Flood Control District, Dreamy Draw Dam, First Dam, Completed 1973, Cave Buttes Dam, Cave Creek Wash, Completed 1980, New River Dam, Early 1983, Recreational Development, Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department, Army Corps of Engineers, Sports, Picnicking, Aquatic Facility
81	Undated 01, 1982	Flood-control Plans OK'd for Both Sides of Valley	X Flood Control Projects, Valley, Approved, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Maricopa County Flood Control District,
82	Undated 01, 1982	Flood Workers on Their Own - Audit Cites Poor Supervision	X Internal Audit, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Workers Lack Supervision, Performance Effective, Stan Smith, Chief Deputy Engineer, Tighten Employee Supervision, County Auditor Ray O. Smith, Leave Work Early, Traveling, Pick Up Paychecks, General Clean UP Activities, Field Workers, Maintenance, Dam Sites, Stricter Work-project Deadlines
83	Undated 01, 1982	\$30 Million Flood District is Effective, Audit Shows	X Maricopa County Flood Control District, Effective at Managing, Audit Report, County Auditor Ray O. Smith, Well Run, Excessive Waste of Time, Field Employees, Leaving Work Early, Too Long to Travel, Drive to Pick Up Paychecks, Future Flood-control Construction, Cover, Expenses, Project Not Completed
84	Undated 01, 1982	Work May Start in October on Agua Fria Bridge	X Construction, Indian School Road Bridge, Agua Fria River, Destruction, Francis Lathrop, Deputy Engineer, Maricopa County Highway Department, Bridge's Design, Bridge Collapsed, Swollen Agua Fria River, February 1980 Floods, Disputes, Phoenix, Lawsuit, Three Sand-and-gravel Companies, Constructed Dikes, Gravel Pits, River Bed, Unusual Pressure, Violated Flood-plain Regulations, Illegal, Divert, Obstruct River, Hazard, Life or Property, Allied Concrete Inc., Phoenix Sand and Rock Inc., National Sand and Gravel Company, Avondale, Annexed, Area Around Bridge, Samer and Lahlum Inc., Withstand, River's Water Pressure, Camelback Road, Needs to be Stronger, New River Joins Agua Fria, Mario Herrera, Maricopa County Highway Advisory Board Chairman, Freak Accident

0	Y	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
85	Undated 01, 1982	Official Downplays Tax Burden - Flood-control Costs 'No Worry'	X Cost Projections, Meaningless, Taxpayers, North Valley Flood-control System, Dan Sagramoso, Chief of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, Inflated Costs, Tax Liabilities, New River-Phoenix City Streams Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Congressional Subcommittee, Arizona Biltmore Groups, Flood-control Channel, Phoenix, Historical Average for Flood-control Projects, William Gianelli, Secretary of U.S. Army's Civil Works Division, County Budget Approval, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Glendale, Peoria, Flood Protection, Col. Bill Green, Flood Hazards, Biltmore Hydrology Study, Flood Damages, Arizona Law, Governmental Bodies, Bob Ward, Chief of Arizona Water Resources Department
111	Undated 01, 1987	Protection Unneeded	X Keith Turley, Arizona Public Service, Rio Salado, Protect Rate-payers, Rate Increase, APS, Corporation Commission, 17 Miles of Public Parks, Tanny Powers
113	Undated 01, 1987	Rio Salado Challenge	X Resident, Maricopa County, Rio Salado Project, State of Arizona, Phoenix Area, Environmental Objections, Oren D. Thompson
114	Undated 01, 1987	The Great Divide - Rio Salado Stand Proves Phoenix 40 Weak	X Valley of the Sun, Ugly Scar, Dry Bed, Salt River, Hot Baked Sand, Refuse of Midnight Dumping, Torrent, Muddy Water, Valley, Arizona State University Students, Original Rio Salado Plan, 20 Years Ago, 17-mile Urban Park, House Minority Leader Burton Barr, Evan Mecham, Property Tax, 43rd Avenue, Phoenix, Country Club Drive, Mesa, Lakes, Riding Trails, Playing Fields, Desert Trails, Golf Courses, Camp, Fish, Scottsdale's Indian Bend Wash, Greenbelt, East Valley Partnerships, East Valley Communities, Chandler, Gilbert, Phoenix 40, Maurice Tanner, Chairman Tanner Cos., Sand and Gravel, Out of River, Stan Turley, Chairman Arizona Public Service Co., APS,

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Extra Clippings

12-28-65
**Herrick Views
Westside
Flood Losses**

Phx. Gazette

Maricopa County Manager Joe Herrick planned an auto tour today of flood-damaged areas in the western part of the county, mainly to assess damage caused by the New and Agua Fria rivers.

"Sam Lanford, the county engineer, told me he can't give an estimate of the damage because the rivers still are running high and overflowing roads," Herrick said.

He added that his tour "probably will result in sending out county highway equipment to work around the clock to repair damage."

Flood Talks Held

Tempe Daily News
**Army Engineers
Hear Tempe Story**

9-28-65

Tempe's position as regards the proposed Maricopa County Flood Control District was thoroughly discussed Tuesday morning at a meeting between Col. John Dillard, Army Engineers' Los Angeles regional office, local authorities and a delegation of Tempeans headed by Mayor John C. Moeur. The meeting was held at the Flood Control District office, Phoenix.

Generally, the Tempe position presented was that protection for the city from Salt river should be provided first — ahead of any projects which would complicate the run-off via the river.

Col. John Lowry, engineer-director of the county district, spoke briefly at the outset and then turned the meeting over to Colonel Dillard and members of his staff, in the Valley primarily for this talk and for a check of the district generally. He said the session was called at the urging of Chairman L. A. "Pat" Riggs of the Board of Supervisors, also a director of the flood district.

Colonel Dillard said the get-together would be "considered a working session," that there were planning problems, and that Tempe should present its story.

Generally, Mayor Moeur, Francis Cocke and others pointed out the need for protection of the city before adding stepped up run-offs to Salt river. It was also pointed out, before a "phase" schedule regulated the river work to the rear, that the Army Engineers and all other flood control advocates had put the river matter first. In fact, the first Army Engineer study in 1957 considered virtually nothing else but that.

Levees were emphasized locally but these, the engineers stated, "must fit in the overall program" as well as be economically feasible. A 300-foot channel, concrete lined, has been suggested as an alternate, if and when Orme dam (sometimes referred to as Maxwell and McDowell dam) is built — at the end of the four-phase program.

The proposed Indian Bend floodway, which would "hit the river" in Tempe, is the immediate matter of concern. The

(Continued on page 4)

Flood

(Continued from Page 1)
engineers did emphasize, however, that the plans would be altered to meet the needs at time of construction.

The Army Engineers will continue the study. It is understood an effort will be made to "come up" with something acceptable before the county flood control bond election.

Phoenix Weather

Partly cloudy today and tomorrow. Slightly warmer. Today's high near 53. Yesterday's high 52, low 45. Humidity: highest 96, lowest 66. Details, Page 10.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Today's Chuckle

From a motorcycle handbook: "To retune engine—This operation should be entrusted to our service stations, as it requires special fools."

76th Year, No. 221

TELEPHONE: 271-8000

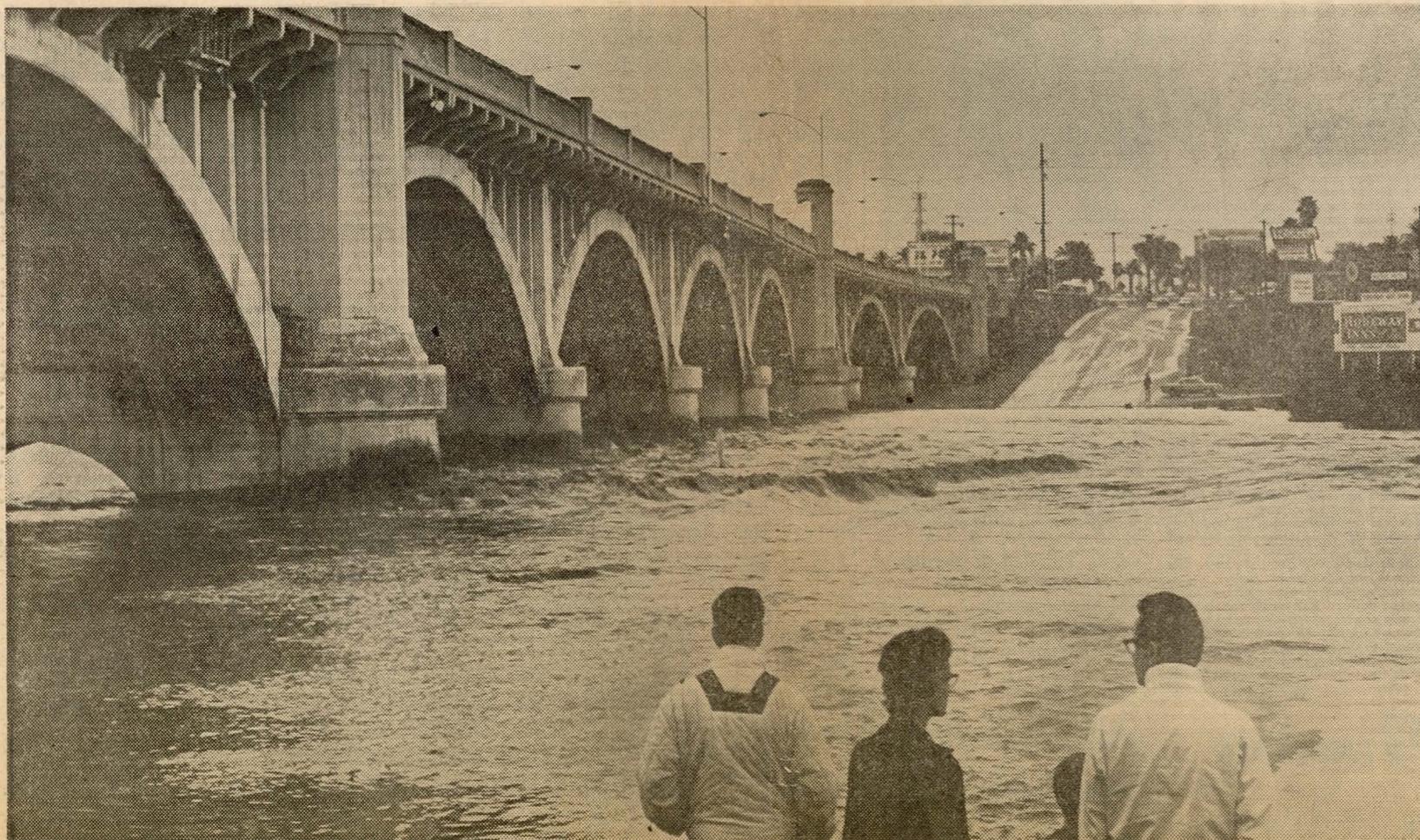
Phoenix, Arizona, Friday, December 24, 1965

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Families Evacuated From Low Areas

STATE RIVERS ON RAMPAGE



Republic Photo by Nyle Leatham

THE SURGING SALT—This is what faced Phoenix-bound motorists who left Tempe yesterday afternoon. The normally dry Salt River bed ran shoulder-deep with surging, muddy water—runoff

from the near-record December rains in the Valley and its watershed areas. All traffic was being routed over Tempe Bridge, normally one-way. Congestion slowed progress to 10 mph.

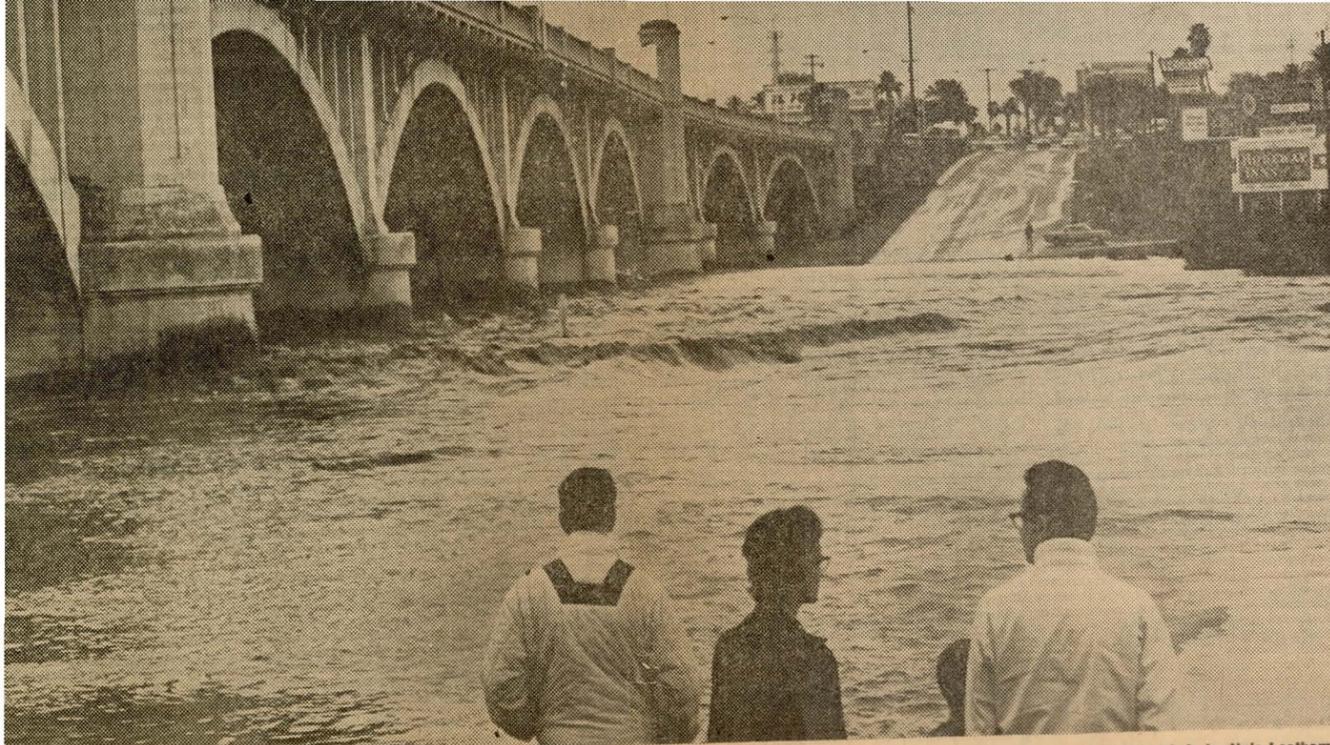
Storms Move Out Of Arizona

By EARL ZARBIN

WIDESPREAD flooding from rivers rampaging through southern Arizona knocked out a large chunk of metropolitan Tucson's sewage system and elsewhere led to the evacuation of some families living in low-lying areas.

Civil Defense officials last night were keeping a close watch also on several sections in Graham and Pinal counties threatened by the floods, and were prepared to evacuate still more families.

The U.S. Weather Bureau in Phoenix indicated the storm which began Tuesday night and left 2 inches of rain and more in many areas had moved out of the state. Except for some mountain snow, little or no precipitation is expected in the state over the weekend.



Republic Photo by Nyle Leatham

SALT—This is what faced Phoenix-bound motorists yesterday afternoon. The normally dry Salt river is now a churning, muddy water—runoff

from the near-record December rains in the Valley and its watershed areas. All traffic was being routed over Tempe Bridge, normally one-way. Congestion slowed progress to 10 mph.

Floods of Arizona

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The flooding was caused by a combination of the downpours and the melting of snow dumped in the mountains by two storms which passed through Arizona earlier this month. In addition, rains in the desert and mountains outside of the Salt River Project and San Carlos Irrigation District watersheds caused extensive flooding below the dam systems.

Freezing in higher elevations was expected to slow the runoff in the mountains. Frost also was forecast in the Salt River Valley this morning.

Here were the major problems last night:

State Health Commissioner William Moore warned of possible pollution problems in Tucson.

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

4 Dams on Salt River Near Capacity

Continued Record-breaking Runoff Into Roosevelt Lake Threatens to Send Water Over Reservoirs' Spillways

By JOE COLE

RECORD-breaking runoff into Roosevelt Lake yesterday threatened to send water over dam spillways and eventually into the Salt River through Phoenix.

Continued runoff at yesterday's rates will force opening of spillway gates on the entire four-lake Salt River system northeast of Phoenix, said Rod J. McMullin, Salt River Project general manager.

Project officials last night were watching the water level behind Roosevelt Dam, con-

cerned that spillways will be used for the first time in 25 years.

IF ROOSEVELT, uppermost of the lakes, does spill, the water will pass through the lower lakes, Apache, Canyon and Saguaro in descending order, and through Granite Reef Diversion Dam into the Salt River.

The runoff rate into Roosevelt Lake reportedly reached a peak around midday yesterday, when water was measured entering the lake at 150,000 cubic feet per second.

The rate broke a 1941 record of 117,000 second-feet, the pre-

vious high since record-keeping began in 1913, according to Rufus Musgrove, head of the Phoenix water resources division of the U. S. Geological Survey.

THE VERDE River reservoirs of the Salt River Project system were reported last night capable of containing the runoff. The upper Verde reservoir, Horseshoe Lake, was near its 139,238-acre-foot capacity, but the lower lake, Bartlett, appeared capable of handling a substantial amount of runoff.

A smaller reservoir at Lake Pleasant in the Beardsley Project also was reported not in danger of flooding in the near future.

The last time either Lake Pleasant or Roosevelt overflowed was in April 1941. On April 13, 1941, two crews from Phoenix radio stations were on hand at Roosevelt Dam to record the sound of the water overflowing, and curious motorists caused a traffic jam there.

SOME immediate pressure in the Valley was lifted yesterday when rain running off the desert into the Salt River below Granite Reef Diversion Dam reached a high point and began to recede.

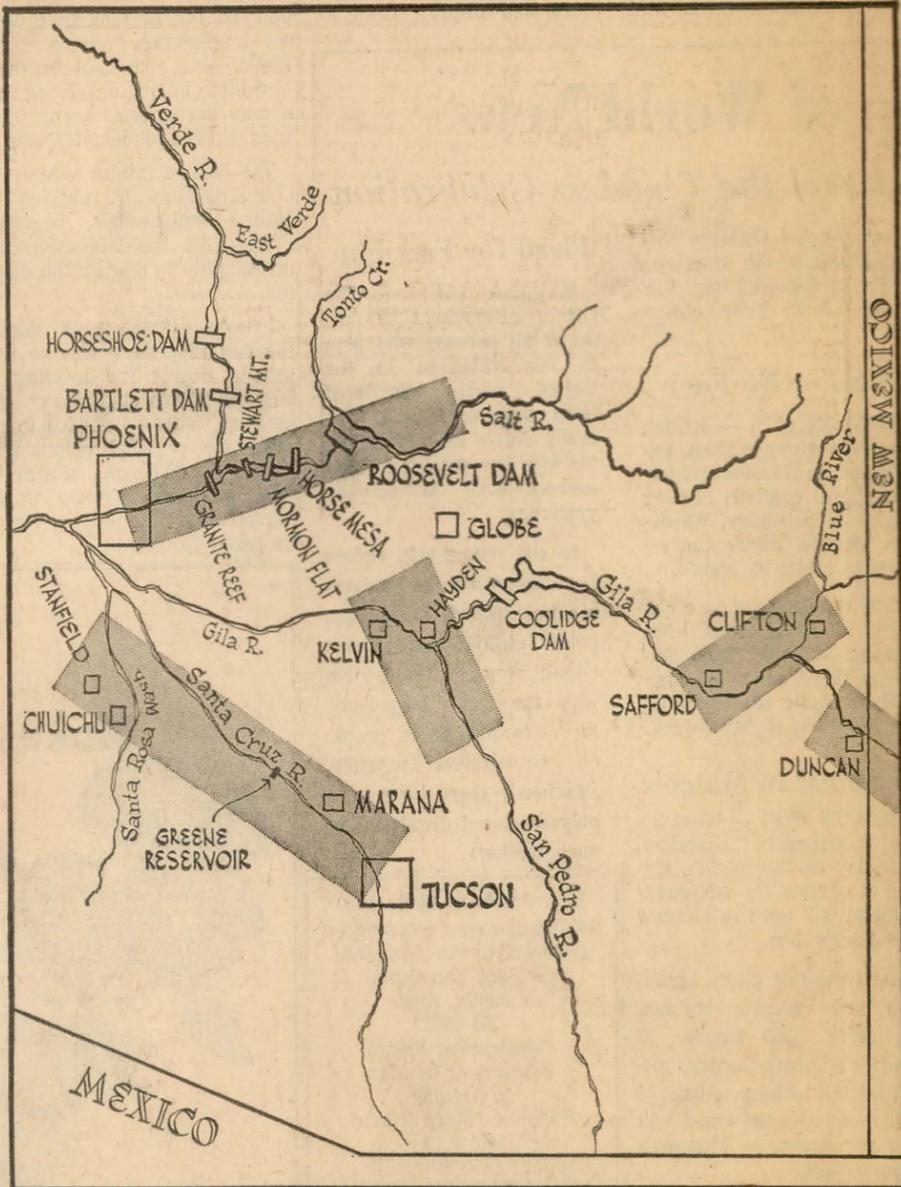
Water experts were fearful, however, that another storm any time soon would tax the reservoir system beyond any controllable limit.

"It will take several days for the reservoir system and the watersheds to recover enough to handle any substantial amount of rain," Musgrove observed.

MUSGROVE raised a question about the spring runoff.

He said temperatures dropping last night in higher elevations would slow down immediate runoff into Roosevelt Lake, but would hold water there until March and April, when spring runoff begins.

He said retention of recent days' precipitation, combined with the anticipated normal winter precipitation yet to come, could produce a more critical situation in the spring.

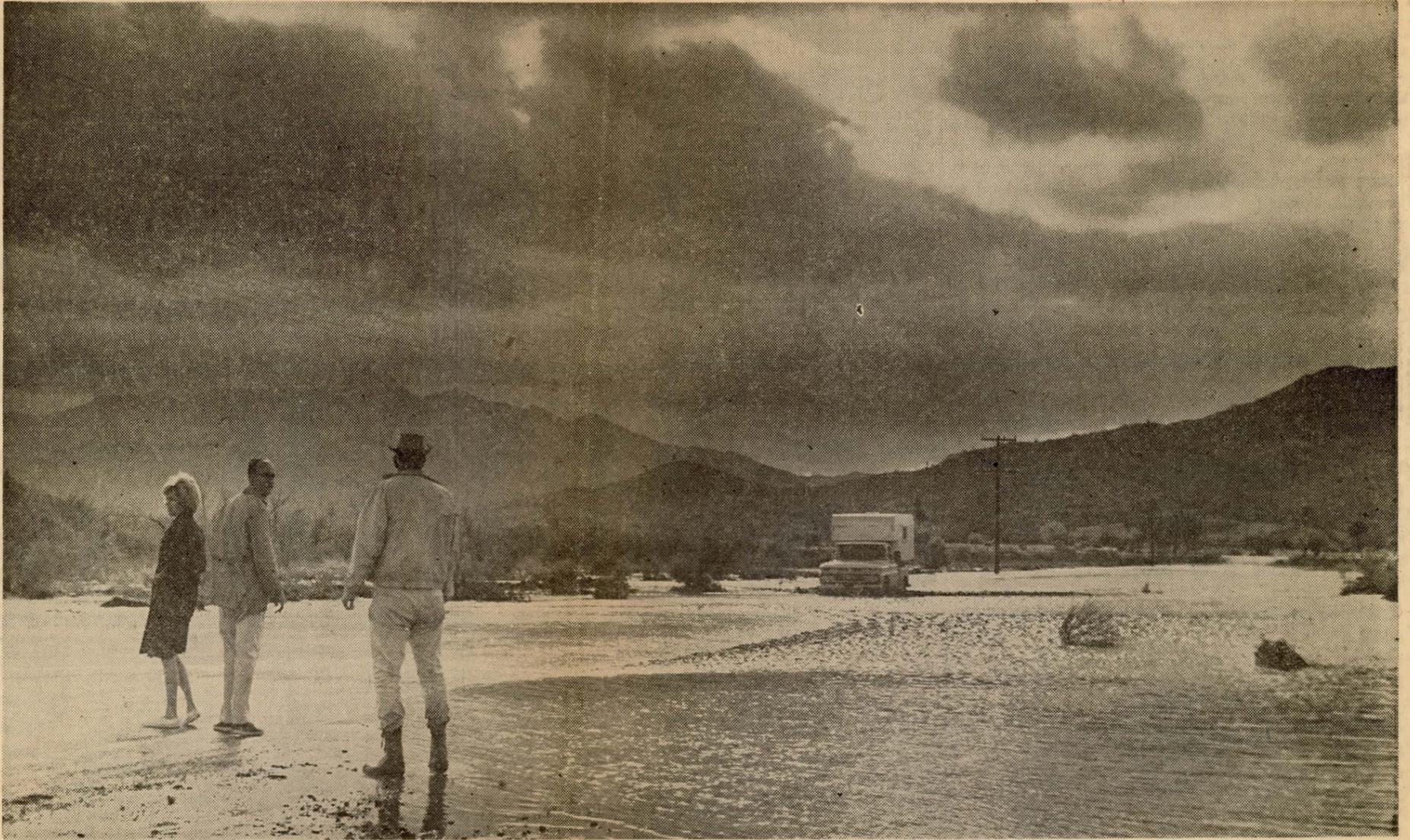


Republic Map by Kearney Egerton

FLOOD MAP—Rampaging rivers resulting from heavy rains and snows are flooding widely separated areas of Arizona, indicated by shaded areas on this map. Flooding in the Phoenix area principally has resulted from runoff into the Salt River below Salt River Project dams which project canals have been unable to handle. The Gila, the San Pedro and the Santa Cruz rivers caused most of the trouble. No problem is anticipated on Verde.

High Waters Bring Crossing Woes

12-24-65 ARIZ. REPUBLIC



Republic Photo by Ludwig Keaton

TOO MUCH WATER — Mr. and Mrs. John L. Mack, left, were stranded yesterday in their station wagon in this flooded section of 115th Avenue

at the Salt River, but James King and his daughter, Rosemary, pulled them through the foot-deep water with a pickup truck. Ray Hamilton, of

Jackson Hole, Wyo., who was stranded with the Macks, then drove through in his camper. Man with back to camera is unidentified.

More About

Rivers Flood Countryside

(Continued from Page 1)

son and Safford because of raw sewage running into rivers.

In Tucson, Pima County Sanitary District No. 1 asked for federal and state aid. Kenneth Scharman, manager of the district, said the Rillito cut away a mile of sewer interceptor line, and 4 to 6 million gallons of sewage had poured into the river the past 24 hours.

Sewage was flowing into the Gila River at Safford, and Dr. Moore warned that some of it could seep into wells used by families down river. He advised them to boil water once they begin using the wells again.

Harold Gates, Civil Defense chief in Graham County, said water supplied by public utilities in the Gila Valley is safe. He advised residents of Thatcher, Pima, Fort Thomas and Safford to boil pump water.

ALONG THE Gila and San Francisco rivers above Coolidge Dam and the San Carlos Reservoir, the situation was this:

The Weather Bureau said the upper Gila River at Cliff, N.M., about 25 miles east of the Arizona border, peaked at 12.5 feet Wednesday night, 4½ feet above flood stage, but had dropped to 10.5 feet last night.

The San Francisco River through Clifton was dropping. Sandbagging took place during

the night at critical areas. The Gila River at Duncan was believed to have crested and no problems were anticipated.

IN THE Safford area, about 35 or 40 miles downstream from where the Gila and San Francisco rivers join, dike bulding took place in Little Hollywood, a mile east of Safford. Water was creeping into the community of about 500 last night and Civil Defense authorities were ready to evacuate residents if necessary.

The Gila River was a mile wide in the Safford area and the Weather Bureau said high water would continue to produce flooding through the night, with receding coming today.

San Carlos Reservoir, into which the Gila empties, has a 1.2 million acre-foot capacity and had 103,745 acre-feet in it yesterday. District officials said they do not anticipate the water coming from the Gila will fill the reservoir.

BELOW Coolidge Dam, runoff from the desert and mountain ranges in the Coronado National Forest was filling the San Pedro River and Aravaipa Creek.

The San Pedro and Gila River join at Winkelman, but no damage was reported there. However, at Kelvin and Kearny northeast of Winkelman, the situation was different.

A dozen families were forced

to flee their homes at Kelvin, a town of about 200. At Kearny, the airport was said to be 3 to 4 feet under water and a small subdivision was flooded.

FURTHER east along the Gila, 50 families living in the San Tan area 20 miles northwest of Coolidge were evacuated and were being sheltered in the Sacaton Community Center on the Gila River Indian Reservation.

The situation in Pima County was this:

The Rillito, in addition to damaging a good part of the Tucson sewage system, wrecked two river bridges and flowed into a trailer park development. Residents fled, and the waters swept away several trailers.

THE RILLITO and the Santa Cruz were reported to be cutting a wide swath north of Tucson, and in the Eloy area the dike broke at Green Reservoir, near Friendly Corner, 9 miles south of Eloy.

Water from the Santa Cruz was flooding east into the desert in Pinal County and Civil Defense last night evacuated about 150 Indians at Chuichu and took them to Casa Grande, 9 miles north.

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State Civil Defense officials, with headquarters in the basement of the state capitol, were in touch by radio with CD officials at 30 points throughout the state.



Republic Photo by Nyle Leatham

ONE WAY (FOR DUCKS)—This was the view looking over the west-side railing of the Tempe Bridge yesterday. Had it not been for the 5- to 6-foot deep Salt River you would have seen the Arizona State University "football road" that leaves the Phoenix-Tempe highway at the north end of the bridge and runs down into river bed where it turns to Sun Devil Stadium.

Tops \$1 Million Toll

record of how the Rillito flowed, for the river washed away a gauging station where it joins the Santa Cruz. But tributary Tanque Verde Wash and Sabino Creek ran record flows of 10,000 second-feet and 6,000 second-feet, respectively.

waters supplied by public utilities in the Gila Valley is safe. He advised residents of Thatcher, Pima, Fort Thomas and Safford to boil pump water.

ALONG THE Gila and San Francisco rivers above Coolidge Dam and the San Carlos Reservoir, the situation was this:

The Weather Bureau said the upper Gila River at Cliff, N.M., about 25 miles east of the Arizona border, peaked at 12.5 feet Wednesday night, 4½ feet above flood stage, but had dropped to 10.5 feet last night.

The San Francisco River through Clifton was dropping. Sandbagging took place during

1.2 million acre-foot capacity and had 103,745 acre-feet in it yesterday. District officials said they do not anticipate the water coming from the Gila will fill the reservoir.

BELOW Coolidge Dam, runoff from the desert and mountain ranges in the Coronado National Forest was filling the San Pedro River and Aravaipa Creek.

The San Pedro and Gila River join at Winkelman, but no damage was reported there. However, at Kelvin and Kearny northeast of Winkelman, the situation was different.

A dozen families were forced

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State Civil Defense officials, with headquarters in the basement of the state capitol, were in touch by radio with CD officials at 30 points throughout the state.

They made arrangements throughout the day to make certain sufficient housing, food and clothing would be available wherever required.

In Maricopa County, flooding rivers and washes closed the following roads:

APACHE TRAIL at Tortilla Flat; Cave Creek Road at Bell; all roads leading west from Phoenix except Glendale Avenue and U.S. 80, the latter restricted to one lane in each direction at the Agua Fria River bridge; N. Country Club Drive north of Mesa at the Salt River; Hayden and Scottsdale roads at the Salt River; travel across the Tempe Bridge was restricted.

In Phoenix, 48th and 40th streets were closed at the Salt River because of water over the road, and 24th and 16th streets were closed because water was eating away at the earth around the bridges. The city also indicated it might close Seventh Street for the same reason.

AVONDALE police reported that the occupant of a car spotted in the Agua Fria River late Wednesday night had made his way safely to shore. He was identified as Bruce Redondo of Glendale.



Republic Photo by Nyle Leatham

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Raging Rillito Tops \$1 Million Toll

By JAMES E. COOK

Southern Arizona Bureau

TUCSON — Normally dry Rillito Creek became a tiger of a river yesterday, wrecking two major bridges, three mobile homes and perhaps \$1 million worth of sewer system.

Muddy officers, trailer owners and volunteers labored last night to clear a neighborhood of trailer lots in the Flowing Wells district, where the river had already carried away an estimated five acres of ground.

PIMA COUNTY Sanitary District No. 1 asked for state and federal disaster relief. A sewer system which serves 40 per cent of metropolitan Tucson was pouring raw sewage into the flood.

Rain, hail and snow, falling on ground already saturated by one of the wettest periods in Tucson history, swelled the Rillito to the top of its banks.

When the banks were not wide enough, the river chewed them away or changed its course. Then it joined the rising Santa Cruz northwest of Tucson and swept on for a potentially disastrous meeting with the flooding Gila River in Pinal County.

Bridges across the Rillito at N. First Avenue and Campbell, both major thoroughfares, were swept away. The sheriff's office reported that bridges at Oracle Road and Dodge Boulevard were holding.

THE RIVER chewed into a community of individually owned trailer lots near the bridgeless Flowing Wells Road crossing. County jail trustees helped evacuate occupants closest to the river and most of the endangered trailers were pulled to safety early in the day.

But the hungry Rillito, biting into a curve in the banks, pulled in three trailers valued at \$15,000.

Men and heavy equipment worked throughout the day to uproot large mobile homes, most of them planted semipermanently on lots near the river.

A few homes had to be vacated elsewhere along the Rillito and its tributaries, but no deaths or major injuries were attributed to the flooding.

The U.S. Geological Survey's groundwater branch had no

record of how the Rillito flowed, for the river washed away a gauging station where it joins the Santa Cruz. But tributary Tanque Verde Wash and Sabino Creek ran record flows of 10,000 second-feet and 6,000 second-feet, respectively.

A USGS spokesman said the Rillito probably did not have a record high flow, but many hours of flooding wore away the banks and caused the damage.

Kenneth Scharman, manager of Sanitary District 1, said the Rillito swept away 1 mile of sewer interceptor line, 21 inches in diameter and larger, east of Country Club Boulevard. Lines which feed the interceptors were pouring sewage into the river, and 1½ miles of the smaller lines were reported damaged.

Scharman and Dr. Frederick Brady, Pima County health director, said the sewage is no health hazard as long as the Rillito continues to flow.

THE DISTRICT asked for disaster relief from the governor's office, but not enough funds were available. Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., was asked to seek federal relief.

Scharman said the Rillito changed its channel by one-fourth to one-half mile in some places.

Other weather developments in the Tucson area:

—The highway to the top of snow-covered Mt. Lemmon was closed by a major landslide just below Windy Point, and 15 minor slides farther down the mountain.

—A torrent of runoff cut the road to the top of Kitt Peak. Only a skeleton crew was left at the national observatory atop the peak; other scientists and workmen changed vehicles at the washout, fording it on foot.

—Arizona 77 was closed between Winkelman and Mammoth because Aravaipa Creek weakened a bridge.

—Papago officials said several villages on the south end of the reservation probably are isolated after two weeks of rain filled desert washes, but there have been no emergencies reported.

—Marana, in the path of the combined Santa Cruz and Rillito stream, reported no serious flooding.

Families on the Flooding Santa Cruz Evacuated From Inundated Areas

By VINCE TAYLOR

Pinal County Bureau

CASA GRANDE—Farm families along the Santa Cruz River from Stanfield to Marana were evacuated yesterday, as debris-laden floodwaters rolled down the normally dry river toward a meeting with the rampaging Gila.

At Sacaton, 50 Indian families were bedded down in the community center after being evacuated from the San Tan area.

An estimated 10,000 acres of fertile Pinal County farmland was inundated.

FARM SPOKESMEN said it was impossible to give any estimate of the damage until the water subsides.

Mayor Paul Pearce of Eloy, farmer in the Green Reservoir area, south of Eloy, said an aerial survey showed the Santa Cruz River was 2 miles wide

in some places. The river is normally 50 to 75 feet wide.

The crest, he said, would likely hit early this morning.

"But," he added, "it's going to run like this for at least 24 hours."

THIRTY-FIVE to 40 families were evacuated in the Green Reservoir area after a 20-foot dike broke about 8 a.m. yesterday, flooding a half-dozen farms. The sheriff's office reported late yesterday afternoon that the dike had broken in another spot farther west.

Pearce said the farms of Jim Savage, Bill Warren, and Tom Wilmoth were flooded, and part of the Wooten-Casey farm was under water. These are major farms in the area south of Eloy.

Most of the flooded acreage was cotton land, the Eloy mayor said.

Flying with Al Hammond, Eloy pilot, Pearce surveyed the

area about noon yesterday. He said the Santa Cruz was out of its banks, and "spreading out" from Marana westward.

AGGRAVATED by three weeks of almost continuous rainfall, Pinal County's cotton harvest has been all but postponed with work virtually at a standstill.

As the floodwaters coursed down the Santa Cruz, 150 residents of Chuichu, on the Papago Indian Reservation, were evacuated to Casa Grande, 9 miles north, as high water approached.

Farm homes in the Stanfield area were also being evacuated.

Ed Pederson, Casa Grande city manager said a truckload of surplus commodities was being sent to Sacaton. He said the National Guard unit here was alerted, and had supplied cots, blankets, and other goods for evacuees.

Increase Near On Flood Tax For Two Dams

An increase in the Maricopa County Flood Control District's tax rate — from two to five cents—today moved within one step of adoption.

The board of supervisors paved the way for the increase by giving the go-ahead signal for construction of Cave Buttes and Dreamy Draw dams north of Phoenix.

A **RESOLUTION**, directed to the U.S. Corps of engineers, was adopted. It indicates the county's readiness to acquire rights of way for the two structures. They are to protect Sunnyslope, and a swath of Phoenix extending south from north of Dear Valley to the Salt River.

The supervisors did not adopt the tax increase, which would raise the assessment from two cents to five cents per \$100 of assessed valuation.

However, they pledged the money for land acquisition would be raised and Supervisors chairman William S. Andrews declared passage would mean the raising the tax.

ANDREWS AND Supervisor B. W. (Barney) Burns voted for adoption. Supervisor L. Alton Riggs, whose supervisorial district takes in little if any of the area to be protected, did not vote.

Riggs said he would like official indication that other areas of the county would be protected.

Cave Buttes and Dreamy Draw dams were among numerous projects proposed in a county-wide flood control program defeated by the voters in 1966.

According to the resolution, prepared by the flood control district's general manager, John C. Lowry, the county will acquire without cost to the U.S. all lands and easements needed for construction of the dams.

THE COUNTY will also relocate all highways, roads, bridges and utilities preliminary to construction, and maintain the works after completion.

Lowry said the county will contribute about \$440,000 for the project, the U.S. government will design them at a cost of about \$200,000 and will provide about \$8.3 million for construction.

Cave Buttes Dam will be three miles north of Bell Road on Cave Creek near the extension of 16th Street. Dreamy Draw Dam will be one mile northeast of Northern Avenue and 16th Street.

LOWRY SAID the dams are to protect, from flooding, the occupants of 30,000 homes and 1,700 commercial establishments, 36 schools, seven hospitals and 81 churches.

Construction has been championed recently by private and public engineers headed by Ben T. Dibble as chairman of a flood control committee representing several engineering associations. Dibble's group employed Charles W. Pine and Associates, Phoenix public relations firm, to promote the dam construction project.

Congress must appropriate the \$8.3 million. The \$200,000 in design money is held by the Corps of Engineers and is earmarked for the work.

Scottsdale Progress

7-10-68

Planners ban more wash construction

The city planning commission last night heeded advice of the Maricopa County Flood Control District in disapproving construction of a Sky-Slide in Indian Bend Wash.

Engineer John Lowry of the district sent the commission a letter saying that the erection of the slide and a proposed chain link fence "would act as a dike during the flow of floodwaters" in the wash.

After reading Col. Lowry's letter, Charles Hopwood of 5826 E. Windsor, developer of the proposed amusement ride,

asked commission members to suggest a denial of the project to the city council.

It was reliably reported that Hopwood needed the denial to gain legal cancellation of the lease of the land on which he had planned to build the slide south of McDowell Rd. and east of 76th St.

Two weeks ago homeowners in the area appeared before the commission objecting to the slide and claiming it would cause an added danger of flooding to their homes.

In his letter Col. Lowry in-

dicated he was unhappy over the fact his office was not involved in a hearing several months ago where a use permit was granted for the erection of a Scat - Track adjacent to the proposed site of the slide.

Col. Lowry claims the issuance of a permit for the construction of the slide would be a mistake and that approval would "certainly not correct previous mistakes of granting permits for the race track and the used car lot

which actually straddles the channel of Indian Bend Wash."

He urged the commission and city council to continue a policy of allowing "no further obstructions in this constricted area of the wash, so as to prevent additional possible damage to already - existing encroachments."

In other action the commission:

APPROVED a use permit for Paddock Pool Construction Co. to develop an additional

outdoor display area at the company's plant at 6525 B. Thomas Rd.

OKAYED a change in zoning from residential to service - residential a parcel of land near 75th St. and Monterey Way. Peter J. Merlino said he plans to construct a medical center on the site.

APPROVED a preliminary plat for the erection of 22 townhouses on Villa Monterey Subdivision No. 7 located on the east side of 76th St. north of Chaparral.

Flood Aids Ground-Water Supply, Engineer Reveals

Ph. Gas.
It helps the ground water supply by putting water in the usually dry river beds . . .

That's one of the conclusions reached by R. A. Rukkila, a water engineer with the U.S. Geological Survey in Phoenix.

Rukkila's study of the ground-water situation in the Salt River Valley shows a lot of good came out of what some people called a flood nearly two years ago.

THAT'S THE time when w?

ter was running bank to bank in the Salt River, crossings were washed out and cars were lined up for miles as they inched their way across the Tempe Bridge.

Rukkila's study is detailed on the latest report on "Ground Water In Arizona."

His findings include:

● **IN MANY** parts of the Valley, water levels in wells increased during the year between spring 1965 and spring 1966.

● In the Phoenix - Glendale-Tolleson- Deer Valley area, the average rise was 5.6 feet.

● Water - level rises were greatest in wells adjacent to the Salt River, where rises of up to 37 feet were measured.

● **RISES OF** from 5 to 20 feet were measured in the New River - Skunk Creek basins, while increases of up to 25 feet were recorded near Higley.

● Water-level rises in wells near the Salt River indicated recharge occurred to the clay, silt and sand underlying the river.

The Valley's underground water picture wasn't all bright, however. Rukkila also found:

● **A MAXIMUM** water-level decline of 25 feet in a well in the lower Centennial area.

● **Substantial declines** occurred in the heavily pumped Litchfield - Buckeye-Beardsley-Marinette area in the northern

12-4-67
part of the Liberty - Buckeye-Hassayampa area, and in the outlying Santan Mountain area south of Magma.

PUKKILA said depths to water in the Valley in spring 1966 ranged from 15 feet below the land surface near Queen Creek northeast of Florence Junction to 493 feet near Cave Creek.

The state - wide report was prepared under the direction of E. B. Hodges of the U.S. Geological Survey, who points out that the "mining" (use) of the ground water "must be controlled by proper management in order to conserve, and where possible, supplement the supplies."

Reservoirs' Levels Still On the Rise

Cool weather in the mountains has slowed runoff into the Salt River reservoirs, but officials still expect Roosevelt Dam to overflow sometime next week for the first time since 1941.

Water is being released from lower lakes along the system to accommodate the expected spillage and runoff.

Water was flowing into the Salt River System at 7,880 cubic feet per second yesterday, about 15,760 acre-feet per day. Granite Reef Dam was diverting 4,957 cubic feet per second into the Salt River, which was running 2 to 3 feet deep in places through Phoenix.

ALL ROADS crossing the Salt River in the Phoenix area are closed, except the Central Avenue and Tempe bridges.

Yesterday afternoon, a Salt River Project spokesman said, Roosevelt Dam, at the head of the reservoir system, was 167,000 acre-feet short of its 1,214,570 acre-feet capacity.

It will be at least a week before it fills unless there is more rain or warm weather melts the snow cap, he said.

HORSE MESA Dam, backing up Apache Lake below Roosevelt, was slightly above normal capacity yesterday, but water was not being released.

Generators at Mormon Flat Dam, backing up Canyon Lake, were shut down early yesterday, the spokesman said. But Stewart Mountain Dam generators at Saguaro Lake were operating.

Project engineers yesterday were releasing water from Horseshoe Dam on the Verde River into Bartlett, which had 146,699 acre-feet. Its 178,477-acre-foot capacity will be reached in another week if it continues to take water from Horseshoe at the current rate. It would then be necessary to release additional water below the dam, and the water would eventually enter the Salt River.

C. A. PUGH, assistant regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation, with engineers from the Phoenix development office, made an aerial inspection yesterday of flooded areas in Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties.

If damaged areas are declared a disaster area by President Johnson, as requested by Gov. Goddard, Bureau of Reclamation funds can be made available for immediate use, Pugh said.

No rain was reported in the state yesterday, and the Weather Bureau predicted continued clear skies with little change in temperature.

Phoenix Weather

Partly cloudy today and tomorrow. Slightly warmer. Today's high near 53. Yesterday's high 52, low 45. Humidity: highest 96, lowest 66. Details, Page 10.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Too Chuckle

From a cycle handbook: "To return entrance to our service stations, as it is the special fools."

76th Year, No. 221

TELEPHONE: 271-8000

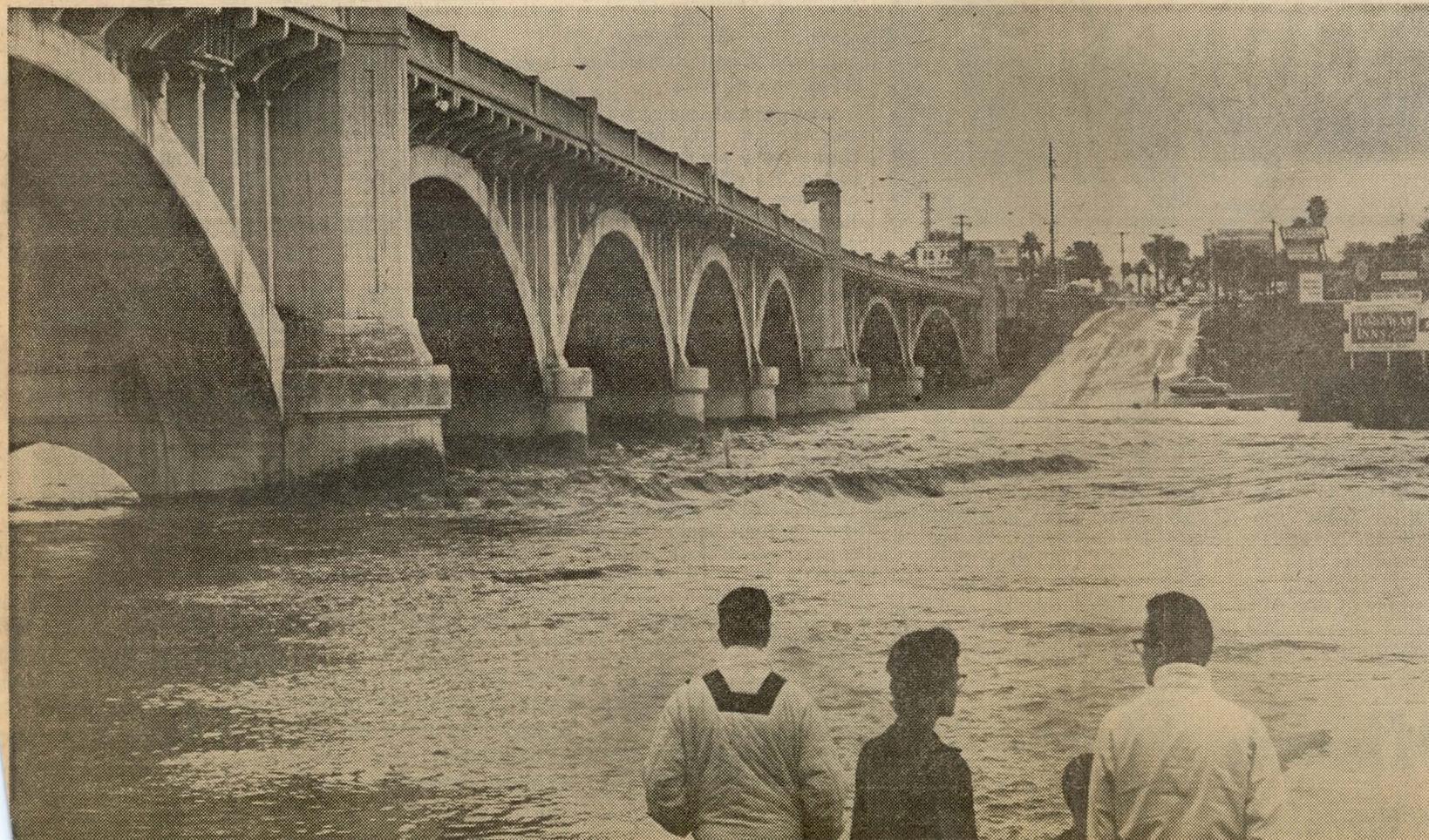
Phoenix, Arizona, Friday, December 24, 1965

OX

Ten Cents

Families Evacuated From Low Areas

STATE RIVERS ON RAMPAGE



Storms Move Out Of Arizona

By EARL ZARBIN

WIDESPREAD flooding from rivers rampaging through southern Arizona knocked out a large chunk of metropolitan Tucson's sewage system and elsewhere led to the evacuation of some families living in low-lying areas.

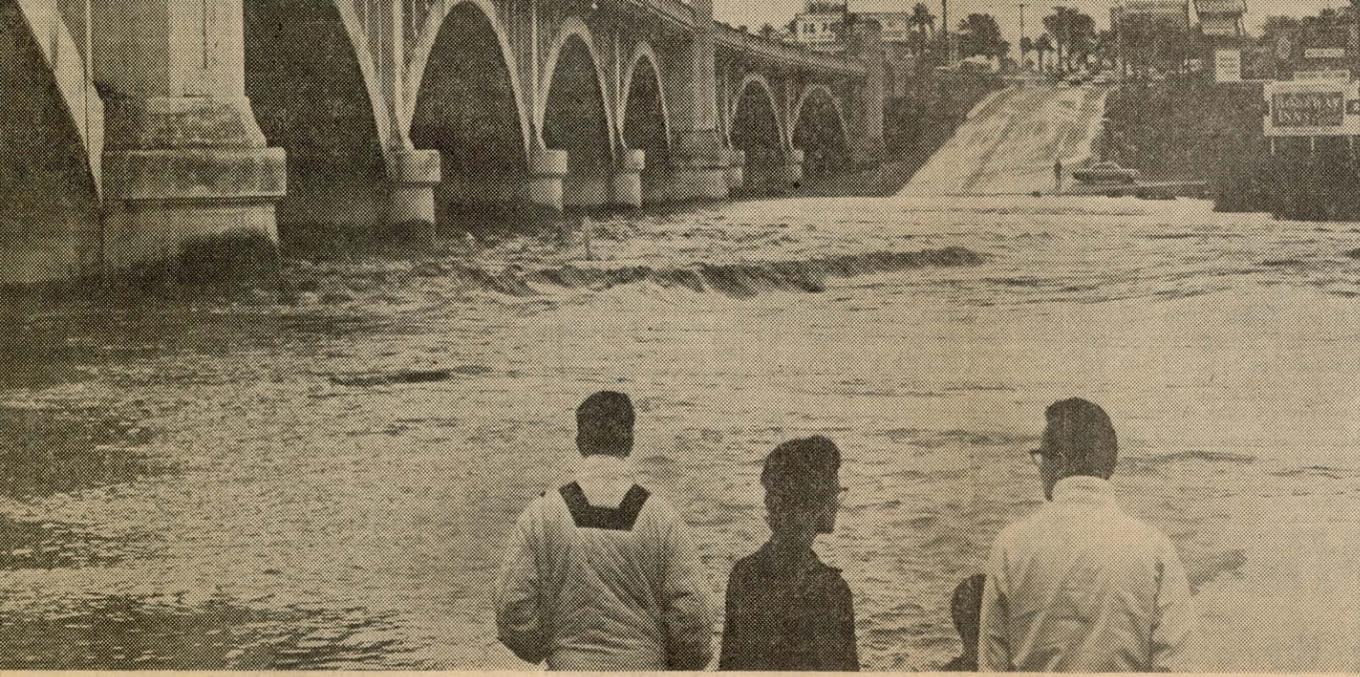
Civil Defense officials last night were keeping a close watch also on several sections in Graham and Pinal counties threatened by the floods, and were prepared to evacuate still more families.

The U.S. Weather Bureau in Phoenix indicated the storm which began Tuesday night and left 2 inches of rain and more in many areas had moved out of the state. Except for some mountain snow, little or no precipitation is expected in the state over the weekend.

THE SURGING SALT—This is what faced Phoenix-bound motorists who left Tempe yesterday afternoon. The normally dry Salt River bed ran shoulder-deep with surging, muddy water—runoff

from the near-record December rains in the Valley and its watershed areas. All traffic was being routed over Tempe Bridge, normally one-way. Congestion slowed progress to 10 mph.

Republic Photo by Nyle Leatham



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The flooding was caused by a combination of the downpours and the melting of snow dumped in the mountains by two storms which passed through Arizona earlier this month. In addition, rains in the desert and mountains outside of the Salt River Project and San Carlos Irrigation District watersheds caused extensive flooding below the dam systems.

Freezing in higher elevations was expected to slow the runoff in the mountains. Frost also was forecast in the Salt River Valley this morning.

Here were the major problems last night:

State Health Commissioner William Moore warned of possible pollution problems in Tucson. (Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

4 Dams on Salt River Near Capacity

Continued Record-Breaking Runoff Into Roosevelt Lake Threatens to Send Water Over Reservoirs' Spillways

By JOE COLE

RECORD-breaking runoff into Roosevelt Lake yesterday threatened to send water over dam spillways and eventually into the Salt River through Phoenix.

Continued runoff at yesterday's rates will force opening of spillway gates on the entire four-lake Salt River system northeast of Phoenix, said Rod J. McMullin, Salt River Project general manager.

Project officials last night were watching the water level behind Roosevelt Dam, con-

cerned that spillways will be used for the first time in 25 years.

IF ROOSEVELT, uppermost of the lakes, does spill, the water will pass through the lower lakes, Apache, Canyon and Saguaro in descending order, and through Granite Reef Diversion Dam into the Salt River.

The runoff rate into Roosevelt Lake reportedly reached a peak around midday yesterday, when water was measured entering the lake at 150,000 cubic feet per second.

The rate broke a 1941 record of 117,000 second-feet, the pre-

vious high since record-keeping began in 1913, according to Rufus Musgrove, head of the Phoenix water resources division of the U. S. Geological Survey.

THE VERDE River reservoirs of the Salt River Project system were reported last night capable of containing the runoff. The upper Verde reservoir, Horseshoe Lake, was near its 139,238-acre-foot capacity, but the lower lake, Bartlett, appeared capable of handling a substantial amount of runoff.

A smaller reservoir at Lake Pleasant in the Beardsley Project also was reported not in danger of flooding in the near future.

The last time either Lake Pleasant or Roosevelt overflowed was in April 1941. On April 13, 1941, two crews from Phoenix radio stations were on hand at Roosevelt Dam to record the sound of the water overflowing, and curious motorists caused a traffic jam there.

SOME immediate pressure in the Valley was lifted yesterday when rain running off the desert into the Salt River below Granite Reef Diversion Dam reached a high point and began to recede.

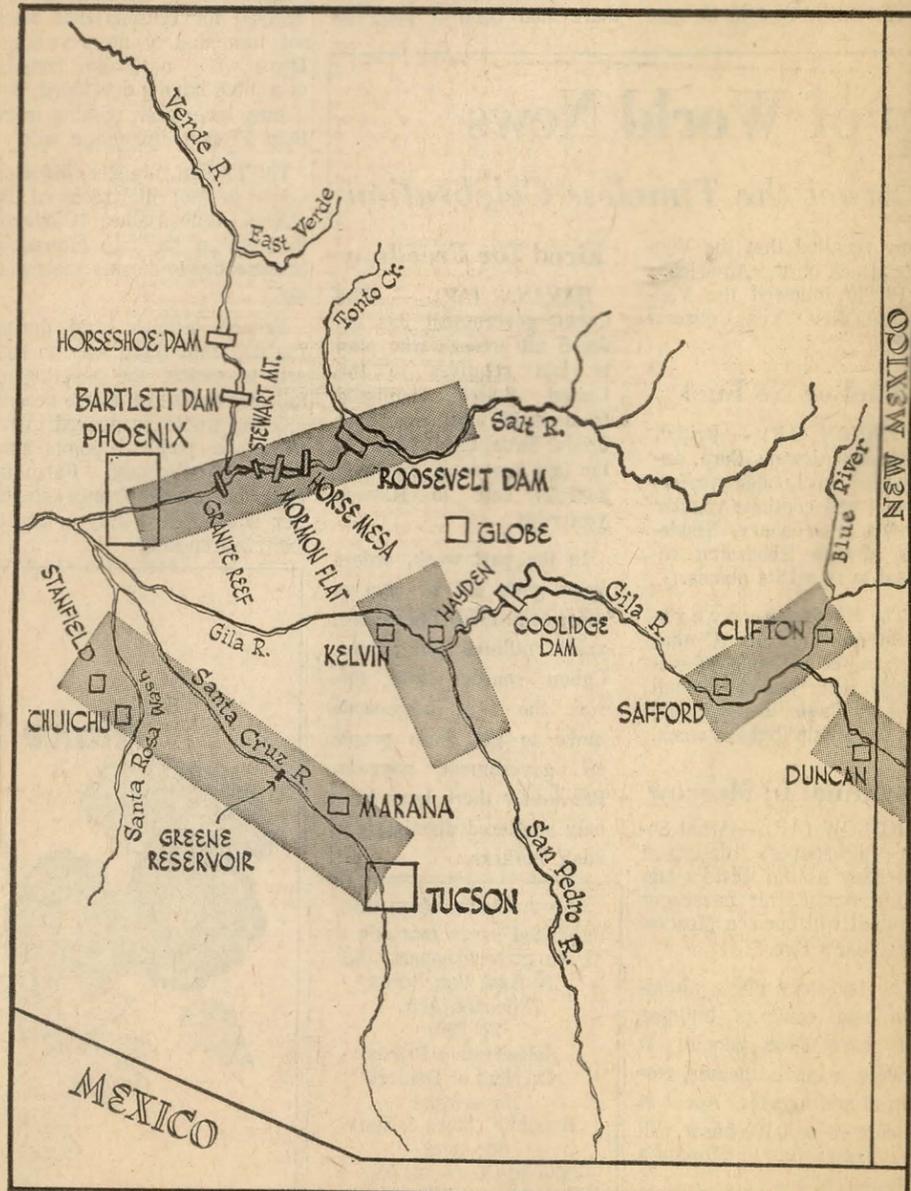
Water experts were fearful, however, that another storm any time soon would tax the reservoir system beyond any controllable limit.

"It will take several days for the reservoir system and the watersheds to recover enough to handle any substantial amount of rain," Musgrove observed.

MUSGROVE raised a question about the spring runoff.

He said temperatures dropping last night in higher elevations would slow down immediate runoff into Roosevelt Lake, but would hold water there until March and April, when spring runoff begins.

He said retention of recent days' precipitation, combined with the anticipated normal winter precipitation yet to come, could produce a more critical situation in the spring.



Republic Map by Kearney Egerton

FLOOD MAP—Rampaging rivers resulting from heavy rains and snows are flooding widely separated areas of Arizona, indicated by shaded areas on this map. Flooding in the Phoenix area principally has resulted from runoff into the Salt River below Salt River Project dams which project canals have been unable to handle. The Gila, the San Pedro and the Santa Cruz rivers caused most of the trouble. No problem is anticipated on Verde.

Salt River Runoff Sets Reservoir-Fill Record

12-25-65 Phoenix Gazette

Floodwaters in the Gila River of Eastern Arizona receded today while melted snow continued to raise storage to a record high in Salt River Project reservoirs.

Flooding in the Gila River and its tributaries continued but sheriffs' offices at Safford and Florence said the water level has dropped considerably since yesterday.

THE GILA RIVER floodwaters above Coolidge Dam are being contained in San Carlos Lake where storage is expected to reach 200,000 acre-feet tomorrow.

On Dec. 1, the lake, with a capacity of 1,285,000 acre-feet

was down to 9,268. On Wednesday, storage had climbed to 74,660.

BELOW THE DAM, the runoff into the Gila from the San Pedro River and numerous washes and creeks has been considerable.

Especially hard hit is the Kelvin-Riverside Terrace area—about 50 miles below the dam to the west. Here six families have been left homeless and 45 other families are virtually isolated.

NEARBY, AT KEARNEY, unprocessed sewage has washed into the river and brought a health threat to communities

downstream. Residents were warned to boil their drinking water.

Oldtimers said the Gila reached heights not seen since 1926. That was before Coolidge Dam was constructed.

HIGHWAY 93 from 14 miles south of Chandler to Casa Grande was closed because of high water in the Gila River. While it was necessary to set up a detour at one location, Highway 87 is handling traffic between Chandler and Tucson.

Salt River bed crossings in the Phoenix-Tempe-Scottsdale area were still closed, but the

Turn to • WATER on Page 2

● WATER RECORD

Concluded From Page One
Country Club crossing north of Mesa was open.

THE SHERIFF'S office reported the Salt River's 51st Avenue crossing was closed, but the 91st Avenue crossing was still open.

On the Agua Fria and New Rivers, Grand Avenue, Glendale Avenue and U.S. 80 were being used.

