

MCFPC

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MARICOPA COUNTY

C. W. FIRE CONTROL

PHONES

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

Year - Articles are all sorted by year

Title of Newspaper Article – Name of article

X – Separator between columns

Key Words – Key words in article

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
11	March 10, 1966	Tax Fear Blamed in Bond Loss	X Maricopa County, Mounting Taxes, Defeat, Flood Control Bond Proposal, Levy, Increased, Flood Control District, Build Smaller Flood Control Projects, John C. Lowry, Flood Control District Chief Engineer, Scottsdale, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Construction, Financed, Federal Government, W.B. Barley, Chairman, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Afraid of Taxes, Glendale Mayor Carl Stocklond, Glendale City Council, Tempe, Salt River, Flood Control District, Operating With Staff of Seven
84	February 11, 1966	Flood Control Bond Issue Would Cut Taxable Land	X Maricopa County's Taxable Property, Exempt, Proposed County Flood Control Bond Issue, Taxation, Flood Control District, Law Enacted 1959, State Legislature, Personal Property Ruled Exempt, Jane Greer, Legal Council for Board of Supervisors, Strong Lobby, Limiting Tax, Shift in Tax Load, March 8, Railroads, Utilities, Tax Rater, Land and Improvements, Higher, Flood Control Works, Shift in Tax Burden, Flood Control Bond Issue, Exempt Personal Property Include, Public Service Co., Mt. States Telephone Co., Southern Pacific Railroad, El Paso Natural Gas Co., Santa Fe Railroad, Household Furnishings, Industrial Plants, Business Furniture, Farm Machinery, Irrigation Pumping, Cattle Feed, Dairy Cows, Inventories of Stock, Retailers, Manufacturers
79	February 12, 1966	More About - Verbal Tiffs Mark Flood Talks	X Arizona House of Representatives, Cox, Barkley, Paid, Chairman Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, Meeting, Filled With Disputes, Verbal Exchanges, Countercharges, Too Much Taxes, Opposed Flood Control, Somers H. White, John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer Maricopa County Flood Control District, Sunnyslope Homeowners, Proposed Flood Control Program, Includes Protection for Area, Concrete Channel, Arizona Canal, Storm Waters, Corps of Engineers, Build, Structures, 29 Proposed Projects, Build Storm Sewers, Carry Water, Canal, City of Phoenix, Provide Storm Sewers, Graham, Build Drains Running Into It
82	February 12, 1966	Water Rolls Down River To Phoenix	X Water Swirled, Salt River Bed, Phoenix, Street Crossing, Closed, Salt River Project, Stewart Mountain Dam, Granite Reef Diversion Dam, Bartlett Dam, Combined Flow, Downstream, Channel, Watershed Runoff, Rainfall, SRP, Seventh Street River Crossing, Temporary Culverts, Salvaged, Norm Barnett, City Traffic Engineer Supervisor, Seventh Avenue, Rate of Flow, Partially Cloudy Weather, Snow Flurries, Colder, Less Water, Flow Down, Recent Flood, Diversion, Weather Bureau, High Cloudiness, Valley, Sky Harbor, Tucson, Flood Threat, Rillito River, Snow Depth, Nearby Mountains, U.S. Geological Survey, Warmer Weather, Rapid Snow Melt, Flooding, Rillito and Santa Cruz Rivers, Floodwaters, Ripped Out, Sewer Lines, Arizona, Sunnyslope, Desert View School, Arizona Homeowners Association, Verbal Battle, Mayor Milton Graham, David C. Cox, March 8 Vote, \$22.7 Million Proposed County Flood Control Bonds, W.B. Barkley, Former Arizona House Speaker, Paid By, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee
83	February 12, 1966	Flood Talks Drowned by Verbal Tiffs	X Sunnyslope, Flooding, Stormy Verbal Exchanges, Desert View School, Arizona Homeowners Association, March 8 Special Election, Discuss, Proposed \$22.7 Million Bond Issue, Build Countywide Flood Control System, Mayor Graham, David C. Cox, Opposing Bond Issue
80	February 15, 1966	Five Prominent County Citizens Serve on Flood Protection Board (& Pictures)	X Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Marshall Humphrey, Chandler, Manager Versluis Ranches, President, Serape Cotton Oil Co., Arizona House, 1959-64, C.R. Palmateer, Mayor of Goodyear, Goodyear Town Council, Goodyear Farms, Litchfield Park, Jack Williams, Mayor of Phoenix, Radio Commentator, Former Member County Flood Control Advisory Board, Arizona Water Planning Committee, William P. Schrader, Scottsdale City Council, Mayor 1962-64, United Dairymen, Salt River Project, Hal F. Warner, Wickenburg Oil Distributer, Arizona House 1952-56, Wickenburg Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Desert Caballeros, W.B. Barkley, MCFPC, Chairman, Former Speaker, Arizona House, County's Flood Control Needs, Extensive Planning and Research, Comprehensive Flood Control Plan, March 8, Bond Election, Property Owners, Approve, \$22.7 Million in Bonds, Acquire, Necessary Rights, County Board of Supervisors, Federal Funds, Construction, Dikes, Dams, Channels, Levees, Conduits
81	February 15, 1966	Support Growing for Area Flood Control Proposal	X Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Bond Issue, W.B. Barkley, Salt River, Flood Hazard Removal, Industrial and Commercial Development, Recreation Facilities, List of Organizations and Individuals Endorsing
78	February 16, 1966	Press Club Plans Water Discussion	X Water, Valley, Phoenix Press Club, Hotel Westward Ho, Speakers, W.B. Barkley, Chairman, Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer Maricopa County Flood Control District, Passage, County Flood Control Bond Issue, March 8

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65	February 17, 1966	Optimists Endorse Flood Control Package Plan	X South Phoenix Optimists Club, Endorsed, Proposed Flood Control Program, Voters, Cast, Ballots, \$22.7 Million Bond, March 8, Dikes, Dams, Channels, Levees, Comprehensive Flood Control Complex, Re. George B. Brooks, Frank Snell, Secy. Of State Wesley H. Bolin, Dana W. Burden, Adam Diaz, John K. Redfield, South Phoenix and Phoenix City Councilman Dr. Morrison F. Warren, Jarrett Jarvis, Jack H. Laney, Maricopa Citizens Flood Control Program, Dwaine Sergent, President Consulting Engineers Council of Arizona, Control River, Land Use, River Bottom, Flood Hazard, Removed, Potential Industrial
72	February 17, 1966	Flood Speaker at Jaycee Hall	X Roger Verdugo, Accountant, Maricopa County, Speak, Behalf of, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, South Phoenix, South Phoenix Jaycee Hall, Property Owners, Polls, March 8, Ballots, \$22.7 Million Bond Issue, Flood Protection
73	February 17, 1966	Help Pass Bond Issue	X Bridge, Salt River, Flood, March 8, Countywide Bond Election, Army Corps of Engineers, Rebuilding Bridges and Roads, Costly, Damaged, Physical Injuries, Time Lost, Flood Protection, Taxes, Flood Control
75	February 17, 1966	Barry Goldwater Supports Flood Control Bonds (& Picture)	X Barry Goldwater, Endorsed, Comprehensive Flood Control Program, W.B. Barkley, Chairman, Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, MCFPC, Yes Vote, March 8, Property Owners, \$22.7 Million in Bonds, Countywide Flood Control Network, Federal Construction Funds, Voters, Flood Control Plan, Reduce Width, Salt River Channel, Advantages, Channeling, Protection from Floods, South Phoenix, Phoenix, Add, Industrial Acres, Banks, Example, Los Angeles River Aqueduct, Flood Control, Benefits, Concrete, Concrete Sides, March 8, County Bonds, Acquiring, Rights of Way, Flood Control Structures, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, 29 Separate Projects, Flood Control Structures, Dikes, Dams, Levees, Channels, Conduits, Seepage Pits, County Property, Completion
76	February 17, 1966	Plans Call for Four East Valley Projects (& Map)	X Gilbert Area Benefit, Maricopa County, Flood Protection, March 8, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Gilbert Areas, Directly Benefit, County Flood Control Bond Issue, Buckhorn-Mesa Retarding Structures, Floodways, Protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Pima Indian Reservation, Southeastern Maricopa County, Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert Floodway, Guadalupe, Elliott Roads, State Hy. 87 to Canal Drive, Pecos Rd., Protect Chandler, West Chandler, Queen Creek Floodway, Sonoqui Watershed
77	February 17, 1966	Barkley to Talk Flood Bond Issue	X William Barkley, Glendale, Vote Bonds, Flood Control, Maricopa County, Rotarians, Speaking, R.D. McIntosh, Division Manager, Arizona Public Service Co., Phoenix
70	February 18, 1966	Don Dedera - Can Anyone Find More Real Beauty?	X Mel Larson, Publicity, Flood Bond Election
71	February 18, 1966	Flood Control Committee Conducts Open Forum	X Maricopa County Flood Control Committee, Open Forum, South Phoenix Jaycee Clubhouse, Roger Verdugo, Accountant, Maricopa County Government, Purposed Program
74	February 18, 1966	Unions Endorse Flood Project	X Phoenix Building and Construction Trades Council, Endorsed, Proposed Maricopa County Flood Control Project, President Frank Benites, AFL-CIO Trade Unions, Vote, \$22.7 Million Bond Issue, March 8, Help Finance, Federal Government
69	February 20, 1966	Campaign Active for Flood Control	X Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Sell Proposed Countywide Flood Control Program, Maricopa County Flood Control District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, List of Appearances
59	February 21, 1966	Urgent' Flood Business Still Left Undone	X Maricopa County, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Spending, Budget, Flood Control Act of 1959, Bond Issue
64	February 21, 1966	Jack Williams Column	X Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Vote, March 8, Chairman W.B. Barkley, Marshall Humphrey, Chandler Farmer, Arizona House 1959-64, C.R. Palmateer, Mayor of Goodyear, William F. Schrader, Former Mayor of Scottsdale, Hal. F. Warner, Wickenburg Oil Distributer, Arizona House
66	February 21, 1966	Yes' Vote on Flood Control Important	X Phoenix, Flood Threat, Remote, Support, Vote, \$22.7 Million Bond, Comprehensive, Countywide System, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Cost, Angry waters, Bond Issue, Maricopa County, March 8, Flood Prevention, Wasteful Flood Repairs, Fred Schinkel

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62	February 24, 1966	Flood Pictures Wanted (& Picture)	X W.B. Barkley, Chairman, Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, Photographs, Flood Scenes, Maryvale Flood, 1963, MCFPC
63	February 24, 1966	Continuation of an Article	X Opponents, Countywide Flood Control Program, Method of Taxing, Only Real Property, Unfair, Personal Property, Exempt, Lowry, Bond Issue
67	February 24, 1966	Flood Debate	X Public Debate, Maricopa County, Flood Control Bonds, Greater Phoenix Land Owners Association, Sam Tucker, David C. Cox, Home Owners Association
60	February 25, 1966	Sites for Flood Bond Vote Told	X Nine Polling Places, Mesa, Tempe, Flood Control Bond Issue, March 8, Chandler, Gilbert, Queen Creek, Higley
68	February 25, 1966	Flood Control Lack Decried	X Flood Protection, Maricopa County, Arizona Mortgage Bankers Association, Maricopa County Flood Control Program, County Property Owners, March 8, \$22.7 Million in Bonds, AMBA Richard W. Koeb, Eastern Investors, Comprehensive Flood Control, Essential
61	February 27, 1966	Taxpayer Unit Urges 'Yes' Vote	X Maricopa County Taxpayer Association, Countywide Flood Control Program, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Ralph G. Burgerbacher, MCTA President, Yes Vote, Bond Election, County's Share, Federal-aid, Maricopa County, Comprehensive Flood Control Protection, Valley, Repairing, Flood Damage, Taxpayers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service
55	March 1, 1966	Taxpayers Group Endorses Yes Vote on Flood Bonds	X Endorsement, Countywide Flood Control Program, Maricopa County Taxpayer Association, Ralph G. Burgerbacher, President, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Property Owners, Federal Government Commitment, Constructing Dikes, Dams, Channels, Levees, Maricopa County, Comprehensive Flood Protection, Valley's Economic Growth, Wasteful Cost, Valley, Flood Damage, Private Engineering Firms, County's Flood Control District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service
56	March 1, 1966	Flood Protection Backer to Speak To Kiwanis Club	X Marshall Humphrey, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Speaker Kiwanis Club, Tempe Sands, Farmer, Chandler, Urging Ratification, Flood Control Bond Issue, Real Property Owners
57	March 1, 1966	Contractor and Engineer - President's Message	X March 8, 1966, Economy, Maricopa County, Our Industry, Encourage Taxpayers, Vote Yes, Flood Control Bond Issue
58	March 1, 1966	Contractor and Engineer - Flood Protection Vote March 8	X March 8, 1966, Voters, Maricopa County, \$22.7 Million Bond Issue, 29-project Program, Balance of Money, Supplied By, Federal Agencies, \$22.7 Million Bond Issue, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Protection, Angry Flood, Rain Stops, Ravages Repaired, Rain Falls Suddenly, Torrents Rush Down Slopes, Mountain, Valley Area, Dry River Beds, Lack of Ground Cover, Open Areas, Damage, Crops, Streets, Bridges, Utility, Homes, Businesses, Valley of the Sun, Protection, Floods, Dikes, Dams, Levees, Channels, Conduits, Replenishment, Underground Water Supplies, Curbing, Erosion, Conserving, Topsoil, Economy, W.B. Barkley, Chairman Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, Arizona
52	March 2, 1966	Flood Control - Bond Issue Polls Named	X Polling Places, Scottsdale, Bond Election, Comprehensive Flood Control Project, Maricopa County, Maricopa County Elections Board, Consolidated Polling Places, County's Flood Control District \$22.7 Million, General Obligation Bonds
53	March 2, 1966	Labor Group Backs Vote	X Central Arizona Building and Construction Trades, Endorsed, Countywide Flood Control Program, Bond Election, Frank Benites, Trades Council Business Manager, Phoenix City Councilman, Endorsement, Storm Sewer, Flood Structures
54	March 2, 1966	Election Called for March 8 - \$22.7 Million Flood Control Bond to be Determined	X Property Owners, Maricopa County, Polls, County's Flood Control District \$22.3 Million, General Obligation Bonds, Countywide Flood Control Program, Federal Government, Construction Funds, Acquisition Rights of Way, Modification, Existing Roads, Bridges, Maintenance, Flood Control Structures, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, W.B. Barkley, Chairman Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, Bond Issue, Taxes, Flood Control Bond Issue
37	March 3, 1966	A Necessary Start So Vote 'Yes'	X South Phoenix, Proposed Flood Control Program, Voters, Polls, Federal Government, Finance, Protection Against Floodwaters, Bonds, Federal Funds, Vague, Unexplained, Aren't Entirely Satisfying, Development, Other Areas, Valley, Central Arizona Project, Riverbed, Local Impact, Far From Perfect, Little in Local Benefits. Orme Dam, Channelization, Phoenix, Salt River Bed, Damage, High Waters, New Year's Storm, Channeling River Bed, Not Included, Congress, Retention Structures, Floodwater Retarding Construction, Northeast, Northwest, North, Base of South Mountain, South Central, Run-off From Mountains

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43	March 3, 1966	City Would Gain Flood Protection	X Comprehensive Flood Control, Maricopa County, Right-of-way, Maintenance, 29 Projects, Built By, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Voters, Election Ballot, Flood Control District's Bonded Indebtedness, Taxable Property, Gila-Salt River Channel Clearance Levees, Agua Fria, New River, Skunk Creek, Federal Government, Scottsdale Residents, Lower Indian Bend Wash, Concrete Channel, Maxwell (Orme) Dam, Terminal Storage Reservoir, Confluence of Salt and Verde Rivers, North Phoenix Mountain Channel, Deepen Arizona Canal 38th Street, 48th Street, Flood Flows, Empty into Old Cross Cut Canal, Tempe, Granite Reef, Gillespie Dams, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee
44	March 3, 1966	Voting is Tuesday On Bond Issue	X Wickenburg, Voting, Flood Control Bond Election, Real Property Owners, Maricopa County, County's Flood Control District, Bonds, Bonded Indebtedness, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Sols Wash, Powder House Wash, Salt River Valley Areas
45	March 3, 1966	Facts Still Missing on Flood Control Bond Issue	X Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer County's Flood Control District, Challenged Statement, Jerry Evenson, Manager Maryvale Star, Regarding, Bond Issue, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Maryvale-Glendale Areas, 1963, Jerome Evenson, Maryvale Area, Glendale Area, Storm Sewer System, Dump Waters, Collected by Storm Sewers, Channels, Built, Storm Drainage, Additional Costs, Additional Taxes, Storm Drainage Bond, Torrential Downpour, Once in a Hundred Years, Flooding, Salt River, 1966, Orme Dam, Central Arizona Project, Maryvale and Salt River Photographs, Flood Control Bonds
46	March 3, 1966	Sunnyslope C.C. Urges 'Yes' Flood Control Vote	X Maricopa County Flood Control Bond Issue, Sunnyslope Chamber of Commerce, Maricopa County, Maricopa Elections Department, Endorsement, County Wide Flood Control Program, Maricopa County Taxpayers Assn., Ralph G. Burgenbacher, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Comprehensive Flood Protection, Real Property Owners, Wasteful Cost, Repairing, Valley Flood Damage, Several Years, Consensus, Private Engineering Firms, County's Flood Control District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service
47	March 3, 1966	Flood Control Future Up to Voters Tuesday - Issue to be Debated at Maryvale Meeting	X Endorsements, Bond Issue for Flood Control Voters, County-wide Election, Taxpayer, Own Real Property, Bond Issue, Construction, Dikes, Dams, Channels, Levees, Federal Government, Comprehensive Flood Control Plans, Maricopa County Taxpayer Association, Objection, Arizona Homeowners Association, David C. Cox, Expense, Effectiveness, Maryvale Chamber of Commerce, Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer County's Flood Control District, Jerome Evenson, Proposed Flood Control Plans, Not Prevent Damage, Magnitude, Maryvale-Glendale Areas, 1963, Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Concrete-lined Channel, Carry Away, Floodwaters, Heavy Downpour, August 1963, Five Inches Rain, 24-hour Period, Four-foot Deep Floodwaters, Downhill, Grand Canal, Grand Avenue, Glendale, Waters Backed Up, Flooded, Homes, Businesses, Damage, Grand Avenue Raised Railroad Bed, Storm Drainage Programs, Phoenix and Glendale, Dump Waters, Storm Sewers, Storm Drainage Network
48	March 3, 1966	Flood Bonds Okayed	X Proposed Flood Control Program, Special Bond Election, Central Arizona Building and Construction Trades Council, Frank G. Benites, Council Business Manager, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, MCFPC, Federal Government, Construction Funds, Phoenix City Councilman, Construction Trade Union, Storm Sewer, Flood Control Structures, Storm Drainage Waters, Dumped, Additional Bridges, Salt River, Phoenix City Limits, Comprehensive Flood Control Program, Create Jobs
49	March 3, 1966	Maryvale Flood Claims Hit	X Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer County's Flood Control District, Took Issue, Proposed Flood Control Plan, Prevent Damage, Magnitude, Maryvale-Glendale Areas, 1963, Untrue, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Concrete-lined Channels, Carry Away Concentrations, Floodwaters, Heavy Downpours, August 1963, Five Inches Rain, 24-hour Period, Four-foot Deep Floodwaters, No Place for Waters to Go, Downhill, Grand Canal, No Means of Disposal, Raised Railroad, Grand Avenue, Glendale, Waters Backed Up, Flooded, Homes, Businesses, Damage, Grand Avenue Raised Railroad Bed, Storm Drainage Programs, Phoenix and Glendale, Dump Waters, Storm Sewers, Storm Drainage Network

