HISTORY OF COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

Personnel & Others

007.113

Library Call No. 007.113

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x	Key Words

0 - First Column is for the assigned newspaper article numbered in red

Year - Articles are all sorted by year

Title of Newspaper Article – Name of article

X – Separator between columns

Key Words – Key words in article

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x	Key Words
1	April 25, 1959	Historical Highlights - Salt River Ran 8 Miles Wide Past Phoenix in 1891 Deluge		Heavy, Continued, Rain, Salt, Verde River Watersheds, Great Flood, 1891, Salt River Valley, Railroad Bridge, Salt River, Washed Out, Rainfall, Arizona Dam, Engineer Sam Davison, Telephoned, Water, Risen 16 Feet, Fire Chief Czarnowski, General Alarm, Danger, Flood, Dam, 17 Feet, Center Street, Rufus E. Farrington, Horses Bellies, William B. Lount, Van Buren Street, Marsha Blankenship, Variety Theater, Watery Scene, Consolidated Headgates, Maricopa and Salt River Canals, Phoenix, Lemon Hotel, Third and Washington Streets, Row, Boat, Telegraphic Communication, Exploring Party, Tempe, Four Mile House, Asylum, Tempe Road, Luck's School, J.C. Wright's Adobe House, Melted, Electric Light Plant, Wagon, Washed Away, Judge Perley's, Jackson Street, Cortez Street, First Avenue, Crashing, Crumbling, Gamblers, Games, Andy Barry, Supervisors, City Council, Relief Subscription, Saloon Men, Telegraph Poles, Col. Masten, Mail, Maricopa Junction, Two-horse Wagon, Sheriff Montgomery, Islands
4	July 31, 1959	Pressing Problem - Board to Decide if County Will Form Flood Control District	X	Salt River Valley, Only, Desert Flood Control Structure, Cave Creek Dam, Torrential Floods, 19th Avenue, Forming, Flood Control District by Maricopa County, Hearing, Board of Supervisors, Phoenix, Old-timers, Old Records, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Salt and Gila Channels, Granite Reef and Gillespie Dam, 1941 Flood, Flood, Central Avenue Bridge, Queen Creek, Chandler-Gilbert Area, Whitlow Ranch, Dam, Florence Junction, Desert Drainage Areas, Indian Bend Wash, Scottsdale, 1953, Paradise Valley, Arizona Canal, Scottsdale Road, 19th Avenue, Flood Control Dam, Sandbagging, Homes Flooded, Drains, Rocky Hillsides, South Mountain, Skunk Creek, New River, Agua Fria and Hassayampa, Centennial Wash, Mesa, Natural Drainage Areas, 40th Street, Salt River
8	August 7, 1959	Flood Control Plans	X	7-square-mile Area, Bridge, Black Canyon Highway, Bell Road, Dreamy Draw, 5 Feet Deep, 16th Street, Arizona Canal, Cave Creek, Glendenning, Cave Creek Dam, 35th Avenue, Valley Application, Subdivision, Drainage Structure
6	April 2, 1963	C of C Committee Against Hospital	X	Hospital Facilities Study, Dr. George Calderwood, Chamber of Commerce, Valley Community Hospital, Tempe, Balsz, Scottsdale School Districts, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Tempe, McDowell Roads, Maricopa County General Hospital, Papago Park, Tempe Hospital District
5	April 5, 1963	An Unneeded Hospital	X	Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Election, Tax-backed, Hospital, Tempe, Balsz, Scottsdale School Districts, Mesa Area, David C. Cox, Arizona Homeowners Association, Lutheran Hospital, Tempe Community Hospital, Maricopa County Hospital
7	April 8, 1963	CD Warning Site Checked - Locations Atop Hayden Butte Check Today by City, County Officials; Delivery Awaited	X	City, County Civil Defense Officials, Hayden Butte, Tempe's CD Warning Siren, Police Captain Frank Adams, Hascall Henshaw, George Saville, Roy Bigelow, Ralph Spurlock, Charles Page, Electrical, Radio, Salt River Project, Phoenix-Maricopa County Headquarters, Papago Park
13	February 28, 1964	Tempe's Protests	X	Maricopa County Flood Control District Project, Tempe, Levees, Salt River Channel, Low-flow Channel, Natural Channel, Phoenix Sky Harbor Runway Extensions
9	April 1, 1964	Court Suite Seeks to Oust Supervisor Ruth O'Neil - Defendant Denies Laving District 3	X	Lawsuit, Oust, Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, Maricopa County Supervisor, District 3, Moved, Jimmy Lambertus, Coil Hughes, Third Avenue, Wagonwheel Precinct
10	April 1, 1964	Suit Against Mrs. O'Neil is Attacked	X	Lawsuit, Ruth A. O'Neil, Legal Residential Requirements, District 3 Supervisor, Jimmy Lambertus, Superior Court, Rose Lane, Third Avenue, Central, Laurence H. Whitlow, Wagon Wheel, Barney Burns, County Manager Charles W. Miller
11	April 1, 1964	County Again Delays Flood Bond Vote	X	$18.5 Million Flood Control Bond, Postponed, Originally, Fall of 1963, Federal Government, Flood Control Advisory Board, John C. Lowry, Flood Control Engineer, County Manager Charles Miller, John Fisher, Chairman, Flood Control Board, Maxwell Dam Project, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Arizona Project
12	April 1, 1964	Flood Control Fund Cut	X	County Flood Control District, Tax Rate, 1963-64 Fiscal Year, Construction, Land Acquisition, District's Budget, County Manager Charles Miller
14	December 16, 1964	Reappointed	X	Louis Jurwitz, Maricopa County Flood Control Citizens Advisory Board, U.S. Weather Bureau, Sky Harbor Airport
15	December 18, 1964	County Firings Irk 2 Advisory Boards	X	Two County Advisory Groups, Upset, Rough Treatment, Board of Supervisors, Firing, County Employees, Planning Director Donald W. Hutton, Percy Smith, County Hospital Board, Twofold Annoyance, Announce Threat, Mason Thorne, Robert Malonek, Personnel Director, George Schmeck, Administrative Analyst, Jim Leader, Planner, Supervisor Ruth O'Neil, L. Alton (Pat) Riggs, Dr. Albert Brewer, Hospital Board Chairman, Bylaws, Ralph Watkins, Sr., Buckeye, William Skousen, Mesa, Former County Manager Charles Miller, Dr. Arnold Tilden, Arizona State University

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	x	Key Words
16	July 19, 1965	Santa Fe Begins Lowering Glendale Tracks	X	Glendale, Lower Railroad Tracks, Grand Avenue, Glendale Avenue, Orangewood, Santa Fe Railroad, Lowering Bridgework, Irrigation, Salt River Project, 59th Avenue, Horizontal Boring and Tunneling, Contract, Pipework, Voyle Petri, Glendale Public Works Director, Arizona State Highway Department, Carl Merritt, Frank Iler, Don Smith, Glen Gordon
17	July 28, 1965	County Supervisors Cut Proposed Budget by Half-million Dollars	X	Supervisors L. Alton Riggs and Barney Burns, Axed, Half-million Dollars, Proposed County Budget, Reduce Tax Rate, Buy Voting Machines, Raises, Federally Leased County Park Lands, Highway Department Equipment, Paradise Valley Urban Park, Sierra Estrella Golf Course, Thunderbird Park, Tolleson Justice of the Peace Building, ADA Funds, Planning and Development of Durango Complex
2	November 5, 1965	Flood Peril Seen At Hospital Site		Flood Danger, Build, Maricopa County Hospital, 35th Avenue and Durango, County Manager Joseph Herrick, Flood Plain, Maricopa County Voters, Finance, Comprehensive Flood-control Program, Federal Government, Medicare, Papago Park State Hospital Land, John Lowry, Chief Engineer and General Manager of County Flood Control District, Phoenix, Denver
3	December 15, 1965	Jack Karie Gets Flood Control Job		Jack Karie, Administrative Assistant, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Supervisor William S. Andrews, Chairman L. Alton Riggs, Member of Board Barney Burns, Promote Bond Issue, John C. Lowry Chief Engineer and General Manager, Board of Supervisors
21	January 22, 1966	Defend Exemptions - Plan Authorities See No Inequality in Personal Property Omission	X	County Flood Control Authorities, Exemption, Personal Property, Taxation, Property Owners, Bond, Countywide Project, Law, State Legislature, W.B. Barkley, Chairman, Citizens Committee Supporting Bond Issue, Flood Control, Salt River, Salt River Projects, Henry S. Raymond, Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Flood District
18	January 23, 1966	Control Program Costly, But so are Floods - County Taxpayers to Decide Whether Protection Worth Daily Cigarette Cost	X	Maricopa County, Owners, Real Property, Protection, Water, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Bond Approval, Uncle Sam, John C. Lowry, Scottsdale, General Manager and Chief Flood Control Engineer, W.B. Barkley, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Henry S. Raymond, Glendale, Thomas K. Sanford Jr., Ben Avery, Robert J. Early, Clyde Murray, Established, 1959, State Legislatures Flood Control Act, Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Comprehensive Flood Control Program, Adopted 1963, Board of Supervisors, Twenty-nine, Projects, Top-priority, Bond Proposal, Build, Dikes, Dams, Channels, Conduits, Levees, Seepage Pits, Right-of-way, Maintain Structures, Deterrent, Floods, Salt River, Phoenix, Orme Dam, Salt and Verde Rivers, Mesa, Central Arizona Project, Congress, Orme Reservoir, CAP, Gila River, 91st Avenue, Gillespie Dam, Buckeye, Avondale, Game Conservationists, Objected, Wider Clearing, Wildlife Habitat, Salt Cedars, Tempe Levees, Indian Bend Wash, 11 Major Floods Since 1926, Flood Hazards, Populated Areas, Chandler, El Mirage, Gilbert, Gila Bend, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Moon Valley, Palo Verde, Paradise valley, Peoria, Queen Creek, Surprise, Tolleson, Wickenburg, Youngtown, Elimination, Flood Plains
19	January 23, 1966	County Flood Control District - Legend Explains Map at Right	X	Gila-Salt River Channel, Tempe Levees, Lower Indian Bend Wash, Agua Fria New River, Skunk Creek, Arizona Canal Diversion, Dreamy Draw Dam and Channel, Shea Boulevard, Earthfill Dam, Phoenix, Squaw Peak, North Phoenix Mountain Channel, New River Dam, Peoria, Avondale, Adobe Dam, Bell Road, Black Canyon Highway, Lower Cave Creek Dam, Cave Buttes, Deer Valley Sunnyslope, union Hills Diversion, Moon Valley, West Phoenix Floodway, Glendale, Maryvale, Tolleson, South Mountain, Salt River, Casandro Wash Dam, Wickenburg, Sunset and Sunny Cove Dams, Buckhorn-Mesa Structures, Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Filed, Chandler, Pima Indian Reservation, Apache Junction, Southeaster Maricopa County, Guadalupe and Elliot Roads, State 87, Canal Drive, Pecos Road, Buckeye, Yuma Road, Palo Verde, Gila River, 38th Street to 48th Street, Sols Wash, Hassayampa, Flying E. Wash, Powder House Wash Dam, Cave Creek Town Dike, Cave Creek, Orme Dam, Verde-Salt Confluence, Central Arizona Project, Salt River Channelization, Cave Creek Dam, Built 1923, Queen Creek Floodway, Gila River Indian Reservation, Harquahala Valley, Burnt Mountain, Centennial Wash, Sonoqui Structures, Santan Mountains
20	January 23, 1966	More About - Flood Control	X	Glendale, Maryvale, Flood Control Dams, Not Designed, Permanent Lakes, No Storage Factor, 1963 Flood, Heavy Rains, Storm Sewers, Dikes, Diversion Structures

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22	January 23, 1966	Protecting Ourselves	X	Maricopa County, Massive Flood Protection System, Voters, Approve, Bonds, Federal Government, Flood Control Structures, December Rains, Flood Protection Committee, Organized 1957, Flood Control Act 1959, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, System of Dams, Channels, Conduits, Levees, Seepage Pits, Scottsdale, Mesa, Tempe, Wickenburg, Glendale, Tolleson, Greater Phoenix, Northern California, Denver, Minor Floods, 1926,1930, 1933, 1936, 1941, 1946, 1961, 1963, Maryvale, Water, Four Feet Deep, W.B. Barkley, New Construction, Hundreds of Jobs
23	February 13, 1966	Formula for Flood Control Would Even Pain Computer - Estimating Damage is Tough Job	X	1963, 1921, 1905, 100 Years, Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Average Annual Flood Damage, Maricopa County, Le Roy Ohsiek, Assistant General Manager of the Flood Control District, Five Phase Program, Construct, Dams, Channels, Levees, Regulate Floods, Salt River, Valley Areas, Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer and General Manager of the District,
24	February 13, 1966	Andrews Drops Bombshell - Supervisor Scuttles 24th St. County Hospital Site	X	Williams S. Andrews, Maricopa County Supervisor, District 3, Present Conditions Not Vote, New County General Hospital, Adjacent, State Hospital, 24th Street and Roosevelt, Mrs. Ruth O'Neil Resigned, Arizona Supreme Court, Support, Valley Doctors, Supervisor B.W. Burns, Authorized in 1961, Build New Hospital, L. Alton Riggs Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Papago Park, Gov. Goddard, Glendale, Maricopa County
25	December 5, 1966	Andrews to Become Youngest Supervisor Chief	X	William S. Andrews, Chairman, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, L. Alton Riggs, B.W. Burns, Mrs. Ruth O'Neil
26	March 9, 1967	Hugh Nichols and His Bird of Paradise - Deer Play, Hens Lay Blue Eggs	X	(Story related to Background, Family and Hobbies of Hugh Nichols), Farm, Gilbert, Salt River Valley, Chairman of Maricopa County Planning and Zoning Commission, Director, East Maricopa County Soil Conservation District,
27	June 1, 1968	Meeting of Flood Control Committee (From ASCE Newsletter)	X	Committee of Flood Control, Tucson, Flood Control, Flood Plain Management, Flood Control Studies, Project Planning, Study Guidelines, Flood Control Measures, Alternative Measures, Basic Functional Plans for Flood Control, Hydrologic Engineering, Water Resources Project, Hydraulic Structures, Reservoir Operation, Management, maintenance, Downstream Channels, Flood Control Data, Promotion, Papers, Seminars, Publications, Conference participation, Task Committee, Adequacy of Spillways for Existing Dams, Design Flood Criteria
28	June 25, 1968	Water Commissioner Has Nothing to Do	X	Thornton Jones, 85 Years Old, Water Commissioner, Maricopa County, Since 1948, Determine, Water Available, Salt and Verde Rivers, Irrigation, Various Canals, Valley, Automation, Job, Existence, 1890s, Ken Decree Water Rights in 1910, Federal Government, Salt River Project, County Court Building, Complaint, Maricopa County Superior Court, Violation, Settle Disputes, Water Rights of Lands, Canal and Irrigation Companies, Salt River, Gila, Buckeye Irrigation Co., Flood of 1965-66
29	November 19, 1969	Hospital Planning Cutback if Denied	X	Maricopa County, New Public Hospital, Hospital Bond Issue, 1961, County Manager Joseph C. Herrick, Hospital Director John P. Garrison, Administrator Ray Bolinger, Tempe Donated Site, Hayden Plaza East, Durango Street at 35th Avenue, World War II, Arizona Cancer Society, Cancer Research
30	December 8, 1972	Flood Control Means Research, Planning	X	(This Article is for San Diego County) Development in the 100-year Flood Plains, Delineating Exact Boundaries, 10-Year Floodways, 100-Year Storm, Worst Storm
31	January 19, 1973	County Rejects Proposal for Flood Panel	X	Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Citizens Flood Control Committee, Rejected, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, County Manager Charles Miller, Henry Haws, Chairman, Board of Supervisors, Maricopa County Association of Governments, Chamber of Commerce, Arizona Legislature
32	February 6, 1973	Supervisors to Expand Flood Board	X	Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Expand, County Flood-control Advisory Group, Maricopa County Flood Control Board, Supervisors Chairman Henry H. Haws, Railroads, Utilities, Sierra Club, Landscape Architects, League of Women Voters
33	February 8, 1973	County to Up Flood Panel	X	Henry Haws, Chairman Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Flood Control Advisory Group, Expanded, Various Interest Groups, Request, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Utilities, Railroads, Sierra Club, Landscape Architects, League of Women Voters
34	February 13, 1973	Maricopa Flood Advisory Board Expansion Seen	X	Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Request, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Encompass, More Interests, Maricopa County Flood Control Board, Supervisor Chairman Henry H. Haws, Railroads, Utilities, Sierra Club, Landscape Architects, League of Women Voters

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36	May 8, 1973	County Sets Budget Hike Limitation	X	Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Budget Increase, County Manager Charles W. Miller, Board Chairman Henry Haws, Deferred, Purchase of Land, Jefferson Street, Madison Street, Fourth and Sixth Avenues, Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Supervisors, Bob Corbin, Eldon Rudd
37	May 15, 1973	Records Indicate a Lag in Flood Control Work	X	Maricopa County Flood Control District, Salaries, Right-of-way, Maintenance and Improvements, Existing Structures, Budgets, Col. John C. Lowry, District Chief Engineer and General Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Tax, Taxpayers, County Board of Supervisors, Chairman Henry Haws, Cave Buttes Dam, Deer valley, Union Hills Channel, Union Hills Drive, Seventh Street and 43rs Avenue, Dreamy Draw Dam, Dunlap and 24th Street, Indian Bend Wash, East of Hayden, Indian Bend Road and Salt River, Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Southwest phoenix, Salt to Gila River, Skunk Creek Channel, Beardsley to Cactus Road, Buck-Horn Mesa, U.S. 60-70-80-89, Bush Highway, Tomahawk Drive, Apache Junction, Pinal County, McMicken - White Tank Dams, Powerline, Vineyard and Rittenhouse dams, Powerline Floodway, Arizona Project Canal, Wickenburg, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation
38	May 15, 1973	Flood District Chief Sought	X	Maricopa County Officials, Replacement, Col. John Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Criticized, Leadership, Indian Bend Wash, Lee Oshek
39	May 16, 1973	Col. Lowry Successor Being Sought	X	Col. John Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Deputy County Manager John J. Peattie, Board of Supervisors, Maricopa County, Highway Department, Robert Kron Created 1959
40	May 16, 1973	Lowry Plans Retirement	X	Col. John Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Director, Deputy County Manager J. J. Peattie, Headed, Since Founding 1960
41	June 14, 1973	Engineer Offered Flood Control Job	X	New York Management Consultant, Col. John Lowry, Maricopa County Flood Control District, County Board of Supervisors, John E. Glab, Army Corps of Engineers
42	June 26, 1973	Retired Army Engineer Named Flood District Head	X	Col. Herbert P. Donald, Paradise Valley, Maricopa County Flood Control District, County Board of Supervisors, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Col. John C. Lowry, Henry Haws, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Flood Control Planning, Construction, Operations, Washington State, New Mexico, Missouri, Texas
44	October 1, 1973	Sam Tucker, City Engineer, Resigns	X	Sam Tucker, Phoenix City Engineer, Resignation, Benham Engineering Co., U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Public Works Director Fred Glendening, City Manager Samuel Vickers
44	October 1, 1973	County Picks Financial Consultant	X	Refsnme, Ely, Beck and Co., Maricopa County Financial Consultant, Gust, Rosenfeld and Divelbess, Bond Counsel
43	December 6, 1973	Dinner Set to Honor Col. Lowry	X	Testimonial Dinner, Col. John C. Lowry, Retiring, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Army Corps of Engineers
43	January 4, 1974	New Chief of Flood Unit Named	X	Col. Herbert P. Donald, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Col. John C. Lowry, U.S. Army
49	November 24, 1986	William P. Reilly Dies; Co-founded Phoenix 40	X	William P. Reilly, Chairman, Arizona Public Service Co., Founder, Phoenix 40, "Big We", Governors Wesley Bolin and Bruce Babbitt, Founded, Phoenix Ronald McDonald House, Keith Turley, APS, A.J. Jack Pfister, Chairman, Salt River Project, Donald Shoropshire, Tucson
50	12/20/19??	Flood Havoc on New River	X	Indian School Road, Agua Fria, Confluence, Agua Fria and New River, Jack Rayner's Ditches, Record Flood, Dec. 19, Farm and Other Damage, Federal Disaster Aid, Emergency Repair Program, Agua Fria and New River Soil Conservation Districts, Maricopa County ACP Committee, State Disaster Board, Chairman Norbert Abel, Talmadge Barney, Ralph Baskett, Jim Ferrin, Phoenix Work Unit, Soil Conservation Service, New River, Dec. 20, Many Acers, Farmland, Citrus Grove, Deep Under Water, Piles of Debris, Gully, Topsoil Washed Away, New River, Channel Clearing, Jerry Baldwin, Bob Fletcher, Art Bodine, Bob Tyson, SCD Boards, Newell Kring, H.S. Raymond, Jess Watt, Karl Able, Cal Sutton, Thayer Collier, Glenn Smith Robert Tyson, Havock, One Big Flood, Lonesome Desert Arroyo, Special Program, Permanent Flood-control Works, Litchfield Park, Jan. 11, Sun City, Avondale, Peoria, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Corps of Army Engineers, New River Channel
51	12/20/19??	Campaign Starts for Flood Control on New River and Lower Agua Fria	X	Floods, New River, Lower Agua Fria, Flood of Dec. 19-20, Campaign, Special Program, Permanent Control Works, Litchfield Park, Jan. 11, Channel Clearing, Straightening, Dikes, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Corps of Army Engineers, Glen Smith, New River Soil Conservation District Board, of Supervisors, SCD, Sun City, Avondale, Litchfield Park, Peoria, Bradshaw Mountains, Beardsley's Project, Carl Pleasant Dam, McMicken Dam, White Tanks, Indian School Road, Gila
35	Undated 01, 1973	County Names New Man to Flood Control Board	X	Herbert P. Donald, Paradise Valley, Assistant Engineer of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, Board of Supervisors, Henry H. Haws Board Chairman, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Col. John C. Lowry, Retire

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52	Undated 1, 19??	County Engineer's Job All-consuming Hobby	X	P.F. Glendening, Maricopa County Engineer, Flood Waters, Heavy Storms, Wash Out, County's Highways, Construction, U.S. 60 Between Globe and Show Low, Marana Air Base, Pima County, Maricopa County Superintendent of Streets, Flood Control Measures, Maricopa County Flood Control Agency Newly Created Maricopa County Flood Control District, Heavy Rains, Salt River Channel, 1891
45	Undated 1, 1973	Ranger Notes - Geology of Superstitions	X	Superstition Mountains, Metamorphic Rock Cambrian Age, Pre-Cambrian, Four Peaks, Tertiary Period, Volcanic Action, Molten Rock, Magma, Earth's Crust, Lava, Vents, Eroded Away, Weaver's Needle
45	Undated 1, 1973	Flood Control Study Set	X	County Supervisors, Proposed $135 Million Flood-control Project, County Manage Charles W. Miller, Bond Issue, County Flood Control Advisory Board
46	Undated 1, 1973	B.W. Barney Picture	X	B.W. Barney, Sworn In, Chairman of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, L. Alton (Pat) Riggs
48	Undated 1, 1982	County Oks Shift of Worker to Flood-plain Staff - More Personnel Denied Unless Need is Shown	X	Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Transfer, One Person, Flood-plain Regulation, Department of Planning and Development, Flood Control District, District Director Dan Sagramoso, Document Need, Supervisor Hawley Atkinson, Flood-plain Variances, Joe Duke, Deputy County Attorney, Blatant Violations, Supervisor Fred Koory Jr., Level of Enforcement, Acting Finance Director Ray O. Smith, Parks and Recreation Department, Parks Commission, Board Chairman George Campbell, Office of Management and Budget
47	Undated 1, 1986	Workers Angry Over Salary Raises for County Staff	X	Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, Budget Increase, County Workers, Limiting Pay Increases, Approving Salary, Increases, Board's Personal Staff, County Manager Bob Mauney, Rising Costs, Dwindling Income, Freeze, New Personnel, County Finance Department, Adult Probation, Materials Management, Long Term Care, Sheriff's Office, Highway Department, County Manager's Office, County Attorney's Office, Juvenile Court Center, Superior Court

The Phoenix Gazette

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Salt River Ran 8 Miles Wide Past Phoenix In 1891 Deluge

By JAMES M. BARNEY
Phoenix Historian

Heavy and continued rain for several days on the Salt and Verde River watersheds brought about the great flood of 1891, which caused destruction through much of the Salt River Valley.

BARNEY

While the flood crest did not reach here until Feb. 20, the railroad bridge over the Salt River—then the only bridge crossing the Salt River—was washed out on Feb. 18, and left Phoenix without railroad connections with the outside world for three months. During that time many needed commodities became scarce here.

THE FOLLOWING newspaper excerpts relating to the flood of 1891 give a clear idea of its scope and magnitude:

Feb. 18, 1891—"For 12 hours—to 6 a.m. this morning—the rainfall at the Arizona dam was 1.28 inches. Salt River there rose one foot six inches up to 4 a.m. today and two hours later showed a total rise of four feet six inches. No danger, however, is anticipated by the canal authorities, although the volume of water flowing through has increased considerable. At 11 a.m. another foot rise was telephoned down to the officer of the canal."

Feb. 19, 1891—"At one o'clock this morning Engineer Sam Davison telephoned from the Arizona station that the water had risen 16 feet. Fire Chief Czarnowski sounded a general alarm and riders were sent south of town between 3 and 4 o'clock to warn people of the possible danger of a flood. At 7:30 a.m. the rise of the water at the dam was reported to be 17 feet. When morning dawned a deep murmur as of the sea could be heard in town. At 10 o'clock the flood had nearly covered the race track at the fair grounds. The water on Center Street—half a mile above the residence of Rufus E. Farrington—had reached the horses' bellies and was rapidly rising.

"AT 10 A.M. the town ditch overflowed on William B. Lount's place on Van Buren Street. Marshal Blankenship tore down the dam that makes the falls at the old swimming bath on Center Street, opposite the Variety Theatre. A throng of curious people climbed the courthouse stairs all day to view the watery scene from that high tower. The water was seen creeping from the consolitated headgates of the Maricopa and Salt River canals toward the asylum. At one point the Salt River was eight miles wide. It extended into Phoenix as far as the Lemon Hotel (on the southeast corner of Third and Washington Streets) and from that point one could row a boat as far east as he could see.