STORAGE IN Salt River Project reservoirs reached 1,833,264 acre feet this morning, an increase of 35,373 during a 24-hour period. Capacity is 2,072,050.

Officials said the runoff has decreased considerably, but as much as 12,000 acre feet may be discharged over the diversion dam at Granite Reef before tomorrow.

The Associated Press reported the flood situation in the Tucson-Casa Grande Valley areas as follows today:

AN ESTIMATED 5,000 acres of farmland still under water between Marana and Maricopa.

Loss of \$1.25 million estimated in washout of sewer trunk line along Rillito Creek at Tucson.

Cortaro Road bridge over Santa Cruz River closed because of washed out approaches. It is the third Pima County bridge damaged by flooding. Cost of repairs was estimated at \$70,000.

ABOUT 1,000 pounds of food was airlifted to stranded fami-

lies in the Green Reservoir area south of Eloy.

Papago Indian Reservation officials hoped ground parties would be able to reach the flood-isolated Chuichu village today. It is south of Casa Grande.

Tonto Creek, a major source of water for Roosevelt Lake, passed flood stage at 3:15 a.m. today.

LOW TEMPERATURES during the night decreased the snow-melting rate along the creek's mountain drainage areas and in other parts of the vast Salt River watershed. Project officials said it now may be another week before it will be necessary to open the spillway at Roosevelt Dam. Tonto Creek and Salt River are the principal streams pouring into the lake.

Roosevelt Lake was within 178,228 acre-feet of its capacity (1,381,580 acre-feet) today. Apache Lake behind Horse Mesa Dam lacked only 1,612. Capacity is 245,138. Mormon Flat Dam's Canyon Lake was within 526 acre-feet of its 57,852 capacity. Stewart Mountain Dam's Canyon Lake, where water is being released at the rate of 600 acre-feet an hour, was short only 7,167 acre-feet of its 69,765 capacity.

ON THE Verde River, Horseshoe Lake lacked only 1,155 acre-feet of being at capacity (139,238.), and Bartlett was within 39,085 (capacity is 178,77 acre-feet).

A year ago the six reservoirs held less than 500,00 acre-feet.

More About Chuckholes Grow, Trash Collects

(Continued from Page 15)

\$4,000 since Dec. 10 in overtime wages in an attempt to combat the chuckhole problem.

PATCH crews will be worked overtime this weekend and on Christmas Day to carry on the battle.

Poor street construction is not the basic reason for the

chuckholes, he said. Chuckholes, in the main, are caused by heavy traffic, poor drainage and lack of paving.

The major arterials improved in the last five years or so with curbs and gutters for proper rain runoff are holding up well.

BUT streets with no curbs and gutters create big prob-

lems, he said. Water collects on the sides and seeps under the street, washing away the street base. Heavy traffic pounds the pavement into the washed-out pockets, creating the chuckholes, he explained.

Unpaved residential streets have been "shot" with oil and an oil cake surface simulating a pavement developed over the years, he said. This oil cake surface deteriorates rapidly in a rainstorm.

Get Out the Swim Fins, Men, The Chuckholes Are Filling

12-23-65
Arizona Republic
CHUCKHOLES and uncollected trash are going to be as common as Christmas trees in Phoenix during the holiday season.

The renewed vigor of the rains yesterday has expanded the city's chuckhole problem to its worst level since December 1959 and has pushed twice-monthly trash pickups behind schedule said James A. Stokely, superintendent of street maintenance.

"Everybody is saying, 'I've never seen so many chuckholes,'" Stokely said. "Well, I haven't seen so many either."

"THE THREE days of sunshine were fine, but they weren't long enough to get us out of the chuckhole we're in."

Stokely said the rain yesterday will push trash pickup crews at least one day off schedule.

"There's going to be cut brush and grass in front of a lot of

houses over Christmas, I'm sure," he said.

THE RAINS "substantially interfere with our ability to maintain schedules," he said, because grass, oleanders and other uncontained trash items are more difficult to collect in wet weather.

There will be the usual garbage pickup Christmas and New Year's Day, he added, but trash pickups are suspended on those holidays.

As to the chuckholes, Stokely said, the city has spent at least

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 2)

Mesa Tribune, 6-2-66
**Flood Work
Given Pinal
Board O.K.**

The Pinal county board of supervisors yesterday approved plans of the proposed Apache Junction - Gilbert Watershed Project - Powerline Dam and concurred with Maricopa county in the need for construction of the facility.

Plans for the project now are being studied by the state dam engineer and are awaiting his approval.

To be erected in Pinal county, the \$462,500 project is to provide flood protection for Williams Air Force Base, General Motors Proving Grounds, and adjacent farm lands.

Maricopa county and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service are cooperating in financing the project.

Bond Vote *Leggett* On Flood *2-28-66* Control Set

Debate on the proposed \$22.7 million countywide flood control bond election March 8 is set for 8 p.m. Friday in the auditorium of Cartwright Elementary School, 59th Avenue and Thomas.

Officials of the Maryvale Chamber of Commerce, sponsoring organization, said chief opponents in the "open forum" will include John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the county flood control district, and David Cox, president of the Arizona Homeowners Association.

Cox has expressed opposition to the flood plan.

Jerry Evenson, chairman of the forum arrangements committee, said "many people have received conflicting statements" concerning the proposed flood control program.

"The Maryvale chamber hopes to have many questions answered for the public" by Lowry, Cox and others who have opposing views.



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Phoenix AMERICAN

A Straight Shootin' Newspaper 30¢ MONTH

Vol. 3, No. 9

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1966

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

WEST PHOENIX ZONE
37,500 CIRCULATION

Delivered Each Thursday
Office 4120 N. 38th Ave.

Classified Advertising News Room
Display Advertising Circulation

Phone 272-5631

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GROUP
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FLOOD BOND VOTE TUESDAY

Where We Stand

A brochure, published by the proponents of the Flood control bond issue, states that all of the major news media favor passage of the March 8th bond issue. We wish to set the record straight. The Phoenix American has not endorsed the flood bond issue, and we believe that 220,000 weekly circulation, in this metropolitan area, qualifies us as a major news media.

On the other hand we have not opposed the bond issue. Rather, we have been devoted our attention to trying to get to the bottom of what it actually entails. Our key responsibility is not to endorse or oppose, but to inform the public of the facts. Armed with the facts, the public can make the right decision.

Before this newspaper came into being and when issues of this kind came up, the public was given a barrage of endorsements by important people, doing with only those facts that made the decision desired by the proponents look like the only way to go. Since this newspaper has been in publication, the public has had a source of getting the facts, regardless of who was for or against. This has changed several decisions. The bond election of last fall was a typical example.

This week the issue is flood control. The voters of Maricopa County are being asked to allow the flood control district to levy a tax on the real property to pay off bonds that will be sold to partially finance the project. The question we think the voters should ask is whether or not this plan offers sufficient benefits to warrant an addition to their property tax bills. The bonds, in effect, will be an additional mortgage against the property in the county, except that which is exempt.

In making this decision we would advise that you carefully note how much property will be exempt from this tax. When a large block of property is exempt, the tax share it represents will have to be paid by that which is not exempt. A question to which we have been given no answer is why were powerful interests given exemptions in the legislation that made this bond election possible.

It severely tests one's confidence to further note that representatives of those interests which will have large flood bond tax exemptions have contributed heavily to the billboard and advertising campaign aimed at obtaining a 'Yes' vote.

The Maricopa County Flood Control program represents a long and involved story. Efforts by its proponents to attend civic meetings and to meet with the press to explain the program are to be commended. It is unfortunate however, that this attitude could not have prevailed in the special 'citizens' committee that resorted to a sketchily outlined scare campaign. They apparently were unwilling to offer the average taxpayer voter the full facts on the flood control proposal.

A few of the pertinent facts relative to the Flood Control program are: It will take a minimum of 10 to 13 years to complete; portions of the program still remain incomplete... a phase that affects West Phoenix and Maryvale-Glendale is still on the drawing board it is not a storm-sewer project and therefore does not preclude street and yard flooding from localized down-pours; while it does include four dikes on the Salt River, channelization of that stream is not assured by the program; its construction will be paid for by federal funds similar to those now available to other states (The county must pay for right-of-way acquisition and project maintenance); it is not a part of the Salt River Project (nor will the project pay or be taxed for any part of its cost); Finally, once constructed, it is designed to take care of waters generated by a '100-year flood.'

Our advice to the voters of Maricopa County is to examine the facts and think carefully before casting your ballot. Is this the form of flood insurance you desire? Is its coverage sufficient? Is it a program that has been formulated and will it be constructed and maintained by competent people in whom you have confidence? Is it worth your tax-dollars' cost? Give your answer at the polls March 8.

Plan Calls For Salt River Dikes

The Maricopa County Flood Control District plans to provide protection for county residents even if the all important Orme Dam is never built, Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the district stated this week.

"We're not going to wait on Orme Dam to give these people protection," Lowry said. "We intend to give protection to these people even if Orme Dam is never built."

Orme Dam, which is presently a part of the Central Arizona Project, could have impounded all of the late December floodwater and all of the water now trapped in snow in the watershed, according to a spokesman for the Central Arizona Project.

Orme Dam is slated to have a maximum capacity of 1,360,000 acre feet of water, Lowry said. Approximately 900,000 acre feet would be storage for flood control water.

The December floodwaters amounted to approximately 400,000 acre feet at the amount stored in the watershed is estimated at 824,000 acre feet.

Lowry said the water which caused considerable property damage by flowing down the Salt River did not constitute a flood. "When water flows down a riverbed it's not a flood. The river can carry 80,000 cubic second feet. The Salt River Project released a maximum of 78,000 cubic second feet at its peak.

"If Orme Dam had been built the amount of water released over Granite Reef Dam would not have been as great," Lowry said. "Water flowing through the gates at Orme Dam would not have exceeded 50,000 cubic second feet."

Lowry said the Corps of Engineers plans are designed for the maximum protection. Without Orme Dam this would include a system of flood control channels and levees at several points through the Valley. Tentative location for levees include Tempe, 40th St. near Transmission, 16th street and 7th Avenue along the Salt River bottom.

These would be aided in preventing flood damage by a series of dams along the proposed course of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

O. H. Lillard, acting area engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation, stated that as long as Orme Dam remains a part of the Central Arizona project "authorization for its construction will depend on the whole package deal."

"If it looked like the CAP would fall apart," he added, "there could be a possibility of constructing the dam separately."

In the '50s Orme Dam was listed as a flood control dam, but then it was determined it was a multi-purpose dam and the Corps of Engineers turned it over to the Bureau of Reclamation. From there it went to the CAP.

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Flood control will aid county residents but not completely insure them against storm damage. Lowry said there was always a chance that localized heavy rainfall could cause flooding.

But the surface level network of flood control canals was designed to alleviate as much as possible ground-flow water. "The channels are designed to take flood waters and storm drainage water," Lowry said. "Without sufficient storm drainage streets and some lower yards would be flooded," Lowry said. "But the canals would be ground level. If they weren't ground level it would defeat our purpose of collecting ground water."

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Lowry said Phases A and B of the flood control program had already been approved, but Phase C was still being worked out. He expected it to be submitted by next year. Phase C includes the Maryvale-Glendale area.

Phase B, which included the Phoenix area, could be completed within four to five years. Phase C was not expected to start for 5 to 7 years.

Working with the latest scientific information, including that received from weather satellites, could provide weather modification for an area 300 miles in radius from Phoenix.

An effective program, Bosco said, would require 20 field operators and about 20 other personnel, including several scientists and meteorologists.

An experimental program lasting 60 days could be demonstrated at a cost of approximately \$200,000. On a long term basis with permanent installations the cost would be \$45,600 per month or \$800,000.

"The cost would be \$800,000 a year or about \$1 per person per year for flood control and smog abatement for the residents of Maricopa County," Bosco said.

"This would give immediate protection even if a flood control program was initiated," he said. The flood control program would take 12 to 15 years to complete.

Last month Senators Carl Hayden and Paul Fannin were among a group of senators who introduced a bill in Congress "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a comprehensive program of scientific and engineering research, experiments, tests and operations for increasing the yield of water from atmospheric sources."



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The firms which apparently stand to profit most by a county-wide flood control program -- APS, MST & T&T, SP, Santa Fe and El Paso Natural Gas -- receive the largest exemptions.

Other major exemptions allowed because of the legislation restricting taxation to real property include:

- \$33,001,285 for all industrial plants, except mining and saw mills.
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Household furnishings totaling \$44,983,470 are exempted from taxation.

Other exemptions in the district are inventories of stock owned by retainers & \$35,595,070; and manufacturers & \$29,273,225).

Consequently, nearly \$500,000 in taxes, a minute portion belonging to the homeowners, will be exempted from large corporations and businesses.

Somebody will have to pay the tab and the largest burden, at all times, will be placed squarely on the shoulders of the property owner.

Nearly one-third of the \$987,224,520 assessed valuation of the county -- a total of \$331,866,805 -- will be exempted from taxes needed to pay the cost of bonds and maintenance on the proposed \$115 million Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The federal government is expected to pay \$93 million for the construction cost and the county will have to pay \$22 million for acquisition of right-of-way. The county will also maintain the system.

Lowry stated that omnibus bill legislation usually is passed by Congress every two years. Since such legislation was enacted last year, it is not likely it will be again passed until 1967.

Lowry speculated that only a serious penny-pinching effort on the part of the federal government could threaten Arizona receiving its share of needed money for flood control.

Where to Vote

Here is a list from the County Election Department showing the polling places in this area that will be used for the \$22.9 million bond election for the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. The regular precinct polling places have been consolidated. They will be open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesday. Only real property owners in Maricopa County are eligible to vote in the special election.

- | | |
|---|---|
| COLLEGE COUNTRY CLUB CLARENDON OSBORN | Phoenix College Auditorium
1202 W. Thomas Road
Phoenix |
| CENTRAL HIGH FAIRMONT MADISON PARK LONGVIEW | Longview School
Upper Grade Music Room
1209 E. Indian School Road
Phoenix |
| HAZELWOOD PLAZA ST. FRANCIS | Superlite Builders Supply
Conference Room
5201 N. 7th Street
Phoenix |
| NORTHVIEW SUNDGOLD | Palo Verde School
Art Room
7501 N. 39th Ave.
Phoenix |
| GLENN MARYLAND MYRTLE ORANGEWOOD | Orangewood School, Library
7337 N. 19th Avenue
Phoenix |
| AMBASSADOR OCOTILLO | Ocotillo School, Library
3225 W. Ocotillo Road
Phoenix |
| BARCELONA CATALINA | Catalina School
3845 W. Maryland
Phoenix |
| MARYVALE MESSIAH LUKE SEVILLA | Cordova School, Classroom 1
3455 W. Montebello Avenue
Phoenix |
| ALHAMBRA GRANADA LYNHAVEN VALENCIA | Valencia School
3106 W. Campbell Avenue
Phoenix |
| CRITTENDON ISAAC MADRID MULBERRY | Madrid School
Library Music Room
3736 W. Osborn Road
Phoenix |
| ENCANTO FRANKLIN PALMCROFT | Franklin School, Hall
1645 W. McDowell Road
Phoenix |
| CAPITOL LYNWOOD UNIVERSITY | University Park Recreation Bldg.
10th Ave. & W. Van Buren
Phoenix |
| KENILWORTH LOS OLIVOS WILSHIRE | Kenilworth School, Hall
1210 N. 5th Ave.
Phoenix |
| MONTEBELLO SIMPSON WESTWOOD | Westwood School, Room 25
2225 W. Pierson Street
Phoenix |
| NILE GRANDVIEW MT. CALVARY | Grandview School, Room 14
11th Avenue and Camelback Road
Phoenix |
| WHITTON WEST HIGH FLOWER | West Phoenix High School
Administration Bldg., Lobby
2910 N. 19th Avenue
Phoenix |
| WESTVIEW ST. GREGORY CARNATION | Encanto School, Room 4
15th Avenue & Osborn Road
Phoenix |

YOUR PRIVILEGE YOUR DUTY GET OUT AND VOTE!



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(Photo From "The Current News", Salt River Project publication)



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Lucky Subscriber To Get \$100!

If you paid for the Phoenix American and received a coupon as your receipt, you'd better look at it. It could make you \$100 richer if the number on it is 000518.

Oh, well, we can't all be winners. But wait a minute! Don't throw that coupon away yet. There's a list of numbers a little further down. Check through them, too. If you have one of those numbers it's worth \$5.

If a carrier has not called on you, he will in the near future. Should you care to, you may pay

him 30 cents per month for receiving the American. If you can't afford or do not care to pay, the boy will continue to leave you an American at no charge.

The American would like to suggest that those paying for the paper ask for a receipt. It can mean cash for you.

Again we would like to assure you that the paper will continue being delivered whether you pay or not. If there is an interruption in delivery, call us at 272-5631.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| *100-000518 | *5-019986 | *5-006367 | *5-001798 |
| *5-028022 | *5-008839 | *5-010166 | *5-006814 |
| *5-008538 | *5-000599 | *5-006375 | *5-019223 |
| *5-000206 | *5-001696 | *5-009273 | *5-010163 |
| *5-000590 | *5-000450 | *5-022001 | *5-012239 |



PICKING A WINNER - Mrs. Sally Nichols of the accounting department of the Phoenix American picks the \$100 winner from the box containing the coupon receipts of persons who have paid for the American. The winning ticket for \$100 in cash was 000518. Holding the box is Mrs. Shirley Dunny of classified advertising.

Where to Vote

- | | |
|--|---|
| ST. DANIEL YAVAPAI | Yavapai School
701 N. 76th St.
Scottsdale |
| BUCKHORN MESA No. 15 MESA No. 11 | Edison School, Music Room
545 N. Horne
Mesa |
| LEHI MESA No. 5 MESA No. 7 MESA No. 9 | Mesa National Guard Armory
Classroom
615 N. Center
Mesa |
| MESA No. 8 MESA No. 10 MESA No. 12 MESA No. 16 | Mesa East Junior High School
Music Stage Room
828 E. Broadway
Mesa |
| MESA No. 2 MESA No. 4 MESA No. 6 MESA No. 17 | Mesa High School
Jackrabbit Gym
101 E. Broadway
Mesa |
| MESA No. 1 MESA No. 3 MESA No. 13 MESA No. 14 | Mesa Emerson School
Cafeteria
940 W. University Dr.
Mesa |
| TEMPE No. 4 TEMPE No. 6 TEMPE No. 14 TEMPE No. 1 TEMPE No. 2 | City Hall Council Room
31 East 5th Street
Tempe |
| TEMPE No. 5 TEMPE No. 12 TEMPE No. 15 TEMPE No. 8 TEMPE No. 9 | Mitchell School Lobby
9th Street and Mitchell Drive
Tempe |
| TEMPE No. 7 TEMPE No. 10 TEMPE No. 11 | Gilliland School
1025 Beck Street
Tempe |
| SUPAI TEMPE No. 3 TEMPE No. 13 | Broadmer School, Library
College Avenue & Aeppli Drive
Tempe |
| HONDA PARADISE SCOTTSDALE HIGH CENTURY ST. BARNABAS | Rural School
Southern Ave. & Rural Rd.
Tempe |
| COCHISE HOHOKAM | Supai School, Band Room
6720 E. Continental Drive
Scottsdale |
| TONTO CORONADO OAK PARK TONALEA | Scottsdale High School
210 E. Indian School Road
Scottsdale |
| BALSZ BARNES GARDENS GERONIMO GRIFFITH | St. Barnabas on the Desert
6715 N. Mockingbird Lane
Scottsdale |
| MARICOPA MOHAVE NAVAJO PIMA | Hohokam School
8451 E. Oak Street
Scottsdale |
| PAIUTE SCOTTSDALE EAST SCOTTSDALE WEST | Coronado High School
2501 N. 74th Street
Scottsdale |
| ARCADIA HOPI KIVA INGLESIDE PICADILLY ZUNI | Joint Maricopa Civil Defense
2035 N. 52nd Street
Phoenix |
| | Griffith School
4506 E. Palm Lane
Phoenix |
| | Navajo School
4525 N. Granite Reef Road
Scottsdale |
| | Scottsdale Loloma School
2nd Street and Marshall
Scottsdale |
| | Kaibab School
4330 N. 62nd Street
Phoenix |
| | Scottsdale Ingleside School
5402 E. Osborn Road
Phoenix |

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Storm clouds bring potentially flooding rains could be transferred into a beneficial harvest of needed water for the entire county through a system of atmospheric control which could immediately alleviate flood danger and also provide smog elimination.

F. Neal Bosco, research director of Weather Engineering, Inc., of Denver, Colo., stated the program is "very simple and very inexpensive and was proven effective in 1963 in Aurora, Colo."

The severe and costly flood which occurred in the Maryvale-Glendale area in 1963 could have been "definitely" averted through this method, he said.

Bosco said he discussed the matter last week with City Manager Bob Coop, who stated he would make further inquiries into the prospects of atmospheric control.

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30¢ Month

Vol. 3 No. 7

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1966

PHOENIX, ARIZONA,

VALLEY DISPATCH ZONE
CIRCULATION 17,000

Delivered Each Thursday

Office 4120 N. 38th Ave.

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News Room

Circulation

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AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GROUP

TOTAL CIRCULATION 332,500

FLOOD BOND CINCH?

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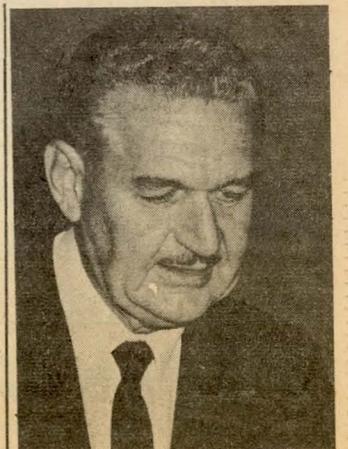
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The committee is headed by William B. Barley, former Speaker of the House of Representatives and director of



OTTO

"Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong."

A. Lincoln - Oct. 16, 1854

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The flood control issue could not have come at a more opportune time, according to many of its proponents. In the wake of this year's Salt River flood and only two years removed from floods which caused extensive damage in the Maryvale area.

Pine stated that 100 speaking engagements to service clubs and local groups was his goal to gather the 46 percent of undecided voters. He termed the number "an abnormally high

percentage of the non-committed.

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The committee is headed by William B. Barkley, former Speaker of the House of Representatives and director of the Thunderbird Bank in Glendale.

Pine stated he would rather not identify the fund raising group because they were often associated with raising funds for political purposes.

He cited one member of the finance committee, Bill Riley, Arizona Public Service executive, as an example.

There are indications however, that public utilities, banks and railroads have contributed



P.R. man Pine...

heavily to the massive advertising campaign.

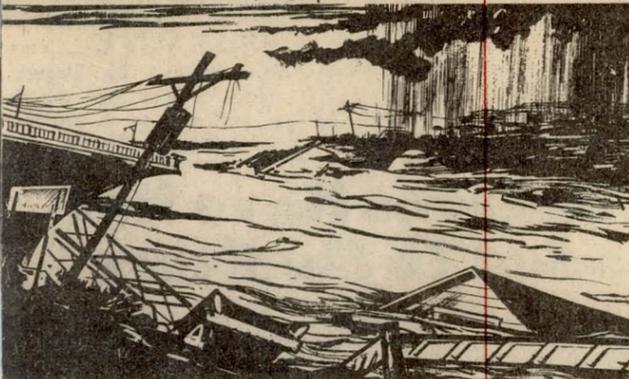
Barkley said the finances for the campaign were being handled primarily through a five-man committee which he termed his "resources committee."

If approved the federal government would pay \$93,000,000 for construction of the flood control project. The project would not be completed for 12 to 15 years.

The county would have to pay for acquisition of right-of-ways and maintenance of the flood control structures.

Col. John Lowry, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (ret.), told the Phoenix City Council this week that the cost to himself would be the price of "a scotch and soda a month, that is if I could still buy the scotch and soda for 65 cents."

Literature promoting the project indicated the average cost to the taxpayer would be \$4.47 on a home with an assessed valuation of \$3,000. The committee stated this is the average assessed valuation of a home in Maricopa County.



ARTIST'S CONCEPTION -- This is how the Maricopa County Citizens' Flood Protection Committee PR firm has depicted the flood threat in their advertising campaign aimed at a 'Yes' vote in the March 8 Flood Control bond election.



OUR MOTTO

"Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong." A. Lincoln - Oct. 16, 1854

Phoenix AMERICAN

A Straight Shootin' Newspaper

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Vol. 3, No. 9

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SCOTTSDALE ZONE
16,300 CIRCULATION

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Classified Advertising
Display Advertising
News Room
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AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GROUP
TOTAL CIRCULATION 330,050

FLOOD BOND VOTE TUESDAY

Lucky Subscriber To Get \$100!

If you paid for the Phoenix American and received a coupon as your receipt, you'd better look at it. It could make you \$100 richer if the number on it is 000518.

Oh, well, we can't all be winners. But wait a minute! Don't throw that coupon away yet. There's a list of numbers a little further down. Check through them, too. If you have one of those numbers it's worth \$5.

If a carrier has not called on you, he will in the near future. Should you care to, you may pay

him 30 cents per month for receiving the American. If you can't afford or do not care to pay, the boy will continue to leave you an American at no charge.

The American would like to suggest that those paying for the paper ask for a receipt. It can mean cash for you.

Again we would like to assure you that the paper will continue being delivered whether you pay or not. If there is an interruption in delivery, call us at 272-5631.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| '100-000518 | '5-019986 | '5-006367 | '5-001798 |
| '5-028022 | '5-008839 | '5-010166 | '5-006814 |
| '5-008538 | '5-000599 | '5-006375 | '5-019223 |
| '5-000206 | '5-001696 | '5-009273 | '5-010163 |
| '5-000590 | '5-000450 | '5-022001 | '5-012239 |



PICKING A WINNER -- Mrs. Sally Nichols of the accounting department of the Phoenix American picks the \$100 winner from the box containing the coupon receipts of persons who have paid for the American. The winning ticket for \$100 in cash was 000518. Holding the box is Mrs. Shirley Dunny of classified advertising.

Where We Stand

A brochure, published by the proponents of the Flood control bond issue, states that all of the major news media favor passage of the March 8th bond issue. We wish to set the record straight. The Phoenix American has not endorsed the flood bond issue, and we believe that 220,000 weekly circulation, in this metropolitan area, qualifies us as a major news media.

On the other hand we have not opposed the bond issue. Rather, we have been devoted our attention to trying to get to the bottom of what it actually entails. Our key responsibility is not to endorse or oppose, but to inform the public of the facts. Armed with the facts, the public can make the right decision.

Before this newspaper came into being and when issues of this kind came up, the public was given a barrage of endorsements by important people, doing with only those facts that made the decision desired by the proponents look like the only way to go. Since this newspaper has been in publication, the public has had a source of getting the facts, regardless of who was for or against. This has changed several decisions. The bond election of last fall was a typical example.

This week the issue is flood control. The voters of Maricopa County are being asked to allow the flood control district to levy a tax on the real property to pay off bonds that will be sold to partially finance the project. The question we think the voters should ask is whether or not this plan offers sufficient benefits to warrant an addition to their property tax bills. The bonds, in effect, will be an additional mortgage against the property in the county, except that which is exempt.

In making this decision we would advise that you carefully note how much property will be exempt from this tax. When a large block of property is exempt, the tax snare it represents will have to be paid by that which is not exempt. A question to which we have been given no answer is why were powerful interests given exemptions in the legislation that made this bond election possible.

It severely tests one's confidence to further note that representatives of those interests which will have large flood bond tax exemptions have contributed heavily to the billboard and advertising campaign aimed at obtaining a "Yes" vote.

The Maricopa County Flood Control program represents a long and involved story. Efforts by its proponents to attend civic meetings and to meet with the press to explain the program are to be commended. It is unfortunate however, that this attitude could not have prevailed in the special 'citizens' committee that resorted to a sketchily outlined scare campaign. They apparently were unwilling to offer the average taxpayer voter the full facts on the flood control proposal.

A few of the pertinent facts relative to the Flood Control program are: It will take a minimum of 10 to 13 years to complete; portions of the program still remain incomplete...a phase that affects West Phoenix and Maryvale-Glendale is still on the drawing board it is not a storm-sewer project and therefore does not preclude street and yard flooding from localized down-pours; while it does include four dikes on the Salt River, channelization of that stream is not assured by the program; its construction will be paid for by federal funds similar to those now available to other states (The county must pay for right-of-way acquisition and project maintenance); it is not a part of the Salt River Project (nor will the project pay or be taxed for any part of its cost); Finally, once constructed, it is designed to take care of waters generated by a '100-year flood.'

Our advice to the voters of Maricopa County is to examine the facts and think carefully before casting your ballot. Is this the form of flood insurance you desire? Is its coverage sufficient? Is it a program that has been formulated and will it be constructed and maintained by competent people in whom you have confidence? Is it worth your tax-dollars' cost? Give your answer at the polls March 8.

Plan Calls For Salt River Dikes

The Maricopa County Flood Control District plans to provide protection for county residents even if the all important Orme Dam is never built, Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the district stated this week.

"We're not going to wait on Orme Dam to give these people protection," Lowry said. "We intend to give protection to these people even if Orme Dam is never built."

Orme Dam, which is presently a part of the Central Arizona Project, could have impounded all of the late December floodwater and all of the water now trapped in snow in the watershed, according to a spokesman for the Central Arizona Project.

Orme Dam is slated to have a maximum capacity of 1,360,000 acre feet of water, Lowry said. Approximately 900,000 acre feet

The December floodwaters amounted to approximately 400,000 acre feet at the amount stored in the watershed is estimated at 824,000 acre feet.

Lowry said the water which caused considerable property damage by flowing down the Salt River did not constitute a flood. "When water flows down a riverbed it's not a flood. The river can carry 80,000 cubic second feet. The Salt River Project released a maximum of 78,000 cubic second feet at its peak.

"If Orme Dam had been built the amount of water released over Granite Reef Dam would not have been as great," Lowry said. "Water flowing through the gates at Orme Dam would not have exceeded 50,000 cubic second feet."

Lowry said the Corps of Engineer plans are designed for

the maximum protection. Without Orme Dam this would include a system of flood control channels and levees at several points through the Valley. Tentative location for levees include Tempe, 40th St. near Transmission, 16th street and 7th Avenue along the Salt River bottom.

These would be aided in preventing flood damage by a series of dams along the proposed course of the Maricopa County Flood Control District. O. H. Lillard, acting area engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation, stated that as long as Orme Dam remains a part of the Central Arizona project "authorization for its construction will depend on the whole package deal.

"If it looked like the CAP would fall apart," he added, "there could be a possibility of constructing the dam separately."

In the '50s Orme Dam was listed as a flood control dam, but then it was determined it was a multi-purpose dam and the Corps of Engineers turned it over to the Bureau of Reclamation. From there it went to the CAP.

Orme Dam, Lillard said, would be used for conservation, regulatory storage, flood control, recreation and fish and wildlife. Flood control will aid county residents but not completely insure them against storm damage. Lowry said there was always a chance that localized heavy rainfall could cause flooding.

But the surface level network of flood control canals was designed to alleviate as much as possible ground-flow water. "The channels are designed to take flood waters and storm drainage water," Lowry said. "Without sufficient storm drainage streets and some lower yards would be flooded," Lowry said. "But the canals would be ground level. If they weren't ground level it would defeat our purpose of collecting ground water."

Regarding differences between the Board of Supervisors, various community governments and the Army Corps of Engineers, Lowry explained that all were working closely together on the flood control program. Lowry said some minor revisions can be worked out but the Corps of Engineers would not accept anything less than maximum protection. "If a city wants to elaborate on the initial plans, that's all right with the engineers as long as the city is willing to pay the additional cost involved."

Lowry said Phases A and B of the flood control program had already been approved, but Phase C was still being worked out. He expected it to be submitted by next year. Phase C includes the Maryvale-Glendale area. Phase B, which included the Phoenix area, could be completed within four to five years. Phase C was not expected to start for 5 to 7 years.

An experimental program lasting 60 days could be demonstrated at a cost of approximately \$200,000. On a long term basis with permanent installations the cost would be \$45,600 per month or \$800,000.

"This would give immediate



Flood Tax Exemptions Staggering

The equivalent of 46,223 \$15,000 homes (with an assessed valuation of \$3,500) will be exempt from taxation if the \$22 million Maricopa County Flood Control Program is approved at the March 8 bond election.

The 1959 legislation which created the flood control district exempted \$161,783,418 in personal property from five business agencies dealing in the county which stand to benefit greatly by the flood control program.)

Many more millions, including a token portion for the homeowner, were also exempted because the law specified only real property be taxable in the district.

Thus Arizona Public Service finds itself exempt from paying tax on \$67,933,685; Mountain States Telephone Company \$67,251,345; Southern Pacific Railroad, \$13,031,053; Santa Fe, Railroad, \$4,711,325, and El Paso Natural Gas, \$8,856,005.

Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, stated he did not want to comment on the exemptions. It was the law, he said, and he would have to abide with it.

The firms which apparently stand to profit most by a county-wide flood control program -- APS, MST & T&T, SP, Santa Fe and El Paso Natural Gas -- receive the largest exemptions.

Other major exemptions allowed because of the legislation restricting taxation to real property include:

--\$38,001,235 for all industrial plants, except mining and saw mills.

--\$18,466,695 for business furniture and fixtures.

--\$2,694,535 for irrigation pumping units.

--\$1,879,275 for cattle in feed lots.

--\$1,016,960 for dairy cows.

Household furnishings totaling \$44,983,470 are exempted from taxation.

Other exemptions in the district are inventories of stock owned by retainers & \$35,595,070; and manufacturers & \$29,273,225.

Consequently, nearly \$500,000 in taxes, a minute portion belonging to the homeowners, will be exempted from large corporations and businesses.

Somebody will have to pay the tab and the largest burden, at all times, will be placed squarely on the shoulders of the property owner.

Nearly one-third of the \$987,224,520 assessed valuation of the county -- a total of \$331,866,805 -- will be exempted from taxes needed to pay the cost of bonds and maintenance on the proposed \$115 million Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The federal government is expected to pay \$93 million for the construction cost and the county will have to pay \$22 million for acquisition of right-of-way. The county will also maintain the system.

Lowry stated that omnibus bill legislation usually is passed by Congress every two years. Since such legislation was enacted last year, it is not likely it will be again passed until 1967.

Lowry speculated that only a serious penny-pinching effort on the part of the federal government could threaten Arizona receiving its share of needed money for flood control.

Alternate Program: Make It Rain

Storm clouds bring potentially flooding rains could be transferred into a beneficial harvest of needed water for the entire county through a system of atmospheric control which could immediately alleviate flood danger and also provide smog elimination.

F. Neal Bosco, research director of Weather Engineering, Inc., of Denver, Colo., stated the program is "very simple and very inexpensive and was proven effective in 1963 in Aurora, Colo."

The severe and costly flood which occurred in the Maryvale-Glendale area in 1963 could have been "definitely" averted through this method, he said.

Bosco said he discussed the matter last week with City Manager Bob Coop, who stated he would make further inquiries into the prospects of atmospheric control.

"The cost would be \$800,000 a year or about \$1 per person per year for flood control and smog abatement for the residents of Maricopa County," Bosco said.

"This would give immediate

protection even if a flood control program was initiated," he said. The flood control program would take 12 to 15 years to complete.

Last month Senators Carl Hayden and Paul Fannin were among a group of senators who introduced a bill in Congress "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a comprehensive program of scientific and engineering research, experiments, tests and operations for increasing the yield of water from atmospheric sources."

Working with the latest scientific information, including that received from weather satellites, could provide weather modification for an area 300 miles in radius from Phoenix. An effective program, Bosco said, would require 20 field operators and about 20 other personnel, including several scientists and meteorologists.

An experimental program lasting 60 days could be demonstrated at a cost of approximately \$200,000. On a long term basis with permanent installations the cost would be \$45,600 per month or \$800,000.



FLOOD, OR NATURE'S PLAN? -- The Salt River, released to its natural course in the New Year's run-off, may be confined someday to a 500 foot channel. The March 8 Flood Control Bond Proposal, however calls only for preventative diking at four Valley-area points, pending the construction of Orme Dam, probably not before the next generation. (Photo From "The Current News", Salt River Project publication)

YOUR PRIVILEGE YOUR DUTY GET OUT AND VOTE!

- ### Where to Vote
- | | |
|--|---|
| ST. DANIEL YAVAPAI | Yavapai School
701 N. 76th St.
Scottsdale |
| BUCKHORN MESA No. 15 | Edison School, Music Room
545 N. Horne
Mesa |
| LEHI MESA No. 5 | Mesa National Guard Armory
Classroom
615 N. Center
Mesa |
| MESA No. 8 | Mesa East Junior High School
Music Stage Room
828 E. Broadway
Mesa |
| MESA No. 10 | Mesa High School
Jackrabbit Gym
101 E. Broadway
Mesa |
| MESA No. 12 | Mesa Emerson School
Cafetorium
940 W. University Dr.
Mesa |
| MESA No. 2 | City Hall Council Room
31 East 5th Street
Tempe |
| MESA No. 3 | Mitchell School Lobby
9th Street and Mitchell Drive
Tempe |
| MESA No. 13 | Gilliland School
1025 Beck Street
Tempe |
| MESA No. 14 | Broadmor School, Library
College Avenue & Aegli Drive
Tempe |
| MESA No. 6 | Rural School
Southern Ave. & Rural Rd.
Tempe |
| MESA No. 7 | Supai School, Band Room
6720 E. Continental Drive
Scottsdale |
| MESA No. 9 | Scottsdale High School
210 E. Indian School Road
Scottsdale |
| MESA No. 11 | St. Barnabas on the Desert
6715 N. Mockingbird Lane
Scottsdale |
| MESA No. 4 | Hohokam School
8451 E. Oak Street
Scottsdale |
| MESA No. 1 | Coronado High School
2501 N. 74th Street
Scottsdale |
| MESA No. 12 | Joint Maricopa Civil Defense
2035 N. 52nd Street
Phoenix |
| MESA No. 15 | Griffith School
4506 E. Palm Lane
Phoenix |
| MESA No. 8 | Navajo School
4525 N. Granite Reef Road
Scottsdale |
| MESA No. 5 | Scottsdale Loloma School
2nd Street and Marshall
Scottsdale |
| MESA No. 3 | Kaibab School
4330 N. 62nd Street
Phoenix |
| MESA No. 13 | Scottsdale Ingleside School
5402 E. Osborn Road
Phoenix |
| MESA No. 6 | |
| MESA No. 7 | |
| MESA No. 9 | |
| MESA No. 10 | |
| MESA No. 11 | |
| MESA No. 1 | |
| MESA No. 2 | |
| MESA No. 4 | |
| MESA No. 6 | |
| MESA No. 14 | |
| MESA No. 1 | |
| MESA No. 2 | |
| MESA No. 5 | |
| MESA No. 12 | |
| MESA No. 15 | |
| MESA No. 8 | |
| MESA No. 9 | |
| MESA No. 7 | |
| MESA No. 10 | |
| MESA No. 11 | |
| SUPAI TEMPE No. 3 | |
| TEMPE No. 13 | |
| HONDA PARADISE SCOTTSDALE HIGH | |
| CENTURY ST. BARNABAS | |
| COCHISE HOHOKAM | |
| TONTO CORONADO OAK PARK TONALEA | |
| BALSZ BARNES GARDENS | |
| GERONIMO GRIFFITH | |
| MARICOPA MOHAVE NAVAJO PIMA | |
| PAIUTE SCOTTSDALE EAST SCOTTSDALE WEST | |
| ARCADIA HOPI KIVA | |
| INGLESIDE PICADILLY ZUNI | |

Facts Spelled Out On \$115 Million Flood Control Plan

Maricopa County Flood Control District officials today spelled out facts covering 29 projects of a proposed comprehensive program, with a price tag of \$115 million.

Citizens will vote March 8 on a \$22.7 million bond issue to finance the county's share of the total cost.

The remaining \$92.3 million would be paid by agencies of the federal government, including the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Federal authorities have approved the 29-project program which would require an estimated 10 years to complete. However, Congress must still approve and appropriate the money.

Approval of seven other flood-curb jobs included in the original proposed program has been deferred, pending further study.

The approved projects, numbered to correspond with encircled numerals on the accompanying map, with the total project cost and the county's share (in parenthesis), include:

1 and 25—Gila-Salt River channel clearance and levees—Construction of levees in the Tempe vicinity and channel clearance, 500 feet wide, from Granite Reef to Gillespie dams. U.S. engineers are making additional studies between Granite Reef Dam and 51st Avenue to determine feasibility of providing a concrete-lined channel to handle controlled discharge of water from planned Orme Dam, and also between 91st Avenue and Gillespie to determine proper allocation of costs. Tempe area levees are part of the approved project, and engineers are considering recommended increase of levee protection to include areas east of Tempe Buttes and south of Salt River; also areas west of buttes, south of river, west of Southern Pacific railroad and north of the Salt. Total cost, \$34,190,000 (county's share, \$2,929,000).

Indian Bend Channel Explained

2—Lower Indian Bend channel—Concrete-lined channel, extending 7 miles from Arizona Canal to Salt River, to provide flood protection for Scottsdale, east Phoenix and north Tempe. Channel would be 170 feet wide at the top, 23 to 26 feet deep, and flanked by service roads. Designed to accommodate floodwater flow at rate of 40,000 cubic feet per second. \$9,020,000 (\$1,725,000).

3—Channel development on Agua Fria and New Rivers and Skunk Creek—Channel improvements for Skunk Creek from junction of proposed Union Hills diversion channel, down New and Agua Fria rivers. The project, coordinated with planned upstream dams, would protect sections of north and west Phoenix, Deer Valley, Peoria, Sun City, Avondale and areas of three streams involved. \$25,150,000 (\$250,000).

4 and 6—North Phoenix Mountains channel and Arizona Canal diversion—Construction of flood channel north of and parallel to Arizona Canal, to intercept and safely carry flood waters westward. Bottom width of channel, extending from 12th Street to junction with Skunk Creek, would vary from 50 to 220 feet, with depth from 8 to 20 feet. Increased channel

capacity, from 1,500 to 18,500 cubic feet per second, would, it is hoped, protect all of north Phoenix (including part of Sunnyslope), west Phoenix, Glendale and Maryvale. \$14,744,000 (\$3,344,000).

5—Dreary Draw Dam and channel—Recommended site is just south of Shea Boulevard and 1 mile east of 16th Street. Earthfill dam, 480 feet long, would have un-gated outlet consisting of 36-inch reinforced concrete conduit. Spillway, 275 feet wide, would be anchored in rock. Proposed project calls for construction of two dikes on west side of structure. Designed to prevent flow of floodwaters into populated areas of Phoenix southwest of Squaw Peak. \$450,000 (\$150,000).

6—New River Dam—Construction site located between two hills about 8 miles upstream from junction of New River and Skunk Creek. Dam, 2,700 feet long and 80 feet high, would be equipped with un-gated outlet (6 feet in diameter), which would release maximum water flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second. The structure, with elevation of 1,458 feet, is designed to protect Peoria, Avondale and areas bordering Agua Fria and New Rivers. \$4,420,000 (\$2,900,000).

8—Adobe Dam—Earthfill dam, 3,800 long and 76 feet high, to be built on tributary of Skunk Creek about 7 miles north of Bell Road and 1 mile west of Black Canyon Highway. Un-gated outlet, 8 feet in diameter, would release water at rate of 2,000 cubic feet per second. Dam would hold back incoming floodwaters to protect west Phoenix, Peoria, Avondale and areas bordering Skunk Creek, New and Agua Fria Rivers. \$4,632,000 (\$832,000).

Lower Cave Creek Dam, Channel

9—Lower Cave Creek Dam and channel—Site of earthfill dam, 2,100 long and 120 feet high, is 2 miles south of existing creek dam. Plans call for construction of dikes on east and west sides of project, 8,600 and 3,500 feet long, respectively. Channel would extend from dam to proposed Union Hills Diversion Channel. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Sunnyslope and northwest Phoenix. \$6,695,000 (\$871,000).

10—Union Hills Diversion Channel—Plans call for concrete-lined channel 9 1/4 miles long, with bottom width varying from 15 feet near 40th Street to 60 feet near 43rd Avenue, and depth of 10 to 18 feet. Also planned is relocation of a quarter-mile stretch of Union Hills Drive and construction of bridges on 32nd Street, Union Hills Drive, Cave Creek Road, Seventh Street, 19th Avenue, Black Canyon Highway and 35th Avenue. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Moon Valley and northwest Phoenix. \$7,700,000 (\$500,000).

11—West Phoenix-South Mountain Floodways—System of floodways designed to divert high water from Glendale, Maryvale, west Phoenix, Tolleson and portions of the county south and west of Glendale to Agua Fria River, and sections of south Phoenix between South Mountains and the Salt River. South Mountain project site parallels Highline Canal from 48th Street to 59th Avenue; other phases of project still under study. \$14,461,000 (\$1,988,000).

12—Casandro Wash Dam—Site of earthfill structure, 460 feet

long and 24 feet high, is on Casandro Wash, 1,500 feet downstream from Country Club Road. Purpose is to protect City of Wickenburg. All construction and right of way costs, estimated at \$60,000, would be paid by the county.

13—Sunset and Sunny Cove Dams, both earthfill, would be built 3,500 feet west of Santa Fe railroad tracks at Wickenburg and one mile southwest of the tracks, respectively. Total cost of structures, designed for protection of south and southwestern sections of Wickenburg, is estimated at \$79,000, all to come from county funds.

14—Buckhorn-Mesa watershed structures—Three floodwater retarding projects, connected by floodways, planned to extend 10 miles north and northwest from Apache Trail northeast of Apache Junction to a point north of Spook Hill Butte. Water would be discharged through a four-mile floodway to the Salt River. Designed to protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field, Chandler and portions of the Pima Indian Reservation. \$5,988,000 (\$2,974,000).

15—Bender and Sand Tank Washes—Proposed improvement of washes, located 200 yards apart east of Gila Bend, are designed to protect eastern sections of Gila Bend, Gillespie Canal, Southern Pacific railroad and Arizona Highway 80. The siphon on Bender Wash would be rebuilt to match existing Sand Tank facility. Plans call for construction of dikes and improvement of channels between canal, railroad and highway embankments extending to Gila River. \$166,000 (\$152,000).

Gilbert, Williams-Chandler Section

16 and 18—Apache Junction-Gilbert and Williams-Chandler structures—Combined projects designed to protect southeast Maricopa County, including Chandler, General Motors proving ground, Williams Air Force Base, Rittenhouse and the eastern section of Gila Indian Reservation. Three water-retarding structures would be built in Pinal County east of Vineyard Road, extending nine miles from Baseline Road to a point adjacent to Ocotillo Road. An eight-mile floodway would carry controlled discharge of water southwest and then west to a floodway along the east side of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal. The floodway parallel to the canal would extend from Highways 60, 70 and 80 to the Gila Reservation and south through the reservation to the Gila River. Extension of the floodway north to Brown Road also is planned. \$8,673,000 (\$1,132,000).

17—Mesa, Chandler and Gilbert floodways—Construction sites extend between Guadalupe and Elliot roads (near Arizona Highway 87) to Canal Drive, and along Pecos Road between the same approximate limits. Projects designed to protect Chandler, west Chandler, sections of Maricopa County east and south of Salt River Mountains and the Gila Indian Reservation. \$3 million (\$800,000).

19—Buckeye structures—Proposed project consists of two floodwater retarding structures, connected by a floodway, extending 14 miles west to Dean Road. Construction site is north of Yuma Road. Major floodway would release controlled quantities of floodwater west to Hassayampa River. Designed

to protect Buckeye, Palo Verde and the area between retarding structures and Gila River \$3,762,000 (\$776,000).

20—North Phoenix Mountains channel (phase 2)—Plans call for deepening of Arizona Canal from Echo Canyon inlet (at 38th Street) to Cross-Cut Canal (at 48th Street) to divert floodwater eastward to Old Cross-Cut Canal for orderly delivery to Salt River. \$3,326,000 (\$966,000).

21—Sols Wash channel—Planned improvements, covering 8,800 feet of Sols Wash from Hassayampa River to junction with Flying E Wash, and an additional 1,800 feet upstream on Flying E, would protect north and west sections of Wickenburg, the Santa Fe railroad and the domestic water supply at Wickenburg. Also planned is a 60-foot pilot channel on the Hassayampa. (Cost estimate of the proposed projects has not yet been made).

22—Powder House Wash Dam—designed to protect eastern sections of Wickenburg and approaches to U.S. Highway 60-70. Earthfill dam, 450 feet long and 35 feet high, would be built on Powder House Wash about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Wickenburg and above the Hassayampa River. \$132,000 (\$50,000).

23—Cave Creek Town dike—Construction site is along a wash one-half mile east of Cave Creek. Designed to protect town of Cave Creek. \$15,000 (\$3,000).

26—Old Cave Creek Dam—Plans provide for improvements on existing facility (built in 1923) to create additional protection for inhabited area below the dam. Work would include construction of new spillway and diking of existing natural spillway. \$156,000 (\$65,000).

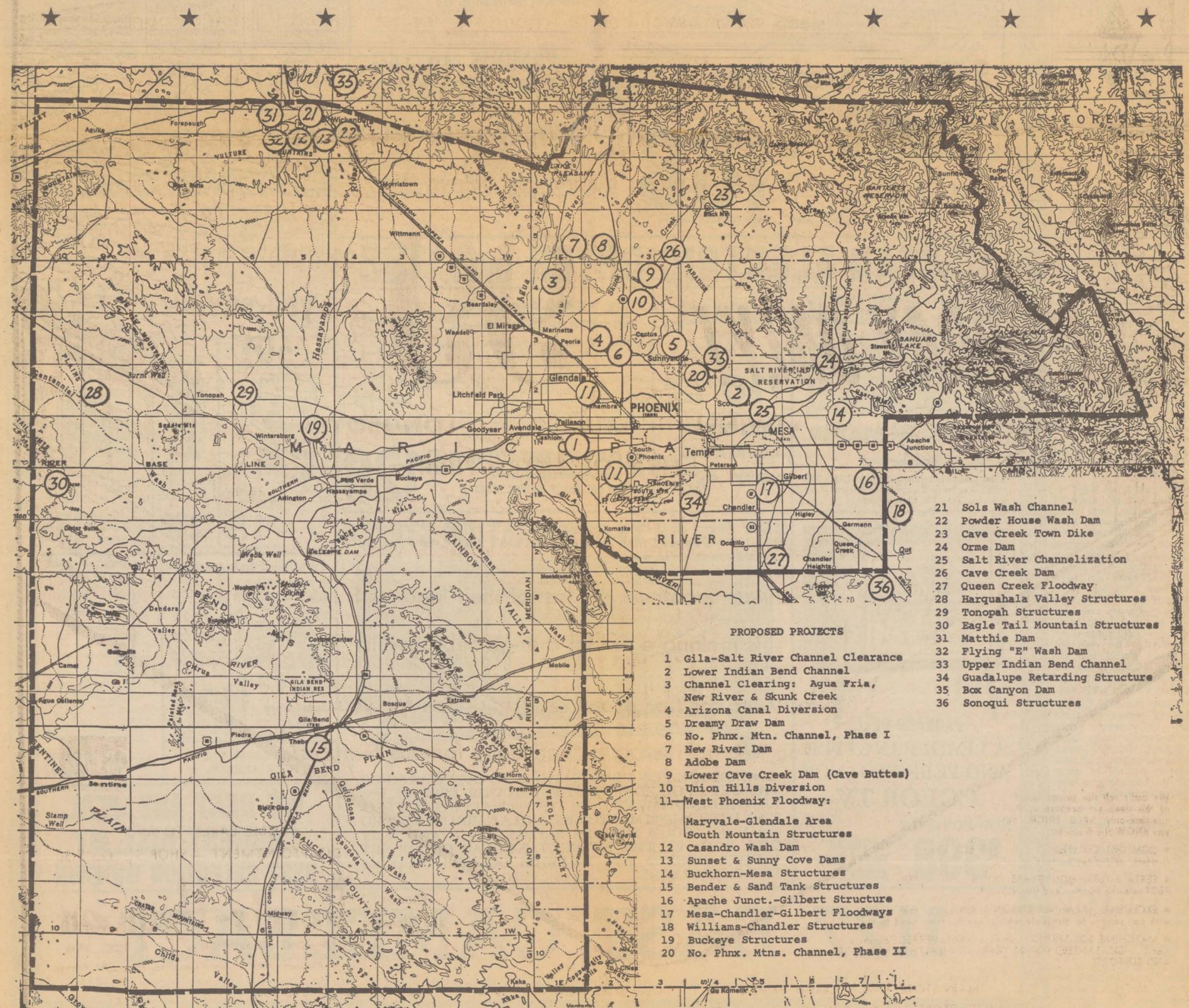
Queen Creek Floodway Project

27—Queen Creek Floodway—Project is planned to start at the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal at the north end of Gila Indian Reservation, and extend southwest to Gila River. Engineers term proposed job "essential" to Williams-Chandler projects and the Sonoqui Watershed. Designed to protect the southern section of Maricopa County and Gila Reservation. \$1,800,000 (\$920,000).

28—Harquahala Valley structures—Construction of diversion channel from Burnt Mountain south Centennial Wash is proposed to protect heavily cultivated farm areas. Two water retarding structures and floodway also planned. \$4,170,000 (\$400,000).

36—Sonoqui Structures—Proposed project includes series of water-retarding structures and floodways on north side of Santan Mountains. Would protect Chandler Heights, southeast Maricopa County and Gila Indian Reservation. \$3,573,000 (\$895,000).

The seven originally proposed projects (Nos. 29 through 35 on map), which await further study, include Tonopah structures, Eagle Tail Mountain structures, Matthie Dam, Flying E Wash Dam, Upper Indian Bend Channel, Guadalupe Retarding Structures and Box Canyon Dam.



- PROPOSED PROJECTS**
- 1 Gila-Salt River Channel Clearance
 - 2 Lower Indian Bend Channel
 - 3 Channel Clearing: Agua Fria, New River & Skunk Creek
 - 4 Arizona Canal Diversion
 - 5 Dreary Draw Dam
 - 6 No. Phnx. Mtn. Channel, Phase I
 - 7 New River Dam
 - 8 Adobe Dam
 - 9 Lower Cave Creek Dam (Cave Buttes)
 - 10 Union Hills Diversion
 - 11 West Phoenix Floodway:
 - Maryvale-Glendale Area
 - South Mountain Structures
 - 12 Casandro Wash Dam
 - 13 Sunset & Sunny Cove Dams
 - 14 Buckhorn-Mesa Structures
 - 15 Bender & Sand Tank Structures
 - 16 Apache Junct.-Gilbert Structure
 - 17 Mesa-Chandler-Gilbert Floodways
 - 18 Williams-Chandler Structures
 - 19 Buckeye Structures
 - 20 No. Phnx. Mtns. Channel, Phase II
 - 21 Sols Wash Channel
 - 22 Powder House Wash Dam
 - 23 Cave Creek Town Dike
 - 24 Orme Dam
 - 25 Salt River Channelization
 - 26 Cave Creek Dam
 - 27 Queen Creek Floodway
 - 28 Harquahala Valley Structures
 - 29 Tonopah Structures
 - 30 Eagle Tail Mountain Structures
 - 31 Matthie Dam
 - 32 Flying "E" Wash Dam
 - 33 Upper Indian Bend Channel
 - 34 Guadalupe Retarding Structure
 - 35 Box Canyon Dam
 - 36 Sonoqui Structures

Town Council Protests Flood Control Program

Peoria Times

2-25-66

The Peoria council Monday protested the ambiguity of the proposed countywide flood control program. Noting that voters have been asked to authorize the program, the council asked that certain measures be outlined on the bond issue.

Meeting an evening early due to Washington's Birthday, the council spent most of its time discussing the special election March 8 for the Maricopa County Flood Control District. They were worried over the effect dumping "alien" water into the New River might have on Peoria and the surrounding area.

The proposed district will issue \$22.7 million in bonds to help finance a \$115.7 million flood control system. The balance of the funds will come from the federal government.

The council was not opposed to the bond issue, but felt that the measures proposed offered no security to the Peoria area from floods and possibly multiplied the dangers.

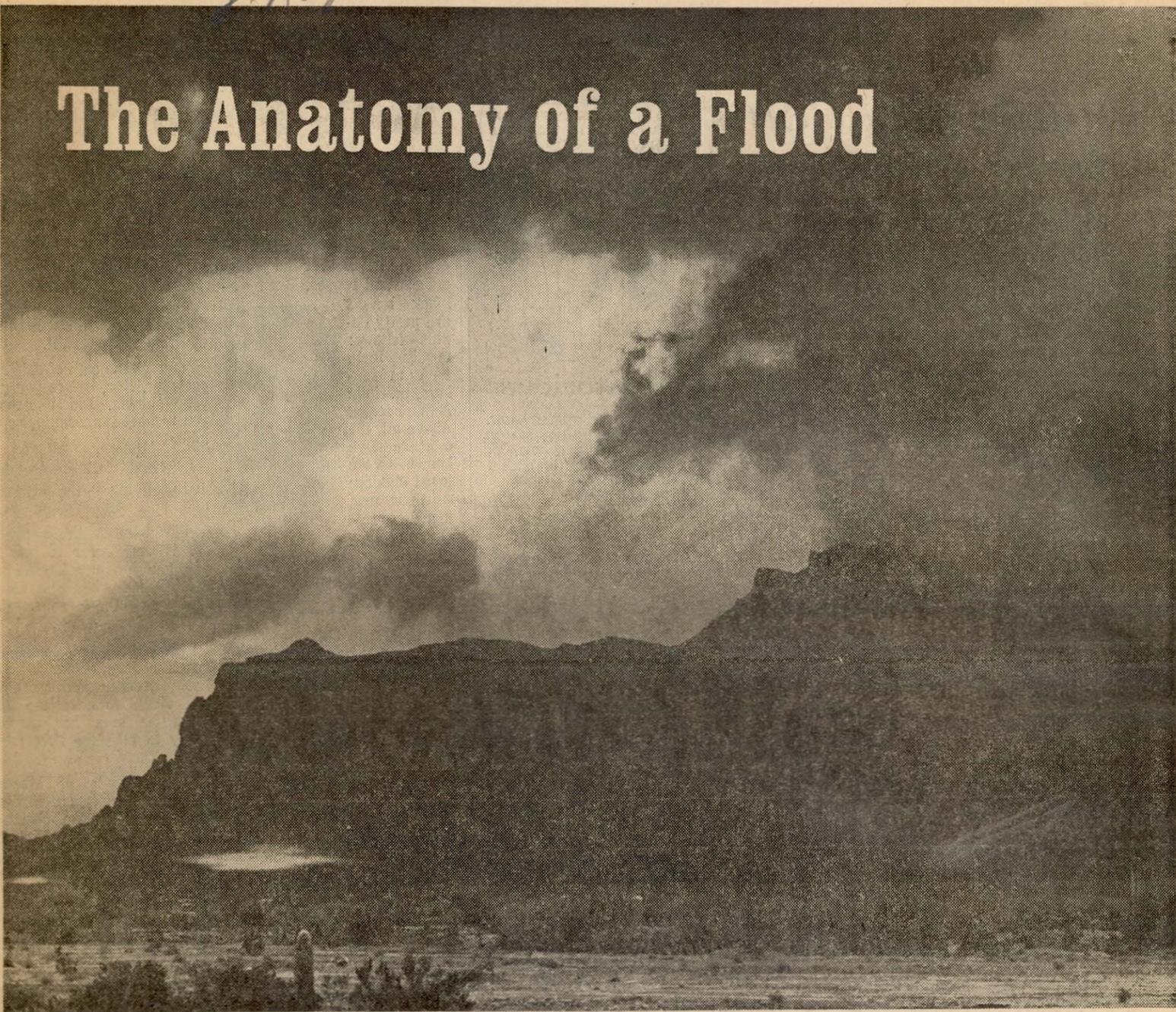
A resolution was passed calling for authorities to spell out what would be done to control flooding along the New River, and to include it in the bond issue.

It was brought out that under the indefinite provisions now provided by the bond issue, Mobiletown and the lower part of Sun City might be flooded.

Until what protection the district would give the Peoria area is clearly defined, the council felt the measure should be opposed.

The only other matter discussed Monday by the group was a petition concerning a grocery store on North B St., run by Mrs. Arzate. The council decided to turn the problem back to the planning and zoning board for a recommendation.

The Anatomy of a Flood



Republic Photo by Nyle Leatham

THE SOURCE — Thunderclouds loom menacingly and dump rain squalls on the Superstition Mountains east of Apache Junction. Runoff from the Superstitions and other mountains and ac-

companying rains cause the massive release of water late Thursday from Salt River Project reservoirs into the Salt River which caused flooding in the Valley.

Confluence of the Waters

Out of the Mountains, Slouching Toward Phoenix to Be Born

By HAROLD R. COUSLAND

CREEKS FLOWING into Roosevelt Lake from rain-drenched mountains helped form the anatomy of the mile-wide Salt River flood that crested through the Valley Friday.

The heavy runoff into the sprawling lake behind Roosevelt Dam, 78 miles northeast of Phoenix, came not only from the Salt River but from torrents of water in usually dry watershed streambeds.

Heavy rains over the Salt River Project watershed Wednesday night and Thursday morning caused the Project to open the spillgates at Roosevelt Dam for the first time since 1941, releasing 540,000 gallons of water a second into the usually dry Salt River.

A reporter-photographer team from The Arizona Republic witnessed watershed conditions around Roosevelt Lake on Thursday only hours before the spillgates were opened.

This is how they saw the flood developing:

—Water was literally running off the rocks beyond the cloud-shrouded fortress of the Superstitions.