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50	March 3, 1966	Bond Election Tuesday - Proponents Answer Flood Project Questions	X Maricopa County Flood Control Bond Issue, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, County Arrive At, \$22.7 Million Figure, Supplied By, Flood Control District Engineering Staff, Gila-Salt River Clearing, Lower Indian Bend Wash, Channel Clearance, Agua Fria, New River, Skunk Creek, Arizona Canal Diversion, Dream Draw Dam, North Phoenix Mountain Channel, New River Dam, Adobe Dam, Lower Cave Creek Dam, Union Hill's Diversion, West Phoenix Floodways, South Mountain (South Phoenix), Casandro Wash Dam, Sunset and Sunnycove Dams, Buckhorn-Mesa Structures, Bender and Sand Tank Structures, Apache Junction-Gilbert Structures, Williams-Chandler Structures, Mesa-Chandler-Gilbert Floodways, Buckeye Structures, West Phoenix Floodways, Phase II, North Phoenix Mountain Channel, Phase II, Sonoqui (Santan Mountains Structures), Harquahala Valley, Sols Wash Channel, Powder House Wash Dam, Cave Creek Town Dike, Maxwell (Orme Dam), Salt River Channelization, Cave Creek Dam (Spillway), Queen Creek Floodway (Gila River Indian Reservation Channel), Salt River Reservoirs, Capacity, Heavy Spring Runoff, Mountain Area, January to May 1941, Salt and Gila Rivers to Granite Reef and Gillespie dam, Flooded, Highways, Closed, Central Arizona Project, Orme Dam Reclamation Project, Congress, CAP, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wide Channel, 91st Avenue to Gillespie Dam, Fish and Game, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Government, Larger Streams, Present Tax Structure
51	March 3, 1966	Flood Control Bond Election Next Tuesday	X Property Owners, Maricopa County, Vote, \$22.7 Million Bond Issue, Countywide Flood Control Program, Financed Primarily by, Federal Government, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Maricopa Elections Department, Consolidated Polling Places
41	March 4, 1966	A Real Bargain	X Maricopa County Flood Control Bond Issue, Flood Protection, Opponents Decry Issuance of Bonds, Home-owners, Not Utilities, Big Corporations, Taxes, All Real Property, Utility Poles, Wires, Generating Plants, Defined as Private Property, No Way to Tax, 38 Separate Dikes, Dams, Conduits, Levees, Seepage Pits, Recurring Damage, Annual Flooding, Giant Floods, History Shows, Denver, North California, High Water, Salt River, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Flood Insurance, Bond Issue
42	March 4, 1966	Phase B in Flood Control Plan	X Proposed Flood Control Program, Maricopa County, Real Property Taxpayers, Eight of 29 Projects, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Comprehensive Program, Phase B, Greater Phoenix System, Bulk, People, Approved by Congress, Development of Agua Fria River, New River, Skunk Creek, Protection, North, West, Phoenix Areas, Deer Valley, Peoria, Sun City, Avondale, Channelization Project, Union Hills Diversion Channel, Gila River, Channelization, Streams, Tributaries, Adobe Dam, New River Dam, Sheets of Floodwaters, Mountains, Arizona Canal, Arizona Canal Diversion Channel, Concrete-lined, 16th Street, 83rd Avenue, Mayor Graham, City of Phoenix, Install, Storm Sewers, Dreamy Draw Dam and Channel, Squaw Peak, Two Dikes, Deepening Arizona Canal, 38th Street to 48th Street, Project Improvement, Old Cross Cut Canal, Increase Flow, Salt River, Union Hills Diversion Channel, 40th Street, 43rd Avenue, Emptying Into Skunk Creek, Cave Buttes Dam, Moon Valley, Northwest Phoenix, Lower Cave Creek Dam (Cave Buttes), Upper Cave Creek Dam, Protect Sunnyslope, New River and Adobe Dams, Tributary, Bell Road, Black Canyon Highway, Diversion Basin, Earth-fill Adobe Dam, New River and Skunk Creek Confluence, Dams Designed, Regulate, Downstream Water
39	March 5, 1966	Flood Control Plan is Good	X Maricopa County Flood Control Proposals, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Scottsdale, Maryvale, Sunnyslope, Salt River Channel, Arizona Canal
40	March 5, 1966	Vote for Flood Bonds	X Maricopa County Bond Issue, Urban Opponents, Largely Newcomers, Never Experienced Arizona Floods, Arid Land, Pay Taxes, Phoenix, Other Cities, Devastated, High Water, Disastrous Effect, Whole County, Economic Disruption, Proposition is Misunderstood, Reclamation Projects, Store Irrigation Water, Are To Blame, Excess Water, Released, Salt River, Arizona
18	March 6, 1966	Flood Protection Benefits Will Exceed Project Costs	X Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Protection Project, Congress, Federal Law, Ration Benefit, Maricopa County, Five Years Preparing Plans, Paper, Feb. 26, Jerome Evenson, Recently Came to Arizona, Shows Concern, Storm Drains, Mr. Cox, Scottsdale, Three Floodways, Maryvale-Glendale Area, Pick Up Excess Water, Streets or Storm Drains, Surface Waters, Grand Canal, Phoenix, Floodways or Channels, Dump, Water, Flood Control Project, Maryvale, Phoenix, Glendale, Scottsdale, Floods, Heavy Downpours, Arizona Canal, Cloudburst, Tremendous Floods, 1939, 1943, West Phoenix, Spillways, Constructed, Canal Bank, Desert Runoff, Breaks the Banks, Average Annual Damage, Los Angeles, Damages, Floodways, City of Phoenix, Taxes, Repayment, Bonds, Mr. David Cox, Arizona Homeowners Association, James Dewitt, How Many Members, Copy of By-laws, Refused, Dues, Secretary, Man in Mesa, Can't Remember Name, Association, Nonexistent, Painted Rock Dam, Gila River, Yuma County, Tucson, Bureau of Reclamation, Colorado River, Hoover Dam, Dick Searles

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32	March 6, 1966	I'm A Practical Man (Cartoon)	X Floods, Sand Bags, Flood Control, Property Valuation, Vote
36	March 6, 1966	The People Speak - Flood Protection Benefits Will Exceed Project Costs	X Corps of Engineers, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Congress Approved Project, Jerome Evanson's Concern, Mr. Cox, Scottsdale, Storm Drains, Maryvale-Glendale, Grand Canal, Phoenix, Arizona Canal, Break Banks of Canal, Scottsdale Two Tremendous Floods 1939 and 1943, 12 Breaks in Arizona Canal, Utilities Exempt, Arizona Homeowners Association, County of Los Angeles, Painted Rock Dam, Gila River, Yuma County, Tucson, Bureau of Reclamation, Colorado River, Hoover Dam
26	March 7, 1966	Take Time: Vote Yes!	X Tempeans, Residents of Maricopa County, Flood Control Bonds, Tempe City Officials, Major Floods, 12 of 40 Years, Valley, Inundated, Salt River Bed, River Bottom Road Crossings, Maricopa County, Federal Government, Major Streams, Paying For, Repairs, Damage, Floods, Flood Control Program, Seven Years, Studies, Epidemics, Contaminated Drinking Water, Overflowing Septic Tanks, Sewage Ponds, Erosion, Conservation of Top Soil, Underground Water Supplies, Interruptions, Traffic Tie-ups, Construction Work
27	March 7, 1966	Bond Election Tomorrow	X Real Property Tax Payers, Maricopa County Flood Control Bond Election, Bonds, Acquire Rights-of-way, Federal Government, Increase Value, Lands Subject to Flooding, New Jobs, Storm Drainage Systems, Floodway System, Opponents, Burden
28	March 7, 1966	Election on Tap Tomorrow - Third of Flood Funds Tagged For Mesa Areas	X Nearly a Third, Flood Control Bond Issue, Mesa Area, Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, Orme Dam, Buckhorn-Mesa Structures, Apache Junction-Gilbert Structures, Williams-Chandler Structures, Mesa-Chandler-Gilbert Floodways, Maxwell (Orme) Dam, Queen Creek Floodway, Construction, Storage Facilities, Central Arizona Project, CAP, Congress, Verde Salt River Confluence, Water-retarding Dams, Protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field, Chandler, Pima Indian Reservation, Guadalupe, Elliott Roads, State Route 87 (Country Club Drive), Pecos Rd., Federal Government, County Funds, Rights of Way, Modifying Roads, Bridges, Maintenance of Flood Control Structures, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Soil Conservation Service
29	March 7, 1966	For Flood Protection	X Tax, Maricopa County, Threat of Floods, Seems Remote, Weather Bureau Records, 11 Major Floods, Last 40 Years, Storage Dams, Salt and Verde Rivers, Phoenix, Tempe, Dams, Disaster Relief Money, Hundred-year Flood, Flooding Mississippi, Sacramento or South Platt Rivers, Flood Bonds, Program, 29 Top Priority Projects, Conduits, Levees, Channels, Clean-up, Street Repairs, Follow Heavy Rainfall, Watersheds, Flood Protection
30	March 7, 1966	Leaders of Both Parties Urge OK of Flood Bonds	X Political Leaders, Urging, Affirmative Vote, Flood Control Bond Election, U.S. Senator Paul Fannin, W.B. Barkley, Chairman Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, Federal Assistance, Senator Carl Hayden, Harold R. Scoville, Chairman Democratic Central Committee, Flood Protection, Damage, Floodwaters, Arizona House of Representatives, MCFPC, Guy Stillman, Marshall Humphrey, Former Phoenix Mayor Jack Williams, Barry Goldwater
31	March 7, 1966	A Sure Thing: Floods Will Come	X Flood Damage, Maricopa County, Salt River Channel, White Tank Mountains, McDowell's, Phoenix, Roads Washed Out, Homes in Mud, Canals Bursting, Deaths, Vote Yes, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Bonds
33	March 7, 1966	Get Rid of Floods	X Board of Directors, Endorsing, Flood Control Program, Channelization of Salt River, Decreasing Cost, New Bridges, Four Crossings, Control of River, Phoenix, Tempe, Land Use, River Bottom, Flood Hazard, Industrial and Commercial Development, Reclaimed River Bottom, Recreational Facilities, Proposed Channel Structure, B. Dawine Sergent, President, Consulting Engineers Council of Arizona

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34	March 7, 1966	A Good investment	X Flood Control Program, Best Investment, Comprehensive Plan, Protect, Property, Health, Phoenix Councilman, Storm Sewer Program, Flood Control Structures Built, Flood Channels, Constructed, Storm Drainage, Waters, Dumped, Trade Union Official, Countywide Flood Control Program, Jobs, Destructive Floods, Frank G. Benites, President, Phoenix Building and Construction Trades Council
35	March 7, 1966	Let's Rise From Ruins	X Resided in Valley Since 1927, Destructive Floods, Maricopa County Flood Control, Support, Joint County-Federal Venture,
38	March 7, 1966	Bond Issue Facts	X Voters, Bond Issue, Maricopa County, Countywide Flood Control Program, Federal Government, Construction Funds, County Monies, Acquisition, Rights of Way, Modification, Roads, Bridges, Maintenance, Flood Control Structures, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, Federal Funds, Dikes, Dams, Channels, Conduits, Levees, Seepage Pits, 29 Projects, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee
24	March 8, 1966	Flood Bond Vote In County Today	X Light Turnout, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Bond Election, W.B. Barkley, Chairman, Maricopa Flood Protection Committee, John E. Burke, County Elections Director, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Special Flood Control Tax Levy, Construction, Dams, Dikes, Levees, Other Flood Retarding Structures, Federal Government, Alleviate, Worst Water Problems, Salt River
25	March 8, 1966	Voters Can Get Rides to Polls	X Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, Provide Rides, Bond Election, W.B. Barley, Chairman, David C. Cox, President Arizona Homeowners Association, Director of Organization H.R. Lippincott, Provide Transportation to Polls, Dreamland Villa, East Mesa
16	March 9, 1966	Vote Interpreted As Rebellion by Taxpayers	X Tax Based Inequities, Rebellion, Property Owners, Tax Burden, Defeat, Flood Control Bond Issue, John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Oppose, Tax Increases, L. Alton Riggs, Chairman, County Board of Supervisors, Supervisor William S. Andrews, Not Give Up, Protect, Flood-prone Areas, Arizona House of Representatives, Reps. M.J. Brown, Robert Brewer, Victory, Rep. Harold Smith
17	March 9, 1966	Flood Bonds Voted Down by 3-1 Edge	X Maricopa County Voters, Flood Control Bond Proposal, All Areas, County Rejecting, Countywide Flood Control Program, Federal Government, Construction, Dams, Floodways, Dikes, Scottsdale Area, Gila Bend, John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Citizens Committee to Support, Maryvale, Sunnyslope, Subjected to Flooding, Youngtown, Sun City
19	March 9, 1966	Flood Control Goes Gurgling	X Salt River Flood, County Voters, Rejected, Long-planned Flood Control Project, Three to One, Cave Creek, Gila Bend, Tonopah, Funds, Right-of-way, Federal Government, Dams, Floodways, Dikes, Taxpayer Group, John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer, Maricopa County Flood Control District
20	March 9, 1966	Maricopa Bonding Rejected	X Salt River Flood, County Voters, Rejected, Long-planned Flood Control Project, Three to One, Cave Creek, Gila Bend, Tonopah, Funds, Right-of-way, Federal Government, Dams, Floodways, Dikes, Taxpayer Group
21	March 9, 1966	Maricopa's Voters Sink Flood Bonds	X Salt River Flood, County Voters, Rejected, Long-planned Flood Control Project, Three to One, Cave Creek, Gila Bend, Tonopah, Flood Control Program
22	March 9, 1966	Maricopa Voters Veto Flood Plan	X Salt River Flood, County Voters, Rejected, Long-planned Flood Control Project, Three to One, Cave Creek, Gila Bend, Tonopah, Funds, Right-of-way, Federal Government
23	March 9, 1966	Reject Flood Bonds	X Salt River Flood, County Voters, Rejected, Long-planned Flood Control Project
10	March 10, 1966	Maryvale Joins In 3-1 Defeat of Flood Bonds	X Maryvale, Homeowners, Maricopa County, Rejected, Bond Issue, Flood Control Project, Federal Government, Jerry Evenson, Better Government Committee Chairman, Maryvale Chamber of Commerce, Active Opponent of Bond Issue, Not Presented, Approved Comprehensive Program, Storm Drains, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Comprehensive Plans for Storm Drainage, Where Needed, Board of Supervisors, Cost
12	March 10, 1966	Apathy, the 'Bug', Cash Defeat Flood Bonds	X Defeat, County Flood Control Bond Issue, Telephone Survey, Didn't Think About it, Flooding Doesn't Affect Me, Sick, Taxes Too High, Need Flood Control, Mrs. L. Haring, Federal Funds, Mrs. Clara Beauchamp, Haven't Had, Serious Floods, Clean River Bed, Mr. and Mrs. Danny L. Hamm, Pay for Flooding, Damage to Roads, Property, Owen L. Kellerman, Without Giving Facts, Sam Duncan, Mrs. Richard Lauver, Should Spend Money on Hospitals, Helmer T. Bangs, Mrs. Dorothy Bayer, Salt River Project, Mrs. Richard W. Hart, Mrs. Frank P. Bigelow, Danger, Evacuation Home, Mrs. Iona Gamble, Storm Sewers, Mrs. Phyllis Ballinger, Earl Hazzard
13	March 10, 1966	Flood Control Dammed	X Maricopa County Residents, Polls, Voted Against, Flood Control, Greater Phoenix, Bond Issue Defeat, Federal Aid, Washington, Future Congressional Appropriations, Flood Damage, County Supervisors, Army Engineers, Taxpayers, Tax Equalization, State-wide Property Assessment
14	March 10, 1966	Voters Here Reject Bonds	X Wickenburg, Rejected, Maricopa County, Flood Relief Bond Issue

0	Year	Title of Newspaper Article	X Key Words
15	March 10, 1966	Voters Rebel; Reject Bonds	X Maricopa County, Real Property Owners, Defeated, Flood Control Bond Issue, Cave Creek, Gila Bend, Col. John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Strongest Opposition, Area, Past, Suffered, Flood Damage, Maryvale-Glendale, Sunnyslope, Army Corps of Engineers, Property Taxes, 1959, Levy Tax, Voted No, Home Flooded, Federal Government, Canals, Dikes, Relief Flood Problems, Salt River, Cloudbursts, Alleviated Damage, Surface Level Canal System, Maricopa County Board of Supervisors, 1961, Approved Bond Issue, Construct, New Maricopa County Hospital, Haggling, Led to Delay, Papago Park Site, City of Phoenix, Manner Taxed, Vietnam, Congress, Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee
3	March 11, 1966	Views and Interviews - Two Cities; Two Issues	X Bond Issues, Two Arizona Cities, Tucson, Urban Renewal Issue, Downtown Area, Not Raise Taxes, Federal Government, Funds, Flood Control, Voted Down, Phoenix, Heavy Taxes, Maricopa County, Mounting Taxes, Added BY Congress, Congress Restored Excise Taxes, Finance Vietnam War
6	March 11, 1966	Short Memories	X Flood, Salt River Valley, 1965, Residents, Flee, Homes, Rising Waters, River, Property, Destroyed, Waters Raged, County Flood Protection, Inadequate, Lack Of Flood Control Programs, Refused, Vote, Bonds, Construct, Flood Control Bridges, Conduits, Federal Funds, Adequate Flood Control System, Established, Raging Waters, Dec. 31, 1965
8	March 11, 1966	Those Unholy Bonds	X Maricopa County, No to Recommended Bond Issue, Safe, Flooding, Property, Expensive Repairs, Bonds
9	March 11, 1966	Flood Plans Whipped	X Peoria Voters, Vote Down, Flood Control Bond, Maricopa County's Share, Maryvale, Avondale, Goodyear, Tolleson, Glendale Area, Flood Control Board O.R. Recker, Present Plans, Control, Skunk Creek, Alien Water, New River, Flood Threat, Peoria Area, Peoria Town Council, Peoria-Sun City District, Passage, Authorized, Maricopa County Flood Control District, Right-of-way, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Federal Money
7	March 12, 1966	Cactus Pete Sez:	X County Flood Control Bonds, Washed Out, Flood of Ballots, Water Down the Salt
2	March 14, 1966	Politics and People - State Bond Attempt Unlikely This Year (& Picture)	X Maricopa County Taxpayers, Voted Down, Flood Control Bond Program, Arizona Voters, Maricopa County Proposal, Spending, Without Limit, Flood Control Program, State Government, Legislature, Increased Demand, Alternative, Revenue Bonds, Tax Money
5	March 14, 1966	Flood Zone Laws Here Suggested	X Flood Control, Maricopa County, Bond Issue, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Report Dated December 1965, Zoning Laws, Flood Hazards, Flood-plain Zoning Laws, Could Be Adopted by County, Flood-plain Management, Controlling Use, Legal, Logical Measures, Regulation of Subdivisions, Reducing Flood Damages, Cities, Counties, Establish Regulations, Warning Signs, Flood Hazard Information, Land-title Record, Parcel Subject to Flooding, Wickenburg Area, John C. Lowry, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Maricopa County Flood Control District
1	March 16, 1966	Maricopa County Flood Bond Defeat	X Defeat, Maricopa County, Flood Control, Bond Program, Legislative Spending Lobby, State Construction Projects, Before Electorate, Bonding Election, Gov. Goddard, Senate Appropriations Committee, Taxpayers Revolt, Tax Relief, Against Spending, County Supervisors, Army Engineers, Tax Equalization, State-wide Property Assessment
4	June 15, 1966	Why They Voted 'No'	X TDN, City of Tempe, Flood-control Bond Issue, Proposal of Engineers, Good Proposal, Desert Environment, Maricopa County, need, Flood Control System, Torrents, Water, Rush, Deep Slopes, Desert Mountains, Flood, Arid Washes, Dry River Beds, Lacking Ground Cover, Valley, 1965, Damage, Physical Damage, Crop Destruction, Employment, Emergency Aid, Homeless, Minor Flood

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ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE
REVIEW
Phoenix

MAR 18 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Maricopa County Flood Bond Defeat 874

Last week's 3-to-1 defeat by Maricopa County property owners of a proposed \$22,679,000 flood control bond program, coming as it did but five months after the state's 5-to-1 rejection of state bonding, may give the legislative spending lobby something to think about.