"Telegraphic communication with the outside world gave out early in the morning. It was supposed that the railroad bridge had followed the flood as did the bridge in the flood of last year. Outgoing passengers were notified last evening that trains would not venture out today on account of the high water. An exploring party attempted to reach Tempe but some miles east of town abandoned the effort as useless.

"The flood spread all around the Four Mile House and crept steadily toward the asylum. Bridges over all of the canals were swept away on the Tempe Road. Luck's school—three miles east—had four feet of water in it. J. C. Wright's adobe house melted away. On the south side the electric light plant was flooded. A wagon was washed away in trying to save Judge Perley's house-hold goods."

FEB. 20, 1891—"The flood continued to grow in volume until 8:30 last night. Striking Jackson Street, it then ran westerly on that street to Cortez Street (First Avenue), where higher ground deflected it southward. Crowds hung around at the edge of the water, watching it under the rays of the moon until 10 o'clock. Above the roar of the waters was the dull crashing and crumbling of adobe houses, as they tumbled in rapid succession as fast as the undermining current could get at them. Eleven falling residences were counted in an hour about sunset. The gamblers closed their games at 6 p.m. and will not resume them until there is no longer pressing need for every able bodied man in assisting in the work incident to the flood. At eight o'clock this morning the water at the Arizona Dam was reported to have fallen ten feet. Several applications for relief were responded to by Under-sheriff Andy Barry today. Neither the supervisors nor the city council had authorized the same, but necessity compelled such action. A relief subscription was circulated among the saloon men and gamblers exclusively. And up to noon today about $400 had been subscribed. The railroad loss will be great. Besides the bridge at Tempe, a mile of track on this side of the river has gone and it carried the telegraph poles along."

FEB. 21, 1891—"Col. Masten, having the contract for the delivery of mail between Phoenix and Maricopa Junction, sent a two-horse wagon to the post-office this morning and loaded it with outbound letters, papers and packages of all kinds for Tempe. Everything at the offce awaiting transmission was forwarded.

"Sheriff Montgomery's residence south of town was among the places set on islands by the Salt River's big head this week. The family moved out and abandoned everything — government bonds and all—except a little canary bird. Mrs. Montgomery clung to her singer's cage but left the rest to Providence."

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1959

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1965

Flood Peril Seen At Hospital Site

Possible flood danger would make it inadvisable to build a new Maricopa County hospital on the site of the present hospital at 35th Avenue and Durango, County Manager Joseph Herrick said today.

There has been no official consideration of the site for the new hospital, Herrick said, but "a few people, apparently not aware of the proximity of the site to a flood plain, have suggested the new hospital be built there."

MORE THAN $10 million "could very well go down the drain" in event the site was chosen, Herrick warned.

"The present county hospital is on the very edge of an established flood plain," the county manager said.

Herrick also said the hazards of building permanent structures on the county-owned property are pointed up in educational material being prepared to acquaint Maricopa County voters with a $22.6 million countywide bond election set for Feb. 8.

THE PROPOSED funds would finance the county's share of a comprehensive flood-control program, which would cost a total of $115 million.

The remainder of the cost would be paid by the federal government.

Herrick said plans for the new county hospital are being revised by architects better to fit the needs of the county's indigent sick after federally sponsored Medicare goes into effect next July 1.

THE PLANS, which call for a seven-story structure to be built on Papago Park state hospital land at 24th Street and Roosevelt, will have to be changed "'completely," the county manager said. Herrick said he and John Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the county flood control district, gained valuable knowledge concerning lack of flood controls during a visit to Denver.

"Authorities say that potential and actual flood problems in Phoenix and Denver are very similar," Herrick said. "Denver officials tried and failed in 1951 to get approval of a flood-control bond issue. That same year, the city was hit by unprecedented flood waters, which left a total damage of about $340 million."

Phx. Gazette 12-15-65

Jack Karie Gets Flood Control Job

Jack Karie, 47-year-old former Phoenix newspaperman, today was named to a newly created position as administrative assistant in the Maricopa County Flood Control District at an annual salary $8,632.

Karie, of 4040 E. Avalon Drive, was hired on the recommendation of Supervisor William S. Andrews and was approved by Chairman L. Alton Riggs. Third member of board, Barney Burns, was not present.

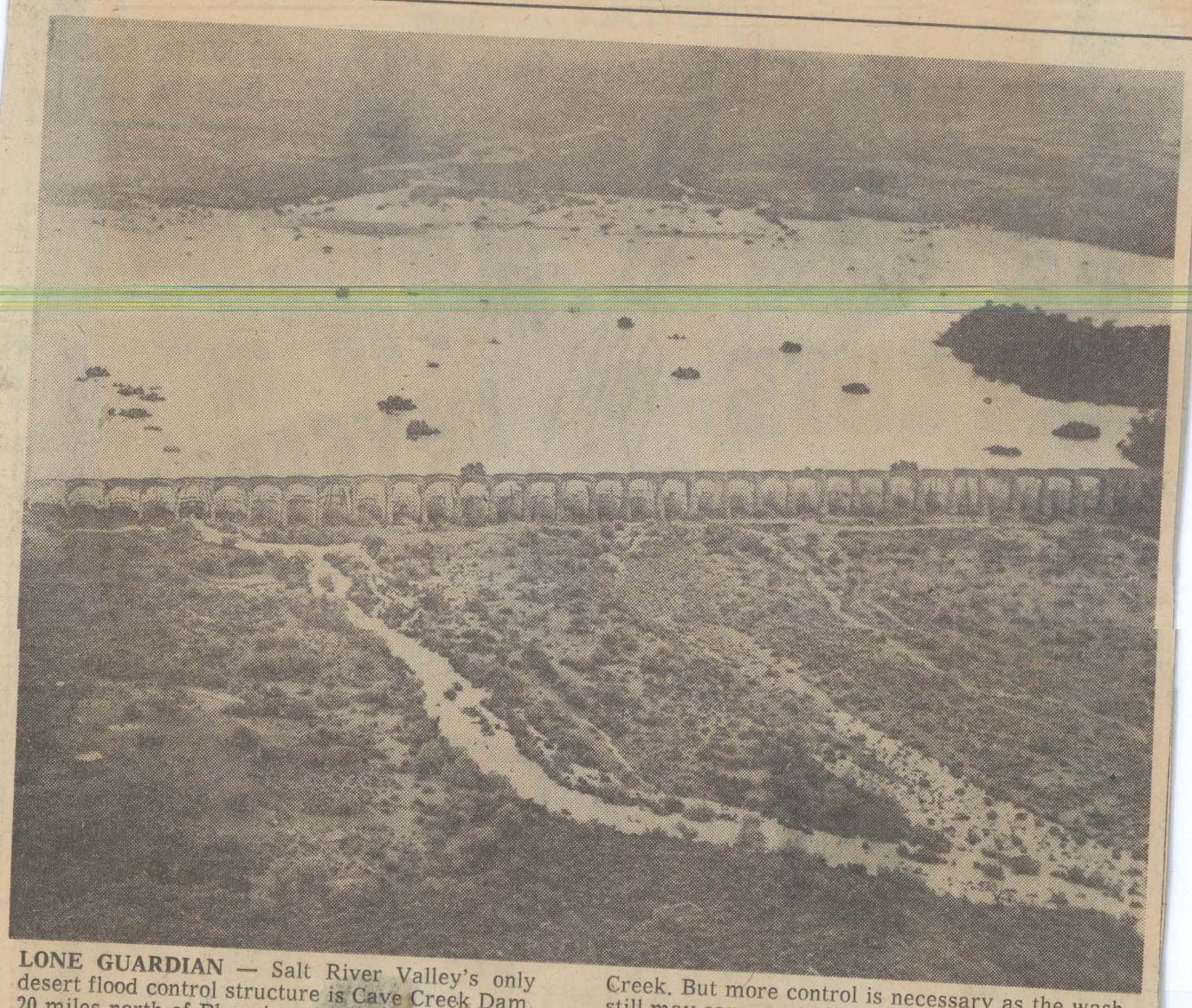
Karie's duties were not spelled out, but it was indicated that his immediate job will be to help promote a proposed $22.6 million county flood control district bond issue.

John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager, and other flood control district officials were discussing the bond issue proposal today with members of the board of supervisors.

file in Flood Control Agency

Friday, July 31, 1959 — The Arizona Repub

News Of The Financial World



LONE GUARDIAN — Salt River Valley's only desert flood control structure is Cave Creek Dam, 20 miles north of Phoenix, which holds back most of the torrential floods that come down Cave Creek. But more control is necessary as the wash still may carry up to 15,000 second-feet of water or more—enough to flood homes and businesses over a wide area along northern 19th Avenue.

Pressing Problem

Board To Decide If County Will Form Flood Control District

The question of forming a flood control district by Maricopa County will be decided at a hearing by the board of supervisors at 10 a.m. Monday.

What to do about floods has become an increasingly pressing problem as Phoenix and outlying areas have grown during the past 15 years. But it is a problem only old-timers or members of the present generation with enough curiosity to look up old records can comprehend.

THE U.S. ARMY Corps of Engineers had no trouble comprehending it in its study of the flood hazards of the Salt and Gila channels between Granite Reef and Gillespie Dam. They recommended a 2,000-foot-wide cleared channel capable of carrying 270,000 second-feet of water.

That would be a flood roughly a half-mile wide and up to 50 feet deep, or a mile wide in the present channel.

Those who think it is too big might be shaken by the fact of 290,000 second-feet without present storage upstream. And it occurred at a time when the watershed upstream was in much better condition to store precipitation in the underground. The 1941 flood that came up to the floor of Central Avenue bridge was less than 100,000 second-feet.

THE ARMY engineers are willing to take on this major project provided the county has an organization set up to operate and maintain it, and to obtain the rights of way. It has been estimated it would cost nearly $4 million in federal funds.

Another part of the problem, Queen Creek, which has caused an average of nearly $2 million in damage in the Chandler-Gilbert area every 10 years, already is in process of being solved through construction of $1½ million Whitlow Ranch Dam near Florence Junction. The contract for this dam has been awarded and work is scheduled to begin soon.

BUT THE little parts of the problem really are more serious. They involve a dozen desert drainage areas where a mushrooming population has built thousands of homes and businesses.

Indian Bend Wash east of Scottsdale, for instance, in recent years has carried 15,000 second-feet of water. The last time was in 1953. It can be expected to have floods of 20,000 to 25,000 second - feet. These would inundate a lot of fancy Paradise Valley real estate, as well as homes below the Arizona Canal. A new channel is needed with greater capacity, and levees to help contain the water.

BRIMFUL capacity of the Arizona Canal at Scottsdale Road is about 1,200 second-feet. Yesterday it carried 900.

Cave Creek, which hits the Arizona Canal near 19th Avenue, in 1953 carried 9,000 second-feet, and the Cave Creek flood control dam was already in and working to avert an even worse flood. That 9,000 second-feet required sandbagging around the highway department building and the state capitol, and many homes were flooded between there and where the Arizona Canal.

And provision must be made for disposing of floodwaters between Cave Creek and Indian Bend, a distance of about 15 miles that drains off steep, rocky hillsides.

THERE ALSO is the problem of floodwaters that pour off South Mountains, floods of up to 30,000 second-feet that pour down Skunk Creek into a rapidly developing area, and on down New River, as well as the Agua Fria and Hassayampa and Centennial Wash to the west, and dozens of desert washes north and east of Mesa.

The first problem is to acquire rights of way for flood channels in areas where real estate prices are soaring, and public lands are being disposed of without thought of reserving such rights of way, and without thought of making development possible in natural drainage areas.

ALREADY AN estimated $1 million is needed to buy rights of way across lands that only a few years ago were owned by the state or federal governments.

Then floodwaters from around 40th Street west must be carried to Cave Creek, Skunk Creek and New River to Salt River, while floodwaters east of that point will have to be carried to the main channel through an improved Indian Bend Wash channel. Also involved is the problem of reducing the flows that would have to be handled through construction of flood retention basins where possible.

AT LEAST that is the way the corps of engineers and three citizens committees studying the problem see it.

Action by the board of supervisors Monday will be the second official step in getting something done. The first step was taken July 7 when a resolution tentatively setting up the district was adopted and Monday's hearing scheduled for final adoption

Mesa Tribune

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

14 Friday, April 5, 1963

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An Unneeded Hospital

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors has under advisement a request to call an election on formation of a tax-backed hospital district embracing, in the main, the Tempe, Balsz, and Scottsdale school districts. At a hearing held Wednesday the supervisors delayed a decision on the election.

Although this is not primarily of concern to Mesa, as none of the district's tax levies, if any, would fall on property in the immediate Mesa area, Mesans do have a concern in regard to the project because of the effect the proposed hospital might have on hospitals here, in Tempe, and Scottsdale.

At the hearing Wednesday some facts on hospitals in the tri-city area were presented to the supervisors by David C. Cox, president of the Arizona Homeowners Association.

In summary the figures showed that there are already 352 hospital beds available, not counting the 160 beds that Lutheran Hospital here will add to the total when it opens soon, an eight-bed addition scheduled by Tempe Community hospital, and proposed other expansions, dependent upon whether or not there is a need, of 193 beds in existing hospitals. In addition, one hospital, according to Cox has ample acreage for expansion to 1000 beds if the need develops.

Hospitals must operate at about 60 percent capacity or higher to break even. Some of the hospitals in the area are already having trouble maintaining that figure and addition of Lutheran Hospital here and enlargement of others can more than absorb any increases in the patient load for several years to come.

It is not that the area proposed for the hospital district is lacking in hospital facilities. No home in the proposed district is more than a few minutes away from an existing hospital. In addition, the new Maricopa County Hospital, which will be a large-scale institution, has been proposed for a site within the proposed district. Its beds are not included in the above figures.

The supervisors would do well to reject the proposal for the hospital district election. Privately financed institutions are already doing a splendid job in the same area. The proposed tax-backed institution could send patient load averages into a nosedive and produce serious financial difficulties for some of the existing hospitals.

TEMPE DAILY NEWS 4-2-63

C of C Committee Against Hospital

The Hospital Facilities Study Committee, named by Dr. George Calderwood, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Tuesday unanimously opposed support of the proposed Valley Community hospital to serve the Tempe, Scottsdale and Balsz school districts.

At a special and final meeting early Tuesday, the committee voted to appear before the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors hearing at 10 a.m., Wednesday, and urge the Supervisors reject a vote on the tax district.

The resolution reads:

"The Chamber of Commerce of Tempe believes the citizens of Tempe would be better served by hospital facilities developed by them and maintained under their jurisdiction. Therefore, we respectfully urge the Board of County Supervisors to decide against the holding of an election for the purpose of deciding whether or not the proposed hospital district should be formed."

The Valley Community hospital, if approved and built, would go on a site near McDowell roads, in the Scottsdale area, or it could possibly be placed in the vicinity of the suggested Maricopa County General hospital site in Papago Park.

In lieu of the present proposal, the facilities group comes up with an alternative — later — that a Tempe hospital district should be set up to serve this area. They came to the conclusion that the city would forever be without facilities unless this approach was taken.

TEMPE DAILY NEWS 4-8-63

CD Warning Site Checked

Locations Atop Hayden Butte Checked Today By City, County Officials; Delivery Awaited

City and county Civil Defense officials Monday surveyed Hayden Butte sites for future installation of Tempe's CD warning siren.

Delivery is due later in the month.

Police Captain Frank Adams, city CD deputy director, led the inspection party. Included were Hascall Henshaw, chairman of the CD advisory committee; George Saville, administrative assistant to the city manager; Roy Bigelow, county CD communications; Ralph Spurlock, engineer, and Charles Page, electrical and radio, both county.

Captain Adams said two possible sites were checked and that the preferred location would be in a joint-use arrangement with Salt River Project which has communications facilities atop the butte. The Project was to be contacted. Another location was to the west end of the butte.

Property in the higher areas of the butte is owned by the city.

Adams said the siren set-up, which weighs about 1,100 pounds, would be transported by motor vehicle as far as possible and then moved to the installation point with pack animals. It would be necessary to break-down the equipment into units of 150 to 200 pounds for this latter part of the haul.

Following the local inspection, all in the CD party visited the Phoenix - Maricopa County headquarters in Papago Park.

Control District of Maricopa Co.

Friday, August 7, 1959

lood Control Plans

a 7-square-mile area, filled the bridge that carries it under the Black Canyon Highway north of Bell Road, and overflowed the highway."

He reported that Dreamy Draw ran 5 feet deep under 16th Street just north of the Arizona Canal.

All of this water, plus other smaller washes and Cave Creek, itself, piled up behind the Arizona Canal and broke over into it.

GLENDENNING pointed out that there are 75 square miles of area unprotected by Cave Creek Dam that can dump floodwater against the Arizona Canal east of 35th Avenue. He described this area as one of the most critical in the Valley.

"And right now we have an application for a subdivision right where we would have to run a drainage structure," he said.

Republic April 1, 1964

Court Suit Seeks to Oust Supervisor Ruth O'Neil

4-1-64

Suit Against Mrs. O'Neil Is Attacked

Republic OR Gazette

A lawsuit contending that Ruth A. O'Neil does not meet legal residential requirements as District 3 supervisor was branded by her attorney today as "ridiculous."

Jimmy Lambertus of 3307 N. 63rd Ave. filed the action yesterday in superior court. He contends that Mrs. O'Neil's sale of her former home at 138 W. Rose Lane and the purchase of a home at 7009 N. Third Ave. last January disqualifies her as a legal resident of the district she represents.

Mrs. O'Neil told The Gazette that she has maintained a legal residence in her district since she purchased the smaller residence on Third Avenue.

"I have lived in an apartment at 6350 N. Central since the sale of my former home," she said. "Although it meant the extra expense of supporting two households temporarily, I wanted to avoid any question as to the status of my legal residence."

Mrs. O'Neil and her attorney, Laurence H. Whitlow, said the entire matter was discussed beforehand with the other two supervisors. They said it was agreed that three precincts, including Wagon Wheel in which her new home is located, would be returned to her district April 7.

The three precincts were formerly part of Mrs. O'Neil's district. Two years ago they were added to District 2, which is represented by Barney Burns. County Manager Charles W. Miller and Burns said today that the redistricting change was scheduled for approval Monday by the supervisors.

Defendant Denies Leaving District 3

A LAWSUIT attempting to oust Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil as Maricopa County supervisor from District 3 was filed yesterday in Superior Court.

The suit contends that Mrs. O'Neil moved outside her district March 1 in violation of state law which requires supervisors to reside in the district from which they are elected.

Mrs. O'Neil denied she has moved out of the district although she has bought a house outside the district at 7009 N. Third Ave.

"I have been living in an apartment within my district since early January when I moved out of my former home at 138 W. Rose Lane," she said. "I will continue to live there until April 7 when the county is redistricted and the new house will be in District 3."

Mrs. O'Neil

THE STATE law requires that supervisory districts be equalized every two years according to population and assessed valuation.

The suit was filed by Jimmy Lambertus, 3307 N. 63rd Ave., a resident of District 3.

"This is a moral issue with Mr. Lambertus," said his attorney, Coit Hughes. "It's a question of ethics and integrity of public officials."

Mrs. O'Neil said her daughter Carolyn, 21, has resided at the Third Avenue house with four younger O'Neil children.

"I BOUGHT the house with full knowledge that it was outside my district," Mrs. O'Neil said. "At the time, I had the matter thoroughly checked with attorneys. I consider my house on Third Avenue a fine investment for my children in the future. I can own property anywhere in the county as long as I live in my district."

Mrs. O'Neil said she expects to take Wagonwheel Precinct (including her new house) into District 3 next Monday when the supervisors redistrict.

The redistricting will be discussed today at an informal meeting of the board of supervisors. Several other precincts are expected to be shifted.

4-1-64
Republic

County Again Delays Flood Bond Vote

By STERLING RIDGE

AN $18.5 MILLION flood control bond issue tentatively scheduled earlier by the county supervisors for this year has been postponed until at least next January, The Arizona Republic learned yesterday.

The postponement marks the second time in two years the supervisors will have put off calling the bond election. It was originally planned for the fall of 1963.

The Republic also learned yesterday that the county's estimated share of the flood control costs has been slashed from $25 million to $18.5 million.

THE COST OF the over-all program has been whittled from $115 to $105 million. The federal government will pay the bulk of the cost.

The supervisors are not expected to make the postponement official until the proposal has been presented to the Flood Control Advisory Board for study and recommendations.

However, The Republic learned, John C. Lowry, flood control engineer, was advised of the delay by County Manager Charles Miller.

Principal reason for delaying the election is to permit a reappraisal of project costs, which is under way, a spokesmon for the supervisors revealed.

IN A LETTER from John Fisher, chairman of the flood control board, the supervisors were told of the reduced costs of the program.

The county's share of the costs were cut, Fisher said, by acquisition of right of way through state and Indian lands at little or no cost and by removing the county from the Maxwell Dam project.

Maxwell Dam will be built by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as an integral part of the Central Arizona Project, according to plans.

Central Arizona Project canals are also expected to provide flood protection that otherwise would be charged to the county, he said.

Supervisors approved the flood control program unanimously Nov. 20, 1963, and tentatively set a bond election for this spring.

Flood Control Fund Cut

A proposal to increase the county flood control district's tax rate by 150 per cent has been rejected by the county board of supervisors, and the district's proposed budget for the coming year has been slashed more than one-third.

As directors of the flood control district, the supervisors yesterday reduced the proposed budget of $574,578 to $380,420. Earlier, they turned down a request from the flood control advisory board to boost the district tax rate from 2 to 5 cents per $100 of assessed property valuation.

To conform with the county's announced austerity progrom for the 1963-64 fiscal year, the advisory board will reduce its flood control construction and land acquisition programs.

Under the 2-cent tax rate, the district property tax levy will produce an estimated $132,420. The balance needed to meet the district's budget of $380,420 will be drawn from a surplus of $248,000 from the 1962-63 budget. County manager Charles Miller said the surplus resulted from a slow-down in the district's acquisition of land for flood control rights-of-way.

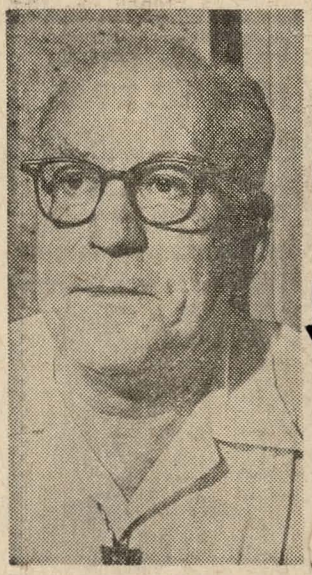
Tempe Daily News 2-28-64

Tempe's protests in regard to the Maricopa County Flood Control District project have been apparently ignored and a resolution was passed — for extensive distribution — calling this fact to attention of officials. Tempe offered to withdraw complaints against plan if certain priorities were followed but nothing was done. Major worry is the fact no levees will be built in and through Tempe to handle water (if and when) put into Salt River channel.

Terms of the low-flow channel were not met. This city has always rightfully maintained the natural channel should be first considered; that it opposed major alteration to the south for benefit of Phoenix Sky Harbor runway extensions — into more of Tempe.

P1V-64

WEDN DAY, DECEMBER 16



REAPPOINTED

Louis Jurwitz of 2448 E. Belleview has been appointed to a second five-year term on the Maricopa County Flood Control Citizens Advisory Board. He is in charge of U.S. Weather Bureau at Sky Harbor Airport.

County Firings Irk 2 Advisory Boards

Two county citizens' advisory groups, unset by what they consider rough treatment at the hands of the board of supervisors, yesterday called for meetings with the board "to clear the air."

In both cases, the source of irritation was the firing of four county employes and a threat to fire a fifth.

The county planning and zoning commission, in a morning meeting, expressed regret over the dismissal of Planning Director Donald W. Hutton.

It also moved that Percy Smith, the commission chairman, arrange a meeting with the board in an effort to find an area of cooperation between the two groups.

ORIGINALLY the motion requested that Smith arrange a "congenial" meeting, but this was later stricken.

The county hospital board of directors had a twofold annoyance with the supervisors at their meeting. The first matter was the supervisers' announced threat to fire hospital housekeeper Mason Thorne without consulting the hospital administration.

The effort to dismiss Thorne has since been abandoned by the board of supervisors. The other four employes, Hutton, Robert Malonek, personnel director; George Schmeck, administrative analyst, and Jim Leader, planner, were fired by a vote of supervisors Ruth A. O'Neil and L. Alton (Pat) Riggs, the two Democrats on the board.

THE SECOND matter irritating the hospital board was appointment by the supervisors of two hospital board members.

Dr. Albert Brewer, hospital board chairman, said the bylaws of his organization provided that new members appointed by the supervisors must come on the recommendation of the hospital board.

It was not done in this case, he charged.

THE NEW appointments were Ralph Watkins Sr. of Buckeye and William Skousen of Mesa.

A recommendation by the hospital board that former County Manager Charles W. Miller be appointed to one of the positions was ignored.

Skousen attended yesterday's hospital meeting. However, he was informed that the man he was replacing, Dr. Arnold Tilden of Arizona State University, was not yet officially off the board.

A MOTION was made by the board that Dr. Brewer arrange a meeting with the board of supervisors for an exchange of views concerning the two appointments and the threatened firing of Thorne.

'This is not the first time the supervisors have breached an oral commitment they have had with us," one board member said. "I believe we must have an agreement in writing. Then they would be more apt to follow it.

"We would like to be assured for one thing, that the people working at the hospital are hired and fired on their merits," he said.

THE CONSENSUS of the hospital board was that while they did not object to either of the two men appointed, the method by which the appointments were made was objectionable.

The planning and zoning commission commended Hutton for "invaluable service" rendered to the county during the past eight years.

Five commission members appeared before the supervisors 10 days ago in an unsuccessful attempt to persuade them to reconsider Hutton's discharge.

"PUBLIC confidence in both the commission and the planning and zoning department was shaken up by the firing," a commission member said.

"We have been ignored and rudely treated by the board of supervisors, and I think a meeting is needed to ease a lot of bad feelings," he said. "We have devoted a considerable amount of our own time to this work, and I think we are due that much consideration."

The commission resolution lauded Hutton for being of the "highest moral standards and endowed with intellectual and technical ability, integrity, leadership and honest devotion to duty."

Santa Fe Begins Lowering Glendale Tracks

GLENDALE — Preliminary work to lower the railroad tracks running parallel to Grand Avenue from Glendale Avenue one mile north to Orangewood will begin here today.