At the U.S. Forest Service campground, where Boulder Creek runs from the Superstitions into Canyon Lake, a little duck swam among picnic tables, some of them completely under water. Trash cans were barely visible next to mesquite trees which looked like cypress in a Southern swamp.

The Apache Trail was cut off 29 miles short of Roose-

from Globe-Miami to the lake as the only possible open road.

Passing through Superior, rivulets of water could be

seen cascading down rock cliffs. About 5 miles east of Superior, on U.S. 60-70 spray was tossed as water swirled down a hillside and under a

highway bridge into Queen Creek.

Bloody Tanks Wash through Miami widened with sudsy waves that lapped against

cottonwoods on its banks.

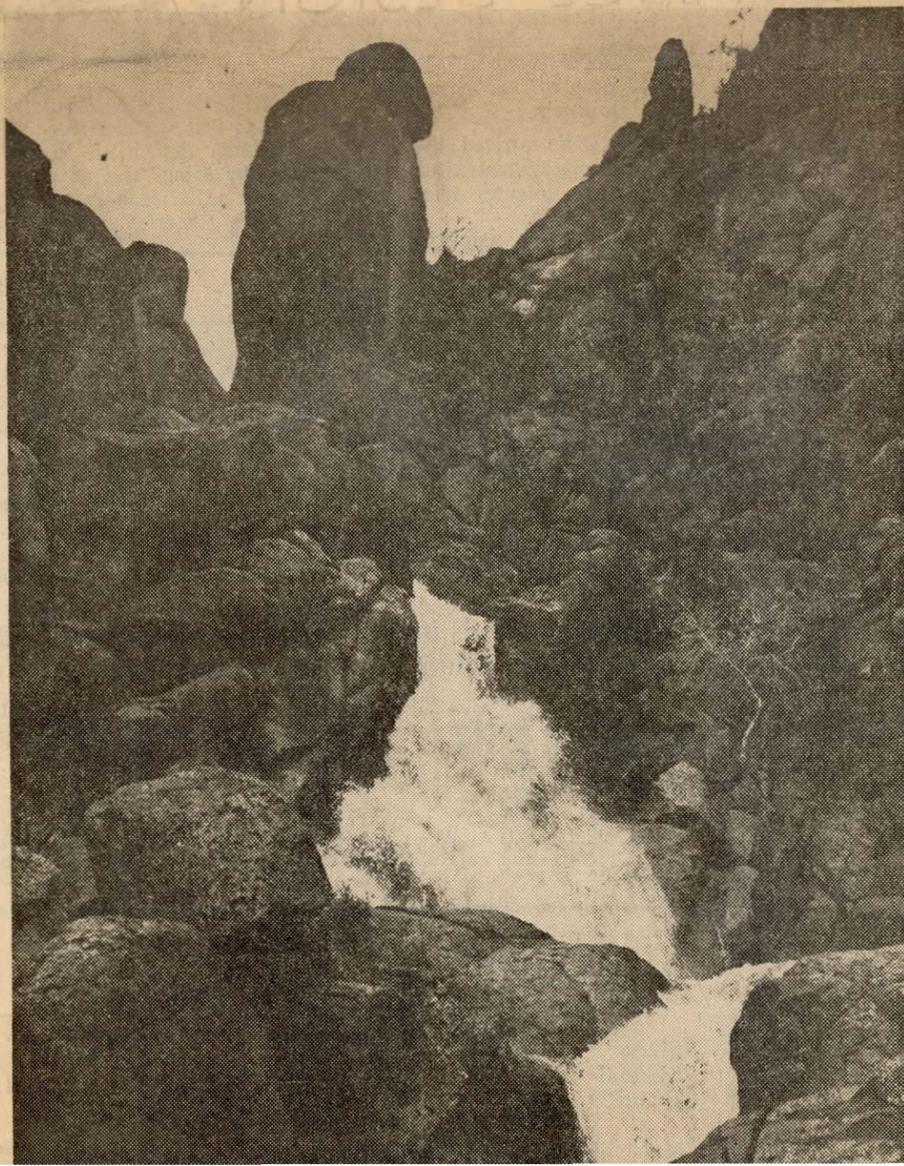
THREE MILES NORTH of the Miami turnoff to Roosevelt on Arizona 88, a current in normally dry Pinal Creek undermined the road shoulder. Highway department crews cut the road to one lane, and dumped and bulldozed sand to shore up the roadway against the rushing waters. Pinal Creek flowed 75 yards wide, forming islands of greasewood and mesquite.

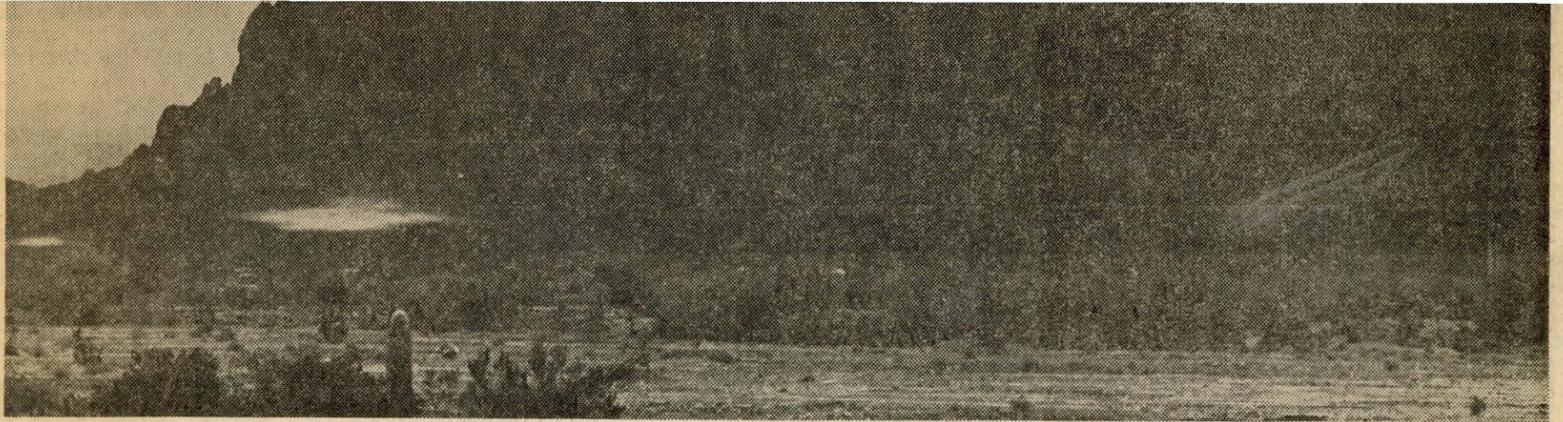
As dusk neared, Roosevelt Lake ahead looked like a band of silver stretched around a curve in the mountains.

About 11 miles from the lake, Pinto Creek churned choppily out of control. It rumbled by trailer houses at Sportsman's Lodge, where a bulldozer was working toward darkness to build a sand protection dike. Owner Charley Nichols, also a member of the Gila County Board of Supervisors, said the lodge's artificial lake had been washed out by Pinto Creek.

NICHOLS estimated runoff in the county had caused \$250,000 damage to ranch stock, dikes, water tanks and fences. He said several ranch families in Gila County, stranded by the waters, had been brought out by county heavy equipment.

At 5:45 p.m., the only persons atop Roosevelt Dam were three fishermen from Globe. They said the fishing was lousy. The lake water was only 4 or 5 feet below the top of the spillway gates and hardly 15 feet from the highest part of the dam wall. It was calm. But in a few hours, the same water roar-





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The Apache Trail was cut off 29 miles short of Roosevelt Dam by a 50-yard-wide torrent of water in Tortilla Flat Creek.

"IT LOOKS more like home than the desert," said Stella Yates, of Couer d'Alene, Idaho. She was one of 20 people watching the creek.

The Payson and Young routes to Roosevelt were closed, leaving Arizona 88

from Globe-Miami to the lake as the only possible open road.

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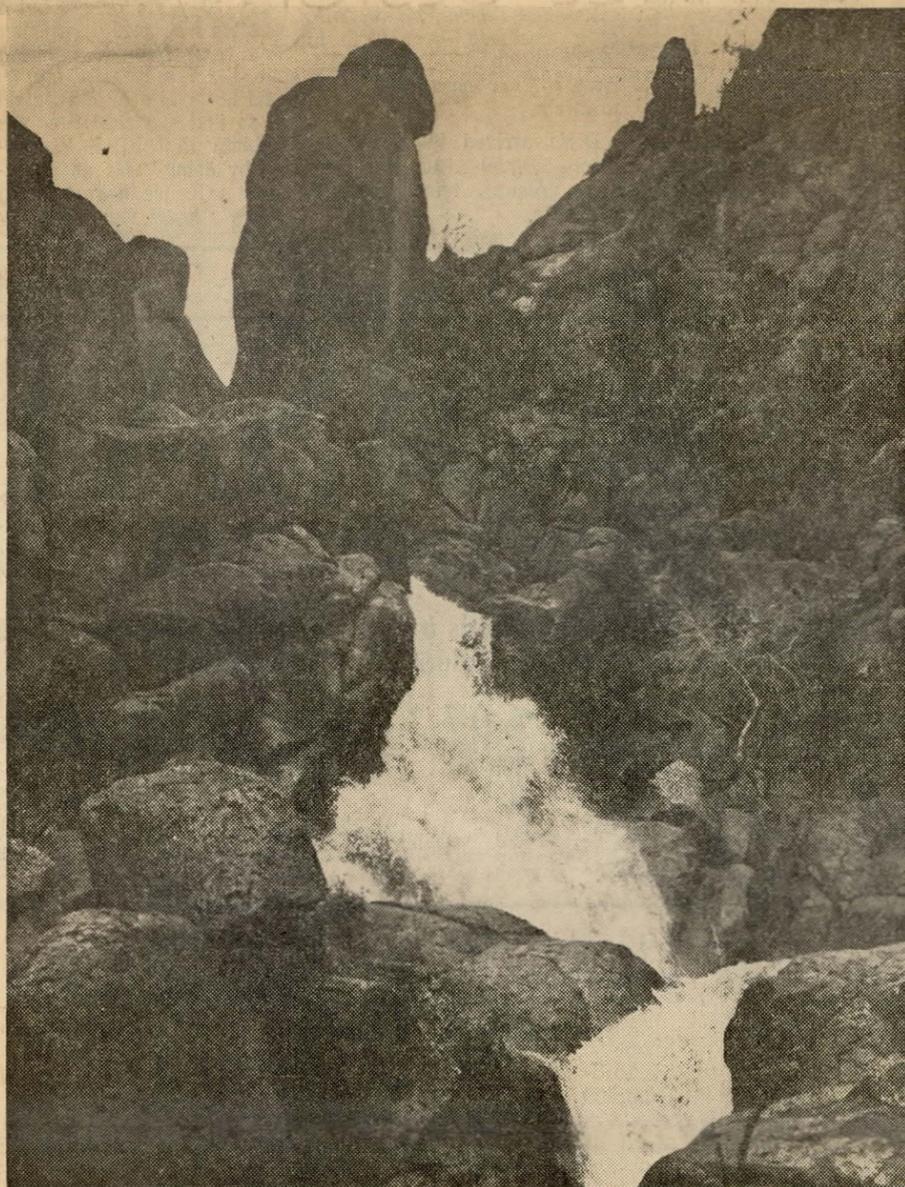
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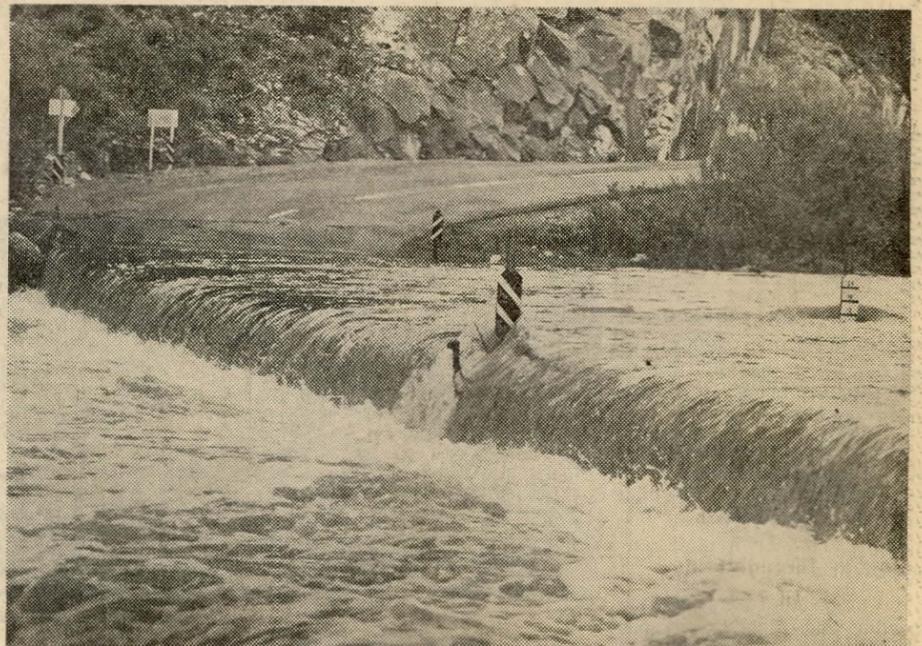
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It was calm. But in a few hours, the same water roared violently through the floodgates, ripped into the old Salt River channel and headed on its destructive journey into metropolitan Phoenix.



NEW WATERFALL — Water sweeps over jagged rocks on a hill 5 miles east of Superior. The waterfall, resulting from heavy rains in the area, ran under a highway bridge and fed fast-flowing Queen Creek.



ROAD CLOSED — Tortilla Flat Creek, foaming and churning in a 50-yard-wide, rain-swollen current, closes the Apache Trail Highway from Apache Junction to Roosevelt Dam.

LISTED IN FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Building Of Orme Dam Depends On CAP Okay

By BILL WERLEY
Gazette Staff Writer

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

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

THE CENTRAL Arizona Project legislation has \$31,865,000 included for construction of the dam. This would form a reservoir with a capacity of 680,000 acre-feet.

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

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

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

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

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

Turn to ●DAM on Page 4

DATA GIVEN ON FLOOD CONTROL VOTE

Maricopa County voters will decide March 8 on a \$22.7 million bond issue for the county's share of a \$115 million flood-control program.

Officials of the Maricopa County Flood Control District have spelled out the facts covering 29 projects of the program.

Facts, figures and a map on the projects are on Page 18 of

The Phoenix Gazette

● DAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Phy Gazette
1-14-66

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Turn to ●DAM on Page 4

Indian Ariz. Republic Bridge

1-23-66

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

There has been "heap big talk" by the white man about the educational needs of the red man. Ways and means to help the Indian acquire an education has been the subject of many group and panel discussions.

We, of the Maricopa Indian tribe, would like to add our thoughts to this discussion.

South Phoenix, Laveen residents and reservation Indians were almost isolated due to the floodwaters.

WE HAVE, or did have, 18 students attending Tolleson High School just across the river from us. Due to the flood, these students were unable to attend classes and no doubt have fallen far behind in their school work. It is hard enough for an Indian child at-



tending a public school to keep up with the rest of the class. Falling behind is just one more big discouragement. Possibly now, there are drop-outs among these few students.

The majority of these students come from homes where it would be a real hardship for their parents to drive clear to the Central Avenue bridge from around 75th Ave., and on to Tolleson on 91st Ave. and Van Buren.

IS IT ASKING too much to ask the powers that be to extend a much needed helping hand by constructing some kind of bridge closer to the Laveen area? Are we asking too much just to try to help our children get that much needed high school education?

Something to think about: Whatever happened to the plaque that was on the north end of the Central Avenue bridge? This plaque had the names of the Maricopa Indian men who helped build the original bridge and also the amount of money donated by the Indians, \$10,000.

Where is the plaque now?

MR. & MRS. ALBERT
FRENCH,
Laveen



Gazette Staff Photo by Ziggy Ziegler

City work crews knock out damaged pavement on west span of the Central Avenue bridge over Salt River. After repair work to structure, 150 feet of the span will be resurfaced. Undamaged east span is still open to two-way traffic.

IF FLOW STOPS

2-Week Time Set To Fix Crossings

If the Salt River stops flowing, temporary traffic crossings will be completed by tonight at Seventh Street and Seventh Avenue and two more crossings, at 19th Avenue and 16th Street, will be constructed in the next two weeks.

"The river is not going down as fast as we hoped," Fred Glendening, city public works director, said. "But we still believe we can complete temporary roads for traffic at Seventh Street and Seventh Avenue by tonight. Remember, though, these crossings will be washed out again when a dry-up period ends in two weeks and water is once more released into the river."

\$716,000 From U.S. Fund Asked

Four Arizona counties have been recommended for federal disaster funds to repair flood damage to farms.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) State Disaster Committee urged that \$716,000 be allocated from USDA emergency funds for repair and rehabilitation to farms in Graham, Greenlee, Gila and Pinal counties.

THE FUNDS are set aside to put farm lands back into production after extensive damage by flood, earthquake or other natural disaster.

Dr. George E. Hull of Tucson, extension director for Arizona; George Freestone of Phoenix, state director of Farmers Home Administration, Phoenix; and O. W. (Bill) Rugg of Casa Grande, state chairman of the Arizona Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), make up the USDA State Disaster Committee. It evaluated the reports on flood damage to farms and recommended disaster designation to the secretary of agriculture.

Steve Faltis, state executive

BY THEN, however, the city expects to have completed culvert crossings at 19th Avenue and 16th Street.

The culverts will be designed to handle 13,000 cubic feet per second of water. This would be about one-sixth of the 80,000 cubic feet which flowed down the river Dec. 31, causing considerable damage to roads and other installations in the riverbed.

CITY CREWS and equipment are working on the approaches at all four crossings. They also were working beneath the collapsed 150 feet of the west span of the South Central bridge. The undamaged east side of the bridge is carrying traffic.

At times during the bridge repair, Glendening said, traffic will be stopped entirely on the bridge and motorists must detour to the temporary crossings at Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street.

THE CITY also is concerned about how best to keep water off the south runway of Sky Harbor Airport in the vicinity of 40th Street, Edward M. Hall, streets improvement administrator, said.

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Steve Faltis, state executive director of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) said emergency funds are sought for the grading of farm land eroded by flood waters, restoring of dikes, concrete and dirt ditches of irrigated lands and the re-leveling of irrigated lands, channel repairs and reconstruction of fences on crop and range lands.

PIMA, SANTA CRUZ and **Yavapai** committees found flood damage but decided that it was not necessary to ask for the emergency Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) funds at this time, Faltis stated.

While there was flood damage to crop and range lands in other counties, the studies by local committees indicated that farmers and ranchers will be able to handle the repairs on their own or through use of regular ACP funds.

Faltis said that about \$1.5 million a year has been made available for the regular crop and range land improvements in which farmers put up about equal amounts of funds. When emergency funds are made available under disaster programs, the government assumes a major portion of costs, expected to be around 80 per cent.

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Glendening said construction crews still are encountering a problem from the flow of released water. A Salt River Project spokesman said the Salt River should stop flowing in the Phoenix area. The Project stopped releasing water from Stewart Mountain and Bartlett dams Monday night.

At Granite Reef Dam on Salt River northeast of Mesa, a helicopter was used to lift cement being poured into a 50-foot section of the diversion structure damaged during the recent spilling of high water.

12-29-65 Phoenix Gazette



Tank truck appears to be "sailing down the river," but it actually is traveling U.S. Highway 80 south of Buckeye.

The flooding Gila River covered the Phoenix-Yuma highway with water up to a foot deep along crossing near Buckeye.

Gazette Staff Photo by Chuck Rayburn

★ ★ ★ ● LAKES

Concluded From Page One

today carried only one-thirty-second of its peak Thursday. Yesterday, however, the flow was equal to 220 million gallons a day. About 6 million of it is sewage from broken sewer mains.

The Rillito flows into the Santa Cruz near Jaynes Station.

Tucson and Pima County have agreed to advance up to \$150,000 each to the sanitary district for repair work to minimize the danger of an epidemic.

THE MONEY is expected to give Arizona a total of more than \$750,000 in emergency expenditures it needs to qualify for federal assistance.

Lake Pleasant, on the Agua Fria River northwest of Phoenix, was at its highest level since 1941. The storage yesterday—135,939 acre-feet—was only 22,000 below capacity.

WHILE cloudiness is expected to increase in the Globe-Miami, Safford Valley, Clifton, Show Low-McNary and the Verde Valley areas, no precipitation is indicated during the next two days.

Phoenix temperatures tomorrow may range between 42 and 73 degrees, the weatherman said. This morning's low was 39 and yesterday's high was 68.

FREEZE SLOWS RUNOFF

Reservoirs In Salt River Project Close To Brimful

Water storage in Salt River Project reservoirs climbed to a record high of 1,873,686 acre-feet today, 198,364 short of capacity.

The six reservoirs — four on the Salt and two on the Verde River — have gained 620,968 acre-feet since Dec. 1. A gain of more than 7,000 feet was reported for the 24 hours ended this morning.

THE RUNOFF into the two rivers has been slowed by freezing temperatures and a drop in the snow melt on the vast watershed.

Roosevelt Lake, uppermost and largest of the Salt River reservoirs, was within 155,910 acre-feet of its capacity — 1,381,580 acre-feet.

AT COOLIDGE Dam, stored water in San Carlos Lake totaled 217,284 acre-feet this morning.

With more pouring in, the total was an increase of more than 2,240 per cent during the past month. On Dec. 1, the reservoir held only 9,286 acre-feet.

Most of the increase has been during the past five days as the lake, southeast of Globe, received floodwater carried by the Gila River.

The lake is downstream from Safford, where the Gila River has caused considerable damage since it reached flood stage.

George Demster, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation official in charge at Coolidge Dam, said the increase is expected to start leveling off to about "6,000 acre-feet a day for the next several days."

The increase during the 24 hours up to 7 a.m. today was

12,093 acre-feet. Storage during the previous 24 hours was 35,697.

STORAGE IS the highest since Jan. 1, 1960, when the reservoir held about 220,000.

Constructed in the late 1920s and dedicated in 1928, the \$5.5 million dam was built to hold back 1,285,000 acre-feet.

During its best year — 1942 — the lake was nearly two-thirds full.

MEANWHILE, in parts of Eastern, Southern and Central Arizona, the problem of restoring farms, homes, sewage lines, business buildings, bridges and roads was faced by state, county and city officials. Rough estimates have put the loss at about \$2 million.

The damage, mostly in Graham, Pima and Pinal counties, has caused Governor Goddard to prepare to ask President Johnson to declare the sections a federal disaster area.

WATER LEVELS in Salt River Project reservoirs continued to set new record highs. The flow over the Granite Reef diversion dam has been ended at least temporarily.

The Gila River was a half-mile wide in some places below its junction with the Salt south of Cashion.

At one crossing the water was 12 inches above the 5-foot high culverts on the roadway.

Below Coolidge Dam, the Gila is fed by the San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Agua Fria and Hassayampa river and by numerous washes in the 90 airline miles between Winkelman and Gila Bend.

RILLITO CREEK in Tucson
Turn to ●LAKES on Page 4

Facts Spelled Out On \$115 Million Flood Control Plan

Maricopa County Flood Control District officials today spelled out facts covering 29 projects of a proposed comprehensive program, with a price tag of \$115 million.

Citizens will vote March 8 on a \$22.7 million bond issue to finance the county's share of the total cost.

The remaining \$92.3 million would be paid by agencies of the federal government, including the U.S. Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Federal authorities have approved the 29-project program which would require an estimated 10 years to complete. However, Congress must still approve and appropriate the money.

Approval of seven other flood-curb jobs included in the original proposed program has been deferred, pending further study.

The approved projects, numbered to correspond with encircled numerals on the accompanying map, with the total project cost and the county's share (in parenthesis), include:

1 and 25—Gila-Salt River channel clearance and levees—Construction of levees in the Tempe vicinity and channel clearance, 500 feet wide, from Granite Reef to Gillespie dams. U.S. engineers are making additional studies between Granite Reef Dam and 51st Avenue to determine feasibility of providing a concrete-lined channel to handle controlled discharge of water from planned Orme Dam, and also between 91st Avenue and Gillespie to determine proper allocation of costs. Tempe area levees are part of the approved project, and engineers are considering recommended increase of levee protection to include areas east of Tempe Buttes and south of Salt River; also areas west of buttes, south of river, west of Southern Pacific railroad and north of the Salt. Total cost, \$34,190,000 (county's share, \$2,929,000).

Indian Bend Channel Explained

2—Lower Indian Bend channel—Concrete-lined channel, extending 7 miles from Arizona Canal to Salt River, to provide flood protection for Scottsdale, east Phoenix and north Tempe. Channel would be 170 feet wide at the top, 23 to 26 feet deep, and flanked by service roads. Designed to accommodate floodwater flow at rate of 40,000 cubic feet per second. \$9,020,000 (\$1,725,000).

3—Channel development on Agua Fria and New Rivers and Skunk Creek—Channel improvements for Skunk Creek from junction of proposed Union Hills diversion channel, down New and Agua Fria rivers. The project, coordinated with planned upstream dams, would protect sections of north and west Phoenix, Deer Valley, Peoria, Sun City, Avondale and areas of three streams involved. \$25,150,000 (\$250,000).

4 and 6—North Phoenix Mountains channel and Arizona Canal diversion—Construction of flood channel north of and parallel to Arizona Canal, to intercept and safely carry flood waters westward. Bottom width of channel, extending from 12th Street to junction with Skunk Creek, would vary from 50 to 220 feet, with depth from 8 to 20 feet. Increased channel

capacity, from 1,500 to 18,500 cubic feet per second, would, it is hoped, protect all of north Phoenix (including part of Sunnyslope), west Phoenix, Glendale and Maryvale. \$14,744,000 (\$3,344,000).

5—Dreary Draw Dam and channel—Recommended site is just south of Shea Boulevard and 1 mile east of 16th Street. Earthfill dam, 480 feet long, would have un-gated outlet consisting of 36-inch reinforced concrete conduit. Spillway, 275 feet wide, would be anchored in rock. Proposed project calls for construction of two dikes on west side of structure. Designed to prevent flow of floodwaters into populated areas of Phoenix southwest of Squaw Peak. \$450,000 (\$150,000).

6—New River Dam—Construction site located between two hills about 8 miles upstream from junction of New River and Skunk Creek. Dam, 2,700 feet long and 80 feet high, would be equipped with un-gated outlet (6 feet in diameter), which would release maximum water flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second. The structure, with elevation of 1,458 feet, is designed to protect Peoria, Avondale and areas bordering Agua Fria and New Rivers. \$4,420,000 (\$2,900,000).

8—Adobe Dam—Earthfill dam, 3,800 long and 76 feet high, to be built on tributary of Skunk Creek about 7 miles north of Bell Road and 1 mile west of Black Canyon Highway. Un-gated outlet, 8 feet in diameter, would release water at rate of 2,000 cubic feet per second. Dam would hold back incoming floodwaters to protect west Phoenix, Peoria, Avondale and areas bordering Skunk Creek, New and Agua Fria Rivers. \$4,632,000 (\$832,000).

Lower Cave Creek Dam, Channel

9—Lower Cave Creek Dam and channel—Site of earthfill dam, 2,100 long and 120 feet high, is 2 miles south of existing creek dam. Plans call for construction of dikes on east and west sides of project, 8,600 and 3,500 feet long, respectively. Channel would extend from dam to proposed Union Hills Diversion Channel. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Sunnyslope and northwest Phoenix. \$6,695,000 (\$871,000).

10—Union Hills Diversion Channel—Plans call for concrete-lined channel 9 1/4 miles long, with bottom width varying from 15 feet near 40th Street to 60 feet near 43rd Avenue, and depth of 10 to 18 feet. Also planned is relocation of a quarter-mile stretch of Union Hills Drive and construction of bridges on 32nd Street, Union Hills Drive, Cave Creek Road, Seventh Street, 19th Avenue, Black Canyon Highway and 35th Avenue. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Moon Valley and northwest Phoenix. \$7,700,000 (\$500,000).

11—West Phoenix-South Mountain Floodways—System of floodways designed to divert high water from Glendale, Maryvale, west Phoenix, Tolleson and portions of the county south and west of Glendale to Agua Fria River, and sections of south Phoenix between South Mountains and the Salt River. South Mountain project site parallels Highline Canal from 48th Street to 59th Avenue; other phases of project still under study. \$14,461,000 (\$1,988,000).

12—Casandro Wash Dam—Site of earthfill structure, 460 feet

long and 24 feet high, is on Casandro Wash, 1,500 feet downstream from Country Club Road. Purpose is to protect City of Wickenburg. All construction and right of way costs, estimated at \$60,000, would be paid by the county.

13—Sunset and Sunny Cove Dams, both earthfill, would be built 3,500 feet west of Santa Fe railroad tracks at Wickenburg and one mile southwest of the tracks, respectively. Total cost of structures, designed for protection of south and southwestern sections of Wickenburg, is estimated at \$79,000, all to come from county funds.

14—Buckhorn-Mesa watershed structures—Three floodwater retarding projects, connected by floodways, planned to extend 10 miles north and northwest from Apache Trail northeast of Apache Junction to a point north of Spook Hill Butte. Water would be discharged through a four-mile floodway to the Salt River. Designed to protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field, Chandler and portions of the Pima Indian Reservation. \$5,988,000 (\$2,974,000).

15—Bender and Sand Tank Washes—Proposed improvement of washes, located 200 yards apart east of Gila Bend, are designed to protect eastern sections of Gila Bend, Gillespie Canal, Southern Pacific railroad and Arizona Highway 80. The siphon on Bender Wash would be rebuilt to match existing Sand Tank facility. Plans call for construction of dikes and improvement of channels between canal, railroad and highway embankments extending to Gila River. \$166,000 (\$152,000).

Gilbert, Williams-Chandler Section

16 and 18—Apache Junction-Gilbert and Williams-Chandler structures—Combined projects designed to protect southeast Maricopa County, including Chandler, General Motors proving ground, Williams Air Force Base, Rittenhouse and the eastern section of Gila Indian Reservation. Three water-retarding structures would be built in Pinal County east of Vineyard Road, extending nine miles from Baseline Road to a point adjacent to Ocotillo Road. An eight-mile floodway would carry controlled discharge of water southwest and then west to a floodway along the east side of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal. The floodway parallel to the canal would extend from Highways 60, 70 and 80 to the Gila Reservation and south through the reservation to the Gila River. Extension of the floodway north to Brown Road also is planned. \$8,673,000 (\$1,132,000).

17—Mesa, Chandler and Gilbert floodways—Construction sites extend between Guadalupe and Elliot roads (near Arizona Highway 87) to Canal Drive, and along Pecos Road between the same approximate limits. Projects designed to protect Chandler, west Chandler, sections of Maricopa County east and south of Salt River Mountains and the Gila Indian Reservation. \$3 million (\$800,000).

19—Buckeye structures—Proposed project consists of two floodwater retarding structures, connected by a floodway, extending 14 miles west to Dean Road. Construction site is north of Yuma Road. Major floodway would release controlled quantities of floodwater west to Hassayampa River. Designed

to protect Buckeye, Palo Verde and the area between retarding structures and Gila River \$3,762,000 (\$776,000).

20—North Phoenix Mountains channel (phase 2)—Plans call for deepening of Arizona Canal from Echo Canyon inlet (at 38th Street) to Cross-Cut Canal (at 48th Street) to divert floodwater eastward to Old Cross-Cut Canal for orderly delivery to Salt River. \$3,326,000 (\$966,000).

21—Sols Wash channel—Planned improvements, covering 8,800 feet of Sols Wash from Hassayampa River to junction with Flying E Wash, and an additional 1,800 feet upstream on Flying E, would protect north and west sections of Wickenburg, the Santa Fe railroad and the domestic water supply at Wickenburg. Also planned is a 60-foot pilot channel on the Hassayampa. (Cost estimate of the proposed projects has not yet been made).

22—Powder House Wash Dam—designed to protect eastern sections of Wickenburg and approaches to U.S. Highway 60-70. Earthfill dam, 450 feet long and 35 feet high, would be built on Powder House Wash about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Wickenburg and above the Hassayampa River. \$132,000 (\$50,000).

23—Cave Creek Town dike—Construction site is along a wash one-half mile east of Cave Creek. Designed to protect town of Cave Creek. \$15,000 (\$3,000).

26—Old Cave Creek Dam—Plans provide for improvements on existing facility (built in 1923) to create additional protection for inhabited area below the dam. Work would include construction of new spillway and diking of existing natural spillway. \$156,000 (\$65,000).

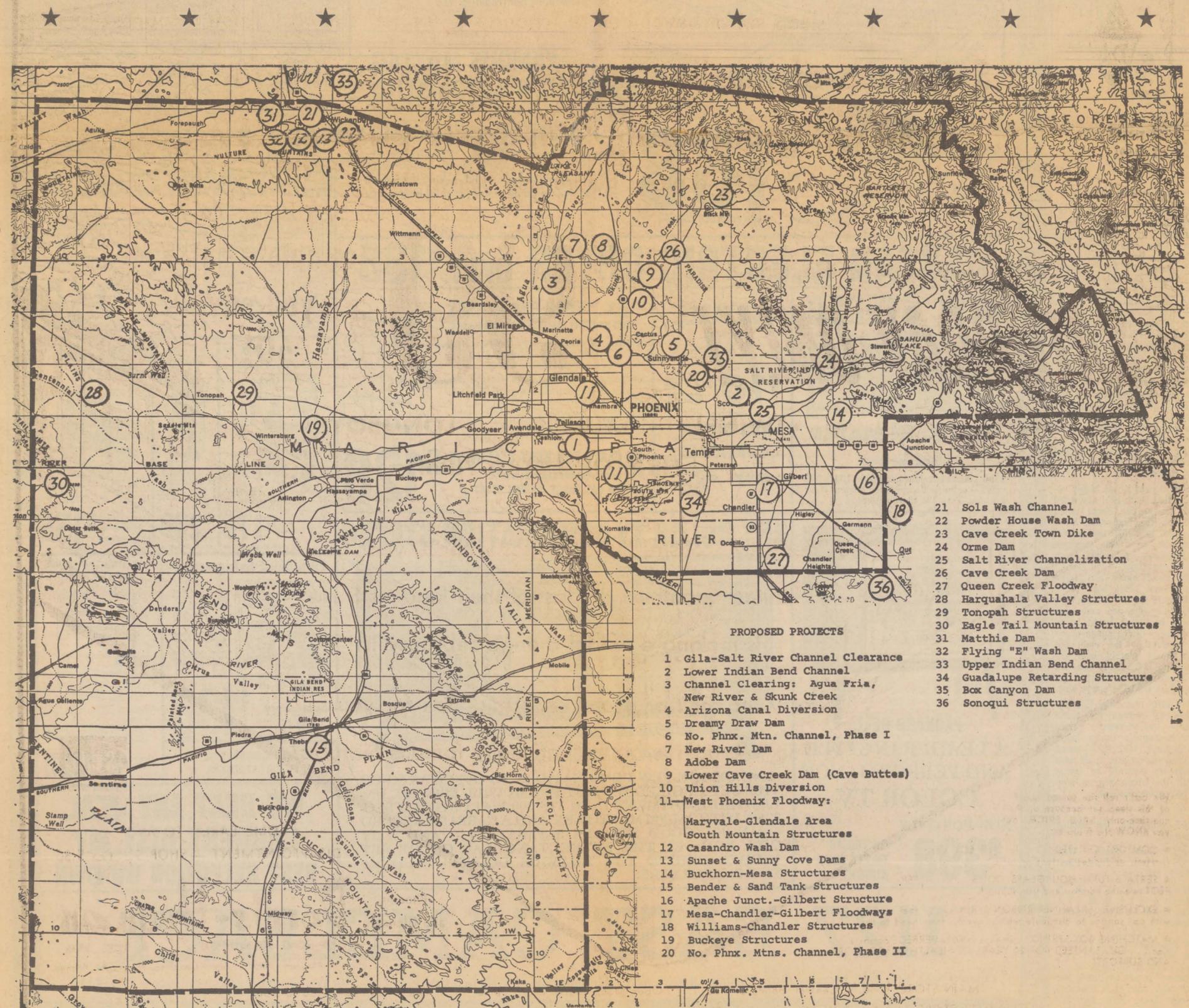
Queen Creek Floodway Project

27—Queen Creek Floodway—Project is planned to start at the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal at the north end of Gila Indian Reservation, and extend southwest to Gila River. Engineers term proposed job "essential" to Williams-Chandler projects and the Sonoqui Watershed. Designed to protect the southern section of Maricopa County and Gila Reservation. \$1,800,000 (\$920,000).

28—Harquahala Valley structures—Construction of diversion channel from Burnt Mountain south Centennial Wash is proposed to protect heavily cultivated farm areas. Two water retarding structures and floodway also planned. \$4,170,000 (\$400,000).

36—Sonoqui Structures—Proposed project includes series of water-retarding structures and floodways on north side of Santan Mountains. Would protect Chandler Heights, southeast Maricopa County and Gila Indian Reservation. \$3,573,000 (\$895,000).

The seven originally proposed projects (Nos. 29 through 35 on map), which await further study, include Tonopah structures, Eagle Tail Mountain structures, Matthie Dam, Flying E Wash Dam, Upper Indian Bend Channel, Guadalupe Retarding Structures and Box Canyon Dam.



- PROPOSED PROJECTS**
- 1 Gila-Salt River Channel Clearance
 - 2 Lower Indian Bend Channel
 - 3 Channel Clearing: Agua Fria, New River & Skunk Creek
 - 4 Arizona Canal Diversion
 - 5 Dreary Draw Dam
 - 6 No. Phnx. Mtn. Channel, Phase I
 - 7 New River Dam
 - 8 Adobe Dam
 - 9 Lower Cave Creek Dam (Cave Buttes)
 - 10 Union Hills Diversion
 - 11 West Phoenix Floodway:
 - Maryvale-Glendale Area
 - South Mountain Structures
 - 12 Casandro Wash Dam
 - 13 Sunset & Sunny Cove Dams
 - 14 Buckhorn-Mesa Structures
 - 15 Bender & Sand Tank Structures
 - 16 Apache Junct.-Gilbert Structure
 - 17 Mesa-Chandler-Gilbert Floodways
 - 18 Williams-Chandler Structures
 - 19 Buckeye Structures
 - 20 No. Phnx. Mtns. Channel, Phase II
 - 21 Sols Wash Channel
 - 22 Powder House Wash Dam
 - 23 Cave Creek Town Dike
 - 24 Orme Dam
 - 25 Salt River Channelization
 - 26 Cave Creek Dam
 - 27 Queen Creek Floodway
 - 28 Harquahala Valley Structures
 - 29 Tonopah Structures
 - 30 Eagle Tail Mountain Structures
 - 31 Matthie Dam
 - 32 Flying "E" Wash Dam
 - 33 Upper Indian Bend Channel
 - 34 Guadalupe Retarding Structure
 - 35 Box Canyon Dam
 - 36 Sonoqui Structures

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Gazette Plus

J

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Published every Friday

The Phoenix Gazette

Fri., Oct. 17, 1986

East Phoenix group ponders suit against SRP over flood

By Connie Cone
Gazette Central Bureau

A group of east Phoenix residents is considering suing Salt River Project, which they blame for the floodwaters that hit their homes during a storm Aug. 28.

Civil Defense officials say 29 homes suffered about \$109,000 in damage when water from a spillway at the Arizona Canal just east of 32nd Street overflowed, flooding the neighborhood below.

But officials at SRP, which manages the Arizona Canal, contend the company is not at fault. "We are not in the business of flood control," Sid Friar, SRP manager of water operations, said. That, he added, will be the role of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, which is being built parallel to the canal by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and scheduled for completion in 1991.

Still, residents in the area are angry at how SRP handled the influx of water into the canal that night. To answer their concerns, representatives from SRP, the Maricopa County Flood Control District and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, met with residents Oct. 9 at Camel-

back High School.

Also attending were representatives from Biltmore Fashion Park, which had about 20 businesses flooded that night. Karen Holman, who manages the shopping center at 24th Street and Camelback Road, said they were there just "to gather information."

As rain fell outside the school cafeteria, Stan Smith, deputy chief engineer for the flood control district, tried to joke with the audience. "With it raining, I'm surprised you didn't stay home and start filling the sandbags," he said.

"We thought about it," one woman called out. Smith tried again, "I feel like the man from back east who lived through the Johnstown Flood."

The residents weren't finding the topic a laughing matter, but listened intently as Smith ran down the events of Aug. 28.

The "severe thunderstorm," which eventually dumped about 5 inches of rain near 40th Street and Montebello, was recognized in the Valley about 6 p.m., he said. At about 8:30 p.m., SRP opened various storm drains to reduce the level in the canal. A flash flood warning was issued by

8:50 p.m. and by midnight, at least six of the spillways along the canal had overflowed.

"The major source of inflow (into spillway No. 3) was the Cudia City Wash," Smith said. The wash, which starts about three miles above the canal, has two branches that converge just north of Stanford Drive, west of 40th Street.

Smith said that by the time the water from the wash got to the canal, it was traveling too fast for the canal to handle.

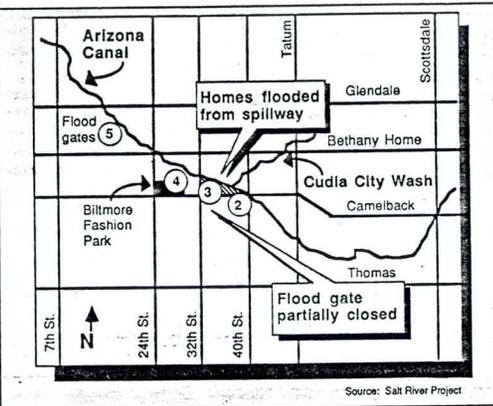
Residents asked SRP officials why a gate near spillway No. 3 was partially closed. They said this caused water to enter the spillway, which eventually overflowed into their neighborhood.

Friar said if the gate hadn't been partially closed, the water would have surged downstream toward spillways No. 4 and No. 5, in an area that also was being taxed by heavy rain. "The result could have been more serious, such as a break in the canal itself," he said.

"The canal was not designed for flood control but for water distribution," he emphasized.

Doris Bale, who lives in the 3200 block of East

Site of canal spillover



La Verne Harris, The Phoenix Gazette

See ■ Flood, Page C

■ Flood

From Page A

Georgia, said she is mad at SRP, adding that some residents are "considering a class-action suit" against the company.

She also wanted to know why she wasn't warned that the spillway was about to overflow.

"Nobody came to our area to warn us," Bale said, adding that her home had \$20,000 in damage.

Anthony Sammons, an official with Civil Defense, said there wasn't enough time to let the residents know.

He said warnings can be given during controlled releases of SRP.

"But when you have an act of God, there's no way you can notify people," Sammons said.

Hindsight also was missing in terms of flood insurance.

And although any resident in the Valley can obtain flood insurance, only two homeowners whose property was damaged had any.

Ron Nevitt, flood plain representative for the flood control district, said the area is "considered at least hazard-free enough that flood insurance is not a mandatory requirement."

"If someone were to ask if they live in a flood plain, technically, yes, but they'd probably be told no because they are not in an area where insurance is required. But then, the whole Valley is in a flood plain."

Paul Schweikher, who bought his home 2½ weeks before the flood, said he asked about flood insurance but wasn't encouraged to buy it.

Schweikher, who said his home had about \$5,000 to \$8,000 worth of damage, said he wished he had pursued it.

Frank Russo, Civil Defense acting director, said his office surveyed the homes after the damage in an effort to see if they qualified for any federal assistance.

"We looked at Small Business Association loans but there was not enough damage to qualify," he said. Damage equaling 40 percent of the home's value would have been required to obtain the SBA loans, Russo said.

Ariz. Republic
1-20-82

Avondale is studying options in

By Jacquee Gaillard
Southwest Valley Bureau

AR 1-20-82

AVONDALE — City officials are reviewing alternatives for a \$5 million flood-control project aimed at alleviating perennial flooding problems in the west Valley.

The project proposals, prepared by Wildan Associates, were put together for the Maricopa County Flood Control District to examine flooding problems along the Agua Fria River from the Beardsley Canal to the Gila River.

Portions of that study focus specifically on suggested measures for flood control in the Avondale area. Representatives from both the city and the Flood Control District are reviewing the recommendations.

The project involves the transfer of \$5 million from the Arizona Department of Transportation to the Flood Control District. State, county and city officials have been negotiating the project since last February.

The \$5 million will be used by the Flood Control District to develop a flood-control system for the Agua Fria River in the Avondale area.

Bill Mathews, director of the Flood Control District, said the Agua Fria proposals are draft recommendations only. The district has not determined yet which project alternative it will recommend to Avondale, he said.

Of particular interest to Avondale is a 3.4-mile stretch south of the Buckeye Road Bridge to the Gila River, Mathews said. The Agua Fria study

proposed three alternative for that area.

The projects range in cost \$5 million to \$10 million.

According to the Wildan south of Buckeye Road to which 1,050 acres are in agreement while 110 acres encompass Avondale.

Because of cost, both Engineer Dick Perreault project recommendations would be possible.

Of those two, Alternative for:

• Construction of a levee abutment of the Buckeye 8,600-foot levee would run

Flood

Continued from Extra 1

One is \$5,061,700. Land-rights acquisition would cost about \$90,000, according to the river study.

Alternative Project Two calls for:

- Construction of the same levee proposed in Alternative One around the Avondale sewage-treatment facility.
- Construction of both of the other levees proposed in Alternative One. These two levees would connect, however, and form a single levee.

The study estimates construction costs for this alternative would be about \$5.5 million, while land-rights acquisition would cost about \$90,000.

Perreault said the levees would keep floodwaters in the natural river channel and restrict rampant flooding.

The first alternative probably is the most feasible because the cost is closest to \$5 million, Perreault and Mathews said.

Avondale City Manager Carlos Palma said engineers for the city are reviewing the proposed projects. He said he expects the city and county will reach an agreement on the most feasible proposal by June.

Mathews said attorneys for the state and county still are working on a legal agreement to allow for the transfer of \$5 million to the county Flood Control District.

The \$5 million originally was intended for construction of a detention basin in the Avondale area, he said. That basin was proposed by the state as a result of Avondale citizen concern over a proposed 200-foot channel to be built with the extension of Interstate 10.

The channel is part of design plans for the I-10 bridge over the Agua Fria. Mathews said that because water from the north side of I-10 naturally drains south, the state plans to dig a 200-foot channel to divert flood waters moving south from north and northwest Phoenix to the Agua Fria River.

Because Avondale officials were concerned about the additional pressure on the Agua Fria, the detention basin was proposed. It would reduce the speed of water flow in the area of the planned interstate bridge.

But Mathews said the state agreed to transfer the \$5 million to the county Flood Control District so alternative projects could be examined. The alternative projects are intended to alleviate concerns over the channel and, at the same time, provide a flood-control plan for the Avondale area, he said.

flood-control plan

Road, south along Dysart to Lower Buckeye Road, and southwest around the Avondale Sewage Treatment Plant to a secure bank. The levee would protect developed portions of Avondale, as well as its sewage-treatment facility.

- Construction of a 2,600-foot levee that would stretch from the southeastern abutment of the Buckeye Road Bridge south for 1,200 feet and east for 1,200 feet to a point outside of the flood plain.
- Construction of a levee south of Lower Buckeye Road that would run north of Lower Buckeye Road and then east to a point outside of the flood plain. A 40-lot subdivision would be protected by the levee.

The estimated project cost for Alternative — Flood, Extra 3

Phoenix Gazette
2-3-82

Peoria Seeks Extension Of Canal

APB 2-3-82
NW

By PAUL BRADLEY
Gazette Reporter

Saying the proposed Arizona Canal Diversion Channel poses a danger to their city, Peoria officials have asked county officials to extend the planned \$220 million flood-control canal by six miles.

In a letter to the Maricopa County Flood Control District, Mayor Edmund Tang has asked the ACDC be extended beyond a planned spillway at Skunk Creek near 75th Avenue and Bell Road, where current plans call for it to end.

Such an extension, city officials contend, would protect hundreds of acres of property in north Peoria — including the city's \$1 million Greenway Sports Complex — from floodwaters which threaten the city under current ACDC plans.

Being planned by the county flood control district and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the ACDC is a proposed 17.5-mile long trench intended to protect Phoenix and Glendale from flooding. Excess water from flood-prone washes would be diverted into the channel, carried through Phoenix and Glendale, and dumped into Skunk Creek in Peoria. Plans call for the ACDC to start at 40th Street and Camelback Road in Phoenix and run along the north side of the Arizona Canal and through northwest Phoenix and Glendale.

DAMS ON SKUNK Creek and New River are part of the ACDC project, and those planned structures are a source of concern to Peoria officials. When the ACDC is feeding water into Skunk Creek, which flows into New River, the dams are intended to prevent flooding by regulating waterflow upstream in those two waterways. Peoria officials are concerned about what will happen when so much rain falls that water must be released from behind the dams.

"If we don't obtain additional channelization, and if the dams upstream can't hold any more water, the ACDC is a terrible weapon aimed at Peoria. It is a very real danger," said City Attorney Calvin Brice.

City Planning Director Bill Parks, who has worked on flood control for the city for the past five years, said vast expanses of property in north Peoria would be flooded if the ACDC, New River and Skunk Creek all were full at the same time.

Flood control officials have taken such a situation into consideration, but their plans — calling for pre-designated property to serve as a flood plain for any overflow — are unacceptable to the city. Money now earmarked for buying land for the flood plain should be spent on extending the channel, Parks said.

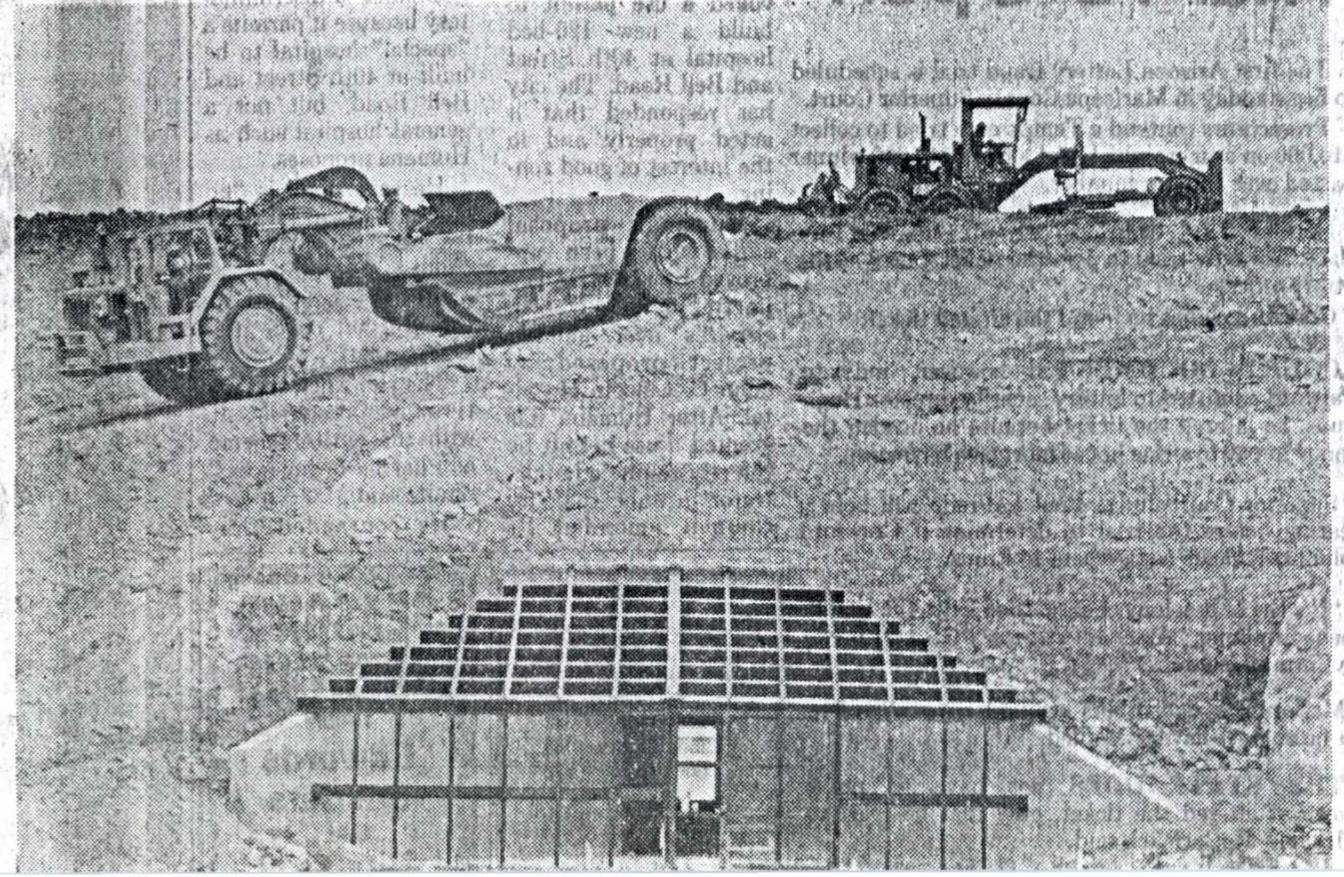
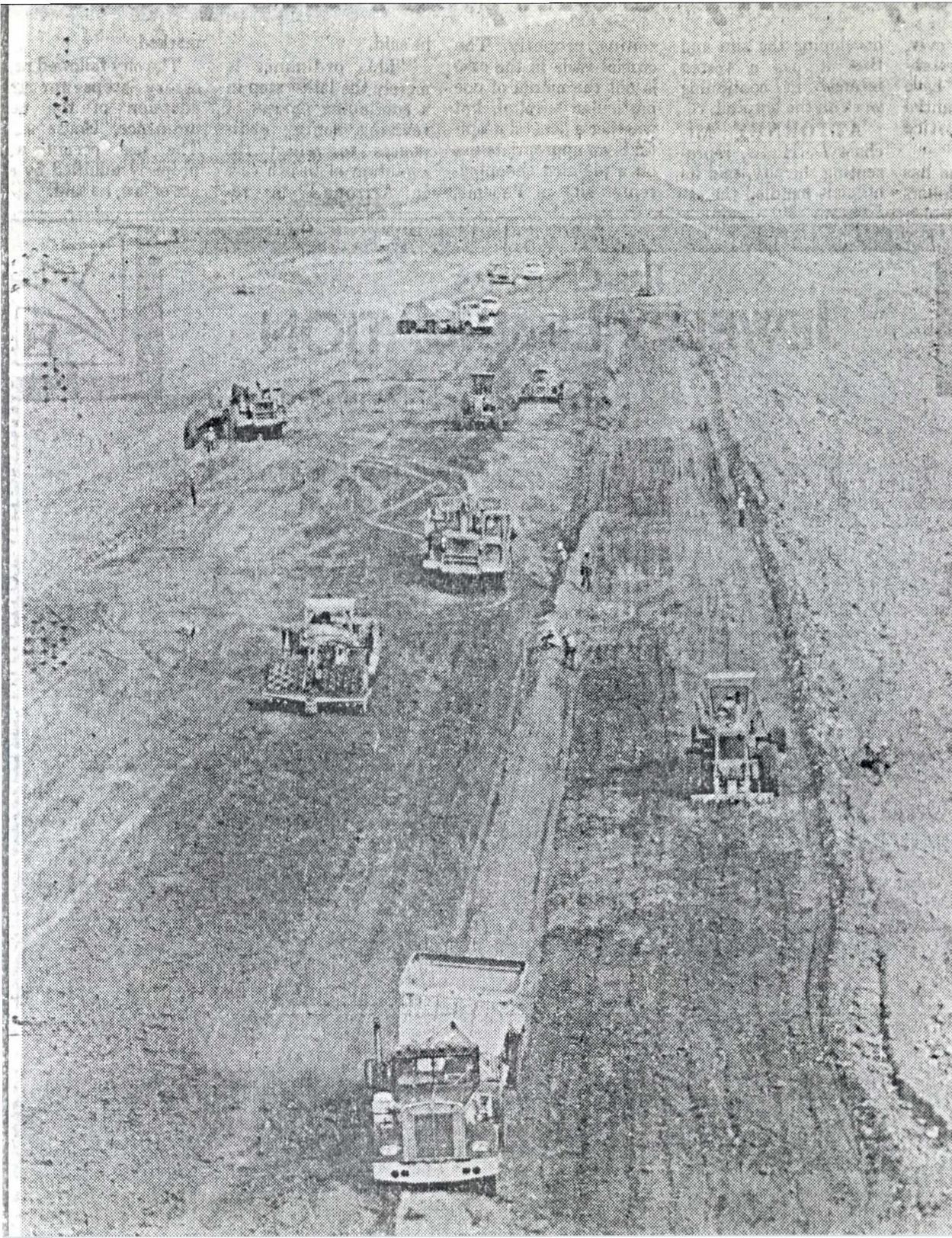
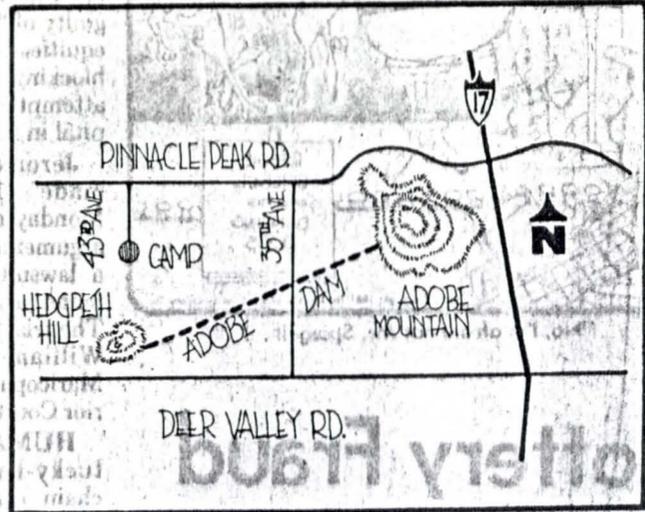
Turn to • CHANNEL, NW-8

DHX 6A2 15 DEC 81

Adobe Dam: Now It Will Hold Water

Gazette Photos by Bruce McClelland

Earth movers closed the final gap Friday on the two-mile Adobe Mountain Dam, being built northwest of Phoenix through a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' contract with M.M. Sundt Co. of Tucson. Final work on the \$9.1 million earth-fill structure is expected to be completed before Jan. 1, six months earlier than originally planned. The dam is 65-feet high and more than 300-feet thick at its largest point and will provide flood control on the north reaches of Skunk Creek.



Ar. Republic
4-13-82

Panel wants to kill \$361 million flood-control project for north Phoenix

AR 4-13-82

By Anne Q. Hoy
States News Service

WASHINGTON — A \$361 million flood-control project is under fire by a congressional panel that says the cost of the plan, which would stop water from washing down into Phoenix from mountains to the north, outweighs any benefits.

The House environment, energy and natural-resources subcommittee suggested in a cost-benefit analysis of 52 Army Corps of Engineers water projects that the project be scrapped.

Col. Bill Green, deputy district engineer in Phoenix for the corps' Los Angeles District, said Monday that the last

time he was updated on the project's benefits, it was "completely justified."

The corps defended the project in its own survey, finding the benefits of improved water supply, recreation, flood control and area redevelopment during the 100-year life of the project worth the cost.

The benefits were compared with the remaining cost of the project at 7.625 percent, the last interest rate approved by Congress for use in corps calculations.

The corps survey, conducted in March, said that Arizona is paying almost 45 percent of the project's cost and that the local funding represents "strong local support."

The survey also said that "extensive benefits" to

residential and commercial development "are persuasive factors in our decision to continue support (in the 1983 fiscal year.)"

The New River and Phoenix City Streams project began in the mid-1970s. It is a cooperative effort between the corps and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. Dan Sagramoso, the county district's chief engineer and general manager, said \$38 million in local funds has been spent to date.

Corps spokesman Michael Keuss said Monday in Washington that the project is designed to protect Phoenix-area residents and businesses from damage that would occur if heavy thunderstorms caused floodwaters to

pour down the New River Mountains into the city. The corps estimates the value of the protected area at \$10.1 billion in 1981 dollars.

The subcommittee said 7 cents of every dollar spent on the project is wasted. It said that \$92.2 million in federal and state funds has been appropriated for the project through October 1982.

The project is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1991. The subcommittee estimated the cost to the state and federal governments at \$612.3 million. However, Sagramoso and Green disputed that figure, both saying it is about \$361 million.

City Republic
5-12-82

Avondale OKs changing Agua Fria's course

By Jacquee Gaillard
Southwest Valley Bureau

AR-5-12-82
AVONDALE — A plan to realign the Agua Fria River between Thomas Road and Interstate 10 has received the City Council's backing.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District asked for the council's endorsement as part of a joint effort by state and county agencies to realign the river.

The realignment would help reduce perennial flooding problems in the Avondale area, according to flood-control officials.

A spokesman for the flood-control district, Dick Perreault, said the state Department of Transportation requested the city's support because the rechannelization will be done in conjunction with I-10 construction.

The portion of the river targeted for realignment is just south of McDowell Road, where the river turns west at a 90-

degree angle. Realignment would straighten out the "elbow."

Ball, Ball and Brosamer Inc., a California contracting company working on I-10, has agreed to excavate a portion of the river at no cost so it can use the fill for freeway construction, Perreault said. The plan is backed by the state Transportation Department and the Federal Highway Administration, he added.

Contractors Dibble and Associates is working on the channel's design, Perreault said. The same company also is designing the county highway department's McDowell Road bridge over the Agua Fria River.

River realignment would make the river narrower as it passes under the McDowell Road bridge, Perreault said.