It also should bring to a grinding halt much thinking that specific state construction projects should be placed before the electorate in a bonding election.

Some weeks ago there was a red-hot yarn that Gov. Goddard had recommended this procedure to the Senate appropriations committee. Reporters, in attempting to check this rumor, were told that "it was some (unidentified) senator and not the Governor who had urged this procedure."

Gov. Goddard has frequently predicted "a taxpayers' revolt unless homeowners are given tax relief." We don't know the reasons back of the flood bond election results, but it was a "revolt", some speculate, against spending—and which, they say, is bound to have a reflection in the current session of the Legislature.

Apparently of the same view, is **The Arizona Republic**, which itself backed the flood bond proposition. Commenting, in part, on the overwhelming defeat of the proposition, that publication stated editorially:

While the county supervisors and the army engineers try to pick up the pieces in the wake of the election, we think there is one lesson that can be learned by every other government entity which has designs on the taxpayers' dollars. We could be much closer to a taxpayers' revolt than most observers think. Until some sort of tax equalization is achieved through the state-wide property assessment study now under way, any politician who expects to boost current property taxes had better find a cyclone cellar to hide in.

MAR 14 1965

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Politics And People

State Bond Attempt Unlikely This Year

By VIRG HILL 874
Gazette Political Editor

Maricopa County taxpayers who voted down a \$22.6 million flood control bonding program probably discouraged any vestige of lingering hope that the state capital outlay dilemma can be solved by any immediate attempt to sell bonding to the electorate. The apparent public mood at this time is to reject bonding except in some local areas such as school districts.

There was no resemblance between the \$100 million bonding plan defeated by Arizona voters last year and the Maricopa County proposal. The \$100 million program, as it appeared on the ballot, was a wide-open invitation to spending virtually without limit and for unspecified purposes. The flood control program was confined to Maricopa County. It called for a definite amount of money and a plan of spending, complex and doubtless misunderstood in many particulars, in one general area of endeavor. In both elections there were charges of misrepresentation of facts.

State government is now grappling through the Legislature with a challenge as to how to meet increased demands

for spending without hiking the state tax rate to a level which would be unacceptable. Institutions of higher learning, in particular, want far more money for capital outlay (land acquisition and building construction) than can be raised by normal appropriation methods.

Not many months ago the belief was current in some quarters that if the Legislature submitted to the people a concrete bonding program, with specific sums earmarked for specific projects such as university buildings, it might win approval at the polls. In the light of the \$100 million bonding rejection and the voter turndown of Maricopa County flood control bonds, however, it seems unlikely that another state bonding plan will be presented to voters this year.

AN ALTERNATIVE could be the issuance of revenue bonds, which would not become an obligation on general taxpayers and therefore would not require a vote of the people. Bills to do this were introduced in both houses and attracted both bipartisan support and opposition. Some advocates said the legislation would not affect taxpayers, since revenues would be obtained through increasing student fees at universities. Opponents called this a "subterfuge," since money diverted from student fees which help maintain the state's general fund would have to be replaced by property tax money.

The outcome of the dispute as to how to finance university capital outlay remains uncertain but it does seem clear that another state bond issue will not be put before the electorate this year.



HILL

MAR 11 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Views

And Interviews

By HANSON RAY SISK

TWO CITIES; TWO ISSUES

It is evident that bond issues pose a highly debatable subject with taxpayers judging from the votes in two Arizona cities this month.

The property owning voters of Tucson voted a \$15 million urban renewal issue in the downtown area after glowing promises were made that it would not raise taxes as the federal government would put up most of the funds involved.

However, a major bond issue for \$22.7 million for flood control was voted down Tuesday in Phoenix by a 3 to 1 majority as property-owning taxpayers feared an increase in their already heavy taxes.

The bond issue pulled 45,000 votes in Maricopa County and three-fourths voted against the proposed bonds.

"It is obvious that the lure of 'federal aid' is not so strong as the liberal politicians would have us believe," said the Arizona Republic in commenting on the overwhelming defeat.

"We could be much closer to a taxpayers' revolt that most observers think," continued the Republic's comment.

An analysis of the Maricopa County vote led to the conclusion that the defeat of the bond issue was general fear of mounting taxes which are being added by Congress, the state legislature, cities, counties and school districts.

Only yesterday Congress restored excise taxes on telephone calls in the nation to help finance the Vietnam war.

In Arizona the state tax rate, which soared to \$1.77 on the hundred last year, is expected to be increased this year — possibly over the \$2.00 mark as there is a demand for more state spending.

All of this makes property taxpayers wary about bond issue proposals and this apparently caused Maricopa County voters to decide to take a chance on flood damage rather than voting for expensive controls.

MAR 15 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Why They Voted 'No'

As readers know, both TDN and officials of the City of Tempe advocated approval of the recent and lamented flood-control bond issue, only after long and serious study.

Both this paper and town officers know that an allergy is growing against bonding, whether good or bad. So bonding proposals of the future had better be plenty good.

That we were out in "left field" with our recommendation is shown in the 75% to 25% DEFEAT of the proposal of March 8th.

Even so, we die hard.

Armed with many arguments FOR the issue in question, there is one that convinced us that the proposal of engineers, many YEARS in preparation, was a GOOD proposal, worthy of approval.

We present it below, then we'll end the subject.

* * *

QUESTION: Why is a desert environment like Maricopa County so vitally in need of a widespread flood control system?

ANSWER: Maricopa usually experiences less than ten inches of rain a year. But when the rain is heavy or sustained, as it so often is, torrents of angry water rush down the deep slopes of our desert mountains and flood arid washes and dry river beds.

Because of lack of ground cover in open areas, little can be done to slow the force of these destructive floods. A harsh example was the havoc-wreaking floods which resulted in so much unfortunate national publicity for the Valley as 1965 came to an end.

Damage ran into many millions of dollars; with some estimates as high as \$20 million — including physical damage, crop destruction, loss of employment, loss of sales, emergency aid to the homeless, etc.

Even in years where only "minor floods" occur, property and related damage averages around NINE MILLION DOLLARS per annum!

PHOENIX GAZETTE
Phoenix

MAR 14 1966

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BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Zone Laws Here Suggested

By KENNETH ARLINE
Gazette Staff Writer

A way to provide for flood control in Maricopa County—without floating a bond issue—has been suggested by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The suggestion is found in a report dated December 1965. The report was released Friday—three days after county voters turned down a \$22.7 million flood control bond issue.

"MARICOPA COUNTY has adopted zoning laws—but not in regard to flood hazards," the report points out on Page 37. It suggests:

"Flood-plain zoning laws could be adopted by the county because such zoning would be in the interest of promoting health, safety and general welfare."

The authors emphasize that "flood-plain management involves controlling the use of the flood plain by legal and logical measures."

"Regulation of subdivisions provides one of the most immediately effective means of reducing flood damages in generally underdeveloped areas," the report notes.

IT SUGGESTS cities and counties "proceed early and rapidly to establish regulations" to avoid being hampered later by "nonconforming existing uses."

Potential builders could be alerted through the placing of warning signs on the flood-plain and by "the entering of flood-hazard information on the county land-title record of each parcel subject to flooding."

The report, dealing mainly with a flood-plain study in the Wickenburg area, was released by John C. Lowry, chief engineer and general manager for the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

ARIZONA TRIBUNE
Phoenix

MAR 11 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

SHORT MEMORIES

874
A shocking flood occurred in the Salt River Valley on the last day of 1965. Many thousands of residents were forced to flee from their homes by the rising waters of the river. Many hundreds of homes were filled with water and millions of dollars worth of property were destroyed as the waters raged.

County flood protection proved to be very inadequate and at the time of the disaster there were loud cries of the citizens blaming the officials for the lack of flood control programs.

On Tuesday, March 8, the voters of Maricopa County refused to vote for the proposed 22.7 millions in bonds which would have been used to construct the necessary flood control bridges, conduits and other materials.

An affirmative vote by a majority of the voters would have secured an additional 93 millions from federal funds to insure that an adequate flood control system could be established.

The raging waters of Dec. 31, 1965, were too easily forgotten, however, no voter can be certain that a repeat performance will not occur before another season rolls past.

MESA DAILY TRIBUNE
Mesa

MAR 12 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix



Cactus Pete Sez:

To Voters:

874
Looks like county flood bonds are not to your liking. You might even say the proposition was washed out by a flood of ballots. It's so much water down the Salt, of course, but we're sure that at some future date, maybe 50 years from now, residents will be wondering why the heck something wasn't done about the situation sooner.

MAR 11 1966

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BUREAU - Phoenix

Those Unholy Bonds

874
Three voters in every four — (at least those in Maricopa county who bothered to vote Tuesday) — said **NO, NO, NO** to the recommended bond issue that might have made safe from flooding most of our property, and cut present expensive "repairs" after flood damage.

The people have spoken. So be it.

At least, **SOME** of them spoke. Most didn't.

And, what appeared to city leaders to be a sensible offer went down to defeat.

We suspect the matter will come before us again. And an expensive election process will be repeated.

* * *
It must be that word "bonds" that terrifies. Too bad, for bonding, sensibly used is both sensible and practical.

When you buy your home on "tick," you sort of bond.

Now even trailer homes can be purchased on ten-year plans; and home improvements spread over five to seven years.

What was asked Tuesday was improvement of every inch of property in the county . . . (at the cost of a single cigarette a day) . . . but the answer still turned out: **NO, NO, NO!**

Pity the fellows who want to build a civic center in Tempe.

Or finance colleges and universities.

TDN suspicions most voters didn't know what they were voting on, and cared less.

PEORIA TIMES
Peoria

MAR 11 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Plans Whipped

874
Peoria voters turned out Tuesday to vote down the proposed \$22,670,000 flood control bond program 187 to 13.

The 200 area property owners joined the rest of the county in defeating the proposal of county officials who sought to issue bonds to provide Maricopa County's share of a \$115 million project.

Other areas which rejected the bond issue sharply were Maryvale where voters were 4 to 1 against the proposals, the Westside, including Avondale, Goodyear and Tolleson where the percentage was even higher, and the Glendale area.

Peoria's representative on the flood control board, O. R. Recker, had warned the people of the area that present plans for con-

trol of Skunk Creek might dump large amounts of "alien water" into the New River, posing a flood threat to the Peoria area. The Peoria Town Council passed a resolution asking the authority to clear up what was to be done to protect the Peoria-Sun City district, but no adequate reply was given.

Passage of the bond issue would have authorized the Maricopa Flood Control District to issue the bonds. The money would have been used mostly for rights of way for projects that would have been built by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Bureau of Reclamation. Federal money was not available without local bond funds to pay for certain portion of the program.

MARYVALE STAR
Phoenix

MAR 10 1966
ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Maryvale Joins In 3-1 874 Defeat Of Flood Bonds

Maryvale area homeowners joined forces with much of the rest of Maricopa County and rejected a \$22.7 million bond issue Tuesday by a substantial 3 to 1 vote.

The bond issue was to have been the county's share of a proposed \$115 million flood control project with the federal government furnishing the additional \$93 million for actual construction.

According to Jerry Evenson, Better Government Committee Chairman for the Maryvale Chamber of Commerce and an active opponent of the bond issue, "I do not believe that the voters turned down 'flood control' as such. They were not presented with an approved comprehensive program and without such information as the cost of installing storm drains they had no alternative and had to vote no."

Evenson, in the same statement, challenged the flood control officers and the Maricopa Citizens' Flood Protection Committee regarding statements they had made in which they alleged that no alternative suggestions had been made to alleviate flood conditions.

"I made an alternate pro-

posal," Evenson said, "but the daily papers refused to publicize it and officials disregarded it."

"Whether or not the taxpayers feel they want flood protection can only be determined when they have been given all the information. Based on this premise, I suggested that the communities involved, if they feel this project is satisfactory, make comprehensive plans for storm drainage in the areas where it will be needed; the legislature take another look at flood control tax exemptions and pass legislation that will equalize the payment of such taxes; the Board of Supervisors should get the approval of each phase of the proposed project; and then lay the cards on the table. Show the public the estimated cost of storm drainage and the costs of the flood control project itself and present both bond issues to the voters at the same time."

"The cost will be a lot higher than \$5 per year on the average home, but at least the public will have the information and they can then accept or reject it on the basis of the 'value to them'."

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Tax Fear Blamed in Bond Loss

874
By CLYDE A. MURRAY

MANY Maricopa County political leaders and public office holders yesterday said a general fear of mounting taxes was the primary reason for the defeat of Tuesday's flood control bond proposal.

One drew a mental picture of the average taxpayer's dilemma:

Christmas bills hang on, the deadline for filing state and federal income tax returns approaches and the "normal" financial commitments won't go away. And he is constantly bombarded with talk of raising taxes at both state and local levels.

Few of the officials questioned painted so dramatic a picture, but most of their reactions contained the word, "taxes."

Defeat of the bond proposal does not necessarily mean that the flood control levy will remain at its present level. In fact, some county officials privately concede there is a good chance the levy will be increased from the present 2 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation to the maximum of 5 cents.

A 5-cent levy would provide \$382,000 in revenue per year under current valuations. This would better enable the flood control district to build some of the smaller flood control projects, said John Lowry, flood control district chief engineer.

Final unofficial tabulations of returns from the county's 104 voting places for Tuesday's

special election showed 38,210 against the bond proposal and 12,523 in favor. Only in three Scottsdale polling places did the proposal carry.

The Maricopa County Flood Control District sought authority to issue \$22,967,000 in bonds to provide rights of way and maintenance for 29 flood control projects. Construction of the projects was expected to be financed by \$93 million from the federal government. Defeat of the bond proposal means no federal funds, at least at the present.

W. B. BARKLEY, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, which spent more than \$20,000 in concerted funds to promote the bond proposal said:

"I knew when I took this job (as committee chairman), bonds and taxes are not the most popular thing. What's going to happen now. I don't know."

Barkley, former speaker of

the Arizona House of Representatives, said a lack of understanding about the exemption of personal property from flood control district assessments apparently had considerable bearing on the outcome of the election.

"A LOT OF people didn't realize," he said, "that homeowners get 10 per cent personal property exemption."

He said he "hasn't the slightest

idea' if proponents of the bond proposal will campaign to get the state legislature to return personal property to flood control district assessments.

"Something that might be putting a flood control bond worth considering," he said, is proposal to voters at a general or primary election.

"PEOPLE ARE afraid of taxes," declared Glendale Mayor Carl Stocklund in assessing the outcome of the election.

Although he and the Glendale City Council endorsed the bond proposal, he said, "I can't say I'm surprised at the outcome."

Stocklund expressed more surprise at the defeat of the proposal in Tempe, than in his own Glendale, included in the program was a high priority system of levees for the Salt River at Tempe.

County officials agreed that the flood control district will continue operating with its present staff of seven, and with the funds available from a special 2-cent flood control levy.

MAR 10 1968

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Apathy, the 'Bug', Cash Defeat Flood Bonds

By ROBERT L. THOMAS

The simple ABCs behind Tuesday's overwhelming defeat of the county flood control bond issue can be summed up as Apathy, the "Bug" and Cash.

A telephone survey of property owners conducted by The Arizona Republic yesterday showed those to be the key reasons why the \$22.7 million proposal failed by a margin of 3-to-1.

A consensus of those reasons:

"I JUST didn't think about it. Flooding doesn't affect me."

"I was too sick with the flu bug to get out of the house and vote."

"Taxes are too high as it is without adding more."

For those contacted who voted in favor of the issue, the consensus of reasons was: "We need flood control and it's time we had it."

MRS. L. Lloyd Haring, 241 E. 14th St., Tempe, told The Republic she did not vote because of illness. "But I would have voted in favor of it. The federal funds are available and we should have taken advantage of them. We're cutting off our noses to spite our faces."

Mrs. Clara Beauchamp of 115 W. Indian School, Scottsdale, thinks otherwise of federal funds. "We don't have to accept all this help from the government. And we haven't had too many serious floods. If they'd clean the river bed we wouldn't have the (flooding) problem."

Mr. and Mrs. Danny L. Hamm, 1634 W. Pepper, Mesa, both favored the proposal. "We're going to pay for flooding one way or another, either through damage to roads and property or for flood control," said Mrs. Hamm. "I can't understand why it didn't pass."

OWEN L. Kellerman of 1520 N. Sunset, Tempe, didn't vote. "I had planned to vote in favor of it right up until the end, but changed my mind because advertising so blandly favored it without giving facts."

Sam Duncan, 2206 E. Weldon, voted against the issue. "Taxes are out of proportion now. I can't afford any more."

Mrs. Richard Lauver of 2642 W. Minnesota is another who didn't get to the polls, but I would have voted against it. We should spend the money for hospitals and schools. These problems are with us year in and year out. How often does flooding occur?"

THE THOUGHT of increased taxes also caused Helmer T. Bangs, a retired resident of 11809 Capri Drive, Sun City, to vote against the measure. "The taxes on my home were increased \$20 last year," he said. "An increased tax rate is just something I don't need."

Mrs. Dorothy Bayer of 8425 E. San Miguel, Scottsdale, gave this opinion: "Asking for flood control at the taxpayers' expense is just furthering the injustice caused by the Salt River Project. They already have enough of our money."

A no vote also was cast by Mrs. Richard W. Hart, 8538 E. Orange Blossom, Scottsdale. "I just felt the issue was not clear enough. If they deepen the channel it might take care of our problem. We don't have too many floods out here, anyway."

MRS. Frank P. Bigelow, 1908 N. Le Baron, Mesa, lives near the river. "We're close enough to realize the danger," she said. "Last December we

were alerted to the possibility of evacuating our home. The danger is here, and we saw the proposal as a means of solving our problem," she said.

Mrs. Bigelow added that she believed the prediction of a low vote (by the director of the county election department) "had a negative effect."

The voting results shocked some. "I can't believe it,"

said Mrs. Iona Gamble of 435 S. Stewart, Mesa. She arrived from Iowa too late to register, but favored the bond issue. "I'm surprised that we have no storm sewers here to handle flooding, and apparently people don't want them."

AND SOME thought the issue was being forced on them. "I would like to know more about the project," said Mrs. Phyllis Ballinger, 5753 W.

Glendale Ave., Glendale. "The election was too rushed; we weren't given enough time to think."

Earl Hazzard, 6226 W. Maryland, Glendale, said, "I voted against it because they hadn't spelled out the project clearly enough."

"I think if they sharpened their pencils a little bit some of these bond issues might pass."

ARIZONA REPUBLIC
Phoenix

MAR 10 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Control Dammed

More than 45,000 Maricopa County residents went to the polls Tuesday. Three-fourths of them voted against a \$22.7 million bond issue to finance flood control in Maricopa County. Flood control in the Greater Phoenix area has obviously been dammed, as well as damned. Several conclusions are inescapable.

First, with well over 20 per cent of the qualified voters casting their ballots, it is obvious that the bond issue defeat cannot be blamed on a small minority. Had every voter in the county gone to the polls, the bond proposal would have failed.

Second, it is obvious that the lure of "federal aid" is not so strong as the liberal politicians would have us believe. The taxpayers paid no attention to the fact that every dollar raised locally would be matched by four dollars from Washington. The Republic supported the flood control bond issue, for much the same reason that it carries fire insurance on its plant, but we hail the voters' obvious independence from Washington as a healthy attitude.