The $368,000 Santa Fe Railroad project, which will lower the tracks two feet to allow for a level crossing, is preparatory to the widening of Grand Avenue through this city.

A hump now exists at the crossing because of raised tracks.

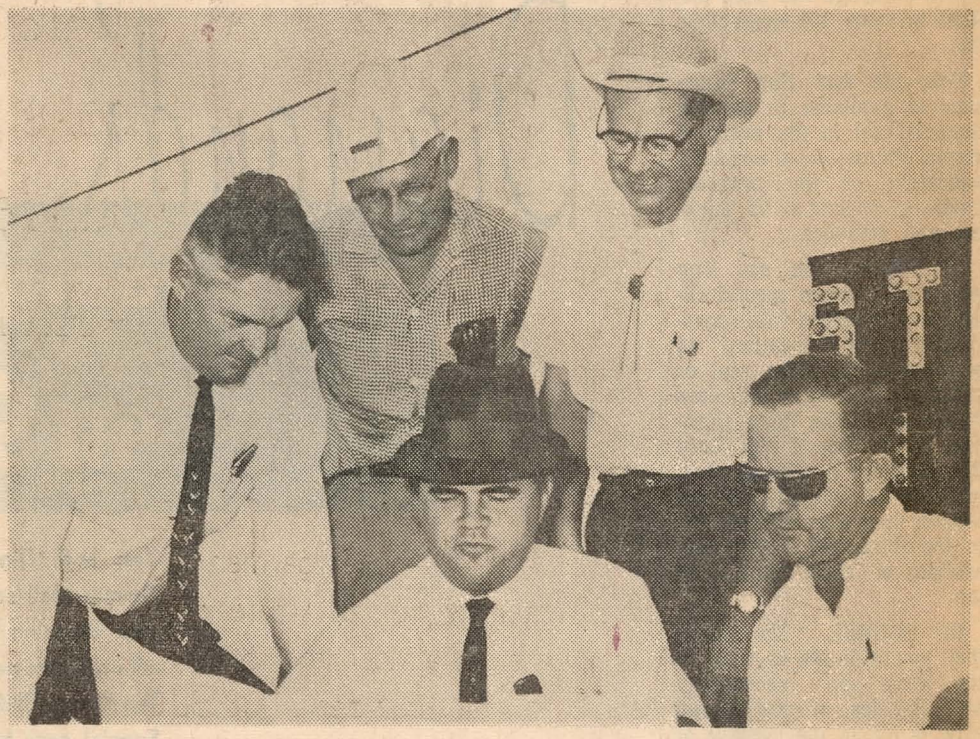
FIRST PHASE of the railroad project is the lowering of bridgework for the Salt River Project lateral and other irrigation tile under the tracks. Work will start at the track intersections with Grand, Glendale and 59th avenues.

Horizontal Boring and Tunneling holds the contract for the pipework and boring underneath the tracks.

Voyle Petri, Glendale public works director, said the project marks the fruition of efforts which began two years ago by the city, Santa Fe and Arizona State Highway Dept.

"LOWERING OF THE tracks will help the city expand both east and west," Petri said.

Carl Merritt, assistant engineer for Santa Fe, said the railroad's plans for Glendale include demolishing the present depot and building a station at a new location, and eventual relocation of the switching yards.



Republic Photo by Thelma Heatwole

GO SIGNAL — In a huddle over plans to lower the Santa Fe railroad tracks in Glendale are, standing from left, railroad officials Frank Iler, assistant general foreman; Carl Merritt, assistant engineer; and Don Smith, owner of Horizonta Boring and Tunneling Co. Kneeling, from left, are Glen Gordon, construction foreman, and Voyle Petri, Glendale public works director.

SAVE

Arizona Republic 7-19-65

Chandler Arizona
7-28-65

County Supervisors Cut Proposed Budget By Half-Million Dollars

Supervisors L. Alton Riggs and Barney Burns last week axed half a million dollars from the proposed county budget in order to reduce the county tax rate by four cents.

Board Chairman Riggs reported, "We've agreed to a total of $503,170 in cuts right now and may go even further."

Riggs said the cuts will not jeopardize the operations of any department. He said the county will still be able to buy 200 voting machines and to provide $500,000 in pay raises to county employees.

Trimmed from the budget in order to reduce the present $1.59 tax rate to $1.55 for 1965-66 were:

$185,000 in public land acquisition to purchase federally leased county park lands;

$200,000 in new highway department equipment;

$77,500 in public works monies for parks including a $30,000 well in Paradise Valley Urban Park, a $30,000 pro shop at Sierra Estrella Golf Course and $15,100 in improvements at Thunderbird Park.

$15,000 from the $40,000 Tolleson Justice of the Peace Building;

$5,415 in school ADA funds; and

$20,000 from planning and development of the Durango complex.

The board of supervisors accepted a $38 million tentative budget last Monday. Adoption of the final budget for 1965-66 is scheduled for 10 a.m. August 9.

Control Program Costly, But So Are Floods

County Taxpayers to Decide Whether Protection Worth Daily Cigarette Cost

By CLYDE MURRAY

Maricopa County's owners of real property will be asked March 8 to dig into their pockets to help pay for protection against water, long the sugar plum of the desert dweller's visions.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District, covering the entire county, seeks authority to sell up to $22.7 million worth of bonds.

Hinging on bond approval is the expected contribution of $93 million by Uncle Sam to the project. The comprehensive $115.7 million program would take a decade or more to complete and would be the most ambitious flood control effort in the state's history.

In a two-hour, tape-recorded interview with four Arizona Republic newsmen, three officials closest to the flood control program acknowledged that it would not be a panacea for all of the county's flood headaches. But, they strongly asserted, it is vital if the county wants to free itself from the constant threat of floods.

Officials Interviewed

Interviewed were John C. Lowry of Scottsdale, general manager and chief flood control engineer for the flood control district; W. B. Barkley of Glendale, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee and former speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives, and Henry S. Raymond, also of Glendale, chairman of the flood control district's advisory committee.

Conducting the interview were Thomas K. Sanford Jr., city editor of The Republic, and reporters Ben Avery, Robert J. Early and Clyde Murray.

A retired colonel of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Lowry has been with the flood control district since it was established in 1959 by authority of the state legislature's Flood Control Act.

Since then, with Lowry at the helm and operating on revenue from a special tax levy of 2 to 5 cents per $100 assessed valuation, the flood control district has devoted most of the time and much of its funds to determining the county's more urgent flood control needs.

29 Projects Top Priority

From these studies, conducted by the district in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Reclamation and innumerable local groups and individuals, came the "Comprehensive Flood Control Program Report," adopted in 1963 by the county board of supervisors.

Twenty-nine of the report's flood control projects, considered by the district to be of top priority, are included in the bond proposal. The $93 million in federal funds would be used to build a complex of dikes, dams, channels, conduits, levees and seepage pits at strategic locations. The county's $22.7 million would be used mostly to buy rights-of-way and to maintain the structures after they are built.

Lowry put his justification of the plan this way:

"We feel here after we have made a complete study of this thing that it is a feasible, reasonable program. It will provide the protection that we intended it to provide . . ."

Would Raise County Taxes

Passage of the bond issue, fiscal advisers calculate, would raise the county tax rate 12.9 cents per $100 assessed valuation, bringing the total special flood control tax levy to 14.9 cents. But flood control officials and proponents of the bond issue prefer look at it this way: the program would cost the owner of a $15,000 home only about 35 cents a month or 1½ cents a day. Or as Barkley put it: "One cigarette a day."

They also quickly note that the program could pump almost $10 million in federal money a year into the county's economy, and that, according to their estimates, county flood damages now average $9 million a year.

Despite its scope, the program in itself would provide little deterrent to floods in the Salt River through Phoenix, such as the one last New Year's, Lowry acknowledged.

Control of the flow in the Salt River, at least in the Phoenix area, is dependent upon the construction of Orme Dam at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers northeast of Mesa, he conceded.

Orme Dam a Key Structure

Although the county program includes a $650,000 allocation to Orme Dam, the dam is part of the Central Arizona Project, a Bureau of Reclamation program whose fate at the hands of Congress still is very much in doubt. Most of the county's contribution would be spent to increase the flood control capacity of Orme Reservoir.

Primary purpose of Orme Dam is to provide a terminal storage point for water brought from the Colorado River to Central Arizona for distribution to irrigation and domestic users under the CAP.

Lowry also told interviewers that he questions the wisdom of a change in plans cutting from 2,000 to 500 feet the width of the proposed flood channel in the Gila River from 91st Avenue to Gillespie Dam southwest of Buckeye. The Salt River and the Gila join a few miles south of Avondale, southwest of Phoenix.

The Corps of Engineers recommended a 2,000-foot channel clearance, but county officials reduced the proposed width to 500 feet on request of game conservationists, who objected that the wider clearing would destroy a prime wildlife habitat in salt cedars.

Doubts 500 Feet Enough

Without Orme Dam, Lowry said, he doubts that the 500-foot channel would handle a sizable release of water down the Salt River.

Among the flood control proposals not dependent upon Orme Dam are the Tempe levees, lower Indian Bend Wash at Scottsdale, and the Greater Phoenix protection projects.

Here are some of the most significant questions and answers from the interview:

Q. What is the exact amount of money being asked in the election?

A. $22,679,000.

Property Owners Can Vote

Q. Who is eligible to vote in the election?

A. Any registered property owner who has lived in the county at least a year by March 8. Voters will be asked to sign an affidavit attesting they are property owners.

Q. How will the $22.7 million be spent?

A. To buy rights of way and maintain flood control structures built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service during the next 10 to 12 years, and to modify some roads and bridges.

Q. How much will taxes be increased?

A. The existing special county flood control tax levy of 2 cents per $100 assessed valuation would be increased to an estimated 14.9 cents.

11 Big Floods Since 1926

Q. How often does Maricopa County experience what is classified as a major flood, and is the hazard of major floods increasing, and why?

A. There have been 11 "major" flood years since 1926. Flood hazards are increasing in Maricopa County because of the expansion of heavily populated areas, which cannot absorb water as readily as desert farmland.

Q. Could the bond money be spent for projects other than the 29 now proposed?

A. No change in the plans can be made without consultation with the Corps of Engineers and without another public hearing to be held by the Board of Supervisors.

Q. In what manner would the bonds be sold?

A. "They will be sold as we need the money" over a seven-year period, according to Lowry. Retirement schedule would be 30 years.

Congress Authorizes Plans

Q. What part does Congress play in the program?

A. Congress must authorize each project, and then it must appropriate the money. Some of the projects have been authorized, including Indian Bend Wash channel and the Greater Phoenix protective phase, including four dams. No money has been appropriated yet.

Q. Have any of the 29 projects been turned down by Congress?

A. No.

Q. Are county officials optimistic that Congress will approve the rest of the 29 projects?

A. "They always have approved the projects that the Corps of Engineers could justify on what they call a benefit-cost ratio basis," Lowry said. "They don't always give the money when you want it, and they don't always give it to you all at once. It depends on how economy-minded they are."

Whole Valley Would Benefit

Q. What cities, towns and communities would benefit from the protective structures proposed?

A. Phoenix, Avondale, Buckeye, Chandler, El Mirage, Gilbert, Gila Bend, Glendale, Goodyear, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Mesa, Moon Valley, Palo Verde, Paradise Valley, Peoria, Queen Creek, Scottsdale, Surprise, Tempe, Tolleson, Wickenburg and Youngtown.

Q. What major impact would the program have on the country's economy?

A. The $93 million in federal construction funds spent in the county over a period of 10 to 12 years would create new jobs and millions of dollars in additional sales volume. Thousands of acres of land would increase in value with the elimination of flood plains, thus broading the tax base.

No Recreational Use

Q. Can the flood control projects be used for recreational purposes?

A. The flood control district cannot legally spend money except for flood control projects. Some recreational activities, such as horseback riding on service roads running parallel to projects, will be permitted if they don't interfere with the operation of the facility.

Q. Will the district recharge underground areas with the water it retains?

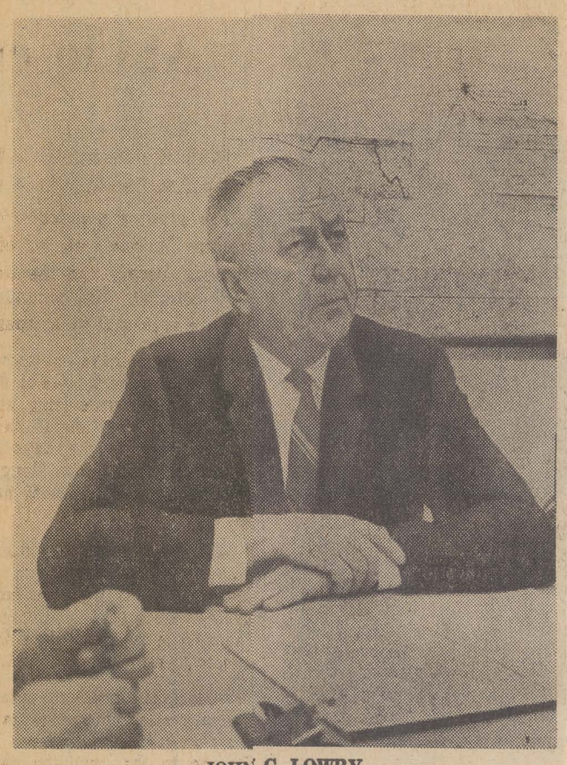
A. "We propose to introduce all these floodwaters into the groundwater table whenever possible," Lowry said. This will be done partly, he said, through seepage in some lakes. However, no flood control money can be spent directly on such water conservation practices, he added.

Q. The Citizens Flood Protection Committee says flood damage to Maricopa County averages about $9 million a year. From where do these estimates come?

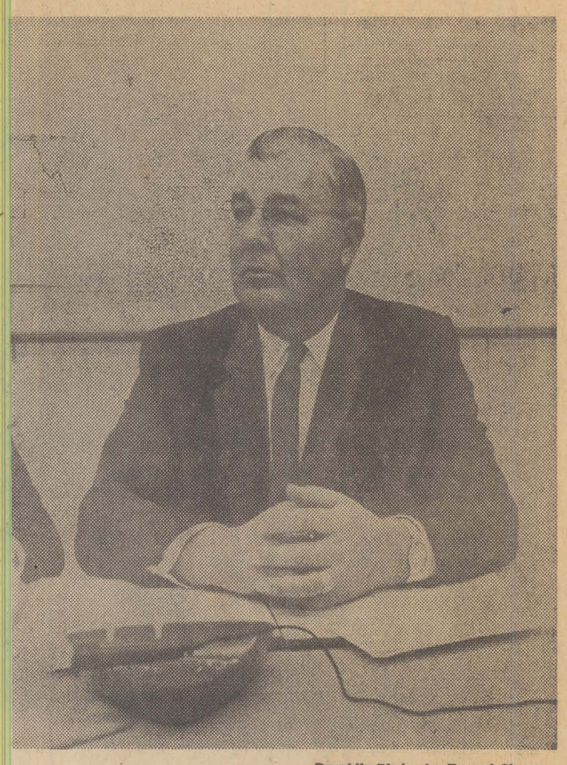
Glendale Flooded in 1963

A. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation and, in Lowry's words, "our own knowledge of dam-

(Continued on Page 19-A, Col. 1)



JOHN C. LOWRY
". . . Feasible, Reasonable Program . . ."



Republic Photos by Forrest Stroup

W. B. BARKLEY
"Cigarette A Day . . ."

Interview Highlights

The Major Problems Involved In Proposed County Project

- **The $22.7 million bond issue, if approved, will trigger a $115.7 countywide flood control construction program lasting, perhaps, for more than a decade and making it the largest flood control program in the state's history.**
- **Passage would mean a predicted increase in Maricopa County Flood Control District's tax levy, from 2 cents to 14.9 per $100 assessed property valuation.**
- **County flood control authorities are not disturbed about the exemption of personal property from the flood control district's tax base.**
- **None of the flood control money could be spent specifically for recreation and water conservation activities.**
- **Until Orme Dam, a Central Arizona Project proposal, is erected, the flood control program would have little effect on the regulation of runoffs in the Salt River, such as the flood last New Year's.**
- **Authorization of sale of the bonds is expected to mean about $10 million a year in federal funds would be pumped into the county's economy.**
- **The flood control district's chief engineer doesn't think a 500-foot Gila River channel clearance west of 91st Avenue is sufficient to handle major releases of water down the Salt River until Orme Dam is built.**
- **Cities in the county will need storm drainage systems to take full advantage of the county program's channels, even if the bond program is authorized. Some of them are building such systems, or at least making studies.**
- **A change in the law to apply flood control taxes to personal property would mean that public utilities (which stand to reap many benefits from such control) would just increase their rates to consumers, according to W. B. Barkley, chairman of a citizens committee in favor of the bond issue.**

County Flood Control District

Legend Explains Map at Right

1. Gila-Salt River Channel Clearance (Tempe levees). Local costs $250,000.

2. Lower Indian Bend Channel, $1,770,000.

3. Channel Clearance: Agua Fria, New River and Skunk Creek. $250,000.

4. Arizona Canal Diversion. $944,000.

5. Dreamy Draw Dam and Channel south of Shea Boulevard, 1 mile east of 16th Street. Earthfill dam designed to protect section of Phoenix southwest of Squaw Peak. $150,000.

6. North Phoenix Mountain Channel, Phase 1. $1,400,000.

7. New River Dam. Eight miles upstream from New River-Skunk Creek junction. Designed to protect Peoria, Avondale. $1,520,000.

8. Adobe Dam. Near Skunk Creek 7 miles north of Bell Road, 1 miles west of Black Canyon Highway. Designed to protect west Phoenix, Peoria, Avondale. $832,000.

9. Lower Cave Creek Dam (Cave Buttes). Two miles south of upper dam. Designed to protect Deer Valley, Sunnyslope and northwest Phoenix. $434,000.

10. Union Hills Diversion. Concrete-lined channel entering Skunk Creek near 40th Avenue. Designed to help protect Deer Valley, Moon Valley and northwest Phoenix. Dependent upon construction of Cave Buttes Dam. $500,000.

11. West Phoenix Floodway. Upper one designed to protect Glendale, Maryvale, west Phoenix, Tolleson, South Mountain project designed to protect south Phoenix. Will empty into Salt River. $746,000 and $905,000 respectively.

12. Casandro Wash Dam. Designed to protect Wickenburg. $60,000.

13. Sunset and Sunny Cove dams. Designed to protect sections of Wickenburg. $79,000.

14. Buckhorn-Mesa structures. Retarding structures, floodways designed to protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field, Chandler, Pima Indian Reservation. $2,974,000.

15. Bender and Sand Tank structures. East of Gila Bend. Designed to protect eastern sections of Gila Bend, Gillespie Canal, Southern Pacific Railroad, U.S. 80. $152,000.

16 and 18. Apache Junction-Gilbert-Williams Field-Chandler structures. Retarding structures designed to protect southeastern Maricopa County. $1,132,000.

17. Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert floodways. Floodway between Guadalupe and Elliot roads near State 87 to Canal Drive. Another along Pecos Road. Designed to protect Chandler, west Chandler, and other sections. $800,000.

19. Buckeye retarding structures and floodways. North of Yuma Road. Designed to protect Buckeye, Palo Verde and area to Gila River. $776,000.

20. North Phoenix Mountains Project, Phase 2. Deepening of Arizona Canal from 38th Street to 48th Street. Designed to protect east Phoenix and west Scottsdale. $966,000.

21. Sols Wash Channel. From Sols Wash on Hassayampa to Flying E. Wash. Designed to protect northern Wickenburg. $40,000.

22. Powder House Wash Dam. Northeast of Wickenburg. Designed to protect sections of Wickenburg. $50,000.

23. Cave Creek Town Dike. Designed to protect community of Cave Creek. $3,000.

24. Orme Dam at Verde-Salt confluence. Earthen dam designed partly to regulate waters on Salt River. Part of Central Arizona. Project program. $650,000.

25. Salt River Channelization. $2,679,000.

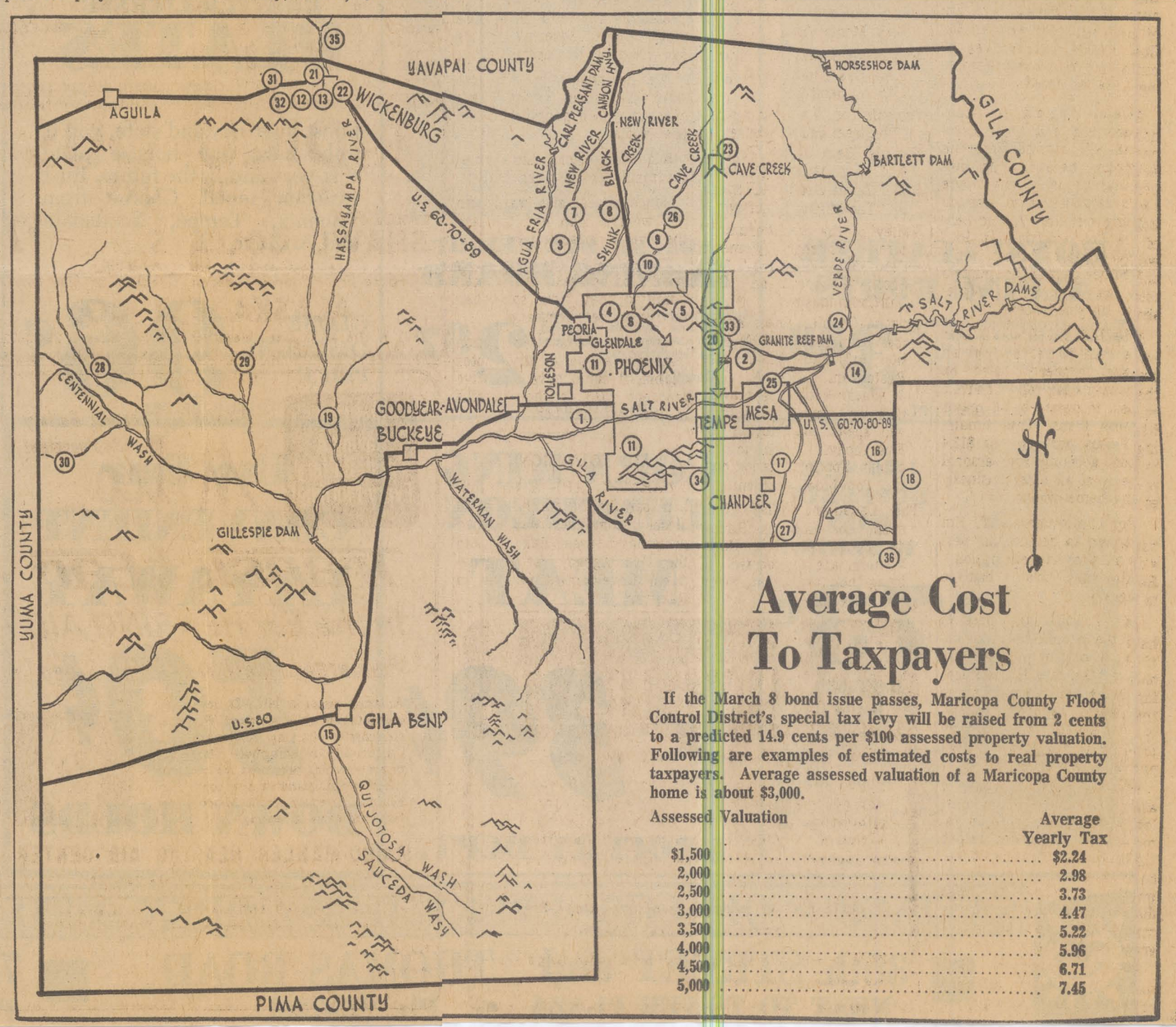
26. Cave Creek Dam. Improving dam built in 1923. $65,000.

27. Queen Creek Floodway. Project at north end of Gila River Indian Reservation. Would be coordinated with Chandler and other structures on Sonoqui watershed. $920,000.

28. Harquahala Valley structures. Diversion channel from Burnt Mountain south to Centennial Wash. Designed to protect farmland. $400,000.

29-35. Projects deferred for further study. Not included in bond issue program.

36. Sonoqui structures. Retarding structures and floodways north of Santan Mountains. $895,000.



Average Cost To Taxpayers

If the March 8 bond issue passes, Maricopa County Flood Control District's special tax levy will be raised from 2 cents to a predicted 14.9 cents per $100 assessed property valuation. Following are examples of estimated costs to real property taxpayers. Average assessed valuation of a Maricopa County home is about $3,000.

Assessed Valuation	Average Yearly Tax
$1,500	$2.24
2,000	2.98
2,500	3.73
3,000	4.47
3,500	5.22
4,000	5.96
4,500	6.71
5,000	7.45

Arizona Republic, Sunday, Jan. 22, 1966

More About Flood Control

(Continued from Page 18-A)

ages and reports we get from agencies."

Q. What year in the last 10 years did damage total $9 million?

A. 1963.

Q. Where did this damage occur?

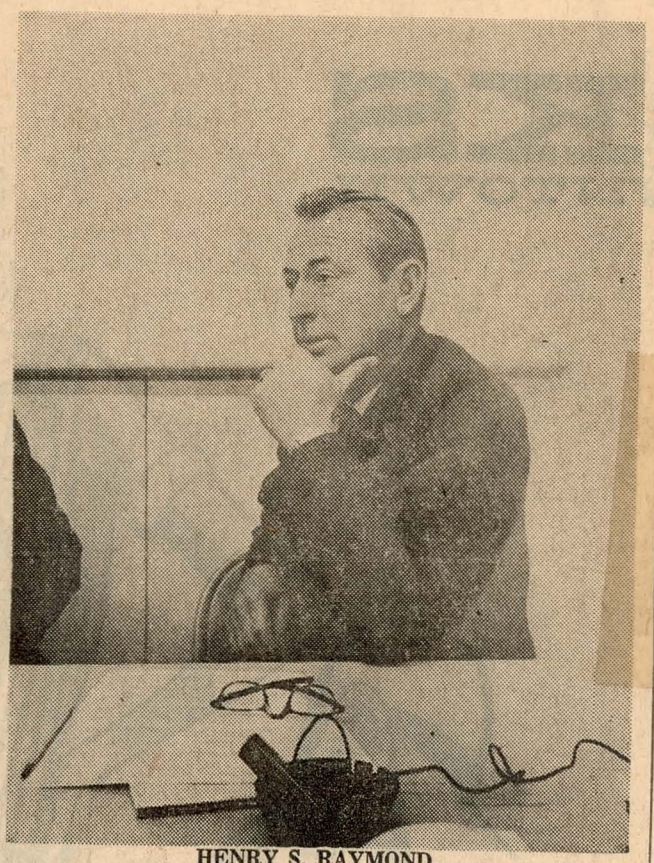
A. A total of $3 million occurred in the Glendale and Maryvale areas alone.