However, Carlos Palma, Avondale city manager, said he is concerned about the proposal because the flood-control district does not plan to reinforce the channel with concrete.

"Without concrete, we have nothing," he

said. "It won't hold up if you have floods of the magnitude of February 1980."

Palma advised the council at its regular meeting last week to support the proposal only if the flood-control district could alleviate certain concerns. The council met in special session Thursday to discuss the issue.

The council did agree to support rechannelization if the "Maricopa County Flood Control District takes steps to reinforce the banks of the channel within a reasonable length of time," Palma said.

Excavation of the channel is scheduled to start by June 1, Perreault said.

Flood-control-district officials still are negotiating with affected property owners on the sale of land within the proposed realignment, Perreault said.

He said estimates on the cost of the rechannelization project are not available, although it probably will be in the "sevendigits." Hardening the banks would cost the district at least \$4 to \$5 million, he added.

Staffing problems

Flood control project faces added delays

A \$9.5 million flood control project for the Northeast Valley could face additional "slight delays" as a result of staffing problems at the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

But reports from the Phoenix and Scottsdale city engineers indicate initial construction on the project, intended to provide flood control along Scottsdale Road between Greenway Road and Shea Boulevard, still could be under way by late June or July.

The new dates mark a 30 to 60 day holdup in an earlier schedule which predicted a May construction start for the first phase of the project, involving installation of an underground drain along the east side of Scottsdale Road from Cactus Road south to Cholla Street.

The delays were occasioned by resignations of two top engineers at County Flood Control, Bill Leimkuehler, a Scottsdale city engineer, reported.

He added, however, that the pipeline still should be completed by the end of the year and phases I and II, providing improved drainage along Scottsdale Road between Greenway and Cactus, should be under construction by early next year.

Project costs will be divided according to a new cost-sharing agreement between Phoenix, Scottsdale, the Town of Paradise Valley and county flood control.

The agreement gives county flood control authority to apply for financial contributions from the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

However, Bob Ward, head of WRD's flood control branch, said only \$200,000 in state funds will be available this year. The state share for fiscal 1982-1983, meanwhile, remains uncertain because of harsh budget cuts now facing WRD in the state legislature, he added.

Phoenix Gazette
5-19-82

Still costly for county

Corps of Engineers defends flood plan

P. 6 5-19-82
NW.

By Doug Frerichs
The Phoenix Gazette

Quickening debate over a huge flood-control channel through north Phoenix has caused the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to rally strong defense for what will be one of the most costly projects in Maricopa County.

But that defense, while accompanied by presentations in favor of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, has continued to be handicapped by the corps' inability to prove that ACDC designs are superior to any other options.

The problem, stemming from loss of old alternative studies, left corps officials unable to answer hard questions during a meeting last week with heads of the 1,000-member Arizona Biltmore Village Estates Homeowners' Association and Rostland Corp., owner of the Biltmore Hotel.

The questions centered on a \$5,000 Biltmore hydrology study that claims present channel designs are "flawed," will worsen hazards in the Biltmore area and could worsen hazards in other areas northwest along the Arizona Canal.

Although these claims are denied by the corps, dissatisfaction has resulted from the corps' inability to provide solid proof that the proposed channel, expected to cost more than \$231 million, will be safer, cheaper and less disruptive than anything else.

A second meeting has been arranged for later this month on the understanding the corps needs more time to respond to questions involving flood control, aesthetic impact, costs of future channel maintenance and economic losses to those affected by construction.

Other questions, yet unanswered,

include how much local taxes will go up to support the large annual cash commitment of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, co-sponsor for the project, and what liabilities would occur should the channel overflow (either by failure or along various planned spillways which would release flood waters through Phoenix).

Present designs call for a 22-foot deep concrete-lined ditch extending 14 miles along the Arizona Canal through Phoenix, starting at 40th Street and Camelback.

"That is why ACDC is still justified."

Flood waters from major wash systems, including Cudia City Wash, Dreamy Draw and Cave Creek, would be sluiced northwest through the concrete section, then through a 3.3-mile earthen section through Glendale and Peoria to Skunk Creek.

Figures on the numbers of homes and businesses to be protected have not been available, although plans do call for 376 structures to be condemned for channel construction, scheduled to start in 1985.

Meanwhile, Col. Bill Green, head of the corps' Phoenix operations, and Joseph Dixon, a local corps planner, said 55,000 acres in the north Valley will be protected by the channel and associated dams in the New River-Phoenix City Streams Project

(projected to cost more than \$612 million when finished in 1991).

Upon completing the channel, the local flood-control district would assume responsibility for project maintenance which, for the channel, would involve estimated annual costs of about \$260,000, revised from an old \$139,000 estimate, Green said.

As for alternatives, none would be economically feasible, according to Joseph Dixon, a corps planner who was involved in original project studies in the early 1970s.

Specifically, ideas of routing giant storm sewers from major washes to the Salt River were found to be too costly, while plans for turning the Arizona Canal into a flood drainage system were deemed useless, Dixon said.

He emphasized that present designs, to be completed by mid-1984, were developed only after "extensive coordination" with affected municipalities, homeowners and the flood-control district.

As a result of that coordination, the total storm sewer system for north Phoenix has been designed with the channel in mind and otherwise cannot handle floods of 100-year proportions (having a 1 percent chance of occurrence each year), Reginald Swartz, chief hydrologist for the Phoenix Engineering Department, reported.

This means densely populated areas below Cudia City Wash, Dreamy Draw and Cave Creek (south of Dunlap and 19th avenues) will face the severe flooding of past years until the channel is built, Swartz said.

"That is why the ACDC is still justified," Dixon concluded.

Phoenix Gazette 5-12-76

Diversion channel design is called unsafe; may be headed for bad times

The Arizona Canal Diversion Channel could be heading for bad times if Arizona congressmen respond to claims that channel designs are unsafe and the project costs are excessive.

The allegations come in the face of one of Maricopa County's most expensive, most supported and least debated government projects. The project is designed to provide major flood control for large sections of the North Valley from east Phoenix to Peoria.

But whether the project will do what it is supposed to do, without incurring wasteful expenditures, is among questions being raised by a developing group of channel opponents who believe a full-fledged congressional inquiry is in order.

Indeed, with more than inquiry as their aim, the opponents — including the 1,000-member Arizona Biltmore Village Estates Association — want federal re-examination of channel alternatives, originally studied by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the early 1970s.

Those alternative studies apparently were destroyed by the Corps some months ago.

Because of this and also because of the channel's escalating costs, along with questions raised by a private study on channel design, a full review of the the whole project is warranted, Vernon Schweigert, chairman of the Biltmore association, maintains.

He explained the private study was done on the association's behalf by his own firm, Rostland Corp., owner of the Arizona Biltmore Hotel.

The channel — planned as a huge concrete-lined ditch — would run through the Biltmore area along the north side of the Arizona Canal, but would be covered along a short stretch through the hotel area, according to Corps plans.

The latter point is emphasized by Schweigert in his claim that channel safety is the real concern and constitutes a matter extending beyond the Biltmore to other areas (which the Corps claims would benefit from channel flood protection).

However, Corps figures on benefits and channel costs are "extremely misleading," Schweigert insisted.

"I would like to see Congress go back and force them to look into the alternatives..."

"Because of this, we want to meet as soon as possible with members of Arizona's congressional delegation and try to educate, for lack of a better word, on some of the information they've been getting from the Corps.

"I would like to see Congress go back and force them (the Corps) to look into the alternatives and show whether this is the only justifiable project," he said.

Doug Frerichs

Engineers oppose flood-control alternative

By Roy Schultze
The Phoenix Gazette

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers tentatively has decided to fight a plan calling for construction of water-detention basins instead of the controversial Reach Four flood-control project.

"The information we have now doesn't look too favorable to the basin (alternative)," corps planner Stan Lutz said Tuesday. "I would never close the door and say we couldn't support it, but it would not

be our preferred (solution)."

That news comes just as Reach Four opponents have launched a barrage of criticism at the corps, complaining that it deliberately skewed the criteria for analyzing the basin alternative to make that option look bad.

"The corps is apparently 'rigging the game' to justify its preordained conclusion to build the existing plan," Jasper Hawkins and Kimberly Clark, members of a now-defunct city task force on the issue,

wrote in a letter to Mayor Terry Goddard and the Phoenix City Council.

Reach Four is a proposed 4-mile-long flood-control channel that would snake through central and east Phoenix. Envisioned as part of the 17-mile Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, it would extend from 12th Street at Glendale Avenue to about 40th Street at Camelback Road, cutting across the affluent Biltmore neighborhood.

Reach Four has been bitterly

opposed by a citizens group — led by the Arizona Biltmore resort operator — that contends the canal would be ugly, ineffective and costly.

Responding to the opposition, the City Council in July 1986 asked the corps to study the idea of scrapping Reach Four in favor of a series of detention basins — some in the Town of Paradise Valley — linked to a scaled-down canal.

Although the study originally
See ■ Water, B-3

Water From B-1

was expected to take only three months, the corps is just finishing it up, Lutz — the ACDC project manager — said in an interview.

Lutz, whose office is in Los Angeles, said the corps staff tentatively has concluded that the basin alternative wouldn't provide as much flood protection as Reach Four. And depending on the design, it could cost more to build, he said.

He declined to be more specific, saying the study results still must be reviewed by the corps division office in San Francisco before they can be forwarded to Phoenix officials. He said the City Council should get the report around April 1.

Lutz said he doesn't rule out the corps eventually going along with the detention basin approach, regardless of how it stacks up against Reach Four, "if there were a local groundswell for this alternative" and if the local government were willing to pay any extra cost.

The ACDC is to be built with federal and local dollars, the latter via the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Lutz defended the study's fairness, saying the basin alternative initially "seemed a good compromise" and the corps would have been happy to endorse it had it proved workable. "There's no reason at all for us to distort the study," he said.

But Citizens Against Reach Four and Citizens Against Reach Three (an ACDC segment that would be built west of Reach Four) aren't buying that.

W.S. Gookin & Associates, an engineering firm hired by the opposition to monitor the corps

study, told its clients in a January letter that its impression is the corps is "searching for reasons to simply proceed with Reaches Three and Four as initially planned."

Gookin complained that the corps, while it had analyzed Reach Four's effectiveness by considering how it would handle a 100-year storm (a storm so intense that statistically it occurs only once every 100 years), was rating the detention basin alternative in light of a much more intense storm.

Furthermore, Gookin wrote, the corps was calculating the cost of building a down-sized canal (to tie into the basins) by assuming the canal would be narrow but deep, a more expensive design than one in which the canal would be kept wide but shallow.

In response, Lutz said that the corps did initially consider the impact of a storm more intense than the 100-year one on the proposed basin alternative but later concluded that approach was invalid and dropped it. The 100-year storm was the basis for the final analysis, he added.

As for the design of the canal to be used with the detention basins, Lutz said it's probably true that the narrow-but-deep approach is relatively more costly. However, he said, he and his staff rejected the wide-but-shallow approach because they felt it would be unacceptable to Reach Four opponents.

"The prime concern of most of the opponents is aesthetics," he said. "We thought the best way to address those concerns is to narrow the channel," so it would be less obtrusive and there would be more room on the sides for landscaping.

Az. Republic
8-1-86

DIVERSION CHANNEL

Reaching Four Solution?

AFTER more than a decade of bitter debate, opponents and supporters of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel finally see eye-to-eye on at least one aspect of the controversial project.

That in itself may be a high watermark in the emotion-charged history of the ACDC, a \$210 million Corps of Engineers flood-control ditch across 17 miles of north Phoenix.

Both sides got what they wanted — for the time being at least — when the Phoenix City Council voted unanimously to approve a study of whether detention basins between 12th and 40th streets near the Arizona Canal would provide a feasible alternative to Reach Four, a 4.2-mile leg of the ACDC project.

Opponents of Reach Four, which was added to the ACDC scheme after a 1972 flood devastated parts of the fashionable neighborhood, long have argued Reach Four would be ugly, ineffective and unnecessarily expensive.

The new study, expected to take 60 to 90

days, will determine if proposed detention-basin sites — two are located on the eastern edge of the golf course at the Arizona Biltmore Resort Hotel — designed to collect and control storm flow until it can be drained more slowly, are workable and economically feasible.

The detention-basin concept would allow a down-sized version of the flood-control channel, allowing for landscaping improvements more compatible with the neighborhood setting.

Even if the detention basins are found unworkable, the council agreed to attempt to add aesthetic improvements along the route of the currently projected 50-foot-wide, 22-foot-deep concrete ditch.

Although hurdles remain to a final solution — particularly with respect to alternative basin sites located in Paradise Valley, which has not been receptive to the idea — the council has taken a positive step toward assuring necessary flood control while accommodating neighborhood interests.

Flood Control

Editor:

Now that it has happened again, I hope that the shop owners and the management of Biltmore Fashion Park will join the neighborhood in central Phoenix in pushing for the completion of the flood control project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The recent storm is a little reminder of what could really happen in central Phoenix if a "100-year" flood hit the area.

"Little floods" like the recent one remind all of us who live and do business in central Phoenix that we are vulnerable to a flood of major proportions. The insurance companies know what can happen. Councilman Howard Adams told us that the City Council knows what can happen. Let us get that project completed before it is too late.

MAURICE J. BRILL
Phoenix

Az. Republic
6-17-82

Az. Republic 6-17-82
Trench warfare
Biltmore residents riled by canal plan

By Mary A.M. Perry
Republic Staff

A Valley attorney said Wednesday that lawyers and other "influential people" in the Arizona Biltmore area will fight the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel flood-control project.

Attorney Robert S. Lynch made the comment at a Valley Forward Association luncheon after a presentation by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Lynch said the residents are opposed to 4.6 miles of the channel passing through the Biltmore property, between 24th and 32nd streets north of Camelback Road.

The channel's purpose is to capture flood flows from washes to the north and direct them to the west. The channel is supposed to be built just north of the Arizona Canal, which was excavated in the 1880s and cuts across the newly developed portion of the Biltmore residential area.

"That area has some pretty expensive houses and the more influential people in this Valley," said Lynch, who is a member of Valley Forward, a civic and environmental group. "Have you ever considered that law firms will dedicate a lot of time and money to stop the entire project if you continue with these plans?"

The channel is part of the New River and Phoenix City Streams Project, which was described by Lt. Col. Bill Green of the corps' Phoenix office.

Green told Lynch that the \$612 million project already has gone through the public-meeting process and is in the final engineering stages.

The Flood Control District of Maricopa County, partners in the project, already has purchased the easement for the channel, according to Nick M. Romanzov of Los Angeles, corps manager for the project. Romanzov attended the meeting.

"These people don't realize that we (the corps) don't have the authority to revise the project," Romanzov said.

"The developers knew the channel would be there even if those who recently purchased

— Biltmore, B5

Biltmore

Continued from B1

property didn't," he said.

In 1974, the Phoenix City Council asked the corps to consider extending the project eastward 4.6 miles from Dreamy Draw, at about 16th Street and Glendale Avenue, to Cudia City Wash near 40th Street and Camelback to protect the area from flooding.

After several options were studied, the extension was approved, Green said.

The federal share of the project's cost is \$329 million. The local flood-control district is responsible for the remainder.

The entire project, including four dams, is scheduled for completion by 1991. Three of the dams already are completed.

Phoenix Gazette
5-11-82



MARK L. GENRICH
Editorial Page Editor

Plans for concrete ditch through Phoenix set off 'alarms'

those who enjoy the Arizona canal and its special beauty through Phoenix, for all property owners in Maricopa County, the news is alarming.

Quietly yet resolutely underway through the city is a gigantic concrete ditch — 17.5 miles long, 24-foot deep and 465 feet wide across at its western end. It will run along the north bank of the Arizona canal from Cudia City Wash, 39th Street and Camelback Road, to 51st Avenue in Glendale.

By the time the ditch is completed in 1992, it will have required the purchase, removal or destruction of at least 376 homes and businesses. It will have cost perhaps as much as \$1 billion, including options, rivaling estimates of the Papago Freeway inner-city loop.

Construction of the ACDC, which was originally approved by Congress in 1965 for flood control, may not begin until 1985 but already 110 homes and two businesses have been purchased with expenditures so far in excess of \$11 million. Construction through the Biltmore area, some of the most beautiful and expensive

property in the city, is scheduled for 1990.

The huge concrete structure was designed as part of a project called the Phoenix-New River City Streams Project. Included in this project in addition to the concrete ditch are four earthen dams — Dreamy Draw in the Phoenix Mountain Preserves, Cave Buttes Dam on North Cave Creek Wash, Adobe Dam on Skunk Creek and New River Dam, north of Peoria.

The ACDC, designed to handle floods of 100-year frequency, will be dry and vacant most of the time. It will be wider and deeper than the Central Arizona Project Canal.

Original plans called for the entire ACDC to be designed and funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the Maricopa County Flood Control District. The district was to have assumed 2.3 percent of the construction cost with the city of Phoenix sharing in "minimal" costs of installing improvements along the concrete ditch including landscaping, trails and underpasses.

If the internal smoke alarms haven't begun to blare, they are at least beginning to sense a strange fog

of bureaucratic doublespeak in the push to complete the ACDC.

The Gazette learned recently that local participation actually will amount to an estimated \$268 million, with several millions more expected to be paid by Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria. In addition, the flood control district may have to boost its property tax by as much as 23.5 percent to cover its share of ACDC costs.

Still, no one seems to know what the ultimate costs will be. A spokesman for the flood control district admitted recently that "to look ahead 10 years at the inflation rate and say what our costs will be is extremely speculative."

Questions of costs for those who favor the ACDC are, understandably uncomfortable. A report from the House environment, energy and natural resources subcommittee indicates that the local flood control project is losing 7 cents on each dollar spent.

When subjected to new congressional cost-benefit formulas, according to the author of the report, the project shows "marginal" worth in comparison to its long range costs.

If the word "boondoggle" springs to mind, it is precisely the term used by ACDC's nascent ranks of opponents.

Indeed, some residents in the Biltmore area have pointed out that a costly channel there is unnecessary because the land is already protected against floods with a series of artificial lakes and desert catch-basins, built by developers and the Corps of Engineers.

The Corps agrees with this assessment but maintains there is doubt about the integrity of the existing flood control measures for that one flood in 100 years.

Perhaps the ACDC and its ancillary dams are the best, most cost effective solution to the potential problem of damaging floods every 100 years. But proponents have some distance to go before that costly concept can be proved.

In the meantime, they continue to defend the concrete, open ditch by saying it is "vital" and "extremely important," and labeling reports to the contrary, as one official did recently, "as products of Easterners ignorant of serious flood hazards in north Phoenix." Beeeeeeeep.

Beeeeeeeep.

It's the smoke alarm. Maybe it's innocent cigar smoke. Maybe the toast is burning. Maybe the candles are giving off too much smoke. Maybe there's a fire. Whatever the cause, special sensing devices have detected something extraordinary in the air. Beeeeeeeep. Something is not as it should be.

Reasonable men and women almost certainly have similar alarms buried somewhere in their psyches, sensors set at varying degrees of sensitivity.

These alarms may be going off as the facts surrounding the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel (ACDC) have been slowly and painstakingly gathered, primarily by *Gazette* reporter Doug Frerichs.

For those people whose homes and property have been condemned, for

P6. NW 5-20-82
Is ACDC better?

Opposition forces corps to defend flood-control plan

By Doug Frerichs
The Phoenix Gazette

Quickening debate over a huge flood control channel through north Phoenix has caused the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to rally strong defense for what will be one of the most costly projects in Maricopa County.

But that defense, while accompanied by presentations in favor of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, has continued to be handicapped by the corps' inability to prove that ACDC designs are superior to any other options.

The problem, stemming from loss of old alternative studies, left corps officials unable to answer hard questions during a meeting last week with heads of the 1,000-member Arizona Biltmore Village Estates Homeowners' Association and Rostland Corp., owner of the Biltmore Hotel.

The questions centered on a \$5,000 Biltmore hydrology study that claims present channel designs are "flawed," will worsen hazards in the Biltmore area and could worsen hazards in other areas northwest along the Arizona Canal.

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Other questions, yet unanswered, include how much local taxes will go

up to support the large annual cash commitment of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, co-sponsor for the project, and what liabilities would occur should the channel overflow (either by failure or along various planned spillways which would release floodwaters through Phoenix).

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Figures on the numbers of homes and businesses to be protected have not been available, although plans do call for 376 structures to be condemned for channel construction, scheduled to start in 1985.

Meanwhile, Col. Bill Green, head of the corps' Phoenix operations, and Joseph Dixon, a local corps planner, said 55,000 acres in the North Valley will be protected by the channel and associated dams in the New River-Phoenix City Streams Project (projected to cost more than \$612 million when finished in 1991).

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As for alternatives, none would be economically feasible, according to Joseph Dixon, a corps planner who

See ● Channel, NV-4

Phoenix Gazette
5-20-82

● Channel

From NV-1

was involved in original project studies in the early 1970s.

Specifically, ideas of routing giant storm sewers from major washes to the Salt River were found to be too costly, while plans for turning the Arizona Canal into a flood drainage system were deemed useless, Dixon said.

He emphasized that present designs, to be completed by mid-1984, were developed only after "extensive coordination" with affected municipalities, homeowners and the flood control district.

As a result of that coordination, the total storm sewer system for north Phoenix has been designed with the channel in mind and otherwise cannot handle floods of 100-year proportions (having a 1 percent chance of occurrence each year), Reginald Swartz, chief hydrologist for the Phoenix Engineering Department, reported.

This means densely populated areas below Cudia City Wash, Dreamy Draw and Cave Creek (south of Dunlap and 19th avenues) will face the severe flooding of past years until the channel is built, Swartz said.

"That is why the ACDC is still justified," Dixon concluded.

Glendale funds assure wider 59th Ave. bridges

P6-6-2-82 NW

The city of Glendale will pick up \$1.73 million of the tab to construct two bridges on 59th Avenue.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District is obligated only to replace the existing two-lane bridges with new two-lane structures.

However, traffic volumes on the bridges over the Arizona Canal on 59th Avenue and Thunderbird Road soon will require more lanes.

Therefore, the city will pay the incremental cost of replacing the existing bridges with 68-foot structures which would accommodate five traffic lanes. The Glendale City Council unanimously approved the expenditure which will be paid with the sale of street and highway bond funds.

Design work on the 59th Avenue-Thunderbird bridges will begin immediately and construction is expected to take 18 months.

In addition, design work on bridges over the Arizona Canal at 67th Avenue and Cactus will begin in mid-1983 and construction is scheduled in late 1984.

The council last week also changed its personnel board hearing policy to allow employees to be represented by their legal counsel at hearings.

The city had adopted a policy in September 1980 preventing employees from having their attorneys present at hearings but the new city attorney, William Farrell, advised the council that the policy should be rescinded.

The council also:

- Approved rezoning of 2.6 acres of land, at 8566 N. 67th Avenue, from R-4 multi-family residential to R-4 Planned Unit Development (P.U.D.) for a townhouse development of 32 units.

- OK'd rezoning of 7.92 acres of land, at 5201 W. Thunderbird, from R-1 single-family residential to R-4 P.U.D. multi-family residential for medical offices to meet the demand generated by the new Lincoln Samaritan Hospital.

- Authorized rezoning of 2.10 acres of land, at 7247 N. 51st Ave., from R-1 single-family residential to R-4 multi-family residential for an apartment development.

- Approved development plans for The Fountains Medical Condominium, at the northwest corner of 56th Avenue and Thunderbird Road.

- Granted use permits to Sands Investment Co. for mobile offices at 5384 N.W. Grand Ave. and 5450 N.W. Grand Ave.

- Awarded contracts of \$10,000 to Massey Fasteners for fasteners, \$73,500 to Union rock and Material for ready-mix concrete and \$7,035 to Safety Engineering and Supply Co. for U-Channel drive posts.

- Approved purchase of hydraulic rescue tool for the Fire Department for \$5,733.

- Authorized a change order for the waterline replacement project along Glendale Avenue increasing the cost by \$5,100.

Flood workers on their own

Audit cites poor supervision

By Edythe Jensen
The Phoenix Gazette

An internal audit of the Maricopa County Flood Control District shows some of the department's field workers lack adequate supervision, but the district's overall performance is effective.

Stan Smith, chief deputy engineer for the district, said he agrees with the audit's findings and is already attempting to tighten employee supervision.

County Auditor Ray O. Smith said in his report some of the field employees leave work early, spend excessive amounts of time traveling and drive across town to pick up paychecks.

Some of the workers also spend excessive amount of time on general cleanup activities, Smith said in his report.

"The (employee) problem lies with our field workers. They are small teams of workers who take care of maintenance at the dam sites. They work independently of the main office, and distance is a problem," said Smith.

The engineer said his office is now making an

attempt to beef up the managerial skills of the employee-supervisor of those teams. The report also recommends stricter work-project deadlines.

The audit also was critical of the district's record of acquiring some properties by paying 120 percent or more of their appraised values.

Ariz. Republic
5/22/82

AR. Sat. 5/22/82

Where Does Buck Stop On Cost Of Flood Control Ditch?

J.J.
Casserly

Editorial Writer
The Arizona Republic



The Arizona Canal Diversion Channel is a benign, bureaucratic name for a multi-million dollar blank check.

Cutting across northern Phoenix, the 17.3-mile flood control ditch is heading out of financial control.

Maricopa County residents now bear 45 percent of the costs.

The channel would cost \$361 million in 1981 dollars. It's now projected at \$612 million in 1991 dollars.

Costs may hit \$1 billion or more.

No one knows.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District doesn't know. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers seems certain only that cost projections will change.

Most Maricopa County taxpayers know little of the project's economic and physical impacts.

Channel construction — part of a larger plan called the Phoenix-New-River Streams Project — was originally approved by Congress in 1965.

The 24-foot deep and 80-foot wide concrete-lined channel will traverse some of the city's most expensive and beautiful property, including the Arizona Biltmore Hotel grounds.

It will course along the north bank of the Arizona Canal from 40th Street and Camelback Road, joining

the Cudia City Wash, and winding westward to Skunk Creek at 75th Avenue and Greenway Road.

Three earthen dams have been completed — Dreamy Draw in the Phoenix Mountain Preserves, Cave Buttes on the North Cave Creek Wash, and Adobe on Skunk Creek.

The largest and westernmost New River Dam is being designed.

The diversion channel would guard against 100-year floods, and thunder-storm downpours.

The Corps, Maricopa County Flood Control District and officials of Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria consider the project needed.

The district assumed 2.3 percent of the \$225 million in original costs for the project based on a 3/4 percent discount rate in 1974 dollars.

Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria were to share minimal costs for installing improvements along the route.

However, total figures have risen dramatically in the last eight years.

Original estimates have more than doubled without a shovel being turned on channel work.

Dan Sagramoso, chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, confirmed the project could cost county residents some \$268 million.

He wouldn't estimate final costs.

Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria are liable for several million dollars more.

Sagramoso says the district may boost property taxes by 15 percent because the state has cut annual funding to the county from \$4 million to \$1 million for fiscal 1983.

This would increase taxes from 34 to 39 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation — or an increase from \$25.50 to \$29.25 in special taxes on a \$75,000 home.

Sagramoso and Col. James Green of the Corps of Engineers admit they don't know the eventual total, but insist it will not reach \$1 billion.

The Corps said in 1971 the project had a \$3.70 to \$1 cost-benefit ratio. It claims a \$2 to \$1 ratio today.

However, a House environment, energy and natural resources subcommittee report indicates the project now has a negative cost-benefit — a 93 cents value for each dollar spent.

Yet, there is no thought of scaling back the project.

Channel construction is not scheduled to begin until 1985. Completion will be in 1992.

About 120 homes and businesses have been condemned in the channel way near Skunk Creek for some \$12 million.

The most expensive of the remaining 275 homes and businesses plus land parcels are yet to be bought.

The Corps has agreed to cover some 300 yards of the Biltmore parking lot but the hotel corporation wants a full mile of the canal covered through its property for aesthetic reasons.

A Camelback area homeowners association is now challenging costs and other aspects of the project.

But the leaders of Maricopa County, Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria are notably silent — not only about possibilities of scaling back the project but its skyrocketing costs.

Where does the buck stop?

Az. Republic
6-2-82

Abandon The Diversion Channel Project

AR 6-2-82

Editor:

Let's hear it for editorial writer J. J. Casserly for his article, "Where Does Buck Stop on Cost of Flood Control-Ditch?"

This 17.3 mile, \$1 billion ditch will prove to be no more than a purposeless, beauty-destroying eyesore built "in case there should be a 100-year flood."

In the 58 years I have lived in Phoenix, the worst flood that comes to my mind was the 1980 flood which was estimated to be a 75-year flood. That particular series of 1980 floods was estimated by the U.S. Corps of Engineers to have done \$63.7 million in damages. Should we have a similar flood every year causing \$64 million in damages, it would take 156

years at that rate to equal the cost of the ditch; or if we had the same \$64 million flood every 75 years as in the past, it would take 1,177 years of flood damages to equal the cost of the ditch — or to the year 3159. Or on a flat basis, had the ditch been built in 805 AD, it would just now be even.

This extravagant folly known as The Arizona Canal Diversion Channel (ACDC) as it is presently planned by the U.S. Corps of Engineers with the Flood Control District of Maricopa County as local sponsor, should be abandoned now before any further expenditures go down the drain.

T. A. MARTIN
Phoenix

Phoenix Gazette
1982

Official downplays tax burden

Flood-control costs 'no worry'

By Doug Frerichs
The Phoenix Gazette

Because cost projections for major federal projects are usually "meaningless," local taxpayers need not worry over their heavy stake in apparently skyrocketing expenses of a huge North Valley flood-control system, says Dan Sagramoso, chief of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

He was responding to reports on inflated costs and attendant tax liabilities associated with the New River-Phoenix City Streams Project, being designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The project, expected to run \$612 million when inflation is figured in through 1991, has come under fire in past months from a congressional subcommittee concerned with costs of corps efforts and from Arizona Biltmore groups critical of plans for an enormous flood-control channel across north Phoenix.

Doubts have been exacerbated by the corps' conflicting cost estimates and past misunderstandings on extent of local participation, formerly reported by officials as only 2.3 percent

shared construction expense to be paid for by the flood-control district.

In fact, local participation, including district land acquisition, will be closer to 45 percent of total project costs — "over twice the historical average for flood-control projects," a letter from William Gianelli, assistant secretary of the U.S. Army's civil works division, states.

This means local taxpayers, who had paid \$46.7 million for project development through September 1981, can expect their final bill to be about \$268 million when the system is done in 1991. Meanwhile, district taxes for next fiscal year could go up 14.7 percent, perhaps as much as 23.5 percent, to make up for lost state participation, Sagramoso reported.

He emphasized, however, that tax rates remain uncertain pending finalization of property assessments and county budget approval in August. He also said that even if a 23.5 percent increase is approved, the district levy on a home assessed at \$50,000 would go from \$17 to only \$21 a year (not to \$210 as previously reported).

As for state tax and spending lids,

they would not apply to any proposed increase in district funding, Sagramoso said.

Otherwise, drastic increases in total project cost estimates can be misleading if no account is given to "inflation factors" figured into new projections which are highly speculative in any case, he said.

Previous project estimates of \$361 million in 1981 dollars are merely relative when compared to the corps' new estimates of \$612 million by 1991, Sagramoso declared.

He added the same view applies to other corps estimates which indicate:

- Local costs for the total system will go from \$160 million in 1981 dollars to \$268 million by 1991.
- Total costs of the proposed Arizona Canal Diversion Channel through north Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria will inflate from \$231 million as calculated last year to about \$450 million by 1991.
- Local funding for channel development, including limited recreational amenities, will go from nearly \$90 million to \$163 million.

But if these costs seem high, the whole system will be worth it since 140,000 to 200,000 Phoenix residents will derive flood protection from the proposed channel and its related dams, Col. Bill Green, head of the corps' Phoenix offices, reported.

The figures, based on incomplete corps analyses, were provided to offset claims of critics who have denounced the channel as a "boondoggle" which could introduce flood hazards into areas now safe.

On this issue, a Biltmore hydrology study raises the question of who would bear liability if flood damages are caused by the proposed channel.

The question is hypothetical since the hazards are what the channel is designed to remove. But Arizona law presumably would place liability on governmental bodies directly responsible for areas through which the channel would run, Bob Ward, chief of the Arizona Water Resource Department's flood-control branch, said.

Liabilities therefore would fall on Phoenix, Glendale, Peoria and the flood control district, he agreed.

Phoenix Gazette
6-1-82

Will county pay?

p 6. 6-1-82

Canal-extension plan raises cost issue for Peoria

By Paul Bradley
The Phoenix Gazette

County flood-control officials will help Peoria plan an extension of the proposed Arizona Canal Diversion Channel.

But those officials have not indicated whether they would support paying for the extension, Peoria city planning director Bill Parks said.

Parks said the Maricopa County Flood Control District, responding to the city's request that the planned ACDC be extended by six miles, have offered "technical assistance" in planning the extension. Such assistance, however, does not mean the district would pay the estimated \$500,000 cost of the extension, Parks said.

The ACDC is a proposed 17.5-mile, \$220 million concrete ditch intended upon completion in 1991 to protect north Phoenix and Glendale from flooding.

Under plans being developed by the flood control district and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, water from flood-prone washes would be diverted into the channel, carried through Phoenix and Glendale and dumped into Skunk Creek through a spillway near 75th Avenue and Bell Road.

The ACDC would run parallel to and just north of the Arizona Canal.

Peoria officials object to plans by flood-control officials to buy hundreds of acres in the north Peoria for use as a flood plain, or an area that would be flooded if Skunk Creek overflowed its banks.

ACDC plans include dams on Skunk Creek and New River which are intended to regulate water flow upstream when ACDC is carrying water into Skunk Creek, which feeds into New River. City officials are concerned about what might happen if it rained so hard that water would have to be released from behind the dams.

Such a situation, city officials contend, could endanger houses in the northern part of the city, as well as the city's new million-dollar sports complex at 75th Avenue and Greenway.

Parks has proposed that the ACDC be extended beyond the confluence of Skunk Creek and New River to Northern Avenue, where the water would be dumped into the Salt River. The additional channelization would protect north Peoria and eliminate the need to use acres of developable land for a flood plain, he said.

Phoenix Gazette
6-9-82

az. Gazette
6-9-82

Rechannelization

Negotiations over realigning the Agua Fria River channel near Avondale haven taken longer than expected, but are still alive, county officials say.

Maricopa County Flood Control District officials had hoped work on the channel would begin by June 1.

A spokesman for the district said late last week, however, that negotiations over the project were continuing and that the project was still alive.

Dan Sagramoso, chief engineer and and general manager of the district, said early in May that county officials had only until June 1 to arrange for the project.

The rest of the channel would be completed when

fill dirt is needed for work on the planned McDowell Road bridge.

High costs force look at channel

By Doug Frerichs
The Phoenix Gazette

The inability of Valley taxpayers to pull billions from their wallets for local public works programs will force state leaders to examine closely the relative merits of a costly North Valley flood-control system.

That announcement from Rep. Burton Barr, R-Phoenix — co-chairman of the governor's task force on water project funding — comes as a first indication of official concern over the possibility that mounting expenses of North Valley flood control might mean trouble for other major water projects in central Arizona.

Specific concern, echoed by Wesley Steiner, director of the state Department of Water Resources and a task force member, focuses on the projected \$612 million cost of the New River-Phoenix City Streams Project being built by Maricopa County Flood Control District and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The project, including plans for a huge concrete channel across Phoenix, Glendale and Peoria, has provoked criticism from the Valley Forward Association, the owners of the Arizona Biltmore Hotel, Biltmore area residents and a U.S. House subcommittee.

Leery of getting embroiled in that controversy, however, Barr, Steiner and Bill Schultz, task force co-chairman, said their main job will be to assess what local funds are available for completing the Central Arizona Project Canal and for rebuilding central Arizona's dam systems.

Increasing restrictions on federal funds make it apparent that state water users will have to pay \$2 billion by 1991 to complete the CAP and to rebuild water-storage dams on the Salt, Verde, Gila and Agua Fria rivers, the task force said.

Barr conceded, however, that "competition" for funds could develop because of concurrent financing burdens of the Phoenix City Streams project — expected to cost local taxpayers \$268 million before it is finished in 1991.

However, that figure is likely to increase since the corps has a record of engaging in works which ultimately cost far more than highest estimates, congressional critics have said.

Meanwhile, local taxpayers are faced with paying an increasing percentage for Papago Freeway comple-

● Channel

From NV-1

tion, expected to total \$850 million over the next eight years.

"So, you have to look at what the priorities are and what (among costly local projects) needs to come first," Barr said. "The bottom line is going to be which of these projects is the most beneficial. Because we're not going to be able to roll billions out of the pockets of central Arizona taxpayers."

In agreement, Steiner said the issues that must be resolved before the task force makes its recommendation next year, are the extent of the community's financing capability, who should carry the greatest burdens and

whether some of the projects — the dams and CAP — can generate revenues to offset construction costs.

He added one difference to be considered is that federal funds for the Phoenix City Streams system apparently are assured, while funds for the CAP and dam improvements have been steadily dwindling.

Schulz said he did not see the task force getting involved in controversy about the corps' proposed flood-control channel. But Barr declared the task force has an obligation to scrutinize interrelations of all water or flood-control projects that pose local financial burdens.

Phoenix Gazette
6-23-82

az Gazette 6-23-82

River project near Avondale gets under way

By Russ Hemphill
The Phoenix Gazette

Work has begun on moving a mile of the Agua Fria River near Avondale.

The start-up signals the end of more than a year of negotiations by the Maricopa County Flood Control District to get the river realignment started.

Dan Sagramoso, chief engineer and general manager of the district, said Interstate 10 contractor Ball, Ball & Brosamer will dig about half the mile-long, 1,100-foot wide channel.

The rest of the channel will be dug when county officials build a bridge over the Agua Fria at McDowell Road in about a year.

Dirt from the channel will be used to build part of I-10 and the McDowell Road bridge.

To clear the way for the channel, flood control officials are in the process of buying about 175 acres of land.

Sagramoso declined to say how much the land cost until legal details were finalized.

Avondale officials reluctantly endorsed the project after a series of difficult meetings with the flood control district.

City Manager Carlos Palma told the Avondale City Council that the channel would be of little or no benefit to the city if its banks are not reinforced with concrete or rocks.

Without the concrete or rocks along the length of the channel, Palma said, a flood could destroy it, leaving the city with a much-enlarged, undevelopable area of land that includes the new and old channels.

When Avondale sent a letter to the county approving of the project it also asked that reinforcement of the channel take place as early as possible.

Sagramoso, however, said last week "as it appears now, we don't have plans to stabilize the whole channel."

The rechannelization will help handle flood waters in the Agua Fria flood plain between Thomas and McDowell roads.

As planned, it will straighten a dog leg in the river. The channel, located in a 1,260-foot strip bought by the county, will be about 1,100 feet wide, four to 12 feet deep with dikes along its sides where needed.



WORKERS CONSTRUCT a rest area at Hayden and Indian Bend roads which will be part of the city's first outdoor nature walk. The nature area extends from Pima Road west to the Radisson Scottsdale Resort and runs along the north bank of the Arizona Canal.

Progress photo by Suzanne Starr

Channel to host nature area

By **LOIS McFARLAND**
Progress Staff Writer

When the improvements are finished later this month along the Arizona Canal east and west of Hayden Road at Indian Bend Road, the interceptor channel/nature area will become Scottsdale's first outdoor nature walk.

The \$777,600 cost of flood control improvements along the canal bank and overflow channel from the Radisson Resort east to Pima Road are being funded by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

Total cost to the city of Scottsdale will be about \$100,000, which is the cost of the improvements to the recreation area, said Bill Ensign, parks

maintenance director. This will be funded by a 50-year-pay back agreement at 5-percent interest.

U.S. Corps of Engineers and landscape workers are putting the finishing touches on the area, painting ramadas, completing a small lot for the handicapped parking, planting trees and seeding the interceptor channel/nature area.

A crisscross of bikeways will pass beneath Hayden Road and lead to a textured concrete patio and picnic ramada east of Hayden near the canal. Picnickers will cross over a log bridge to reach the ramada. All along the canal, from Hayden Road to Pima Road, native granite boulders are being scat-

tered in the nature interpretive areas. Concrete benches have been placed in the nature areas where classes may sit, observe and discuss species of plant material, said city parks construction and planning administrator Newell Roundy.

They are attempting to have different zones of plant life, he said. "It is set up for handicapped access with paths to the nature areas and for use by school groups," Roundy said.

Indigenous plant material and various flowers and shrubs are being planted. These include native mesquite, Mexican and blue palo verde, sweet acacia, desert ironwood, Arizona ash, net leaf hackberry, Arizona

sycamore, desert willow, Fremont cottonwood, silk tree yucca; a number of native shrubs; several varieties of cholla and cactus; and wildflowers.

The entire area of the channel will be interspersed with native grasses, desert poppy, marigolds, mallow, firecracker and penstemonen, Roundy said.

The nature footpath extends from Hayden to Pima Road on the east along the bank of the canal to the Radisson Resort on the west side of Hayden Road.

"It's really getting to be quite a project," Roundy said. "They should be wrapping it up by end of this month. Most of the activity is concentrated on the east side of Hayden."

City Republic
7-10-82

El Mirage gains on getting library

By Phyllis Gillespie
Republic Staff

A.K. 7-10-82

El Mirage may have its library building soon if one more obstacle is cleared.

Maricopa County supervisors were ready to lease a surplus mobile home to the town for \$1 last May, but Deputy County Attorney Gene Neil remembered that the last time the county loaned El Mirage something, the town sold it.

This week, the supervisors decided to forgive and forget the old truck the town auctioned for parts in 1979. Then, Neil remembered the county had to publish a notice of the lease for four weeks, opening the possibility that the town might lose out to a private bidder.

The trailer is surplus property acquired by the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The supervisors, who serve as directors of the flood-control district, have the right to lease or sell such property for a nominal cost to other local governments, said Cherie Pennington, clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The board approved a \$1 lease with El Mirage for the mobile home Tuesday.

If a bid is offered during the publication that equals or exceeds the real market value of the lease, the county must put the mobile home up for public auction, Ms. Pennington said.

It is unlikely that anyone else will bid, County

Manager Robert Mauney said. A restriction in the lease requires that the trailer be used only for a public library.

"After all, we don't want the trailer used for an X-rated movie theater," Mauney said. "If we were selling it, we couldn't put conditions on its use, but since we are leasing it, we can."

Ariz. Republic
6-16-82

Canal Diversion Channel

AR 6-16-82

Editor:

The flagrant misuse of taxpayers' money signified by the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel as now planned is completely irresponsible and unnecessary.

At a public meeting several years ago the Army Corps of Engineers acknowledged that the Cudia Detention Basin Alternative, which eliminates the need to channel through the expensive Biltmore area, is not only equally protective, but much less costly.

The Arizona Canal Diversion Channel must indeed be revised, if not dropped completely.

L. C. RANDALL
Phoenix

Editor:

In my letter to you published June 2 under the heading "Abandon The Diver-

sion Channel Project," an elusive decimal point produced some incorrect figures on my part.

It should have read, "Should we have a similar flood every year causing \$64 million in damages, it would take 15.6 years at that rate to equal the cost of the ditch"; not 156 years as stated. Also, if we had the same \$64 million flood every 75 years as in the past, it would take 117.7 (not 1,177) years of flood damages to pay for the ditch, or to the year 2100. Or on a flat basis, had the ditch been built in 1864 (not 805) it would just now be even.

Sorry about that, but I still say the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel (ACDC) as presently planned should be abandoned.

T. A. MARTIN
Phoenix

Az. Republic
7-21-82

County's budget of \$506.8 million wins tentative OK

AR-7-21-82

By Phyllis Gillespie
Republic Staff

Despite objections by three department heads, the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors on Monday approved a tentative 1982-83 budget of \$506.8 million, including \$92.8 million that will sit in the bank.

Acting as directors for the Maricopa County Flood Control District, the board also went against a staff proposal and approved a \$42 million tentative budget for the district that will require a maximum tax levy.

Sheriff Jerry Hill said \$3 million should be added to his \$35.73 million budget, mainly for 88 new jail officers and a patrol beat in the Palo Verde area.

Hill said he might have to shut down some facilities and take deputies out of communities to work in the jails if he does not get the money.

Supervisor Tom Freestone said Hill always threatens to take deputies off patrol duty and never from office positions.

Supervisors Fred Koory and Hawley Atkinson said Hill was given what the sheriff considered an adequate jail staff last year and should not be asking for more people.

Dr. George Rowland, director of the Department of Health Services, requested an additional \$4.3 million. The health department accounts for about a third of the total county budget.

Campbell called Rowland's request "a great show of bravado."

County Assessor Milt Novkov said he needs five additional appraisers, at a cost of \$108,450. The positions were recommended by the county Department of Management Analysis and would pay for themselves in increased tax revenues, Novkov said.

His request, like those of Hill and Rowland, also was turned down.

Supervisor Ed Pastor advocated adding \$5.5 million to the budget to fund Hill's, Novkov's and all other departmental requests except for Rowland's, which wasn't requested formally until Monday morning.

His recommendation was rejected by the other four supervisors.

Once approved, the tentative budget can be decreased, but not increased, before final adoption on Aug. 9.

Pastor reasoned that new revenues

— Budget, B2

Budget

Continued from B1

might be discovered before the final budget is adopted. If the funds are not found, the \$5.5 million could be deleted on Aug. 9, he said.

Campbell said the bulk of the \$5.5 million in requests probably is legitimate and the supervisors eventually may be forced to use some of the \$8.7 million set aside as a cash reserve to fund them.

Pastor voted against the \$506.8 million budget, Campbell abstained and the other three supervisors voted in favor of it.

The county will have \$92.8 million stashed in special accounts, such as revenue-bond proceeds and revenue-sharing money, that is not intended

for use during 1982-83, leaving a net budget of \$413.99 million to be spent.

At the urging of Atkinson, the Flood Control District tentative budget was raised from the recommended \$32.4 million to \$42 million so a reserve can be built up against the time when federal funds for flood control slow down.

District Director Dan Sagramoso said the \$32.4 million budget would require a property tax levy of about 38 to 41 cents per \$100 of assessed value.

Atkinson, over the protests of Koory and Freestone, pushed for the maximum allowable levy of 50 cents per \$100 of assessed value, which would generate an estimated \$42 million.

The 1981-82 rate was 34 cents per \$100 and the total budget was \$26.9 million.

Arg. Republic
8-26-87

Dam's flood-control potential 'promising'

New Waddell might tame Agua Fria, study indicates

By Mary A.M. Perry
Republic Staff

A preliminary study indicates that special operation of the proposed New Waddell Dam could accommodate needed flood control along the Agua Fria River, officials said Wednesday.

The study, done by the Bureau of Reclamation's Arizona projects office, indicates that flood potential south of Lake Pleasant could be reduced from a 0.5 of 1 percent chance each year to 0.1 of 1 percent. In other words, floods that have a chance of occurring once every 200 years could be reduced to once every 1,000 years.

"It's a preliminary look at flood control," said Tim Henley, manager of the Central Arizona Water Control Study. "But it looks promising."

CAWCS is a federal group of engineers in charge of refining Plan 6, a \$890 million water-management plan for the Phoenix area that includes the New Waddell Dam.

Dan Sagramoso, general manager of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, told the flood-control advisory board Wednesday that flood control could be provided by operating the New Waddell Dam seasonally.

Sagramoso said that because the dam would be filled from the Central Arizona Project canal, the water level could be controlled to allow space behind the dam for incoming floodwaters.

Henley said the Arizona bureau office will recommend to higher officials that the space be saved for floodwaters in each month except April, May and June, when ample water is needed for summer deliveries.

An Army Corps of Engineers study showed that the flood season for the Agua Fria River is during August, Henley said.

"We looked at raising the dam to provide more flood-control space," Henley said, but that option did not provide any significant additional flood control.

There are no cost estimates yet, but Henley said there would be a slight additional cost to the construction of the dam due to needed flood-control gates and modifying equipment.

Arg. Republic
3-2-82

Flood-plain variance approved by supervisors

Other county employees call decision for Gila River unwise

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors on Monday approved a flood-plain variance along the Gila River despite negative comments from county staff and officials of flood-related agencies.

The variance was granted to Neil Hoffman, who said he wants to move two mobile homes for employees of his dairy onto property at 21027 W. Beloit Road, southeast of Buckeye.

^{AR} Hoffman said he would remove four other mobile homes, which were there before the county flood-plain regulations were adopted.

³⁻²⁻⁸² The area was under 2½ to 3 feet of water during the December 1978 and February 1980 floods.

"The board can grant variances, but continuous arbitrary variances could have an impact on the flood-insurance program," said County Planning Director Don McDaniel.

William Mathews, director of the county Flood Control District, called the variance "unwise."

Last spring, the San Francisco regional office of the Emergency Management Agency also warned the supervisors that they might be granting too many flood-plain variances, which could jeopardize the local flood-insurance program.

The Emergency Management Agency oversees the federally subsidized flood-insurance program.

Supervisors Ed Pastor, Fred Koory and Tom Freestone said they reasoned that two new mobile homes would be better than four with "grandfather rights."

Staffing problems

Flood control project faces added delays

A \$9.5 million flood control project for the Northeast Valley could face additional "slight delays" as a result of staffing problems at the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

But reports from the Phoenix and Scottsdale city engineers indicate initial construction on the project, intended to provide flood control along Scottsdale Road between Greenway Road and Shea Boulevard, still could be under way by late June or July.

The new dates mark a 30 to 60 day holdup in an earlier schedule which predicted a May construction start for the first phase of the project, involving installation of an underground drain along the east side of Scottsdale Road from Cactus Road south to Cholla Street.

The delays were occasioned by resignations of two top engineers at County Flood Control, Bill Leimkuehler, a Scottsdale city engineer, reported.

He added, however, that the pipeline still should be completed by the end of the year and phases I and II, providing improved drainage along Scottsdale Road between Greenway and Cactus, should be under construction by early next year.

Project costs will be divided according to a new cost-sharing agreement between Phoenix, Scottsdale, the Town of Paradise Valley and county flood control.

The agreement gives county flood control authority to apply for financial contributions from the Arizona Department of Water Resources.

However, Bob Ward, head of WRD's flood control branch, said only \$200,000 in state funds will be available this year. The state share for fiscal 1982-1983, meanwhile, remains uncertain because of harsh budget cuts now facing WRD in the state legislature, he added.

Az. Republic
5-11-82

One for the books: Truck costs El Mirage a library

By Phyllis Gillespie
Republic Staff

AR 5-11-82

El Mirage lost a chance to get a library building Monday because three years ago it auctioned off an old truck that had broken down.

The saga, woven with federal red tape and local-government stubbornness, began in 1977 when the Federal Emergency Management Agency loaned a surplus truck to the Maricopa County Civil Defense Department.

Civil Defense then loaned the vehicle to El Mirage.

The truck broke down in 1979, and the town sold it for parts for \$100.

Early this year, the federal agency asked Civil Defense for an accounting of all the equipment the agency had loaned to the county department. The old truck was not on the inventory list, and the federal agency wanted to know why.

In fact, the agency wanted \$1,500 in reimbursement for the truck.

Civil Defense asked El Mirage to pay the \$1,500, but the Town Council replied, "We don't have that kind of money."

County officials appealed, but the federal agency held firm: \$1,500 or the truck.

The county officials went back to the Town Council members, who said that the truck had been sold by a previous council and that the current members were not liable for past mistakes.

At a meeting Monday, the county Board of Supervisors' agenda included a request by El Mirage to lease for \$1 a year a surplus mobile home owned by the county Flood Control District. The town wants to use the mobile home as a second library.

Deputy County Attorney Gene Neil, the supervisors' legal counsel, brought up the case of the missing truck and the fact that the county is liable for the \$1,500 owed to the federal agency.

The supervisors denied the request for the lease.

Phoenix Gazette
8-16-82

County's tax rate cut 5 cents

By Edythe Jensen
The Phoenix Gazette

Maricopa County's 1982-83 general-purpose tax rate was cut 5 cents today — to \$1.73 per \$100 assessed valuation — by the Board of Supervisors.

This is the eighth year in a row the supervisors have been able to reduce the rate, County Manager Robert G. Mauney said.

But most taxpayers will see an increase rather than a decrease in their tax bills because the board previously approved a 16-cent boost in flood-control district taxes, county officials said.

The flood-control assessment was raised in a board action last month to 50 cents per \$100 assessed valuation from 34 cents. The new levy is the the maximum allowed by law.

Taxpayers can't just lump the two rates together to come up with a single levy, however, since the general-purpose tax applies to a limited property valuation and the flood-control levy relates to a formula dealing with full-cash value.

While state law limits the amount of revenue collected from the general-purpose taxes, the law does not limit the amount of money garnered by the flood-control district, supervisors said when they voted to raise the flood-control rate.

Money collected from the 16-cent flood-control boost must be spent for that purpose, and Supervisor Hawley Atkinson recommended it be applied toward con-

See • Rate, A-4

struction of the new Waddell Dam.

Under the state law limiting government income and expenditures, the county is allowed only a 2 percent annual increase in revenue collected from the general-purpose property tax.

As property values increase, the general-purpose tax rate is likely to drop in order to keep income within that 2 percent limitation, officials said.

Of the \$1.73 general-purpose tax rate, 50 cents will be collected for education and 16 cents for debt service, County Finance Director Ray O. Smith said.

Mauney said he is pleased with the eighth year of reduced general-purpose tax levies "especially considering the city of Phoenix raised its tax rate by 12 cents (to 86 cents)."

In other board action today, members voted to withdraw about \$100,000 from dwindling reserve funds to pay for three new cars for justice courts and to help fund two efficiency studies.

Board members said both efficiency

studies are designed to help the county save money in its two largest departments — Health Services and Sheriff's Office.

The sheriff's study has been planned for about a year, members said, but will cost \$42,225 more than the anticipated \$50,000.

The health department study is a new idea proposed by Mauney and Supervisor Tom Freestone and is expected to cost \$30,000.

Two board members criticized the health project. Fred Koory Jr. said consultant firms have been in and out of the hospital for various studies and "I don't think you can get a study for \$30,000 that would prove anything conclusive," he said.

Board Chairman George Campbell said he agreed with Koory and added he was concerned the study would not be done by a firm knowledgeable in medical operations.

Mauney said the hospital effort would be a time-and-motion study only "to see if the hospital could make any further budget cuts."

Gain Line, a consultant operating out of Houston was proposed to prepare the study by Freestone and Bob Ross, a Mesa consultant who last year requested the chance to take over the hospital's management.

Ross was recently appointed to the Maricopa County Health Board by Freestone.

Board members also heard an emergency report by Sheriff Jerry Hill on the sweltering conditions in the new county jail on West Durango.

Louis Sullivan, partner in the design firm of Sullivan and Masson, told supervisors he will "seek legal advice" concerning the damage done to his reputation by the county and a consulting engineer who reported last week that the cooling design was inadequate.

Hill said today he believes the design is inadequate, while Sullivan claimed evaporative cooling is not as comfortable as air

conditioning, but that the cooling system is working the best it can.

Sullivan said temperatures in various parts of the jail are between 80 and 83 degrees, which he added was acceptable, but Hill said poor air circulation makes the building "stuffy."

In a report submitted to the board last week, a civil engineer, who was a member of the sheriff's volunteer posse, urged the county to seek legal remedies against the designers because the cooling system allegedly contains serious design errors.

However, Sullivan today accused that engineer — W.S. Gookin Jr. — of malpractice "because he was practicing mechanical engineering without a license. He is a civil engineer."

Board members agreed to let their Facilities Management Department study the situation and make recommendations. However, members said the earliest time the board could hear those recommendations would be mid-September.

Az. Republic
3-31-82

State, county officials grapple to solve Avondale flood control

AR 3-31-82

Agreement to allow \$5 million to be transferred for proposal

A question of liability has state and county officials grappling over the terms of a \$5 million promise of flood-control aid to Avondale.

But state and county officials say the delay is "just a matter of satisfying all the legalities of intergovernmental agreements," and that the two agencies are not "at odds" over the agreement.

Attorneys for the Arizona Department of Transportation and the Maricopa County Flood Control District are meeting this week to work on the legal agreement.

The agreement will allow for the transfer of \$5 million from the transportation department to the county flood-control district. The money is earmarked for a flood-control project aimed at alleviating perennial flooding problems in Avondale.

The flood-control district is charged with overseeing that project.

State officials made the \$5 million offer in February 1980 to fend off a court battle with Avondale city officials. Municipal officials opposed construction of a 200-foot drainage channel that could carry 10,000 cubic feet of water per second into the Agua Fria River.

The channel is part of Interstate 10 design plans to divert floodwater into the river away from the freeway — much of which will be depressed as it runs into Phoenix. The \$5 million originally was intended for construction of a detention basin in the Avondale area.

The basin was proposed because of Avondale's concern over the additional pressure the channel's waters would put on the Agua Fria and the surrounding area. A basin would have reduced the speed of water flow in the planned interstate bridge area.

Bill Mathews, director of the Flood Control District, said the state agreed to transfer the \$5 million to the county so alternative projects could be examined. The alternative projects are intended to alleviate concerns over the channel and at the same time provide a flood-control plan for the Avondale area, he said.

The county's project engineer, Dick Perreault, said the district, Avondale and the Army Corp of Engineers are reviewing alternatives for the project now. The project proposals, prepared by Willdan Associates consultants were put together for the Maricopa County Flood Control District to examine flooding problems along the Agua Fria River from the Wardsley Canal flume to the Gila River.

Portions of that study focus on suggested measures for flood control in the Avondale area.

But Perreault said state and county officials and attorneys have been unable to agree on the contract's language — especially concerning liability. The state and county representatives cannot agree specifically on how the \$5 million should be used and "what type of liability it would relieve the state from," he said.

The state's position is that the money should be targeted specifically for controlling the 10,000 cfs that may run through the diversion channel.

"What they are saying is by giving the \$5 million, we should take all responsibility to protect Avondale," he said. "Our position is that the \$5 million could be better used for higher priority flood control. We could spend a lot of money to handle the 10,000 cfs, but it doesn't handle all the problems Avondale might have."

The state wants to protect itself from liability over damage that might occur as a result of the 10,000 cubic feet per second, Perreault said. But the county wants to apply the funding to other concerns as well, he said.

"We're really not at odds. But they are trying to protect their interests, and we have ours," he said.

Perreault said that the contract's delay, however, is not hampering project progress because the proposed flood-control measures still are being reviewed.

Bill Ross, the transportation department's principal engineer for I-10 construction, said because the \$5 million originally was intended to control the 10,000 cfs, it still should be used for controlling it.

"The attorneys for the department feel that the money we spend should assure the state has not created something that will harm someone," Ross said. "If we create a situation that results in property loss to someone, we're going to be liable for it."

"So the legal representatives that serve the state say any money we spend should be spent to that end," he added.

Avondale City Manager Carlos Palma said he is concerned by the agreement's delay because of the danger it presents to the city.

"The channel itself is going to introduce new waters that had not been coming in before," Palma said. "Obviously, when you have flooding problems to start and then you add new waters, that is counterproductive."

"If the waters come, someone is going to be liable," he added.

Perreault said one of Avondale's principal concerns is the protection of its sewer-treatment plant, south of Lower Buckeye Road on Fourth Street.

— Jacquee Gaillard

Phoenix Gazette
11-20-82

PC-7-2082

Supervisors raise flood-control funds \$12 million

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors has given an unexpected \$12 million increase to the Flood Control District's budget, a move which board members who opposed the increase say will noticeably raise most property taxes.

The measure was approved by a 3-2 vote. It was voted as a tentative budget, which is separate from the general county budget. The increase faces final approval by supervisors Aug. 9, when all tax levies are formally set.

The extra funding was suggested by Supervisor Hawley Atkinson, who said the district needed the money to stockpile reserve funds in anticipation of federal cutbacks.

Atkinson specifically mentioned the new Waddell Dam as a large expenditure facing the district in the future.

Atkinson suggested the Flood Control District's budget be raised from the \$29.7 million its administrators requested to approximately \$42 million.

The increase will mean the county's flood-control tax rate will be raised from the current 34 cents per \$100 assessed valuation to 50 cents — the maximum allowable by law.

Opposing the upward revision, Supervisor Fred Koory Jr. said the increase will be felt more strongly by property owners than any other tax increase, because flood control district taxes are figured on the basis of full cash value, not limited property values.

Most county taxes are levied against

limited values, which are considerably lower — often less than half — the full cash values, assessors' officials said.

"The Flood Control District should scale its operations and projects to available funds like every other county department. They should not be allowed to stockpile money," Koory said.

Atkinson accused Koory of "being too afraid of public reaction to participate in some sound long-range planning."

Officials hope to begin dam repair next year

By Russ Hemphill
The Phoenix Gazette

County flood-control officials hope to begin repair work early next year on a dam that protects Luke Air Force Base and much of the far west Valley.

Two-thirds of the estimated \$3 million needed for the work has been guaranteed by Maricopa County and a water conservation district.

Luke officials are reportedly seeking the other \$1 million from the federal government for the work and are optimistic they will get it.

The 9½-mile long McMicken Dam has been all but ineffective since 1977 when the Army Corps of Engineers breached the dam to prevent "catastrophic" damage.

Checks of the dam showed then that a large buildup of water might have caused the dam to fail and cause "damages in rather catastrophic terms," Stan Smith, deputy chief engineer of the county Flood Control District, said.

The dam was built after a 1951 flood that "caused extensive flood damage" in Luke Air Force Base, Litchfield Park and Goodyear.

In the two years after the dam on Trilby Wash was breached, Luke Air Force Base and an irrigation system in the west Valley suffered damage.