Third, although the flood control program was a complicated one, involving dozens of projects and depending on future congressional appropriations, we think it would be wrong to attribute its defeat to voter ignorance. In its simplest form, the question boiled down to whether the owner of a \$15,000 home wanted to spend \$4.20 a year to protect his property against the dangers of floods.

The answer to that question was "No." Even in districts where hundreds of homes have suffered flood damage in the past few years, the bond issue was voted down. Apparently the people of Maricopa County (A) are quite willing to meet the costs of "normal" flooding, and (B) don't believe this desert will ever be hit by a really disastrous flood. We think Decision A is within the right and competence of the voters, but we also think that guess B is just as wrong as it can be. Unless history has lost all validity, the big flood will come one of these days and an unprepared Maricopa County will pay the price.

While the county supervisors and the army engineers try to pick up the pieces in the wake of the election, we think there is one lesson that can be learned by every other government entity which has designs on the taxpayers' dollar. We could be much closer to a taxpayers' revolt than most observers think. Until some sort of tax equalization is achieved through the state-wide property assessment study now under way, any politician who expects to boost current property taxes had better find a cyclone cellar to hide in.

WICKENBURG SUN
Wickenburg

MAR 10 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Voters Here Reject Bonds

Real property owners of Wickenburg rejected the proposed Maricopa County \$22.7 million dollar flood relief bond issue by a vote of 94 to 190. The bond issue lost out in the county-wide voting by a 3 to 1 margin.

Voters Rebel; Reject Bonds

Maricopa County real property owners looked at the facts, heard arguments from both sides, and then Tuesday went out and soundly defeated the \$22.7 million county flood control bond issue.

With 102 of the 194 precincts tallied, the vote was 36,003 against and 12,526 for the bond. The Cave Creek vote was in but not tallied and the vote from Gila Bend had not arrived at press time yesterday.

"I'm disappointed at the decision of the people," stated Col. John Lowry, chief engineer and general manager of the district. "I think they made a mistake. But it's their decision and their right as free American citizens.

"But 21 per cent voting doesn't mean it can't be brought up again in the future," he added.

Some of the strongest opposition to the bond came from areas that they in the past suffered from flood damage. The Maryvale-Glendale and Sunnyslope areas voted a majority against the bond.

"I think a lot of people were led to believe there would be no benefits, just taxes," he said.

Lowry said he talked to the Army Corps of Engineers yesterday morning and "they told me there would be no new flood studies until people put the money on the barrelhead. Why should they spend a lot of money for a study of such a protection plan and have the people say we don't want it?" he asked.

"They (Army Corps of Engineers) haven't completed the Maryvale - Glendale study yet and they won't now. Why should they complete it when the people don't want the protection."

One of the prominent issues effecting the voting public was believed to be gigantic personal property taxes exempted from public utilities and railroads.

"I don't think this had anything at all to do with it," Lowry said. "We operate under state law. The personal property was exempted by the legislature in 1959. Why didn't somebody say something then?"

In a front page editorial last week, the Phoenix American stated:

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

property in the county, except that which is exempt.

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

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

Lowry argued that "history repeats itself—floods repeat themselves—and the people who voted no will rue the day. I would if I voted no and two or three years from now my home was flooded."

The \$122 million flood control project—93 million supplied by the federal government—would have provided the county with a series of canals and dikes to relief flood problems.

It would not have prevented flooding of the Salt River or flooding due to cloudbursts, although, Lowry said, it would have alleviated damage from the latter because of the surface level canal system and a storm drainage system being constructed by the city.

The entire project would have taken 12 to 15 years to complete.

Another factor believed to have contributed to the negative vote was the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors inability to act on a voters mandate.

In 1961 voters approved a \$10.5 million bond issue for

construction of a new Maricopa County Hospital. Haggling on the part of board members led to delay after delay and the construction date for the hospital as well as its future site are still undetermined.

"This has nothing to do with the hospital," Lowry said. "I don't have anything to do with the hospital. A committee recommended the Papago Park site as the best location at the least expenditure of the taxpayers money. It's the influential people of the City of Phoenix who have blocked it."

Another factor considered important in the defeat of the bond was the mistrust by the voters of the manner in which they would be taxed.

"The people were against it simply because it would raise their taxes," Lowry said. "They didn't consider the benefits."

Although the federal government was expected to vote the \$93 million for the program, there was no certainty that it would be forthcoming. With increased expenditures to finance the war in Vietnam and many economy cuts slated, real property owners could not be positively assured that the money would be voted during the next session of Congress.

Pressure tactics in the advertising program sponsored by the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee apparently had the opposite effect. Instead of scaring the voters, they only prompted them to examine the issues with greater interest.

Although only 21 per cent of the eligible voters cast their ballot, the decisive three-to-one majority against indicated that the program as presented was unacceptable to the taxpaying property owners of Maricopa County.

Vote Interpreted As Rebellion By Taxpayers

874 By GILBERT ASHER
Gazette Staff Writer

Tax base inequities, rebellion of property owners against an additional tax burden, rejection of vague planning—plus an opportunity to do something about it all—were seen today as main reasons behind the overwhelming defeat of a proposed \$22.7 million flood control bond issue.

Gazette News Analysis

John C. Lowry, general manager and chief engineer of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, said turnout of yesterday's bond proposal "reflects an attitude against more taxes in any form."

Lowry said the thunderous "no" vote shows "there is a growing dedication among taxpayers to oppose any tax increase—even though the increase might mean future decreases" in tax rates.

L. Alton Riggs, chairman of the county board of supervisors, declared, "The people have spoken and their decree must be observed and respected."

SUPERVISOR William S. Andrews said defeat of the proposed bond issue does not necessarily mean that "we should give up in our efforts to protect" flood-prone areas of the county.

In the Arizona House of Representatives this morning, the bonding proposal was both criticized and praised.

Reps. M. J. Brown, D-Maricopa, and Robert Brewer, R-Maricopa, hailed the election result as a victory against what Brown called "special interests" and what Brewer referred to as a warning to the governor not to press for other types of bonding.

Rep. Harold Smith, D-Maricopa, replied that he voted for flood control bonding and objected to being placed in categories

The flood control official said "certain refinements" would be made before the proposal is offered again.

One observer pointed out that "the property owner doesn't often have any control over tax increases. The bond issue proposal offered a chance to say 'no'."

MAR 9 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Bonds Voted Down By 3-1 Edge

Maricopa County voters slapped down a \$22.7 million flood control bond proposal, virtually all areas of the county joining in rejecting the plan.

On the basis of tabulations from 103 of the 104 polling places, the bonds were defeated by a 3-1 margin. The latest count was 12,575 yes and 36,070 no.

THE FUNDS had been intended to buy rights of way and cover other local expenses in a \$115 million countywide flood control program. The federal government was expected to spend about \$93 million for construction of dams, floodways, dikes and other structures over a 10-15-year period.

Of the 103 polling places counted, only three favored the bonds. All were in the Scottsdale area, and the margin was slight. Gila Bend still was unreported.

In other areas, the proposal was crushed by margins ranging as high as 8 to 1.

JOHN C. LOWRY, chief engineer and general manager of the Maricopa County Flood Control District, was quoted as saying, "People in favor just didn't take time to vote."

Defeat of the bond issue came despite efforts of a citizens' committee organized to support it through publicity, advertising and a speakers' bureau. There had been no organized opposition to the proposal.

The Scottsdale area precincts

giving a slight edge to the bonds were Arcadia-Hopi-Kiva, 336-523; Century-St. Barnabas, 181-152, and Honda-Paradise-Scottsdale High, 148-108.

SUCH AREAS as Maryvale and Sunnyslope, portions of which have been subjected to flooding in recent years, turned down the project.

Most emphatic rejection — by an 8-1 margin — came in the Bellevue-Edison-Garfield precincts, near the center of Phoenix, where the vote went 242-39 against and in the Cholla-Deer Valley-Sahuaro-Shaw Butte precincts, where the bonds were crushed, 512-67.

Two westside areas turned down the bonds by 7-1 margins — Maryvale-Luke precincts, 694-100, and the Brown-Cartwright-Coe precincts, 417-48.

YOUNGTOWN voted 714-290 against the bonds, with Sun City balloting 571-301 against.

Typical of the southside vote was the count from Rio Vista, Roosevelt-South Mountain High precincts—a 5-1 rejection in a 417-76 vote.

MAR 6 1936

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Protection Benefits Will Exceed Project Costs

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

Flood protection benefits will be far greater than their costs. Otherwise the Corp of Engineers would not have recommended the Maricopa County Flood Protection Project to Congress nor would have Congress approved the project. Under federal law any project built by the Corps of Engineers has to provide a ratio benefit of better than one to one and many times one and a half to one before it gets approval. Since the Corp provides \$4.00 for every dollar spent by Maricopa County this makes the benefits run better than four to one and in some cases as high as six to one. The Corps of Engineers has spent more than five years in preparing the plans and the cost estimates which have been approved by Congress.

In the letter published in your paper on Feb. 26, Jerome Evenson, who only recently came to Arizona, shows concern about the project because it does not include storm drains that are normally installed by the cities.

Mr. Evenson in the company of Mr. Cox came to the meeting in Scottsdale last week prior to the publishing of his letter and raised the same question.

I SPOKE at this meeting and explained to both Mr. Evenson and Mr. Cox and the other eight people that had come to their meeting that the project makes plans for three floodways in the Maryvale-Glendale area to pick up excess waters there from the streets or from storm drains when they are installed and take the surface waters west to the Grand Canal or south to the river. Without these floodways the cost of building storm drains of sufficient size to carry these waters to the canal or river would be tremendous.

Phoenix has been building storm drains under a \$16 million bond issue and a substantial part of the program has been completed but they desperately need these floodways or channels in which to dump the water from the storm drains as they are built and thus reduce their cost. The Flood Control Project provides these for Maryvale and the rest of the residential district in this area.

PHOENIX, Glendale and Scottsdale have always been and always will be subject to floods from heavy downpours that occur on the desert to the north and cross the Arizona Canal and when they are heavy enough they break the banks of the canal and flood a substantial area of the city. The part of the city that is damaged depends greatly on where the cloudburst occurs.

Scottsdale had two tremendous floods in 1939 and 1943. The West Phoenix and

Glendale area have had very substantial and serious floods from cloudbursts in recent years.

If one will inspect the Arizona Canal he will see in various areas that spillways have been constructed on the south side of the canal bank to allow the desert runoff to go over the canal bank. When it is too great it breaks the banks. I remember one storm after which I counted 12 different breaks in the Arizona Canal that were 400 to 500 feet in width.

IN DETERMINING the average annual damage to homes, roads, and public property, the Corps of Engineers reached a total of \$9 million. This determination was made through a formula which they use on all projects throughout the country and lumps all the damages over a period of years and from this they come up with an average for each year. After the cloudburst in Maryvale several years ago the Corps sent in a team from Los Angeles, questioned many of the residents as to the damages and came up with a total of damages of \$5 million for that one flood.

In the Maryvale - Glendale area unless we have the floodways constructed I do not think the City of Phoenix will be able, for many years, to handle the runoff by storm drains alone.

Some people have thought that it would be preferable if we waited until after the state had furnished the reappraisal of property which is now being done by the state. This reappraisal should be completed and effective within two years. If the voter approves this bond issue Tuesday it will take a year and a half to get the work under way and this revaluation of property should have been completed and affected before any of these bonds are sold and taxes collected for the repayment of the bonds. Thus by that time the property should have had the advantage of the revaluation.

Mr. Cox has made much of the fact that the personal property of the utilities is exempt but fails to mention that also the personal property of the home owner is exempted as well from any assessment under this bond issue.

THE MAIN opposition that I have seen from meetings that I have attended appear to be generated by Mr. David Cox who presented Jerome Evenson at the Scottsdale meeting. David Cox presents himself as president of the Arizona Home Owners Association which I and some others joined about five years ago at the time that James DeWitt was President. Mr. DeWitt made an unsuccessful run for the legislature and resigned and brought Mr. Cox in as president. Mr. Cox

made an unsuccessful run for Governor and two years later an unsuccessful run in the primary for county assessor. This gave what was left of the association an unfortunate political implication and caused its abandonment by many of its members.

As a member of the association I have asked Mr. Cox how many members there are. I have asked him for copies of the by-laws and other information about the association but he has refused to give any, although by law he is required to give this information. I asked him the other night at Scottsdale what the dues were and he said there were not any but one could make a contribution.

I asked who was the secretary of the association to whom I could send a contribution. Mr. Cox said "Some man in Mesa but I can't remember his name," but he did give me his own home address. It is apparent to me that this association is practically nonexistent and that the name is being used by Mr. Cox just to drum up publicity for himself.

Many former members of this association support this bond issue as they know that the project is going to provide protection at a minimum cost to the homes of many of the former members as other homeowners in the county.

MR. COX has no right to oppose the bond issue in the name of the association as at no time have I or any other member been advised of any meetings nor to my knowledge has the question of the bond issue been brought to the vote of whatever members may be left in the association.

If the bond issue is voted down next Tuesday it will be many, many years, if ever, before we can get the corps of engineers again to sponsor such a project in Maricopa County. Mr. Cox objects to the expenditure of \$93 million of federal money in this county. The county of Los Angeles has graciously received the aid of the Corps of Engineers in building their flood control system into which their storm drains empty. Construction has exceeded a half billion dollars in federal funds. The Corps built the Painted Rock Dam on the Gila River at a cost of \$3 million dollars to protect Yuma County. It has built flood control works in Tucson and the Bureau of Reclamation has spent millions on the Colorado River for flood control including the building of Hoover Dam.

I hope the citizens of Maricopa County will place their confidence in the Corps of Engineers rather than in the personal likes and dislikes or political ambitions of Mr. Cox and Mr. Evenson.

DICK SEARLES

PRESOTT EVENING COURIER
Prescott MAR 9 1955

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Control Goes Gurgling

PHOENIX ^{AP} Three months after the disastrous Salt River flood, Maricopa County voters have rejected overwhelmingly a long-planned flood control project calling for \$22.7 million in bonds.

The margin of defeat was three to one.

The vote in 102 of 104 precincts was 36,003 to 12,523. Election officials said votes cast in the Cave Creek and Gila Bend-Tonopah precincts would be counted sometime today.

The funds had been intended to buy rights of way and pay local expenses in a \$155-million countywide flood control program. The federal government would have paid \$99 million for construction of dams, floodways, dikes and other structures.

A property taxpayer group opposed the bonds, and so did voters in all but three of the 99 polling places. Those three were in the Scottsdale area.

In other areas, the proposal was beaten by margins as high as eight to one.

"The people in favor just didn't take time to vote," commented John C. Lowry, chief engineer of the Maricopa County Flood Control District.

MAR 9 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Reject Flood Bonds

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DOUGLAS DAILY DISPATCH
Douglas

MAR 9 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Maricopa Bonding Rejected

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ARIZONA DAILY SUN
Flagstaff

MAR 9 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Maricopa's Voters Sink Flood Bonds

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YUMA DAILY SUN
Yuma

MAR 9 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Maricopa Voters Veto Flood Plan

PHOENIX (AP) — Three months after the disastrous Salt River flood, Maricopa County voters have rejected overwhelmingly a long-planned flood control project calling for \$22.7 million in bonds.

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Flood Bond Vote In County Today

874

By CLYDE MURRAY

A LIGHT turnout is expected today for Maricopa County Flood Control District's \$22,679,000 bond election.

Less than 20 per cent of the county's 282,225 registered voters are expected to go to the polls, which open at 6 a.m. and close at 7 p.m.

W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Flood Protection Committee, which is seeking passage of the bond issue, said yesterday he hoped for as many as 50,000 votes cast. "Otherwise," he said, "there is a grave danger a negative minority may vote flood control out of the window."

JOHN E. Burke, county elections director, has predicted that between 30,000 and 40,000 will go to the polls.

The flood control district, which covers the entire county, wants authority to issue the \$22,679,000 in general obligation bonds to help finance a \$115 million countywide flood control program. The remaining \$93 million is expected from the federal government.

Most of the 29 projects pro-

Voters Can Get Rides to Polls

The Maricopa Flood Protection Committee, with headquarters at 2933 N. Central, will provide rides to the polls in today's bond election, according to W. B. Barkley, chairman.

He said persons without transportation may telephone 264-0735.

David C. Cox, president of the Arizona Homeowners Association, said a director of the organization, H. R. Lippincott, will provide transportation to the polls for persons living in the Dreamland Villa area east of Mesa. He listed this telephone number: 985-2855.

posed in the program would still be subject to congressional approval and fund appropriations. All of the projects have been approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

PASSAGE of the bonding program would probably mean an increase in the county's special flood control tax levy of 2 cents per \$100 assessed property valuation to 14.9 cents, according to fiscal advisers.

All real property owners in the county who meet normal voting requirements will be eligible to cast ballots. This includes widows and veterans who claim exemptions.

The county's 396 polling places have been reduced to 104 for the flood control election. A map showing the polling place of each precinct was run in Sunday's Arizona Republic.

BURKE said yesterday that election statutes requiring bars to close during voting hours and requiring employers to let employees off to vote without penalty, do not apply in today's election.

If the bonding program is approved, the district will embark on a program that could

last 15 years. Included in the plans is the construction of a system of dams, dikes, levees and other flood-retarding structures.

MAJOR arguments of proponents is that danger to human life will be reduced, along with property damage now estimated at \$9 million annually. They argue the \$93 million from the federal government will be a noticeable

stimulant to the county's economy.

Two major arguments of the opposition are that the program would not necessarily alleviate some of the worst water problems, including run-offs on the Salt River, and some cities and communities may have to float additional bonds for storm sewers to benefit fully from the program.

MAR 7 1938

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Take Time: Vote Yes!

874
Tomorrow, Tuesday, is an important day for Tempeans, as well as residents of Maricopa County.

For tomorrow, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. — at City Hall, and Mitchell, Broadmor, Rural and Supai schools — balloting will be in order for approval or disapproval of proposed Flood Control Bonds which, proponents tell us "will end for all time the real and constant threat to personal and public property in Maricopa County."

Your Tempe city officials, your leaders in Tempe Chamber of Commerce, and your evening newspaper, Tempe Daily News, urge you cast favorable ballots Tuesday: To VOTE "YES"!

Here's why:

Major floods have occurred here in 12 of the past 40 years, and, at one time or another, almost every area of the Valley has been inundated.

Water has been running in the Salt River bed this year. You'll recall, of course, the December-January floods here and those attendant traffic jams on Tempe streets with the obliteration of river-bottom road crossings.

Well, at stake, is a \$115 million comprehensive flood control program — county wide — carefully designed to protect your health, safety AND POCKETBOOK (as well as property) against destructive floods!

Maricopa County is to pony-up \$22.7 million in flood control bonds, as its share; the federal government is to supply \$63 million because major streams are involved and the load would be too heavy for local regions.

Biggest individual concern of property owners . . . (remember: ONLY adult registered real property owners, both husbands/wives, can ballot tomorrow) . . . is HOW MUCH, MISTER?

Well, here's how much: First, you've been paying all along in repairs and damage from floods whether you have figured it or not. Second, the cash outlay to halt all this foolishness is so little it is staggering . . . something like the cost of "one cigarette a day."

Reliable estimates figure that the total cost to the owner of a \$12,000 home will be only \$4.47 a YEAR, or less than 14¢ a DAY. For a \$15,000 home it will be only \$5.63. For a \$20,000 home, it will be only \$7.45.

And, cost to maintain the vast apparatus once it is complete will be something like three cents per \$100 assessed valuation. . . up to now, you have been paying two cents for planning. Net increase for upkeep, ONE CENT per \$100 assessed valuation!

The flood control program you are asked to approve is the result of seven years of exhaustive studies by private engineering firms and public agencies.