Q. Why can't some of these lakes be used as waterflow refuges?

A. Flood control dams are not designed to create permanent lakes. Most of the time areas behind the dams will be dry. Most will have fixed openings to allow constant release of amounts of water which will not damage areas at lower elevations. There will be no storage factor.

Q. Is any of the money proposed in the bond issue alloccated for legal fees should the district be sued for invasion of or damage to property or water rights?

A. No.



HENRY S. RAYMOND
. . . Thinks Program Vital . . .

Localized Rains Problem

Q. What was the source of the 1963 flood in Glendale?

A. Heavy rains over the city.

Q. Then none of the proposed flood control projects would help under these circumstances?

A. The project would make flood channels available into which city storm sewers could empty.

Q. Then, what you are saying is that the county flood control project would not have prevented the Glendale flood damage of 1963 unless that city previously had built storm sewers?

A. It would have helped, because the dikes and diversion structures would have kept some rainwater from accumulating in the residential areas.

Q. Would cities such as Glendale use the county's program in their storm sewer systems?

A. Yes. Storm sewers would be connected to flood channels. Some of these communities already are building these systems or having studies made.

What If Bonds Lose?

Q. Will you pursue any of the projects if the bond issue is voted down?

A. Yes. Some small projects could be financed.

Q. If the bond issues passes, when would Phase A be completed?

A. This is not known. However, it is believed Phase A could be ready for bid letting in one year, and Phase B in four to five years.

Arizona Republic Sunday, Jan 22, 1961

Defend Exemptions

Plan Authorities See No Inequity In Personal Property Omission

County flood control authorities indicate they see no serious inequity in the exemption of $187.9 million of personal property from taxation on property owners which will be needed to support $22.7 million worth of bonds for the countywide project.

They took the position, in an interview detailed on this and the preceding page, that the exemption was placed in the law by the state legislature, and there is nothing they can about it.

NONE OF THEM recommended that an attempt be made to get the legislature to amend the law to eliminate the personal property exemption.

The three officials were asked if they felt the exemption excuses from equitable taxation certain concerns most vulnerable to flooding, which have high personal property valuations. These would include businesses such as public utilities, sand and gravel firms located in the river bed, pipeline companies and railroads.

W. B. BARKLEY, chairman of a citizens committee supporting the bond issue, said he felt the consumer would pay the bill in the end in any event. If the personal property of such firms were taxed for flood control, their rates to consumers would rise accordingly, he indicated.

Barkley noted that both homeowners and large companies will benefit from the exemption because both own personal property. He made this response to a question pointing out that 70 per cent of the flood district tax load will be borne by homes, while only 54 per cent of the county's total tax valuation is represented by residences.

HE WAS REMINDED that more than 92 per cent of all personal property listed on the county's tax rolls, or $174.5 million, is owned by 41 major business firms. The remaining 7 plus per cent, or $13.4 million, accounts for personal property of all other businesses and homeowners.

"Don't misunderstand, I'm not trying to defend this personal property exemption," Barkley said. "It's too bad it's in there.

"But I would also hate to have the people think this (flood control program) is only to take care of the flooding in the Salt River (such as that which happened recently)," he added. "The Salt River projects are only a small part of this program."

THE OFFICIALS were asked if they thought the legislature should be urged to remove the exemption before the bonds are voted or sold, because it might be legally impossible to expand the flood district's tax base in such a manner after the bonding program in under way.

Henry S. Raymond, chairman of the district's advisory committee, said he saw no reason why such personal property could not be taxed to support the flood bonds if the legislature later should return it to the district's tax rolls.

Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and manager of the flood district, said no computation has been made to determine how much the 14.9 cent flood control tax rate could be reduced if the $187.9 million worth of personal property were subject to flood taxes.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Page 6 Sunday, Jan. 23, 1966

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty
II Corinthians 3:17

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He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord.
—Corinthians II; 10:17

Protecting Ourselves

Everyone who lives in Maricopa County should read the interview on Page 18 Section A of today's Arizona Republic. It concerns the vital issue of a massive flood protection system that has been designed for the county. The voters are being asked to approve $22 million worth of bonds that will be issued, and redeemed, by an improvement district embracing the entire county. If the bonds are approved, the federal government will add $93 million for the construction of various flood control structures over the next 10 years. The election will be held Tuesday, March 8.

Although the December rains have convinced a lot of doubting Thomases about the need for flood protection in the desert, the program that will be submitted to the voters in March is by no means new or sketchy. A Flood Protection Committee was organized in 1957, and as a result of its studies the legislature passed the Flood Control Act in 1959. Maricopa was the first county to use the legislation, the improvement district having been established the same year.

SINCE THEN, district, city, and county officials, with a major assist from the U.S. Army Engineers Corps, have planned a system of dams, channels, conduits, levees and seepage pits that should make future flooding impossible in Scottsdale, Mesa, Tempe, Wickenburg, Glendale, Tolleson and all the cities in the Greater Phoenix area including the capital itself.

The major protection, of course, will be against the so-called hundred-year floods, those events which occur with great infrequency but do hundreds of millions of dollars worth of damage as witness northern California and Denver last year.

Perhaps as important, year-around protection will be afforded against minor floods, such as have occurred in this county in 1926, 1930, 1933, 1936, 1941, 1946, 1954, 1961 and 1963. Anyone who lives in Maryvale, and who remembers how water ran four feet deep and did $3 million worth of damage to that part of Phoenix in 1963, should have no compuctions about voting for a program that will prevent any repetition of such a disaster.

W. B. BARKLEY, former Arizona legislator who heads a citizen's committee supporting the March 8 bond issue, recently said, "Flood damage in this county totals more than $9 million even in an average year. This is a burden borne by every citizen in the form of increased taxes or higher prices.

"Instead of this sum literally and figuratively going down the drain, it will be saved. Moreover, the flood control program during the next decade will generate a welcome $9 million annually in new construction and hundreds of jobs.

"Cost of the program to the average taxpayer will be less than 1.5 cents a day, a drop in the bucket compared with the savings—to say nothing of protection of our health, lives and property—all Maricopa County residents will realize in forthcoming years."

We urge you to read carefully the in-depth interview on Page 18 of this section. Then we urge you to mark March 8 on your calendar as the day when you will go to the polls and help guarantee that Maricopa County will never suffer from the acute disaster that appeared so near only a month ago.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Sunday, February 13, 1966 ☒ (Section B) Page 1

Formula for Flood Control Would Even Pain Computer

Andrews Drops Bombshell

Supervisor Scuttles 24th St. County Hospital Site

By CLYDE MURRAY

WILLIAM S. Andrews sat down for a quiet interview and dropped a bombshell.

The Maricopa County supervisor from District 3, without batting an eyelash, declared that under present conditions he could not vote to place a new county general hospital adjacent to the State Hospital at 24th Street and Roosevelt.

With that statement, the 38-year-old Democrat lawyer, who was appointed when Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil resigned last October, answered what may be the county's major political question of the year.

ANDREWS' POSITION virtually eliminates from contention the 62-acre State Hospital site regardless of how the Arizona Supreme Court rules concerning the site's availability. The State Hospital site has the support of numerous Valley doctors and Republican Supervisor B. W. Burns.

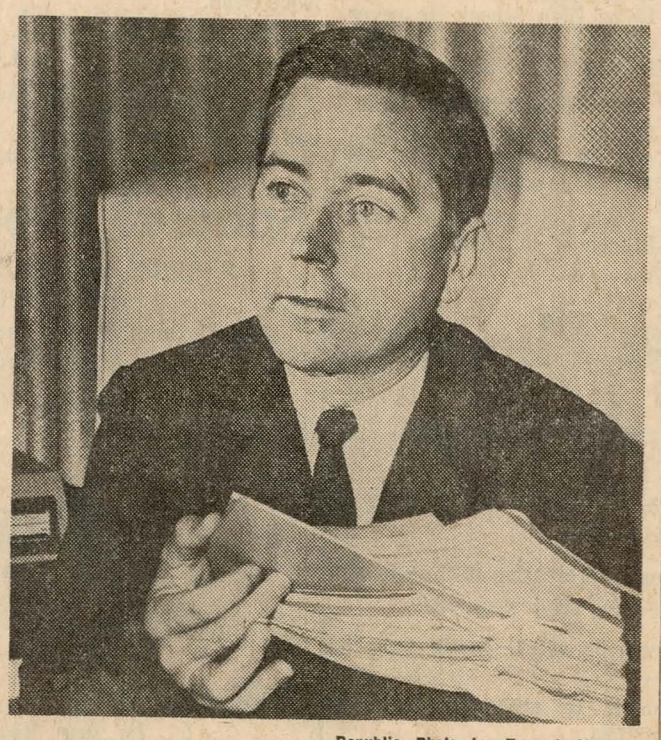
Now the county, which was authorized in 1961 to build a new hospital with the passage of a $10.5 million bond issue, may find itself site shopping again.

DEMOCRAT L. Alton Riggs, chairman of the board of supervisors, favors a 90-acre site in Papago Park and is strongly opposed to the State Hospital location. However, the Papago site has been reclaimed by the federal government for park purposes.

"Why should the county build a hospital next to a state hospital that Gov. Goddard himself has called the worst in the country, and where there is no maximum security for the criminally insane?" asked Andrews, a resident of Glendale.

"This would help the state, but would it help the county?

(Continued on Page 3B, Col. 1)



Republic Photo by Forrest Stroup

Maricopa County Supervisor William S. Andrews

"... There Are Statesmen And There Are Politicians. I Prefer Statesmen."

Estimating Damage Is Tough Job

By JOHN HANEY

IF YOU'RE having trouble figuring your income tax, try this formula:

Use your 1966 income, your 1963 financial worth, damages suffered in 1905 and 1921, and then estimate your annual deductions over the next 100 years.

When the Internal Revenue people object, refer them to the Maricopa County Flood Control District, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Basically, this is the formula those agencies used to reach an estimate that the average annual flood damage in Maricopa County amounts to $9 million.

The $9 million is a technical figure—an estimate — and almost impossible to document to the satisfaction of the layman.

"It is very hard to explain," says Le Roy E. Ohsiek, assistant general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

OHSIEK also says it is equally important for the layman to have an understanding of the flood damage in the county and how it is determined, because on March 8 he will vote on a $22,697,000 bond issue to help finance a county flood control project.

If the county project is approved, another $93 million in federal funds are expected to be approved by Congress.

Briefly, the proposed flood control project is a five-phase program to construct a series of dams, channels and levees throughout the county to regulate floods.

The program was recommended, designed and approved long before high water of the Salt River flooded some Valley areas over the last New Year's.

Proponents of the bond issue are partly basing their campaign on reports from the flood control district that the county has averaged $9 million in flood damages each year.

Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the district, said the figure was determined by "combining studies of damages made by the Corps of Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service and our our own sources."

ADMITTEDLY, much of this information is nebulous, parti-

(Continued on Page 5B Col. 1)

Arizona Republic - Dec. 5, 1966

Andrews to Become Youngest Supervisors Chief

By CLYDE A. MURRAY

WILLIAM S. Andrews, at 39, in January will become the youngest chairman of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors in the county's history.

Two-time-chairman L. Alton Riggs will step down from the position, which offers more prestige and public exposure than it does monetary rewards.

THE CHAIRMAN of the three-man board draws an annual salary of $10,500, whereas his two colleagues receive $9,600 each.

Riggs said yesterday Andrews may have the post if he wants it, which means he and Andrews, both Democrats, could decide the chairmanship with a majority vote whether the Republican member of the board, B. W. Burns, likes it or not.

ANDREWS IS known to want the chairmanship, especially so after the Republican sweep in the Nov. 8 general election. He is still relatively unknown in his district (3) and believes he could use the public exposure associated with being chairman.

All three supervisors come up for re-election in 1968.

Andrews, a Glendale resident who practices law in Phoenix, has never run for public office, and his power as a vote-getter is unknown. (He was appointed supervisor in October 1965 to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neil, who resigned.) He also expects the Republicans to run a strong candidate against him in 1968.

ONE OF Andrews' challenges will be to counter Republican accusations that he has been a "rubber stamp" for Riggs during the past year. GOP marksmen will not let this issue die on the vine. Too, he was closely associated with Riggs' campaign for Congress, and must live with Riggs' staggering defeat.

While he represents only one-third of the voting power on the board, the chairman wields considerably more influence than his two colleagues.

If he represents the party majority, and he usually does, he can make commitments without consulting the other supervisors, depending on the independence of his party colleague.

WILLIAM S. ANDREWS
To Be Supervisors Chairman

Hugh Nichols And His Bird Of Paradise

Sun Valley Spur-Shopper
Vol. 19, No. 36 Mesa, Arizona Thursday, March 9, 1967

Deer Play, Hens Lay Blue Eggs

By WALTER ZIPF

FEEDING TIME -- Hugh Nichols, prominent Valley farmer and civic and business leader, is feeding two of his pet deer on his place in the Gilbert area. In semi-retirement, Nichols, maintains small herd of deer and pens of rare fowl as a hobby. SPUR photo by Dale Welker.

The Hugh Nichols farm east of Gilbert is something to behold. There is nothing like it in these parts. It might be termed the Bird of Paradise for the hundreds and hundreds of fancy and rare fowl which the widely-known farmer breeds and cross-breeds, sometimes with startling results.

He has hens which lay colored eggs. No one believes this until they see the eggs right out of the nest -- a pale aqua blue. It is laid by the hen, domesticated by the native Indians in Chile, South America. It is the only chicken in the world which lays blue eggs.

Nichols, not satisfied with blue eggs, has crossed these chickens with other varieties of fowl and has come up with a chicken which lays eggs in various shades of green and blue and even pink.

He has crossed a pheasant and a bantam hen and the product is something I am sure you never saw walking around on two legs before.

Then there are the Royal Palm turkeys, the Chinese geese -- show pigeons, and other varieties of beautiful fowl, some with plummage which defies description.

The first thing one sees when he drives into the spacious, well-kept yard of the farm is the eight Fallow deer, a breed seen in Europe but rarely in this country.

Nichols seldom sells any of his feathered pets nor his gentle deer -- they are purely a hobby, and a rather expensive one, but he has sold virtually everything else, including the 600 - acre farm on which he will continue to live as long as he wishes.

The story of Hugh E. Nichols, a tall, angular, friendly man, like that of his pets, is fascinating and many - sided.

One of nine children of an Oklahoma farmer who went broke two years after trying to farm cotton in Arizona in the early 1920s, Hugh Nichols cleared the land and farmed as much as 4,000 acres of Salt River Valley land at one time.

He says he has retired, meaning perhaps because he has sold his farm land, including the 600 acres he lives on to his nephews, Marvin and Kenneth Morrison.

But, among other things, in his so-called retirement, besides his absorbing hobby, he has seven producing oil wells in Oklahoma, engages in mining, is chairman of the board of Hydroquip Co., Inc., a concern turning out trailers which the U. S. government is utilizing, and to make sure he keeps busy serves as chairman of the Maricopa County Planning and Zoning Commission.

He also is a director of the East Maricopa County Soil Conservation District, which he helped found.

Nichols came to Arizona in 1918 from Oklahoma with his father, mother, and six other children. Two more children were born in Arizona.

"They brag because they're Arizonans instead of Oakies like the rest of us," Nichols quipped.

The Nichols family farmed at Gilbert the first year, then took up some land near what is now Coolidge, in 1920, when there was no Coolidge. The bottom fell out of the price of cotton and the Nichol's lost their shirts. They weren't even lucky in a fling at raising cattle. They bought steers from the Indians at Sacaton for 4 cents a pound and after fattening them, sold them on the market for exactly 4 cents a pound.

"Bad as that was for us at Coolidge," Nichols said, "it wasn't worse than a year in the 1930s, when I sold cotton for $15 a bale. That's 3 cents a pound after the cotton was ginned and baled. They pay more than that now just to pick the cotton."

The Collidge venture was such a flat failure, that the Nichols family returned to Gilbert, where the father rented some farm land and Hugh went to work for Blakely and Tone delivering ice to rural area residents.

"I worked from sunup to sundown on this job during the five warm - weather months I had it and I didn't have time to have a girlfriend or to go to a dance or even to church," Hugh said.

"But," he added, "my wages kept food on the table for the entire family and father even used some of the money to pay off a note to the Pinal Bank at Florence."

After the ice route, Hugh took a job on a farm and in 1924 married the boss's daughter, Lena Kennedy Johnson, a widow with a child who had been a schoolteacher.

"We've been trotting down the lane of life together ever since," Hugh remarked.

From then on, Hugh Nichols was a farmer, raised and fed cattle and became a large land owner in the section of the Valley where he now lives. He suffered the usual ups and downs of Valley farmers but he emerged with marked success.

Continued on Page 4

(cont'd) next page

More About Hugh Nichols Ranch

Continued From Page 1

He is a disciple or organic farming. He farmed the scientific way and it brought results.

The Morrisons, his nephews, who farm the place on which he lives, put 600 acres to cotton, barley and milo maize. They have the capacity to feed and fatten 7,000 head of cattle for the market.

There is another 600 acres available, on the west side of Power Road, split by Baseline, where barley and cotton are grown.

Not too many farmers branched off into mining but Hugh Nichols did. He and a partner mined manganese 45 miles southwest of Casa Grande, on the Papago Indian Reservation, and shipped the ore to the stockpile at Wendon until the government reached its quota and closed the place to further shipments. Then they shipped to Deming, N. M., until the stockpile was closed there and Nichols and his partner sold their claims.

He also mined for mercury and quicksilver in the Sunflower area and for uranium in the Sierra Ancha Mountains 40 miles north of Globe. He was the first to send ore to the buying station there.

Nichols, since 1951, has been president of the old Goldfield Mine west of the Superstition Mountains in the Apache Junction area. It was at one time owned by George U. Young, an early - day Phoenix mayor. Nichols and associated took $42,000 worth of gold and silver from the mine, then closed it down.

From his mining ventures, Nichols has amassed a rare and valuable collection of precious minerals.

The trailers of Hydroquip Co., strangely, give service from "six feet under to 30,000 feet above ground." They are used in cemeteries and loaded on transport planes with bombs and missiles.

The U. S. Navy has been experimenting with them and has issued a call for bids for building some of them. The trailers also are used effectively as sweepers on city streets and on school and park playgrounds. They are sensationally mobile.

But with all of his interests, Nichols likes to talk about his precious birds. When Mesa Constable Preston Dees, an old friend of Nichols, visited his place the other day, he proudly escorted us through the neat rows of pens, pointing out this bird and that as worthy of a little extra discussion. It was all tremendously interesting and revealing. It is indeed a paradise for a bird lover.

It's hard for anyone except Nichols to keep count of the varieties of the birds. The pheasants include the true silver, Chinese golden, Mongolian ringneck, black mutant, swinhall and nepal kalice.

In show pigeons, he has the tumblers, rollers, maudinas, jacobies, homers, and the Chinese white owls. The feathers about the eyes of some of them grows so long they flounder even flying around the inside of their pens.

The birds keep multiplying but do you think it worries Nichols?

No, he just builds new pens and keeps breeding and cross-breeding. He admits it isn't good business but then he says, "This isn't a business, it's only a hobby, you know."

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS FOUNDED 1852

NEWSLETTER

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1968-30 June, 1968

YOU ARE INVITED TO THE 16th HYDRAULICS DIVISION CONFERENCE

"Computer Applications in Hydraulic and Water Resources Engineering" is the topic of the Hydraulics Division's 16th Annual Specialty Conference that will be held at M.I.T. on August 21-23, 1968.

The Department of Civil Engineering at M.I.T. will be host for the conference with ASCE's Massachusetts Section and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers as co-hosts.

SEE PAGES 4-8 FOR ALL OF THE DETAILS!

MEETING OF FLOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE

The Committee on Flood Control met in Tucson, Arizona for a two-day meeting on March 8 and 9, 1968. Present were Chairman Jerome Degen, and Messrs. Oliver Johnson, Robert Hickok, Al Cochran, Merwin Dougal, and James Goddard, Hydraulics Division Water Resources Coordinator.

The Committee adopted a long range action program for the period 1968-1972 to guide its technical efforts in the area of flood control and flood plain management. The key program elements represent nine areas of major emphasis: (1) Management of flood control studies and project planning—basic principles and methods for selecting study guidelines and developing technical study procedures; (2) Functional objectives and types of flood control measures, and applicability of alternative measures—complete definition of measures for achieving flood control, reduction of flood damages, and optimum utilization of flood plain areas; (3) Principles and analytical processes for selecting basic functional plans for flood control; (4) Component technical studies in hydrologic engineering—evaluation associated with functional planning and design of flood control measures; (5) Analysis of tangible benefits—those benefits which are likely to accrue within the life of the flood control elements of a water resources project; (6) Final selection of functional flood control plans and of design flood criteria; (7) Operation and maintenance of flood control elements of water resources projects and systems—including hydraulic structures, reservoir operation and management, maintenance and regulation of downstream channels, flood plain areas, and of related works; (8) Legal and public relations aspects of flood control measures; and (9) Filing and retrieval of flood control data.

Encouragement of research and studies in these areas, promotion of seminars, papers, and publications, and other types of conference participations are all designed to lead towards a comprehensive symposium on the subject in the future, possibly in 1971 or 1972.

Additional coordination was outlined with other committees in regard to proposed Task Committees for (1) Reevaluation of Adequacy of Spillways for Existing Dams and (2) in the area of Design Flood Critteria. Progress and success in the area of recent flood plain management conferences was also an item of discussion.

The committee will participate in the Hydraulics Division Conference at M.I.T. in August 1968, with arrangements being made for two papers to be given at a joint session on flood control and related techniques. A paper on computer use and one on flood control economics have been proposed for acceptance.

TASK COMMITTEE ON SALT WATER INTRUSION MEETS

The Task Committee on Salt Water Intrusion of the Committee on Ground Water Hydrology held a meeting in Miami on February 24-25, 1968. In attendance were Messrs. C. B. Sherwood, Chairman, A. E. Bruington and W. J. Drescher, members.

The Task Committee worked on a near-final draft of a report entitled "Salt Water Intrusion in the United States" to be submittee for publication through the Ground Water Hydrology Committee. Information on existing or potential salt water intrusion has been obtained with the cooperation of Federal, State and local agencies throughout the nation. The report will show that salt water intrusion is a hazard almost every-

where and that occurrences of salt water are much more prevalent than commonly thought.

The Committee expects to transmit the report to its parent Ground Water Hydrology Committee within the next few months.

Meeting in Miami was of particular interest to the Task Committee members because of the inherent potential of massive salt water intrusion if the delicate natural balance between fresh water and sea water is upset by weather extremes or by the inadvertent activities of man in attempting to improve his environment. The control measures in operation through the cooperation of Dade County, the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, and several Federal agencies were discussed and a few of the typical structures were inspected.

SEDIMENTATION COMMITTEE LOOKS AT PROBLEM AREAS

On March 15, 1968, the Sedimentation Committee, consisting of T. Blench, E. V. Richardson, R. Livesey, H. Frederiksen and V. Koelzer (contact member), held its annual meeting at Denver, Colorado. Among the business transacted, the committee: (a) established a task force to determine research needs and problems associated with the pollution aspects of sediment, (b) thanked Prof. Frank Masch and Prof. Vito Vanoni and their Task Forces for the excellent work they have done. Frank Masch is chairman of the Task Force on "Erosion of Cohesive Materials" and Vito Vanoni is chairman of the "Sediment Engineering Handbook" Task Force. (c) discussed the desirability of establishing task forces on "The Uses of Tracers in Sediment Studies," Compilation of Laboratory Data on Bed Load Experiments," "Transport and Resistance to Flow in Gravel and Cobble Bed Streams," "Land Erosion," "Land and Stream Erosion in Urban Areas," "Erosion Control Structures" and "Scour at Waterway Crossings." The Committee decided to defer action on these tasks until a later date but hopes the members of the Hydraulic Division will communicate their reaction to establishing Task Committees to Study and report on these problems and also suggest other problems for study.

The committee selected themes and asked the executive committee for the following sessions for the 1969 National Meetings: New Orleans, February 3–7, one session on practical problems relating to rivers and natural channels and one session consisting of a panel discussion of design approaches and field results of sediment problems; Washington D. C., July 21–25, one session on scour at waterway crossings; Logan, August, 1969, (Hydr. Div. Conference), one session on the use of tracers in sediment studies and one session consisting of a panel discussion of legal and administrative problems associated with sedimentation; Chicago, October, 1969, one session on sediment as a pollutant of natural waters.

In other action, the committee elected E. V. Richardson as Chairman and R. H. Livesey Secretary for 1969.

PORTLAND SPECIALTY CONFERENCE REVIEWED

The ASCE Specialty Conference on Current Research Into the Effects of Reservoirs on Water Quality was held in Portland, Oregon, January 21–24 with an attendance of 183 persons. While sponsored by the Hydraulics and Sanitary Engineering Divisions of ASCE, the objective of the conference was to bring together all disciplines which are currently conducting research into the effect of reservoirs on water quality.

The investigators in nine key areas presented papers on their current studies. Formal discussors then presented prepared discussions after which there was discussion from the floor. Four sessions were scheduled each day with the first three used for the presentation of the prepared papers while the fourth session was reserved for general discussion of the subject of the meeting.

The breadth and excellence of the meeting can be gleaned from the titles and authors of the nine papers which were:

"The Influence of Impoundments on Waste Assimilative Capacity," by Peter A. Krenkel, Edward L. Thackston and Frank L. Parker

"Equilibrium and Kinetic Aspects of Inorganic Chemical Quality in Reservoirs," by James J. Morgan

"Laboratory Studies on Thermal Stratification in Reservoirs," by Donald R. F. Harleman and W. C. Huber

"Mathematical Simulation of Thermal Stratification in Deep Reservoirs," by Gerlad T. Orlob and Lawrence G. Selna

"Selective Withdrawal from Density-Stratified Reservoirs," by Norman H. Brooks, Robert C. Y. Koh and Timothy Kao

"Evaluation of Fontana Reservoir Field Measurements," by Rex A. Elder and Walter O. Wunderlich

"Some Effects of Water Management on Biological Production in Missouri River Mainstem Reservoirs," by Norman G. Benson

"Research on Fish-life Effects on Reservoir Releases," by Richard H. Stroud

"Control of Impoundment Water Quality by Engineering Methods," by James M. Symons, William H. Irwin and Gordon G. Robeck

The papers not only presented subjects directly related to ASCE's technical interests, but also the inter-relationship of the biological and chemical factors with engineering.