The irrigation system is operated by Maricopa County Municipal County Water Conservation District 1, which is putting up \$1 million toward repair of the dam.

If the repairs are achieved, the county flood control district will assume ownership of the earthen structure and be responsible for its upkeep.

The 23-foot high dam is about six miles northwest of Luke Air Force Base and controls a 248 square mile watershed.

It was named for Kenneth B. McMicken, then

vice president and general manager of Goodyear Farms.

County officials also recently completed repair work on two dams that control water from the White Tank Mountains.

The two earthen structures protect the area around the Perryville Correctional Training Center.

The county plans to seed the sides of the dams and then fence the areas to protect them from vehicular damage.

In another flood control project, county officials hope to complete a \$2.5-million clearing of the Salt and Gila Rivers by late December.

The project, which will establish a 1,000 foot wide clear channel, will run about 35 miles from 91st Avenue on the Salt River to Gillespie Dam, about 15 miles southwest of Buckeye.

Smith said the clearing work should help prevent flooding.

The stretch between 91st and 123rd avenues was completed in 1981.

Three other areas will go out for bid shortly, the last on Sept. 14.

The overall project will cost an estimated \$2.5 million.

Work was halted on the clearing for about 30 days when 13 Yuma Clapper Rails, members of an endangered species of bird, were discovered in the riverbed.

The birds were found in the Gila River east of State Route 85.

After consulting with federal Fish and Wildlife officials, the county plans to bypass the birds' nesting areas and continue with the clearing.

The nesting areas are mostly reeds and cattails and will not impede the flow of water, Smith said.

Flood-control plans OK'd for both sides of Valley

By Phyllis Gillespie
Republic Staff

Flood-control projects for both sides of the Valley were approved Monday by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors.

The supervisors, who also serve as directors of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, appointed Dan Sagramoso as chief engineer and general manager of the district. He had been the district's deputy engineer.

The supervisors awarded a \$65,000 design contract for dike work and stabilization of banks along the Gila River. The Phoenix firm of Camp, Dresser and McKee received the contract.

One of two west-side design projects involves an earthen dike to protect the Holly Acres subdivision, a group of about 100 homes south of Southern Avenue between 121st and 123rd avenues, Sagramoso said.

The dike will run along the northern bank of the Gila River from 119th Avenue to about 115th Avenue, where it will begin moving into the river, he said. The dike is supposed to "train" the river water to flow south, he said.

The estimated cost of the construction is \$1.2 million, Sagramoso said.

The engineering firm also must design a bank-hardening method for a 2,000-foot stretch on the northern side

of the Gila River where the river parallels the Buckeye Irrigation Canal in the vicinity of Perryville Road.

Sagramoso said \$500,000 has been allocated from local and state sources for this project.

The Buckeye canal, breached by floodwaters two years ago, must be protected because it is "the lifeblood" for farmlands to the west, he said.

For the Valley's eastern side, the supervisors approved an agreement among the Flood Control District, Scottsdale and the town of Paradise Valley for the construction of a series of eight detention basins and accompanying channels and storm drains.

The dike and canal-protection projects should be completed in the 1982-83 fiscal year, Sagramoso said.

The basins would be located around Scottsdale Road and 56th and 64th streets, and north of Mountain View Drive, he said.

The basins would catch and control rainwater runoff between the Central Arizona Project's Granite Reef Aqueduct and Indian Bend Wash, he said. The water would discharge into Indian Bend Wash, a greenbelt floodway running north and south through Scottsdale.

The estimated cost of the project, which will take about three years to complete, is \$4.5 million.

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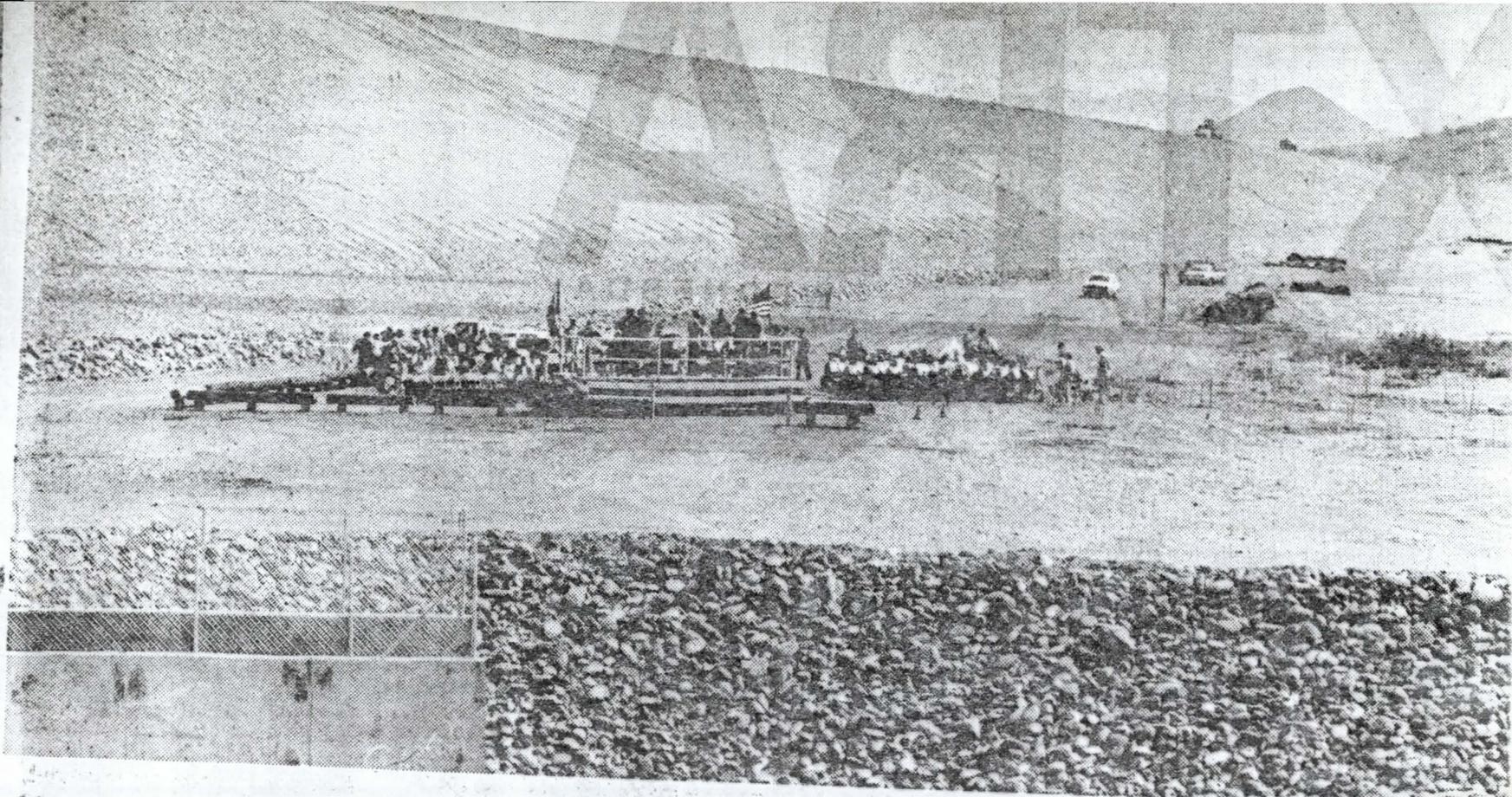
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United States Bureau of Reclamation photo shows aerial view looking South along the excavation for the 24-inch drain outlet at station 746+00. Small excavation within the trench is for the anti-seep collars. 24-inch drain is constructed below the CAP Aqueduct and will be used to provide water in natural drainages below the dam which would be cut off otherwise. Harquahala Dam, 11.1 miles in length, and 45 feet high will provide flood protection for the CAP aqueduct and farm lands South of I-10. Project also includes 3.3 miles of earth channel for the Harquahala Floodway which discharges into the completed Saddleback Dam and Floodway. This project is being administered by the Bureau of Reclamation and Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Buckeye-Roosevelt Natural Resource Conservation District and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County.

BUCKEYE VALLEY NEWS - 6/17/82

Sent by: Jayo + Covey



Adobe dam, one of four designed for flood control, is dedicated in Skunk Creek area. Recreational facilities for the public will be added to the area. Roy Cosway/Republic

Third of 4 flood-control dams is dedicated

Recreational facilities will be added to site

Adobe Dam, the third dam in a series of four planned by the Maricopa County Flood Control District, was dedicated last week.

Located on Skunk Creek a mile west of Black Canyon Freeway at about Deer Valley Road, the dam marks the beginning of the Skunk Creek Channels and Levees project, designed to gather floodwaters above Adobe Dam and direct them to the dam's reservoir area, county officials said.

The project is expected to be completed in early 1983.

Adobe Dam, constructed by M.M. Sundt Construction Co., cost \$9.7 million to build. Another \$9 million was spent on engineering and land acquisition.

The dam, a little more than 2 miles long and 63 feet high, has a reservoir capacity of 18,350 acre feet. It is designed to provide flood protection by controlling waters from a 90-square-mile drainage area.

Adobe Dam only will hold water during heavy rains. Its reservoir is

expected to be empty most of the time, officials said.

"The idea is to take it (floodwater) in very fast but let it out at safe, constant rates," said Dan Sagramoso, acting chief engineer and general manager of the county's Flood Control District.

"We are pleased with the results of this project. It was done within budget and we're happy with it."

Dreamy Draw Dam, the first dam of the flood-control project, was completed in 1973. Cave Buttes Dam, on Cave Creek Wash, was completed in 1980.

The county plans to begin construction of the fourth dam — New River Dam — in early 1983.

Recreational development is planned for the Adobe Dam area which includes 1,320 acres.

The Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department will develop recreation features in conjunction with the Army Corps of Engineers.

Sports and picnicking areas, a multiuse recreation complex and an aquatic facility are planned for the area.

Phoenix Gazette
5-12-82

Study of canal cites risk of flood

By Doug Frerichs
The Phoenix Gazette

Serious flood hazards could be the result of a federal flood control project which will put a giant, \$231 million channel across the North and Northwest Valley.

That assessment from an established Valley hydrology company comes in the face of growing debate over the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, a 17.5-mile ditch being designed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Known as the ACDC, the planned channel — part of the larger New River-Phoenix City Streams Project — is intended to shunt floods from Cudia City Wash, Dreamy Draw, Cave Creek and other North Valley wash systems northwest along the Arizona Canal to Skunk Creek.

But a private hydrology study, result of four months' research by

Related story, Page NV-5

W.S. Gookin & Associates of Scottsdale, indicates designs for the ACDC's eastern reaches are flawed and likely to cause increased flood hazards.

This situation, in turn, would affect not only those living in the area from Cudia City Wash to 16th Street and Glendale Avenue, but could jeopardize large sections south of the channel clear to Peoria, Scudder Gookin, one of the firm's chief hydrologists, said.

The remark came when Gookin was asked about ramifications of his study, paid for by the 1,000-member Arizona Biltmore Village Estates Homeowner's Association and Rostland Corp., owner of the Biltmore Hotel.

He added the report remains preliminary, since the Corps has not yet

responded to his request for additional hydrology figures for eastern reaches of the ACDC.

Nevertheless, a draft copy, provided to *The Gazette*, raises disturbing points — not only on channel design — but on the Corps' destruction of documents relating to alternative forms of flood control.

Specifically, Gookin's report states that when Corps officials were asked for details on channel alternatives (as required by the Freedom of Information Act), they responded that such records had been accidentally destroyed several months before.

This record-trashing apparently occurred about the same time a U.S. House subcommittee had begun cost reviews of 52 Corps projects nationwide, including the New River-Phoenix City Streams system.

The subcommittee's report, focussing only on present working designs, subsequently found the Phoenix-ACDC project not to be cost-effective

at its estimated total price of more than \$612 million.

Meanwhile, Gookin — who says he is concerned with the ACDC's flood capabilities, not costs — declared it "incredible" that the Corps would destroy documents which any private hydrologist would keep for legal purposes.

"I think it's worse than a waste of taxpayers' money..."

He warned of potential dangers stemming from alleged design "flaws" in the ACDC's eastern reaches from 40th Street and Camelback to 16th Street.

Specifically, his report charged:
• The channel is too small and therefore, despite its enormous cost (estimated at \$231 million), it will not

handle 100-year floods, having a 1 percent chance of occurrence in any one year.

• Inadequate capacities make it almost certain ACDC eventually would overflow. But no consideration has been given to consequences of channel failure, which could result in collapse of the Arizona Canal.

• Collapse of either the channel or canal would result in considerable damages outside the right-of-way.

• Potential threat to areas now free from flood risks makes present designs possibly illegal, since Arizona law prohibits altering natural water courses in any way that introduces hazards to areas otherwise safe.

• Failure to consider effects on surface-water quality prompt added questions about safety — an issue that is underscored by the fact that the channel has no "pollution discharge permit" as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Meanwhile, destruction of studies

on possible alternatives, combined with the Corps' suspect methods in calculating drainage flows, makes the present channel "appear arbitrary" and particularly suspect in terms of economic analysis, Gookin claimed.

Nor can hazards be overcome unless the channel is enlarged to handle a "standard project flood," requiring twice the volume of present designs, he said.

He conceded, however, such an expansion would require much greater right-of-way and probably result in prohibitive costs.

At the same time, unless some viable alternative is found, areas south of major washes will remain prone to disastrous flooding, he added.

"As for what they (the Corps) have got now, I think it's worse than a waste of taxpayers' money because anytime you build something this expensive... realizing you have a high probability of loss (from potential overflow), it's foolish," he declared.

County to profit from swim center

AR 1-6-82

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors has entered into an agreement with a Phoenix firm that will build a \$4.5 million aquatic-recreational facility at the Adobe Dam Recreation Area.

Under the agreement, the county will receive a minimum of \$25,000 a year and a percentage of the gross profits that eventually could provide the general fund with \$100,000 annually, said Bill Richwine, assistant county parks director.

The county board approved the agreement without comment Monday on the unanimous recommendation of the county Parks and Recreation Commission and despite the opposition of Phoenix's Deer Valley Planning Committee.

The fan-shaped wave pool will be similar to Big Surf in Tempe, but the waves will not be as strong, Richwine said. Phase 1 will include two water slides and a standard swimming pool, he said.

Bob Sweet, president of the firm and president of Universal Technical Institute, a Phoenix school, proposed the facility to the parks commission last summer. Richwine said that Water Parks Interna-

tional submitted the only formal proposal, although proposals were solicited from about 25 companies that install wave pools.

The 15-year agreement will have two five-year renewal options, Richwine said. After that, rights to the facility revert to the county.

The aquatic-recreation facility will be on 42 acres south of Pinnacle Peak Road at 45th Avenue, behind the nearly completed Adobe Dam. Richwine said the Maricopa County Flood Control District owns the land but allows the county Parks and Recreation Department to use it.

The Deer Valley Planning Committee, which makes recommendations to the Phoenix Planning Commission, has opposed the facility because it could increase traffic and attract other commercial growth in an area designated for low-density development.

The supervisors also approved an agreement Monday with the Arizona Livestock & Exhibition Center Inc., a non-profit organization, to construct a horse and livestock arena on 400 acres at the Adobe Dam Recreation Area.

Peoria will ask county to build channel to handle flooding, strengthen bridge

By David Cannella
Northwest Valley Bureau

AR 1-28-82

PEORIA — The City Council has agreed to send a letter to the Maricopa County Flood Control District requesting a channel to carry floodwaters from the proposed Arizona Canal Diversion Channel within the city.

The six-mile waterway would run along Skunk Creek from Bell Road, where it merges with New River, and south along river washes to Northern Avenue. City officials Tuesday said the channel would cost about \$500,000. The county and private landowners would pay for construction.

However, county officials were reluctant to comment Wednesday on whether the channel would be built until the city's letter is received.

John Rodriguez of the county Flood Control District said his office is willing to work with the city but that it is unlikely the county will pay for the waterway because the project has not been authorized by the federal government.

Bill Parks, planning and zoning director, said the city prefers construction of a channel to the county's establishment of a flood plain.

The city also is asking the county to improve a bridge over Skunk Creek at 83rd Avenue. The bridge was built to handle a 50-year flood, and the city wants it upgraded to withstand a 100-year flood, Parks said.

Parks also said the city wants a bridge constructed over Skunk Creek at 75th Avenue.

In other action Tuesday, the council authorized City Manager Jim Walker to spend \$54,000 in Arizona Lottery money the city is expecting to receive on transportation-related matters.

Walker said he will hire a street-maintenance worker whose primary job will be to improve the appearance of Grand Avenue.

He also said the city will purchase a pickup truck.

The council denied a request from Patricia Paisley to sell brass items on street corners.

The council said it has a policy of denying such requests because they might create traffic hazards and are unfair to businessmen who have invested money in permanent structures.

Work may start in October on Agua Fria bridge

Construction on the Indian School Bridge, which has collapsed over the Agua Fria River, is scheduled to start in October despite an ongoing legal battle over what caused its destruction.

Francis Lathrop, a deputy engineer for the Maricopa County Highway Department, said the bridge's design should be completed by August. The bridge collapsed into the swollen Agua Fria River during the February 1980 floods.

But because of disputes over the cause of the collapse, work on the fallen bridge west of Phoenix has been delayed, Lathrop said.

In a lawsuit filed last month, county officials argue that the bridge would not have collapsed if three sand-and-gravel companies had not constructed dikes and gravel pits within the river bed.

They claim that construction of the dikes caused

a small part of the channel and the bridge to bear unusual pressure.

The suit also alleges that the companies violated flood-plain regulations that make it illegal to divert or obstruct a river if it creates a hazard to life or property. The complaint seeks a restraining order that would force removal of the dikes.

The suit was filed against Allied Concrete Inc., Phoenix Sand and Rock Inc., National Sand and Gravel Company, and Avondale.

Avondale has annexed the area around the bridge.

Lathrop estimated that the new bridge could cost about \$3 million.

"We plan to have the design complete and in the hands of the state Highway Department by August so that it can be bid and under construction before the first of October," he said. "That's my goal."

The bridge, which will be designed by Sauer and Lahlum Inc. of Phoenix, will withstand at least 100,000 cubic feet of water per second, Lathrop said. It is being designed to withstand the river's water pressure regardless of whether the dike obstructions are removed.

He said bridges south of Camelback Road need to be stronger than bridges north of it because New River water joins the Agua Fria there.

Mario Herrera, Maricopa County Highway Advisory Board chairman, said if the county can prove liability, then the defendants may have to pay for the damage to the bridge.

"It was just a freak accident that it happened (the collapse)," he said. "Who ever expected 200,000 cubic feet per second of water going through there?"

— Jacquie Gaillard

Flood-control plans OK'd for both sides of Valley

By Phyllis Gillespie
Republic Staff

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The estimated cost of the project, which will take about three years to complete, is \$4.5 million.

Soviets orbit station for summer mission

Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Tuesday it has put a new space station into orbit in apparent preparation for the launching of a French-Soviet manned mission this summer.

A Soviet crew is expected to pay the first visit to the Salyut 7 space station, which the official news agency, Tass, said was orbiting 136 to 173 miles above the Earth after its launch Monday. All systems on board "are functioning normally," Tass said.

The Soviet-French mission, including French cosmonaut Patrick Baudry, is scheduled to begin aboard Salyut 7 in late June, French sources in Moscow said. Soviet officials have not yet disclosed a launch date.

Baudry, a 34-year-old fighter pilot, is to join Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov aboard Salyut 7 as part of the Kremlin's Intercosmos program. He would be the first Frenchman to go into space.

\$30 million flood district is effective, audit shows

The Maricopa County Flood Control District "is effective at managing and performing its responsibilities," according to an audit report released Tuesday by County Auditor Ray O. Smith.

Although there are some problems in the district, Smith said the \$29.8 million operation generally is well run.

One of the problems, according to the audit report, is an excessive waste of time by field employees. The report said auditors observed employees leaving work early, taking too long to travel between job sites and driving across the Valley in midafternoon to get their paychecks.

The flood-control district sends out requests for proposals on engineering projects to a select group of firms, the audit said. The report recommended

that a countywide policy be established so that engineering proposals are solicited from the public at large.

The report also recommended that future flood-control construction contracts include a clause that would cover all of the department's expenses if the project is not completed in the required time.

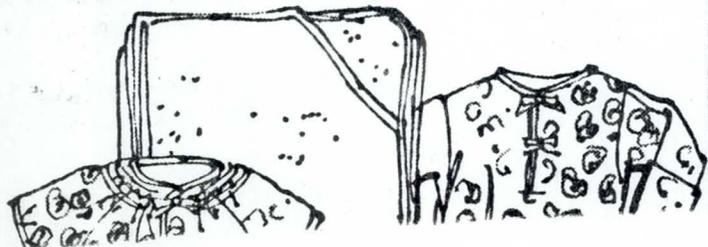
In May 1981 the department contracted for the construction of a bridge that was to be finished in 134 days, but which required an additional 22 days to complete, the audit said.

The department charged the contractor a late penalty of \$100 a day for the extra 22 days, but the engineering firm hired to oversee the work billed the department \$212.69 a day for each late day, the report said.

Smitty's BABY'S

APPAREL

ESSENTIALS



Panel wants to kill \$361 million flood-control project for north Phoenix

By Anne Q. Hoy
States News Service

AR 4-13-82

WASHINGTON — A \$361 million flood-control project is under fire by a congressional panel that says the cost of the plan, which would stop water from washing down into Phoenix from mountains to the north, outweighs any benefits.

The House environment, energy and natural-resources subcommittee suggested in a cost-benefit analysis of 52 Army Corps of Engineers water projects that the project be scrapped.

Col. Bill Green, deputy district engineer in Phoenix for the corps' Los Angeles District, said Monday that the last

time he was updated on the project's benefits, it was "completely justified."

The corps defended the project in its own survey, finding the benefits of improved water supply, recreation, flood control and area redevelopment during the 100-year life of the project worth the cost.

The benefits were compared with the remaining cost of the project at 7.625 percent, the last interest rate approved by Congress for use in corps calculations.

The corps survey, conducted in March, said that Arizona is paying almost 45 percent of the project's cost and that the local funding represents "strong local support."

The survey also said that "extensive benefits" to

residential and commercial development "are persuasive factors in our decision to continue support (in the 1983 fiscal year.)"

The New River and Phoenix City Streams project began in the mid-1970s. It is a cooperative effort between the corps and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. Dan Sagramoso, the county district's chief engineer and general manager, said \$38 million in local funds has been spent to date.

Corps spokesman Michael Keuss said Monday in Washington that the project is designed to protect Phoenix-area residents and businesses from damage that would occur if heavy thunderstorms caused floodwaters to

pour down the New River Mountains into the city. The corps estimates the value of the protected area at \$10.1 billion in 1981 dollars.

The subcommittee said 7 cents of every dollar spent on the project is wasted. It said that \$92.2 million in federal and state funds has been appropriated for the project through October 1982.

The project is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1991. The subcommittee estimated the cost to the state and federal governments at \$612.3 million. However, Sagramoso and Green disputed that figure, both saying it is about \$361 million.

State, county officials grapple to solve Avondale flood control

AR 3-31-82

Agreement to allow \$5 million to be transferred for proposal

A question of liability has state and county officials grappling over the terms of a \$5 million promise of flood-control aid to Avondale.

But state and county officials say the delay is "just a matter of satisfying all the legalities of intergovernmental agreements," and that the two agencies are not "at odds" over the agreement.

Attorneys for the Arizona Department of Transportation and the Maricopa County Flood Control District are meeting this week to work on the legal agreement.

The agreement will allow for the transfer of \$5 million from the transportation department to the county flood-control district. The money is earmarked for a flood-control project aimed at alleviating perennial flooding problems in Avondale.

The flood-control district is charged with overseeing that project.

State officials made the \$5 million offer in February 1980 to fend off a court battle with Avondale city officials. Municipal officials opposed construction of a 200-foot drainage channel that could carry 10,000 cubic feet of water per second into the Agua Fria River.

The channel is part of Interstate 10 design plans to divert floodwater into the river away from the freeway — much of which will be depressed as it runs into Phoenix. The \$5 million originally was intended for construction of a detention basin in the Avondale area.

The basin was proposed because of Avondale's concern over the additional pressure the channel's waters would put on the Agua Fria and the surrounding area. A basin would have reduced the speed of water flow in the planned interstate bridge area.

Bill Mathews, director of the Flood Control District, said the state agreed to transfer the \$5 million to the county so alternative projects could be examined. The alternative projects are intended to alleviate concerns over the channel and at the same time provide a flood-control plan for the Avondale area, he said.

The county's project engineer, Dick Perreault, said the district, Avondale and the Army Corp of Engineers are reviewing alternatives for the project now. The project proposals, prepared by Willdan Associates consultants were put together for the Maricopa County Flood Control District to examine flooding problems along the Agua Fria River from the Beardsley Canal flume to the Gila River.

Portions of that study focus on suggested measures for flood control in the Avondale area.

But Perreault said state and county officials and attorneys have been unable to agree on the contract's language — especially concerning liability. The state and county representatives cannot agree specifically on how the \$5 million should be used and "what type of liability it would relieve the state from," he said.

The state's position is that the money should be targeted specifically for controlling the 10,000 cfs that may run through the diversion channel.

"What they are saying is by giving the \$5 million, we should take all responsibility to protect Avondale," he said. "Our position is that the \$5 million could be better used for higher priority flood control. We could spend a lot of money to handle the 10,000 cfs, but it doesn't handle all the problems Avondale might have."

The state wants to protect itself from liability over damage that might occur as a result of the 10,000 cubic feet per second, Perreault said. But the county wants to apply the funding to other concerns as well, he said.

"We're really not at odds. But they are trying to protect their interests, and we have ours," he said.

Perreault said that the contract's delay, however, is not hampering project progress because the proposed flood-control measures still are being reviewed.

Bill Ross, the transportation department's principal engineer for I-10 construction, said because the \$5 million originally was intended to control the 10,000 cfs, it still should be used for controlling it.

"The attorneys for the department feel that the money we spend should assure the state has not created something that will harm someone," Ross said. "If we create a situation that results in property loss to someone, we're going to be liable for it."

"So the legal representatives that serve the state say any money we spend should be spent to that end," he added.

Avondale City Manager Carlos Palma said he is concerned by the agreement's delay because of the danger it presents to the city.

"The channel itself is going to introduce new waters that had not been coming in before," Palma said. "Obviously, when you have flooding problems to start and then you add new waters, that is counterproductive."

"If the waters come, someone is going to be liable," he added.

Perreault said one of Avondale's principal concerns is the protection of its sewer-treatment plant, south of Lower Buckeye Road on Fourth Street.

— Jacquee Gaillard

Soviets orbit station for summer mission

Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced Tuesday it has put a new space station into orbit in apparent preparation for the launching of a French-Soviet manned mission this summer.

A Soviet crew is expected to pay the first visit to the Salyut 7 space station, which the official news agency, Tass, said was orbiting 136 to 173 miles above the Earth after its launch Monday. All systems on board "are functioning normally," Tass said.

The Soviet-French mission, including French cosmonaut Patrick Baudry, is scheduled to begin aboard Salyut 7 in late June, French sources in Moscow said. Soviet officials have not yet disclosed a launch date.

Baudry, a 34-year-old fighter pilot, is to join Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyov aboard Salyut 7 as part of the Kremlin's Intercosmos program. He would be the first Frenchman to go into space.

\$30 million flood district is effective, audit shows

The Maricopa County Flood Control District "is effective at managing and performing its responsibilities," according to an audit report released Tuesday by County Auditor Ray O. Smith.

Although there are some problems in the district, Smith said the \$29.8 million operation generally is well run.

One of the problems, according to the audit report, is an excessive waste of time by field employees. The report said auditors observed employees leaving work early, taking too long to travel between job sites and driving across the Valley in midafternoon to get their paychecks.

The flood-control district sends out requests for proposals on engineering projects to a select group of firms, the audit said. The report recommended

that a countywide policy be established so that engineering proposals are solicited from the public at large.

The report also recommended that future flood-control construction contracts include a clause that would cover all of the department's expenses if the project is not completed in the required time.

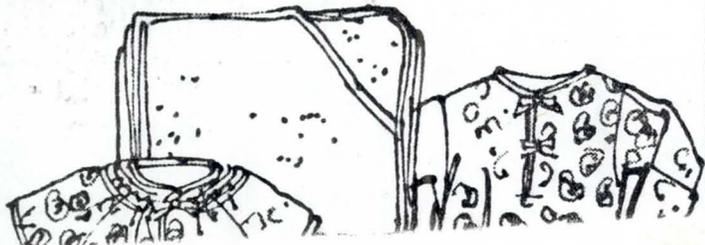
In May 1981 the department contracted for the construction of a bridge that was to be finished in 134 days, but which required an additional 22 days to complete, the audit said.

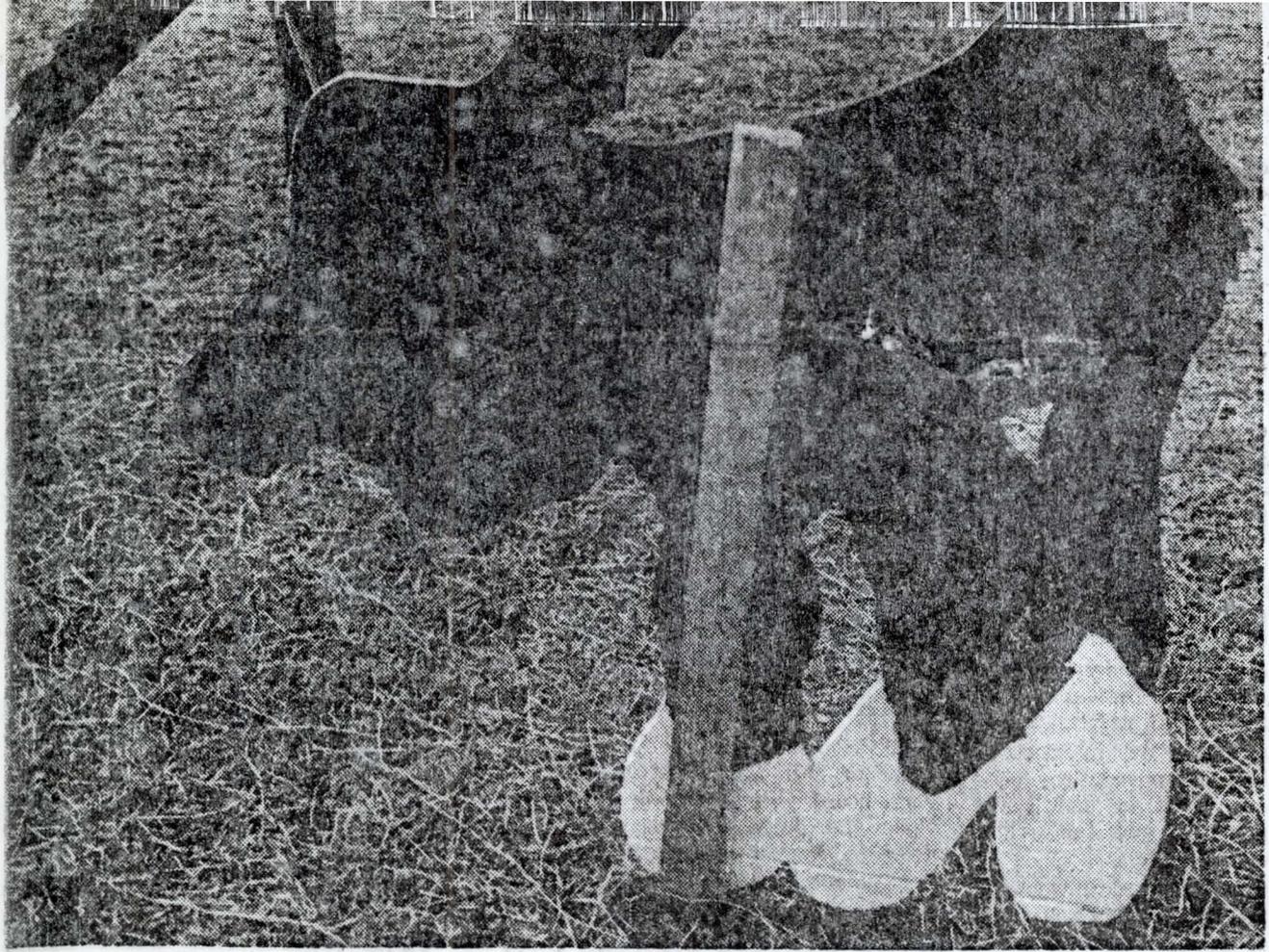
The department charged the contractor a late penalty of \$100 a day for the extra 22 days, but the engineering firm hired to oversee the work billed the department \$212.69 a day for each late day, the report said.

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"Extra" Section AR 3-24-82

Today

Parks board is advocating underpasses along canal

Phoenix Bureau, 271-8166

— The administrator in the Glendale high school district, and cuts are being made in the score. **Extra 3.**

OSAL — Paradise Valley officials offered an 8 percent hike in property taxes, with promises of more services if the hike is made. **Extra 4.**

THE TOP — The wife of a professional athlete finds a version of herself by working as chief stewardess on a racing circuit. **Extra 5.**

By Pat Sallen
North Phoenix Bureau

Underpasses should be built where a planned diversion channel intersects five heavily traveled streets, the Phoenix Parks and Recreation Board has decided.

The board also recommended that the Phoenix City Council notify the Army Corps of Engineers if the city intends to help pay for the underpasses.

The underpasses would permit horseback riders and joggers to use the 175-mile Sun Circle Trail — a recreational trail that runs along the

Arizona Canal — without having to cross major intersections or leave the path.

Users of the trail had urged the parks board to consider building underpasses at each of 20 major streets the planned Arizona Canal Diversion Channel will cross through north Phoenix.

But the parks board, following the recommendations of the Parks, Recreation and Library Department staff, narrowed the number of possible underpasses from 20 to five. The

— *Underpasses, Extra 2*

Residents question 3-grade junior highs

A dozen residents showed up at a public hearing to discuss revamping junior high schools in the Deer Valley Unified School District, which include ninth-graders.

Those who attended the public hearing at Mirage School, 3910 W. Grovewood, made strong statements supporting or opposing the concept. Instead, they wanted to form a committee of parents, teachers and administrators to study the concept had found.

The district is proposing to move ninth-graders to two junior highs, Deer Valley Sky, which currently hold only eighth-graders.

If the plan is approved, Deer Valley High School would have 10th, 11th and 12th

graders. By spreading students throughout both the high school and junior high levels, building a second high school could be delayed until 1988, administrators have said.

If adopted by the governing board, the plan would not go into effect until September 1985 because the move would require additional facilities and remodeling of each junior high.

As a result, only those students currently in fifth grade or below would be affected.

Committee members told parents they have seen good and bad aspects to the 7-8-9 schools they have visited in Mesa, Chandler and Prescott. Much depends on the school's administrators, they said.

"We couldn't find anything extremely advantageous or detrimental" concerning the

emotional impact on students, said committee member Diane Hamilton, a teacher at Deer Valley Junior High.

The older ninth-graders dominated the schools in many instances, Ms. Hamilton said.

But with the 7-8-9 schools, perhaps twice as many students could become involved in athletics, said Ed Sims, associate superintendent in charge of facilities.

If ninth-graders are moved to the two junior highs, both schools would have to be equipped to participate in freshman interscholastic sports.

Committee member Danielle Cobb said having ninth-graders at the junior high might

— *Junior, Extra 2*

2 Corporate Challenge races will benefit state's heart fund

The second annual Phoenix Corporate Challenge — a two-mile fun run and a 10,000-meter race — will be held Saturday in Scottsdale.

The events are being sponsored by the Greyhound Corp. and will benefit the Arizona affiliate of the American Heart Association.

Both races will be held at the Armour Research Center at Scottsdale and Greenway roads. The fun run will begin at 7 a.m. and the 10,000-meter race will start at 8 a.m.

Runners of all ages and abilities

register at running stores throughout the Valley.

All entrants will receive a T-shirt and awards will be given to the top three male and female finishers in 12 age groups: 11 and younger, 12-15, 16-19, 20-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-69 and 70 and older.

Entrants also will be eligible for a grand-prize drawing for an expense-paid trip to New York City in October to view the New York Marathon.

For more information, contact the American Heart Association, 1445 E. Thomas Road, or call 277-4846.

Underpasses

Continued from Extra 1

decision was based on traffic flow, impact on existing crossings, future development and amount of Salt River Project right of way.

Targeted for the underpasses are Northern, 35th and Dunlap avenues and 16th and Seventh streets.

Selection of the five intersections was based on recommendations made by the county's Hiking and Riding Trails Committee, said Jim Colley, parks-department director.

To build five of the most expensive type of underpass possible would cost about \$1.45 million, according to the corps, which will build the 17.3-mile diversion channel.

The diversion channel is part of the New River and Phoenix City Streams flood-control project and will be funded by local and federal money.

The project's \$200 million pricetag includes the cost of acquiring homes that stand in the diversion channel's proposed path.

Construction of the channel, which will extend between Skunk Creek and Cactus Road, will begin in 1985. The channel will wind roughly parallel to but north of the Arizona Canal.

Because the recreational underpasses cannot be justified by the corps as a maintenance-and-operation expense, the cost would have to be shared equally with a local agency, Eileen Marrinan, the corps' recreational-parks planning chief, told the parks board at its March 16 meeting.

A letter of intent from the city is necessary so the corps can include the underpasses in diversion-channel-construction plans, Ms. Marrinan said.

Construction of the underpasses after the diversion channel is built is possible, but the cost would be much higher, she said.

Greenway

Continued from Extra 1

access expressway around the Valley.

The state Department of Transportation is studying Beardsley, Bell and the Greenway alignment, to determine where the outer loop should be built.

"Right now, there's land just a little north that's cheap and undeveloped," Clifford said, sparking applause from the residents. "If people in Scottsdale want to gamble at Turf Paradise, let them go around and leave us alone."

Herp said north Phoenix — because of the mountainous terrain — has

The county Parks Commission will urge the county Board of Supervisors to issue a letter of intent to share in the cost of the underpasses, said Del Seppanen, principal landscape architect for the parks department.

Seppanen said the parks-board recommendation could be considered Monday by the Phoenix City Council, which will make the final decision whether to include underpasses in the project.

Before the March 16 meeting, parks-board members took a trip along the proposed route of the diversion channel to look at intersections proposed for underpasses.

Parks-department staff recommended that existing underpasses at 24th Street and at Glendale Avenue be maintained. Crosswalks and yield signs will be sufficient at Maryland Avenue, 12th Street, Seventh Avenue, 25th Avenue and 29th Avenue, Seppanen told the parks board.

Trail traffic would be rerouted to cross 51st Avenue and Cactus Road at existing traffic signals. Either a yield sign or traffic signal could be installed where the diversion channel crosses Central Avenue.

Seppanen said four other crossings — at 32nd street and 19th, 43rd and Peoria avenues — would be the responsibility of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, which will manage and maintain the flood-control structure.

Those four crossings have traffic signals, which would be disrupted by construction of the diversion channel. The flood-control district is responsible for handling any existing crossings that would be displaced or disrupted.

Parks-board members also asked that they be included in scheduled reviews — and unscheduled reviews if major changes are made in the channel's design — before final plans are approved.

about half of the east-west major streets it would have if the land was flat.

Traffic projections for the year 2000 indicate 40,000 cars will travel Bell daily. Greenway will handle another 25,000 to 30,000 cars, Herp said.

In comparison, Indian School and Camelback roads each handle about a 40,000-car load every day, he added.

"We recognize the need to get people across the city, but this is disruptive," Clifford said. "Take another look and see if there isn't some way to move traffic around so that it isn't disruptive. If you can demonstrate there isn't any other way, then we'll shut up."

Junior

Continued from Extra 1

deter possible dropouts.

Because Arizona law permits teen-agers to leave school after completing the eighth-grade, some might stay an extra year for ninth grade if they would be attending the same school, she said.

Jody Leinenwever, principal of Deer Valley Junior High and a member of the study committee, said ninth-graders might feel more comfortable in a junior high than high school.

Students in ninth grade can't work or drive a car because unlike the upperclassmen, they are not old enough, she said.

One parent questioned how ninth-grade students could get the same education in a junior high setting that they would in high school.

"I'm not sure how easy it would be to take the philosophy of the high school and put it in the junior high and make it work," vocational teacher Owen Layton said.

"The problem is when you have students capable of taking 10th-grade courses, they won't be able to," he said. "There will be fewer choices for ninth-graders but more choices for eighth-graders."

The ninth-grade curriculum in the junior highs would be nearly identical to the ninth-grade curriculum in the high schools, said Keith McSpadden, association superintendent for curriculum.

Marge Salow, a Desert Sky social-studies teacher,

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Ed Gray, The Phoenix Gazette

Assistant Librarian Edith Bishop reads to young listeners in the El Mirage Library.

PG. NW 6-16-82

El Mirage to receive second library

By Susan Felt
The Phoenix Gazette

The town of El Mirage will get its second library by the end of the month, despite fears that an old, thornier issue might snag the plans.

Maricopa County Manager Robert Maunrey said the County Attorney's Office was drafting an agreement with El Mirage to lease for \$1 a year a surplus mobile home owned by the Maricopa County Flood Control District. It would be used as a library.

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors had tabled the lease agreement May 10 when it was first proposed.

At the time, Deputy County Attorney Gene Neil, the supervisors' legal counsel, reminded the board of an unsettled controversy involving a missing 2½-ton pickup truck.

Since that meeting, El Mirage librarian Josephine Madrid and town officials thought the truck issue might stop their plans to provide a more convenient library location for the town's 300 school-age

patrons.

County Supervisor Hawley Atkinson said the controversy began in 1975 when the town asked the county civil-defense office to apply, through the Arizona Department of Emergency Services, for a 2½-ton truck from the federal government to be used for five years.

The truck became inoperable, the town sold it for \$100 and now, seven years later, the federal government has asked the county for its truck or its value, which the government claims is \$1,500.

The county, in turn, asked El Mirage, and town officials said they did not have the truck — or the \$1,500 in cash.

Mayor John Garza said the town offered \$100. Garza said he realizes the county is unrelenting on the issue.

The town's main library is on the wrong side of the street for children, Mrs. Madrid said. The 4-year-old library is in the El Mirage-Surprise Human Resources complex at the El Mirage Park northwest of the intersection of Waddell and El Mirage roads.

She thought she had the problem solved. Through grants, loans and donations, she had the land, books and supplies for a second library for children. All she needed was the building.

That problem seemed answered when Flood Control District staff worked up an arrangement through which for a \$1 a year El Mirage would lease one of the district's surplus mobile homes.

Although the supervisors have not held the

mobile home hostage for the truck, they do want the issue resolved and have directed the county attorney to settle the matter, Maunrey said.

While the county and the town resolve the truck issue, Mrs. Madrid will be moving books and supplies into the new library.

“I'm going to have 'ready-set-read' classes for preschoolers there and cooking classes for fourth-, fifth- and sixth-graders and reading and writing classes in Spanish and English for 6- and 7-year-olds,” she said.

Mrs. Madrid said she had no experience running libraries when she asked if she could reopen the town's only library.

“I just knew I wanted books for the kids,” she said.

Since she's taken over the program, the budget has grown from \$9,822 in 1979 to \$19,000 in 1980 to \$21,000 last year — all out of El Mirage's town budget, although she said about 300 library cardholders are Surprise residents.

Like her budget, the number of volumes has doubled, with most of the books on loan from the Maricopa County Parks, Recreation and Library Department, she said.

“Every day everyone goes to the post office. Some day, I'd like to see our main library over there (on Waddell Road),” Mrs. Madrid said.

But for right now she'll settle for the mobile home, which a month ago she didn't think she'd have.

Info: DES

DES

Chandler to study problems with storm-drainage system

The rainy season has come and gone, but complaints and questions about city retention basins, which catch the water from the storms, remain.

Approval of a proposed \$10,000 study of storm-drainage systems — including requirements for retention basins — was delayed last week when the City Council asked that a special meeting be devoted to the subject. The meeting is planned for early November. Several retention basins don't drain properly, holding stagnant, smelly water and attracting mosquitoes in summer months.

The city's public-works staff recommended pumps be installed in the Denver and Galveston basins — the worst offenders — but the council has delayed acting on those and other proposed retention-basin projects, saying it wants a study.

Other cities such as Mesa have begun installing pumps to empty their basins after finding that dry wells tend to clog with silt. Dry wells are holes into which water can drain into the ground-water table.

Pumping, however, requires ditches to carry the water away, and Salt River Project canals are approaching capacity. The Gila Drain, a canal running about 17 miles through the Gila River Indian Reservation, is also near capacity. It joins the Gila River, into which all of the east Valley's runoff ultimately flows.

Mesa and Tempe have been pushing for a proposed multimillion-dollar project to widen the Gila Drain. Now Chandler's public works staff is recommending the city participate.

"The long-range solution would appear to lie in joining together with adjacent communities and the Salt River Project to (widen) the Gila Drain," City Engineering Manager Archie Ferguson said.

The project, proposed in 1977 by the Army Corps of Engineers, would be financed by users. It requires talks with the Gila River Indian Reservation community, which has been unhappy with the drain and wants the alignment changed.

Chandler notebook

to Pecos at quarter-mile points, which the City Council said would be the city's last chance to develop a high-speed route from central Chandler to Interstate 10.

The trust said a limited-access road would leave their property landlocked.

A compromise Pecos Road policy, adopted with the rezoning, allows four-way intersections as needed at section-line roads, three-way intersections with right-hand turns only, or median breaks with traffic lights.

The council also adopted a neighborhood plan involving adjacent property owners. The plan was

needed because Pecos Road will be re 600 feet north of Kyrene through planned industrial park, creating a that would be difficult to develop.

The South Rural Road neighborhood for abandoning Rural Road between W and Pecos roads, consolidating a parcel to develop into a single neighborhood.

'Model landfill' called a dump

The city's landfill is a dump.

That charge came from Mayor Jim F week, who told city staff he's less than the landfill and asked that it be cleaned

"We promised citizens it would landfill," Patterson said. "I'm very disturbed being maintained in that condition."

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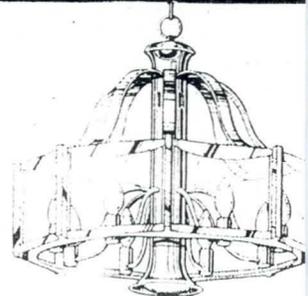
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Council awards Eagle Scout

Jason Griffith, a 15-year-old Eagle Scout who tackled Armstrong Park's 76-year-old steam engine as his Scout project, received an award last week from the City Council.

Flood workers on their own

Audit cites poor supervision

By Edythe Jensen
The Phoenix Gazette

An internal audit of the Maricopa County Flood Control District shows some of the department's field workers lack adequate supervision, but the district's overall performance is effective.

Stan Smith, chief deputy engineer for the district, said he agrees with the audit's findings and is already attempting to tighten employee supervision.

County Auditor Ray O. Smith said in his report some of the field employees leave work early, spend excessive amounts of time traveling and drive across town to pick up paychecks.

Some of the workers also spend excessive amount of time on general cleanup activities, Smith said in his report.

"The (employee) problem lies with our field workers. They are small teams of workers who take care of maintenance at the dam sites. They work independently of the main office, and distance is a problem," said Smith.

The engineer said his office is now making an

attempt to beef up the managerial skills of the employee-supervisor of those teams. The report also recommends stricter work-project deadlines.

The audit also was critical of the district's record of acquiring some properties by paying 120 percent or more of their appraised values.

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*Extra
clippings*

.. And Bill The Taxpayers

With the Maricopa County Flood Control District, it's travel first class—and charge it to the taxpayers. The district recently purchased probably the most expensive of all four-wheel drive vehicles, equipped with refrigeration, for its director, Col. John Lowry.

The Jeep Wagoneer station wagon was bought without competitive bidding for \$4,314, almost \$1,000 more than the bid for a similar vehicle of another make that was low in the last of two calls for bids for a district car. Moreover, the car cost about \$1,000 more than the luxury sedans driven by county supervisors.

It seems curious indeed that the supervisors took no action after receiving bids for the other, less expensive vehicle last June and again

in October. The only apparent explanation is that the flood control district wanted the costlier car—and got it by ignoring low bids.

Lowry and his employes may feel compelled to push out into the back country now and then to look at washes and potential dam sites involved in flood control, and if they must go into rough areas, a four-wheel drive vehicle is probably a necessity.

Why not a standard Jeep or similar vehicle, though? True, the cheaper models are not so comfortable, but Army generals ride into the field in them. Certainly a standard off-road vehicle will go anywhere the district's car will go.

It looks like the flood control district has taken the taxpayers for a ride.

\$15,575 April Cost Of Flood Control

5-12-67

By KENNETH ARLINE
Gazette Staff Writer

Flood control put a \$15,575.99 bite on Maricopa County's real property taxpayers during April.

That's an average of slightly more than \$519 a day.

Just how much of it would hold back water is an unanswered question.

① SPENDING for structures and improvements has amounted to only \$165.19 since July 1, although \$27,000 was budgeted for this category.

② On the other hand, nonbudgeted communications equipment has been purchased (for \$523) and furniture and equipment buying exceeds the budget allotment.

③ THE FLOOD control district, a special division of the county's government, has gone through \$135,953.41, during the past 10 months.

④ The hiring of "extra help" was necessary to boost spending over the \$135,000 mark. The budget lists \$1,000 for extra

help, but \$2,693.28 has been spent.

⑤ WITH TWO months remaining in the current fiscal year, the district already is within \$22,528.35 of the maximum amount obtainable through a special tax.

The district operates on a special tax of 2 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation of real property.

⑥ Spending, however, has gone over the reservoir of tax funds in previous year. Spending exceeded tax levies by \$127,219 in

Turn to ●FLOOD on Page 4

● FLOOD

Concluded From Page One

the years between July 1, 1952 and last July 1.

SINCE IT was voted into business — by the then board of supervisors — seven years ago, the district has spent in excess of \$1,050,000. 7

The spending continues in spite of the fact that taxpayers, when allowed to express their feelings in a special election, were loud in their disapproval.

TAXPAYERS, on March 8, 1966, overwhelmingly defeated (by a 3-to-1 margin) a proposal to sell \$22.6 million in bonds to match \$92 million in federal funds to finance the giant project.

Salaries and wages was a \$3,827.20 item in the April spending. The district's highest paid employe, at \$13,404 a year, is John Lowry, flood control engineer and "father" of the rejected \$22 million bond issue. 8

IN JANUARY, Lowry declared: "We plan sometime in the future to have another bond election."

A look into the spending during the current fiscal year disclosed:

● Telephone billings exceed the year's budget allotment by \$568.47. 9

● An item called "other insurance" is over the budget by \$390. 10

● WHILE \$30 is budgeted for "memberships," \$34 has been spent. 11

● With \$41,926.02 already spent, "other services" have cost \$5,126.02 in excess of the amount budgeted. 12

● Equipment rental and leasing, a nonbudgeted item, has cost \$1,121.50. 13

● MILEAGE expense is over the budget by \$1,800. 14

● "Transportation of things" is over by \$380.60. 15

● Payments for electricity exceed the budget allotment by \$1,283.90. 16

● "Petty cash" is in the red \$129.04. 17

THE FISCAL year started with \$65,338 budgeted for "services and supplies." To date, \$61,197.23 has been spent—\$9,021.98 in April. To stay on the black side of the ledger, spending must be limited to \$4,140.77 from now until July 1. 18

\$15,575 April Cost Of Flood Control

By KENNETH ARLINE
Gazette Staff Writer

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Turn to ●FLOOD on Page 4

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Concluded From Page One

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● With \$41,926.02 already spent, "other services" have cost \$5,126.02 in excess of the amount budgeted.

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● MILEAGE expense is over the budget by \$1,800.

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● Payments for electricity exceed the budget allotment by \$1,283.90.

● "Petty cash" is in the red \$129.04.

THE FISCAL year started with \$65,338 budgeted for "services and supplies." To date, \$61,197.23 has been spent—\$9,021.98 in April. To stay on the black side of the ledger, spending must be limited to \$4,140.77 from now until July 1.

\$15,575 April Cost Of Flood Control

By KENNETH ARLINE
Gazette Staff Writer

Flood control put a \$15,575.99 bite on Maricopa County's real property taxpayers during April.

That's an average of slightly more than \$519 a day.

Just how much of it would hold back water is an unanswered question.

SPENDING for structures and improvements has amounted to only \$165.19 since July 1, although \$27,000 was budgeted for this category.

On the other hand, nonbudgeted communications equipment has been purchased (for \$523) and furniture and equipment buying exceeds the budget allotment.

THE FLOOD control district, a special division of the county's government, has gone through \$135,953.41, during the past 10 months.

The hiring of "extra help" was necessary to boost spending over the \$135,000 mark. The budget lists \$1,000 for extra

help, but \$2,693.28 has been spent.

WITH TWO months remaining in the current fiscal year, the district already is within \$22,528.35 of the maximum amount obtainable through a special tax.

The district operates on a special tax of 2 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation of real property.

Spending, however, has gone over the reservoir of tax funds in previous year. Spending exceeded tax levies by \$127,219 in

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PHX GAZETTE

5/12/67

Thurs., May 11, 1967

New River Report: 'No Great River'

Geography buffs will get a bang out of "New River Report."

Just published and complete with maps and pictures, it is the latest book dealing with a subject close to the hearts of Valley residents.

LISTED AS "non-fiction" and destined for the reference sections of library shelves, "Report" is intended to give this impression:

"New River isn't as dry as generally believed."

Only 48 miles in length, with a potential drainage area of 350 miles, New River cannot be considered a great river.

(ACCORDING to another source, Arizona Place Names, even the origin of the name is lost in antiquity).

But, as every grammar school pupil should know, the New River is the major tributary of the Agua Fria. In turn, the Agua Fria flows into the Gila, the Gila into the Colorado, the Colorado into the Gulf, and the gulf reaches the Pacific Ocean.

FROM A humble beginning in the Cook Mesa area of southern Yavapai County (about 45 miles north of Phoenix), New River crosses the Black Canyon Highway five miles southeast of New River Mountain. It joins the Agua Fria 15 miles northwest of Phoenix.

Complete with a glossary (such as cubic feet per second is "the number of cubic feet of water passing a point each second," and a flood is "any temporary rise in streamflow x x x that results in significant adverse effects"), the book also will tell you:

● MAJOR tributaries of New River are Deadman Wash and a no-name wash. (Just why this wash has no name is a mystery left unexplained.)

● New River has a confluence with Skunk Creek and "approximately half of Arizona's population lives in Maricopa County."

● In 1980, when the county's population reaches 2 million, the New River area will be home to many people.

● YOU ARE led to believe a flood hazard exists in the flood plain of New River and "flood damage has occurred," but "the flood hazard is not easy to recognize without flood-plain information."

● "Specific information on actual areas inundated by past major floods in the New River x x x is unavailable because no records of stream-

flow x x x are in existence."

"NEW RIVER Report" is the fifth in a series of volumes on natural and man-made streams in the county. "Indian Bend Wash" was the first. The series was prepared and published at taxpayers' expense by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on request

of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County.

Unfortunately, it cannot be purchased at bookstores. A few copies are available at the office of the flood control district.

SINCE 1960, the flood control district staff has spent

more than \$1 million in special tax money to gather information on such things as 100-year floods and to plan an extensive flood control program.

Last year, county real property owners overwhelmingly rejected a proposal for a multi-million dollar bond issue to help finance the project.

November 21, 1966



TO: John Lowry
FROM: Sam Lanford

At our public hearing by the Corp. of Engineers this past week on the Maryvale and South Phoenix areas, Mr. Emil Rovey representing some west side farm organizations objected to the east-west channel and wanted to tile to the south or depress roads.

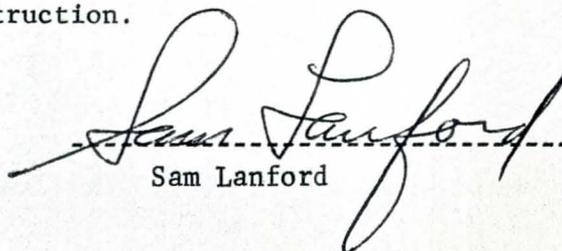
For the record I want to express disapproval of major drainage by depressed or inverted crown roads.

We have in Maricopa County a number of local drainage situations wherein the only manner which the roadway can be improved is to design an inverted crown to provide for certain flood -water-carrying capabilities. Such roads as exist are Power Road south of Broadway to Baseline, portions of University Drive between Higley Road and Power Road; a short piece of Citrus Road south of McDowell, as well as numerous subdivision streets. We are also designing one mile on Union Hills Drive from the Black Canyon westerly, which will eventually extend another three miles east to dispose flood waters into Skunk Creek.

This depressed roadway section or inverted crown design was dictated in these instances as the only economical solution to provide an improved road and handle local flood waters or drainage waters, because the natural drainages had been blocked by development over a period of many years or other construction facilities, which prevented the natural runoff as nature developed it. In those instances of existing depressed roadways combined with floodways we have a terrific maintenance problem after each storm, and during the storms the roads are impassable.

On the west side of Phoenix the County is preparing designs in a long-range program of constructing several bridges over the various rivers on our east-west routes in order to insure 100% travel availability during heavy runoff periods. It would seem quite illogical to me that the County would expend these huge sums of money for bridges to provide 100% continuity of travel during storm periods, and then provide a delay or non-use facility of a depressed road which would block traffic movement during these periods of runoff.

In-so-far as tiling of a major floodway channel to the south I think we all recognize the cost is prohibitive and that the only reasonable solution to the overall Maryvale flood program is as the Corp. of Engineers have designed it with east-west open channels which will intercept all flood waters and still remain workable, functional and stay within economical feasibility of eventually programming for construction.



Sam Lanford

SFL*rn

The Phoenix Gazette

Eugene C. Pulliam, Publisher

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty"

II Corinthians 3:17

PAGE 6

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1966

Flood Skeptics

Nobody is against flood control, and almost nobody is against accepting money which would be spent some place, anyway. These factors made Brig. Gen. John A. B. Dillard a welcome visitor in Maricopa County when he came to discuss revived flood control plans.

Gen. Dillard is the district engineer for the Army Corps of Engineers, which nationwide is an empire unto itself in rivers and harbors projects, and the like, including flood control. So Gen. Dillard may not have cared a great deal that he sounded arrogant when he took Maricopa County voters to task for defeating a flood control bond issue last February.

"There are among the people in the greater Phoenix area skeptics and self-styled experts who have perverted the obvious truth and delayed necessary flood protection for their own reasons," said the general. "... We have found that you support such plans as we are presenting here tonight until they

are authorized. But when it comes time for you to meet your local commitment, you have reneged." By "we," apparently he meant the Army Corps of Engineers. By "you," he could only have meant voters in this county.

The Gazette supported the flood control bond issue, after some obvious objections were met. We feel, nevertheless, that Gen. Dillard has been improperly briefed. The people of Maricopa County never made a commitment, therefore they could not have reneged. On the one opportunity they were given to express an opinion, they said no. And, we think, the Corps of Engineers was partly to blame.

The corps has never yet clarified its position favorably to the desires of most Arizonans with respect to channelizing the Gila River bed. Until it does, its motives will continue in doubt.

When in doubt on a bond issue, most people vote no.

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Tempe Daily News 11-16-66

New Flood Control Plan Being Readied For Vote

Prospects that Maricopa county property owners will again be asked to vote on bonds to assist in meeting cost of flood control works appeared in the making today, but when such a vote will be called and what the exact nature of the proposal will be are still in the thinking stage.

One prospect is that there will be a proposal, eventually, to provide the Salt River a concrete-lined channel from near its confluence with the Verde and downstream possibly as far as its confluence with the Gila River.

Another prospect under consideration is the breaking up of the Maricopa Flood Control district, which is co-extensive with the county, into flood control "zones" which would be largely independent of each-other, but all would be subservient to the county flood control district.

Col. John C. Lowry of Scottsdale, county district director, said today that he had, with the approval of the board of supervisors, requested Donald Meyers of Phoenix, legal counsel of the flood control district, to study a plan now in effect in some counties in California and report on the feasibility of use of the plan here.

Under the plan, the flood con-

trol district is subdivided into zones. Each zone may have its own flood control project, and property owners of the zone are assessed in accordance with the cost of the project. Property owners in one district are not assessed for a share of the cost of an improvement in another district. Adoption of such a plan in this county would require enabling state legislation. Possibility of introducing such legislation in the coming session of the legislature is now under study, it was indicated.

Another study underway, this by the Army Corps of Engineers, is to determine the feasibility of providing a concrete-lined channel for the Salt River. Originally the proposal called only for such a channel for that part of the river lying within the city of Phoenix. The thinking now is that it should be extended upstream all the way to Orme dam, when and if that structure, part of the Central Arizona Project, is built.

Col. Lowry expressed the opinion that installation of a concrete channelization would be uneconomical unless made a companion project with the construction of Orme dam. The amount of silt carried downriver under present flooding conditions would make maintenance costs extremely high, he said. With the dam installed, however, the downstream problem of silting would be minimized.

Brig. Gen. John A. B. Dillard,
Los Angeles district engineer
(Continued on page 11)

New Flood

(Continued from page 1)

for the Corps of Engineers, was in the Valley Tuesday for a hearing on proposed flood control projects for South Phoenix and the Glendale-Maryvale areas, and took occasion to upbraid Maricopa county for voting down a county-wide flood control bond issue proposal last year. Under the proposal, the county would have bonded itself for \$22.7 million to match with a federal grant to finance a \$115-million-dollar project.