Every major population center in the Valley will be protected against unharnessed floods!

And, some "fringe benefits" of your okay will be:

(1) An end to threats of epidemics from contaminated drinking water, and overflowing septic tanks and sewerage ponds;

(2) A curb to costly erosion, conservation of valuable top soil, and replenishing of underground water supplies;

(3) An end to flood-caused electrical, telephone, water, sewer and gas service interruptions, AND traffic tie-ups;

(4) PLUS a boost to the economy of the region in jobs and construction work over the years as the project unfolds.

Bond Election Tomorrow

874

Real property taxpayers who are also registered voters will cast ballots tomorrow in a special \$22.7 million Maricopa County flood control bond election.

The voters are being asked to authorize the flood control district to issue \$22.7 million in bonds carrying interest of up to 4.5 per cent. Each series of the bonds will be payable within 40 years after it is issued.

MONEY from the sale of the bonds would be used to acquire rights of way and to meet other costs not covered in \$93 million expected to be spent by the federal government during the next 12 years.

Voting will be between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Precincts have been consolidated for the special election.

(A list of precincts and the voting places is carried on Page 19 of today's editions of The Phoenix Gazette).

SUPPORTERS of the bond issue point out that the various projects will increase the value of thousands of acres of land now subject to flooding and the construction work will "create hundreds of new jobs and millions of dollars in additional sales volume." They agree that

county residents will be asked to provide other funds in the future for storm drainage systems to tie in with the floodway system.

Opponents of the bond issue claim the burden of paying off the bonds and meeting the interest will rest unduly on the real property taxpayer. The law exempts personal property inventories from paying flood control taxes.

Election on Tap Tomorrow

Third of Flood Funds Tagged for Mesa Areas

874

Nearly a third of the \$22.7 million flood control bond issue which comes before voters tomorrow is scheduled for projects in the greater Mesa area, according to information from the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee.

In its break-down of the 30 projects, including Orme Dam, to be financed if the bond issue is approved tomorrow, the committee lists 5 in the greater Mesa area which total \$8,476,000.

These five projects, and the amounts allotted to them, are: Buckhorn-Mesa structures, \$2,974,000; Apache Junction-Gilbert structures and Williams-Chandler structures, \$1,132,000; Mesa-Chandler - Gilbert floodways, \$800,000; Maxwell (Orme) Dam, \$350,000; and Queen Creek Floodway, \$920,000.

The committee points out that while funds from the bond issue include Orme Dam, they are not for its construction. "The \$350,000 earmarked by the county would be used solely for expansion of storage facilities, assuming Orme Dam is built by the Central Arizona Project. The CAP, it should be noted, has \$31.8 million earmarked for the dam's construction." The committee, formed to promote the bond issue passage, also points out that Orme Dam is a reclamation project and will not be constructed unless and until the Central Arizona Project is approved by Congress.

Dam project is about 15 miles northeast of Mesa, at the Verde-Salt River confluence.

The series of water-retarding dams planned for the other four projects surrounding Mesa are programmed on a 50-year life expectancy.

The Buckhorn-Mesa project includes retarding structures and floodways designed to protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Field, Chandler, and the Pima Indian Reservation.

MESA DAILY TRIBUNE
Mesa
MAR 7 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Protection for southeastern Maricopa county is included in the Apache Junction-Gilbert-Williams Field retarding structures.

The Mesa, Chandler, Gilbert project is to provide for a floodway between Guadalupe and Elliott Roads near State Route 87 (Country Club Dr.) with another along Pecos Rd., designed to protect Chandler and west Chandler.

Queen Creek's project would be at the north end of the Gila River Indian Reservation and would be coordinated with Chandler.

Construction of the 29 projects in the county plan is to be financed by \$93 million in Federal funds, to be expended over the next 10 to 12 years. The voter approval of the \$22.7 million bond issue, however, is required before the federal government will make available its \$93 million, states the flood protection committee.

The county funds would be used for acquisition of rights of way, modifying certain roads and bridges, and maintenance of the flood control structures. Actual construction of the structures would be through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

In promoting the bond issue passage, the county flood protection committee asserts that cost to the owner of a \$15,000 market value home would be 35 cents per month.

For Flood Protection

No tax is popular, but if we had not been willing to tax ourselves we would still be getting around on unpaved streets, teaching our children at home, and putting out fires without the help of a municipal fire department.

The people of Maricopa County long since decided they would tax themselves for the foregoing (and a good many other) purposes. Next Tuesday they will decide whether they want to levy an additional tax on their property (it will cost 35 cents a month for the owner of a \$15,000 home) to protect themselves against the ravages of floods.

For most people, busily engaged in earning a living in our desert economy, the threat of floods seems remote. We are a lot more preoccupied with getting enough water than with disposing of excess water. But the weather bureau records are clear enough. There have been 11 major floods (and a good many smaller ones) in the last 40 years. If it hadn't been for great storage dams on the Salt and Verde rivers, many millions of dollars-worth of damages would have been done to Phoenix, Tempe and other towns in the county. Even with the dams, the current legislature has been called upon to appropriate disaster relief money.

None of the last 40 years' floods, however, is comparable to the so-called hundred-year flood, which the records show will rampage through this desert country approximately once in each century. When that pent-up fury bursts loose, our cities and towns and farms will take the sort of beating administered by the flooding Mississippi, Sacramento or South Platte Rivers, which recently have been in the news.

Maricopa County can protect itself against such disaster by voting YES on the flood bonds next Tuesday. The county will contribute \$22 million in bond money, to be matched by \$93 million in federal funds. The program consists of 39 top priority projects, including conduits, levees, channels, etc. When they are built the city will save considerable money in clean-up and street repairs that follow most heavy rainfalls. It will save the cost of the major floods that come every three or four years. And it will not be ruined by the hundred-year flood which, sooner or later, will cascade on the city from the great watersheds to the north.

We urge every property tax payer, who is qualified to vote, to go to the polls tomorrow and to vote for flood protection. A small and deterred minority will beat the flood control bonds if a substantial number of voters don't take the trouble to cast their ballots.

Leaders of Both Parties Urge OK of Flood Bonds

PHOENIX — Political leaders in both parties are urging an affirmative vote at Tuesday's flood control bond election.

U.S. Senator Paul Fannin, Republican, in a telegram to W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, declared:

"Federal assistance in legitimate and sound flood control projects, such as Maricopa County's, is conditioned on local participation. I hope every qualified voter in the county realizes the merit of this program and will turn out at the polls March 8."

A letter from Democratic Senator Carl Hayden assured Barkley, "I will continue to assist in any way I can so far as federal cooperation is concerned."

Here, in Maricopa County, Harold R. Scoville, chairman of the county's Democratic Central Committee, yesterday issued this statement:

"Flood protection is non-partisan. It benefits everyone, regardless of political allegiance. Meanwhile, until it becomes a reality, we all—Democrats and Republicans alike—will continue to pay for damage caused by unharnessed floodwaters. We can stop such waste and protect our collective health and property by voting Yes at Tuesday's election."

Barkley, a former Democratic speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives, points out that four of the most active MCFPC leaders are evenly divided in their political affiliation.

Committee secretary is Guy Stillman, a former Democratic county chairman. Marshall Sumphey, influential Republican leader and former member of the House, is an MCFPC vice chairman, as is former Phoenix mayor Jack Williams, a Republican.

Barry Goldwater, former U.S. Senator from Arizona and presidential aspirant, wrote Barkley last month, "I wish you the very best of success in your efforts for I know the entire county will benefit from the proposed flood control program."

MCFPC membership includes such prominent Democrats as William P. Mahoney Jr., Hal F. Warner, John F. Sullivan, Joe Ralston, Dick Searles and Mrs. Frankie Archer.

Republican members include Mrs. Norman Hurley, Rep. John F. Pritzlaff, former Phoenix Mayor Sam Mardian Jr., Judge Jack D. H. Hayes and former state senator O. D. Miller.

MESA DAILY TRIBUNE
Mesa

MAR 7 1966
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PHOENIX GAZETTE
Phoenix MAR 7 1966

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BUREAU - Phoenix

A Sure Thing: Floods Will Come

There is flood damage somewhere in Maricopa County every year, and you can count on it that there will be big flood damage in at least one area every four or five years. If you've been here five years, check your own memory for verification. Or look back through the newspaper files.

Most of the floods aren't as sensational as the recent torrents in the Salt River channel, although they could be even more so. Let a four- or five-inch rain pelt down on a wide band running from the White Tank Mountains to the McDowell, say, on a line north of Phoenix, and you might not get more than a trickle in the Salt River to start with.

But what you would get would be roads washed out, homes a foot deep in mud, canals bursting, and undoubtedly a few deaths along with it, in the northern residential and business areas of metropolitan Phoenix and its environs, and in areas to the west.

We have been lucky, in the north, that this heavy but regionally localized rain hasn't come. But if there is anything sure in nature, it is that the rain will fall and the flood will come.

Prudent men safeguard their future against foreseeable calamities. A yes vote on Maricopa County Flood Control District bonds at your polling place tomorrow will be no less than prudence.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC
Phoenix

MAR 6 1952

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

I'm A Practical Man

By Reg Manning 874

Arizona Republic Staff Artist



Republic 3-7-66
Get Rid

Of Floods

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

Our board of directors, in endorsing the flood control program, would like to point out several additional benefits worthy of consideration by the general public.

For example, approval of the program Tuesday will permit eventual channelization of the Salt River — thereby decreasing the cost of new bridges to about one-fourth of the cost under present conditions. This, in effect, would permit four crossings for the current cost of one.

Moreover, control of the river through the metropolitan areas of Tempe and Phoenix would allow a completely different type of land use than now exists in the river bottom.

ONCE THE flood hazard is removed, the area flanking the river has tremendous potential for industrial and commercial development. Also, some of this reclaimed river bottom area could be used for development of much needed recreational facilities near the center of Phoenix.

The strategic location of the proposed channel structure also would facilitate the planning of auxiliary parallel thoroughfares. All these logical developments will lead to a program of general beautification of the area and will definitely enhance the value of adjacent properties.

In turn, these improved properties will help broaden the tax base and provide welcome additional tax income for the cities along the Salt River.

B. DAWINE SERGENT,
President, Consulting
Engineers Council Of
Arizona

Republic 3-7-66
A Good
Investment

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

Anyway I look at it, the flood control program is the best investment that has come the county's way in many a year.

As a husband and father, I'm grateful a comprehensive plan has been drafted that will protect the property and health of some 200,000 Maricopa families, including my own.

As a taxpayer, I'm appreciative of the fact the program's total cost to the average homeowner (which includes me) will be a five dollar bill or less a year.

AS A Phoenix councilman, I know no storm sewer program can be fully implemented until certain flood control structures are built. Flood channels, for example, must first be constructed—so that storm drainage waters can be dumped into them.

As a trade union official, I know the countywide flood control program will create hundreds of jobs during the next 10 to 12 years, benefiting both the craft unions and local businesses.

And finally, as an interested observer, I'm impressed by the fact every experienced flood control engineer—with whom I discussed the subject—has told me the program we are being asked to approve Tuesday is a carefully designed, well-coordinated solution to the Valley's eternal problem of destructive floods.

FRANK G. BENITES,
President, Phoenix Building
& Construction Trades
Council

Republic 3-7-66
Let's Rise
From Ruins

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

In all the years I have resided in the Valley since 1927 I have had ample opportunity to observe many instances of great hardship, heartache and havoc caused by destructive floods.

By its very nature any proposal to help protect the health, property and lives of people is worthy of the most serious consideration. When that proposal is a carefully designed program—such as is encompassed in the Maricopa County Flood Control complex, it deserves the fullest support of every thoughtful citizen.

This joint county - federal venture to rid permanently the Valley of some of the constant threat of costly floods and all their attendant dangers can only become a reality if the electorate responds affirmatively on March 8.

Many eligible voters of course, do not live in areas traditionally vulnerable to flood damage. We cannot in good faith use geography as an excuse not to support a county-wide flood control program. It would hardly be in keeping with our obligation to our brothers.

With every hope that we shall this time exemplify the spirit of the Phoenix of old and rise from the ruins of past disasters.

RT. REV. MSGR. ROBERT J.
DONCHOE, V.F.

Views on the News

I do not agree with a word that you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it . . . Voltaire

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Sunday, March 6, 1966

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Page 7

The People Speak

Flood Protection Benefits Will Exceed Project Costs

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

Flood protection benefits will be far greater than their costs. Otherwise the Corp of Engineers would not have recommended the Maricopa County Flood Protection Project to Congress nor would have Congress approved the project. Under federal law any project built by the Corps of Engineers has to provide a ratio benefit of better than one to one and many times one and a half to one before it gets approval. Since the Corp provides \$4.00 for every dollar spent by Maricopa County this makes the benefits run better than four to one and in some cases as high as six to one. The Corps of Engineers has spent more than five years in preparing the plans and the cost estimates which have been approved by Congress.

In the letter published in your paper on Feb. 26, Jerome Evenson, who only recently came to Arizona, shows concern about the project because it does not include storm drains that are normally installed by the cities.

Mr. Evenson in the company of Mr. Cox came to the meeting in Scottsdale last week prior to the publishing of his letter and raised the same question.

I SPOKE at this meeting and explained to both Mr. Evenson and Mr. Cox and the other eight people that had come to their meeting that the project makes plans for three floodways in the Maryvale-Glendale area to pick up excess waters there from the streets or from storm drains when they are installed and take the surface waters west to the Grand Canal or south to the river. Without these floodways the cost of building storm drains of sufficient size to carry these waters to the canal or river would be tremendous.

Phoenix has been building storm drains under a \$16 million bond issue and a substantial part of the program has been completed but they desperately need these floodways or channels in which to dump the water from the storm drains as they are built and thus reduce their cost. The Flood Control Project provides these for Maryvale and the rest of the residential district in this area.

PHOENIX, Glendale and Scottsdale have always been and always will be subject to floods from heavy downpours that occur on the desert to the north and cross the Arizona Canal and when they are heavy enough they break the banks of the canal and flood a substantial area of the city. The part of the city that is damaged depends greatly on where the cloudburst occurs.

Scottsdale had two tremendous floods in 1939 and 1943. The West Phoenix and

Glendale area have had very substantial and serious floods from cloudbursts in recent years.

If one will inspect the Arizona Canal he will see in various areas that spillways have been constructed on the south side of the canal bank to allow the desert runoff to go over the canal bank. When it is too great it breaks the banks. I remember one storm after which I counted 12 different breaks in the Arizona Canal that were 400 to 500 feet in width.

IN DETERMINING the average annual damage to homes, roads, and public property, the Corps of Engineers reached a total of \$9 million. This determination was made through a formula which they use on all projects throughout the country and lumps all the damages over a period of years and from this they come up with an average for each year. After the cloudburst in Maryvale several years ago the Corps sent in a team from Los Angeles, questioned many of the residents as to the damages and came up with a total of damages of \$5 million for that one flood.

In the Maryvale - Glendale area unless we have the floodways constructed I do not think the City of Phoenix will be able, for many years, to handle the runoff by storm drains alone.

Some people have thought that it would be preferable if we waited until after the state had furnished the reappraisal of property which is now being done by the state. This reappraisal should be completed and effective within two years. If the voter approves this bond issue Tuesday it will take a year and a half to get the work under way and this revaluation of property should have been completed and affected before any of these bonds are sold and taxes collected for the repayment of the bonds. Thus by that time the property should have had the advantage of the revaluation.

Mr. Cox has made much of the fact that the personal property of the utilities is exempt but fails to mention that also the personal property of the home owner is exempted as well from any assessment under this bond issue.

THE MAIN opposition that I have seen from meetings that I have attended appear to be generated by Mr. David Cox who presented Jerome Evenson at the Scottsdale meeting. David Cox presents himself as president of the Arizona Home Owners Association which I and some others joined about five years ago at the time that James DeWitt was President. Mr. DeWitt made an unsuccessful run for the legislature and resigned and brought Mr. Cox in as president. Mr. Cox

made an unsuccessful run for Governor and two years later an unsuccessful run in the primary for county assessor. This gave what was left of the association an unfortunate political implication and caused its abandonment by many of its members.

As a member of the association I have asked Mr. Cox how many members there are. I have asked him for copies of the by-laws and other information about the association but he has refused to give any, although by law he is required to give this information. I asked him the other night at Scottsdale what the dues were and he said there were not any but one could make a contribution.

I asked who was the secretary of the association to whom I could send a contribution. Mr. Cox said "Some man in Mesa but I can't remember his name," but he did give me his own home address. It is apparent to me that this association is practically nonexistent and that the name is being used by Mr. Cox just to drum up publicity for himself.

Many former members of this association support this bond issue as they know that the project is going to provide protection at a minimum cost to the homes of many of the former members as other homeowners in the county.

MR. COX has no right to oppose the bond issue in the name of the association as at no time have I or any other member been advised of any meetings nor to my knowledge has the question of the bond issue been brought to the vote of whatever members may be left in the association.

If the bond issue is voted down next Tuesday it will be many, many years, if ever, before we can get the corps of engineers again to sponsor such a project in Maricopa County. Mr. Cox objects to the expenditure of \$93 million of federal money in this county. The county of Los Angeles has graciously received the aid of the Corps of Engineers in building their flood control system into which their storm drains empty. Construction has exceeded a half billion dollars in federal funds. The Corps built the Painted Rock Dam on the Gila River at a cost of \$3 million dollars to protect Yuma County. It has built flood control works in Tucson and the Bureau of Reclamation has spent millions on the Colorado River for flood control including the building of Hoover Dam.

I hope the citizens of Maricopa County will place their confidence in the Corps of Engineers rather than in the personal likes and dislikes or political ambitions of Mr. Cox and Mr. Evenson.

DICK SEARLES

Phoenix, Sunday, March 6, 1966 The Arizona Republic A-21

Leaders in Both Parties Urge Vote for Flood Bonds

A number of political leaders in both parties are urging an affirmative vote at Tuesday's flood control bond election.

U.S. Sen. Paul Fannin, Republican, in a telegram to W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, declared:

"Federal assistance in legitimate and sound flood control projects, such as Maricopa County's, is conditioned on local participation. I hope every qualified voter in the county realizes the merit of this program and will turn out at the polls March 9."

A letter from Democratic Sen. Carl Hayden assured Barkley, "I will continue to assist in any way I can so far as federal cooperation is concerned."

IN MARICOPA County, Harold R. Scoville, chairman of the county's Democratic Central Committee, yesterday issued this statement:

"Flood protection is nonpartisan. It benefits everyone, regardless of political allegiance."

Barkley, a former Democratic speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives, pointed out that four of the most active MCFPC leaders are evenly divided in their political affiliation.

BRIEF 3-7-66 Bond Issue Facts

PHOENIX— Voters will decide the fate of a proposed \$22.5 million bond issue in a March 8 election. Bond issue monies will be used to finance Maricopa County's share of a countywide flood control program. Approval is required by the federal government before it can make available an additional \$93 million in construction funds.

Any registered property owner who has lived in Maricopa county a year or more at the time of the election is eligible to vote in the election.

County monies will be used for acquisition of rights of way, modification of certain existing roads and bridges, and maintenance of a network of flood control structures to be erected during the next 10-12 years by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Federal funds will be used for construction of a complex of dikes, dams, channels, conduits, levees and seepage pits involving 29 specific projects located throughout Maricopa County.

According to the Flood Control bond issue proponents, based on a home valued at \$15,000 (sale price, not tax evaluation), the cost would be about \$4.50 a year, depending on local tax rates.

Additional information about the flood control program can be obtained from the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, 2933 N. Central Ave. Tel. 264-0785.

BRIEF urges employees to go to the polls Tuesday, March 8, and let their opinions go on record.