Arrangements have been made with Vanderbilt University to publish the papers and the discussions. Registrants at the conference will receive one copy as part of their registration fee. Other interested persons can obtain purchase information by writing to: Prof. Peter A. Krenkel at Box 1670, Station B, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn. 37203.

6-25-68

Water commissioner has nothing to do

Scottsdale Progress

Thornton Jones, 85, the court-appointed water commissioner for Maricopa County has nothing to do.

Jones, who has served since 1948, is charged with determining the amount of water available from the Salt and Verde Rivers and making sure that adequate water is present for those lands under irrigation from the various canals in the Valley.

But automation has caught up with and passed the job that has been in existence since the late 1890s, and whose duties were further spelled out by the Kent Decree, the legal decision which determined all Valley water rights in 1910.

The federal government and the Salt River Project now do most of Jones' measuring for him and send monthly summaries to his seldom-used office in the County Court Building

If a complaint is filed with the Maricopa County Superior Court, charging violation of the provisions of any water decision in which the court has retained jurisdiction, the commissioner makes an investigation and reports his findings.

Jones also contends that he is supposed to iron out differences and settle disputes amicably, avoiding extensive formal hearings. However, the carefully controlled water distribution system of the Salt River Project now keeps complaints to a minimum and Jones' work almost has been eliminated.

However, the workload on Jones' office probably will be increased many fold when the Project asks the court to reopen the Kent Decree to determine water rights of lands in the huge watershed of the project, northeast of the Valley.

The only problem with his office, according to Jones, is that the commissioner has no authority to work out arguments between parties to two different water rights' suits. While the Kent Decree is the largest suit, it is only one of a half dozen water rights determinations made by the courts through the years in the Valley, and the water commissioner has no authority to work compromises between them.

The commissioner is paid by the canal and irrigation companies for which he does work, according to court direction, but Jones told the Progress that the Salt River Project is his only major contributor at this time.

"There are half a dozen companies up and down the river that are under court order to pay me, but I've told them I haven't the heart to take their money," Jones said. He said that he was retired before, and has bought a house in Mayer for that purpose, but no one can be found to take over his job.

Jones says he feels so bad about taking money and not earning it, that he has financed a one-man campaign for flood control projects along the Salt River, near its junction with the Gila. It's country he's known for years. He was employed as secretary of the Buckeye Irrigation Co., until he took the water commissioner's job.

"I figured we better start work down there so we'd have a place for the water from above to go," Jones said. "The flood of 1965-66 did 75 per cent of the channel clearance needed for us, and we'd better take advantage of it."

Next: Do-it-yourself flood project under attack.

Hospital Planning Cutback Is Denied

Tem Spur 11-1964

Maricopa County's new public hospital will be built entirely in conformity with plans which served as the basis for the hospital bond issue of 1961, County Manager Joseph C. Herrick asserted yesterday.

Herrick discredited a published report that unnamed "auxiliary" facilities would be sacrified to make possible the construction of a facility with a minimum of 425 beds.

A Phoenix paper reported yesterday that an agreement had been reached between Herrick, hospital director John P. Garrison and hospital administrator Ray Bolinger to sacrifice auxiliary facilities in order to provide money for more beds. It was pointed out that county officials used the 425-bed figure to promote the bond issue.

"We did consider the possibility of cutting back in some places if necessary," Herrick said. "For instance, instead of providing 50 clinic rooms and services for out-patients, we discussed the possibility of cutting the number to 35, if necessary.

"However, we do not believe any cut-back will be necessary. Right now it appears that everything will be provided in accordance with the plan originally proposed."

Certain auxiliary facilities that have been proposed but which were not included in the original plan and therefore not covered by the present bond issue, will not be undertaken at the present time, Herrick said. This applies particularly to housing for nurses and other full-time hospital employees, tentatively planned for the eastern portion of the Tempe-donated hospital site immediately west of Hayden Plaza East.

Preparation of working plans for the hospital is proceeding on schedule, Herrick said.

"The planners tell us we should be able to advertise for bids for construction of the hospital about the first of next June," he said. "We expect to see the start of construction within seven or eight months."

It is estimated that construction will require 30 months, and on this basis, the hospital should be ready for use about January of 1968.

Even 425 beds probably will not be enough to meet the hospital's demands by the time it is completed, Herrick said. Present plans call for continued use of the existing county hospital on Durango street at 35th Ave.

The present hospital provides 400 beds, including a wing for treatment of tubercular cases. The original part of the facility, built many years ago, provided only 40 beds. Additions providing a total of 360 beds beds have been built since World War II and are of permanent type of construction.

Primarily, the purpose of the county hospital is to provide medical care for indigents and the handling of emergency cases. Patients who pay are charged in accordance with their ability to pay. For the past two years the county has received an annual grant from the Arizona Cancer Society which provides for a limited amount of cancer research.

Copies sent 1/5/73 to:
Co. Manager - Miller
Deputy Co. Mgr - Peattie
Supv. Hawk
" Stark
" Rydd
" Lopez
Corbin
J. Mayfield
L. Richmond

MONROE COUNTY, N.Y. – Rochester Mayor Stephen May (left), County Legislature President Joseph N. Ferrari (center) and County Manager Lucien A. Morin (right) rally support in front of the County Office Building for the passage of the New York State $1.1 billion Environmental Quality Bond Act, which passed overwhelmingly in a statewide referendum.

Separation Of Waste Is Key

Volunteers, Local Government Cooperate On Monroe County, N.Y. Solid Waste Plan

Monroe County (N.Y.) Manager Lucien A. Morin has announced the development of a unique volunteer recycling program which necessitates the cooperation of all the municipalities within the county, including the City of Rochester, the Association for Retarded Children and the general public.

The plan is a step toward the county's long range solid waste management program of resource recovery.

Monroe County, consisting of 19 towns, 10 villages and Rochester, has a population of 720,000 and generates approximately 2,000 tons of solid waste daily.

"Town and city public works trucks would schedule regular roadside pickups of separated glass, tin cans, white goods, and paper. Waste would then be hauled to the vancant former county infirmary, a central city location."

Morin said, "It would then be the responsibility of the Association for Retarded Children under county supervision to separate the various materials. They are presently involved in a glass recycling program at that site. County trucks will be made available to haul the separated material to various markets which have already been contacted. The plan is geared to absorb the several isolated recycling programs scattered throughout the county into one consolidated system," Morin said.

"This county administration will submit a request to the County Legislature for authorization to install portable bins and conveyors to expedite the recycling operation. Any profits from the operation will be turned over to the Association for Retarded Children."

The recycling program figures very well into the long range resource recovery solid waste management program the county hopes to reach by mid-1975.

The County Legislature has already authorized expenditures totaling $350,000 for sanitary landfill site tests, a study to determine shredder locations and a marketability evaluation for the sale of solid waste items under a total resource recovery program.

Social Services Chief Named For San Joaquin County

Librado (Lee) Perez, 36-year-old division chief in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, has been named director of public assistance for San Joaquin County, Calif.

Perez will replace Russell Gray, who retires Nov. 29 after serving as public assistance director for nine and a half years.

Perez began his career with the Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services as a social worker in 1963 upon graduation from California State in Los Angeles. He has been social services supervisor, training supervisor, project director, deputy district director for both administration and programs, and district director before his appointment to division chief two years ago.

As division chief, Bureau of Family Assistance, for the Los Angeles County department, Perez was in charge of the Northeast Los Angeles County area with a direct responsibility for administering six district offices, each with approximately 200 employees. He was responsible for program interpretation, effective liaison with the community and employee groups, and preparation of the budget which for the 1972-73 fiscal year was $150 million.

He completed the certification program in social welfare at University of California at Los Angeles in June, 1966.

NACo COMING EVENTS

Dec. 7-8	Gramercy Inn, Washington, D.C.	National federal aid briefing	Aliceann Fritschler NACo 202-628-4701

In San Diego County

Flood Control Means Research, Planning

Flood control – the words usually conjure up visions of concrete-lined channels, culverts, bridges, and levees.

In San Diego County, it means research, planning, design, and a great deal of cooperation with many other governmental agencies, according to Bob Hoffmaster, deputy director of the Department of Sanitation and Flood Control.

His job as chief of the flood control group, under Director Case J. Houson, is to do the necessary planning to protect the unincorporated areas of the county from inundation.

It's a big job, because Hoffmaster exercises some degree of responsibility over a county that is equal in size to Rhode Island, Delaware, and Washington, D.C., with the Virgin Islands thrown in.

With most of the food potential originating in the county's mountains, Hoffmaster said his staff works closely with the city governments in the flood paths. He cited the current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and City of San Diego study of the Mission Valley flood plain. In seeking alternatives to a concrete river channel through the valley, the county responsibilities for the upper San Diego River figure heavily.

Hoffmaster said, "Residents new to our county have trouble realizing that floods can occur in this semi-arid climate, but in 1825, 1862, 1916, and 1927 heavy damaging floods did hit this area.

"Sudden downpours after several days of saturating rains mean real trouble. Usually dry arroyos become swollen creeks moving down the slopes with devastating and lethal velocities. Our rivers, normally trickles at the most, become deep channels of muddy water and debris."

The board of supervisors recently imposed a moratorium on development in the 100-year flood plains of nine major county streams until 1975. During this period, Hoffmaster's staff will be delineating the exact boundaries that can be expected from a 100-year storm. At the same time, maps are being drafted of the 10-year floodways of these streams to determine the precise location of these areas.

Hoffmaster said that there is much misunderstanding about a 100-year storm. He described it as the worst storm that can be expected during any given 100-year time span.

"It could even happen two years in a row," he said. "They would become statistically the two worst storms in a two hundred year period, then."

Most of San Diego County, except for the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita River basins, is within a special district known as the San Diego County flood control district. These North County areas are in a special tri-county district, but still under the purview of the flood control group.

Hoffmaster said, "Ours is mostly a planning and design role – one of applying known data to specific geographical plots. But we also maintain a network of telemetered rain gauges and streamflow gauges. Some of these are located within incorporated cities, further cementing our cooperative actions. With these automatic devices, we can 'read' what is happening in each watershed on a continuous basis. With this type of technology in operation, we should be able to avert a possible disaster in lives from a 100-year storm. Of course, property in the path of such a flood would suffer the consequences."

Parkhouse Named To State Association Executive Board

A. Russell Parkhouse, chairman of the Montgomery County Commissioners, has been appointed to the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners.

Parkhouse, a former president of the state organization, served as chairman of the executive committee last year following his term as association president.

Thomas G. Gorman, of Elk County, past president of the association and current chairman of the executive committee, made the announcement of Parkhouse's appointment.

Parkhouse has been active in the state association since his election as county commissioner in 1964.

COUNTY NEWS

NACo NEWS & VIEWS

Our Prayer . . . The Wisdom to Know and the Courage to Defend the Public Interest

Vol 4 National Association of Counties December 8, 1972

02130158 CMS 073173
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FLOOD CONTROL ENGR
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PHOENIX AZ 85003

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

A 3-Minute Capsule

By Bernard F. Hillenbrand
NACo Executive Director

New Appointments

President Nixon has announced the first of often discussed changes in his cabinet and they involve those departments which deal most closely with county governments.

First, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot Richardson has been named to replace Melvin Laird as secretary of defense. Replacing Richardson will be Caspar Weinberger, presently head of the Office of Management and Budget.

Replacing Weinberger at OMB will be Roy Ash, founder and head of Litton Industries, one of this country's largest conglomerates. Ash chaired the President's Advisory Council on Executive Reorganization.

From the council's report, President Nixon sent to Congress a proposal to reduce the number of departments to eight, but Congress has yet to act on the recommendations.

Resigning from the cabinet is Secretary of Housing and Urban Development George Romney. No successor has been named.

Taking over at the Department of Labor is Peter J. Brennan. He is currently president of the New York Building Trades Council and replaces James D. Hodgson.

More cabinet sub-cabinet and White House staff changes will be announced in the near future.

All the cabinet appointments must be confirmed by the Senate.

From the President's point of view, these are his best managers, able to cut spending and take critical looks at all programs. He is very serious about cutting spending and this will have a great impact on all federal programs.

COUNTY HOT–LINE

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County Tries New Approach To Development

Prince George's County, Md. is on the verge of scoring a first among county governments in America which are grappling with the ever-present problem of economic growth and development.

The County Council of the 670,000-plus jurisdiction just outside Washington, D.C. unanimously approved legislation Nov. 21 that would lock into law long-range economic planning much in the same manner as the government now budgets annually and legislates its six-year capital improvements plan.

Authored by County Councilman Francis B. Francois, a nationally known leader in local and regional government planning, the bill now awaits the action of the Prince George's County Executive William Gullet who indicated he would soon sign the measure into law.

The key to the Francois bill is the establishment of a six-year economic development program, revised and updated annually, and a broadening of the powers and responsibilities of Prince George's present Department of Economic Development. The economic planning process outlined in the legislation would, for the first time, bring virtually all pertinent public agencies, private developers and the citizenry together to plan development.

"For years, we have been struggling to get development in accordance with our master plans and the wishes of the people," Francois pointed out. "The far-reaching new act will help assure that we get the kind of development we want where we want it by inviting the direct participation of the private sector."

Under the measure, the director of the Department of Economic Development would be required to submit to the county executive a new six-year economic plan at the beginning of each fiscal year. After 30 days to review and comment, the executive would forward the proposal to the County Council for public hearings, ammendments and adoption.

The DED director will formulate his plan from proposals submitted to him by private developers. Their projects will be checked for compliance with local laws,

(Continued on Page 2)

New CSAC President

TULARE COUNTY SUPERVISOR Donald Hillman, (l) incoming president of the County Supervisors Association of California is congratulated by Santa Barbara County Supervisor Daniel Grant, (r) immediate past president of CSAC.

Heart Attack Claims Life Of NACo Director Graham

Charleston County, (S.C.) Council Chairman J. Mitchell Graham passed away Wednesday, Nov. 22 of a heart attack in Roper Hospital in Charleston, S.C.

Mitch, age 46, was first elected to the Council in 1954 and was council chairman for 12 years, longer than any other official in the history of that county.

He was twice elected president of the South Carolina Association of Counties and was elected a member of the board of directors of the National Association of Counties at the Washington meeting in June, 1972.

He was a native of McClellanville, attended Clemson University and was graduated from the University of South Carolina Law School. He served in the Pacific Threatre during World War II.

In a special election in 1971 he ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic nomination for 1st District Congressman.

MITCHELL GRAHAM

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anne Beckman Graham, three daughters and two sons. He is also survived by two step-children.

He was buried on Thanksgiving Day at McClellanville, S.C.

Mrs. Graham resides at Charleston, S.C. (P.O. Box 388) 29402.

Census Does Survey Of County Jails

The Bureau of the Census under an interagency agreement with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) is in the process of preparing a publication which will present data for locally administered jails from the 1970 National Jail Census on a jail by jail basis.

This study will provide the first national breakdown of locally administered jails by state and county and will present information on the employees, operating costs and the presence or absence of selected facilities.

The commission of the study had the full support and endorsement of the National Association of Counties.

Copies of the LEAA report should be available in early 1973.

Harding To Speak To Ohio Group

WARREN G. HARDING

Warren G. Harding, county treasurer of Dallas, Tex. will be the featured speaker for the Ohio Association of County Treasurers Annual Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

Harding will address the Ohio treasurer's at the banquet on Thursday evening Dec. 7, 1972. He is a past president of the National Association of County Treasurers and Finance Officers and has also been a director of the NACo Board.

Several years ago Harding was elected as the outstanding Treasurer in the United States.

Aggressive Park Aquisition In Du Page County, Ill.

Recently a $9 million general obligation bond issue was sold by the Forest Preserve District of DuPage County, Ill., increasing total acquisition funds, generated by bonding since 1965, to nearly $25 million.

The funds have been used to carry out an extensive three phase land acquisition program, developed by Forest Preserve District staff in cooperation with local planning officials and the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission.

The program is aimed at increasing district owned open space lands to approximately 13,000 acres. Based on population projections for the year 2000, this figure would result in a ratio of 13 acres per 1,000 county residents.

Forest Preserve Director H.C. Johnson, with approval of the Forest Preserve Commission, has authored eleven changes in Illinois Forest Preserve District statutes.

The legislation allows forest preserve districts, serving counties of less than 1 million population, to become indebted for land acquisition up to 1 percent of assessed real property valuation without referendum. This presently amounts to $24 million. District commissioners have responded by electing to sell bonds up to 100 percent of the approved limit in an attempt to meet open space needs.

Working to further solve environmental problems besieging the county, a program is now being formulated for purchase of strategic lands to aid in proper management of water resources. Legislation allowing Forest Preserve Districts, serving populations of less than 1 million to become indebted up to 1 percent of assessed valuation without referendum for purchase of necessary lands for watershed management has been drafted and readied for introduction at the next session of the Illinois General Assembly. It will provide another $24 million of bonding power for the acquisition of multi-purpose open space.

Park Service Training Programs Available To County Employees

National Park Service training programs in park and recreation management will be available to employees of state and local governments and personnel of United States and foreign government agencies beginning next January.

Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton announced the establishment of a training institute for park and recreation management at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., to be operated by the division of manpower planning and development of the National Park Service.

The new institute will focus on training state and local park employees who manage some 34,000 recreation and park areas across the United States, Morton said.

Interested agencies are asked to contact: Training Institute for Park & Recreation Management, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, 25425, or telephone (304) 535-6371.

Good Advice

Press Relations Suggestions

By Murray L. Weidenbaum
Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor
Washington University

The following is an excerpt from a presentation to a session on "Economic Journalists Look at Academic Economists and Vice-Versa" given at a meeting of the Southern Economic Association, Washington, D.C. The author is a former assistant secretary of the treasury and what he says applies to everyone who deals with journalists, not just economists.

On the basis of my relations with the Washington press corps during a recent tour of duty in Washington, I would like to suggest the following rules of conduct for economists, as well as others, who take on policy posts in government.

Do not utter falsehoods.

Avoid prevaricating.

Never lie.

When you don't know, just say you don't know. Try to find out.

When you can't say, don't filibuster – just say you can't say or "no comment."

Speak English at all times. No one will revoke your Ph.D.

Take press calls if you possibly can – or your point of view may miss the deadline.

Return every press call as promptly as you can. Common courtesy may carry you a long way.

Refrain from writing letters to the editor or making irate phone calls to the publisher – so long as they spell your name right.

Do not hesitate to tell a reporter to his face that he was wrong, stupid, etc. – but make very sure he was wrong, stupid, etc.

Prince George's

(Continued from page 1)

adopted master plans and other pertinent policies.

If plans meet the criteria, the projects become part of the proposed economic plan with a set priority based on the extent to which they will help the county achieve its economic goals. The priority list will be used not only by the county government, but also by the local board of education, local water and sewer and land planning agencies as they formulate their capital spending plans for such public facilities as schools, parks, water and sewer services, roads and more.

The chief benefit of the new law to the private sector is a provision that would expedite the often cumbersome government permit and approval procedure that a developer faces before his project can become a reality. Economic improvement projects logged into the six-year plan would move through the permit procedure under a uniform system to be set up by the Department of Economic Development.

To "bring order out of chaos," Francois' bill would give the DED director approval power of both forms and procedures used by all agencies in the building permit chain and iron out problems with specific projects as they arise.

Francois, who is president of the National Association of Regional Councils and former president and chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, labeled the bill an effort to come to grips with the paramount problem a county must face – its economy."

He said the expansion and upgrading of the Department of Economic Development to a position where it "could lead, not follow the economic activity in the county" was a must if Prince George's tax base is to be broadened significantly.

Revenue Sharing Questions And Answers

Q. Will Treasury audit all 38,000 governmental units each year?

A. No. State and Local governments already have auditing procedures of their own. It would take 2,500 auditors and $60 million per year to duplicate those state and local audits, and there is no need to.

Furthermore, the law contemplates that the responsible state and local officials will certify periodically that the funds are being expended in accordance with the requirements of the Federal act.

In the final analysis, however, it will be the voters in every governmental unit who will "audit" the use of the funds, through the exercise of their power in the voting booth.

Q. Just how much can 25 auditors and staff cover?

A. A great deal. Fifty states receive one-third of the money. Fifty big cities receive another third. Doing 300 audits a year, a staff of 25 can therefore audit the major portion of the $30 billion involved.

Additionally, Treasury will be relying on regular state audits of local governments as well as reports from reputable private accounting firms.

Q. The act requires that funds be used in such a manner so as not to discriminate on the basis of race, color national origin or sex. How will you monitor this provision?

A. The secretary of the treasury will establish necessary procedures to carry out the anti-discriminatory provisions of the law.

Just as in other, similar civil rights legislation, the procedures will be coordinated with the attorney general.

Q. The act requires that revenue sharing funds be used only for projects where Davis-Bacon minimum wage standards are met.

How will you ensure that this provision is carried out?

A. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of work on any construction project, 25 percent or more of the costs of the project being paid of its trust fund, will be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the secretary of labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act.

If the secretary of the treasury determines that this has not been done, he may start procedures which could result in the withholding of funds from state or local government. Payment will not be restored until appropriate corrective action has been taken, to the satisfaction of the secretary.

Q. Are there penalty provisions in the act?

A. Yes. If a state or local government fails to comply with provisions of the act, has reasonable time for a hearing, and has not taken corrective action within a 60-day period, payments may be suspended. Money repaid to the secretary of the treasury in such cases will be deposited in the general fund.

In the case of a unit of local government which spends money on non-priority expenditures, the local government will pay over to the Secretary an amount equal to 110 percent of any amount expended out of its trust fund in violation of the Revenue Sharing Act, unless such amount is promptly repaid to the local government's trust fund (or the violation is otherwise corrected) after notice and opportunity for corrective action.

Q. Is a report required from state and local governments on how they plan to spend revenue sharing funds received in the first payment?

A. No. Interim regulations which apply only to the first entitlement period (Jan. 1 - to - June 30, 1972) state that the recipient governments shall submit to the secretary of the treasury a report (on a form to be provided) of the amounts and purposes for which such funds have been spent or obligated. This report is due before March 1, 1974.

Q. Who receives the revenue sharing checks at the state and local level?

A. At the state level, the governor. At the local level within a state, the person authorized to receive such funds. This could be the mayor or city treasurer, etc.

The important thing to remember, however, is that the more than 38,000 revenue sharing checks will be sent directly to the state and local levels of government from the Department of the Treasury.

Q. Does the Treasury determine where a recipient government should deposit its revenue sharing check?

A. No. For accounting purposes only the money must be "placed" in a trust fund. However, the actual deposit of this money in a bank, or investment in securities, is strictly a matter for state and local officials to handle under their own laws and procedures.

COUNTY NEWS

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NEWCOUNTY NACO U.S.A.

CSAC Meeting Puts Counties In California "On Trial"

New County, California was the theme of the 78th annual conference of the County Supervisors Association of California (CSAC) meeting held in Palm Springs, Calif., Nov. 14-17.

The meeting was in the form of a "trial of county government in California, with witnesses speaking for and against the counties. It was announced at the end of the 4-day session that the jury would be "out" for one year, deliberating until next year's conference.

A highlight of the meeting was Governor Ronald Reagan's address on county government reform. Governor Reagan has recently appointed Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke as chairman of a steering committee for local government reform.

This is a long range project, with the first year's financing cost amounting to $50,000. Items under consideration include redrawing county boundaries, consolidating governmental functions, elimination of some units of government, maximizing use of Federal Revenue Sharing, and equalization of the tax burden.

Other speakers included NACo President Gladys Noon Spellman, and New County, U.S.A. Director Rodney L. Kendig who testified before the State of California Council on Intergovernmental Relations concerning county modernization activities around the nation.

CSAC's new president is Donald Hillman of Tulare County; its first vice president is Arch Mahan of Mono County; and the second vice president is Gerald F. Day of San Mateo County.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY councilwoman, Gladys Noon Spellman, president of the National Association of Counties, addressed the closing session of the County Supervisors Association of California Annual Conference.

JACK MERELMAN, executive director and general counsel for the County Supervisors Association of California urged conferees to support the "new era" for New County, California.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE USE THIS FORM and send to us as soon as possible, allowing four weeks for change.

ATTACH OLD LABEL HERE

New Address _____

_____

City _____

State_____ Zip _____

3,068

By Florence Zeller
New County, U.S.A.

Counties in Criminal Justice

Watch for the November issue of *The American County* magazine, concerned entirely with *county correctional systems.* Don Murray, NACo's Criminal Justice project director put together most of the material, consisting of articles by the top criminal justice experts in the nation.

Home Rule in Georgia

Georgia State Amendment 19, which provides for *functional and financial flexibility* for county governments, was approved by the voters last Nov. 7. Final results showed that the larger, more urban counties in the state were heavily in favor of the amendment's passage.

Urban County Salary Survey

In an effort to assess their own compensation rates, Hennepin County, Minn. put together a *Compensation Survey* of the *clerk* of District Court, county *attorney,* county *commissioners* and county *sheriff.* Twenty-seven large counties (over 500,000 in population, for the most part) were surveyed concerning the *1971 salary, 1972 salary, proposed 1973 salary,* whether or not the *position is full time,* and any *special compensation.* Write to "3,068" for a copy of the survey ($1 xeroxing and mailing charge).

Disaster Commission

As a result of the devastating earthquake on Feb. 9, 1971, Los Angeles County (Calif.) Supervisors formed several task forces to study ways of *minimizing casualties, property damage and service disruption* in future earthquakes. The latest report suggests formation of an advisory commission for watch-dogging hazardous buildings, and an ordinance fixing standards for shaky buildings.