5

Sargent
Nov. 17, 1966

Way Cleared For 2 Flood Control Plans

A citizens committee has paved the way for the \$47.5 million South Phoenix and Glendale-Maryvale flood control projects, which would require a \$9.6 million countywide bond election.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District's citizens advisory committee took the action yesterday, asking the county supervisors to assure the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to proceed with the plans. The committee met at the county's Durango annex.

The engineers, if the resolution is voted by the supervisors, would ask Congress for federal funds for the main part of the projects' cost.

The two projects make up Phase C of the county overall flood control plan.

The new piecemeal approach to the taxpayers comes after the overall \$115 million project was turned down last March in a \$22.7 million bond election opposed 3-to-1 by voters.

Corps Official Blisters Flood Program Critics

Exponent 11/16/66

A citizens committee studied a proposed \$9.6 million flood control bond issue today after a public hearing in which an Army general accused opponents of the last bond issue of twisting the truth.

The \$9.6 million would be the county's share of a \$47.5 million project for South Phoenix and the Glendale - Maryvale flood control. The rest would come from federal funds.

LAST NIGHT, Brig. Gen. John A. B. Dillard of Los Angeles, district engineer for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, declared, "There are, among the people in the greater Phoenix area, skeptics and self-styled experts who have perverted the obvious truth and delayed necessary flood protection for their own reasons."

Voters rejected a \$22.7 million bond issue for flood control last March by a 3-to-1 margin.

The Corps of Engineers plans and estimates costs on such flood control projects.

THE GENERAL, in his re-

marks to the final public hearing on the South Phoenix and the Glendale-Maryvale projects, also asserted:

"If you are not willing to assume your share of the burden, then reject it, and let us turn to other endeavors."

The two proposed projects, part of the originally rejected plan, were being discussed this afternoon by the citizens advisory committee of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

IT IS EXPECTED the citizens group will recommend county supervisors go ahead with a new bond election, a legal preliminary to asking Congress for federal funds. How much the tax rate would have to be increased to pay off the bonds has not been determined.

Meanwhile, a county flood control district official, Donald Meyers, an attorney, said the legislature likely will be asked to divide Maricopa County into

flood control zones. This would charge the tax-cost of flood control projects to the specific areas benefiting from it.

FOR EXAMPLE, under the zone arrangement, taxes in the Glendale-Maryvale area would be raised to pay for that project if a majority of residents should agree at a bond election to pay for it.

The citizens committee might await a decision on the zone proposal before making recommendations. The committee was meeting today in the Durango annex offices of Flood Control Engineer John Lowry.

General Raps County on Flood Funds

By CLYDE A. MURRAY

A FIRM but diplomatic Army general last night asked Maricopa County to, in effect, put up or shut up on flood control.

Brig. Gen. John A. B. Dillard of Los Angeles, district engineer for the Army Corps of Engineers, told more than 100 at a flood control meeting:

"THERE are, among the people in the greater Phoenix area, skeptics and self-styled experts who have perverted the obvious truth and delayed necessary flood protection for their own reasons.

"If you are not willing to assume your share of the burden, then reject it, and let us turn to other endeavors."

Dillard referred to the voters' rejection last February of a

(Continued on Page 24, Col. 4)

Arizona Republic 11-16-66

More About County Assailed on Flood Control

(Continued from Page 19)

flood control bond proposal to provide a \$115 million program, with the county paying \$22.7 million.

AT A PUBLIC hearing at the County Government Complex, Dillard sought public response to the corp's proposed flood control projects for South Phoenix and the Glendale - Maryvale areas before submitting financial requests to Congress, subject to approval by the County Board of Supervisors.

After reviewing the proposals which in essence were included in the plan rejected by voters last February, the general challenged Maricopa County residents with:

"We have found that you sup-

port such plans as we are presenting here tonight until they are authorized. But when it comes time for you to meet your local commitment, you have renegeged."

HE EXPLAINED that Congress will not appropriate funds for the projects until the community shows some intention of bearing its share of the costs.

Congress has already appro-

riated about \$100 million for flood control in Maricopa County, but the money lies idle because matching funds have not been raised, the general said.

Reviewed by Dillard last night was Phase C of the plan, which includes channels in the Glendale-Maryvale area and a detention basin, diversion channel and channel improvement in the South Phoenix area.

Estimated costs of the South Phoenix project is \$11.5 million, \$7.6 million of which would be paid by the federal government. The Maryvale-Glendale program would cost an estimated \$36 million, \$30.3 million of which would come from the federal government.

Most of those speaking at the meeting last night endorsed the Corps' proposal.

Flood Control Meeting May Spur Bond Vote

Republic 11/15/66

A MEETING here tonight may bring Maricopa County closer to another flood control bond election.

The U. S. Corps of Engineers' recommendations for flood control in south Phoenix and the Glendale-Maryvale areas will be unveiled at 8 p.m. in the County Supervisors Auditorium, Second Avenue at W. Jefferson.

Flood control projects to be recommended would cost a total of \$47.5 million, \$37.9 million of which would be paid by the federal government.

JOHN LOWRY, chief flood control engineer for the county, said yesterday the flood control district does not have the \$9.6 million needed to match the federal funds.

The flood control district, which embraces the entire county, is now operating on funds provided from a 2-cent special levy.

Asked if raising the money would require a bond issue, Lowry said, "We're going to have to have one, but I haven't made up my mind as to when is the best time."

Any decision on a bond issue would have to be made by the Maricopa County supervisors. Lowry said he has made no recommendation to them.

LAST FEBRUARY Maricopa County real property owners rejected by a 3 to 1 vote a \$22.7 million bond proposal that, with the help of federal funds, would have provided a \$115 million, 10-

year flood control program for the county.

The south Phoenix and Glendale-Maryvale projects are included in the flood control district's comprehensive plan, which was a guide for the bond proposal last February, but have not been approved by Congress.

Perry Hume Davis II, chief technical liaison officer for the U. S. Army Engineering District in Los Angeles, said tonight's meeting is intended to give the community a review of the south Phoenix - Glendale-Maryvale recommendations before Congress is asked to appropriate the matching funds.

County May Take Over *Mesa Tribune 11-12-66* Drainage Ditch Upkeep

Assumption of responsibility for maintenance of a Salt River Project drainage canal in the area between Tempe city limits and Alma School road in Mesa will be considered by the Maricopa County board of supervisors in its regular meeting Monday.

The maintenance cost is expected to involve an annual cost of about \$1,000, which would come from the county flood control district tax levy.

Although the resolution call-

ing for the action bears an emergency clause, which would make the board's assumption effective immediately, John Lowry, county flood control chief engineer, said that the City of Mesa, the state highway department and the SRP would jointly clean and concrete the canal before the county assumes responsibility for maintenance.

Wording of the proposed resolution, submitted by Lowry, is broad enough to permit inclusion of other such projects in

(Continued on page 10)

Drainage

(Continued from page 1)

the future. The resolution authorizes the flood control district "to construct, install, operate and maintain certain flood water channels, and necessary appurtenant structures," and grants "the right of flowage of waters in, under, over, through and/or upon certain portions of real property owned by the county of Maricopa, and declaring an emergency."

In other action the supervisors will consider renewal of a lease agreement for the auto license department in Westwood shopping center, Mesa.

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Zones Proposed in County To Ease Flood Curb Costs

Law Must Be Altered By State

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Donald Meyers, legal counsel to the Maricopa County Flood Control District's advisory board, said yesterday the main idea is to have the beneficiaries of flood control programs bear the cost of the projects.

This could be done, he said, if each county flood control zone handled its own financing.

Meyers said the county Board of Supervisors will be asked to lead the attempt to get the necessary legislative action. Present state laws prohibit a zone-divided flood control district, he said.

MEYERS SAID it is also felt that a zone-divided flood control district would "get more people directly involved in flood control projects."

He said one of the objections to proposed flood control programs in the county is that a person who never experiences a flood problem bears a proportionate share of the cost with a man living in a dry wash and vulnerable to floods.

This was blamed in part for the defeat by county voters last February of a proposed \$22.7 million flood control bond proposal. Voters rejected the proposal by a 3 to 1 margin.

Meyers said San Bernardino County, Calif., almost erased the flood problem when it divided control into zones and let local property owners finance their own projects.

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Flood Control Backers Re-Open Bond Push

A Los Angeles Army General who had a difficult time pronouncing Westside community names correctly, and who couldn't quite figure where Tolleson was in relation to the Maryvale-Glendale area, had his problem explaining what the Army Corps of Engineers hoped to do for local flood protection Tuesday.

Brig. Gen. John Dillard, flanked by Viet Nam veteran Lt. Col. McCulloch and a host of flood bond promoters, had his hands full answering questions on communities with which he was obviously unfamiliar in a flood control meeting at the Maricopa County auditorium.

The suave Army general was saved from a rout by local flood experts, including Col. John Lowrey who bailed him out of one question concerning flood help for Guadalupe, a farming community.

Dillard moderated the meeting which was called to explain proposed flood control improvements for Maryvale-Glendale and South Phoenix. Total cost of the improvements would be \$47.5 million, of which the local communities would have to shell out \$9.6 million.

His voice grew brittle when he charged that "You (citizens) have reneged on your local commitments. Skeptics and self-styled experts have perverted the obvious truth and delayed necessary flood protection for their own reasons."

Gen. Dillard, who is a district engineer for the Army Corps, said his group had suffered through the criticism from the press and the public.

His voice rising, the gener-

al said, "The laws of the land won't permit us to build for your safety without your permission and support." He was perturbed that Phoenix had more than \$100 million for flood protection, yet the community wouldn't claim it by providing local matching funds.

Using slides and figures from a prepared script, Gen. Dillard described a black past of "loss of life... millions of dollars in property damage." He painted a picture of an "impending flood threat to this area which we have been concerned about for many years."

In pointing out the Maryvale-Glendale area's needs for flood protection, he said the area suffered \$2,900,000 in flood damage in August, 1963, and an estimated \$100,000 in August, 1966.

However, the general's prepared figures on a "Glendale-Maryvale Summary data sheet," stated that average annual flood control benefits would be an estimated \$1,540,000. This prompted one newsman to comment, "Even with the new Math, that figure sounds pretty high compared to any flood damage in the past."

Reviewed by the general was phase 3 of the plan, which includes some 30 miles of concrete channels and conduits in Maryvale-Glendale, and a detention basin, diversion channel and channel improvement in South Phoenix.

It was here that the California-based Army officer had his trouble pronouncing Tolleson and Avondale. He also had difficult reading his script, which in some cases repeated sentences he had read only moments earlier.

"Because of the tremend-

ous damage and loss of life caused by floods," read Dillsworth, "We have developed this comprehensive five-phase flood control plan." Before telling the more than 100 interested spectators how much the plan would cost, he pointed out, "Safety is not cheap."

In a boring, monotonous tone of voice sometimes sparked by flashes of humor, Dillsworth rattled off figures showing that floods struck Maryvale Glendale in 1905, 1915, 1916, 1921, 1943, 1963, and 1966. He could provide no estimates for damage for the first five floods because, he said, figures were not kept.

Slide photos taken during the most recent floods showed youngsters riding a boat through the water, and buildings surrounded by backed-up "lakes." Photos were taken in the areas of Crittenden, 67th Ave. and downtown Tolleson.

Under Phase 3 of the comprehensive plan, a 10-mile diversionary outlet was proposed for 43rd Ave. to the Agua Fria River along Thomas Rd. Underground conduits would carry the water south to the Salt River and a 7-mile diversion north of Glendale and 51st Ave. would carry the runoff to New River.

Culverts would be placed under the railroad tracks. Dillard admitted that some citizens would suffer the seizure of their homes and businesses for right-of-way purposes.

He carefully pointed out that any flood control was based on "economic factors." Valuation of the property in Maryvale-Glendale is estimated at \$241 million. The flood control project, if approved by voters, would be

targeted for completion in 1980.

After a 15-minute recess, Dillard opened the floor to questions from the audience. The city manager of Avondale asked the first question and the general was stumped.

Joe Acevedo said, "The Agua Fria and Salt Rivers join near our town of Avondale. We're worried about the threat of flood waters in that area. What plans do you have for our protection (by the General's description, the end of the channel would wind up near the city disposal plant).

"You have asked, 'what plans,' mused Dillsworth. 'Specifically none.'"

However, he said the flood control planners would "give consideration to any further damage in the Tolleson area," and promised that a specific look would be taken at the community's problems.

"This is not a real good answer, but yours was not a real good question," said General Dillsworth, smiling.

PAGE 4A Thursday, November 17, 1966 PHOENIX

 **Phoenix AMERICAN**

A Straight Shootin' Newspaper

Published weekly by

American Printing Company

4120 N. 38th Ave. Phoenix Phone 272-5631

Ev Mecham Publisher
Michael Jarvis Managing Editor

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A Los Angeles Army General who had a difficult time pronouncing Westside community names correctly, and who couldn't quite figure where Tolleson was in relation to the Maryvale-Glendale area, had his problem explaining what the Army Corps of Engineers hoped to do for local flood protection Tuesday.

Brig. Gen. John Dillard, flanked by Viet Nam veteran Lt. Col. McCulloch and a host of flood bond promoters, had his hands full answering questions on communities with which he was obviously unfamiliar in a flood control meeting at the Maricopa County auditorium.

The suave Army general was saved from a rout by local flood experts, including Col. John Lowrey who bailed him out of one question concerning flood help for Guadalupe, a farming community.

Dillard moderated the meeting which was called to explain proposed flood control improvements for Maryvale-Glendale and South Phoenix. Total cost of the improvements would be \$47.5 million, of which the local communities would have to shell out \$9.6 million.

His voice grew brittle when he charged that "You (citizens) have reneged on your local commitments. Skeptics and self-styled experts have perverted the obvious truth and delayed necessary flood protection for their own reasons."

Gen. Dillard, who is a district engineer for the Army Corps, said his group had suffered through the criticism from the press and the public.

His voice rising, the gener-

al said, "The laws of the land won't permit us to build for your safety without your permission and support." He was perturbed that Phoenix had more than \$100 million for flood protection, yet the community wouldn't claim it by providing local matching funds.

Using slides and figures from a prepared script, Gen. Dillard described a black past of "loss of life... millions of dollars in property damage." He painted a picture of an "impending flood threat to this area which we have been concerned about for many years."

In pointing out the Maryvale-Glendale area's needs for flood protection, he said the area suffered \$2,900,000 in flood damage in August, 1963, and an estimated \$100,000 in August, 1966.

However, the general's prepared figures on a "Glendale-Maryvale Summary data sheet," stated that average annual flood control benefits would be an estimated \$1,540,000. This prompted one newsman to comment, "Even with the new Math, that figure sounds pretty high compared to any flood damage in the past."

Reviewed by the general was phase 3 of the plan, which includes some 30 miles of concrete channels and conduits in Maryvale-Glendale, and a detention basin, diversion channel and channel improvement in South Phoenix.

It was here that the California-based Army officer had his trouble pronouncing Tolleson and Avondale. He also had difficult reading his script, which in some cases repeated sentences he had read only moments earlier.

"Because of the tremend-

ous damage and loss of life caused by floods," read Dillsworth. "We have developed this comprehensive five-phase flood control plan." Before telling the more than 100 interested spectators how much the plan would cost, he pointed out, "Safety is not cheap."

In a boring, monotonous tone of voice sometimes sparked by flashes of humor, Dillsworth rattled off figures showing that floods struck Maryvale Glendale in 1905, 1915, 1916, 1921, 1943, 1963, and 1966. He could provide no estimates for damage for the first five floods because, he said, figures were not kept.

Slide photos taken during the most recent floods showed youngsters riding a boat through the water, and buildings surrounded by backed-up "lakes." Photos were taken in the areas of Crittenden, 67th Ave. and downtown Tolleson.

Under Phase 3 of the comprehensive plan, a 10-mile diversionary outlet was proposed for 43rd Ave. to the Agua Fria River along Thomas Rd. Underground conduits would carry the water south to the Salt River and a 7-mile diversion north of Glendale and 51st Ave. would carry the runoff to New River.

Culverts would be placed under the railroad tracks. Dillard admitted that some citizens would suffer the seizure of their homes and businesses for right-of-way purposes.

He carefully pointed out that any flood control was based on "economic factors." Valuation of the property in Maryvale-Glendale is estimated at \$241 million. The flood control project, if approved by voters, would be

targeted for completion in 1980.

After a 15-minute recess, Dillard opened the floor to questions from the audience. The city manager of Avondale asked the first question and the general was stumped.

Joe Acevedo said, "The Agua Fria and Salt Rivers join near our town of Avondale. We're worried about the threat of flood waters in that area. What plans do you have for our protection (by the General's description, the end of the channel would wind up near the city disposal plant)."

"You have asked, 'what plans,' mused Dillsworth. 'Specifically none.'"

However, he said the flood control planners would "give consideration to any further damage in the Tolleson area," and promised that a specific look would be taken at the community's problems.

"This is not a real good answer, but yours was not a real good question," said General Dillsworth, smiling.

PAGE 4A Thursday, November 17, 1966 PHOENIX

Phoenix **AMERICAN**
A Straight Shootin' Newspaper

Published weekly by

American Printing Company

4120 N. 38th Ave. Phoenix Phone 272-5631

Ev Mecham Publisher
Michael Jarvis Managing Editor

Flood Program Advanced

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Most of the funds would come from federal sources. The county's share would be \$9.6 million.

THE SUPERVISORS' action clears the way for the U.S. Corps of Engineers to request the federal funds from Con-

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There is a question as to how the county's share will be financed. One way could be to call a county-wide bond election. Another could be to await state legislative action to divide the county into flood control zones such as, say, the South Phoenix zone.

IF THE COUNTY were cut up into zones, the specific area which would benefit from flood

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The county flood control office said no decision on how to finance the \$9.6 million county share has been determined.

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Participation of Maricopa County District 3 in a federally sponsored Economic Development District (EDD) was ap-

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County officials from Maricopa District 3, and Mohave and Yuma counties will meet at 2 p.m. Thursday in Superior Court Division 13, 101 W. Jefferson, to organize an economic development district in those areas.

THE MEETING was called by District 3 Supervisor William S. Andrews.

Through the EDD program, adjoining counties are encouraged by the federal government to create an economic district to carry out area planning and investment.

Decreased unemployment and increased standards of living are among other goals.

Invited were mayors from Phoenix, Wickenburg, Gila Bend and other Valley cities, along with county officials.

**SECOND
FRONT PAGE**

The Phoenix Gazette

**VALLEY
NEWS**

Monday, Nov. 28, 1966

Section Two, Pages 17 to 28

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THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1989

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Underpasses added to channel project

By Ann Koonce
The Arizona Republic

Rather than ask pedestrians, equestrians and bicyclists "to play dodge ball with cars," Phoenix has agreed to spend \$600,000 to help build underpasses where Central Avenue and 12th Street intersect with the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel.

On Tuesday, the City Council approved a request for the funds, which will be taken from storm-sewer bonds approved by voters in 1988.

The underpasses will link sections of a recreation trail that will run alongside the \$256 million channel, which is being built on the north side of the Arizona Canal from near 40th Street to 75th Avenue and Bell Road.

The city will be paying half of the construction costs. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which is building the diversion channel, will pay the other half.

Phoenix already is paying to have underpasses built at 35th Avenue, Interstate 17, Dunlap Avenue, Seventh Street, Northern Avenue and 16th Street.

Central Avenue and 12th Street were added because of high traffic volumes and the absence of traffic lights near their intersections with the channel, said Bill Hamann, special assistant to the Phoenix city engineer.

"There are just over 30,000 vehicles per day on 12th Street, and there are almost 20,000 on Central (near Sunnyslope High School)," Hamann said.

"People using the channel's recreation trail would have a tough time getting across those streets. We want to offer them a chance to cross, other than playing dodge ball with cars."

The underpass request came as part of a work plan for using suggestions made in June by the city's ACDC Aesthetics Committee.

That group developed a detailed list of suggestions for monitoring the channel's construction and its impact on homes, schools, recreation and neighborhoods.

The addition of two underpasses was the only suggestion recommended for immediate funding.

A request for decking over several sections of

— See 2 CHANNEL, page 4

2 channel underpasses added at Central, 12th

— 2 CHANNEL, from page 1

the channel was described as too costly for Phoenix taxpayers. The idea has been put on hold until a private developer offers to pay for decking, at an estimated cost of \$1,000 per linear foot, as part of a commercial project.

A recommendation to increase the width of bridge sidewalks between 51st and 19th avenues to 8 feet from 5 feet also was delayed. The bridges already have been built.

Hamann said pedestrian and bicycle traffic on the bridges have been monitored for several weeks, and the narrower width has been adequate. If the bridges become crowded, wider sidewalks could be built in the future or separate pedestrian bridges could be built, he said.

Channel construction is complete from 75th Avenue to 47th Avenue. Work is in progress between 47th and 23rd avenues, with a scheduled completion of that section in May 1990.

Landscaping problems pointed out in June by residents in three neighborhoods west of I-17 are being resolved with the Corps of Engineers and the Maricopa County Flood Control District, Hamann said.

The Flood Control District is responsible for buying rights of way for the channel and will maintain the structure after it is completed.

Dan Sagramoso, chief engineer for the Flood Control District, said he and other county officials have met with neighbors and agreed to add street lighting, landscaping and decorative walls to screen the diversion channel from homes that face it.

"We haven't implemented some parts of our plan yet, because we have to wait until construction contracts (can be amended)," Sagramoso said Wednesday.

"But we are giving people pretty much what they wanted. . . . They were right in what they were saying."

Sagramoso added that his office is planning a meeting with residents near Seventh Street in the Las Palmaritas area, who also will face the channel after it is built.

"We want them to know what is coming up," he said. "They will have the same situation as the people on the west side of the freeway."

He said property owners along the channel in a section from 23rd Avenue to 12th Street should receive information from his office soon.

"We mailed a newsletter to all the adjacent property owners this week," Sagramoso said. "It has information about the channel, the construction schedule and who to call if people have problems or complaints."

"Crews from Pulice Construction Co. are starting to excavate in that area now, and they will be tearing down homes (already purchased for the channel) in the next two or three weeks."

The work is to be completed in May 1991. The final section of the channel between 12th and 40th streets will be started in October 1990, and the section is expected to be completed in about two years.

The Phoenix work plan which was approved Tuesday also calls for the establishment of a permanent committee to monitor channel development.

"The council is very pleased with the progress of the channel," Hamann said. "The landscaping that has been planted is growing, and it is very dense, and they are satisfied with the channel's safety."

The diversion channel is a 17-mile storm-drain channel designed to collect rainwater from the city north of the Arizona Canal and allow it to drain west into Skunk Creek and New River.

The channel will be concrete-lined through Phoenix, varying from 19 to 24.5 feet deep and from 40 to 110 feet wide. The channel widens in Glendale and Peoria, where it is earth-lined.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1986

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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97TH YEAR, NO. 187

Deepened Salt bed may make dam unneeded

By MARY A.M. GINDHART
and ANDY HALL
The Arizona Republic

Record floods have deepened the Salt River's channel through the Phoenix area, apparently reducing the danger of flooding and creating major doubts about the need for the proposed Cliff Dam.

A new federal flood report may delay by as much as two years — or eliminate — construction of the \$400 million Verde River project, which is strongly opposed by envi-

'Nature's work' reduces river-flood danger, groups claim

ronmentalists.

"What was to have been accomplished by the flood-control functions of Cliff Dam has, instead, been accomplished by nature," a coalition of environmental groups argued Thursday in papers filed in U.S. District Court in Phoenix.

The groups contend that the dam would endanger at least four nesting places of bald eagles.

Valley cities, however, want Cliff Dam built because it could hold enough water to serve tens of thousands of residents and stave off shortages.

A Phoenix water official called the report "preliminary" and said it still must be approved by federal officials.

The report draws new, narrower boundaries for the Salt River flood

plain because of the deeper river channel. A flood plain is considered off limits, or very dangerous, for building.

The report could mean the opening to development of as much as 1,000 acres of new lands, or half of the existing flood plain. The flood-plain land now is priced at \$20,000 an acre. Such land opened for development could double in

value.

"Certainly, some landowners are going to get windfall profits for the appreciation of their property," said Larry Morton, manager of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Phoenix office. "The values could increase overnight."

The report also could lead to a reshuffling of dam projects around Phoenix, affecting the financing of

the \$5.2 billion Central Arizona Project. That could raise property taxes in Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties.

"Maybe we'll decide to make the other parts of Plan 6 smaller in order to justify (the dam)," Morton said. "If we don't end up with more benefits than it will cost, we just can't build it."

The Bureau of Reclamation has backed Cliff Dam since 1981, saying

— Salt, A2

Black group would try Botha 'gang'

South Africa's leaders accused of war crimes

By NATHANIEL SHEPPARD JR.
Chicago Tribune

LUANDA, Angola — If the African National Congress came to power in South Africa, the ruling National Party would be banned and President Pieter Botha and other current government leaders would be tried for war crimes, according to a senior official of the banned South African organization.

"Our government would be non-racial and strive for national reconciliation, but those who have murdered our people would be held accountable," said Chris Hani, the head of Unkhonto we Sizwe — Spear of the Nation — the military wing of the ANC.

Former Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange, Defense Minister Magnus Malan and Botha are among those who would face trials. Hani said during a recent



ent, are we any better than killers?

It is what separates us from someone like Bundy.

We know it is wrong to kill a person who is innocent and defenseless. Bundy is not an innocent man. But in prison — as he is now and should be for life — he is certainly defenseless.

Killing him has little to do with justice. It is a more cowardly act than anything resembling vengeance. Perhaps that is why executions, which used to be called "public executions," are now private affairs, witnessed only by a few officials and performed by unknown men behind closed doors.

It is a chicken-hearted practice. We are not only unwilling to kill, we are even unwilling to watch the killing being done for us. If we kill, I believe we should kill in public. I have been told that to once again make executions public, to broadcast them nationally, would be inappropriate, even sick.

It would not.

A murder committed in a locked room is no less atrocious than one committed in public before hundreds, even thousands, of witnesses. The private murderer is as guilty as the public one.

The fact that 80 percent of the populace agrees with the notion of capital punishment doesn't make the killing of someone like Bundy either bold or just. Only

convenient.

A dead Bundy will not pay for his crimes, but, in fact, would be allowed to waltz on his debt. He deserves a long life in prison, perhaps a life in which he is made to work for the benefit of the families of his victims. We get no return from killing, we only get dirty.

One Florida resident said, "If it was my child, I'd certainly want him punished." If it were my child, I would want him dead. I might even try to kill him myself.

At the same time, our system of justice says that personal vengeance is not reason enough for murder. If I avenge a murder by killing the guilty party, I must accept the consequence: prison, or perhaps even the death penalty. If personal vengeance cannot justify murder, then collective vengeance is no better, no matter how sanitized we try to make it or how we try to wash our hands of guilt.

Writers aren't good at dissuading those who believe in an eye for an eye, a death for a death. Maybe we can learn something about this from television commercials, however. None of our high-tech, all-temperature laundry detergents, our fancy chemical bleaches, can promise to completely wash away bloodstains.

1986.

Salt

Continued from A1

it would help control flooding along the Salt. However, the report, done by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to determine flood-insurance boundaries, shows that 1980 floods deepened the riverbed so that the flood plain is now narrower.

"If we find this is a significant change," Morton said, "we're going to have to go back to the public with a process that could take a year, a year and a half, or two years. We may need a new environmental-impact statement."

Cliff Dam, to be built on the Verde River east of Phoenix as part of the CAP's \$1.1 billion Plan 6, is strongly supported by Valley cities because it would provide storage space for CAP water. Other benefits of the dam, the cities contend, include controlling floods while encouraging development along the river's barren edges.

Phoenix and five other Valley cities have agreed to help the federal government to pay for the dam. The Bureau of Reclamation is building Plan 6 as part of the CAP.

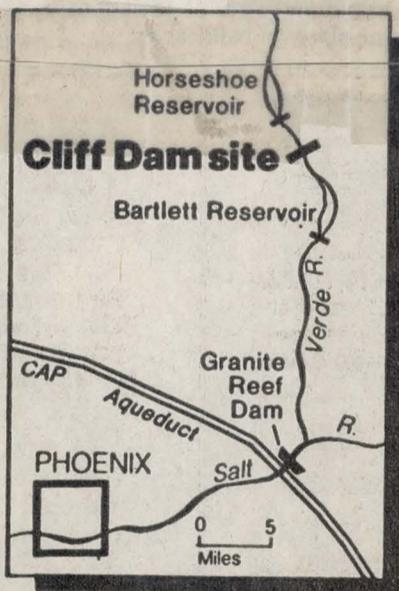
George Britton, water and environmental-resources manager for Phoenix, said he intends to recommend to the City Council that Plan 6, including Cliff Dam, still is needed.

"I may be a little selfish about it, but I look at that new water supply and the potential of protecting the Valley from dam failure, and ... I'm not ready to walk away," Britton said.

"I can't speak for the City Council, but I'll tell you right now my position — unless some new information comes out, and I can't imagine what that would be — is that we need Cliff Dam, and we need the dam-safety construction at Roosevelt and Stewart Mountain dams." Those projects are part of Plan 6.

Britton, who said he is familiar with the federal report on the river channel, contends along with others that Cliff also would help resolve safety problems in existing dams.

Cliff Dam would provide a fifth of the new water sources Phoenix



Gus Walker/Republic

plans to acquire by the turn of the century, Britton said. Water stored behind the dam would support an additional 60,000 Phoenix residents, he said.

"I don't think it's going to change in the end our participation in Plan 6," Britton said.

The new flood-plain boundaries also would add a "new, interesting twist" to a dispute, now tied up in the courts, over whether the state or private individuals own lands along the river, Britton said.

He stressed that "the maps are preliminary. They're out for review, comment and analysis."

He added, "Almost any change is potent information if you're trying to kill something."

That was a reference to a lawsuit filed last year by environmental groups seeking to halt construction of Cliff Dam.

In the papers filed Thursday, the environmental groups argue that Plan 6 should be halted until a federal judge determines whether all alternatives to Cliff Dam were evaluated properly.

The federal report, according to the court papers, leads to "radical revisions in the magnitudes of the need for flood control."

"The floods that have passed through Phoenix in the last few years have scoured a channel in the river that is capable of accommodating quite large flows," the docu-

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"In other words, the water that used to spread out on the flood plain, now passes downstream in a comparatively much narrower channel, causing greatly reduced flooding problems."

As much as 50 percent of the land along the river earlier exposed to being flooded may no longer need protection, the report says.

This means that all of the numbers used to develop the CAP's Plan 6, including Cliff Dam, may be recalculated.

Morton has asked the Army Corps of Engineers to analyze the report. The corps, which helped with the original work that led to Plan 6 and the Cliff Dam proposal, is expected to complete its study in December.

If there were enough shift in the cost and benefits calculated for Plan 6, Cliff Dam could be dropped entirely from CAP plans, a move that would bring victory to the dam's opponents.

Dennis Davis, deputy director of the Rio Salado Development District, which is trying to develop the riverbed as a greenbelt, said it is too early to tell how new flood-plain boundaries would affect the project.

Cliff Dam might be needed to control upstream water releases to prevent damage to the Rio Salado development, he said.

Dam opponents maintain that water saved through conservation could equal or surpass the amount stored behind the dam. Plan 6 includes another new dam on the Agua Fria River and modifications to two existing dams on the Salt.

Dan Sagramoso, chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, said that if the figure of \$27 million in annual cost benefits for flood control from the dam should drop, the cost-sharing agreement by local governments might have to change.

The flood district has agreed to pay nearly \$90 million of the cost for flood-control features in the dam, a cost that was to be fully paid by the federal government before the cost-sharing agreement. The agreement was cut to speed up completion of Plan 6.

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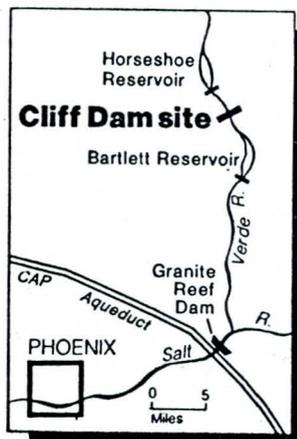
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Az Republic
10-24-86

Braun levels attack on Rhodes over CAP

By MIKE PATTEN
The Arizona Republic

Democrat Harry Braun, accused of being a one-issue candidate, has opened a second front in his campaign against Republican John "Jay" Rhodes III, alleging improprieties in the way property owners are taxed for Central Arizona Project water.

Braun says property owners in the 1st Congressional District are being taxed for CAP water. However, he says, the entire district is within the Salt River Project water-service area and will not receive CAP water.

Rhodes responds that each city will benefit from the CAP.

Braun accuses Rhodes, a member of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District board, which oversees CAP allocations, of protecting the interests of agribusiness at the expense of urban dwellers.

"Jay Rhodes should know better because he has been a member of the CAWCD board, which has been directly responsible for taxing city property owners for the CAP water they don't need and are, for the most part, not going to get," Braun has said.

Rhodes responds that each city in District 1, which includes Mesa, Tempe, Chandler, Gilbert and parts of Phoenix and Scottsdale, will

Election '86

benefit from the CAP.

"SRP does not deliver domestic water to individual households," Rhodes said. "It delivers to municipal distributors, which distribute varieties of water to domestic users.

"When you as a homeowner turn on that tap, you don't know where that water came from. The CAP water is augmenting the supply of water available to Valley communities."

Braun's main campaign theme has been converting the country to hydrogen fuel from fossil fuels, which he says are running out.

Braun, a 37-year-old Tempe research analyst, is fighting an uphill battle in the heavily Republican district.

Registered Republicans outnumber registered Democrats by more than 50,000 voters. In addition,

— CAP, B2

CAP

Continued from B1

Rhodes' campaign has raised more than \$350,000, compared with less than \$30,000 by Braun.

Braun's war chest includes \$25,000 of his own money. Rhodes' contributions include more than \$70,000 from political-action committees, including \$10,000 from the American Medical PAC in Washington, D.C., and \$9,000 from the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Rhodes, 43, is a Mesa attorney. He is the son of John Rhodes, who represented the district in Congress from 1952 to 1982.

Jay Rhodes and Braun have disagreed throughout the campaign on foreign policy and defense. Rhodes supports continued research into President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as "Star Wars," and aid for the "contra" rebels in Nicaragua.

Braun contends U.S. intervention in Central America is illegal and immoral. He says the arms race is unwinnable and the Star Wars missile-defense system should be scrapped.

The candidates also disagree on how to trim the deficit and the space program.

Rhodes supports the "exploration and development" of space. He would reduce the federal deficit by cutting expenditures, particularly the way in which defense contracts are handled.



Braun

Rhodes

Braun says that space exploration is a noble goal but that there are more-important problems. Braun favors cutting the Pentagon's budget and raising taxes to reduce the deficit.

Braun has drawn attention with his proposal to "re-industrialize" the nation with the use of hydrogen power. He contends the world's supply of oil and coal will run out soon and a renewable source of power should be developed.

Hydrogen is renewable, clean and safe, Braun says. He estimates re-industrialization would take 40 years to accomplish and cost about \$2 trillion, with the private sector paying most of the cost. Re-industrialization would virtually eliminate unemployment for a generation, stimulate the economy and end the nation's dependence on foreign oil, he contends.

Rhodes agrees that fossil fuels are disappearing but says that Braun's solution is far-fetched.

"The problem I have with his solution (is that) it is so completely bizarre, it begs the imagination," Rhodes said.

Firm awarded \$2.4 million pact to fix cracks in CAP aqueduct

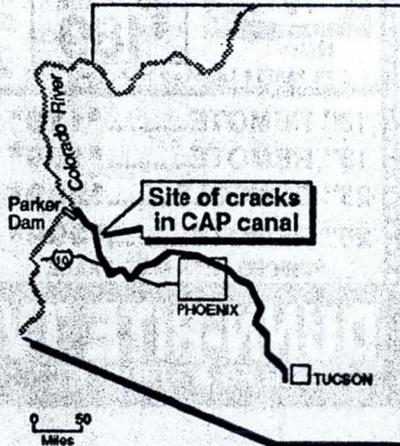
By MARY A.M. GINDHART
The Arizona Republic

A California company has been awarded a \$2.4 million contract to repair damaged sections of the Central Arizona Project's Granite Reef Aqueduct that it built, the federal Bureau of Reclamation has announced.

Ball, Ball and Brosamer of Danville will repair cracks in a 3,900-foot stretch of the canal where steel reinforcing bars, or rebar, between the slabs of concrete that form the canal walls had deteriorated, allowing pieces of the wall to fall into the canal.

The damage, which was discovered 148 miles west of Phoenix during a routine inspection in April, has been attributed to the canal's being exposed to the elements for the nine years it sat empty. The damage also has been blamed on the use of poor-quality water in mixing the concrete for the walls, a chemical reaction between the walls and poor-quality soil that supports them and a less-than-adequate thickness of concrete.

Meanwhile, bureau officials said that reconstruction work on Stewart Mountain Dam on the Salt River is scheduled to begin in February 1988. The work will help reduce any risk to the 56-year-old dam during high water runoff from



Gus Walker/Republic

upstream or from earthquakes.

The reconstruction of the dam is part of the CAP's \$1.6 billion Plan 6, which calls for flood-control improvements of dams on the Salt, Verde and Agua Fria rivers.

The Salt River Project will contribute about 15 percent, or \$53 million, of the \$350 million cost of repairs to Stewart Mountain and Roosevelt Dam, also on the Salt River, SRP spokesman Joe Gacioch said. The remaining costs are to be paid through the federal Safety of Dams Act.

Cathy Wellendorf, a Bureau of Reclamation geologist, said that it will take two years to correct minor geological faults underneath Stew-

art Mountain's foundation and to enlarge its spillway to allow for higher flows of runoff water. The contractor for the dam repairs has not yet been selected.

The \$5.2 billion CAP is nearly completed into Maricopa and Pinal counties and has been transporting Colorado River water from Lake Havasu into metropolitan Phoenix since March 1985. Upon its completion, scheduled for 1991, the canal also will deliver the river's water into the Tucson area.

Ball, Ball and Brosamer also may repair other damaged sections of the aqueduct as needed, according to its contract with the bureau.

The CAP canal and pumping system was shut down Sept. 27, and officials have begun to drain the canal in preparation for the repairs. The bureau estimates that the repairs, which are scheduled to begin Nov. 1, will be completed in three months.

Meanwhile, the bureau will offer about 3,000 acre-feet of water from canal sections that are not drained for repair or inspection to Glendale, Phoenix, Scottsdale and Mesa, although agricultural water will be delivered. The cities, with the exception of Scottsdale, were scheduled to start treating CAP water for delivery to customers this fall.

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Road-fund petitions offered, rejected

Supervisor to return today for injunction

reconstruction of historic U.S. 66. Clerk Pat Chastain, at the advice of County Attorney William Ek...

taken by the board is "administrative in nature" and therefore not subject to a referendum because it was not "a legislative act."

Oh Thank Heaven

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Valley & State

Fatal stabbing puzzles police

The stabbing of an 83-year-old north Phoenix man described by his next-door neighbor as "absolutely harmless" remains a mystery to Phoenix police. B3.



Michael Meister/Republic

Cars are partially submerged in a parking lot at Valley West Mall in Glendale. Heavy rains late Thursday night and early Friday morning turned the parking lots into minilakes.

Storm overturns Mesa mobile homes

Lincoln hospital is contaminated with PCB traces

High winds from a heavy thunderstorm that struck east Mesa overturned six mobile homes in a trailer park Friday.

No serious injuries were reported, but several people were left homeless for the night, said Gary Rains, an investigator for the Mesa Fire Department.

The storm came the night after a lightning bolt struck an electrical transformer at John C. Lincoln Hospital & Health Center in Phoenix, setting off a small fire that spread low-level concentrations of cancer-causing PCBs throughout the facility.

Rains said several people suffered minor injuries when Friday's storm struck at about 9:30 p.m. and were transported to local hospitals by private cars.

Some people left homeless for the night were planning to bed down in the recreation hall at the Monte Vista Travel Trailer Resort, 8865 E. Baseline Road, he said.

"We have some large mobile homes that have been overturned," he said. "There is debris throughout the trailer resort. We have telephone lines down along Baseline Road."

Rains said four double-wide and two single-wide trailers overturned in the storm, which also brought rain to Mesa and Chandler.

Two residents of the mobile-home park waited apprehensively behind police lines Friday night to

— Storm, B2

Storm

Continued from B1

see if their mobile homes were among those damaged.

Duane and Fay Brandt said they moved to the park from Minneapolis only five days earlier. They have two homes in the park, a 33-foot model and a larger double-wide trailer, they said.

"Everything we own is in the park," Fay Brandt said. "You move here, then 'bingo,' this happens."

She said she and her husband were visiting two sons who live in Mesa when the mobile homes were blown over.

Paula Angerhofer, a spokeswoman for the Salt River Project, said about 2,500 customers were without power in east Mesa and south of Gilbert.

The lightning that struck the John C. Lincoln transformer Thursday night knocked out all power to the hospital and caused officials to evacuate all 133 patients. The last patient left about 4:45 a.m. Friday.

Tests there Friday discovered PCBs in the burned-out transformer, said Brad Parker, spokesman for Arizona Public Service Co.

He said the amount of PCBs, or polychlorinated biphenyls, is not significant and does not present a threat to humans.

"This morning (Friday) about 10:30, we found minute quantities" of PCBs in the transformer, Parker said.

He said the flame retardant was placed in mineral oil used to cool the transformer.

Because of the discovery of PCBs at the transformer, it was assumed by APS that water and smoke that inundated the site had spread the contamination throughout the hospital, Parker said.

An outside independent firm has been brought in to investigate, he said. Meanwhile, a cleanup of the affected areas is continuing, along with work being done on the transformer.

But patients will not be brought back to the building until environmental experts ensure the safety of the facility, Parker said.

Meanwhile, police said a Phoenix man was killed late Thursday in an automobile accident attributed to the storm.

David A. Jones, 18, of 518 S. Third Ave., was killed when a car he was driving slammed into a palm tree at Central Avenue and Culver Street shortly before midnight Thursday.

Five injured passengers were taken to Valley hospitals, police said. They were identified as Willie J. Willie, 16; John Paredes, 18; Ruben Contreras, 18; Robert Pena, 16; and Delvin Lewis, 21. All were residents of the Third Avenue address, which is a Job Corps home, police said.

Willie and Paredes were listed in fair condition at Good Samaritan Medical

Center, and Contreras was listed in good condition at Maricopa Medical Center.

No information was available on Pena or Lewis.

Michael Wardrop, manager of community relations at John C. Lincoln, said that nine patients were discharged and that the remainder were transferred to other Valley hospitals.

He said power should be restored to the hospital sometime this afternoon, as soon as air-conditioning units are able to cool the facility.

John C. Lincoln and Humana Hospital-Desert Valley, which had a 30-minute power outage, were among an estimated 36,000 customers of Arizona Public Service and the Salt River Project whose electricity was cut off as high winds and rain moved through the Valley.

At Paradise Valley High School, Principal Hal Buckley found his welcoming speech to students and parents rudely interrupted.

Students and parents had filed into the auditorium of the school at 3950 E. Bell Road, the marching band was playing, and Buckley was preparing to deliver his welcome.

"Then we were plunged into darkness," Buckley said. "No lights, no air conditioning, no power."

"The funny thing was, our theme for the orientation was, 'Getting Off on the Right Foot.'"



E.J.
Montini
Republic
Columnist

A slow-motion crisis viewed in pale wisps

Shortly before 3 a.m. Friday, a Phoenix Transit Authority bus backed up to the entranceway of John C. Lincoln Hospital & Health Center. Not long afterward, the first of the patients who could walk — many at the arm of a nurse or fireman, or on crutches — began a slow procession toward it.

The patients wore hospital gowns with blankets wrapped over their shoulders. They wore pajamas brought from home. They were sleepy-eyed and disheveled.

Nurses scurried along beside them with white garbage bags filled with clothes and other belongings. Orderlies and candy-stripers carried bouquets of flowers, helium-filled balloons and potted plants and set them on the bus.

A few patients were taken to the vehicle in wheelchairs and helped into it with a hydraulic lift. Most of the critically ill had long since been driven in ambulances to other hospitals.



Michael Ging/Republic

Aaron Atkinson, 9, pushes Sammy Salinas (left), 10, and his brother, Tommy, 11, around a flooded parking lot at the Palm Lane Apartments at 40th Street and Palm Lane, where all three boys live.

The decision to evacuate all of the hospital's patients, about 130, came near 1 a.m. Since 11 p.m. — shortly after the hospital's transformer exploded in a raging thunderstorm, leaving the hospital without air conditioning — a number of patients had been waiting in the first-floor lobby.

Spectators, some of them rela-

tives of patients, waited and watched from outside.

What they saw was an occasional hectic swirl amid a setting in which patients slept on lounge chairs, others talked quietly, and firemen and nurses laughed and joked together.

People standing outside the hospital could see that a crisis does not

always sweep along like a flood, but instead can be a series of small drips. To combat it, one needs only enough people standing about with buckets, waiting.

That is what happened in the early-morning hours Friday.

If on television or in initial newspaper reports, events seemed

— Montini, B2

Montini

Continued from B1

to unfold rapidly, dramatically, it is because journalists report such happenings with a kind of time-lapse photography. Waiting for the hospital to be evacuated was like waiting for a flower to unfold. Drama was achieved only by stringing together flashes of action caught between hours of waiting.

Television cameramen with their bulky machines and lights stood just outside the hospital doors. The lights were turned on as patients emerged, making their white faces and white legs more pale under the glare, their thin hospital clothing even more thin.

From the darkness of the hospital, patients passed through a gantlet of floodlights and flash bulbs. Even the hospital's own public-relations staff was taking pictures. The Fire Department had both a still photographer and a video crew recording events.

Every few minutes, there was another brightly lighted image: A mother and a newborn wheeled out at about 12:30 a.m.; an old woman asleep on a folding stretcher, her family walking beside her, at 12:50 a.m.; nurses rushing from nearby facilities with bags of ice to cool medicines and blood at 1 a.m.; a young "overdose" patient, awake

and staring blankly at the lights, at 1:20; a woman with a head wound lying on a stretcher, wearing her shoes, at 1:50. And on and on.

The most dramatic events had occurred beyond the sight of newsmen and photographers. Fireman carried some of the first patients to be evacuated down six flights of stairs. There was no one to see it. A child was said to have been born at the moment the lights went out.

Outside, as the rain began to subside, hospital spokesmen granted the same interviews to different people over and over again. At 2 a.m., network news producers telephoned from New York.

By the time the bus arrived at 3 a.m., it was nearly over. Stars were visible in the sky, along with a quarter moon. The orange, yellow and white bus, a shining sun emblazoned on its side, waited for the slow-moving men and women to board it.

Some of the patients wore slippers. Some walked in socks. A few made due with their bare feet. None hurried or spoke, except to the firemen walking alongside, or to nurses.

On the wrist of each one, or attached to clothing, was a colored tag, as if the hospital were running an all-night sale on the injured and the infirm, and the city had purchased the lot.

■ Flood

From Page A

Georgia, said she is mad at SRP, adding that some residents are "considering a class-action suit" against the company.

She also wanted to know why she wasn't warned that the spillway was about to overflow.

"Nobody came to our area to warn us," Bale said, adding that her home had \$20,000 in damage.

Anthony Sammons, an official with Civil Defense, said there wasn't enough time to let the residents know.

He said warnings can be given during controlled releases of SRP.

"But when you have an act of God, there's no way you can notify people," Sammons said.

Hindsight also was missing in terms of flood insurance.

And although any resident in the Valley can obtain flood insurance, only two homeowners whose property was damaged had any.

Ron Nevitt, flood plain representative for the flood control district, said the area is "considered at least hazard-free enough that flood insurance is not a mandatory requirement.

"If someone were to ask if they live in a flood plain, technically, yes, but they'd probably be told no, because they are not in an area where insurance is required. But then, the whole Valley is in a flood plain."

Paul Schweikher, who bought his home 2½ weeks before the flood, said he asked about flood insurance but wasn't encouraged to buy it.

Schweikher, who said his home had about \$5,000 to \$8,000 worth of damage, said he wished he had pursued it.

Frank Russo, Civil Defense acting director, said his office surveyed the homes after the damage in an effort to see if they qualified for any federal assistance.

"We looked at Small Business Association loans but there was not enough damage to qualify," he said. Damage equaling 40 percent of the home's value would have been required to obtain the SBA loans, Russo said.

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Gazette Plus

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Published every Friday

The Phoenix Gazette

Fri., Oct. 17, 1986

East Phoenix group ponders suit against SRP over flood

By Connie Cone
Gazette Central Bureau

A group of east Phoenix residents is considering suing Salt River Project, which they blame for the floodwaters that hit their homes during a storm Aug. 28.

Civil Defense officials say 29 homes suffered about \$109,000 in damage when water from a spillway at the Arizona Canal just east of 32nd Street overflowed, flooding the neighborhood below.

But officials at SRP, which manages the Arizona Canal, contend the company is not at fault. "We are not in the business of flood control," Sid Friar, SRP manager of water operations, said. That, he added, will be the role of the Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, which is being built parallel to the canal by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and scheduled for completion in 1991.

Still, residents in the area are angry at how SRP handled the influx of water into the canal that night. To answer their concerns, representatives from SRP, the Maricopa County Flood Control District and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, met with residents Oct. 9 at Camel-

back High School.

Also attending were representatives from Biltmore Fashion Park, which had about 20 businesses flooded that night. Karen Holman, who manages the shopping center at 24th Street and Camelback Road, said they were there just "to gather information."

As rain fell outside the school cafeteria, Stan Smith, deputy chief engineer for the flood control district, tried to joke with the audience. "With it raining, I'm surprised you didn't stay home and start filling the sandbags," he said.

"We thought about it," one woman called out. Smith tried again, "I feel like the man from back east who lived through the Johnstown Flood."

The residents weren't finding the topic a laughing matter, but listened intently as Smith ran down the events of Aug. 28.

The "severe thunderstorm," which eventually dumped about 5 inches of rain near 40th Street and Montebello, was recognized in the Valley about 6 p.m., he said. At about 8:30 p.m., SRP opened various storm drains to reduce the level in the canal. A flash flood warning was issued by

8:50 p.m. and by midnight, at least six of the spillways along the canal had overflowed.

"The major source of inflow (into spillway No. 3) was the Cudia City Wash," Smith said. The wash, which starts about three miles above the canal, has two branches that converge just north of Stanford Drive, west of 40th Street.

Smith said that by the time the water from the wash got to the canal, it was traveling too fast for the canal to handle.

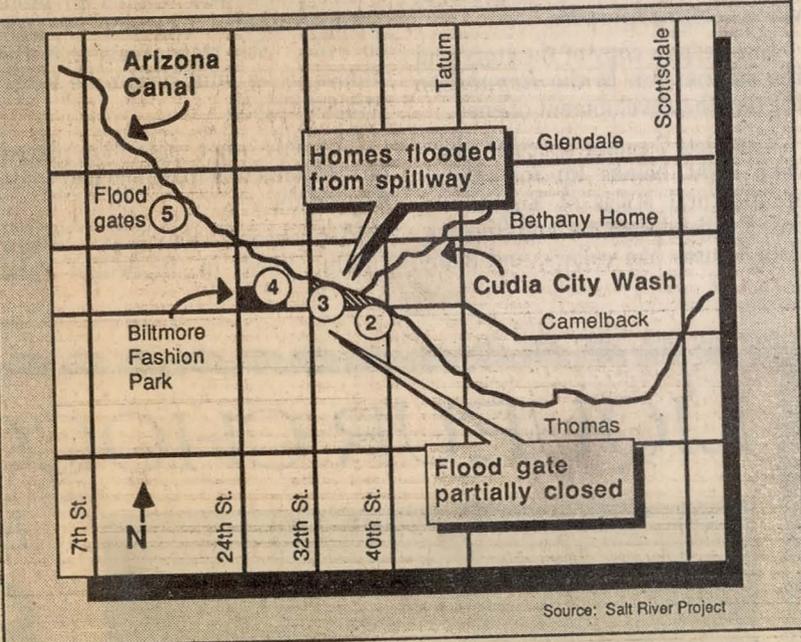
Residents asked SRP officials why a gate near spillway No. 3 was partially closed. They said this caused water to enter the spillway, which eventually overflowed into their neighborhood.

Friar said if the gate hadn't been partially closed, the water would have surged downstream toward spillways No. 4 and No. 5, in an area that also was being taxed by heavy rain. "The result could have been more serious, such as a break in the canal itself," he said.

"The canal was not designed for flood control but for water distribution," he emphasized.

Doris Bale, who lives in the 3200 block of East

Site of canal spillover



Source: Salt River Project

La Verne Harris, *The Phoenix Gazette*

See ■ Flood, Page C

Biltmore's shops shut by flooding

Carpets, merchandise
ruined by water, mud

By BOB WILSON
The Arizona Republic

Sherry Morley watched customers step over puddles Friday on the hardwood floor of Beaton's Carriage House in Biltmore Fashion Park.

Dresses hanging near the floor were wet 8 inches up from their hems.

A cleaning man vacuumed water out of the saturated carpet.

"He's already taken about 100 gallons out of here," Morley said.

She said the sidewalk on the mall outside was covered with mud when she came in Friday morning, but it had been hosed off.

An overflowing artificial lake started a river of water down Camelback Road on Thursday night during a heavy thunderstorm, flooding about 20 stores in the upscale mall.

On Friday afternoon, water still was flowing west along the northern side of Camelback Road from the lake, which is a quarter-mile to the east between the Tishman Biltmore and Tishman Camelback office parks.

The water was whirlpooling down a parking-lot drain in front of the Gucci store at the east end of the mall. The store was closed Friday because of the flooding. Rolled-up carpets were piled outside.

"All the carpets are a total loss, and some of our merchandise is ruined," store manager Mary Kelly said.

"There was 2 inches of water in here this morning when our office manager came in," she said. "Water came in under the doors and windows."

Kelly could not estimate the amount of damages but said the store has flood insurance.

Other storeowners did not.

Claude Amiel, co-owner of Paris Match, said he was not prepared for a flood. Another co-owner of the



Kevin J. Larkin/Republic

Paul Thomson, a security guard at Biltmore Fashion Park, places sandbags at the entrance to Mondri Ascot as a precaution against more flooding. All of the mall's stores were sandbagged Friday night.

store, Serge Venezia, said he does not have flood insurance.

The basement of Paris Match, a clothes boutique, was flooded, but the store was open Friday.

Amiel said clothes that had been placed on the floor to make room for a new shipment were ruined.

"Would you buy this \$200 shirt if it was recleaned?" Amiel asked. "No."

Fashion Park manager Karen Holman said the mall's drainage system works, but Thursday night's rain was too much for it.

Saks Fifth Avenue was closed Friday as workers from RSI Carpet Cleaning and Restoration were removing carpets from the store and vacuuming up water. The floor inside was wet and muddy. There were puddles several inches deep on the red-brick sidewalk outside.

Roger Ohrt, an RSI worker, said there was 3 feet of water in the Saks basement.

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\$4.3 million Spook Hill

Dam contract awarded

The Flood Control District of Maricopa County has awarded the construction contract for Spook Hill Dam to Mardian Construction Co. of Phoenix.

Total amount of the contract was \$4,362,708.

The Spook Hill Dam, located about 15 miles northeast of Mesa, is one of five structures in the Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed Project. It will be an earthen embankment four miles long and will require 1.5 million cubic yards of material.

The 22-foot high dam is designed to contain a 100-year

storm and will have a storage capacity of 866 acre feet.

The Flood Control District acquired all land rights and relocated all facilities necessary for construction of the dam at a cost of \$2.5 million. Construction can begin immediately and is expected to take two years.

The Buckhorn-Mesa Watershed Project is being designed and built by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Herb Donald, chief engineer of the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, is the contracting officer for the project.



Mardian wins dam contract

By ED TAYLOR
Staff Writer

Mardian Construction Co. of Phoenix has won a \$4.3-million contract to build the Spook Hill flood control dam in east Mesa.

The dam, an earthen structure over four miles long and an average of 22 feet high, is designed to protect farm and urban areas from flood waters pouring out of the Utery Mountains. Eventually it would also protect the Central Arizona Project aqueduct.

Funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it will be maintained by the Maricopa County Flood Control District when completed.

Construction is expected to begin in late February,

said Sid Brase, project engineer for the flood control district. Completion is expected in late 1979.

The contract includes ramps to be constructed over the dam on McDowell, McKellips and Brown Roads and a floodway which will carry water impounded behind the dike north to the Tonto National Forest. There the water will spill into a natural wash which will carry it to the Salt River just above Granite Reef Dam.

Also included in the contract is landscaping of the dike in natural desert vegetation. Brase said an irrigation system will be installed to help the plants become established.

Eventually, he said, a city park and golf course are

planned in the area which is located north of University Drive and east of Bush Highway.

The project is designed to protect the east Mesa area from what engineers call a 100-year storm — the most severe rain likely to fall during a 100-year period.

Other bidders on the

project were Fisher Contracting Co. of Phoenix, \$4.7-million, and M. Sundt Construction Tucson, \$4.9-million, Brase said.

Spook Hill Dam is part of the Buckhorn-Mesa flood control project, a proposed series of dikes and channels to provide flood protection out to Apache Junction.

PHOTO BY GUY WIRE

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Eastman

CARDINAL



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- 2 Deputy Chief Engineer - SMITH
- 3 Flood Control Administrator - BROZOVSKY
- _____ C & O Division Chief - PAYETTE
- _____ Engineering Division Chief - KARAN
- _____ Chief Hydrologist - JOHNSON
- _____ Land Mgt. Division Chief - OPSTEIN
- _____ Chief of Planning & Proj. Mgt. - RODRIGUEZ

From JBM Date 4-28-87

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Comments: Ⓢ msm

Riverbed legislation becomes law

Gov. Evan Mecham has signed legislation that will give up any state claim to ownership of any riverbeds of navigable streams or rivers.

Also, the governor Tuesday signed a letter of intent with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization service to begin negotiations leading to the possible INS purchase of a new state prison in Florence.

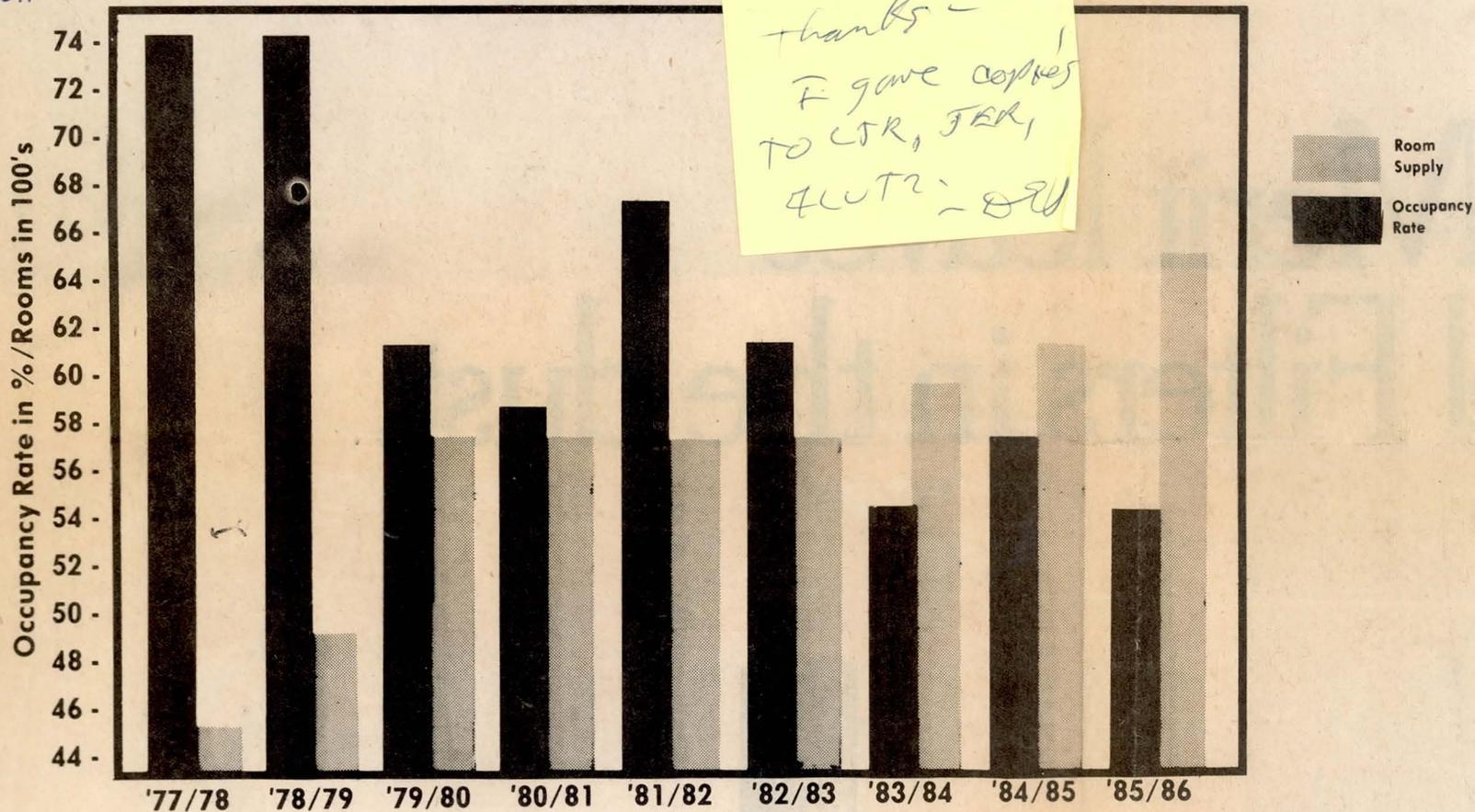
Mecham said he had no received a formal offer for the Yuma facility, priced at about \$5 million.