*Chamber of Commerce
magazine*

PHOENIX GAZETTE
Phoenix MAR 5 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Control Plan Is Good

As Maricopa County flood control proposals have come closer to election day, a great deal of nit-picking has obscured the principal question property owners will decide next Tuesday: Is the over-all flood control proposal good, bad or indifferent?

If the answer were in either of the last two options, the vote on Tuesday should be no. It is not. The program which has been offered by the Maricopa Flood Control District is a very good one, on balance. In operation it would save the community far more money than it would cost.

What is generally overlooked is that this proposed program is one offering protection more to homes and neighborhoods in such areas as Scottsdale, Maryvale, Sunny-slope and the like than to busi-

nesses or industries in or near the Salt River channel. Most of the proposed structures would guard against floods sweeping down local plains and slopes—the floodways in which homes, more than industries, are found.

The proposed issue of \$22.7 million in bonds, which would be the trigger for federal flood control allocations of \$93 million, would be cheap insurance at going rates for any homeowner whose property lies below the Arizona Canal, for instance. A safety-valve flood channel on the north side of the canal, to prevent its washing out, would be of tremendous value to him.

The flood control plan cannot be all things to all people, but it is a good plan for the whole county. It deserves support.

ARIZONA FARMER
RANCHMAN - Phoenix

MAR 5 1966
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BUREAU - Phoenix

Vote For Flood Bonds

IT WILL BE MORE than ⁸⁷⁴unfortunate if the proposed Maricopa County flood bond issue is defeated at the special election called for March 8. There appears to be a real possibility that this may happen.

Urban opponents, largely newcomers who have never experienced Arizona floods and can't believe they can happen in this arid land, will go to the polls in droves. On the other hand, many who are really in favor of the bonds may stay away because they think a majority is assured and it is unnecessary for them to bother.

Then there are rural people in localities where floods are unlikely, or protection has already been provided. They may see no reason why they should pay taxes to protect Phoenix and other cities, where the peril is great indeed.

If Phoenix should be devastated by high water, which can occur any time, it would have a disastrous effect on the whole county. People who live in safe territory would feel the effects of ensuing economic disruption. They'd have to help take care of the homeless, at far greater cost to them than the flood control program that is planned. A large percentage of the taxable property would be wiped out and might not be replaced for years, if ever.

There is evidence that country folks take a rational view of the situation. Most of them will support this move to raise \$22,700,000 by a county bond issue, which is to be matched by \$93,000,000 in federal funds. Convincing the objectors in town is something else again. Their letters to newspapers, their charges in public meetings, show how widely the whole proposition is misunderstood. They assume that reclamation projects, set up to store irrigation water and not for flood control at all, are to blame when excess water has to be released down Salt River. They just don't understand Arizona, its climate or its laws.

Anyway, don't forget. Election day is March 8.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC
Phoenix
MAR 4 1966

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BUREAU - Phoenix

A Real Bargain

⁸⁷⁴Next Tuesday's vote on a \$22 million Maricopa County flood control bond issue could go either way. Most people want flood protection and think the county bonds would be a good investment. But a few determined oppositionists decry the issuance of bonds for any purpose and have managed to becloud the flood control issue.

The argument most frequently used by opponents of the bond issue is that it would apply only to home-owners, not to utilities and big corporations. The fact is that the bonds would be retired by taxes on all real property. All personal property, whether owned by a small tax payer or by a giant utility, would be excluded. Since utility poles, wires, generating plants, etc., are defined by law as personal property, there is no way to tax them for this purpose.

Improvement districts always tax real, not personal, property. The flood district tax would follow the same pattern as a street improvement district in front of your house.

The small but vocal opponents of the bond issue say they are not opposed to flood control. But, they say, this particular plan is wrong. Unfortunately, they won't tell you what part of the program they consider good. The plan is an all-encompassing one, embracing some 38 separate dikes, dams, conduits, levees, seepage pits, and so on. They are all needed, to prevent the recurring damage of annual flooding, but primarily to afford protection against the giant floods that, history shows, can be expected once in a hundred years. These do untold millions of dollars in damage, as anyone who was living in Denver or Northern California last spring can tell you.

Finally, those who oppose the flood control bond issue say that it was suddenly dreamed up in view of last December's high water in the Salt River. In truth, the flood control projects have been worked on by the U.S. Army Engineers, under the direction of the county supervisors, for nearly five years. Their studies are extensive and their plans are carefully made. There is no snap judgment involved here.

If the county bond issue is approved, the owner of the average home will pay \$4.20 a year in taxes to the Maricopa County Flood Control District. He couldn't buy flood insurance for \$420 a year. We urge every property owner in the county, who is a registered voter, to go to the polls next Tuesday and mark his ballot YES. It will be one of the best votes he ever cast, for himself, for his property, and for his city and county.

The bond issue should be approved. Dozens of responsible organizations, including chambers of commerce, professional societies, union groups and so on, have passed resolutions approving the bond issue. But the resolutions won't mean a thing if the voters don't vote YES next Tuesday.

Rep. 6102-3/4/66

Phase B in Flood Control Plan

This is the second of a four-part series on the proposed flood control program for Maricopa County on which real property taxpayers will vote next Tuesday.

By CLYDE MURRAY

EIGHT of the 29 projects proposed in the Maricopa County Flood Control District's comprehensive program constitute Phase B, or the so-called Greater Phoenix System.

District officials consider this one of the major segments of the program because it affects the bulk of the county's people and surface improvements.

Phase B projects, flood control officials point out, will not all have the same priority

and are not the only significant projects of the over-all program expected to benefit Greater Phoenix. After Phase B was approved by Congress, other Phoenix area projects were added to the program but they have been placed in other phases.

AN INTEGRAL part of Phase B is the channel development of Agua Fria River, New River and Skunk Creek, designed pri-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 6)

More About

Phase B in Flood Control

(Continued from Page 1)

arily to give major protection to north and west Phoenix areas, plus Deer Valley, Peoria, Sun City and Avondale.

Expected to cost about \$25.15 million, with \$24.9 million coming from the federal government, this channelization project would start at the proposed Union Hills diversion channel on Skunk Creek and continue on the New and Agua Fria rivers to the Gila River. District officials say the channelization must be coordinated with construction of two upstream diversion dams on these streams or their tributaries. These two Adobe dam, and New River dam, are included in Phase B.

Sheets of floodwaters originating in mountains north of the Arizona Canal could be carried away with the construction of Phase B's Arizona Canal diversion channel, according to county officials.

PLANS CALL for the concrete-lined diversion channel to run from a point at 12th Street along the north bank of the Arizona Canal to Skunk Creek in the vicinity of 83rd Avenue.

Mayor Graham has said the City of Phoenix will install storm sewers to carry excess water into the diversion channel.

Total cost of the diversion channel project is estimated at \$8 million, \$7.6 million of which would come from the federal government.

Dreamy Draw dam and channel, designed to protect a section southwest of Squaw Peak, would be erected in Dreamy Draw

long. Two dikes would be constructed on the west side of the structure.

THE OTHER Phase B projects are:

--Deepening of the Arizona Canal from 13th Street to 48th Street. Also in the project is improvement of the Old Crosscut Canal, which would carry an increased flow into the Salt River. Total costs would be \$3,326,000 of which \$2,300,000 would be federal funds.

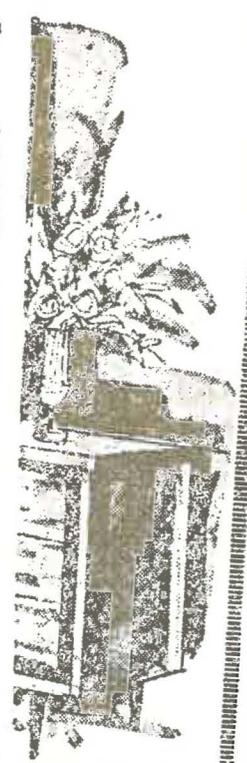
--Union Hills Diversion Channel, 9 1/2 miles long, from 40th Street to near 43rd Avenue, emptying into Skunk Creek. Dependent upon the construction of Cave Buttes Dam, it would protect Deer Valley, Moon Valley and northwest Phoenix. The cost to the county would be about \$500,000; to the federal government, \$7.2 million.

--Lower Cave Creek Dam (Cave Buttes) would be constructed 2 miles south of Upper Cave Creek Dam. It is designed to protect Sunnyslope, Deer Valley and northwest Phoenix. Of the \$67 million estimated cost, the county would contribute \$371,000.

--NEW RIVER and Adobe dams are considered integral parts of the program. Adobe dam would be built across a tributary of Skunk Creek 7 miles north of Bell Road and a mile west of Black Canyon Highway. Skunk Creek water would be brought into a diversion basin through a proposed channel 2 1/2 miles long. The earth-fill Adobe dam would be 3,800 feet long and 75 feet high.

New River dam, 1,700 feet wide and 80 feet high, would be erected on New River 8 miles upstream from the New River and Skunk Creek confluence. The dams are designed to regulate the downstream water

genuine poisoned Pitts-mirror, large chest-twin size bed, both have genuine For-



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ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

074 A Necessary Start So Vote 'Yes'

ALTHOUGH IT CERTAINLY isn't perfect, at least from the standpoint of South Phoenix, it is a start in the right direction, and a start must be made somewhere, at some time.

We're speaking of the proposed flood control program upon which voters will go to the polls March 8, either to ratify the proposed \$22.7 million bond issue, or to reject it. If voters approve the bond issue, then an additional \$93 million in construction funds will be made available by the federal government to help finance the broad program of protection against floodwaters.

If, on March 8, voters reject issuance of these bonds, then no comprehensive program of flood protection can be expected for at least five years, because the necessary federal funds included in an omnibus bill reportedly will not be available again for about that long.

We have been disturbed about the present flood control program upon which voters will cast their ballot March 8, because we could see little immediate benefits to South Phoenix, and too much of the program as it pertained to South Phoenix was left vague and unexplained.

For weeks, we have tried to get answers to these vague portions of the program, but until the past week, have met with no success. Finally, answers have been given; they aren't entirely satisfactory but they do indicate that South Phoenix isn't entirely deferred from flood control activity -- if spokesmen for South Phoenix will continue to insist, and insist again and again, that we receive our share of the planned program at the same rate of development as other areas of the Valley.

gress of the Central Arizona Project before flood control works along the riverbed or of immediate local impact can be started, despite passage of the flood control program March 8.

No, for South Phoenix at least, the proposed program is far from perfect; voters are being asked to cast their ballots in favor of the \$22.7 million bond issue despite the fact that very little in local benefits is promised for the near future.

Nevertheless, a start toward flood control must be made somewhere, at some time either now or later and, if South Phoenix has strong leadership working closely with those agencies developing the flood control works as the program develops, then local benefits can be fitted into the overall program or deferred benefits possibly can be accelerated. Should the Central Arizona Project be approved this year, then work can begin toward accelerating construction of Orme Dam and channelization of the riverbed through Phoenix, keeping pace with development of the flood control program.

For these reasons, and despite the fact that the proposed program is far from perfect (from a South Phoenix standpoint) we encourage that all eligible voters in South Phoenix cast their ballots in favor of the program at the March 8 special election.

South Phoenix 3-3-66

The first of this year, areas of South Phoenix lying in and near the Salt River bed received damage from the high waters which followed our New Year's storm. Most, if not all, of this damage could have been prevented had the Salt River bed been channeled to carry away the water.

It wasn't channeled then, and channeling of the riverbed is not included in the flood control program -- until the Central Arizona Project is approved, so construction of Orme Dam can be started. Until or unless the Central Arizona Project is approved by Congress so Orme Dam construction can begin, the riverbed will remain exactly as it is now, flood control program or no flood control program.

Meanwhile, if the flood control program is approved March 8, development of retention structures and other flood-water retarding construction will proceed in other areas of the Valley -- northeast, northwest and north in and around Phoenix; on the easternmost edge of the Valley, etc. and, in time, around the base of the South Mountains to protect areas around South Central from run-off from the mountains.

So -- for benefits in the near future -- South Phoenix is to a great extent dependent upon approval by Con-

City would gain flood protection

81A Bond issue: Part I

By PETER BOULAY
Progress Staff Writer

On March 8 a package plan to provide comprehensive flood control for all of Maricopa County, scheduled ultimately to cost over \$100 million, will be presented to voters.

The March 8 election specifically asks the voter whether bonds in the amount of \$22.7 million can be sold to pay for the county's share of the total expenditure, which would provide rights-of-way and future maintenance for the 29 projects that would be built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

If approved, the local money would be supplemented by \$93 million in federal funds for construction of the projects.

To be eligible, voters must own property in the county and must have lived in the county one full year by March 8. In addition, they must have registered to vote prior to Feb. 8.

The election ballot will stipulate that the bonds will be issued only when needed and in amounts that will not cause the flood control district's bonded indebtedness to exceed three per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the county.

Included in the 29 projects are the massive \$34 million Gila Salt River channel clearance levees, and the \$25 million channel development for Agua Fria, New River and Skunk Creek. Most of the cost of both of these projects would be borne by the federal government.

Of particular interest to Scottsdale residents are the following projects which, according to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, would in some manner provide flood control for Scottsdale.

1. Lower Indian Bend Channel, proposed by the Corps as a 170-foot-wide concrete channel extending for seven miles through Scottsdale.

2. Maxwell (Orme) Dam, providing an additional 672,000 acre feet of storage for flood control to the proposed terminal storage reservoir at the dam site at the confluence of the Salt and Verde Rivers. This would reduce a flood of 320,000 cfs to 170,000 cfs.

3. North Phoenix Mountains Channel, which would deepen the Arizona Canal from 33th St. to about 48th St. Flood flows would be carried eastward to empty into the old Cross-cut Canal.

4. Gila-Salt River Channel clearance and levees, which provides for construction of levees in the vicinity of Tempe and the clearing of a 2,000 foot channel from Granite Reef to Gillespie Dams.

These four projects would give some measure of protection to Scottsdale, although financing of all of them will be done on a county-wide basis.

According to the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, the cost of the bond issue to the average homeowner (\$15,000 home) would be "about 25c a month."

(Next: Controversial aspects of the flood control program.)

WICKENBURG SUN
Wickenburg

MAR 3 1962

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Voting Is Tuesday On Bond Issue

Wickenburg voting precincts 1 and 2 have been consolidated for the special flood control bond election next Tuesday, March 8, and voting will be in the County Building at the west end of the underpass.

At the election real property owners of Maricopa County will be asked to approve or reject the issuance and sale by the county's Flood Control District of \$22.7 million in general obligation bonds, with the stipulation said bonds will be issued only when needed and in amounts that will not cause the District's bonded indebtedness to exceed three per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the county.

The polls Tuesday will be open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Eligible to vote is any adult taxpayer who owns real property within the boundaries of Maricopa County and who has resided in the county for a year or more and is a duly qualified elector. This last means his or her name is on the current voter registry. Under Arizona's community property law, both husbands and wives are eligible to vote.

According to the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, two areas in the Wickenburg vicinity, designated as Sols Wash and Powder House Wash are scheduled for attention if the bond issue passes. By far the largest share of the funds are earmarked for Salt River Valley areas.

Opponents of the bond issue are stressing that \$22.7 million will prove only a drop in the bucket in providing adequate flood control while proponents have devoted their efforts largely to minimizing the cost to the individual taxpayer of the bond issue.

It is this newspaper's belief that real property owners will have to do some thoughtful soul-searching when they go to the polls Tuesday.

MARYVALE STAR
Phoenix

MAR 3 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Facts Still Missing On Flood Control Bond Issue

Col. John Lowery, chief engineer for the county's flood control district, has challenged an alleged statement of Jerry Evenson, manager of the Maryvale Star, regarding the controversial \$22.7 million bond issue.

In a statement released by the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, Col. Lowery rewrites a statement, credits it to this writer, and then states that, "It is not true!"

The statement Lowery says was made is "Proposed flood control district plans would not prevent DAMAGE OF THE MAGNITUDE suffered by the Maryvale-Glendale areas in 1963."

The actual statement as printed in this publication last week under the by-line of Jerome Evenson was, "The 1963 flooding of Maryvale could not have been prevented if the project had been

completed at that time, unless the Maryvale area and Glendale area had an intricate storm sewer system at the time."

The "magnitude of the damages" is not the issue. If the project could prevent just 12" of the water, the magnitude would be reduced but a 3 foot flooding would still have existed.

Col. Lowery now admits in the same news release that "these communities must first have a facility . . . such as flood control . . . to dump the waters collected by storm sewers. Until such channels are built . . . and their construction depends on the outcome of the March 8 election . . . the cities in question cannot fully provide storm drainage required by their population growth."

Simply stated, you will be required to vote on Storm Drain-

age Bonds if you want complete protection.

No effort has been made on the part of Col. Lowery, the flood district, city officials or the Citizens Flood Protection Committee to advise the public of the additional costs such storm sewers would be and what additional taxes "STORM DRAINAGE BONDS" would place on the property owner.

It is important that Maryvale residents keep in mind that the 1963 flooding of Maryvale was the result of a torrential down-pour which, according to the "experts", can be expected on the average of once in a hundred years.

Col. Lowery takes issue only with the statement about Maryvale and avoids the major charge to which the column is almost entirely devoted; the flooding of

the Salt River in January of this year.

The advocates of the project have constantly implied in their advertisements, news releases and speeches that the Maryvale flood of 1963 and the Salt River flooding of 1966 could have been prevented if we had their flood control project completed.

The prevention of excess waters in the Salt River can only be guaranteed by the construction of Orme Dam which is unrelated to the bond issue since it is tied in with the Central Arizona Project, and may or may not be constructed. Lowery even pointed this out in answering a question by one of the city council members. He further stated that money appropriated for channelization of the Salt River would not be used until such time and if Orme Dam is constructed.

Why then, does the committee

constantly push Maryvale and Salt River photographs? Where are the pictures of the damage caused in other sectors of the county that it is claimed amounts to \$9 million per year? Who stands to profit from this besides the "taxpayer?"

It is interesting to note that the Flood Control Bonds will pay to the holder a whopping big, "income-tax-free," 4.5 percent interest per year on the bonds they purchase.

The project may well have some very good points, but until such time as the proponents of the project can answer all of the questions asked of it and apprise the public of the "entire cost", including storm drainage, we must again state our position as we did last week: ". . . if we cannot be given all the information, responsible taxpayers must vote "NO!"

Sunnyslope C. C. Urges 'Yes' Flood Control Vote

Endorsement of the Maricopa County flood control bond issue was voted Wednesday by the board of directors of the Sunnyslope Chamber of Commerce. The directors urged a "yes" vote on the proposal.

Maricopa County will vote Tuesday on a proposal to issue \$22.7 million for the county's share of an overall \$115 million flood control program.

Polling places will be open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Because special elections traditionally attract smaller turnouts than general elections, the Maricopa Elections Department has consolidated the usual number of polling places

to 104. This means that a majority of as many as five precincts all may be voting at the same polling place.

Example: In Sunnyslope, residents of Mountain View and Sunnyslope precincts all will vote at the Sunnyslope Elementary School.

Eligible is any adult taxpayer who owns real property within the boundaries of Maricopa County, who has resided in the county for a year or more, and who is a duly qualified elector (this last means his or her name is on the current voter registry).

Under Arizona's community property law, both husbands and wives are eligible to vote.

Voters will cast their ballots at the polling place designated for the precinct in which they reside — not necessarily where their property is located.

Example: A couple may own property in Mesa but reside in a rented apartment in the Blumore precinct of Phoenix. They will find their names listed at the Phoenix Country Day School polling place, 2301 E. Stanford Dr., rather than at any Mesa polling place.

Election day ballot will ask voters to approve or reject the issuance and sale by the county's Flood Control District of \$22.7 million in general obligation bonds—with the stipulation that these bonds will be issued only when needed and in amounts that will not cause the district's bonded indebtedness to exceed 3 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the county.