Merging Departments for Economy

City and county legislatures in Evansville - Vanderburgh County, Ind. have approved *merger of four departments,* with two more departmental mergers being considered. Departments to be consolidated are building commissioner, purchasing, traffic engineering and weights and measures. Under consideration are works board and building maintenance. Freeholders in Mercer County, N.J. are considering putting together a *joint purchasing agreement between the county and the towns and municipalities* within the county. While charter for *full city/county consolidation* is being discussed, the city of Portland and Multnamah County, Ore. are merging several departments. Latest to be joined is a city/county Centrex *telephone system.*

No to MARTA

Voters in Clayton County, Geo. turned down a chance to join the *Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority* for the second time last Nov. 7. Fulton and DeKalb counties voted in 1971 to join MARTA, while Gwinnett and Clayton county voters had not approved entry.

Election by District

Voters in Maryland last Nov. 7 approved a change in the method of electing Baltimore County councilmen. All seven councilmen will be elected *by the voters of his own district* rather than at large as a result of the charter revision. It is the only county in the state to have all councilmen elected in this manner. A constitutional amendment was necessary for the change; a majority of state voters had to approve the revision.

County/Universities/Environment

San Diego County, Calif. has received a $130,000 grant from the National Science Foundation to *coordinate research work of universities in the area of environmental management.* It is the first county to receive a coordinating grant of this nature.

No 3,068

"3,068" will not appear next week due to the absence of its author. The column will return in two weeks, in the Dec. 22 *County News.* The December 15 *County News* will include the last *New County Times* of 1972.

COUNTY NEWS

NACo NEWS & VIEWS

EDITOR: Bernard F. Hillenbrand; EXECUTIVE EDITOR: Alan L. Dessoff; MANAGING EDITOR: Samuel M. Sullivan; ASSOCIATE EDITOR: Linda Ganschinietz; CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Rodney L. Kendig, Charlene Caile, Ralph Tabor, Larry Naake, Margaret Seeley, Michael Gemmell, Donald Murray, Marian Hankard, Thomas Spratt, William Maslin, Jon Weintraub, John Thomas, John Murphy, Elroy J. Kelzenberg, Florence Zeller, Duane Baltz, Judy Bird, Aliceann Fritschler, Al Templeton, Marilyn Hannigan, Mary Gooch; COMPOSITION: Association Graphics, Incorporated.

COUNTY OPINION

Battle Of The Budget

During World War II, Prime Minister Winston Churchill realized that the capacity of Great Britain to survive and win depended upon keeping the sea lanes to the island nation free for commerce. He also realized this was a very dull business dealing with ship construction, ship repair, loading and unloading, turn about times, convoy rendevous and hundreds of other dull details. He decided that to focus all the attention on what would otherwise be a dull subject, he should elevate all eyes by referring to this as the Battle of the Atlantic. The move was successful.

Something similar to that appears to be unfolding in Washington. President Nixon believes that unless federal spending can be reduced there must be either federal tax increase, increased inflation or some of both.

He is obviously determined to keep spending within the limitations of what is called a "full employment budget".

To reduce expenditure, you quite logically turn to the largest expenditure department. You would send a top flight man with experience in budget cutting. That agency, of course, is the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (which spends more than the Department of Defense) and the man selected for the post is Casper Weinberger.

This is the opening round of the battle which will probably find the President on one side arguing that unless he can drastically reduce expenditures he must increse federal taxes or risk more inflation.

On the other side, there is likely to be program recipients, the Congressional leadership, and state, county and city officials who will argue that the nation can not respond to national goals such as clean water, slum clearance, and adequate housing if federal funding is to be reduced.

No one can really predict the final outcome. If this battle is like most other battles each side can expect some victories and some losses. The final result is apt to be somewhat less than each side's expectations.

J. Mitchell Graham

County government throughout the land and county government in the State of South Carolina in particular suffered a grevious loss with the death from a heart attack on Nov. 22 of J. Mitchell Graham, chairman of the Charleston County (S.C.) Council.

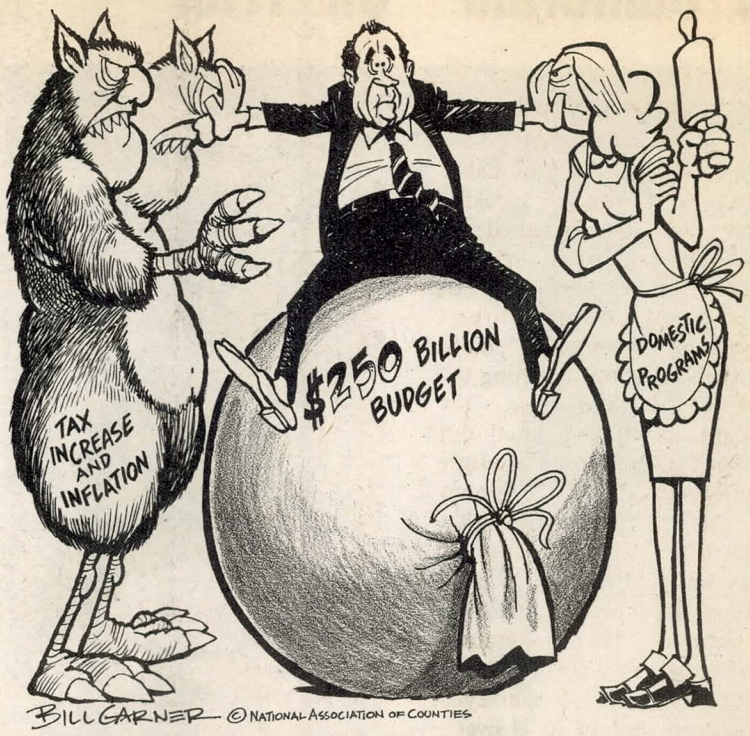
On the national scene, we knew Mitch as one of the newest members of the board of directors of the National Association of Counties and one of the oldest and strongest supporters of all NACo activities.

In South Carolina, history will attribute to him and a handfull of other foresighted county leaders the creation of our highly respected South Carolina Association of Counties.

These are facts but at the bottom, this was a much loved, energetic, totally dedicated man. He was the personification of vitality and drive. He had an amazing capacity to get things done and take firm stands without creating bitter animosities.

Mitch and his lovely wife Anne and his seven children typlified the dedicated family that sets out to serve the public and succeeds on a very grand scale.

If elected public office had a ritual similar to that in athletics we are sure that there would be an appropriate remembrance in the Elected Officials Hall of Fame and his political jersey would be retired on the Charleston County Council in tribute to a very honorable man who had given his very best to the people of his community.



LETTERS TO NACo

Ten County Goals

Mr. Louis V. Mills, County Executive
Orange County
Newburgh, New York 12550

Dear Mr. Mills:

Orange County, N.Y. and Montgomery County, Pa. must be facing very many of the same issues and problems. Your ten goals outlined in "New County Times" almost match to a "T" the goals we have been pursuing.

I am especially impressed with No. 6, your goal in utility planning. Very few governmental jurisdictions have shown interest in this area. The American Society of Planning Officials has told us that there is no active utility planning program underway in any planning commission to their knowledge. We are making a valiant try at it.

If I had to add any to your list, I believe they would be in the areas of environmental protection and human resources development.

Congratulations for a clear, forthright understandable statement of goals and objectives for a county administration. These things are often expressed in very fuzzy, vague terms, not understandable by the citizens. You must be doing a good job, and I congratulate you.

Arthur F. Loeben, Director
Montgomery County Planning Commission
Norristown, Pa.

We Goofed

Dear Sir:

As concerned county officials, we have always read with great interest the articles appearing in *County News*, and find great benefit from the news, projects, and activities of other counties across the nation.

We would, however, like to point out that many governmental agencies have in the past confused Allegany County, Md., with Allegheny County, Pa.

With reference to your article on page 7, columns 4 & 5, of the Nov. 24 issue of *County News*, we wish to inform you that once again this mistake has been made. The ACCESS which is discussed with regard to active environmental groups has been misrepresented as Allegany County, Md.

In an effort to clarify this and give due credit to the county, we request that in the future the proper distinctions be made between these two counties.

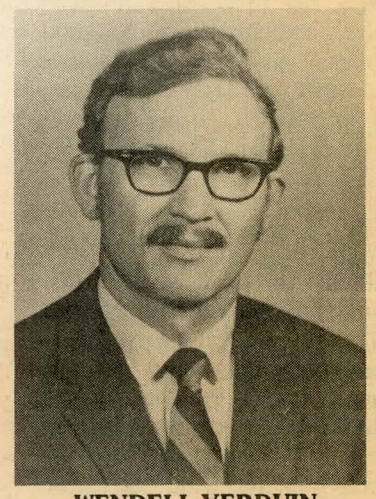
Sincerely
County Commissioners of
Allegany County, Maryland
George L. Baker, Jr.
Commissioner

A Program With A Breath Of Fresh Air

By Wendell Verduin
Director, Region V,
Office of Economic Opportunity

"It seems to me that the program you are launching today is a breath of fresh air, because it demonstrates what can be done in bringing about a meaningful coordination of the existing authorities and the resources of federal, state, and local governments and the private sector."

With these words on June 29, 1972, Dr. Authur S. Fleming, chairman of the President's Task Force on the Aging, helped to officially launch a demonstration project designed to assist senior citizens in Delta and Menominee Counties, Michigan.



WENDELL VERDUIN

The project got its start in December, 1971, when Michigan Governor William G. Milliken designated the counties of Delta and Menominee as an area for a pilot program to demonstrate that under existing legislation, a program for comprehensive services for the elderly could be developed through the maxium use of existing resources (federal, state, and local).

A 25 member task force was subsequently appointed by Frank Stupak and Steve Kakuk, chairmen of the Delta and Menominee Boards of County Commissioners, respectively.

After a series of meetings, the task force identified the problems and needs of senior citizens in the area and with the assistance of two OEO funded agencies (the Menominee-Delta Schoolcraft Community Action Agency and the Upper Peninsula Commission for Area Progress) - the task force developed a project proposal.

The project is designed to meet four basic needs of the elderly: transportation; information, referral and counseling services; in-home support services, including telephone reassurance, home visitation and home-help

(Continued on Page 7)

Manpower Talk

by NACORF Manpower
Project Staff

PEP and Revenue Sharing

While the Public Employment Program (PEP) has been highly successful in achieving its immediate purpose – providing jobs for the unemployed – leading people into permanent employment is of equal importance. The General Revenue Sharing Act will provide further opportunities to accomplish this.

Funds distributed under the act are to be used for those community needs local officials determine to be most appropriate. Undoubtedly, some of the funds will be used to expand the local work force. PEP program administrators should make every effort to include PEP participants among those hired for these new jobs. It is important to get together with officials who will be administering the revenue sharing program locally *now*, while planning is underway.

For the claendar year 1972, $5.3 billion in revenue sharing funds will be distributed to state and local governments: one-third (approximately $1.8 billion) to states and the remaining two-thirds (approximately $3.5 billion) to local governments. Funds for the first six weeks ($2.65 billion) will be issued in a matter of weeks, so the availability of PEP participants should be emphasized immediately. The remaining $2.65 billion will be made available after Jan. 1, 1973.

EEOC Fights Discrimination

William H. Brown, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, has reaffirmed the commission's stand on "quotas" and "preferential hiring." In a memorandum to his staff, Brown states "there will be **NO** change in the policies of this commission concerning appropriate remedies for the elimination of discrimination in employment."

The commission will continue to work toward fully eliminating discrimination in employment as called for by Congress, through requirements outlined by the federal courts.

"The important thing to remember is that in any situation where the facts established either by a voluntary self-audit or by a governmental compliance investigation indicate that discrimination exists, a remedy must be devised which will prevent discrimination in the future, as well as eliminate the vestiges of discrimination in the past. Numerical proportions might well be included as a necessary portion of that remedy." Brown said.

Addressing Youth Unemployment

Assistant Secretary of Labor Michael Moskow, speaking before the Joint Council on Economic Education in New York City, called for an improved employment information system for youth.

In talking about lowering the level of unemployment, the assistant secretary pointed out the need to look more carefully at different labor force groups with their different labor market problems.

As for youth, Moskow cited findings of a study conducted by the Center for Human Resource Research at Ohio State University, which surveyed young men aged 14 to 24 over a two year period. "We have evidence that poor knowledge of the world of work, as measured by this test, is strongly associated with subsequent unemployment."

Moskow discussed career education as one means of solving youth's ignorance of employment opportunities. He pointed out that youth employment and unemployment is increasingly an in-school matter.

A Career Education Program introduced by President Nixon carries with it a goal "that every young American will leave high school equipped either to work in a modern occupation or to further his education." Moskow emphasized that career education should not be thought of as the panacea of solving labor market problems for youth but rather one method for youth to "gain the skills and actual work experience which will qualify them for entry into that field upon leaving school."

Other barriers discussed included discrimination to youth by employers because of low retention rates, laws, occupational licensing and a general reluctance on the part of employers to hire youth.

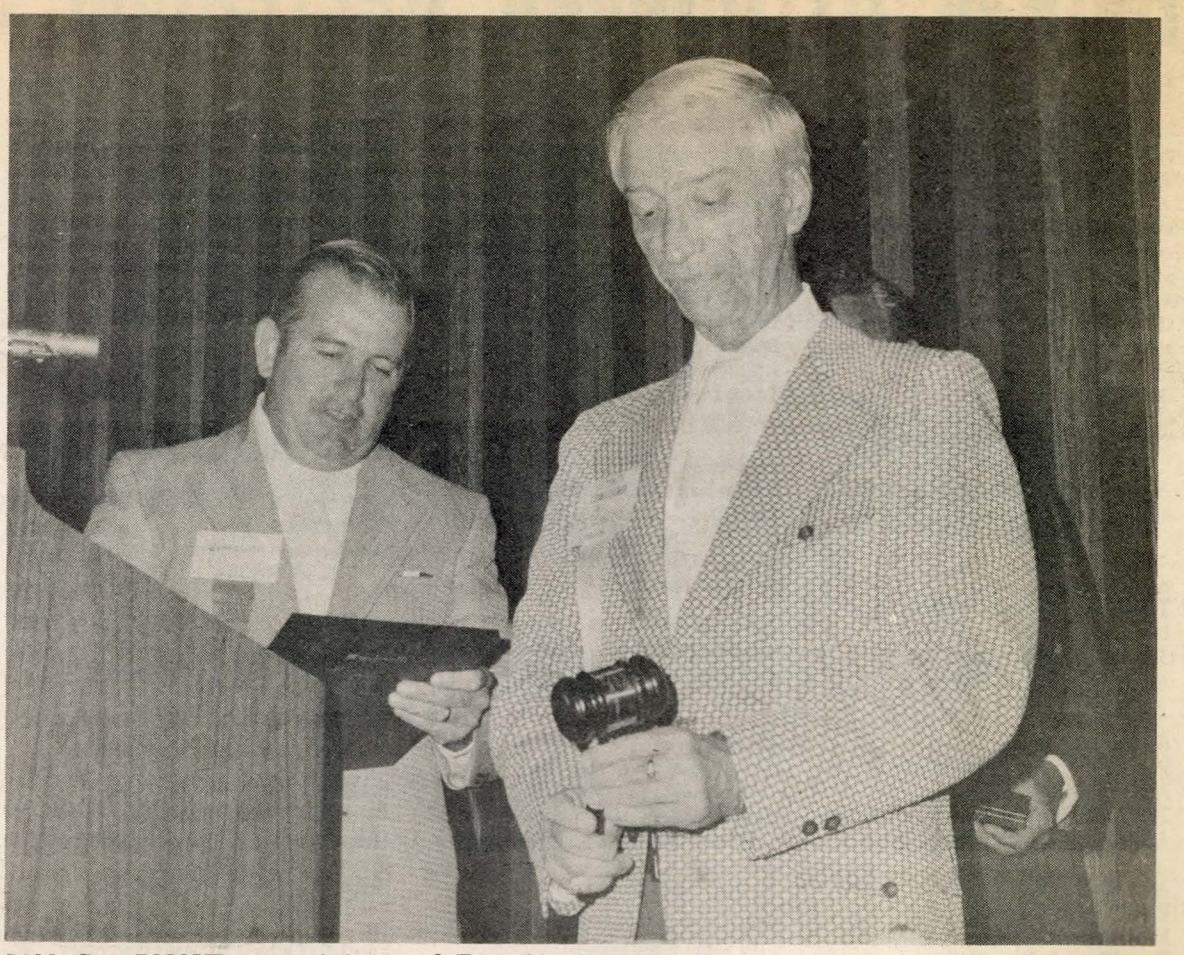
Anecdotes Wanted

The NACo staff is in the process of compiling a collection of anecdotes of American County Humor which will be made available to readers of *County News* for speaking engagements and for their own entertainment.

These anecdotes will eventually appear on a regular basis in *County News* and copies will be available for distribution to county members. Your cooperation in sending your best anecdotes would be appreciated.

Send all correspondence to: A County Sense of Humor, in care of NACo.

The Gavel Passes



SAM G. ARMOUR, commissioner of Escambia County and newly elected president of the State Association of County Commissioners of Florida, presented a plaque and gavel to the out-going president, J.W. "Bill" Stevens of Broward County, at the association's annual convention in St. Petersburgh.

Jacksonville, Fla. Finds Ways To Reduce Fire Death Rate

A significant reduction in the loss of lives from fires has been recorded by the Jacksonville (Fla.) Fire Division. Only four fire related fatalities accurred in the city during the past year.

This is a reduction of more than seven times the fatality rate from fire in 1967, the year before Jacksonville consolidated its local governments, according to Director of Public Safety John M. Waters, Jr.

"As far as we can determine, Jacksonville has the lowest fire death rate of any major city in the nation." The city has 528,865 residents according to the 1970 census.

This life-saving effort has also been matched in the saving of property from fire damage.

"The per capita fire loss in Jacksonville this past fiscal year was only $7.89, or about half the national average, ($14.70)" he reported. "The combined loss rate has dropped to only 2 percent."

"What did it cost our citizens for this sort of fire protection? The average per capita cost in 15 similar size U.S. cities was $20.66, but in Jacksonville it was only $13.73, or 33 percent below the national norm."

When Jacksonville and Duval County abolished their governments and created a consolidated form, one of the biggest challenges in reshaping the local governmental structure was reorganizing of the fire-fighting arm.

A long-range improvement plan for more efficient and effective fire protection is reported on schedule. Protection afforded former county areas especially has taken a tremendous jump that, without local government consolidation, would have required years to accomplish, if at all.

This increase in fire protection has been gained through only a relatively limited increase in budget, according to Waters.

Among innovations introduced by the fire division is the fast attack system, a shift of personnel from urban to suburban areas; quick response squads, the use of combat companies to assist with medical responses; in-service inspections for fire prevention; increasing the effectiveness of volunteer companies; beefing up of the crack emergency rescue squads, and a doubling of training.

"The fast attack system in use by the Jacksonville Fire Division," explained Water, "in theory moves the hydrant to the fire. What actually happens is when the first engine rolls up it lays out two lines instead of one. The next engine hooks up to the fire plug and has a supply of water all ready. This delivers the most water per man per apparatus."

"Another improvement has been the activiation of our quick response squads, small units capable of firefighting, rescue and first aid and ladder work. These units are dispersed at strategic points around the city and are especially useful in answering calls in areas served by mostly volunteer companies which may not have any officer personnel available to send to a fire or rescue scene immediately. The men needed to man these quick response squads were obtained from the Urban Service District (old core city of pre-consolidation Jacksonville) through initiation of the fast attack concept which allows us to use fewer men per apparatus," continued Waters.

In an effort to further reduce the number of fires throughout Jacksonville's 840 square miles, the fire division has begun a program to instruct home dwellers on fire prevention, according to Waters.

There were 4,930 fires in Jacksonville from Oct. 1, 1971 to Sept. 30, 1972. The estimated value of property affected by fire was some $210.6 million, but the estimated dollar loss was only $4.2 million.

The Fire Prevention Bureau reports only the four deaths, with 55 civilians and 179 firemen injured in fires.

Bureau Of Outdoor Recreation State Liaison Officers

Listed below at the state liaison officers for the Department of Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

When more than one person is listed under a state, copies of all correspondence are to be sent to the additional persons. The number following the state name indicates the BOR Region within which the state is located.

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Resource Project Coordinator
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Lt. Governor of American Samoa
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American Samoa 96920

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Syd Willbanks
Arkansas Department of Planning
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Jess Torres, Deputy Director of Land Management
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(Continued on Page 7)

Good Communications Network Is Key To Effective Major Disaster Response

By Harry E., Roderick
Communications
and Warning Research
Defense Civil Preparedness

The key to successful emergency actions by civil governments following any major disaster is an effective, flexible, and survivable communications system. Best use of available communications resources to meet emergency requirements can be obtained through a single management of local or county government systems. Implementation of a "coordinated communications concept" is highly recommended.

The coordinated communications concept is used here in a broad sense, basically referring to the provision of consolidated "back bone" communications links for interconnecting diverse jurisdictional and functional entities, and to the provision of consolidated support of communications.

Although various concepts have been called consolidated, integrated or common-user systems, the key objective of effective emergency communications is to develop the multiple facets of a coordinated communication. Interconnection of communications systems with a provision for central control can increase overall effectiveness and economy and still not reduce available services or infringe on the functional responsibilities of existing public service agencies.

Emergency communications planning should be developed around the existing capabilities used by the police, fire, medical, and other emergency service organizations that respond daily to crisis situations. Any proposed coordinated communications program must be soundly based on community needs and contribute to community benefit.

Pressures forcing emergency service coordination efforts are identified as the following: urban compacting of populations; speed of communications and transport; lack of local-county boundary significance in the face of major disasters; recognized needs for multiple services at emergency scenes, with provision for ready augmentation of services as may be required but not necessary duplication; and the continual adjustments of geographic and functional boundaries.

Principal factors found to be generating resistance to communications coordination efforts are organizational reluctance to jeopardize individual automony, and competition for public funds.

Coordinated communications can help to share computer center costs and make services avilable to entities that would otherwise not be able to affort these services: improvement of emergency service response, reactions to threats, and performance at emergency scene locations; and reduction of costs resulting from consolidation of services.

Local-county community structures in the State of California are most active in pioneering coordinated communications. An excellent example is the system for San Mateo County. Here 19 cities plus unincorporated areas have banded together to develop and daily operate a mutually beneficial system.

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(Continued from page 6)

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(3) Regional Director
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Denver, Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225
303–234-2634

(4) Regional Director
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Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
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(5) Regional Director
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Atlanta, Georgia 30303
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(6) Regional Director
Northeast Region
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1421 Cherry Street
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(7) Regional Director
South Central Region
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Albuquerque, New Mex. 87108
505–843-3502

Aid To Farmers

Grundy County, Ill. farmers may apply to Farmers Home Administration for emergency loans if they suffered damage from recent storms and flooding.

OEO

(Continued from page 4)

services; and educational, recreational and social services.

The Menominee-Delta Schoolcraft Community Action Agency was chosen to administer the $264,112 project which now operates through eight multi-service senior citizens centers. Seventy-five percent of the funds were provided by the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with the remaining 25 percent coming from the Michigan Department of Social Services.

The private sector has thus far contributed $9,000 in cash and donated furnishings for the centers. In one community where the present building is inadequate, the senior citizens themselves have raised $1,000 to purchase another building for the center, and they have obtained a commitment from the community to refurnish it.

In addition, OEO has funded the project with a $25,000 grant for a multi-phase health screening program for senior citizens.

In summing up the feelings of state officials toward the project, Dr. Kathleen M. Henneghan of the Michigan Office of Manpower Planning said that the project "shows our society is not just a technological society, but also a society of concerned, compassionate, and caring people."

NACE "Matter and Measure"

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY ENGINEERS

More Money for Grade Crossings

County engineers have long been concerned with the problem of working with railroads on funding problems associated with railroad-highway grade crossing improvements. Finally relief appears to be on the way.

Secretary of Transportation John Volpe has announced that a greater share of federal funds will be avialable to state highway departments for financing railroad-highway grade crossing improvements by permitting an increase in federal and a decrease in the railroad's share of projects cost.

The railroads' contribution toward the cost of eliminating grade corssings has been dropped from ten to five percent and their share of installation costs of automatic protective devices, which had been ten percent, has been eliminated. The railroads' share is based on the net benefit it receives from grade crossing projects.

Acting Federal Highway Administrator Ralph Bartelsmeyer said the new policy puts into effect a recommendation made in the railroad-highway safety report submitted to Congress last August by DOT's Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

The report cited a need for increasing substantially the number of railroad-highway grade crossing protection installations during the next decade. Installations include flashing red light signals and automatic gates operated electronically. It also called for a continuance of the present program to eliminate grade crossings.

Bartelsmeyer said the report was the product of nearly two years of intensive study by FHWA and FRA. It says the nation's 223,000 railroad-highway crossings were the scene of 12,000 vehicle-train collisions annually, resulting in 1500 deaths and 7000 injuries.

Florida Engineers Meet

The Florida State Association of County Engineers and Road Superintendents (SACERS) held their annual meeting on Nov. 11-15 at St. Petersburg, Fla. in conjunction with the 43rd annual convention of the State Association of County Commissioners of Florida.

In conjunction with the county engineer's meeting, a NACE workshop was held. As described previously in this column, the subjects discussed were soil erosion, drainage, and maintenance management. These three were in-depth workshops for and by the Florida engineers.

Additionally, three subjects were discussed for the benefit of the county commissioners: public support, tort aspects of the bridge inspection program and the manual on uniform traffic control devices. The purpose of these last three was to update and inform the commissioners of the impact of these vital issues on county government.

At their annual meeting, SACERS elected the following officers for the forthcoming year: president, Gerald Ferrara, Volusia County engineer; vice president, Gordon Hays, Highlands County engineer; secretary, Thomas Peek, Collier County engineer; treasurer, M.M. Cornwell, Lee County engineer.

Californians Assemble

The 59th annual meeting of the County Engineers Association of California (CEAC) was held Nov. 15-17 at Palm Springs, Calif. in conjunction with the CSAC (County Supervisors Association of California) meeting.

As in the case of Florida, the California NACE workshop was held in association with this meeting and the subjects discussed were evaluating traffic generation and gaining public support.

A significant event of the CEAC meeting was the cobweb removal session for which the California engineers have become so well known. This year the cobweb removal session was held in a blinding blizzard at 8700 feet, accessible only by a precipitous ride in an aerial tramway. The combination of the high altitude and the refreshments served enhanced the activities of the cobweb removal.

Association officers for the forthcoming year are: president, Clinton Beery, Fresno County director of public works; vice president, Donald B. Head, Sonoma County director of public works; secretary, L. Dale Mills, Kern County director of public works.

And elected again, the perennial treasurer, Bill McIntosh, Lassen County road commissioner.