The legislation approved by Mecham will allow people and businesses who have been paying taxes on riverbed land in the Salt, Gila and Verde rivers to get legal title to the land by paying \$25 an acre.

Don, I thought this might be of interest re. Baltimore negotiations.

Wed, 4/15/87
Scottsdale Progress

Occupancy Rates vs. Room Supply Scottsdale/Paradise Valley



OCCUPANCY RATES in Scottsdale-area resorts and first-class hotels have dropped steadily while the number of rooms has climbed since 1978.

Numbers at left of chart represent both percentage of occupancy rates and number of rooms available, in hundreds, for the past nine years.

Study reflects declining rates for occupancy in local resorts

By **STEPHEN HIGGINS**
Progress Staff Writer

Scottsdale's growing resort industry is faced with increased competition from other cities and overbuilding within Scottsdale that have led to a dramatic drop in occupancy levels here, several recent show.

The average occupancy rate of resorts in the Scottsdale/Paradise Valley area has dropped from 73 percent in 1978 to 53 percent in 1986, while the number of resort rooms available has jumped from 959 to 3,638 between 1970 and 1986, says a report by Nelson/Ralston/Robb Communications. When counting first-class hotels, the number of rooms in the Scottsdale/Paradise Valley area increased from 5,344 in 1983 to 6,545 in 1986, a 22-percent increase.

The 53-percent occupancy figure was provided by a recent study by the Scottsdale Department of Economic Planning and Development. A higher figure is given by Pannel Kerr Forster, which put Scottsdale's 1986 occupancy rate at 58.7 percent.

The average occupancy rate in January dropped to 46 percent, compared to 65 percent in January 1986, according to the Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce.

Furthermore, construction already under way will add another 1,500 rooms by the end of 1988, with the openings of the Princess Hotel near the Scottsdale Airpark, the Phoenician at 64th Street and Camelback Road in Phoenix, and the Scottsdale Country Club and Resort at Hayden Road and Shea Boulevard.

At the same time, competition from the Phoenix and Tucson markets has increased

dramatically. The Phoenix market has increased 248 percent since 1974, from 720 to 2,512 rooms available, and the Tucson market has exploded with a 578 percent jump from 244 rooms in 1982 to 1,655 today, the report said.

"Just as the competition within the Scottsdale/Paradise Valley market is exploding, area resorts face increasing competition from other markets," the study said.

Pannel Kerr Forster reported that the city of Phoenix achieved a 66.7 percent occupancy rate in 1986, and that the Tempe and Mesa area had a 62.45-percent occupancy rate.

"The Scottsdale market might be the most challenged because the competition is so fierce among the resorts," said John Marks, president of the Phoenix and Valley of the Sun Convention and Visitors Bureau.

"When you add a Hyatt at Gainey Ranch and a Princess, it puts the community in a very competitive situation. I think occupancy levels will drop a few more percentage points in Scottsdale this year, because of the increasing numbers of rooms."

Marks said the Scottsdale resort market also is experiencing increased competition from the Palm Springs/Palm Desert, Calif., area, where many rooms have been added in recent years.

The report also concluded that resorts are facing increased competition for guests from first-class hotels in the Valley and the rest of the state, based on an increased reliance on convention and sales incentive programs shared by both resorts and hotels.

The number of first-class hotel rooms in Arizona has increased rapidly in recent years,

with more than 8,000 rooms constructed in the state since 1980, a 77-percent increase.

These first-class hotels are competing with resorts for convention business, which has become increasingly important to the resort market.

A recent Laventhol & Horwath study said tourism now accounts for only 25 percent of a typical resort's business, down from 33 percent in 1980. Conventions and sales incentive programs now account for about 55 percent of resort revenue, the study said.

"To successfully compete, Scottsdale resorts will need to add attractions such as nearby high-end retail shopping opportunities and find new sources of room nights from business travelers," the report said.

Scottsdale's resort industry adds more than \$1 million to the city's economy through the transient occupancy tax and another \$1 million through the state sales tax.

Tourism added an estimated \$2 billion to the Valley's economy in 1985, but there are no statistics available on Scottsdale alone. The resort industry also provides the city with an employment base.

The Nelson/Ralston/Robb study on resort rooms was commissioned by the Registry Hotel Corporation, which is seeking rezoning for 17 acres of land just south of the Registry Resort at Indian Bend and Scottsdale roads. The firm seeks to build retail and office space on the site, which is zoned for resort property only.

The Registry has contended that the city's zoning for additional resort rooms is uneconomical in the current market.

Tax boost rejected by CAP

By Mike McCloy
The Phoenix Gazette

Central Arizona Project officials have backed away from a proposed tax increase, at least while the Legislature is in session.

General manager Tom Clark told the Central Arizona Water Conservation District finance committee Thursday: "I think it would keep us in good stead out there if we did not immediately add 3 cents to the tax levy."

The district is responsible for running the \$3.8 billion CAP and collecting taxes and water revenue in Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties to repay the federal construction costs of the 335-mile system of canals, dams and pumping plants.

As recently as one week ago, Clark was recommending that the CAP board increase the property tax to the legal limit of 10 cents per \$100 assessed valuation.

However, the district has a bill pending in the state Senate for authority to operate ground-water recharge projects — to soak water into the ground in years of surplus river flow and pump it in dry years.

Lawmakers in the House stripped off the revenue portion of the recharge bill at the request of Arizona Public Service Co., and other water and power interests have objected to giving the district more than its current authority to study the recharge concept.

Clark said the current tax rate of 7 cents per \$100 assessed valuation has built a \$41 million pot and will enable the district to keep up with CAP repayment obligations for the next two years.

But bumping the tax up to the 10-cent limit to enable the district to operate a recharge project at Butler Valley in western Arizona or elsewhere remains a possibility.

In recommending the current rate to the CAP board, the finance committee said its recommendation is subject to change any time before Aug. 17, when county treasurers must be notified of the rate so they can collect the tax.

In other action, the committee recommended a \$17.4 million budget for 1987-88, an increase of nearly \$4 million from this year.

Members convened secretly to discuss a \$10,000 donation of public funds to the private Central Arizona Project Association. The money would be used to pay Washington lobbyist Eldon Rudd, a former District 4 Republican congressman.

Reconvening in open session, the panel rejected the proposed expenditure without explaining its purpose. However, CAP board chairman Rod McMullin confirmed later that it was for Rudd and indicated that he would attempt to have the \$10,000 appropriated when the full CAP board meets next month to adopt the budget.

Central Arizona Project Association president Bill Wheeler said CAP officials had approved the \$10,000 donation verbally before the association hired Rudd as a lobbyist in March.

Salt River Project, Phoenix and Glendale have contributed to Rudd's fee, Wheeler said, adding, "They put in over \$10,000 — some of them did."

The CAP finance committee recommended \$6,000 for the association, the same as this year's donation.

Most of the district's overall budget increase is attributed to recharge studies and a 50 percent increase in the staff of 227 expected in the next year.

Protection unneeded

Keith Turley, head of Arizona Public Service, says that he wants to kill the Nov. 3 election on Rio Salado to protect the rate-payers from a \$2.5 million rate increase that it would cause. Give me a break.

The man's salary is over \$700,000 a year, and APS has a \$193 million rate increase pending before the Corporation Commission. The rate increase for Rio Salado would be pennies to each ratepayer and would help produce 17 miles of public parks for everyone to enjoy.

It will be the first time that an APS rate increase produces something besides more expensive electricity.

Please Mr. Turley, don't protect me from Rio Salado.

Tanny Powers
Chandler

River-land law signed by Mecham

Aimed at settling issue of ownership

By DEBORAH SHANAHAN
The Arizona Republic

Gov. Evan Mecham signed a bill Tuesday that is designed to draw a court challenge and, ultimately, settle the question of who owns as many as 40,000 pieces of property along the state's riverbeds.

The question was raised when the state, in a 1985 lawsuit, asserted a little-known right under federal law to claim ownership of land along "navigable" rivers.

The still-pending lawsuit cast a cloud over the titles of property along rivers and streams throughout the state, including thousands of acres of farmland, property under downtown Phoenix high-rises and extensive sand-and-gravel operations along the Salt River.

"This is a move to settling a problem that's a little on the sticky side," Mecham said in signing the bill, which took effect immediately.

"I don't believe we can be in a position where landowners are being asked to pay taxes on properties ... and the state comes along and says, 'Well, surprise, now it isn't yours.' I don't think that's right."

Others, however, particularly David Baron of the Arizona Center for Law in the Public Interest in Tucson, have argued that the legislation amounts to a giveaway of valuable public lands.

Under the new law, the state gives up claim to all river and stream beds except those of the Colorado, Salt, Verde and Gila rivers.

Along the Salt, Verde and Gila rivers, the law allows owners to pay a nominal \$25 an acre to gain clear title.

The law also maintains for the public whatever access currently exists for recreation, although some outdoor groups have argued that access will be difficult to guarantee under the law.

Baron was out of town Tuesday and could not be reached for comment about whether he intends to sue the state over the issue.

Lawmakers are hoping someone will file a lawsuit.

Rep. Bob Denny, R-Litchfield Park, said he sponsored the bill so "the courts will decide in one lawsuit rather than 40,000 lawsuits."

The law was hailed by sand-and-gravel operators, many of whom posed for pictures with Mecham.

Ironically, the law also was welcomed by Aaron Kizer, executive director of the Rio Salado Development District.

The state's claim on riverbeds, if upheld, could slash the \$100 million cost of acquiring land for the \$1 billion project, which is envisioned as 40 miles of lakes, parks, homes and businesses.

Ag. Republic

El Mirage dump sued by Arizona

Public health is threatened, officials say; charges denied

By JOANN BRAAM
The Arizona Republic

The state attorney general's office has filed a lawsuit against the El Mirage Industrial Landfill, charging that it illegally operates as an "open dump" and that it threatens public health and property.

"What we want to do is protect the landfill from washout in the event of a flood," said Ron Miller, acting assistant director of the state Department of Health Services. "Debris can end up all over the place downstream."

The landfill is south of Grand Avenue on the western bank of the Agua Fria River, which normally is dry but is subject to flooding.

The suit, filed Monday in U.S. District Court on behalf of the DHS, says that the owners and operator of the landfill have failed since Sept. 13, 1979, to protect the dump against a washout, as required under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.

The suit also charges that the landfill operates as an open dump, which is defined by the complainant as a facility for the disposal of solid waste that does not comply with certain Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations.

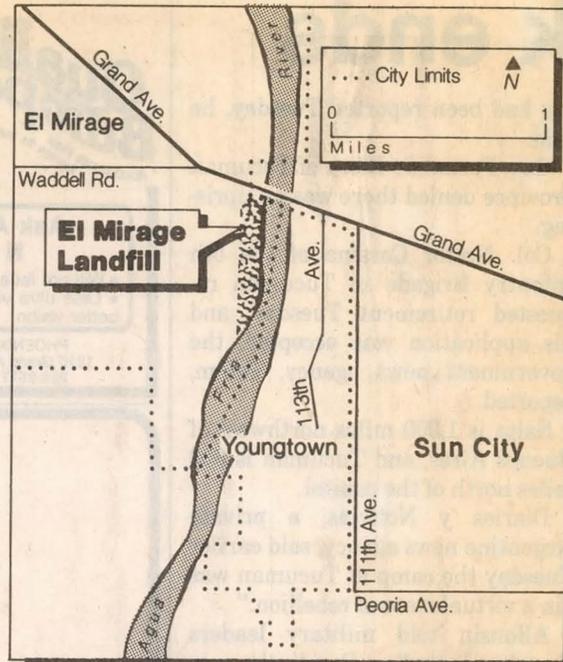
The suit asks the court to order the landfill to comply with the regulations and to pay civil penalties of \$25,000 a day for each day the landfill has been in violation of the federal regulations.

The defendants in the suit are Ken Boyce, who operates the landfill, and Refuse Research Corp. of Arizona, Mucho Dinero Inc. of Nevada and MRC Land and Development Co. of Arizona, all listed in the suit as co-owners of the landfill.

Phoenix attorney Doug Zimmerman, who is representing Boyce, denied that the landfill is a threat to public health and property and said riprap has been installed to prevent a washout.

Riprap is a wall made of stones used to prevent erosion.

"We believe the protection is perfectly accept-



Gus Walker/Republic

able," Zimmerman said Tuesday.

In a related action, the attorney general's office said it has given notice to the defendants that it intends to either file an amendment to the suit or file another suit against the landfill in 60 days, charging that it violates the U.S. Clean Water Act.

In the notice of intent sent to defendants on April 15, Jim Vieregg, an assistant attorney general, says the owners or operator of the landfill have discharged rocks, dirt, sand and other pollutants into the Agua Fria without a proper federal permit.

Zimmerman said he had not seen the notice of intent and expressed surprise to learn of its content.

"I'd be most most curious to see what pollutants we put in the water," he said.

In another El Mirage Landfill matter, a Maricopa County Superior Court judge has scheduled a hearing for Monday to continue considering charges filed by Boyce regarding a landfill ordinance enacted Sept. 11 by the El Mirage City Council.

In a suit filed Oct. 7, Boyce charges that the city's landfill ordinance is unconstitutional because it is "specifically, directly and exclusively intended to force the closure of the landfill."

The ordinance bans the importation of trash collected outside the city.

Boyce's operation is the only landfill in the city.

Police find woman who lived with Heidnik

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — A mentally handicapped woman who once lived with a man accused of torturing six women and murdering two has been found, ending concern she might be another victim, police said.

Dorothy Mae Knight, who is about 50 years old, was found Friday "alive and well," said Homicide Sgt. Robert Snyder.

He said her mental condition would probably prevent police from obtaining much information from her about the accused man, Gary Michael Heidnik.

Meanwhile, a newspaper reported that police sources told it officers will excavate the back yard of a

former home of Heidnik next week in a search for a missing mentally handicapped woman, but Homicide Lt. James Hansen said there were no such plans.

The house in west Philadelphia where police say Heidnik lived several years ago was already searched once, and Saturday's *Philadelphia Daily News* said the back yard would be dug up for evidence about Anjanette Davidson.

But Hansen said Saturday, "My understanding now is that she never lived there. If it turns out she did live there we'll have to take a closer look at the house."

There was no answer at the *Daily*

News office Saturday. The newspaper does not publish Sundays.

Davidson is moderately retarded and has been missing for as long as eight years, said Hansen. She was last seen in 1978 or 1979 with Heidnik, said Hansen, who added that Heidnik moved out of the west Philadelphia home in 1976.

Davidson is the sister of a 34-year-old woman Heidnik was convicted of abducting in 1978 from a central Pennsylvania facility for the mentally retarded. He spent more than four years in jail and mental institutions in connection with that incident.

Heidnik, 43, was arrested March 25 after police found three starving,

half-naked women in a basement dungeon of his home in north Philadelphia and human limbs in a kitchen freezer.

Heidnik tried to hang himself Thursday night, but was stopped by a guard and returned to the Philadelphia Detention Center on Friday after treatment at a hospital, authorities said.

Police have charged Heidnik and a friend, Cyril Brown, 31, with the death of a retarded woman, 24-year-old Sandra Lindsay. Heidnik has also been charged with the death of Deborah Dudley, 23, who police said was electrocuted in a watery torture pit Heidnik dug in the basement.

Rio Salado challenge

I hope that every resident of Maricopa County is afforded the opportunity to become fully aware of the Rio Salado project and the positive impact it will provide to this area, as well as the State of Arizona. I would hope that anyone who is interested in the Rio Salado project would contact the Rio Salado district office for information.

We have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to change a magnificent vision into reality. Some 4,500 acres will be transformed into cultural and recreation expansion, new business and job opportunities. The transformation will change the character of the Phoenix area into one of the nation's most distinguished.

There has been considerable questioning and positioning the past several years. I believe this is the crucible in which this project is being tempered — and that from there agreements can be concluded that will meet the challenge of this region's daring to be great!

Compromise is a rational solution. The issues and concerns about the project can be resolved with legislative and community support. Environmental objections can be met, financial differences can be reconciled and water needs can be accomplished.

Oren D. Thompson,
Scottsdale

show.

The commission staff contended that \$1,000 "lifetime partnership" payments by PTL donors in return for a lifetime promise of free lodging at its hotels are subject to the state's 7 percent tax on hotel rooms.

My Gazette
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rogram's disarre

Civil rights and Hispanic groups still are battling major provisions of the regulations, such as fees of \$185 per adult or \$420 for a family and the number of documents aliens will need to prove that they arrived prior to 1982.

The groups also are concerned about whether or not families will be split up if a spouse or child arrived after 1982.

"My feeling is that everything is still up in the air about how it's going to work," said Rebecca Flores Harrington, director of the United Farm Workers in Austin, Texas. "We see that the regulations being evolved are pretty difficult to deal with and pretty far from what reality is."

The INS' \$10.7 million educational campaign just got off the ground two weeks ago. The INS still is readying 107 new offices and workers to handle the legalization applications, and training manuals are just now reaching staff members.

All the problems "give us a sense that the INS really has not got its heart in the right place in terms of this legalization program," said Mario Moreno, associate counsel of the Mexican-American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. At the local level, he said, "they're telling me it's a madhouse and they're going crazy."

But Jervis said: "The regulations were drafted very carefully . . . We think over the coming weeks that a large majority of those who are eligible will receive the word and will know about it."

Although no one knows the true numbers, the government estimates that 6 million people live in the United States illegally, many of them immigrants from Central America and Mexico who have settled in California, Texas and Florida. About half may be eligible for amnesty, the INS says. Those granted amnesty begin the five-year process of attaining U.S.

The Great Divide

Rio Salado stand proves Phoenix 40 weak

The Valley of the Sun is a beautiful lady with an ugly scar running down the middle of her face.

No matter how much makeup is applied, it's still there, every day, and it won't go away.

The scar could be fixed by a billion-dollar surgery.

And forever after, what was once a problem could become something of beauty and pleasure.

The scar, of course, is the usually dry bed of the Salt River, which runs through the heart of the metropolitan area. It's either hot baked sand, littered with the refuse of midnight dumping, or, once in a while, a torrent of muddy water that steals lives and clogs traffic.

In either configuration, the river does nothing for the Valley or for the state.

It could be changed — with vision, and with leadership.

The vision has been supplied, not by the state's establishment figures, but by a group of talented Arizona State University students who came up with the original Rio Salado plan 20 years ago.

The plan drafted by the students to turn the filthy and unsightly scar of the river bed into a 17-mile urban park is a brilliant idea, as attractive today as it was 20 years ago.

The leadership to go along with the visionary concept is quite another question. The students have been much more creative than the politicians.

Some of the Rio Salado supporters have come and gone. One of those converted at the beginning and still fighting for it two decades later is former House Minority Leader Burton Barr, once Arizona's most powerful politician, until he was derailed in the Republican gubernatorial primary last fall by Evan Mecham.

Barr, indefatigable as he nears 70, will go anywhere he's asked to sell Rio Salado. He slams his fist on the podium, thunders into the microphone and uses his famous bushy eyebrows as semaphores to signal his message.

After more than two decades in the Legislature, Barr knows how to sell and to twist arms. But sadly, he's not getting much help.

On Nov. 3, voters will be asked to approve a property tax increase that would add \$13 a year to the taxes on a \$75,000 house.

That tax is the foundation for the \$1 billion project, and the vested interest groups are attacking it with great glee in an unbelievably short-sighted fashion.

Rio Salado would create one of the largest urban park systems in the nation, from 43rd Avenue in Phoenix to Country Club Drive in Mesa. Lakes, riding trails, playing fields, desert trails, golf courses, places to camp and fish, all in the urban area.

The best part is the jewel would be created where little of value exists now, rather than using up valuable property.

Backers claim the tax investment will be repaid many times over. It is claimed Rio Salado would create 74,000 jobs and generate \$5.2 billion in new tax revenue for state and local governments.

Maybe the numbers are optimistic. That remains to be seen. But the alternative is to leave the river bed as it is, an unnecessary ugly scar that will be a legacy to the generations to come.



Max Jennings

Commentary

If this argument is even close to right, why hasn't the leadership come forward to push it through? Already, resistance is mounting from those who do not live near the river and who therefore see themselves paying for something that will be of no direct benefit to them.

This is like saying that if you don't attend the symphony, it has no benefit to the community.

The truth is virtually everyone in the county at one time or another must benefit from Rio Salado.

I never drive through Scottsdale's Indian Bend Wash without thinking about it. The wash once was an eyesore cutting through the middle of Scottsdale. Today, it's a beautiful greenbelt of recreation areas and lakes that is used every day of the year.

The East Valley Partnership, a group of almost 300 East Valley civic and business leaders, endorsed the project last Tuesday, calling it something vital for all six East Valley communities, even those such as Chandler and Gilbert, which would not be touched directly by it.

But when the issue was placed before the newly restructured Phoenix 40, a group of Phoenix leaders now pledged to a new policy of openness, it was voted down.

The good ol' boys moved once again to protect their vested interests. Two of those speaking against the project had direct conflicts. Maurice Tanner, chairman of the Tanner Cos., takes sand and gravel out of the river. Stan Turley, chairman of Arizona Public Service Co., the largest taxpayer in the county, would like to use a sales tax to finance the project instead so it could be passed along automatically to the APS customers.

Refusal by the Phoenix 40 to support Rio Salado, at a time when it is so solidly backed by the East Valley Partnership, will drive the twin metropolitan areas farther apart.

It's not hard to see who has the courage and the vision and the creativity. The Phoenix business leaders, if they are truly represented by the Phoenix 40, have shown once again they are fully willing to put their vested interests ahead of those of the future generations who will depend on today's decisions for their quality of life.

It's time to throw the self-appointed 40 out on their ears and look for some true leadership. There's absolutely no reason for the East Valley political leaders to make any attempt to seek common solutions to Valleywide problems as long as the Phoenix leadership remains mired in self interest.

Max Jennings is executive editor of the Mesa Tribune.

CAP proposes to sell discount surplus water

By MARY A.M. GINDHART
The Arizona Republic

Central Arizona Project officials are proposing to sell up to 1.7 million acre-feet of surplus water at a 30 percent discount, charging only for the cost of the electricity used to pump the water out of the Colorado River at Lake Havasu.

The water is available because, after waiting nearly 20 years for the \$5.2 billion CAP to deliver Colorado River water 190 miles away in central Arizona, many of the state's CAP customers aren't ready to take their shares of the water from the project.

Some cities in Maricopa County

have not signed up to receive their total allocation of CAP water in the first year of the project's operation because they have not yet finished water-treatment plants or otherwise are not prepared to use the water. And some agricultural districts in Maricopa County and northern Pinal County have not completed pipelines to hook up with CAP canals.

However, some of the surplus water is available because the CAP's canals have not yet been completed to Tucson and, thus, the water cannot be used by cities and

— CAP, A2

CAP

Continued from A1

farmers between Phoenix and Tucson.

Under the proposal, the bargain-priced water would be offered until 1991, when the CAP's aqueduct and pumping-station system is to be completed for the 330 miles to Tucson.

The cities and farmers have signed up for only about 70 percent of the CAP's share of what water officials call the river's annual dependable supply, the amount that should be available even dur-

ing shortages.

Although the CAP has been completed from Lake Havasu to Phoenix and Mesa, customers have signed up for only 500,000 acre-feet of the water, said George Barr, chairman of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District, the agency that is responsible for the CAP. An acre-foot is 325,851 gallons or enough to serve the water needs of a family of five for about a year or irrigate one-sixth of an acre of cotton.

However, the CAP has the capacity to deliver up to 2.2 million acre-feet of water a year during high-river flows. The river now is at a high-flow stage and has been since

1983, so an additional 1.7 million acre-feet is potentially available.

The proposal for discounted sales of the surplus water has been both hailed and criticized: Hailed because it might put to use more of the state's Colorado River entitlement, which will continue to be used by California until Arizona can take it. Criticized because it penalizes those who signed up before federal and state deadlines under the threat that, if they did not, they could forever lose the rights to use CAP water.

The cities that already have signed for the water will pay about \$50 an acre-foot, a price that

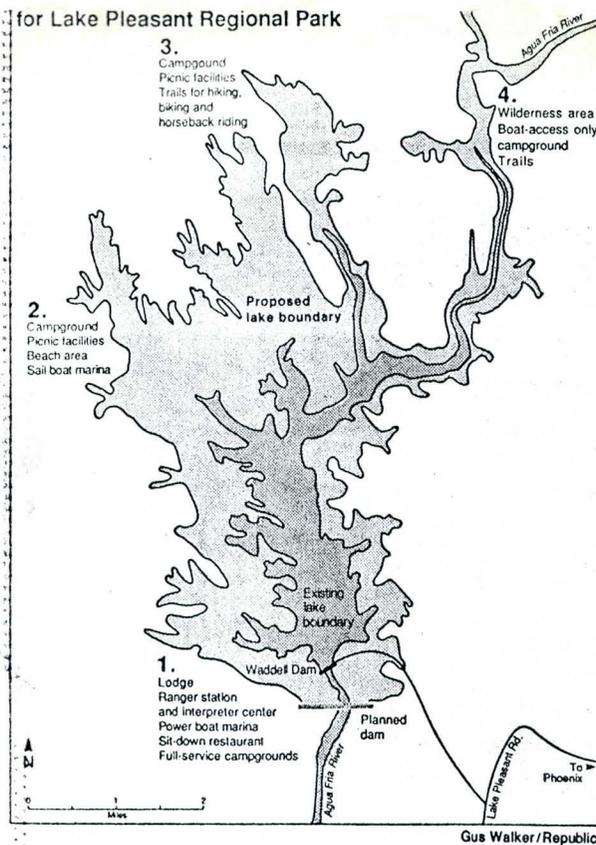
includes charges for the CAP's operation, for the repayment of CAP construction costs owed to the federal government and for the cost of electricity needed to pump the water into central Arizona.

Under the new proposal, the district is offering to sell the 1.7 million acre-feet of surplus water for about \$35 an acre-foot to anyone who has not yet signed a contract with the water district for CAP water.

Barr said the proposal stems from the district's goal to try to use all of Arizona's entitlement to the river, even if the water must be sold at a discount to do so.

Bob Witzeman, past president of the Maricopa Audubon Society and a longtime CAP critic, said there could be a problem with the proposal. He warns that cities may end up paying an even higher subsidy for the CAP water used by agriculture.

There will be three public meetings on the proposal: at 9 a.m. next Monday at the Phoenix CAP headquarters, 23636 N. Seventh St.; Oct. 28 at 1:30 p.m. at the Plaza Hotel and Conference Center in Tucson, 1900 E. Speedway Blvd.; and Oct. 29 at 10 a.m. at the Ramada Inn in Casa Grande, Sunland Gin Road and Interstate 10.



County considers plans for 'best park in state' as Lake Pleasant swells

By JOANN BRAAM
The Arizona Republic

The Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department is considering a \$12 million plan to double the size of Lake Pleasant Regional Park and add a lodge, two marinas, restaurants, campgrounds, trails and a wilderness area.

"If we get the money and do things right, it'll probably be the best park in the state," said Joe Sharp, superintendent of planning and design at the parks department.

A key improvement is expansion of the park's acreage to between 30,000 and 35,000 acres, from 15,000 acres, according to Haver Nunn & Collamer Architects, which is preparing a master plan for the public land.

The park, which is 35 miles northwest of downtown Phoenix, needs to be enlarged because Lake Pleasant, the main attraction of the park, is going to get bigger.

The New Waddell Dam at the site is expected to more than triple the area of the 3,000-acre lake, making it the second-largest lake entirely within the state. Roosevelt Lake is the largest.

The dam, which is part of the \$5.2 billion Central Arizona Project, is scheduled for completion in 1991 and will store Colorado River water from the CAP canal.

Because of the expansion and population growth, Gross said, park attendance is projected to increase from an annual 1.2 million visitors in 1985 to 2.2 million in 2010.

Haver Nunn & Collamer says its suggestions were developed after considering the results of surveys asking the public what it desires at the park, plus comments at 14 public hearings this year.

Other tentative recommendations include:

- A lodge. Gross recommends a one- or two-story overnight facility near other planned commercial developments.

- Two marinas. One marina would be geared for powerboats; the other would be designed for sailboats. The existing marina, roads, boat ramps and picnic ramadas will be submerged after the dam is built.

- At least two restaurants — a sit-down restaurant and one or more fast-food restaurants.

"The county may find it lucrative to have a Pizza Hut, a Salad Bar and a Burger King," Gross said.

One of Haver Nunn & Collamer's instructions from the county, he said, was to suggest ways the park could become self-supporting.

- Campgrounds, picnic facilities, beach area, boat ramps and trails for hiking, horseback riding and bicycles.

- Wilderness area with hiking trails and boat-access camping, but no roads. This area would be on the eastern side of the park near the Black Mountains and about two miles across the lake from the lodge.

A problem faced by Haver Nunn & Collamer, Gross said, was figuring out a way to meet the clashing needs of fishermen, sailors and powerboat enthusiasts.

The proposed solution would be to establish boundaries in the lake, with power boats using the southern half of the lake, where the motorboat marina would be built, and sailboats using the northern half, where the sailboat marina would be built.

Also planned is a "no wake" zone 300 feet from the shore around the perimeter of the lake to keep motorboats away from the fishermen on the shore.

A final draft of the plan is expected to be prepared by next month and then will be formally reviewed by parks-department officials. The county Board of Supervisors is expected to consider the plan in December or early 1987.

Arizona water projects included in approved bill

Associated Press

Four Arizona projects and studies were among the dozens approved by Congress on Friday in a \$16.3 billion public-works bill sent to President Reagan.

The measure, which would pave the way for new projects in all corners of the nation, was passed by a 329-11 House vote and was sent to the White House several hours later by a 84-2 Senate roll call.

The legislation, strongly endorsed by the Reagan administration and environmental groups, is the first omnibus water-development bill Congress has passed since 1970.

It makes major changes in the way water projects are selected and financed by boosting the share paid by state and local authorities.

The compromise bill authorizes a total of \$16.3 billion in spending, of which \$12 billion would be paid by the federal government and \$4.3 billion by state and local governments, port authorities and commercial navigation companies.

The Arizona proposals, with their projected cost and federal share of the bill, are:

- A flood-damage-protection project along the Little Colorado River at Holbrook, \$11.9 million; \$8.94 million.
- An erosion-control project along the Rillito riverbed in Tucson, \$26 million; \$19.55 million.
- A flood-protection project along the San Francisco River in Clifton, \$6 million; \$4.5 million.
- Tucson and Scottsdale groundwater-recharge projects, \$250,000. No federal figure available.

Not all of the projects in the legislation are fully authorized. Some are conditionally authorized, requiring approval by the Army Corps of Engineers or a second authorization vote by Congress after the corps does preliminary study and design work.

Inclusion of a project in the bill does not guarantee funding for the project. The money must be approved in separate appropriations legislation.

Questions Urged

Editor:

A writer recently complained about the Rio Salado "gang" of salesmen who display models of the proposed project and pass out brochures. We are the "gang."

The Rio Salado Association is made up of ordinary people, just like that writer. We are not employed by Rio Salado. We volunteer our time, frequently spending evenings and weekends to explain to our neighbors what the Rio Salado Project is and what it can do for our community.

We believe in what a 17-mile-long park system in the Salt River can do for the entire county. But we want people to ask the hard questions. What will it cost? How much of it will the taxpayers pay? What are the benefits?

CARLOS AVELAR JR.
President, Rio Salado Association
Phoenix

Ag. Republic
4-8-87

Graduates give farm to UofA unit

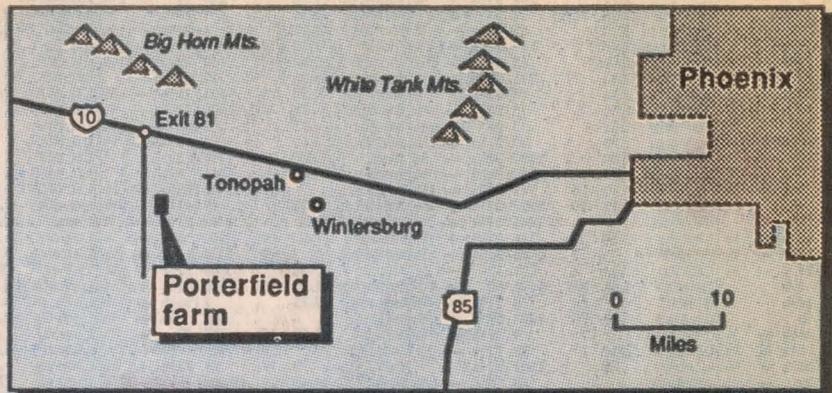
By GUY WEBSTER
Republic Agriculture Writer

Two 1947 graduates of the University of Arizona and their daughter have given the Tucson university's College of Agriculture a western Maricopa County farm valued at \$2.88 million.

Harry Porterfield, his wife, Elsie, and daughter, Stephanie, have transferred ownership of their 960-acre farm in the Harquahala Valley to a trust for the university, said Settle Madden of the University of Arizona Foundation.

"It's the largest gift the College of Agriculture has ever received," Madden said.

The foundation plans to eventually sell the farm, about 65 miles west of downtown Phoenix. Meanwhile, Harry Porterfield will lease the property back to continue farming it. Under terms of the trust, the three family members



Matthew Chatterley/Republic

will receive some interest income from the endowment for the rest of their lives.

The college's interest income from the endowment will fund a professorship and scholarships, Madden said.

Porterfield, a graduate of the College of Agriculture, developed most of the farm from desert land since 1950.

As a leader of the Harquahala Valley Irrigation District, he was active for many years in bringing Colorado River water to the valley through the Central Arizona Proj-

ect. That effort culminated with the first delivery of CAP water in May 1985.

Elsie Porterfield said Tuesday that she and her husband chose the University of Arizona for their gift because they both benefited from their education there.

The agricultural education was what enabled her husband to develop the farm, she said. Harvests from the farm have included cotton, wheat, plums, safflower and plantago.

Stephanie Porterfield teaches public school in Peoria.

Mecham confident of CAP funding OK

By Rosemary Schabert Case
Tribune writer

PHOENIX — Gov. Evan Mecham said Wednesday he's confident that spending supplements for the \$5.2 billion Central Arizona Project can win congressional approval.

At a press conference, Mecham talked about a trip to Washington, D.C., earlier in the week to pitch for funding for the CAP.

Federal money for the water delivery and flood control project has been jeopardized by a General Accounting Office report charging the CAP's funding ceiling had been raised improperly.

Mecham testified in Washington on behalf of the CAP before House and Senate committees. Congress has the option of raising the funding ceiling, but the CAP

faces growing congressional skepticism about Western water projects.

The Republican governor was optimistic Wednesday, saying his proposal had been accepted "with good hope that without chewing it up too much, we will get the funding for the next part of CAP.

"Naturally, no one can say what'll happen in Congress, but our congressional delegation feels very confident."

Mecham said controversy has been stirred by a plan from Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel to reshuffle federal water money and push certain projects ahead.

"We're the key project, along with a few others, (so) they've determined to give us the funding we need to wrap our projects up on time," Mecham said. "According to his

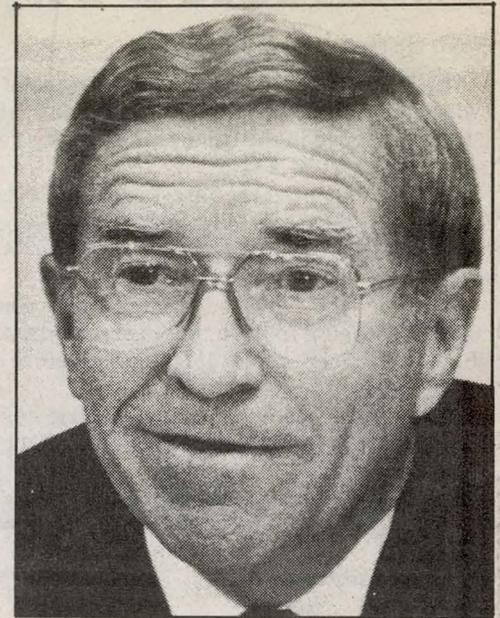
projection, all the projects will be done quicker if we do it this way.

"It's an economical way to go, and fortunately we're one of those that (are) going to get the extra money."

Mecham said he plans to return to Washington in about 10 days to testify before Congress on Arizona's bid for the federal Superconducting Super Collider Project, the world's largest atom smasher.

On that visit, Mecham also plans to meet with Attorney General Edwin Meese to try to win federal funding for his proposed \$15 million drug enforcement program.

State lawmakers, who must pass legislation creating the program, have insisted that the state get federal funding before they allocate any state money.



Evan Mecham

Tempe/State

SECTION B

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Business / B5



Reid W. Teeple

Teeple retires as SRP executive

From staff reports

Reid W. Teeple, Salt River Project's top water executive, retired Friday after nearly 40 years.

Teeple stepped down from his post as associate general manager of water at the Tempe-based company. Teeple, who lives in Phoenix, played a key role in SRP's development. He wrote many of the operating manuals for SRP's civil engineering department, coordinated the largest well-drilling program in the Project's history and

established the utility's groundwater department.

Known by co-workers as a gentle, hard-working family man, Teeple rose through the ranks. He started work at SRP on Jan. 5, 1948, as a junior mechanical engineer in SRP's Groundwater Division. In 1966, he became chief engineer for the Water Group and was promoted to assistant general manager of water in 1972. A year later, he was named associate general manager of water.

During the past 39 years, Teeple watched SRP mirror the Valley's growth as the metro

area changed from rural towns to a bustling metropolis.

"When I began working for SRP, it was still a small farm-type organization without much money. Most of us never dreamed SRP would grow into the large utility it is today," he said.

As one of only two mechanical engineers on SRP's payroll in the late 1940s, Teeple designed wells, administered well-drilling contracts, purchased equipment, tested pumps and formed SRP's groundwater department.

"That was before cranes and graders were used at SRP. In those days, we used mules to clean canals," he said. Water structures of the day were made of redwood rather than concrete, and employees often used the utility's Army trucks to shuttle between facilities.

SRP's humble beginnings were not unlike Teeple's early life. Reared in the Globe/Miami mining area during the Depression, Teeple remembers standing in

Please see Teeple / B2

Teeple

From page B2

welfare lines to get food for his family.

Undaunted by the conditions of the time, he determined to someday attend college. Teeple's dream was fulfilled when he graduated from the University of Arizona in 1947 with a degree in mechanical engineering. From 1943 to 1946, he served as a U.S. Navy officer. With the exception of six months as an engineer for J.F. Pritchard Co., Teeple spent his entire career at SRP.

In the late 1940s, Teeple said it took nearly an hour to drive from the old SRP headquarters near Third and Van Buren streets in Phoenix to the Project's Crosscut facility in Tempe. Though the offices were separated by less than 10 miles, the roads were narrow and in bad shape, he said.

But that wasn't the only hardship. "When we hired new employees it was a struggle to get them desks. We had such a small budget that we had to go to the general manager to get permission to spend even \$100."

As coordinator of SRP's early well-drilling program, Teeple saw to it that 100 to 200 wells were installed.

"The old wells were 150 feet to 200 feet deep. But the minimum depth for wells installed in the late 1940s ranged from 600 feet to 1,000 feet and we have several that are more than 1,000 feet deep," he said.

One of Teeple's first assignments was to help convert deep well pumps from 25-cycle electricity to the 60-cycle electricity used today. Before the conversion, it wasn't unusual to see lights flicker constantly.

"There won't be any void when I leave," he said. "Although I'll miss everyone very much, I'm looking forward to enjoying my retirement."

U.S. to consider using concrete to cut Cliff Dam's price tag

Staff and wire reports

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has decided to study whether proposed \$390 million Cliff Dam on the Verde River could be built for less money if concrete is used instead of dirt, a spokesman said Friday.

But Phoenix bureau spokesman Bob Walsh stressed the study isn't a response to a lawsuit filed by environmental groups aimed at killing Cliff or a recent study of the flood potential on the Salt River.

"Everybody's going to say that," said Larry Morton, deputy director of the

Arizona Projects Office. "But we always do studies to try to reduce the cost."

Walsh said federal officials think concrete could result in savings as high as 10 percent, although "nobody's standing by those numbers pretty hard."

A dam with a similar "roller-compacted concrete structure" is being built in Utah as part of the Central Utah Project, and it is expected to save money.

"As a normal step in the design process, when you get close to doing final design, you look at alternative structures that could fit

into a dam site," Walsh said.

He said five alternatives are being examined for the project to raise Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River.

Cliff originally was to be a mile-long earthen structure built between Bartlett and Horseshoe Dams. It would replace Horseshoe Dam and protect the Valley from floods.

A coalition of environmental groups sued the bureau and other agencies in September 1985 in an effort to prevent Cliff from being built. They claimed the bureau failed to

consider alternatives less harmful to four pairs of endangered bald eagles that nest near the dam site.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency also released flood-potential maps in November indicating 1980-83 flows on the Salt and Verde rivers have deepened the river bed in the Valley, meaning it will take more water than previously thought to flood.

Morton said the idea to use concrete rather than earth for Cliff Dam originated in a bureau classroom exercise in Denver

where federal engineers "sit down and kind of brainstorm on opportunities to reduce costs."

Regardless of the study's results, a switch from earth to concrete construction isn't likely to appease environmentalists.

Bob Witzeman, Maricopa Audubon Society spokesman and plaintiff in the environmental lawsuit, said, "Our lawsuit is about the miles of river habitat that will be lost. Just changing the dam doesn't have one iota to do with the issue."

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~~Orange County - Calif.~~
Orange County - Calif.



A HOUSE FALLS — Home of James G. Dubuque, 10744 Radwin St., Sunland, tumbles into rampaging

Big Tujunga Wash. No one was inside. White house on left, already undermined, fell a half hour later.

NEIGHBOR'S HOUSE IS NEXT—The white home at 9402 Bengal St., Sunland, belonging to Mrs. Marilyn

Skates, is carried away by the floodwaters. Seven homes were swept away in 2 hours by Tujunga flood. Times photos by Ray Graham

Los Angeles Times

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WEST, 96,124 DAILY, 1,269,931 SUNDAY.

Orange County Edition

VOL. LXXXVIII 2¹ FIVE PARTS—PART ONE

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1969

100 PAGES

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Los Angeles Times

DAILY 10c



AIRLIFTED FROM SILVERADO—Teresa Wilkins, 58, and her dog, Baby, are comforted by Red Cross

workers after a Marine Corps helicopter brought them from Silverado Canyon, the scene of fatal mudslide. Times photo by Cliff Otto.

5 Storm Refugees Known Dead as Mudslide Buries 17

7 HOUSES LOST

Woman Watches in Tears as Home Plunges Into Wash

BY CHARLES HILLINGER
Times Staff Writer

Marilyn Skates stood near the edge of the cliff shivering in the chill of the cold rain—waiting for her home to be washed down rampaging Tujunga Wash early Tuesday morning.

The house at 9402 Bengal St., Sunland, was teetering precariously—half of it held fast inexplicably on a lip of land overlooking the 300-foot-wide roaring water racing down from the mountains.

Mrs. Skates, 26



DISASTER SITE—Map locates Silverado Canyon where flood evacuees were buried in an earth slide. Times map by Harlan Kirby

No Sound Heard From Others in Silverado Canyon

BY RICHARD WEST
Times Staff Writer

A mudslide buried alive about 17 storm refugees in Orange County, killing at least five of them, and brought death to a father and three of his children at Mt. Baldy Tuesday.

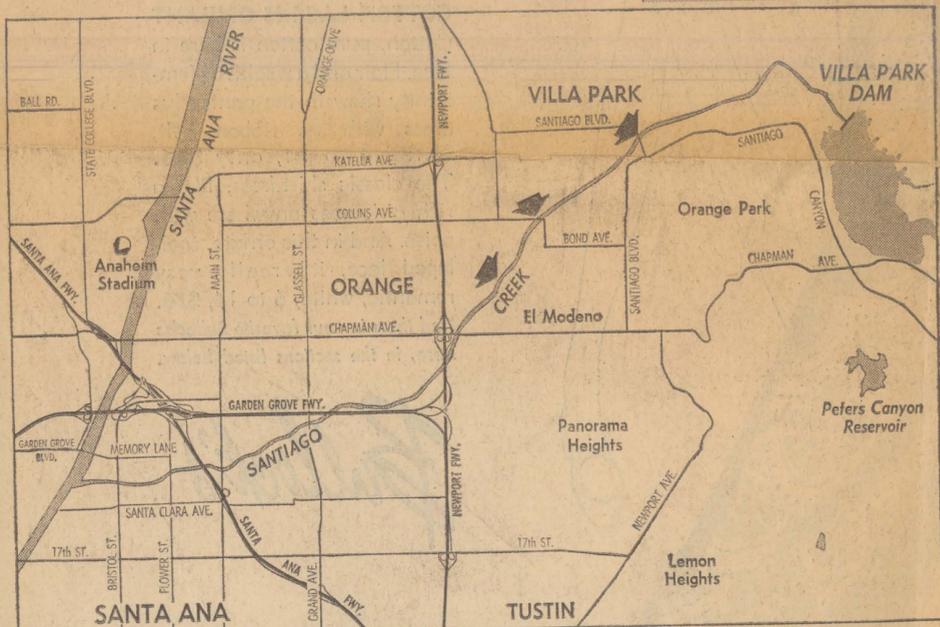
It was feared that the others buried by the mudslide in the Silverado Canyon area of Orange County were also dead. About 20 persons were injured.

National guardsmen were called out in San Bernardino County to help evacuate more than 3,000 persons in flooded sections of Upland, Cucamonga, Yucaipa and Loma Linda, and to prevent looting.

Orange County's Flood Toll: Refugees and Destruction



STEPS TO SAFETY—Silverado Canyon residents evacuated by helicopter are helped to aid center at Irvine Lake Fire Station, above, while at right Santiago Creek pours out of its channel, endangering homes on Mallard St. in Orange and forcing the evacuation of 50 families.



WIDESPREAD HAVOC — Water roaring along Santiago Creek leading from Villa Park Dam, upper right, caused widespread damage. At first arrow from

top a bridge was out at Santiago Blvd.; the second arrow indicates Mallard St. evacuation area in Orange; third, where home was lost on Walnut St.

Times map by Gus Keller



EDGE OF DESTRUCTION—Home of Jerry Welchs at 2935 E. Walnut St., Orange, hangs precariously to

flood-torn bank before plunging into the torrent. Home next door to Welchs' was expected to fall too.



RESCUED FROM MUD—Mrs. Joan Warham, an expectant mother who had been buried in mud, is

placed on stretcher at County Medical Center where she was airlifted by copter from Silverado Canyon.



SOMETHING DRY AT LAST—Volunteers help with outfitting flood victims in dry clothing which was

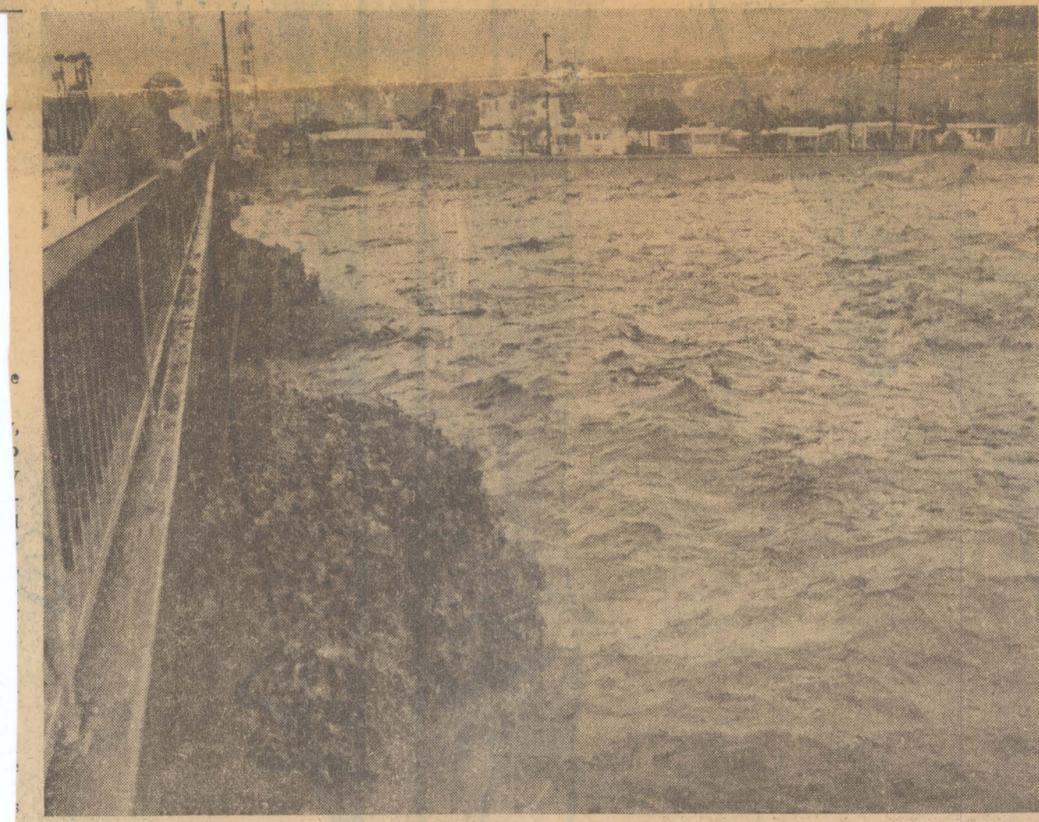
donated by area residents and collected in an evacuation center operating at El Modena High School.

Times photos by Maxine Reams, Jerry Ruhlow, Hal Schulz and Vince Streato



FEEDING THE FLOOD — Water pours over spillway of brimming Villa Park Dam east of Orange after dam's level had risen to 15,400 acre-feet, causing spillage that feeds rampaging Santiago Creek in foreground. Ordinarily flood-gates are used in combination with spillway to control out-pour. Capacity of Villa Park Dam is 17,300 acre-feet. Times photo by Hal Schulz

Thousands Evacuated; at Least 5 Die in Canyon



DESIGN OF POWER—Floodwater hurtling through San Juan Creek appears to boil over as it slams into pillars of Coast Highway bridge. Rising waters forced the evacuation of trailer park in background. Times photo by Vince Streano

Raging Creeks Threaten Wide Area of County

BY DON SMITH
Times Staff Writer

One of the worst flood disasters in Orange County history struck Tuesday killing five persons, injuring 15 others and forcing thousands to flee their homes.

The five dead and injured were victims of a huge mud slide that occurred in Silverado Canyon shortly before 11 a.m. Eight other persons were reported missing in the slide, which slammed into the Silverado Fire Station where an estimated 60 persons had taken refuge from the raging, rain-swollen Silverado Creek.

In Orange, rising waters of Santiago Creek destroyed a home belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Welch at 2935 E. Walnut St., undermining it and toppling it into the rushing waters. The family had evacuated earlier in the day. A neighboring home belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Curry was also undermined, and threatened to fall at any moment.

A four-unit apartment building at 715 N. Mallard St. was also slipping into Santiago Creek and late Tuesday night was in more than 8 feet of water.

Low-Lying Areas Threatened

Thousands of residents had been evacuated from their homes alongside the creek earlier, as well as in low-lying areas of San Juan Capistrano, as rising flood waters threatened to overflow creek banks.

But unless there are additional rains, the threat along Santiago Creek appeared to be reduced. Jack Schwarz, engineer for the flood control district, said the water reached its peak late Tuesday.

It had been the threat of a late night surge which could send the roaring stream over its banks which had brought the evacuation from streamside areas in Orange and the warnings of possible evacuations in Santa Ana.

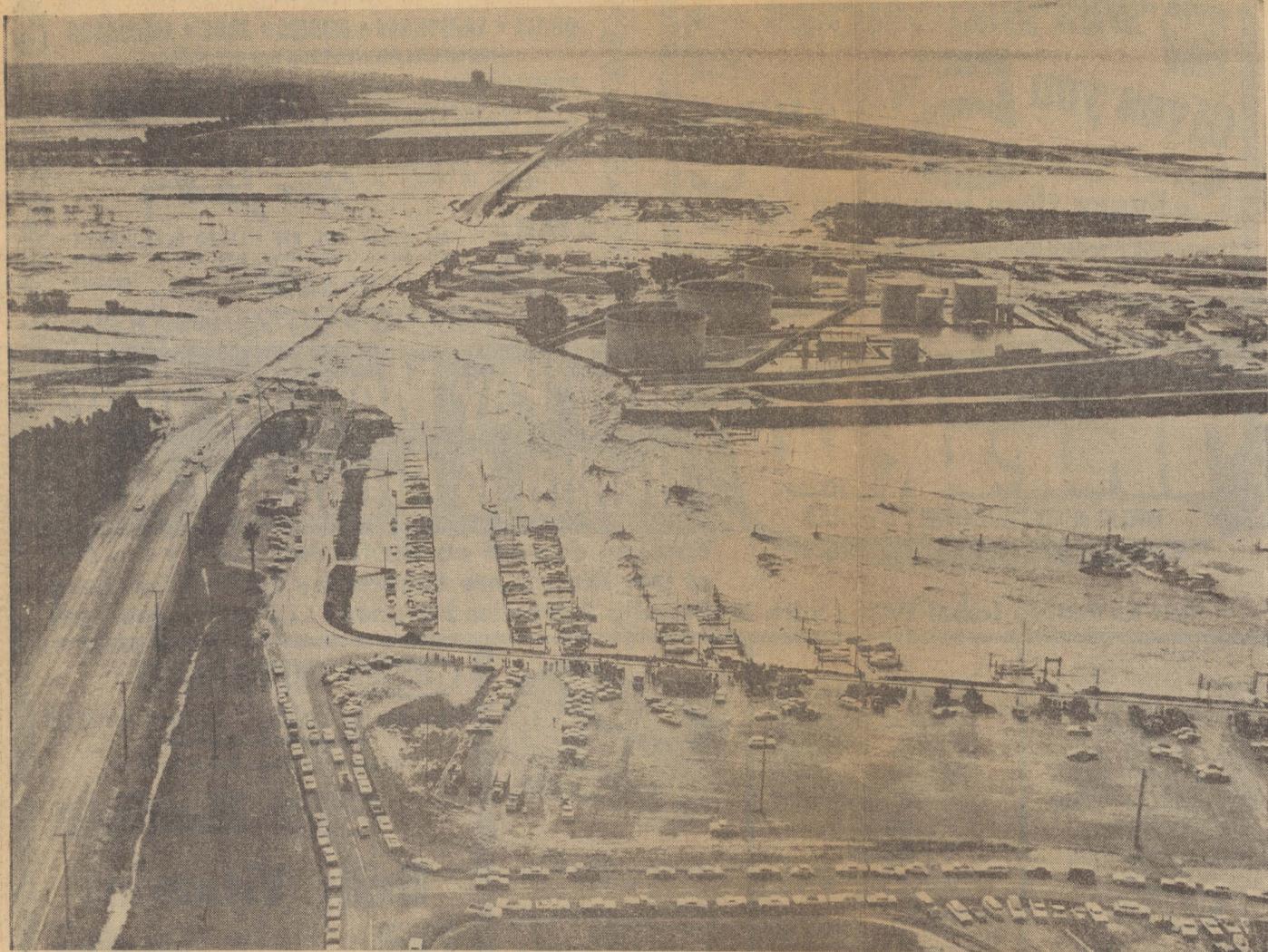
H. G. Osborne, chief County Flood Control District engineer, told the Board of Supervisors the situation actually was worse than the famed 1938 flood because of the heavy runoffs from the Santa Ana Mountains.

He said the existence of dams and flood control channels built since then has prevented it from getting worse, so far.

Marine Corps helicopters, flying in spite of almost zero visibility in an effort to reach the disaster scene in Silverado, managed to evacuate the injured and 157 residents, many of them women and children, from the mountain community before darkness forced a halt to their efforts.

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Rampaging River Destroys Ventura Marina



A MARINA IS MISSING—Air view of flood torrent pouring across broken Harbor Blvd. and through Ventura Marina. An estimated

500 berths were smashed, some marked only by pilings in center. River had broken through main channel, shown in background. Times photo by George R. Fry



RESCUE—Bill Jones, 47, a Ventura equipment operator, is pulled to safety on a line tossed by rescuers. Jones was on a skiplander on a dike near the Ventura River when the stream swelled suddenly and he found himself trapped in water.

Photos by Dan Poush



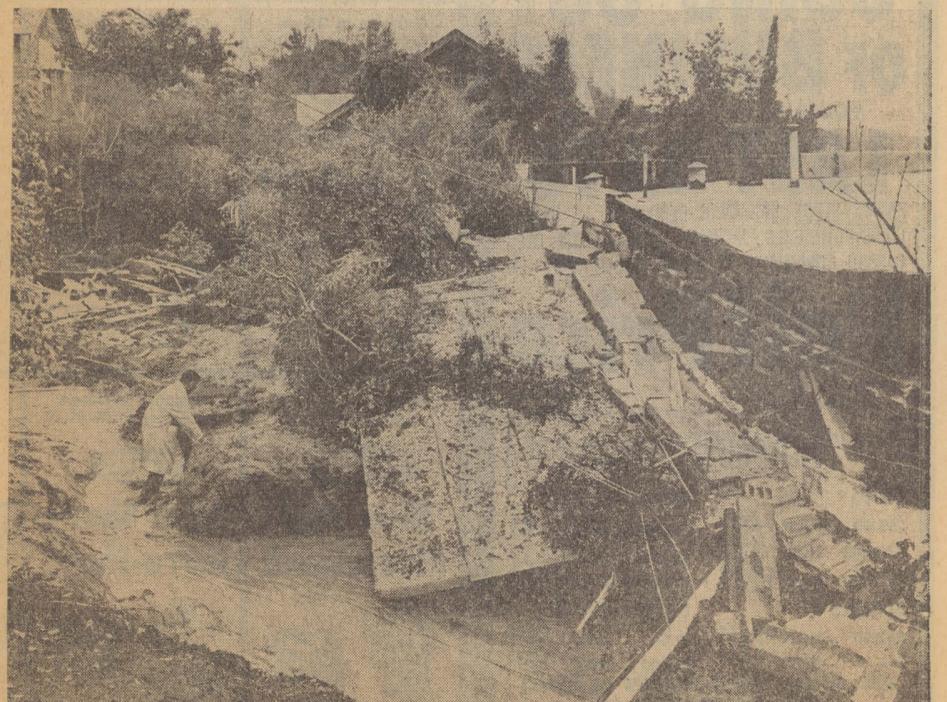
LOG JAM—Workers try to push away debris that collected around boats at Ventura. About 200 sank. Times photo by John Malmin



BIG TUJUNGA ON THE RAMPAGE—Air view of flood in the wash where seven homes were carried away. Photo by Harold Morby from KMPC Airwatch Helicopter piloted by Jim Hicklin



BROKEN — Collapse of Camino Capistrano bridge over Trabuco Creek severed 24-inch pipe line, arrow, serving San Juan Capistrano. Town had to use its reservoirs. Times photo by Vince Streato



SLIDE DAMAGE—In Eagle Rock, a building inspector checks damaged home at 1114 Oak Grove Drive. Times photo by Don Cormier

Five Known Dead After Slide Buries 17 Alive

Continued from First Page

Mostly fair weather was forecast for Thursday. There was a chance of more rain, though, Friday or Saturday.

Sixty persons who fled their storm-ravaged homes were in a fire station in Orange County's Silverado Canyon when tons of mud and debris crashed down a steep canyon slope into the rear of the building at about 11 a.m.

The mud tore through the frame building, carrying two fire engines, a rescue truck and many of the refugees out into the road in front of the station.

"No sound comes from those buried in the debris," said Battalion Chief Jim Wagner.

Five bodies were later pulled from the wreckage, and it was feared that others buried in the debris were dead.

At first there was no way to get aid to the injured, believed to total as many as 20, as the canyon in the Santa Ana Mountains on the eastern side of the county was isolated by slides. Low visibility prevented the use of helicopters.

The weather lifted later, however, and a fleet of eight helicopters from the Marine Air Station at El Toro began shuttling out the injured and other refugees.

Doctors, Nurses Flown In

Seven doctors and three nurses, all civilians, also were flown to the scene to tend the injured.

The seriously hurt were flown directly to the Orange County Medical Center in Orange. Those with less serious injuries were taken to Irvine Lake fire stations, where ambulances waited to transport them to Orange.

Among the first eight injured evacuated by air was a man with a fractured skull and crushed pelvis and a pregnant woman covered with mud.

A KMPC helicopter rescued two persons from the canyon—a diabetic and a woman who suffered an injured arm in the fire house slide.

Two rescue crews—one made up of deputy sheriffs and the other of State Division of Forestry personnel—walked into the canyon and immediately began a search for victims in the fire station debris.

Thirty-one other canyon flood victims, including 26 children, also were evacuated by the Marine helicopters. They had been staying at the Silverado Community Church.

Members of this group were taken to three evacuation centers set up in Orange at Orange High School, El Modena High School and the Elks Club.

Several women were cooking meals for the refugees at the rear of the fire station when the canyon wall collapsed on the building.

At Mt. Baldy Village, a hillside gave way shortly after 8 a.m. and crushed a two-story home occupied by the Donald James Stewart family on Shaw St. behind the Mt. Baldy School.

Trapped inside the house and killed were Denise Stewart, 16; her sister, Ann, 12, and brother, David, 6.

The 50-year-old father dropped dead of an apparent heart attack outside the house.

Two other Stewart children, 14-year-old twins Cathy and Maureen, suffered minor injuries.

Stewart's wife, Alice, 48, and three other children managed to get out of the house safely as it collapsed.