To assist voters in locating places, headquarters of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee at 2938 N. Central Ave. will be open election day. Telephone 264-0785.

The county elections department (262-3801) will be open election day from 5:30 a.m. until the polls close to answer queries and provide information.

Endorsement of the county-wide flood control program has come from the Maricopa County Taxpayers Assn.

Ralph G. Burghacher, president, has informed the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee that the association's board of directors urges an affirmative vote at the March 8 bond issue election.

Burghacher cited several reasons for the taxpayer association's endorsement:

1. Maricopa County, one of the nation's fastest growing, must be provided with comprehensive flood protection if it is to continue to attract new industry and out-of-state investment money.
2. Expenditure of the \$115 million will be spread over a 10-12 year period, "thus providing a welcome stimulant to the Valley's economic growth."
3. The program's cost to real property owners will average only \$5 per year, "less than a cent and a half a day."
4. Wasteful cost of repairing Valley flood damage, now being paid for by taxpayers in the form of higher rates or prices, will be eliminated for the most part.

The flood control complex, several years in the making, is a consensus of the best thinking of private engineering firms, the county's flood control district, and such government agencies as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Flood Control Future Up To Voters Tuesday

874

Issue To Be Debated At Maryvale Meeting

With a string of impressive endorsements, and some vociferous objection, the proposed \$22.7 million bond issue for flood control will come before the voters at a county-wide election Tuesday.

Eligible to decide the question are adult taxpayers who own real property within the boundaries of Maricopa, who have lived in the county a year or more and are registered.

Both husbands and wives may vote, under Arizona's community property law. Voters will cast their ballots in the polling place for the precinct where they live.

THE BOND ISSUE would provide for construction of a network of dikes, dams, channels and levees throughout the county. The remainder of the \$115 million needed for the program would be provided by the federal government.

If the bond issue is approved,

the county project is expected to begin early next year. Local community construction of storm drains and other facilities would be included in the final phase of the comprehensive flood control plan.

A long list of endorsements have come from prominent Val-

Polling places in Glendale for Tuesday's election will combine precincts as follows: Precincts 1 and 5, vote at Unit 1 School; 4 and 9 at the Civic Center; 2 and three at Glendale High School auditorium; 6, 7 and 8, O'Neil Park Building. Polls will be open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

ley citizens, mayors and other officials; banking groups; Union organizations; business concerns, and a homeowners group, the Maricopa County Taxpayers Association, urging an affirmative vote.

STRENUOUS objection has been voiced by the Arizona Homeowners Association, headed by David C. Cox, concerning the expense and the effectiveness of the program.

The Maryvale Chamber of Commerce has scheduled an open meeting at 8 p.m. Friday in Cartwright School, 59th Avenue and Thomas Road, for a discussion of the question pro and con.

Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer of the county's flood control district has been invited to speak for the proposal, and David C. Cox will take the opposing side.

Col. Lowry took issue this week with a statement by Jerome Evenson of the Maryvale C of C that proposed flood control plans would not prevent damage of the magnitude suffered by the Maryvale-Glendale areas in 1963.

"**BLIND A STATEMENT** is untrue," Colonel Lowry informed the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee which asked for his comment.

"The flood control program at stake in the March 8 bond election provides for a concrete-lined channel to carry away concentrations of floodwaters caused by heavy downpours such as occurred in August 1963 in the Maryvale-Glendale area," he said.

"Some five inches of rain fell during a 24-hour period," he noted, "generating four-foot-deep floodwaters. There was no place for these waters to go—except downhill until they reached the Grand Canal.

"**AND THERE WAS** no means of disposal at that point because of the raised railroad running parallel to Grand Avenue through Glendale. Result was the waters backed up and flood-

ed scores of homes and businesses in the Glendale-Maryvale areas—causing damage estimated at \$2.9 million by the US Army Corps of Engineers."

The proposed flood control plan includes openings at intervals underneath the Grand Avenue railroad bed, "which will carry floodwaters into the channel previously noted," Lowry explained.

Asked about storm drainage programs by such cities as Phoenix and Glendale, Lowry replied:

"**IN MOST INSTANCES,** these communities that must have a facility—such as a flood control channel—to dump the waters collected by storm sewers. Until such channels are built—and their construction depends upon the outcome of the March 8 election—the cities in question cannot fully provide the storm drainage networks required by their population growth."

GILBERT ENTERPRISE
Gilbert

MAR 3 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Bonds Okayed

PHOENIX -- "Unqualified endorsement" of the proposed flood control program at stake at next Tuesday's special bond election has been announced by the Central Arizona Building & Construction Trades Council.

Frank G. Benites, council business manager, notified the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee on the group's action.

The MCFPC is urging voter approval of \$22.7 million in flood control bonds as the county's share of the overall \$115 million program. If voters give the countywide plan the green light March 8, the Federal government is committed to \$93 million in construction funds.

Benites, who is also a Phoenix city councilman, added a strong personal endorsement to that of the construction trade union.

"As a councilman, I know that no storm sewer program can be fully implemented until the various flood structures are constructed. Flood channels must be built first, so that storm drainage waters can be dumped into them. Also, the building of additional bridges across the Salt River within the Phoenix city limits is conditional, to a great extent, upon approval of the flood control program.

"As a husband, father and taxpayer, I am grateful a comprehensive flood control program finally has been drafted. It will protect the property, health and safety of some 200,000 families in the county -- including my own.

"As an official of the trade union movement, I know that the flood control program will create hundreds of needed jobs in the Valley, benefitting both the

MESA DAILY TRIBUNE
Mesa

MAR 3 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Maryvale Flood Claims Hit

PHOENIX -- Col. John C. Lowry, chief engineer of the county's flood control district, took issue today with a published statement that proposed flood control plans would not prevent damage of the magnitude suffered by the Maryvale-Glendale areas in 1963.

"Such a statement is untrue," Colonel Lowry informed the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee which asked for his comment.

"The flood control program at stake at a March 8 bond election provides for a concrete-lined channel to carry away concentrations of floodwaters caused by heavy downpours such as occurred in August 1963 in the Maryvale-Glendale area," he said.

"Some five inches of rain fell during a 24-hour period," he noted, "generating four-foot-deep floodwaters. There was no place for these waters to go -- except downhill until they reached the Grand Canal.

"And there was no means of disposal at that point because of the raised railroad running parallel to Grand Avenue through Glendale. Result was the waters backed up and flooded

scores of homes and businesses in the Glendale-Maryvale areas -- causing damage estimated at \$2.9 million by the US Army Corps of Engineers."

The proposed flood control plan includes openings at intervals underneath the Grand Avenue railroad bed, "which will carry floodwaters into the channel previously noted," Lowry explained.

Asked about storm drainage programs by such cities as Phoenix and Glendale, Lowry replied:

"In most instances, these communities first must have a facility -- such as a flood control channel to dump the water collected by storm sewers. Until such channels are built -- and their construction depends upon the outcome of the March 8 election -- the cities in question cannot fully provide the storm drainage networks required by their population growth."

"Cost to the average homeowner of 1-1/2 cents a day will be offset by elimination of nearly \$10 million annually in various types of flood damage to homes, business firms, croplands, utility installations, streets and bridges -- which taxpayers are now paying directly or indirectly.

"Moreover, the program

will eliminate the threat of an outbreak of disease resulting from possible contamination of drinking water supplies during flood periods.

"And, finally, it will eliminate lost manpower hours and the inconveniences of interrupted phone, gas, electric, water and sewer services," Benites noted.

Arizona Farmer-Ranchman
Vote For Flood Bonds 3-3-66

IT WILL BE MORE than unfortunate if the proposed Maricopa County flood bond issue is defeated at the special election called for March 8. There appears to be a real possibility that this may happen.

Urban opponents, largely newcomers who have never experienced Arizona floods and can't believe they can happen in this arid land, will go to the polls in droves. On the other hand, many who are really in favor of the bonds may stay away because they think a majority is assured and it is unnecessary for them to bother.

Then there are rural people in localities where floods are unlikely, or protection has already been provided. They may see no reason why they should pay taxes to protect Phoenix and other cities, where the peril is great indeed.

If Phoenix should be devastated by high water, which can occur any time, it would have a disastrous effect on the whole county. People who live in safe territory would feel the effects of ensuing economic disruption. They'd have to help take care of the homeless, at far greater cost to them than the flood control program that is planned. A large percentage of the taxable property would be wiped out and might not be replaced for years, if ever.

There is evidence that country folks take a rational view of the situation. Most of them will support this move to raise \$22,700,000 by a county bond issue, which is to be matched by \$93,000,000 in federal funds. Convincing the objectors in town is something else again. Their letters to newspapers, their charges in public meetings, show how widely the whole proposition is misunderstood. They assume that reclamation projects, set up to store irrigation water and not for flood control at all, are to blame when excess water has to be released down Salt River. They just don't understand Arizona, its climate or its

BOND ELECTION TUESDAY

Proponents Answer Flood Project Questions

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are questions and answers regarding the March 8 Maricopa County flood control bond issue. They were compiled by the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, which is supporting the bond issue.)

Q. How did the county arrive at the \$22.7 million figure involved in the March 8 election?

A. Here is the list of flood control projects and the money required as the county's share, as supplied by the Flood Control District engineering staff:

Gila-Salt River Channel Clearance (Levees)	\$ 250,000
Lower Indian Bend Channel	1,770,000
Channel Clearance - Agua Fria, New River and Skunk Creek	250,000
Arizona Canal Diversion	944,000
Dreamy Draw Dam	150,000
North Phoenix Mountain Channel	1,400,000
New River Dam	1,520,000
Adobe Dam	832,000
Lower Cave Creek Dam	434,000
Union Hills Diversion	500,000
West Phoenix Floodways	746,000
South Mountain (South Phoenix)	905,000
Casandro Wash Dam	60,000
Sunset and Sunny Cove Dams	79,000
Buckhorn - Mesa Structures	2,974,000
Bender and Sand Tank Structures	152,000
Apache Junction - Gilbert Structures and Williams - Chandler	

Structures	1,132,000
Mesa - Chandler - Gilbert Floodways	800,000
Buckeye Structures	776,000
West Phoenix Floodways, Phase II	337,000
North Phoenix Mountain Channel, Phase II	966,000
Sonoqui (SanTan Mountains Structures)	895,000
Harquahala Valley	400,000
Sols Wash Channel	40,000
Powder House Wash Dam	50,000
Cave Creek Town Dike	3,000
Maxwell (Orme Dam)	650,000
Salt River Channelization	2,679,000
Cave Creek Dam (Spillway)	65,000
Queen Creek Floodway (Gila River Indian Reservation Channel)	920,000
TOTAL	\$22,679,000

Q. It has been said that if the Salt River reservoirs remain at capacity or near capacity, and a heavy spring runoff from the mountain areas occurs, tremendous amounts of additional water will have to be released over the next several months. Is this possible?

A. Definitely. It can and has happened here. From January to May, 1941, a five - month period, all road dips across the Salt and Gila rivers from Granite Reef to Gillespie Dam were flooded -- and, as a result, all highways involved were closed to traffic. In effect, the county was divided into two separate sectors. Ground transportation from one area to the other was virtually impossible. Hundreds of thousands of manpower work hours were lost. Personal hardships and inconveniences affect-

ed tens of thousands of families.

* * *

Q. I note that Orme Dam is listed as part of the overall flood control plan. Isn't it also part of the Central Arizona Project?

A. Yes. Actually, Orme Dam is a reclamation project and will not be constructed unless and until the Central Arizona Project is approved by Congress. There are no funds in the county flood control program for construction of Orme Dam. The \$650,000 earmarked by the county would be used solely for expansion of storage facilities, assuming Orme Dam is built by the CAP. The CAP, it should be noted, has \$31.8 million earmarked for the dam's construction.

* * *

Q. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reportedly has proposed a 2000 - foot wide channel on the Salt River from 91st Avenue to Gillespie Dam, which, it has been said, would destroy 8450 acres of wildlife habitat. Is this true?

A. The Corps of Engineers has proposed a channel of such dimensions but the Flood Control District, in response to criticisms of fish and game enthusiasts, has flatly stated it will approve no channel wider than 500 feet. Studies based on recent year - end flood's courses indicate the District's modification is entirely feasible.

Q. Assuming the flood control

program is approved by the electorate, who will maintain the protective structures built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service?

A. The county's Flood Control District. As the various projects involved are completed, they are turned over to the county and become the latter's property. The federal government enters the picture only because the larger streams involved are interstate in classification and, as noted, because the county could not possibly undertake the entire program's cost within the limits of its present tax structure or without imposing impossible burdens upon homeowner taxpayers.

FLOOD CONTROL BOND ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY

Next Tuesday, March 8, is the day when all property owners of Maricopa County will have an opportunity to vote on the proposition of a \$22.7 million bond issue for a County wide flood control program to be financed primarily by the Federal Government. Total cost is \$115 million.

4 - SAGE - MARCH 3, 1968

FLOOD CONTROL

ELECTION INFORMATION (Continued from P. 1)

The County Elections Department will also be open from 5:30 A. M. until polls close -- phone 262-3801.

Eligible to vote is any adult taxpayer who owns real property within the boundaries of Maricopa County and who has resided in the county for a year or more and is a duly qualified elector in all other respects.

Under Arizona's community property law, husbands and wives owning the same property are both entitled to vote.

Voters will cast their ballots at the polling place designated for the precinct in which they reside, not necessarily where their property is located.

The election day ballot will ask voters to approve or reject the issuance and sale by the County's Flood Control District of \$22.7 million in general obligation bonds--with the stipulation said bonds will be issued only when needed and in amounts that will not cause the District's bonded indebtedness to exceed three per cent (3%) of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the county.

ELECTION INFORMATION

As a service to voters, the Maricopa County Citizens Flood Protection Committee has compiled voting information as follows:

Polling places will be open from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Because special elections traditionally attract smaller turnouts than general elections, the Maricopa Elections Department has consolidated the usual number of polling places to 104. This means that residents of as many as five precincts all may be voting at the same polling place.

To assist voters in locating polling places, headquarters of the Citizens Flood Protection Committee will be open election day at 2333 N. Central, phone 264-0785.

(Continued on Page 4)

SCOTTSDALE PROGRESS
Scottsdale MAR 2 1968

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood control

Bond issue polls named

Nine polling places have been assigned to Scottsdale residents for the March 8 bond election for a comprehensive flood control project for Maricopa County.

The Maricopa County Elections Board has consolidated the number of polling places in the county to about one-fifth of normal.

Adult taxpayers who own real property within the boundaries of Maricopa County and who have resided in the county for a year or more are eligible to vote if they have registered.

The ballot asks voters to approve or reject the issuance and sale by the county's Flood Control District of \$22.7 million in general obligation bonds.

The district has stipulated that the bonds will be issued only when needed and in amounts that will not cause the district's bonded indebtedness to exceed three per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the county.

Polls will be open March 8 from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

The nine polling places for Scottsdale residents are as follows:

Residents of the Cochise and

Hohokam precincts vote at Hohokam.

Tonto, Coronado, Oak Park and Tonalea precincts are combined at Coronado.

Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo and Pima are combined at Navajo.

Painte, Scottsdale East and Scottsdale West are combined at Loloma.

Arcadia, Hopi, Kiva precincts are combined at Kaibab.

Ingleside, Piccadilly and Zeni precincts are combined at Ingleside.

Kachina, Olivette and Ventura precincts combined at Kachina.

Supai, Tempe 3 and Tempe 4 precincts combined at Supai.

St. Daniel and Yavapai precincts combined at Yavapai.

ARIZONA REPUBLIC
Phoenix MAR 2 1968

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Labor Group Backs Vote

The Central Arizona Building and Construction Trades Council has endorsed a countywide flood control program to be voted on Tuesday in a special \$22.7 million bond election.

Frank Benites, trades council business manager and also a Phoenix city councilman, added a strong personal endorsement, according to the Maricopa Flood Protection Committee.

Benites said no storm sewer program can be fully implemented until the flood structures are constructed.

THE CHANDLER ARIZONIAN
Chandler

MAR 2 1953
ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Election Called For March 8

\$22.7 Million Flood Control Bond Issue To Be Determined

Property owners in Maricopa County will go to the polls next Tuesday, March 8, to approve or reject the issuance and sale by the county's Flood Control District of \$22.3 in general obligation bonds, proceeds of which will be used to finance Maricopa's share of a countywide flood control program.

Approval of the bond issue is required by the federal government before it can make available an additional \$93 million in construction funds.

Taxpayers in the Chandler district will vote at the Junior High School Library, 191 W. Oak-

land St. Those in Higley and Queen Creek districts will vote at the Queen Creek Elementary School and voters in Gilbert will vote at the Gilbert town hall.

Polls in all county precincts will be open from 6:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Eligible to vote is any adult taxpayer who owns real property within the boundaries of Maricopa County and who has resided in the county for a year

or more and is a duly qualified elector (this last means his or her name is on the current voter registry).

Voters will cast their ballots at the polling places designated for the precinct in which they reside, not necessarily where the property is located.

If the bond issue is accepted, the county monies will be used for acquisition of necessary rights of way, modification of certain existing roads and bridges, and maintenance of a network of flood control structures to be erected during the next 10-12 years by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee has stated that cost of the bond issue to the average homeowner in taxes if based on a home valued at \$15,000 will amount to only 35 cents a month, or about "one cigarette a day."

The county elections department (252-3501) will be open election day from 5:30 a.m. until the polls close and will be available to answer queries and provide information on the Flood Control Bond Issue.

MESA DAILY TRIBUNE
Mesa

MAR 1 1958

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Taxpayer Group Endorses Yes Vote on Flood Bonds

Endorsement of the county-wide flood control program has come from the Maricopa County Taxpayers Association.

Ralph G. Burgbacher, president, has informed the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee that the association's board of directors urges an affirmative vote at the March 8 bond issue election.

Property owners that day will be asked to approve issuance of \$22.7 million in bonds as the county's share of an overall \$115 million flood control program.

Contingent upon such approval is a federal government commitment for some \$93 million for constructing dikes, dams, channels and levees throughout the county.

Burgbacher cited several reasons for the taxpayers association's endorsement:

1. Maricopa County, one of the nation's fastest growing, must be provided with comprehensive flood protection if it is to continue to attract new industry and out-of-state investment money.

2. Expenditure of the \$115 million will be spread over a 10-12 year period, "thus providing a welcome stimulant to the Valley's economic growth."

3. The program's cost to real property owners will average only \$5.00 per year, "less than a cent and a half a day."

4. Wasteful cost of repairing Valley flood damage, now being paid for by taxpayers in the form of higher rates or prices, will be eliminated for the most part.

5. The flood control complex, several years in the making, is a consensus of the best thinking of private engineering firms, the county's flood control district and such government agencies as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

TEMPE DAILY NEWS
Tempe

MAR 1 1958

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Protection Backer To Speak To Kiwanis Club

Marshall Humphrey, representing the Maricopa County Citizens for Flood Protection committee, will be the speaker at the Thursday noon meeting of the Kiwanis Club in the Tempe Sands.

Humphrey, a former state legislator and presently a farmer and president of a cotton oil company at Chandler, will be urging ratification of the more than \$22 million flood control bond issue to be voted on by real property owners March 8.

Reid Teeple is this week's program chairman.

CONTRACTOR & ENGINEER
Phoenix

MAR 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

CONTRACTOR & ENGINEER
Phoenix

MAR 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

President's Message Flood Protection Vote March 8

By R. G. Wallace

Tuesday, March 8, 1966, is an important day to both the economy of Maricopa County and to our industry. I would like to urge all of you to make a personal effort to encourage the taxpayers of Maricopa County to vote YES on the proposed Flood Control Bond issue.