Also this year, CEAC elected a parliamentarian, David E. Pierson, director of public works, Imperial County and a NACE representative, James T. Pott, retiring CEAC president and Santa Clara County director of public works.

COUNTY HOT-LINE
202-628-6383

Dial anytime for news of the latest developments of interest to county governments. You pay for the call, and it will pay off for you.

MONROE COUNTY, N.Y. – Rochester Mayor Stephen May (left), County Legislature President Joseph N. Ferrari (center) and County Manager Lucien A. Morin (right) rally support in front of the County Office Building for the passage of the New York State $1.1 billion Environmental Quality Bond Act, which passed overwhelmingly in a statewide referendum.

Separation Of Waste Is Key

Volunteers, Local Government Cooperate On Monroe County, N.Y. Solid Waste Plan

Monroe County (N.Y.) Manager Lucien A. Morin has announced the development of a unique volunteer recycling program which necessitates the cooperation of all the municipalities within the county, including the City of Rochester, the Association for Retarded Children and the general public.

The plan is a step toward the county's long range solid waste management program of resource recovery.

Monroe County, consisting of 19 towns, 10 villages and Rochester, has a population of 720,000 and generates approximately 2,000 tons of solid waste daily.

"Town and city public works trucks would schedule regular roadside pickups of separated glass, tin cans, white goods, and paper. Waste would then be hauled to the vancant former county infirmary, a central city location."

Morin said, "It would then be the responsibility of the Association for Retarded Children under county supervision to separate the various materials. They are presently involved in a glass recycling program at that site. County trucks will be made available to haul the separated material to various markets which have already been contacted. The plan is geared to absorb the several isolated recycling programs scattered throughout the county into one consolidated system," Morin said.

"This county administration will submit a request to the County Legislature for authorization to install portable bins and conveyors to expedite the recycling operation. Any profits from the operation will be turned over to the Association for Retarded Children."

The recycling program figures very well into the long range resource recovery solid waste management program the county hopes to reach by mid-1975.

The County Legislature has already authorized expenditures totaling $350,000 for sanitary landfill site tests, a study to determine shredder locations and a marketability evaluation for the sale of solid waste items under a total resource recovery program.

Social Services Chief Named For San Joaquin County

Librado (Lee) Perez, 36-year-old division chief in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services, has been named director of public assistance for San Joaquin County, Calif.

Perez will replace Russell Gray, who retires Nov. 29 after serving as public assistance director for nine and a half years.

Perez began his career with the Los Angeles Department of Public Social Services as a social worker in 1963 upon graduation from California State in Los Angeles. He has been social services supervisor, training supervisor, project director, deputy district director for both administration and programs, and district director before his appointment to division chief two years ago.

As division chief, Bureau of Family Assistance, for the Los Angeles County department, Perez was in charge of the Northeast Los Angeles County area with a direct responsibility for administering six district offices, each with approximately 200 employees. He was responsible for program interpretation, effective liaison with the community and employee groups, and preparation of the budget which for the 1972-73 fiscal year was $150 million.

He completed the certification program in social welfare at University of California at Los Angeles in June, 1966.

NACo COMING EVENTS

Dec. 7-8	Gramercy Inn, Washington, D.C.	National federal aid briefing	Aliceann Fritschler NACo 202-628-4701

In San Diego County

Flood Control Means Research, Planning

Flood control – the words usually conjure up visions of concrete-lined channels, culverts, bridges, and levees.

In San Diego County, it means research, planning, design, and a great deal of cooperation with many other governmental agencies, according to Bob Hoffmaster, deputy director of the Department of Sanitation and Flood Control.

His job as chief of the flood control group, under Director Case J. Houson, is to do the necessary planning to protect the unincorporated areas of the county from inundation.

It's a big job, because Hoffmaster exercises some degree of responsibility over a county that is equal in size to Rhode Island, Delaware, and Washington, D.C., with the Virgin Islands thrown in.

With most of the food potential originating in the county's mountains, Hoffmaster said his staff works closely with the city governments in the flood paths. He cited the current U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and City of San Diego study of the Mission Valley flood plain. In seeking alternatives to a concrete river channel through the valley, the county responsibilities for the upper San Diego River figure heavily.

Hoffmaster said, "Residents new to our county have trouble realizing that floods can occur in this semi-arid climate, but in 1825, 1862, 1916, and 1927 heavy damaging floods did hit this area.

"Sudden downpours after several days of saturating rains mean real trouble. Usually dry arroyos become swollen creeks moving down the slopes with devastating and lethal velocities. Our rivers, normally trickles at the most, become deep channels of muddy water and debris."

The board of supervisors recently imposed a moratorium on development in the 100-year flood plains of nine major county streams until 1975. During this period, Hoffmaster's staff will be delineating the exact boundaries that can be expected from a 100-year storm. At the same time, maps are being drafted of the 10-year floodways of these streams to determine the precise location of these areas.

Hoffmaster said that there is much misunderstanding about a 100-year storm. He described it as the worst storm that can be expected during any given 100-year time span.

"It could even happen two years in a row," he said. "They would become statistically the two worst storms in a two hundred year period, then."

Most of San Diego County, except for the San Luis Rey and Santa Margarita River basins, is within a special district known as the San Diego County flood control district. These North County areas are in a special tri-county district, but still under the purview of the flood control group.

Hoffmaster said, "Ours is mostly a planning and design role – one of applying known data to specific geographical plots. But we also maintain a network of telemetered rain gauges and streamflow gauges. Some of these are located within incorporated cities, further cementing our cooperative actions. With these automatic devices, we can 'read' what is happening in each watershed on a continuous basis. With this type of technology in operation, we should be able to avert a possible disaster in lives from a 100-year storm. Of course, property in the path of such a flood would suffer the consequences."

Parkhouse Named To State Association Executive Board

A. Russell Parkhouse, chairman of the Montgomery County Commissioners, has been appointed to the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners.

Parkhouse, a former president of the state organization, served as chairman of the executive committee last year following his term as association president.

Thomas G. Gorman, of Elk County, past president of the association and current chairman of the executive committee, made the announcement of Parkhouse's appointment.

Parkhouse has been active in the state association since his election as county commissioner in 1964.

Arizona Republic 1-19-73 Pg. 31

County rejects proposal for flood panel

By PAUL SCHATT

A federal request that the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors appoint still another citizens flood control committee was rejected yesterday.

The request, from the Los Angeles office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was presented to the supervisors by County Manager Charles Miller, at an informal meeting.

"There are enough flood control committees necessary to do all the advising possible," said Henry Haws, chairman of the board of supervisors. "What we need now is money."

Among agencies with countywide flood committees are the Maricopa Association of Governments, Maricopa County, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Arizona Legislature.

Haws asserted that the proposal, on stationery from the L.A. Corps director's office, probably was an idea of some idle underling.

"It's one of those bureaucratic boondoggles to keep someone in office," Haws said, asking if the corps director shouldn't be told someone is sending stupid letters out under his signature.

"The one thing we don't need is another committee," Miller said.

In other action yesterday, the board:

— Indicated that it might consider cutting its annual $162,000 contribution to the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce.

—Set 1:30 p.m. Jan. 29 as the time for a meeting with Miller to explore possible uses for federal revenue sharing funds.

— Appointed a committee to advise on legislative action permitting early ballot pickup and tabulation in primary and general elections.

— Agreed to meet with its consultants on Feb. 1 to receive an interim report on courthouse and other county space needs.

The board's comments about reducing contributions to the Chamber of Commerce for national advertising came af-

Continued on Page 34

...PA COUNTY INFORMATION OFFICE
...UTH THIRD AVENUE
PHOENIX ARIZONA 85003

More about

Flood panel

Continued from Page 31

ter the board rejected a requested meeting with chamber officials.

Miller said that the chamber wanted to meet with the board to explain how county contributions were used, but Haws suggested that a simple one-page breakdown would be sufficient.

"You know, we talk about cutting down the number of people coming here, and yet that's a way to cut it," Haws said. referring to national advertising.

"We should cut it to zero," suggested Stark.

Named by Haws to the election reform committee were Supervisor Eldon Rudd, who is chairman of the Legislative Steering Committee of the Supervisors and Clerks Association of Arizona; Thomas K. Sanford, assistant managing editor of The Arizona Republic; Bill Close, news director of KOOL-TV; Bill Stull, special projects director of KTAR-TV; Richard Casey, executive director of the Arizona Association of Counties; Dave Nichol, county elections director; Joe Mayfield, assistant county manager; and Clyde Murray, county information officer.

SUA Inc. the office space analysis firm studying the needs and possible location for a new superior courts building, reported it would be ready to make an interim report to the board Feb. 1.

One possible item in the interim report could be a recommendation on whether the old City-County building at First Avenue and Washington should be demolished to make a site for a new courthouse.

Stark said that he hasn't received any reaction to a news story citing the possiblility of tearing down the building, but other supervisors said they had.

Phoenix Gazette 2-6-73
Pg. 37

Supervisors To Expand Flood Board

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, at the request of the U.S. Corps. of Engineers, will expand the county flood-control advisory group to encompass more interests.

The present 16-man body advises the Maricopa County Flood Control Board.

Supervisors Chairmen Henry H. Haws said yesterday the advisory group would be enlarged to include representatives of such entities as railroads, utilities, the Sierra Club, landscape architects and the League of Woman Voters.

The corps had suggested that a new flood-control committee be created but the board last month rejected this on the grounds there were enough flood-control committees in the county already.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1973

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County to Up Flood Panel

Mesa Tribune 2-8-73 Pg. 5

PHOENIX (AP)—Henry Haws, chairman of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, says the county's flood-control advisory group will be expanded to include various interest groups concerned with flood control.

Haws said Monday the 16-member group, which unofficially advises the county's flood control district board, would be expanded to 20 or more members, at the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Haws explained that among interests to be included would be utilities, railroads, the Sierra Club, landscape architects, the League of Women Voters and others.

The appointments would be made within the next month, he added.

Maricopa Flood Advisory Board Expansion Seen

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Arizona Weekly Gazette
2-13-73 Pg. A-2

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County Names New Man To Flood Control Board

Appointment of Herbert P. Donald of Paradise Valley as assistant engineer of the Maricopa County Flood Control District has been announced by the Board of Supervisors.

Henry H. Haws, board chairman, said Donald, 59, was selected for the job because of his strong qualifications and experience in flood control work.

Donald is an engineer who retired in 1968 after 30 years of service with the U.S. Corps of Engineers. He has held the rank of colonel since 1960.

Haws said the appointment is effective July 1 and that Donald will receive a starting salary of $14,789 per year.

Notified of his appointment, Donald said:

"I know how devastating floods can be. During my nearly 30 years with the Corps, I have fought floods, planned and built food control projects in many parts of the United States. I observed the damage caused by the 1972 floods in the Valley. Of course, I'm honored to get the job."

Haws said Donald will serve with Col. John C. Lowry who is scheduled to retire December 31 as chief engineer and general manager of the flood control district.

During his 30 years with the Corps, Donald was responsible for flood control planning, construction and operation in such districts as Wala Walla, Washington; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Galveston, Texas and Kansas City, Missouri.

Arizona Republic
5-8-73 Pg 25

Note: Flood Control Dept.

County sets budget hike limitation

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors yesterday clamped a 10 per cent limit on budget increases for county departments for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The action came at an informal session of the board along with a decision to put off plans to purchase two and one-half blocks of property in downtown Phoenix for westward expansion of the county complex.

Both moves represented part of a general tightening of the belt in the face of a proposed state tax-relief bill pending approval in the legislature, supervisors said.

The legislation, House Bill 2311, sets a 10 per cent ceiling on county tax levies and returns $42 million to Arizona property owners in tax relief. Counties already operate under long-standing legislation limiting overall budget increases to 10 per cent of the previous year.

County Manager Charles W. Miller said preliminary budgets received from county departments show requests amounting to as much as 20 per cent more than last year.

Said Board Chairman Henry Haws, "We're not even going to start considering any budgets with increases over 10 per cent, so the department heads had better start cutting on their own."

Supervisors deferred taking action on the purchase of the land west of the county complex on the grounds that they will undoubtedly have to use some of their federal revenue sharing funds to meet expenses if the state's tax relief measure is approved.

The blocks under consideration, all bounded by Jefferson Street on the north and Madison Street on the south, include those between Fourth and Sixth Avenues, and the northern half of the block between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

It was said the land has been appraised and could probably be bought for about $1.1 million.

Miller speculated that if the state tax-relief legislation does pass, which capitol sources said is imminent, the county may have to use some of its revenue sharing funds for general county operation.

"We're working toward setting aside federal revenue sharing money for the purchase of those blocks," Haws said, "but until we see how much havoc the legislation causes we will defer action.

"From all indications, though," he added, "there should be no problem in having enough (money)."

Miller said the county presently plans to receive $6.1 million in revenue sharing funds during the next fiscal year, and had $3 million left over from past distribution.

The board announced that Miller, Haws and supervisors Bob Corbin and Eldon Rudd would leave Sunday for a three-day meeting of the western region of the National Association of County Officials in Anchorage, Alaska.

The group is expected to stay at the convention through next weekend. Haws, second vice president of the group, is expected to be elected first vice president.

MAY 1973
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Maricopa County Information
Contact: Clyde Murray
Phone: 262-3271
May 7, 1973

#73-84

Maricopa County government departments must hold their budget increases to a maximum of 10 per cent, the Board of Supervisors decided today (Monday, May 7).

County Manager Charles W. Miller said he asked the board to set budget increase guidelines because some of the department budget requests were as much as 20 per cent over this year's figures.

Miller said he foresees budgetary problems at the county if the legislature's "tax relief" bill is signed into law. The bill, H.B. 2311, would force the county to hold the property tax levy to a 10 per cent maximum increase.

Coupled with the existing 10 per cent increase limit on the budget, the county might be forced to use federal revenue sharing funds for operational expenses, said Miller.

Miller said he understands that Congress did not want federal revenue sharing funds to be used to reduce local taxes, especially if tax reduction is a ploy to gain political favor.

The Arizona Republic 5-15-73

Records indicate a lag in flood control work

By WILLIAM F. NESBIT

The Maricopa County Flood Control District spent almost twice as much money for administration and salaries as it did for flood control structures in the first 12 years of its operation, district records show.

Between 1960 and June of last year the district spent an extimated $2.5 million out of the total $3.4 million provided it through the special county property tax levy.

Of the $2.5 million spent, about $1.6 million went for salaries, services and supplies, while approximately $827,892 was spent to purchase right-of-way, and for maintenance and improvements to existing structures.

Flood control officials have often com-

Editorial, Page 6

plained they have insufficient funds to get on with their work.

But at the same time, a study of the budgets for each of the years the district has operated shows that not once has the district approached spending even one-half of the allotment given it in the "fixed assets" category.

As recently as fiscal year 1970-71, out of $995,432 budgeted for fixed assets — maintenance, improvements and land — a total of $12,716 was spent.

For the first six years of its operation, the district spent $26.50 out of a total budget of $2.1 million for fixed assets, salaries and services and supplies for flood protection projects.

Said Col. John C. Lowry, district chief engineer and general manager: "We didn't buy because we didn't have plans from the (U.S. Army) Corps of Engineers to know where to buy."

According to the district's financial records, county taxpayers funneled $3,382,289 into the flood control district between 1960 and fiscal 1971-72.

For the fiscal year ending this June, the county estimates that another $644,561 will be raised by the district through the levy, bringing the total 13-year appropriation to more than $4 million.

The money is provided to the district under state legislation passed March 23, 1959, setting up county flood control districts and allowing counties to tax property up to 5 cents per $100 of assessed value.

Maricopa County taxed to the limit for five separate fiscal years: 1960-61, 1961-62, 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71. From fiscal year 1962-63 through 1967-68 it taxed at only 2 cents, then to 4 cents in 1971-72 and returned to the 5-cent maximum for this year.

A state law that became effective last year permits county flood control districts to raise their tax rates to a maximum of 20 cents.

In addition, the state legislature this year enacted a measure by which the state will pay part of the local costs of developing certain flood control projects.

The County Board of Supervisors, and its chairman, Henry Haws, have said the county will go to the 20-cent flood control levy when the 1973-74 budget is adopted this summer.

Through the 13 years of its operations, the district's collections from these taxes have ranged from a low of $134,741 in 1962-63 to a high of $576,509 in 1970-71.

Budget amounts have risen steadily since 1960-61's level of $253,451 to 1972-73's $1.5 million.

While flood control officials continue to report they do not have enough money to operate properly, in only three of the district's past 12 years of operation

Continued on Page 8

More about

Flood control spending

Continued from Page 1

(figures for 1972-73 are not yet complete) has spending reached even one-half that alloted, according to county finance records.

The $1.3 million set aside for fiscal year 1972-73 for fixed assets represents only the fourth time in the district's history that reserves in that category topped or equalled funds allowed for salaries or for services and supplies, according to the district budget.

There are 26 dams, drains and flood control chanenls being planned by local and federal officials to protect county land. Yet for only nine of these has county money been spent, according to district records.

These projects (two of which have been completed), their locations and the amount spent by the district alone through May 4 of this year are:

—Cave Buttes Dam and channel: Located 4 miles east of Deer Valley, $551,001.

—Union Hills Channel: Located about half a mile north of Union Hills Drive roughly between Seventh Street and 43rd Avenue, $128,272.

—Dreamy Draw Dam and channel: Located south of Dunlap Road at 24th Street, $23,657.

—Indian Bend Wash: East of Hayden Road in a north-south line between Indian Bend Road and the Salt River, $4,605.

—Roosevelt Water Conservation District Channel: About 25 miles southwest of Phoenix in a north-south line east of the RWCD canal from the Salt to the Gila rivers, $6,677.

— Skunk Creek Channel: Located along the creek running southwesterly from Beardsley Road to Cactus Road, $100.

— Buckhorn - Mesa: North of U.S. 60-70-80-89 between Bush Highway and Tomahawk Drive north of Apache Junction (part in Pinal County), $100.

Projects completed for which county money was used include:

— The McMicken - White Tank dams: Three separate structures about 25 miles west of Phoenix and east of the White Tank Mountains (completed 1956), $2,170 for maintenance.

— The Powerline - Rittenhouse - Vineyard Road Dams and Powerline Floodway: Along the line of the proposed Central Arizona Project Canal south of Apache Junction (in Pinal County), $137,316 for right - of - way.

— A permanent flowage easement: Near Wickenburg, $26.50.

While the county is responsible for buying right - of - way, providing maintenance, improvements and alterations for these projects, they are actually constructed with federal funds channeled through the Corps of Engineers, the Soil and Conservation Service or the Bureau of Reclamation.

These federal agencies have spent a total of $27.3 million so far in Maricopa County.

Tomorrow: The flood control advisory board.

Scottsdale PROGRESS 5/15/73

Flood district chief sought

Maricopa County officials are seeking a replacement for Col. John Lowry, manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Reliable sources report that engineers are being interviewed to fill a post as assistant to Lowry and eventually to replace the man who has held the position for almost 10 years.

Last November Lowry said that he had made plans to retire this June. He is a retired officer who served many years with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Lowry has been criticized frequently for failing to provide leadership needed to get several proposed county flood control projects off the ground.

Sources said that Lowry's replacement will be made as soon as the new assistant becomes familiar with operations of the flood control district.

They report the replacement will be made soon after the board of supervisors approves an increase in the flood district tax from five cents to 20 cents per $100 property valuation in order to expedite flood control projects including work in Indian Bend Wash.

It was reported that a screening board has already talked to 28 candidates for the job and has cut that number to five, whose names have been presented to the supervisors.

Two of the five supervisors were attending a convention in Alaska this week and action on the selection probably will take place within the next two weeks.

The sources said that Lowry had requested retirement in December but has agreed to step down as soon as his successor becomes acquainted with details of running the district.

Lee Oshek, Lowry's current assistant, also is ready for retirement and is reported to have declined a chance to be interviewed for the job.

MARICOPA COUNTY INFORMATION OFFICE
ROOM 504
SOUTH THIRD AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85003

Phoenix Gazette 5-16-73
Pg. B-2

Col. Lowry Successor Being Sought

Col. John C. Lowry, 72, who said he asked to be retired as chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, last year, is expected to be replaced soon.

DEPUTY COUNTY Manager John J. Peattie said the 28 applicants for the job Lowry has held since 1961 have been narrowed to three to be recommended to the Board of Supervisors.

Born in Wayne County, Indiana, Lowry joined the Army as a private in 1918 during World War I.

While in the service he obtained a civil engineering degree and was commissioned in the 1920s.

From then until his 1958 retirement from the Army as a full colonel he has been engaged in flood control work on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers. He also built a dam at West Point Military Academy to augment its water supply.

HIS FIRST job with Maricopa County was field engineer for the highway department.

In 1961 he succeeded Robert Kron as chief engineer and general manager of the flood control district which had been created in 1959.

MARICOPA COUNTY INFORMATION OFFICE
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Scottsdale Progress 5-15-73
Pg. 1

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Mesa Tribune 5-16-73
Pg. 8

Lowry Plans Retirement

PHOENIX (AP)—Col. John C. Lowry, 72, will soon be replaced as Maricopa County flood director, officials said today.

Deputy County Manager J.J. Peattie said a selection board, of which Lowry was a member, has reduced a field of 22 applicants to three prospective appointees. The board of supervisors will name the successor.

Lowry has headed the flood-control division since its founding in 1960. It has been criticized recently because the program has produced few results. But officials said Lowry's retirement plans are not based on any criticism because his work has been considered good.

Peattie said Lowry had advised the county six months ago that he had planned to retire at the end of the year. The official noted that Lowry had been serving on annual extensions since he reached the mandatory retirement age of 70.

Phx. Gazette

Col. Lowry

Wed - 5/16/73

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Engineer offered flood control job

6/14/73

PHOENIX (UPI) — A New York management consultant is the top candidate to succeed Col. John Lowry as general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

The County Board of Supervisors voted Monday to offer the post to John E. Glab, 51, of Elmira, N.Y.

Glab was chosen from among five applicants. He is a 23-year veteran of the Army Corps of Engineers. He holds a master of science degree in civil engineering from Iowa State University and master of arts and Ph.D. degrees from American University in Washington, D.C. Glab is now owner of an engineering and management consulting firm in Elmira.

Scottsdale Progress

MARICOPA COUNTY INFORMATION OFFICE
RO[illegible]4
1[illegible] SOUTH THIRD AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85003

Arizona Republic 6-26-73 Pg. B-1

Retired Army engineer named flood district head

Col. Herbert P. Donald of Paradise Valley was named Monday as the new head of the Maricopa County Flood Control District by the county board of supervisors.

Donald, 59, a retired colonel in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, will begin next Monday as assistant engineer in the department.

Effective Jan. 1 of next year, he will replace Col. John C. Lowry, current department head, who has announced his retirement.

Henry Haws, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, said Donald will receive a starting salary of $14,789 a year.

Donald retired from the Army in 1968 after 30 years of service, and moved to the Valley in 1969. He holds an undergraduate degree in chemical engineering from Mississippi State University, and is a 1955 graduate of the Army Command and General Staff College.

With the Corps of Engineers, he has worked with flood control planning, construction and operation in Washington State, New Mexico, Missouri and Texas.

He said he will work closely with Lowry through January, educating himself on specific problems facing the county.

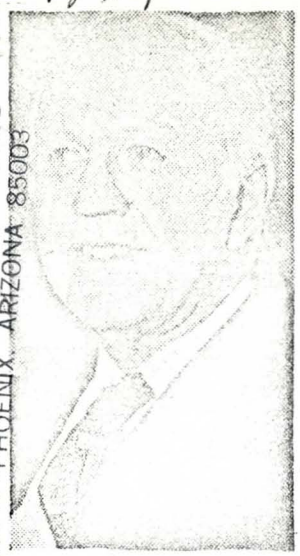
"The solution to the flood control problem here is not simple and easy," he said, "but it is one that can be found."

He commended Lowry and the county for its planning to date, adding that he feels the county "is now in a position to do something about its problems."

Donald is married and has one daughter. He lives at 5338 Camelback Manor Dr.

Phoenix Gazette
FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1974
Pg. A-9

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85003



HERBERT P. DONALD

New Chief Of Flood Unit Named

Col. Herbert Donald has been officially named director of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Donald, 60, was named to the new position of deputy director July 1, 1973, in order to understudy Col. John C. Lowry, whom he replaced Monday when Lowry retired.

A native of Mississippi, Donald became a licensed Arizona civil engineer Dec. 14.

He was graduated from Mississippi State University in 1936 with a degree in chemical engineering and later studied engineering in the U.S. Army.

He served in the Army 30 years and from 1963-68 was engineer inspector general for 13 corps units, in a district covering 23 states.

The new director said he plans "no major changes. We have a good program and I want to continue it."

Married, with a daughter and several grandchildren, Donald lives at 5338 Camelback Manor Drive.

Phx Gazette 12-6-73 Pg. A-20

Dinner Set To Honor Col. Lowry

A testimonial dinner will be held at 7:30 p.m. Dec. 14 for Col. John C. Lowry, who is retiring as head of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

Lowry served in the post 12 of the 14 years it has been in existence. Previously, he served 39 years with the U.S. Army, retiring from the Army Corps of Engineers.

The dinner will be preceded by a social hour. The ceremonies will be in the Turquoise Room of Hotel Westward Ho.

Tickets, to include the price of a gift, will be $6.75. They may be picked up at the door, but reservations must be made by Monday by calling 278-7682 or 262-3639.

Sam Tucker, City Engineer, Resigns

Sam Tucker, Phoenix city engineer, submitted his resignation today, effective Oct. 15.

Tucker, of 5336 N. 6th Street, said he will become president of the Benham Engineering Co. of Arizona, at Central and Osborn.

TUCKER

Appointed city engineer in 1957, Tucker today recalled the city then had a population of 115,000 and an area of 36 square miles. Since then population has zoomed to more than 500,000 and the area to 220 square miles.

The city engineer's staff also has grown from 60 to 232 employes, he noted.

A civil engineering graduate of the University of Arizona, Tucker spent 15 years with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and served with the Seabees in World War II.

HE AND his wife, Ceva, have two children, Ceva Ann and Richard.

Both Public Works Director Fred Glendening and City Manager Samuel Vickers said they accepted the resignation with regret and "with thanks for a big job well done under difficult conditions in a growing community."

Vickers said a successor to the position will be named soon.