Search for Body

Elsewhere, San Bernardino County deputy sheriffs were seeking the body of Dennis Bagley, 45, believed swept to his death Monday night when he left his truck to help a stalled motorist on Cedar Springs Road near Highway 138.

Bagley was operations superintendent at the Cedar Springs facility of the Feather River Project.

A family of three trapped in a stalled car, whom Bagley had tried to help, got out safely.

Eighty uniformed National Guardsmen were ordered to duty in the San Bernardino County flood areas. Some looting incidents had been reported before the guard was called out.

In Upland, every church and school in the city was turned into an evacuation center for about 2,500 refugees from 700 homes threatened by flooding.

The city was being flooded north of 24th St. by water pouring out of Cucamonga Channel, which handles runoff from Cucamonga Canyon.

Upland Police Chief John Wessely said a number of small dikes were threatening to give way and inundate the homes.

"If one gives way, we'll have a 10-foot wall of water coming down," the chief said.

Six hundred other persons were evacuated because of floods in various areas of Riverside County.

At the Ventura Marina, witnesses said boats ranging from luxury cruisers to skiffs tumbled over each other like matches when water roared into the harbor from the Santa Clara River.

"The Ventura Marina is just not there anymore," said one observer.

In nearby Santa Paula, some 5,000 persons were evacuated from their

homes Monday night because of floodwaters were warned not to return.

Many homes in the east end of the town stood in 2 feet of water and there was a danger of further inundation from Santa Paula Creek.

In Ojai, where about 2,000 persons were forced to flee when San Antonio Creek overflowed its banks, some residents were allowed to return to their homes when the water receded.

Despite heavy flooding at Vandenberg Air Force Base, the big missile center near Lompoc, everything at the base remained operational, the Air Force said.

The 1st Strategic Aerospace Division of the Strategic Air Command and headquarters for a Pacific test range are situated at Vandenberg.

About 100 families were evacuated from Cabazon, just outside of Palm Springs, as flood waters cut channels across the community. They were taken to Red Cross shelters.

Throughout the mountains, roofs of cabins and other buildings were falling because of the weight of snow on them.

At Big Bear snow caved in the roof of the Star Market, which was sold recently for \$280,000, and an ice skating rink.

A call was sent out for volunteers to help shovel snow off the roofs of homes and businesses in the area.

At Mammoth Lakes in the Sierra Nevada a lodge operator reported that food was running low and that there was a critical danger from fires because equipment could not get through anywhere.

Warren Nickens, operator of Minaret Lodge at Mammoth and president of the area's motel association, said the permanent population of 1,500 there has swollen to about 2,500 because of the trapped skiers.

Highway 395 is closed and is lined with snow banks 30 feet deep, he said.

Nickens said a gasoline station and bar at Nan and Max Long Valley Resort on Highway 395 was "wiped out" by an avalanche. The motel there, though, was not damaged.

In Los Angeles, the amount of rain from the storm rose to 3.74 inches to bring the seasonal total to 24.59 inches.

Strong winds accompanied the rain early Tuesday, blowing down a total of 146 large trees throughout the city. Eighty-two of the trees were downed in the San Fernando Valley.

Driver Killed

A death attributed to the storm here was that of Jay Irwin Mintz, 42, of 15217 Dickens St., Sherman Oaks.

He was killed at 6:10 a.m. when his auto skidded during a heavy downpour and collided with a truck on the San Diego Freeway at the Brownfield Drive underpass.

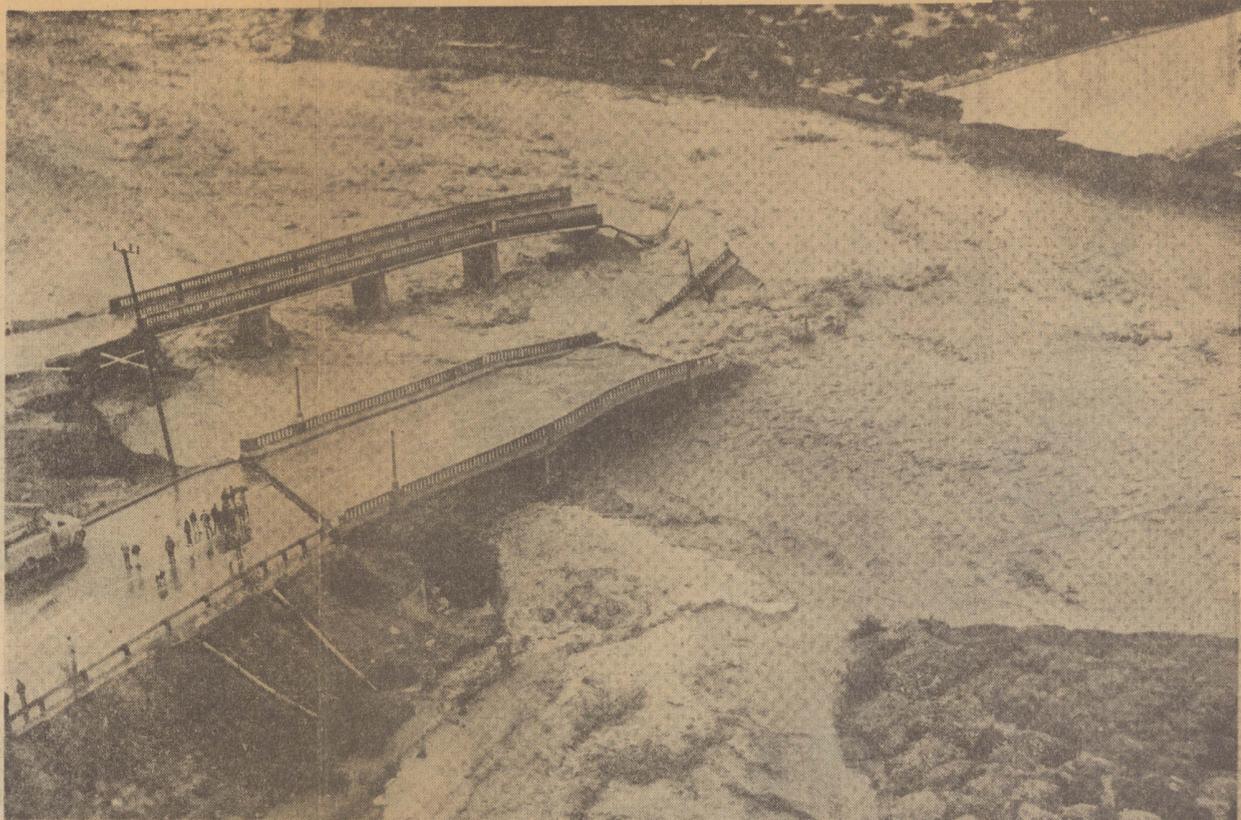
Mrs. Lena Chinzi, 67, and her son, Charles, 49, fled in their night clothes Tuesday morning as a mudslide tore apart their home at 1114 Oak Grove Drive in Eagle Rock.

It also destroyed a smaller house behind the Chinzi's home which was rented by James Polk, who was at work at the time.

Mud and shale slid down a hill into a carport at the home of Henry Lachmiller at 3733 Loadstone Drive, Sherman Oaks. Lachmiller's two automobiles were buried.

Both Lachmiller and a neighbor, Carl King of 3723 Loadstone Drive, were forced to abandon their homes.

The 110-foot Star of Malibu fishing barge sank at its anchorage in stormy seas about a mile off Malibu Pier Tuesday morning. No one was aboard.



TWIN VICTIMS OF FLOOD'S FURY—The Foothill Blvd. Bridge and the adjacent Wentworth Place Bridge, felled by Big Tujunga Wash flood. Photo by Harold Morby from KMPC AIRWATCH Helicopter piloted by Jim Hicklin

Woman Watches as Home of Six Years Vanishes Into Wash

Continued from First Page

mother of a 5-year-old boy, Jack, wept as she watched her home of six years disintegrate.

"All the work we put into that place," she sobbed. "Painting it inside and out. Fixing it up. Wallpapering the rooms.

"Whoosh—a minute and it's gone."

The home cost \$16,500. Insurance doesn't cover homes destroyed in floods—or all the possessions inside them.

Earlier a half block away a police sergeant yelled through a bullhorn at a thoroughly drenched neighbor of Mrs. Skates:

"If you go back into that house, prepare to take your last step. That house is going into the wash—now!"

James G. Dubuque retreated at Sgt. Kirk Wood's command.

Dubuque, too, knew there was no hope of saving his home at 10744 Radwin St., Sunland, or saving any more of his possessions inside it.

He already lost one of his two homes—the house next door at 9852 Bengal St., a rental Dubuque owned.

Both stood a half block from the edge of the wash at sunup Tuesday—a half mile from the normally placid or dry stream bed.

Family Watches Helplessly

Dubuque, his wife and four children, stood by helplessly as the home on Bengal St. tumbled into the torrent shortly before 9 a.m.

A half hour later—minutes after Sgt. Wood sounded his warning—the second house was destroyed.

Seven homes within a two-block area were swept away in a two-hour period as the stream bed kept eating away at a 25-foot high bank on its southeast bank.

Two major bridges in the Sunland neighborhood were ripped apart by the 40 m.p.h. roaring waters—the Foothill Blvd. Bridge and the Wentworth Place Bridge.

Floods and Mudslides Close Many Major Southland Roads

Continued from Third Page

California 150 from Burnham Road to Rice Road.

Highway 101 was closed at several points in the Santa Barbara area.

U.S. 395, another major north-south highway, was closed to all traffic from just north of Bishop to Coleville, near the Nevada boundary on the east side of the High Sierra.

Interstate 10 Open

Interstate 10, the main road to Arizona, was open but subject to delays and detours due to flooding, particularly near Indio.

U.S. 66 was closed from the Los Angeles County line to Central Ave. in Upland.

Snow in the mountains halted highway travel in Northern California. Blizzard conditions closed Interstate 80 and U.S. 50, the two main Arans-Sierra routes between the Sacramento and Reno areas. Traffic was halted on Interstate 80 between Colfax and Truckee and on U.S. 50 between Sly Park and Meyers.

U.S. 99 was closed at four places due to flooding: from Delano to Earlimart; from three miles south of Madera to the Madera city limits; four miles north of Madera; and from the junction of California 198 to Selma. Detours were open at all locations.

California 33, the Maricopa Highway, was closed from Ojai to 35 miles north of Ojai due to bridge washouts.

Although there was water on some Los Angeles freeways forcing traffic to move slowly, there was only one major freeway trouble spot, the transition road from the Golden State Freeway to the Pasadena Freeway.

Traffic was closed both northbound and southbound Tuesday morning during the peak of rush hour traffic due to flooding.

At 8:30 a.m. the Los Angeles Police Department activated its emergency control center placing all police personnel on standby basis because of the many calls from persons involved in traffic accidents or

trapped by flood waters in inter-sections.

Residents in sections of the Big Tujunga Canyon and Pacific Palisades were again trapped in their homes as some streets turned to raging rivers.

Within Los Angeles County, California 138 was closed from Pearblossom to the San Bernardino County line as was California 14, the Sierra Highway, from Interstate 5 to Solemint Canyon.

Mud slides restricted traffic on the Pacific Coast Highway and Highway 27, Topanga Canyon Road, to one lane in some spots.

Also closed due to mud slides was California 138, 13 miles east of Interstate 5.

County Road Commissioner J. L. Morhar told the Board of Supervisors that 250 miles of roads in the county have been closed due to flooding or mud slides and that more than 900 men are working around the clock to keep streets open.

Meanwhile, all Southern Pacific passenger trains between Northern and Southern California were held up by storm damage.

Mudslides near Bradley blocked northbound and southbound San Francisco-Los Angeles trains along the coast route, Southern Pacific officials said.

On the southbound Oakland to Los Angeles run through the Central Valley area, trains came to a stop at Fresno due to track washouts near Saugus and high water near Earlimart. Officials said normal service should resume today.

Santa Fe railway service between San Diego and Los Angeles was cut off by track washouts.

FLOOD LIBERATES 2 CROCS, 2 HIPPOS FROM COMPOUND

Two crocodiles and two hippopotamuses were reported on the loose Tuesday east of Newhall after they were washed from their pens at Africa U.S.A. by flood waters.

The four beasts from the wild animal compound at Acton were last seen floating down the raging Santa Clara River.

A spokesman for the compound said the four are considered extremely dangerous and would have to be destroyed.

The Antelope Valley sheriff's substation said Africa U.S.A. officials were trying to rent a helicopter in order to sight the animals from the air and shoot them.

State Agencies to Aid Rain Victims

Gov. Reagan issued orders Tuesday for all state agencies and departments to make full resources available where necessary to assist communities hit by floods, landslides and other weather-related problems.

He designated the State Disaster Office to coordinate the efforts of state agencies.

HUNDREDS EVACUATED, SCHOOLS CLOSED

High Waters Batter 5 San Joaquin Counties

Exclusive to The Times from a Staff Writer

FRESNO—Storm waters flooded areas in five San Joaquin Valley counties Tuesday, forcing the evacuation of hundreds of residents, isolating communities and closing schools.

Surging down from the foothills, the runoff waters flowed over and through valley irrigation canals heavily damaged in last month's storms.

More than 300 persons fled their homes in Tulare County's Cutler-Oris area when flood waters broke through and flowed over the East Branch Canal. They were cared for

in emergency Red Cross centers. Schools were closed there.

Coalinga, a western Fresno County, was isolated by flood waters during the night. Eighty persons were evacuated from their homes.

Avenal in Kings County was virtually marooned. Roads were inundated and telephone service was knocked out.

U.S. Highway 99, the main north-south artery through the valley, was closed for several hours during the night by flooded Cottonwood Creek between here and Madera to the north.

Madera police reported using motorboats instead of patrol cars because of high waters.

Friends, Neighbors Sought Safety in Nearby Fire House

Continued from First Page

She and her dog, Baby, were trying to sleep under a blanket on the station floor when "it came—like an explosion. I ran. I crawled. The mud came right behind me. I couldn't move fast enough.

"Then when I got to the door, it was stuck.

"I thought I was dead for sure but the mud pushed a fire truck against the pig door and bent it . . . just enough to make a little opening.

"A man—I don't know who he was—was trying to get out, too. He just tried to climb right over me. I don't blame him, I guess. He stepped on me . . ."

The mud's weight carried them both, with the fire engine, through the door and outside. Mrs. Wilkins found she had lost her purse and her arm was hurt. But she had clung to the dog through it all.

"The Marines came, with their helicopters, after that," she said. "They lowered a sling and I put myself in it and they hauled me up, along with Baby. God bless them all . . ."

Second Person Rescued

Mrs. Wilkins was the second person rescued. The first was Mrs. John Warham, 24, of 29722 Silverado Canyon Road.

"I told her to go first," Mrs. Wilkins said. "She's eight months pregnant, you know . . ."

Robert Patterson, 18, of 591 La Nae St., Orange, a high school senior, had come to the station Monday as a flood-control volunteer. He was inside when the mud came.

"The door slammed shut," he said. "I was trapped. I got my head caught between two boards. The hard hat I was wearing saved my skull . . ."

Patterson said he crawled through a hole in the wall to escape and then returned . . . to help carry out the bodies.

He was evacuated to orange County Medical Center where his mother found him unhurt except for a cut eyelid, she told him to rest. But he said he didn't want to.

"I can't sleep," he explained. "I'm afraid to sleep. I'm afraid to close my eyes anymore, there's too much in there, behind the eyes where you can see it with them closed, for me to rest.

"I don't think I ever want to sleep again . . ."



DOG LEADS THE WAY—Lee Turner carries his wife from flooded home at Santa Paula where about 5,000 persons were evacuated earlier. Times photo by Frank Q. Brown

Wild River Rips Ventura Marina; 200 Boats Sink

Continued from First Page

become a safe harbor again, officials said.

The river, swollen by rains in the mountains east of Ventura, cut a new course when debris blocked the main channel beneath Harbor Blvd.

The water raced across the Ventura Municipal Golf Course, just east of the marina, damaging the course and several structures.

The runoff carved a channel through Harbor Blvd. north of the regular course, and the road caved in. Chunks of asphalt paving, telephone poles and several small oil tanks were swept into the marina.

Boats along one of several floating docks jutting out into the marina caught the debris. The dock gave way, and the surge carved a swath through the remaining five docks.

Within minutes the rushing water had widened the gap in Harbor Blvd. to about 75 yards.

Boats Ripped Free

Boats were ripped from their moorings and tossed against each other. Some were speared by telephone poles. Others crashed against the shore.

Mrs. Donald Martin, one of about half a dozen persons who live aboard boats in the marina, told The Times she was asleep aboard her catamaran, the Hawaiian Princess, when authorities banged on the deck at about 4:45 a.m.

"They told me to get out of there," she said. "I didn't have any idea what was happening. I thought at first there was a fuel leak and they were making us leave because they were afraid of fire."

Elsewhere along the marina, some owners struggled to save their boats while others just stared at the wreckage in the swirling waters.

"I don't see our boat," one elderly man mumbled to his wife. "I just don't see it."

Boats Hoisted

A huge crane lifted boats from the water Tuesday as workmen struggled to clear the marina, fearful that new rains would lead to further destruction.

"If it doesn't rain in the hills much more, then I think what's left will hold," a Ventura police officer said.

Then he motioned toward a huge oil storage tank on the southern edge of the marina.

"But the water is eating the ground out from under that tank," he said. "Just a few more feet and it will slide into the marina too. When that happens, I don't know what we'll do."

Two Southland Men Die in Viet Combat

Two Southern California servicemen were listed Tuesday by the Defense Department as killed in action in Vietnam. They were:

Marine Sgt. John R. Hill, husband of Suzanne K. Hill, 1064 Andrew St., Tustin.

Army Spec. 4 William J. Levett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert L. Levett, 2071 Beverly Drive, Pasadena.

RACE AGAINST TIME

Mother, 3 Children Rescued in Basket as Flood Closes In

BY LEONARD GREENWOOD

Times Staff Writer

Mrs. Patricia Murphy and her three children were hauled to safety in a wire basket Tuesday after torrents pouring down from the San Gabriel Mountains flooded Little Dalton Canyon in Glendora and isolated their home.

Men of the San Dimas Sheriff's Search and Rescue Team, under Dep. Bill Fowler, rigged the rope and pulleys in a race against time as the rain beat down through a heavy mist and the water rose toward the house.

The rope and basket were rigged after rescuers found Mrs. Murphy had just come home after major surgery and could not be led out over the slippery mountain trails.

First to be hauled the 50 yards across the floodwaters were Mrs. Murphy's two daughters, Burma, 16, and Kelly, 3. Burma lay on her back and clutched Kelly to her chest during the ride across the raging floodwaters.

While four men heaved on the rope, other men stationed on islands guided the basket across the water.

Mrs. Murphy made the journey alone, pelted by rain and spattered by grit from the rope above her.

Sean Murphy, 11, was hauled across quickly a few minutes later.

Then the four Murphys were taken, shivering and soaking to a warm Sheriff's car.

Sitting huddled in the car, Mrs. Murphy, a 40-year-old divorcee, said it was the third time the family had

been evacuated from the house this winter.

"These rescue men are great," she said. Asked if she was afraid coming across the floodwaters she replied, "No, I got some of that muck in my eyes from the rope, but it sure beats trying to walk up the mountains."

"I don't think I could have made that climb. I tried, but before I'd gone very far I was huffing and puffing like I was 195 years old."

The floodwaters started rising late Monday, said Mrs. Murphy. "I was up most of the night, listening to the weather report and hoping."

"We were all cold, and you get frightened a little at night when you can hear the water but can't see it. I knew the rescue people couldn't do much in the dark, so I waited and called them this morning."

"Will I go back to the house? Oh, sure, I like it. After three years living in the mountains you can't go anywhere else."

While she talked, the rescue workers tried to get to her car to see if it could be pulled out of the water.

But one of them came to tell her it was full of mud and rocks and could not be moved.

Mrs. Murphy took a deep puff of her cigaret, looked at him a couple of seconds, then burst into hearty laughter.

"You know," she said, with Irish logic, "there are just some days when you can't win for losing."



GLENDORA RESCUE—Sean Murphy, 11, is the last of his family to be brought across stream on a basket suspended from rope. Sheriff's mountain search team rescued family after flood isolated their home.

Times photo by Jack Carrick

Floods and Slides Shut Down Major Southland Roads

BY ROBERT RAWITCH

Times Staff Writer

Flooding, mudslides and blizzards kept many major highways and roads shut throughout Southern California closed Tuesday.

All highways leading in and out of the Antelope Valley were closed in what was described as the worst flooding in 20 years. The only way for residents to get into Los Angeles was to go through Mojave and then south through Barstow.

Nearly all mountain roads were closed because of heavy snow or mudslides. All roads to Big Bear and Lake Arrowhead by way of San Bernardino were closed due to rock and mud slides.

The Angeles Crest Highway was closed from two miles north of Foothill Blvd. through the San Gabriel Mountains to Big Pines.

Roads and highways in the San Bernardino and Riverside areas appeared to have been hit the hardest by the flooding and mud slides.

Other Roads Closed

Continuing mud slides on the Riverside Freeway closed eastbound lanes from Imperial Highway to the Riverside County line. Highway engineers said the area would be closed for at least three days.

California 142 was closed due to flooding from Brea-Olinda to the Riverside County line.

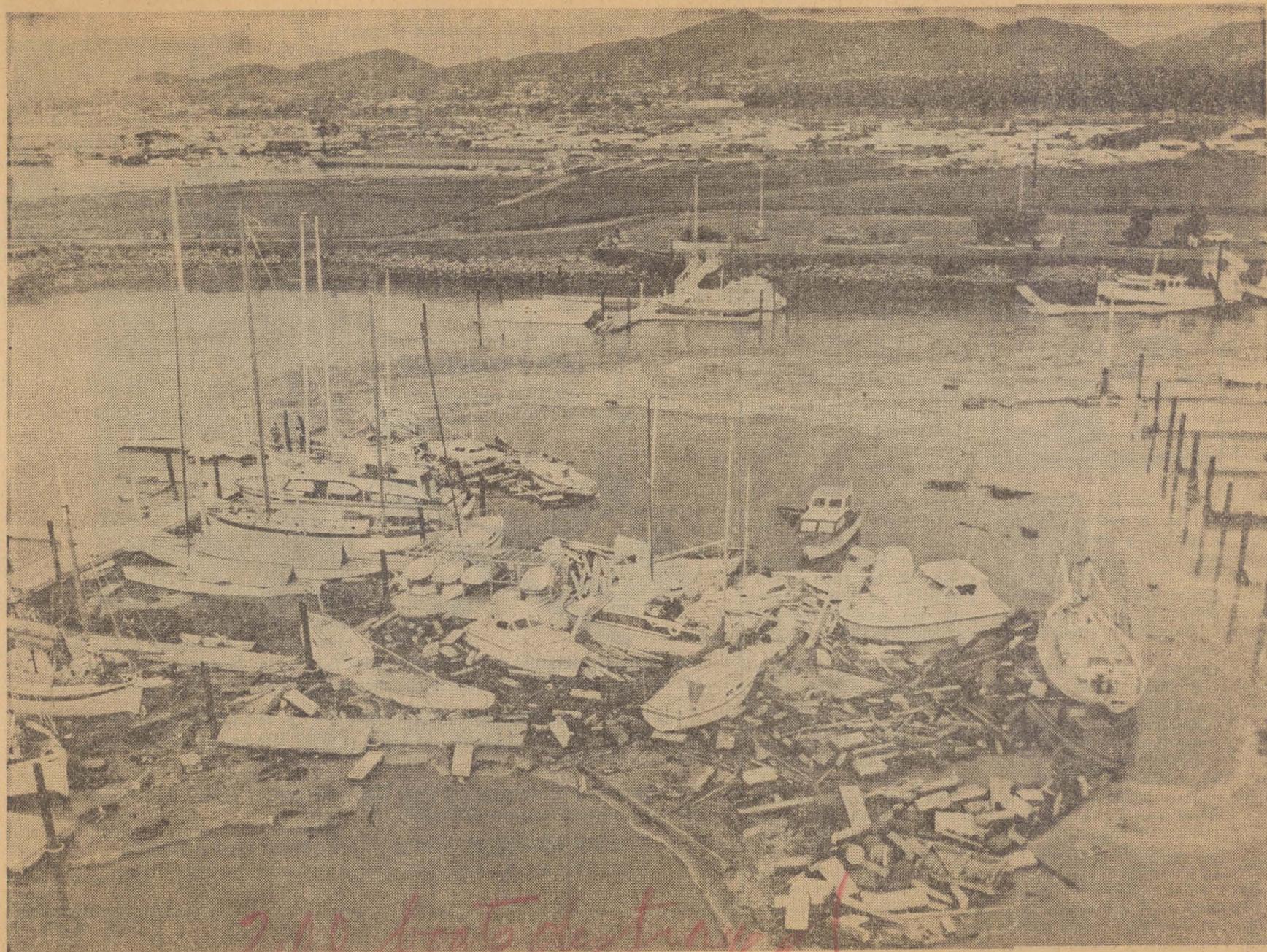
In Orange County, California 133 was closed from El Toro Road to the Laguna city limits and from Canyon Acres to the San Diego Freeway because of mudslides and flooding.

The San Diego Freeway between El Toro and Laguna Canyon Road was closed due to bridge damage.

Highways within Ventura County which were closed due to mudslides or flooding included:

California 126 from Piru to the Golden State Freeway, California 34 from Pleasant Valley to Rice Road, California 118 from Madera Ave. in Moorpark to Spring St. in Simi and

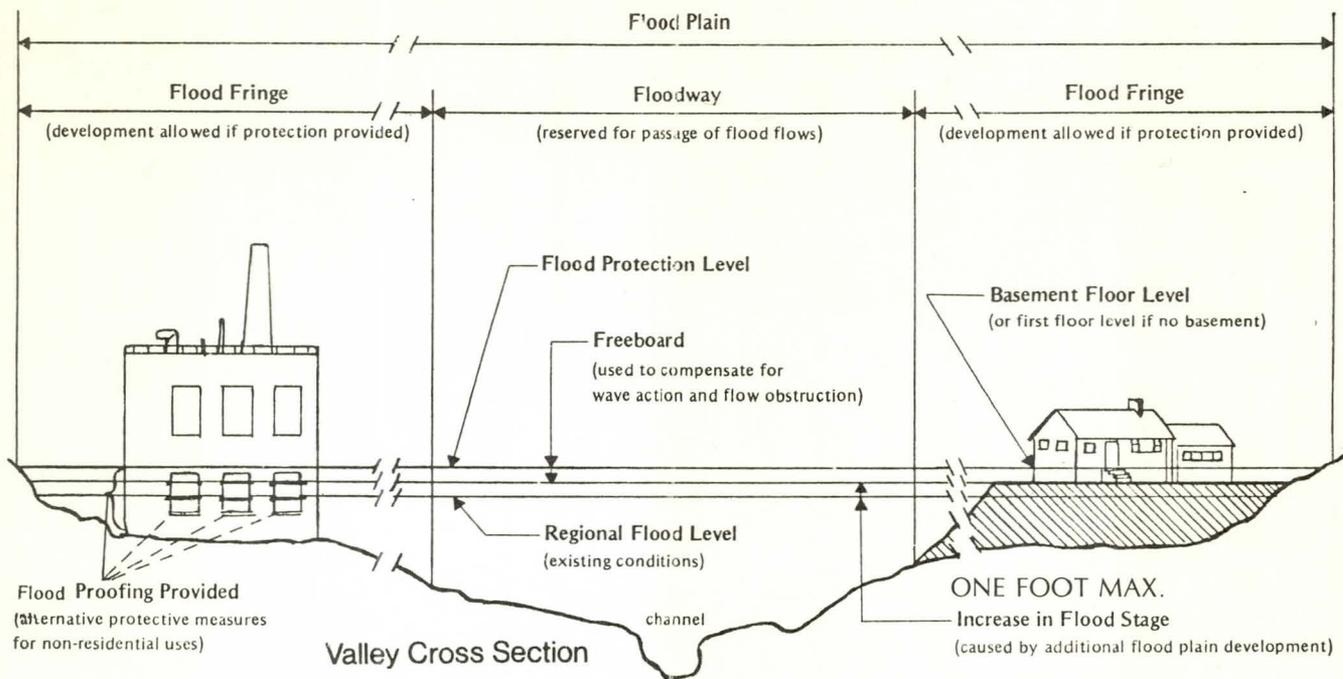
Please Turn to Page 13, Col. 4



200 boats destroyed

JUMBLE AT VENTURA—A jam of smashed yachts, broken piers and other debris in Ventura Marina after floodwaters struck the harbor.

Times photo by George R. Fry



MAPPING PROCEDURE

The work of locating the flood plains is done by our Hydrology Section, with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the California Department of Water Resources.

1. Hydrologic factors are evaluated and rates of flow are tabulated within the flood plain.
2. Elevations and locations are computed for the floodway and 100-year flood lines.
3. The location of the floodway is refined and plotted.
4. Floodway traverse points are then developed for each angle point on the floodway.
5. Composite orthophoto maps are compiled and reviewed.

These orthophoto maps with final flood plain and floodway lines are submitted to the Board of Supervisors for approval.

The "floodway" is computed as the width of the existing channel with embankments on both sides allowed to raise the flood level up to one foot above the natural flood level in a flood of 100-year frequency.

FEDERAL FLOOD INSURANCE

Where projects are funded by the Federal government, or any of the institutions which it regulates, the developers will be required to obtain flood insurance if the project is located in a flood hazard area. This includes bank loans for single family homes. As of July 1, 1975 this insurance will be available only to communities participating in the Federal Insurance Program. The County of San Diego participates in the program, as do the Cities of Chula Vista, Coronado, El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, National City, San Diego and San Marcos.

COMPLETED FLOOD PLAIN MAPS

Otay River
Reidy Creek
Poway Creek
Escondido Creek
Sweetwater River
San Dieguito River
Moosa Canyon Creek
Spring Valley Creek
Upper San Diego River
Lower San Luis Rey River

FLOOD PLAIN MAPS TO BE COMPLETED IN 1975

Los Coches Creek
Telegraph Canyon
Poggi Canyon
Santa Maria Creek
Indian Springs Creek
Middle San Diego River
Alvarado Canyon Creek
Agua Hedionda Creek
Buena Vista Creek

for information call

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY
Department of Sanitation & Flood Control
5555 Overland Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123
(714) 565-5325



Flood Plain Mapping

Flood Plain Mapping means precisely delineating the limits of major floods. Flood hazards may be prevented by restricting development instead of constructing concrete or riprap channels. Natural channels provide environmentally desirable open space and avoid large expenditures of funds for channel construction.

In response to public requests, the San Diego Board of Supervisors established a Flood Plain Mapping program in 1970, including more than 200 miles of rivers. The goals were:

1. Develop precise maps of the 100-year frequency flood plain.
2. Inform the public of these flood hazard areas through zoning and other means.
3. Use established regulatory means to prevent detrimental construction in flood plains.
4. Provide a basis for environmental analysis and public planning.

In 1972 the program was slightly modified to conform to the parallel Federal Flood Insurance Program. The definition of "floodway" was revised to agree with the federal definition, and closer cooperation with the Corps of Engineers provided coordination with the Federal Insurance Program.

Skimming the surface

Billy Frasier, 15, of Phoenix rides a skim board across a flooded field at Cactus Park. Frasier said he made the board in a wood shop class at Moon Valley High School.

Flood-plain dumping brings suit

Vehicle-shredding company accused

By Mike Padgett
THE PHOENIX GAZETTE

The Arizona Attorney General's Office and the Department of Environmental Quality have filed a lawsuit in federal court charging a vehicle-shredding company with dumping 9,000 tons of hazardous wastes in a flood plain northwest of Phoenix.

The complaint seeks a court order forcing the defendants to submit a plan to the environmental department showing how the 1.8 million pounds of dangerous wastes will be removed and hauled to a licensed disposal facility, probably in another state.

When work begins, it could be the largest cleanup effort in state history, said Al Brown, manager of the environmental department's hazardous-waste compliance unit.

"This is the biggest one I know of," Brown said.

The lawsuit, filed in U.S. District Court in Phoenix late Friday, seeks removal of the "auto fluff" and \$32,000 in fines to recover the state's investigative costs. Named as defendants in the lawsuit are NAMECO Inc., National Metals Inc., and Barry Shapiro, National Metals president.

Auto fluff is the predominantly non-metal or non-recyclable remains of vehicles, shredded for recycling, such as upholstery, dashboards, plastics, wiring, electrical parts, and other internal components.

The complaint also seeks unspecified penalties for alleged violations of Arizona water quality standards. Once a judge approves a cleanup deadline, he also can approve penalties of up to \$25,000 a day for not meeting the deadline, said Patrick Cunningham, chief counsel of the environmental enforcement section in the Attorney General's Office.

The auto fluff was dumped in several areas in the New River channel near 75th Avenue and Deer Valley Road. The illegal dumping occurred from August 1989 to March 1990, Maricopa County officials said.

The case has yet to be assigned to a federal judge for a hearing.

The auto fluff was dumped on state and federal land, and on land owned by William Schultz, who last year pleaded guilty to a felony charge of illegal discharge of pollutants and a misdemeanor charge of trespassing on state land.

Schultz, 54, was sentenced in October to four years probation and four months in jail. He also was fined \$35,465.

Tests on the waste material show it contains cadmium, lead and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in amounts above acceptable levels established by the Environmental Protection Agency, Cunningham said.

PCBs are liquid coolants for electrical components in vehicles. Cadmium is used in paints and to coat metal parts to make them rustproof. Lead is found in solder, gasoline and batteries.

Because some of the waste material is in a flood plain, the Bureau of Land Management has started removing it to prevent it from being washed downstream and contaminating other areas, Assistant Attorney General Kimberly MacEachern said.

"We're alleging that, over time, it is going to get washed down the river, little by little," MacEachern said. "The PCBs are going to bond to the soil and become part of the food chain."

"And the lead and the cadmium are going to make their way down, and eventually the PCBs are going to end up in the fish in the Gila River."

Brown said it's likely the auto fluff will be hauled to a licensed hazardous-waste facility in California or Nevada. He said it could cost \$250 a ton or more to haul the 9,000 tons to a disposal site.

EPISCOPAL

From B1

45,000 copies of a proposal on human sexuality and agonizing over it for months, overwhelmingly rejected it. The proposal would have allowed extramarital sex and blessed same-sex marriages.

Although the Episcopal debate is similar, Episcopalians will have at least two other things to contend with: The nation's largest homosexual church will be meeting in Phoenix at the same time, and President Bush, an Episcopalian, is expected to deliver a video message or drop in during the convention.

The Rev. Troy Perry, founder and leader of the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches, says homosexuals

"Churches finally are having to deal with the reality of the way life is — not the way they wish it was, but the way it is."

Rev. Troy Perry
Founder of the Universal
Fellowship of Metropolitan
Community Churches

from a list of applicants to become dean of the National Cathedral, where Heines presides

Solheim agrees, saying, "It's going to be the summer of sex — sizzling sex."

At issue on the liberal side is a proposal by Rhode Island Bishop George Hunt. An official church panel he leads will propose blessings for same-sex marriages, and giving the local bishop and diocese the final say over whether to ordain a homosexual.

On the conservative side, Bishop William Frey, dean of Trinity School for Ministry in Ambler, Pa., is urging a canon law barring clergy from sex outside of marriage, which effectively would exclude homosexuals from the clergy.

But it was not sex that lured Episcopalians to Phoenix. It was

June 29, 1991. He was Philadelphia and was a veteran. Survivors include Bety; and one sister. There services. Contributions: Heart Association, 1550 E. Brook Ave., Phoenix 85014. Bethany Chapel.

Lois C. Gilkey, 87, of Phoenix, schoolteacher, died June 29, 1991. She was born in New Castle, Pa. include her daughter, Dorot; sons F. Lyle Jr. and Ralph; two brothers; nine grandchildren; 13 great-grandchildren. Visitation 8 p.m. today A.L. Moor Mortuary, 333 W. Adams St. 11 a.m. Tuesday at the funeral home.

Vee Alice Heaslet, 86, of Phoenix, homemaker, died June 28, 1991. She was born in Washington, D.C. include her daughter, Loretta; two sisters; eight grandchildren; 27 great-grandchildren; 13 great-great-grandchildren. Visitation 8 p.m. today, Chapel of the Cross Mortuary, 7924 N. 59th Ave. Services: 9 a.m. Tuesday at home.

Orval Ketner, 56, of Chandler, died June 29, 1991. He was born in Okla., and was a Korean War veteran. Survivors include Renate V.; daughters S. Maldonado and Renate T.; sons R. Dominique O.L. and four sisters; one brother; grandchildren. Graveside services 11 a.m. Tuesday, Valley of the Cross Mortuary & Memorial Park, Chandler Heights Road, Chandler.

Charles Loscombe Klopfenstein, a retired electrician, died June 28, 1991. He was born in N.Y. Survivors include his wife, Sandra Wadsworth, Nancie and Carole Beagles; one brother; grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. Services have 11 a.m. Shadow Mountain Mortuary.

Daniel Steven Lee, 18, of Phoenix, a student, died June 28, 1991. He was born in Minneapolis. Survivors include his parents, Eloise Marie and Daniel; one brother; and one sister. Services: 1 p.m. Tuesday, Messinger Mortuary & Chapel, 401 Indian School Road, Scottsdale. Contributions: Mothers Against Drunk Driving, P.O. Box 10626, Phoenix; Victims Against Violent Crime, N. Central Ave., Phoenix 85015.

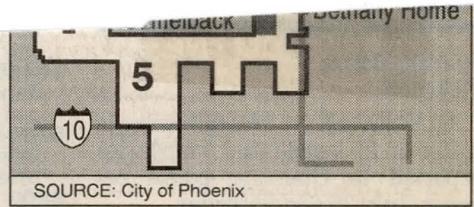
Irene Leininger, 76, of Phoenix, homemaker, died June 29, 1991. She was born in New York. include her granddaughter, Elaine; one sister; and three grandchildren. Services: 1 p.m. Tuesday, G. Mortuary & Cemetery, 401 Indian School Road, Scottsdale, with visitation an hour before services. Contributions: Salvation Army, 1625 S. Central Ave., Phoenix 85036; or Multiple Sclerosis Society, 427 E. Southern Ave., Phoenix 85012.

Florence M. Lundberg, a department store employee, died June 29, 1991. She was born in Titusville, Pa. include her daughter, Muriel; four grandchildren; great-grandchildren. Services today, First Christian Church, 1000 McDonald Drive, Scottsdale. Visitation an hour before services at G. Mortuary & Chapel.

Gloria Medina, the infant daughter of Gloria, of Phoenix, died June 29, 1991. She was born in Phoenix. Survivors include two sisters and one brother. Services have 11 a.m. Camelback Sunset Chapel Home.

Marie Mollerstuen, 86, of Phoenix, a homemaker, died June 29, 1991. She was born in Minnesota. Survivors include her

To voters in the old District 3, Williams and Nelson are newcomers. From 1986 to February 1990, Paul Johnson had been strict 3 council representative. After on was appointed mayor when Terry rd resigned to run for governor, See RACE, Page 3



Fri., Aug. 9, 1991

Community

Peoria landfill vote irks El Mirage official

By Connie Cone Sexton
Staff writer

PEORIA — The Peoria City Council had "no business" voting on whether to support the proposed Cholla Sanitary Landfill, El Mirage City Council member John Garza said Tuesday.

Garza's statement came minutes after the Peoria council unanimously voted against endorsing the landfill, which a private company wants to build in El Mirage about a half-mile from a Peoria subdivision.

Browning-Ferris Industries of Arizona has applied to build the \$40 million landfill on about 170 acres along El Mirage Road between Northern and Olive avenues beside the Agua Fria riverbed.

"I don't believe in telling other cities what to do, but the site El Mirage chose is just too damn close to Peoria," Peoria Councilman Steve Poe said during Tues-

day's meeting.

Other council members said they opposed the site because it is near the riverbed.

"Being that this is in my area (his council district), I'm very much opposed to it," Councilman Fred Galioto said.

By a unanimous vote, the council approved a resolution to oppose the landfill.

Garza is concerned that the Peoria council would even vote on the issue.

Even though BFI does not need Peoria's permission to operate the landfill, Garza said they should not become involved. "We don't go around telling other council members how to vote," Garza said in an interview after the meeting. "They had no business doing that," he added.

Several Peoria residents spoke against the landfill during Tuesday's meeting.

See CHOLLA,

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Deal to place theater in church could unravel

By Susan Felt
Staff writer

GLENDALE — A deal to put a performing arts center in a downtown church could unravel unless the city can come up with \$250,000, according to a

67th Avenue and Thunderbird Road, have been negotiating since February for the theater group to purchase the church property, which includes three buildings and a parking lot along the east side of 58th Avenue between Palmaire and Myr-

By Diana Balazs
Staff writer

GLENDALE — The following is a list of 25 residential burglaries reported to Glendale police between July 28 and Saturday.

Twelve of the break-ins occurred in houses, 10 in apartments, two in mobile homes, and one in a townhouse.

Thirteen of the incidents occurred during the day, eight during the night, while the times for four others were not known.

Listed is the address, type of residence, time of occurrence and method of entry:

6000 block 61st Avenue: Apartment. Between 6 p.m. July 27 and 8:20 p.m. July 28. Front window.

8400 block Glendale Avenue: Mobile home. Between 10:45 p.m. July 28 and 2:25 a.m. July 29. Unknown.

6400 block 67th Avenue: Apartment. Between 6 a.m. and 1:40 p.m. July 29. Kicked in front door.

6500 block Glendale Avenue: Apartment. Between 5:30 a.m. and 2:50 p.m. July 29. Front window.

7000 block Karen Lee Lane: House. Between 1 and 5:15 p.m. July 29. Pried front door.

6700 block 60th Avenue: Apartment. Between 9:05 a.m. and 9:30 p.m. July 30. Broke rear window.

8200 block 49th Drive: House. Between 11:30 p.m. July 29 and 12:30 a.m. July 30. Garage door.

6700 block Myrtle Avenue: Apartment. Between 11:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. July 28. Front door.

9400 block 59th Avenue: Townhouse. Between 7:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m. July 30. Pried front door.

8100 block Lamar Road: Apartment. Between 8 a.m. July 25 and 8 p.m. July 30. Kicked in front door.

11000 block 53rd Avenue: House. About 10:35 p.m. July 30. Kicked in rear door.

7100 block 75th Avenue: Apartment. Between 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. July 31. Broke front window.

6100 block Wood Drive: House. Between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. July 31. Broke rear door glass.

5000 block Tuckey Lane: House. Between 2 and 4 p.m. July 31. Broke rear window.

5700 block 59th Avenue: Apartment.

July 31. Front window.

16400 block 51st Drive: House. Between 9 p.m. July 23 and 6:15 p.m. July 31. Garage door.

6700 block 45th Avenue: Apartment. Between 7:15 and 11 p.m. July 31. Unknown.

4400 block Hatcher Road: House. Between 6:30 p.m. July 31 and 12:40 a.m. Aug. 1. Broke rear door glass.

18200 block 56th Lane: House. Between 1:30 p.m. July 29 and 10:30 a.m. Aug. 1. Picked a front door lock.

5000 block Ocotillo Road: House. About noon Aug. 1. Sliding glass door.

4800 block Glendale Avenue: Mobile home. Between 5 p.m. July 31 and 2:50 p.m. Aug. 2. Forced rear door.

4800 block Belmont Avenue: House. Between 6:30 a.m. and 5:40 p.m. Aug. 2. Broke rear door glass.

6600 block Aire Libre Avenue: House. About 10:30 p.m. Aug. 2. Twisted front door knob.

5200 block Thunderbird Road: Apartment. Between 4:45 p.m. Aug. 2 and 3 a.m. Saturday

The following is a partial checklist provided by the Glendale Police Department to help make your work place more secure. The rest of the checklist will be published next week:

■ Did you lock your car when you left it in the parking lot this morning?

■ If you are the last one to leave at night, do you lock the door to your office or notify security?

■ Did you report that broken light in the stairwell?

■ Do you insist on identification from repair persons who come to work in the office? Are you extra alert while they are there?

■ Do you know the location of fire exits in your building?

■ Do you keep your purse with you or locked in a drawer or closet instead of on your desk or on a table?

For other crime prevention tips or a free home security survey, call the Police Department's Crime Prevention Unit at 931-5547.

CHOLLA

From Page 1

Dozens stood to show their opposition to the landfill. Many are part of the recently formed People Against Cholla, a citizens group led by Peoria resident Linda Timberlake.

Timberlake lives in the Barclay's Sun Cliff subdivision at 114th and Olive avenues, about a half-mile east of the proposed landfill site.

"Why another dump on a riverbed?" she asked the council. Timberlake said the synthetic liner that BFI will install will not protect underground water supplies. She called the liner a "heat-sealed Glad Bag" that probably will "not hold up to Mother Nature."

She urged the council to vote against the proposal. "Cholla is not just an El Mirage issue or a northwest Valley issue," she said.

Dick Pool, also a Sun Cliff resident, is upset over the issue. "I worked all my life to get a home looking into the sunset and here comes the damn dump," he said.

But Ric Green, project manager for the Cholla landfill, told the council that his company will take added steps to ensure safety.

"BFI feels this will be the most environmentally safe landfill in Maricopa County," he said.

"Every effort" has been made for safety improvements, he added.

"We certainly recognize the concerns of the public ... but we can truly be a good citizen and good neighbor to the west side."

Green said the landfill would not pose a threat to anyone downstream. The facility also will not accept any hazardous or out-of-state waste.

"We will perform routine and scheduled inspections" and will cover the trash at the end of each workday, Green said.

Residents are worried that trucks going into the facility will leave a trash trail.

But Green promised BFI will work to have the area litter-free within a two-mile radius.

Councilman Johnny Osuna questioned the need for another landfill.

He said the area's cities and towns still can be served by the Northwest Regional Landfill that the county operates in Wittmann, about 20 miles northwest of Peoria.

BFI has applied for a permit to the state Department of Environmental Quality. A public hearing on the request is scheduled for 7 p.m. Aug. 28 at Dysart High School, 11405 N. Dysart Road in El Mirage.

Northwest COMMUNITY

Published Monday, Wednesday and Friday

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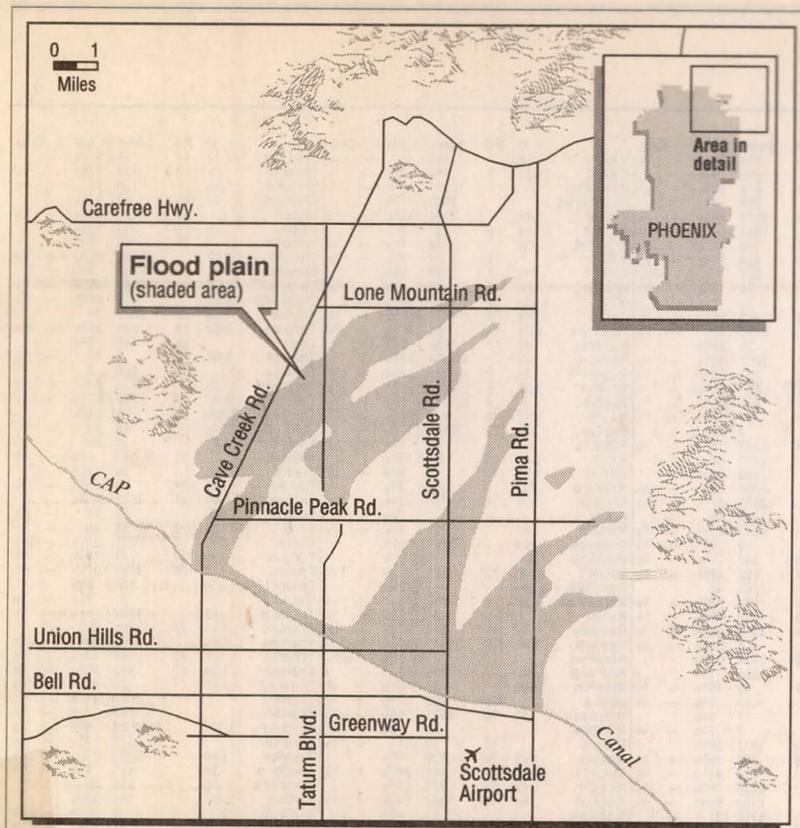
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Gus Walker/The Arizona Republic

Survey puts NE Valley in middle of flood plain

— SURVEY, from page B4

A custom home built by UDC in the fashionable Pinnacle Peak Estates III subdivision required \$5,000 worth of earth work to raise the building site several feet above grade, Carlson said.

Neighbors were so incensed about the home's being placed on a man-made hill that they hired an engineer to discredit the need for such earth work.

"Instead, he said he would have done the same thing to protect the house against flooding," Carlson said.

The identified flood plain covers large swaths of land generally northeast of the Central Arizona Project Canal.

Parts of the flood plain extend from the McDowell Mountains on the east to as far west as Ninth Street, and from the town of Cave Creek on the north to about Greenway Road on the south.

The area, one of the most desirable for upscale homebuilding, covers parts of Phoenix and Scottsdale and portions of Maricopa County.

Final adoption of the maps by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors sitting as a flood-control board is not expected until early next year. The board has little discretion to overrule the federal agency that defines flood plains.

Virtually everyone who obtains a mortgage on a home in a flood plain must buy flood insurance.

Eventually, Phoenix, Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona and the federal government may join in building some type of flood-control device that would alleviate the need to buy flood insurance and to raise the heights of building sites.

The proposed flood-plain maps, drawn by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, arrived from Washington last week.

In 18 months of studies and consultations with Valley officials, the agency determined that the northeast area is much more flood prone than previous studies have indicated.

The federal agency said it found six alluvial fans in the area spreading out from the base of the McDowell Mountains, said Paul Kienow, flood-plain management engineer for Phoenix.

As mountains erode, sand and silt are washed down the sides and spread out in a fan-shaped area. If there is a river coming out of the mountains, this area is called a delta. If it is dry, it is called an alluvial fan.

Until a system of washes and channels is cut into an alluvial fan to drain the area, rainwater racing off the mountains flows in unpredictable patterns when it hits the flat land.

"It's sort of like a fire hose that isn't held tightly," Kienow said. "It can shoot in any direction, so the whole area has to be designated a flood plain even if the flow appears to be a great distance away."

Kienow said Phoenix will dispute that all six of the alluvial fans are active.

Scottsdale's Erickson said he questions the methodology used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency to reach its conclusions but believes the conclusions are fairly accurate.

Stan Smith, deputy chief engineer for the Maricopa County Flood Control District, also said he believes the designations are in the ballpark.

Smith said the Federal Emergency Management Agency is asking for comments on the flood-plain map and probably will issue more definitive maps in October, followed by a 90-day comment period before final adoption.

Comment should be directed to the local jurisdiction governing the property in question, he said.

INMENT

t the Scottsdale Artists' School Inc., a non-profit school of traditional art.
Information: 990-1422.

Concert series ends at Railroad Park

SCOTTSDALE — The city's free summer concert series at McCormick Railroad Park, 7301 E. Indian Bend Road, will conclude today with the rhythm and blues music of "Smoke" from 7:30 to 9 p.m. at the park's gazebo.
The train and carousel will be running during the concert at 75 cents per ride. Food items will be sold, including hot dogs, sausage buns and other refreshments.
Information, 994-2312.

Little Rascals' performances set

SCOTTSDALE — Greasepaint Scottsdale Youtheatre will present "Little Rascals," directed by Wendy Leonard, at 1:30 p.m. Thursday at Stagebrush Theatre, 120 E. Second St.
The play will continue Friday at 3 and 7:30 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday at 2 p.m. Admission is \$5 per person; group discounts are available.
Information: 990-7646.

rough July, "Desert Whirlwinds," group showing of work by gallery artists. El Pedregal, 34505 N. Scottsdale Road. 991-7300.
HOENIX:
HEMER ART CENTER: Through July 27, "Within the Forest," art by Jeff

Plan would reduce flood prone areas

By Doug Snover
Staff writer

SCOTTSDALE — A proposed Federal Emergency Management Agency map paints huge swaths of north Scottsdale and northeast Phoenix as flood prone, but Valley officials say they are working on a cure.

The problem, they say, is finding funds to build more than \$175 million worth of drainage channels and ditches needed to control rain runoff that cascades from the McDowell Mountains and fans westward across much of the north Valley.

FEMA has released preliminary flood plain maps that identify six distinct alluvial fans where runoff could be a problem. The alluvial fans start near the base of the McDowells and stretch as far west as Cave Creek Road where it meets the Central Arizona Project aqueduct.

Once the FEMA maps become official government documents — perhaps within a year — anyone building within the mapped flood plains will be required to take special precautions, such as raising building pads above the predicted flood levels at an additional esti-

mated cost of thousands of dollars per home.

And anyone buying homes in the area will be required to purchase flood insurance.

Officials from Scottsdale, Phoenix, the Maricopa County Flood Control District and two state agencies — Arizona Department of Transportation and the state Land Department — have been working for several years on plans to channel the floodwaters and reduce the alluvial fans.

Scottsdale in May released its Reata Pass/Beardsley Wash Alignment Study that proposes a desert greenbelt costing up to \$41 million to channel rainwater along the western edge of the McDowell Mountains from Pinnacle Peak Road south to the giant retention basin at WestWorld near the CAP and Greenway Road.

The 6-mile-long greenbelt is expected to control floodwaters from two of the six alluvial fans identified on the FEMA maps.

Scottsdale's Reata Pass project is part of a larger study shared with Phoenix, Maricopa County Flood Control District and the state agencies, called the Upper Indian Bend Wash Regional Drain-

age and Flood Control Plan.

The Upper Indian Bend Wash report was released in draft form last year and proposed approximately \$175 million worth of channels and ditches to control floodwaters in five of the six alluvial fans identified by FEMA. The sixth fan on FEMA's map is not part of the local report.

Bill Erickson, Scottsdale's flood plain administrator, is coordinating the Upper Indian Bend Wash study.

He criticized FEMA's methodology, calling its hydrological work "not supportable" and "archaic."

The Valley agencies involved in the Upper Indian Bend Wash task force have asked their consultant — Water Resources Associates — to draft a substitute set of numbers before September that local officials will ask FEMA to include in its report, Erickson said.

Water Resources Associates' calculations also will be included in the final draft of the Upper Indian Bend Wash report, Erickson said.

That study will propose ways to shrink the meandering alluvial fans into tightly controlled channels "maybe a maximum of 400 feet wide," Erickson said.

"They would be a small thread compared to what you see (on FEMA's maps) today," he said.

In Scottsdale's case, the funding for the proposed Reata Pass drainage project is tied to construction of an interim Outer Loop freeway across north Scottsdale, Erickson said.

Scottsdale voters approved some bond funding in 1989 for the project, he said. Other funds will be sought from developers via a special improvement district, he said. Maricopa County Flood Control District also has agreed to contribute to the project, Erickson said.

He said he envisions "construction within a couple of years," but added: "I guess the only caveat is going to be the economy. We've got a set of dominoes all stacked up. We just need something to push it."

David Meinhart, flood control planner for the county Flood Control District, said FEMA's flood plain designation will remain until the flood control projects are built and prove their effectiveness to the federal agency.

"The plan itself will not remove the flood plain requirements," he said.

Valley roundup

Wong still considers running for mayor

MESA — Councilman Willie Wong said Vice Mayor Keno Hawker's decision to sit out Mesa's mayoral election would not affect his own deliberations about running for the top office.

More on his mind, Wong said, are his family, his business and

and people who live outside of Tempe should drive extra carefully here.

Because if they fall into one of those categories and are injured in a car accident, they might be slapped with a bill for emergency medical service, under a plan city officials are considering.

Service by Tempe Fire Depart-

ment can offer free, all-day swimming at 16 inner-city pools through the end of August.

But because the \$35,000 grant was awarded in July, well after school was out, Phoenix Councilwoman Mary Rose Wilcox, who championed the Kool Kids program two years ago, is worried that families won't realize they

nance administrator, said that residents who are affected by storm-related flooding can call a 24-hour hotline, 262-6441, for assistance.

Historic house being remodeled

PHOENIX — New bathrooms, a roof and a modern kitchen are

3 programs could help wean California from Arizona water

By Mike Padgett
THE PHOENIX GAZETTE

To help reduce California's dependency on Arizona's unused share of Colorado River water, tentative approval has been given to divert some of the extra water to underground recharge projects in Maricopa and Pinal counties.

In one of the programs, up to 70,000 acre-feet of water from the river would be delivered next year via the Central Arizona Project to four spreading ponds covering about 130 acres in the Salt River bottom near Gilbert Road north of Mesa. An acre-foot of water equals 325,851 gallons.

The CAP aqueduct crosses the Salt River near Granite Reef Diversion Dam, about five miles upstream from the proposed recharge site.

Once in the spreading basins, which will be from 2 to 4 feet deep, the water would trickle down into aquifers for underground storage, said Larry Dozier,

assistant manager of the Central Arizona Water Conservation District.

Most of the \$8.5 million in costs of the three projects would be paid by the conservation district, whose board of directors has granted conceptual approval of the recharge projects.

In return for those expenses, the district would receive credits to pump an almost equal amount of ground water from the recharge areas for future delivery to its customers during shortages of water from the Colorado River.

In the two other projects, indirect recharge is involved because river water delivered by the CAP would be used "to stop ground-water pumping that would otherwise occur," Dozier said last week.

In one project, up to 50,000 acre-feet of water would be supplied to the Roosevelt Water Conservation District in eastern Maricopa County.

See ■ WATER, Page B2

DES DED
SLS 12/2
TRC
RGP - RP 12/5/91
FAT
DRJ
PAC PAC
AGN 12-9-91
MWP 12-10-91
SKY - Sky

■ WATER

From B1

In the other project in Pinal County north and west of Casa Grande, up to 100,000 acre-feet of water would be supplied by the CAP to the Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District and the Maricopa-Stanfield Irrigation and Drainage District.

A goal of the new program is to encourage maximum use of Arizona's 2.8 million acre-foot Colorado River water entitlement. Of that, about 1.3 million acre-feet is consumed by Arizona farms along

the river and the remainder is available for the CAP.

However, moderate weather, poor crop earnings and less expensive costs for pumping ground water decreased the demand for CAP water this year.

That left more water for use by California, which is suffering from a drought that is starting its sixth year.

For years, California has been using about 5.1 million acre-feet of water from the river, although its

annual entitlement is 4.4 million acre-feet.

The extra water consumed by California comes from the unused entitlements of Arizona, and of Nevada, which uses only about two-thirds of its 300,000 acre-foot annual entitlement.

When the proposed programs start in Arizona next year, California "probably won't notice it too much, but it's a step in the right direction," Dozier said.

Dozens stood to show their opposition to the landfill. Many are part of the recently formed People Against Cholla, a citizens group led by Peoria resident Linda Timberlake.

Timberlake lives in the Barclay's Sun Cliff subdivision at 114th and Olive avenues, about a half-mile east of the proposed landfill site.

"Why another dump on a riverbed?" she asked the council. Timberlake said the synthetic liner that BFI will install will not protect underground water supplies. She called the liner a "heat-sealed Glad Bag" that probably will "not hold up to Mother Nature."

She urged the council to vote against the proposal. "Cholla is not just an El Mirage issue or a northwest Valley issue," she said.

Dick Pool, also a Sun Cliff resident, is upset over the issue. "I worked all my life to get a home looking into the sunset and here comes the damn dump," he said.

But Ric Green, project manager for the Cholla landfill, told the council that his company will take added steps to ensure safety.

"BFI feels this will be the most environmentally safe landfill in Maricopa County," he said.

"Every effort" has been made for safety improvements, he added.

"We certainly recognize the concerns of the public ... but we can truly be a good citizen and good neighbor to the west side."

Green said the landfill would not pose a threat to anyone downstream. The facility also will not accept any hazardous or out-of-state waste.

"We will perform routine and scheduled inspections" and will cover the trash at the end of each workday, Green said.

Residents are worried that trucks going into the facility will leave a trash trail.

But Green promised BFI will work to have the area litter-free within a two-mile radius.

Councilman Johnny Osuna questioned the need for another landfill.

He said the area's cities and towns still can be served by the Northwest Regional Landfill that the county operates in Wittmann, about 20 miles northwest of Peoria.

BFI has applied for a permit to the state Department of Environmental Quality. A public hearing on the request is scheduled for 7 p.m. Aug. 28 at Dysart High School, 11405 N. Dysart Road in El Mirage.

The Arizona Republic - Friday, August 9, 1991

Peoria landfill vote irks El Mirage official

By Connie Cone Sexton
Staff writer

PEORIA — The Peoria City Council had "no business" voting on whether to support the proposed Cholla Sanitary Landfill, El Mirage City Council member John Garza said Tuesday.

Garza's statement came minutes after the Peoria council unanimously voted against endorsing the landfill, which a private company wants to build in El Mirage about a half-mile from a Peoria subdivision.

Browning-Ferris Industries of Arizona has applied to build the \$40 million landfill on about 170 acres along El Mirage Road between Northern and Olive avenues beside the Agua Fria riverbed.

"I don't believe in telling other cities what to do, but the site El Mirage chose is just too damn close to Peoria," Peoria Councilman Steve Poe said during Tues-

day's meeting.

Other council members said they opposed the site because it is near the riverbed.

"Being that this is in my area (his council district), I'm very much opposed to it," Councilman Fred Galioto said.

By a unanimous vote, the council approved a resolution to oppose the landfill.

Garza is concerned that the Peoria council would even vote on the issue.

Even though BFI does not need Peoria's permission to operate the landfill, Garza said they should not become involved. "We don't go around telling other council members how to vote," Garza said in an interview after the meeting. "They had no business doing that," he added.

Several Peoria residents spoke against the landfill during Tuesday's meeting.

See CHOLLA,