Did you receive your
Gazette by 5 p.m.? If
to know about it. Please

Gazette

County Picks Financial Consultant

The Phoenix firm of Refsnes, Ely, Beck and Co. has been named financial consultant for Maricopa County's share of the $115 million countywide flood control program.

The firm's duty will be to arrange a bond issue covering the county's costs in the program, estimated at $25 million. The county must be able to produce its share of the money before any funds are available from the federal government.

Refsnes, Ely, Beck and Co., which also handles $22.7 million in county bonds voted in a 1961 election, was given the unanimous approval of the County Board of Supervisors at an informal meeting yesterday.

Another Phoenix office, Gust, Rosenfeld and Divelbess, got the informal approval of the supervisors to act as bond counsel. The office also is acting as counsel on bonds from the 1961 election.

Ranger Notes

By JERALD HUTCHINS
Desert Naturalist

Mesa District, Tonto National Forest
Robert A. Wier, District Ranger

Geology of the Superstitions

The Superstition Mountains as we see them today are quite different than they were millions of years ago. It is easy to assume that we would not even begin to recognize the mountains if we saw them that many years ago.

Just how were the Superstitions formed and what is the reason for them to be in the conformation we see today?

Many millions of years ago, just how many years would be a guess, the entire area where the mountains are now standing, had been eroded down to metamorphic rock cambrian age. The pre-cambrian period the geologists call the pre-cambriuan age. The pre-cambrian period is the oldest form of rock formations that are found today. Probably the best example of the pre-cambrian age are the Four Peaks which were formed during this period of time.

Many millions of years after the pre-cambrian age came the next important period of time, the tertiary period. The most distinguished characteristic of this period was the active volcanic action. Under the earth's crust the magma or molten rock was being formed. Once the magma was heated by pressure and compaction, it started to expand and went through the earth's crust, selecting places which were least resistant.

The places where the molten rock or lava extruded from below the earths surface are known as vents. From these vents the molten rock poured out over the land in all directions. One of the best examples of a vent after the material around it has been eroded away is the Weaver's Needle. The vent was plugged up with molten rock after the volcanic action had stopped, leaving the now famous Needle.

It is not known exactly how many years the volcanic action lasted, but it was probably many thousands of years. Once the volcanic action stopped the area where the mountains now stand was probably several thousand feet higher than it is today. The period from the last of the volcanic eruptions until today has given the mountains their characteristic size and shape.

The weathering or erosive effects from the forces of weather on the surface of the volcanic flows have given the mountains their form. The wind, water, heat, cold, chemical action, and other agents have eroded the mountains down, first at the softer rock, then gradually wearing down to the harder rock.

The story of the forming of the mountains is both interesting and fascinating. In our lives it is hard to really grasp and imagine just how ol dthe mountains are as we stand in awe at their magnificance.

Suspect Held In 2 Slayings

GLENDALE (UPI) — Glen Wilmer Shaw, 26, was in Maricopa County jail today after being ordered held to answer in Glendale Justice Court Thursday for two tavern slayings.

enix Gazette

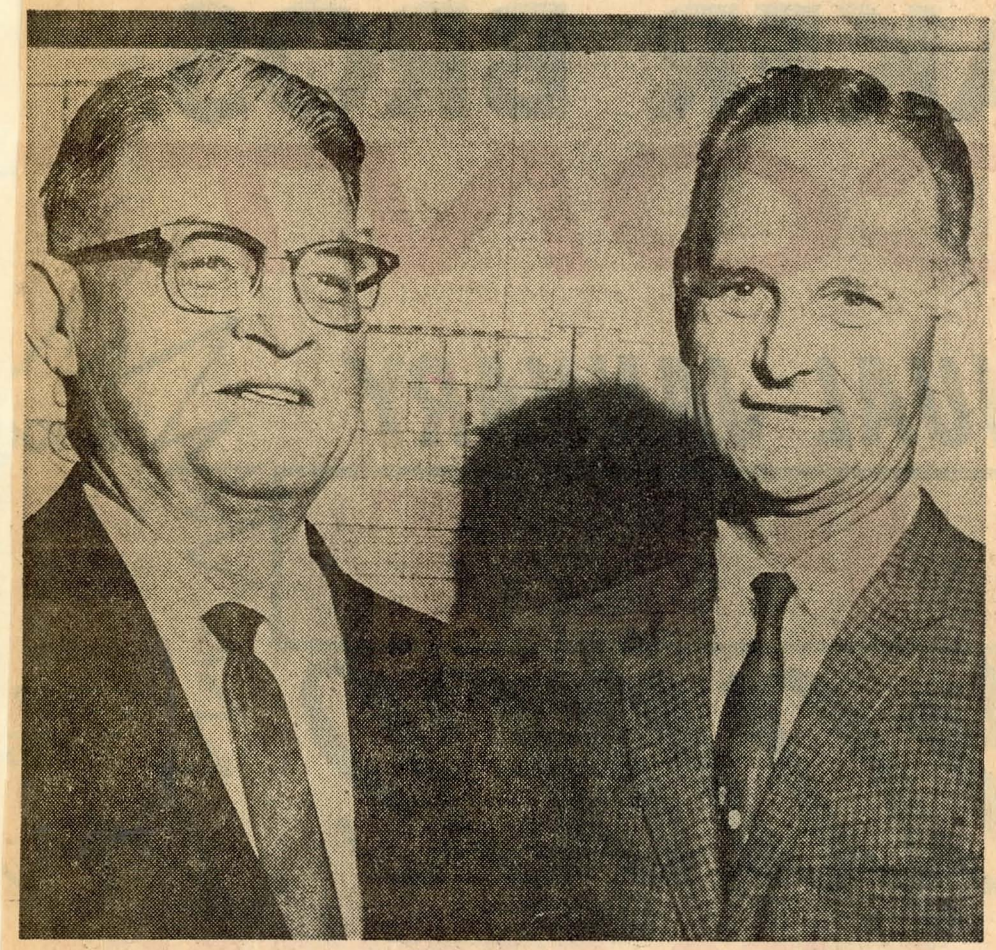
Flood Control Study Set

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

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

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

The Phoenix Gazette



Gazette Staff Photo

B. W. (Barney) Burns (right) was sworn in today as chairman of Maricopa County Board of Supervisors. With him is new member, L. Alton (Pat) Riggs, who also was sworn into office today.

Workers angry over salary raises for county staff

By Mike Padgett
Staff writer

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors is one of at least five county departments that has enjoyed a budget increase of 100 percent or more since 1980, according to county records.

While the board's 1980 budget of $487,828 increased slightly more than 100 percent to this year's total of $978,402, the board has hired only four more people, for a total staffing of 20.

Recently, the county's 1986-87 budgetary process — which started last month and will continue through the summer — caught the attention of rank-and-file employees. The county workers are voicing anger at the board for limiting pay increases to eligible employees to 10 percent countywide while approving salary increases of up to 20 percent for the board's personal staff. And some of the personal staff, according to disgruntled county workers, are ineligible for the high raises.

The pay-raise limits for the rest of the county were implemented, county officials said, because county expenses are outpacing income.

Analysis

To keep costs down, the county supervisors and County Manager Bob Mauney warned their department heads each year to keep increases in their upcoming annual budgets to a minimum.

This fiscal year, besides repeating their annual town crier warning of rising costs in the face of dwindling income, the supervisors approved an indefinite freeze on hiring new personnel.

For a perspective on county budgetary increases, it's necessary to see which departments since 1980-81 have received substantial budget increases. Budget data on file in the county Finance Department reflect cost increases in each county department, changes in personnel, "adjusted budgets" and other information.

Besides the board's budget increase of more than 100 percent, other county departments whose budgets have more than doubled in the past six years include:

- Adult Probation, which in 1980-81 had a budget of $3,438,034 and staff of 141. Its budget has increased 170 percent to $9,316,403. The staff has more than doubled to the current figure of 304.
- Materials Management, which in 1980-81 had a budget of $4,898,702 and a staff of 67. Today, its budget has increased 103 percent to $9,979,478. Its staff has decreased to 56.
- Long Term Care, which in 1980-81 had a budget of $21,844,373 and a staff of 41. Today, the budget has increased 125 percent to $49,160,258. Its staff now is 76, almost double what it was six years ago.
- Sheriff's Office, which in 1980-81 had a budget of $26,539,106 and a staff of 803. Today, the budget has increased 132 percent to $61,700,413 while the staff has almost doubled to 1,543.
- Highway Department, which in 1980-81 had a budget of $31,782,727 and a staff of 371. Today the budget increased 118 percent to $69,392,930 while the staff increased to 383.
- County Manager's Office, which in 1980-81 had a budget of $204,016 and a staff of eight. Today, the budget has increased 68 percent to $342,413. The staff now is six.
- County Attorney's Office, which in 1980-81 had a budget of $9,004,307 and a staff of 269. Today, the budget has increased 69 percent to $15,221,957. The staff is 340.
- Juvenile Court Center, which in 1980-81 had a budget of $8,177,295 and a staff of 282. Today, the budget has increased 55 percent to $12,730,200. The staff numbers 302.
- Superior Court, which in 1980-81 had a budget of $9,154,562 and a staff of 286. Today, the budget has increased 71 percent to $15,697,362. The staff totals 334.

County OKs shift of worker to flood-plain staff

More personnel denied unless need is shown

By Venita Hawthorne
Republic Staff

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors on Wednesday approved the transfer of one person to enforce flood-plain regulations throughout the 9,000-square-mile county but refused to allow more help until the need is proved.

Supervisors transfered responsibility for flood-plain management from the Department of Planning and Development to the Flood Control District on Monday.

District Director Dan Sagramosa asked Wednesday that three Planning and Development staff positions assigned to the task be transferred to the district.

The positions were approved in the development budget but never were filled, Sagramoso said.

"In my opinion, we have not had adequate enforcement," he said later.

The supervisors, who also serve as directors of the Flood Control District, gave Sagramoso one employee and said he would have to document the need for the others before he could get them.

The transfer involves a staff member who had been devoting about one-third of his time to flood administration, Sagramoso said. He now will work in that area full time, he said.

Supervisor Hawley Atkinson asked, tongue in cheek, whether more personnel are needed when the board has a history of granting flood-plain variances to anyone requesting them.

Joe Duke, deputy county attorney, said blatant violations of flood-plain regulations exist in the county and probably in the rest of the state.

"The best thing for us to do is give factual instances and have you decide how many people you need," Duke said.

Sagramoso said the additional staff, supplies and equipment he requested would add $84,223 to the $3 million tentative 1982-83 operations budget for the district.

Supervisor Fred Koory Jr. said the county should decide the level of enforcement.

"We have to determine whether we want to take an active or a passive role in flood-plain enforcement," Koory said. "There's a degree of legitimacy in the way we're doing it now."

Koory said the county should avoid becoming a flood-plain "police state."

In other business, the board approved the transfer of the child-support section of the revenue and recovery section to the county attorney's office. Acting Finance Director Ray O. Smith, who recommended the change in March as county auditor, said it will improve collection of child-support payments.

Six people in the collection section and the funds for salaries and supplies — $122,556 — will be transferred to the county attorney's office. The move does not entail any increase or decrease in county personnel or funds, Smith said.

Proposed changes in the Parks and Recreation Department, including moving it from 4701 E. Washington to 35th Avenue and Durango and reducing staff by 30 people, were deferred by the board until the Parks Commission studies the proposals.

Board Chairman George Campbell complained that the commission did not have a chance to view the proposals developed by the Office of Management Analysis.

'How do you do something of this magnitude without discussing it with the Parks (Commission)?" Campbell asked.

Atkinson, however, said the staff believed the Parks Commission supported the recommendations.

"I don't feel we have any glaring error on the staff's part," Atkinson said.

William P. Reilly dies; co-founded Phoenix 40

By MARTIN VAN DER WERF
and JACQUEE G. PETCHEL
The Arizona Republic

William P. Reilly, a state regent, former chairman of Arizona Public Service Co. and a founder of the Phoenix 40, died Sunday.

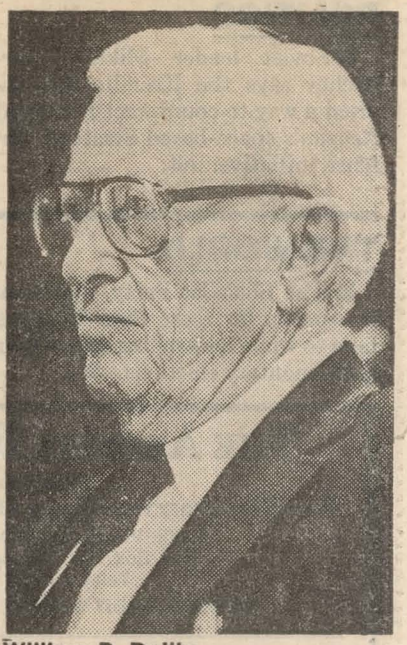
Reilly, who was 78, died at his home after a two-year bout with bone cancer.

A high school dropout who became a confidant of governors, Reilly devoted much of his time to civic and charity work.

While in the last stages of his fight with cancer, Reilly received several awards, among them an honorary doctor of law degree from the University of Arizona in October.

He was described by friends as a jovial man who never forgot his roots.

"I wouldn't want somebody to say about me, 'Well, he was a good businessman.' It's not enough," Reilly said in an August interview from his room at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center. "You need to do something more than that to have a good sense of accomplishment."



William P. Reilly
Was an administrative aide to Govs. Wesley Bolin and Bruce Babbitt.

He was, as he boasted, one of "The Five" who founded the Phoenix 40, a sometimes controversial

— Reilly, A2

Reilly

Continued from A1

group of leaders that emerged in 1975 from the Valley's corporate boardrooms with a promise to correct the city's woes and make the community a better place.

From the hospital room, Reilly drew his hand over his white hair and chuckled to himself, remembering those days when the "Big We" debated the future of Phoenix.

"You might wonder, as a high school dropout, where did I get my education?" he said. "Well, I would say that I'm not educated. But I've learned something from everyone I've met."

Reilly joked often about being a high school dropout from Nutley, N.J.

"He never forgot that he came up the hard way," said the Rev. Culver Nelson, senior minister of the Church of the Beatitudes and a fellow founder of the Phoenix 40.

"He grew up without much and never stopped trying to give some comforts to those who were growing up the way he did, the people who were less fortunate than him."

Colleagues praised Reilly's sense of humor, which often was used to break tension at meetings.

"Bill could take a serious matter and present it in a pleasant way that would make his position and lighten up the moment," said Donald Pitt, chairman of the Board of Regents, which governs the state's universities.

Nelson said, "He took life seriously but not soberly, and never took himself too seriously or soberly at all."

A member of the Board of Regents since 1980, Reilly had served as an administrative assistant to governors Wesley Bolin and Bruce Babbitt. At different times, he was interim director of three state agencies: Corrections, Revenue and Administration.

Babbitt said Sunday that Reilly "as much as any single person ... was responsible for my success."

"On March 4, (1977), 5 in the morning, he called to tell me I had become governor," Babbitt said. "He was the closest and most effective adviser I had during the early months as governor."

Acquaintances said that although Reilly was a successful businessman and government adviser, he was known equally as someone willing to devote most of his spare time to just about any charity or citizen's commission that asked.

Reilly founded Phoenix's Ronald McDonald House for terminally ill children and served on countless boards and commissions.

"I never knew him to operate out of a selfish intent but out of deep intent for the real needs of this community," Nelson said.

"He touched many lives in many many different ways," said Keith Turley, Reilly's successor as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of APS. "While he has had many impacts on business and the economy of the state, he has had many contributions to the human welfare of the community."

One reason for that, Reilly said, came more than 30 years ago, when his son, William Jr., now a Phoenix attorney, developed polio.

"It was such a shock to us," Reilly said. "And I found that I had never done one thing in the world, you know, contributed anything that would've helped my son at that moment.

"I decided right then that if anyone ever asked me to do anything that had to do with children, health care and education, I would never say no.

"And I haven't. My motivation comes from wanting to do something for others as someone ahead of me had done for my son."

A.J. "Jack" Pfister, chairman of the board of the Salt River Project and a fellow regent, said Reilly was particularly interested in undergraduate education because he had never gotten the opportunity to go to college.

Donald Shropshire of Tucson, another regent, said, "We are dealing with a billion-dollar budget, but he never let the student get lost in the budget. He was a fine example for the regents."

Reilly said he felt most humbled when thinking about his own illness and the realization that it never would go away.

"There's no medicine, no cure that's helpful," he said. "But I wouldn't have any regrets for anything that I've ever done. All I've done is try to help."

Shropshire said, "As sick as he was, I never heard him complain once. I never heard him complain one time. There was a good, positive spirit."

Reilly's service to the regents prompted them on July 24 to change the name of a women's high-rise dormitory at Northern Arizona University to the William P. Reilly Residence Hall.

"I'm more than a little embarrassed to sit and see this happen," Reilly told his colleagues at the time. "I find a little conflict here between my humility and my pride."

Two weeks ago, he received the John W. Creasman Award of Excellence for contributions to Arizona State University.

Earlier this month, Reilly received a Samaritan Health Service "Sammy" award, based on overall contributions to health care in Arizona.

He was involved with the Phoenix Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Arizona Academy, Valley of the Sun School for the handicapped, Phoenix Community Council, March of Dimes, Phoenix Human Relations Commission, Little Sisters of the Poor, and Roosevelt Council of Boy Scouts.

He was a board member of University Medical Center Corp. in Tucson, St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, Mercy Health Care System, and Cactus-Pine Girl Scouts.

Reilly is survived by his wife, Mary Lally Reilly; three sons, William Jr. and Thomas, both of Phoenix, and Richard, of Las Vegas, Nev.; a daughter, Elizabeth Jenkins of Phoenix; and seven grandchildren.

Services, which will be handled by Whitney and Murphy Funeral Home, are pending.

Contributing was *Republic* reporter Randy Collier.

This farm home is on West Indian School Road. There is a field between the house and the Agua Fria, just below the confluence of the Agua Fria and New River.

All that's left of one of Jack Rayner's ditches. Removal of the broken concrete will add materially to the cost of replacement. Miles of other ditch looked little different from this scene.

$280,000 Emergency Program

Flood Havoc On New River

By ERNIE DOUGLAS

(SCS Photos By Jim Ferrin)

Farms Inundated, Leaving 1,500 Acres In Need Of Releveling, Miles Of Ditch To Be Replaced, Channel To Be Cleared

Only the tops of Art Bodine's citrus trees were visible on the morning of Dec. 20, and for quite a few hours thereafter. Removing sand and debris deposited in the grove by the high water has been a costly job.

A RECORD flood poured down New River the night of Dec. 19, inflicting farm and other damage that must have amounted to well over half a million dollars in actual loss, to say nothing of disruption and inconvenience to the victims.

Application is being made for $224,000 in federal disaster aid to cover 80% of an emergency repair program. Farmers will have to raise the rest of the $280,000 total.

Sponsors are the Agua Fria and New River Soil Conservation Districts. Details of the formal application were settled on Jan. 15 by the Maricopa County ACP Committee and was expected to be ready for the State Disaster Board within a few days.

Once the Disaster Board has approved, which it can scarcely refuse to do, action at Washington should follow in short order. The proposed channel clearing, land releveling and ditch replacement will then take several months.

The ACP Board members—Chairman Norbert Abel, Talmadge Barney and Ralph Baskett—heard a gloomy report from Jim Ferrin, conservationist in command of the Phoenix work unit of the Soil Conservation Service. Ferrin and his aides were on the scenes of devastation along New River, early on the morning of Dec. 20.

At that time many acres of farmland, and even a citrus grove or two, were deep under water, piles of debris, many a gully, and much topsoil washed away.

Worse Could Come

And the bed of New River was so choked with trash, so altered by new sandbars, that another flood would prove even more disastrous.

The emergency program readied for the Disaster Committee includes 50,000 feet of channel clearing at an estimated cost of $1.50 a foot. Those debris accumulations were to be removed, sand moved where it would divert the current and gouge another hole in the ill-defined bank.

The New River application for $224,000 in federal aid toward an emergency repair program to cost $280,000 was given prompt approval by the State Disaster Committee. It now awaits action at Washington.

Ferrin placed the amount of cropland that must be releveled at 1,500 acres. Probable cost, $50 an acre.

To replace 55,000 feet of concrete ditch would cost $1 a foot, after 50

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This used to be a farm field adjacent to New River, and is beyond reclamation. Releveling is planned for 1,500 acres but wouldn't do this land any good, for the soil is gone.

New River Flood

(Continued From Page 17)

cents a foot had been spent for berm restoration.

After figuring and whittling, the ACP committee and its secretary, Jerry Baldwin, arrived at an over-all-figure of $280,000. Since the law limits maximum participation in such a program to 80%, the application is for $224,000.

Among the farm operators who suffered heaviest damage are Bob Fletcher, Art Bodine, Bob Tyson, and Jack Rayner. Ralph Baskett of the ACP Committee admits that he was among the losers, but "only to a slight extent."

The two SCD boards that must take the lead in raising $56,000 and attending to many a detail are:

Agua Fria — Newell Kring, H. S. Raymond, Jess Watt.

New River — Karl Abel, Cal Sutton, Thayer Collier, Glenn Smith, Robert Tyson.

This is only an emergency program designed to remedy in part the havoc wrought by one big flood. It will by no means end the threat of future damage, a threat by no means diminished by land, residential and other developments along what was just a lonesome desert arroyo only a few years ago.

A campaign for a special program of permanent flood-control works got under way at a special meeting, in Litchfield Park, Jan. 11. It was attended by representatives of both the SCDs and all federal agencies concerned in the emergency program, also by delegates from Sun City, Avondale, Litchfield Park and Peoria, the Maricopa County Flood Control District and Corps of Army Engineers.

The direction this special program will take must depend largely on detailed surveys, probably by the Corps of Engineers with SCS participation. Tentatively it is expected that somewhat more than ten miles of New River Channel will be straightened and opened, and protective levees constructed.

CAMPAIGN STARTS FOR FLOOD CONTROL ON NEW RIVER AND LOWER AGUA FRIA

FLOODS DOWN New River and the lower Agua Fria have been endured long enough. This is the profound conviction of victims and potential victims, and they're started on their way to a control program.

They're not talking about emergency repairs but works that will prevent any repetition of the New River flood of Dec. 19-20. Their campaign is entirely separate from the application made for $224,000 in emergency relief funds toward $280,000 worth of repair work in the wake of that disaster.

The movement for a "special" program of peranent control works got under way at a Litchfield Park meeting on Jan. 11. Everybody agreed that more information is needed as to actual damage in the past, potential damage, and just what works should be constructed. Channel clearing, straightening and dikes were suggested, but it would take a detailed survey by engineers to arrive at the facts. Since both the Maricopa County Flood Control District and Corps of Army Engineers are deeply interested, they can probably undertake such a survey.

But nothing is going to be done unless the campaign is pushed, and a committee to spearhead the battle is being set up. Glen Smith of the New River Soil Conservation District Board of Supervisors was appointed chairman to organize the group.

Among the interests to be represented are the Agua Fria and New River SCDs, also Sun City, Avondale, Litchfield Park and Peoria.

Floods originating in the Bradshaw Mountains are well controlled by the Beardsley project's Carl Pleasant dam. McMicken dam, southwest of Beardsley, intercepts water from the White Tanks and their foothills. The main trouble is New River, along which there is no dam at all. New River empties into the Agua Fria just above Indian School road, and often turns the Agua Fria into a torrent from that point down to the Gila.

—AFR—

County Engineer's Job All-Consuming Hobby

By W. R. HARROD

P. F. Glendening admits to one all-consuming hobby: his position as Maricopa County engineer.

Glendening generally puts in a 12-hour day. There are, he admits, exceptions. Such as when flood waters from heavy storms wash out sections of the county's highways. Then it is a 16- or 18-hour day.

The job is a difficult one, especially in an expanding economy. Glendening has somewhat less than $2½ million to spend each year on construction of new roads or repaving old highways. He could, he says, spend 10 times that amount annually n the years ahead and not waste a penny.

"Maricopa County is larger than several Eastern states and we have more miles of highway under our supervision than the state highway department," Glendening says. "We are putting down as many miles of paving each year as we can, and it is good paving. It is difficult, however, to keep up with the county's tremendous growth."

Glendening

Glendening is a transplanted Texan, although he has lived in Arizona since boyhood. Born in Plainview, Tex., on April 14, 1910, he came to Maricopa County with his parents in 1919, settling in Glendale.

Glendening wanted to be an architect. He enrolled in Oklahoma State University in 1927. After one semester, however, he switched over to engineering. He attended OSU three years. He then transferred to the UofA and was graduated in 1931.

OBTAINING a job with the state highway department, Glendening waited until he received his first paycheck and then got married.

Assigned to construction of U.S.-60 between Globe and Show Low, for seven years the engineer and his wife lived in a tent. Mrs. Glendening cheerfully accepted the rigorous life of a highway construction camp and never once expressed a longing for city life, her husband says.

Two children, both girls, were born during the seven-year period.

"I REMEMBER we used to put pans of water under the legs of the crib in order to keep the scorpions under control," Glendening recalls.

When World War II came he supervised work at Marana Air Base in Pima County.

That task completed, Glendening accepted a commission as lieutenant, junior grade, in the navy and built floating drydocks and ship moorings.

Separated from the service in February 1946, he served briefly as area engineer for the state highway department in Flagstaff, then joined the Civil Aeronautics Authority as assistant district engineer for Arizona. In that capacity he helped develop airports in all parts of the state, including Sky Harbor in Phoenix.

Congress reduced CAA funds in 1953, and Glendening took a job as assistant Maricopa County engineer. When W. J. Jamieson resigned as county engineer in April 1954, it was only natural that Glendening should step into his shoes.

He has held that job since, except for an 18-month period in 1957-58, when he was Arizona representative for a cement firm.

GLENDENING also is Maricopa superintendent of streets, and sees to it that the streets are paved according to rigid county specifications.

Glendening is a strong advocate of flood control measures for the county. He acted as chairman of the Maricopa County Flood Control Agency, and is an ex-officio member of the newly created Maricopa County Flood Control District.

"Late in October we had some heavy rains which sent 4,000 second feet of water down the Salt River channel," Glendening said. "Just think of what would happen if we got 200,000 second feet of water, as happened in 1891."

Glendening admits he worries about the future as far as highways are concerned.

"Western Business Consultants predict we will have 1,400,000 people living in Maricopa County by 1980," he said. "That won't happen unless we build roads to take care of them."