R. G. Wallace

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chapter, a contract for the construction of our new office building was awarded to the Mardian Construction Co. I am sure that all of you will be interested in watching the progress of the building.

I hope that you are all aware that the National Convention of the AGC is to be held in Washington, D.C., on March 13 - March 17. If you can find the time to attend, I am sure that you would feel that the time was well spent. I think that if you have never attended one of these meetings, you will be amazed at the amount of work done each year for the betterment of our Industry.

To each of you that are able to attend, I would like to ask you to take the time to visit with our Representatives and Senators in Congress, and to let them know your feelings on some of the pending labor legislation.

On March 8, 1966, voters in Maricopa County will be asked to approve a \$22.7 million bond issue. This money represents the County's participation in a 29-project program totalling \$115 million. The balance of the money, approximately \$92 million, will be supplied by various Federal agencies such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Flood protection is something people angrily demand when confronted with an angry flood, but seemingly forget about once the rains stop, ravages are repaired, and the sun again makes its appearance.

When rain falls suddenly, tor-

rents rush down the slopes of the mountains ringing the Valley area, and roar through dry river beds and washes. Because of lack of ground cover in open areas, there is little to slow their onslaught. The water may subside in a few hours, but in that relatively short period, damage to crops, streets, bridges, utility installations, homes and businesses can amount to many millions of dollars.

Now, for the first time in the Valley of the Sun's history, permanent protection against destructive floods can become a reality — provided an affirmative vote is registered at the March 8th special election.

Projects included in the over-all flood protection program include dikes, dams, levees, channels and conduits. Benefits from this plan will be countless times the actual cost. They include:

—Permanent protection from havoc-wreaking floods;

—Replenishment of badly depleted underground water supplies, wherever possible;

—Curbing of costly erosion and conserving of valuable top-soil;

—A healthy shot in the arm for the economy of the County and surrounding areas as the result of the expenditure of construction funds over the next decade.

W. B. Barkley, Chairman of the Maricopa County Flood Protection Committee, states: "In addition to protecting our health, property — yes, even our lives — the proposed flood control program will be the greatest stimulus to our economy since Arizona achieved statehood."

of "special interests" enumerated in the Brown speech.

OPPONENTS of the proposed countywide flood control program, which would have required an additional \$92.3 million in federal funds, claimed the method of taxing only real property and improvements was unfair.

They pointed to the fact that around \$221 million in personal property was exempt from taxes.

And figures compiled by county officials and the state tax commission showed about \$171 million in exempt personal property is owned by five of the county's biggest taxpayers.

(Household furniture also was exempt, but the average personal property tax cost would have been around 50 cents a year.)

LOWRY SAID plans to resubmit the proposal at a later date will be studied. He said it might be possible to include the bond issue plan on the general election ballot next November. He said the existing district tax rate of 2 cents per \$100 will be continued.

GILBERT ENTERPRISE
Gilbert

FEB 24 1968

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

FLOOD HIM WITH PHOTOS

B74



PHOTO FLOOD: W.B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, asks local residents to check family albums and other sources for photographs depicting flood scenes from previous years. The citizens committee will use photos for displays and exhibits in behalf of 'Yes' vote at March-8 flood control bond election. Above, Barkley, a former speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives, holds enlarged photo of the Maryvale area flood of 1963 which caused an estimated \$3 million damage in 24-hour period. "Wishing to be flooded with photographs," says Bark. The MCFPC headquarters are at 2933 N. Central Phoenix.

Ray Williams ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ *Gojette*
We mention this in light of our own (Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee) program on which citizens will be asked to vote March 8.
Thanks to Chairman W. B. Barkley of Glendale and such citizen leadership as exemplified by Marshal Humphrey, Chandler farmer and member of the Arizona House 1950-64; C. R. Palmateer, mayor of Goodyear since 1959; William F. Schrader, former mayor of Scottsdale; and Hal F. Warner, Wickenburg oil distributor, and former member of the Arizona House.
Your own support is needed.

GAZETTE 7-21-66

'Urgent' Flood Business Still Left Undone

By KENNETH ARLINE
Gazette Staff Writer
(First of three articles)

Nearly \$800,000 has been spent on "flood control" in Maricopa County since 1960.

With \$303,061 remaining in the current budget, the total spent in 6½ years could reach \$1,086,265 by July 1.

A study of the financial statements of the Maricopa County Flood Control District for the past 5½ years shows most of the spending has been in making plans for flood control projects and for the countywide \$22.6 million bond election March 8.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY, termed "urgent" before the district was organized, have not been purchased. Records show money budgeted for this purpose has been part of the year-end cash balance.

While the money has not been voted by Congress, proponents of the bond issue expect the bond money to be matched with \$92 million in federal funds during the next 15 years.

The district's budget provides \$14,570 to pay workers at the 104 polling places in the coming election.

THE FLOOD control budget is not a part of the county's regular budget. Cost of meeting the control district's spending is not reflected in the county's tax rate.

It is, however, a part of the tax bill paid by the property taxpayer.

In the current tax statements, the amount of this special tax is 59 cents for some taxpayers, 69 cents for many, and more or less than these amounts for others.

IT IS BASED on a rate of 2 cents per \$100 valuation. The 2-cent rate has applied each year since the 1962-63 fiscal year. During the 1960-61 and the

1961-62 fiscal years the rate was 5 cents.

The Flood Control Act of 1959 permits the control district to levy a tax on the taxable real property "to pay the expense of administering the district and maintaining and operating the district's flood-control system." Personal property is excluded from flood control taxation.

IF THE BOND issue is approved, the rate in Maricopa County is expected to climb to 14.9 cents or more. The law provides for two levies, one for maintaining the district, the other for paying off the bonds.

According to some estimates, the man now paying 59 cents a year will find the bill increased to \$3.50.

Others say it will be increased to \$4.50. Still others claim the amount could be more.

UP TO LAST July 1, the flood control district had spent \$701,365. Since that date, spending has totaled \$81,833.15.

This brings the total spent to \$783,203.15. Still unspent in the current budget is \$303,061.85.

The current budget includes:

• Up to \$56,696 in salaries.

• Two new vehicles costing \$4,660—a four-wheel drive outfit (with refrigeration and heater) and a sedan (with air conditioning, heater, power steering and automatic transmission).

• Three executive desks costing \$435 and three executive chairs costing \$186.

FLOOD CONTROL in Maricopa County is another name for "Special Tax District No. 29."

A statement on Page 147 of the current county budget points out that the board of supervisors "has no control over the spending in special tax districts." However, the supervisors do set the tax rate in special tax districts.

MESA DAILY TRIBUNE
Mesa

FEB 25 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Sites for Flood Bond Vote Told

Nine polling places in the Mesa area east of Tempe have been designated for the \$22.7 million county flood control bond issue election March 8.

The polling places, with the 27 precincts they represent, are: Edison School music room, 545 N. Horna, Mesa - for Mesa precincts 11 and 15.

Emerson School music room, 940 W. University Dr., Mesa for Mesa precincts 1, 3, 13, and 14.

Mesa High School, Jackrabbi Gym, 101 E. Broadway - for Mesa precincts, 2, 4, 6, and 17

Mesa Junior High School, music stage room, 828 E. Broadway, for Mesa precincts 8, 11, 12 and 16.

Mesa National Guard Armory, 615 N. Center, - for Mesa precincts, 5, 7, and 9; and Left precinct.

Jefferson School music room, 120 S. Jefferson St., Mesa - for Apache precinct.

Chandler Junior High School, 191 W. Oakland St. - for Chandler precincts 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Gilbert City Hall court room - for Gilbert precinct and Desert Baths precinct.

Queen Creek School for both Queen Creek precinct and Higley precinct.

Further precinct and voting information may be obtained by phoning the voter's registration office, 252-3801.

Republic
2/27/66

Taxpayer Unit Urges 'Yes' Vote

THE MARICOPA County Taxpayers Association has endorsed the county-wide flood control program, it was reported yesterday.

The Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee said that Ralph G. Burgbacher, MCTA president, informed the committee that the association's board of directors urges a yes vote in the March 8 \$22.7 million bond election.

Property owners are being asked in the election to approve the bond funds as the county's share of an over-all \$115 million federal-aid flood control system. Voters will ballot at 104 polling places from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. election day.

Burgbacher told the MCFPC that the taxpayer association is backing the flood control program for these reasons:

—Maricopa County, one of the nation's fastest growing areas, needs comprehensive flood protection to continue attracting new industry and out-of-state investors.

—SPENDING of the \$115 million over a 10 to 12 year period will provide a "welcome stimulant to the Valley's economic growth."

—The program will cost real property owners an average of only \$5 per year, or less than 1½ cents a day.

—Wasteful cost of repairing Valley flood damage, now being paid for by taxpayers in the form of higher rates or prices, will for the most part be eliminated.

—The flood control system represents a consensus of the best thinking of private engineering firms, the county's flood control district and such federal agencies as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

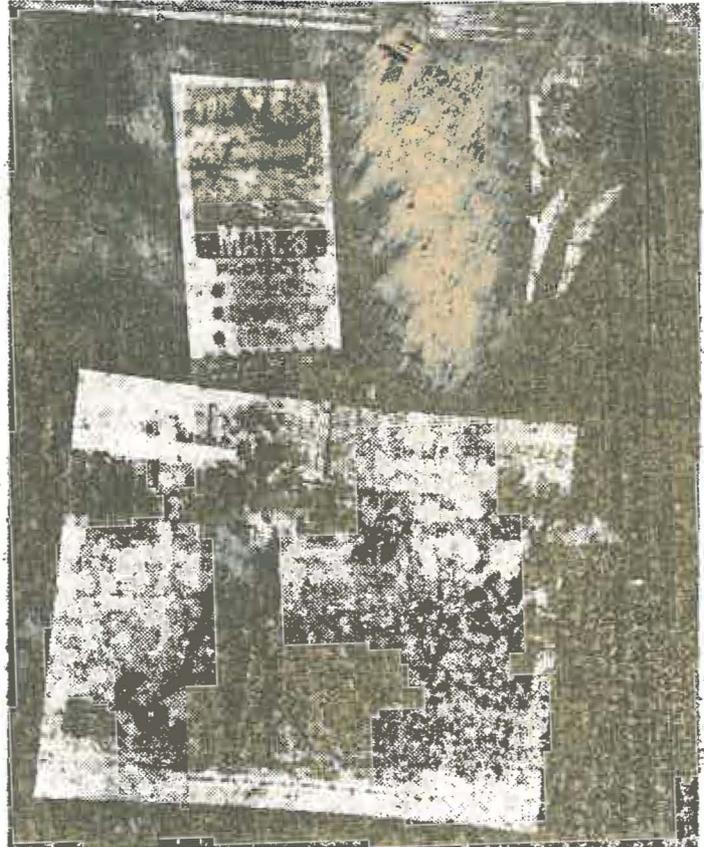
SUNNYSLOPE JOURNAL
Sunnyslope

FEB 24 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Pictures Wanted

814



W. B. Barkley, chairman of Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, asks local residents to check family albums and other sources for photographs depicting flood scenes from previous years. The committee will use the photos for displays and exhibits in behalf of a "yes" vote at the March 8 flood control bond election. Above, Barkley, former speaker of the Arizona House, holds an enlarged photo of the Maryvale flood of 1963 which caused an estimated \$3 million damage in a 24-hour period. "We're hoping to be flooded with photographs," says Barkley. MCFPC headquarters are at 2933 N. Central Ave.

Republic- 2/21/66
**'Yes' Vote On Flood
Control Important**

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

I'm not a land speculator. I'm not independently wealthy. The only piece of property I own is my home, and I live in the northeastern section of Phoenix. The flood threat to my home is remote.

I mention these facts as a preface to stating I am wholeheartedly in support of the coming vote on a \$22.7 million bond authorization to make possible a carefully planned, comprehensive, county-wide system of flood protection.

IF WE TURN this proposal down, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will not do another study for at least 10-12 years. And we must have such a study before construction on a flood control system begins.

So this is not an ordinary vote, in the sense that if we reject this one, we can consider a different one in the fall and another one next winter, and so on, until we find one that strikes our fancy.

FURTHERMORE, the cost from the ravages of the angry waters in three average years — by the most liberal estimates — would exceed the entire cost of the bond issue to Maricopa County homeowners.

I will vote "Yes" on March 8 because I believe efficiency dictates it is wiser — and cheaper — to pay for flood prevention rather than wasteful flood repairs.

FRED SCHINKEL

HOME NEWS SUN
Phoenix

FEB 24 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood Debate

A public debate on whether Maricopa County needs some \$22.6 million worth of flood control bonds will be held at the Downtown YMCA Roundup Room, 350 N. 1st Ave., Wednesday at 8 p. m.

The program is being sponsored by the Greater Phoenix Land Owners Assn. Speaking in favor of the bonds will be Sam Tucker, former City of Phoenix engineer and currently associated with Benham, Tucker and Van Lundingham Engineers. Opposing will be David C. Cox, president of the Home Owners Association.

Lawrence Office, president of the Greater Phoenix Land Owners Assn., invited the public to attend the meeting. Each speaker will talk 10 minutes and will answer questions from the audience.

REPUBLIC 2-25-66

Flood Control Lack Decried

Lack of flood protection in Maricopa County could have an adverse affect on lending policies of out of state investors, it was asserted yesterday.

A statement issued by the Arizona Mortgage Bankers Association advanced this possibility as a reason for endorsing the proposed Maricopa County flood control program.

County property owners will vote March 8 on the issuing of \$22.7 million in bonds as the county's share of a \$115 million flood control program.

AMBA president Richard W. Koeb said, "As representatives of Eastern investors providing real estate loan funds (in the area), we feel a comprehensive flood control program is essential to the protection of property in the area."

Taxpayer Unit Urges 'Yes' Vote

874
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—Wasteful cost of repairing Valley flood damage, now being paid for by taxpayers in the form of higher rates or prices, will for the most part be eliminated.

—The flood control system represents a consensus of the best thinking of private engineering firms, the county's flood control district and such federal agencies as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Campaign Active For Flood Control

The Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee is waging perhaps the greatest public education campaign in the county's history for the March 8 flood control bond election.

A speaker's bureau established by the committee will make 27 appearances this week in an effort to sell the proposed countywide flood control program to citizens.

Forty-three appearances are scheduled to run until the night of March 7, only hours before the polls open.

PROPOSED is a comprehensive \$115 million program that would take a decade or more to build.

Taxpaying real property owners will be asked March 8 to authorize the Maricopa County Flood Control District to issue \$22.7 million in bonds, which would be used to secure rights of way and maintain structures that would be built by the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The federal government is expected to contribute \$92 million if the bond issue is approved.

These appearances are scheduled for this week:

MONDAY—Richard D. Searles, Scottsdale Soroptomists; Donald H. Mackay, West Phoenix Kiwanis, Desert Sun Hotel; Roger Verdugo, Ebell Club of Phoenix, Phoenix Woman's Club House, all at 12 noon; and Jack Grady, Glendale Lions Club, My Brother's Restaurant, 7 p.m.

Tuesday W. B. Barkley, Wickensburg Rotary at Texas Cafe; Sam Tucker, Scottsdale Real Estate Board, Safari Hotel; Marshall Humphrey, Apache Junction Rotary, Superstition Inn, all at 12 noon; E. D. Ellis, Woman's Club of Phoenix, 1 p.m.; Rosendo Gutierrez, Scottsdale Lions, Valley Ho Hotel, 7 p.m.; Searles, Arizona Mobile Homes Association, Rancheria Trailer Estates; Verdugo, South Phoenix Jaycees, Jaycee Club House; Mike Damone, Encanto Woman's Club, home of Mrs. Nora Willis, 2201 W. Weldon, all at 8 p.m.; and Mrs. Mildred May, Women in Construction, ABC Club, 8:30 p.m.

Club, 2 p.m.; Donald Meyers, Phoenix 20-30 Club, 6:45 p.m.; and Samuel Lanford, American Institute of Planners, Room 100-F, Engineering Building, Arizona State University, 7 p.m.

Thursday — Tucker, Thunderbird Rotary, Arbor Restaurant; Barkley and John C. Lowry, Glendale Rotary; MacKay,

WEDNESDAY — Grady, Papago Kiwanis, Smokehouse Restaurant; Damone, Midtowners Business and Professional Women's Club, Cloud Club, both at 12 noon; Gutierrez, Mesa Soroptomists, Paul Perry's Smorgie, 1 p.m.; Leroy Ohsiek, Junior Woman's Club of South Phoenix, home of Mrs. Clay Kuhn, 409 W. Paseo Way, 1:15 p.m.; Jack Karie, Chandler's Woman's

ARIZONA REPUBLIC
Phoenix
FEB 18 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix



Don Dedera

874

Can Anyone Find More Real Beauty?

"TRUTH IS as clear as a bell," goes the current Pratt-Gilbert office motto. "But it isn't always tolled."

Mel Larson persists in trying to gain publicity for the flood bond election.

He points out there are 20 Floods in the Phoenix telephone directory. Also there is an Erik Dam, and Irvin and Roy Dike, and Lena Levee, and a Ruth as well as a Coy Channell.

* * *

VOICE OF SOUTH PHOENIX
SOUTH PHOENIX
FEBRUARY 18, 1966

Flood Control Committee Conducts Open Forum

The Maricopa County Flood Control Committee will conduct an open forum meeting on Tuesday, February 22nd at 8:00 p.m. at the South Phoenix Jaycee Clubhouse, 5206 S. Montezuma.

Roger Verdugo, Accountant for the Maricopa County Government will conduct the meeting.

This meeting, sponsored by the Jaycees, is open to the public. We urge you to attend and learn more about the proposed program.

SOUTH PHOENIX ROUNDUP
Phoenix
FEB 17 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Flood 874 Speaker At Jaycee Hall

Roger Verdugo, an accountant for Maricopa County, will speak on behalf of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee at a public meeting Tuesday in South Phoenix.

The meeting is being held at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the South Phoenix Jaycee hall, 5206 S. Montezuma, and is sponsored by the Jaycees. The public is invited.

Property owners in Maricopa County are being asked to go to the polls March 8 to cast their ballots on a proposed \$22.7 million bond issue, to be used for flood protection for Maricopa County.

The \$22.7 million will finance Maricopa County's share of the entire program which, with addition of federal government construction funds, will cost \$93 million.

REPUBLIC

... 2/18/66

Mel Larson persists in trying to gain publicity for the flood bond election.

He points out there are 20 Floods in the Phoenix telephone directory. Also there is an Erik Dam, and Irvin and Roy Dike, and Lena Levee, and a Ruth as well as a Coy Channell.

* * *

2/11/66 Republic

Help Pass Bond Issue

Editor, The Arizona Republic:

I'm sure that tourists, during the past month, have not had to ask the reason for a bridge over the Salt River.

Trouble is, in the future there may be fewer tourists to ask this usually reasonable question. Stories, pictures, and films that reached other parts of the country over-emphasized the situation. Many of my friends received calls from relatives wanting to know if they were okay, even though they live miles from the river.

Unfortunately, the recent flood and ones before it have happened. But what are we going to do about the future?

THE MARCH 8 county-wide bond election appears to be the only solution and I understand if we "muff it," it may be some 10 to 15 years before the Army Corps of Engineers will take action again. It's not like a school election that may be lost one year and won the next.

The drop-off in tourists is only one of many problems resulting from floods that cost us all money. The constant rebuilding of bridges and roads is extremely costly — and who is paying for this? All of us, in one way or another. In addition, much private property is damaged and, in some instances, physical injuries sustained and considerable time lost in being unable to go about our normal way of life.

I hope too many people don't take the "What's in it for me?" attitude as a reason not to vote.

WITHOUT flood protection, taxes for road and bridges repair will increase for homes on the side of the mountains as well as in the lowlands. A severe economic loss in the lowlands will indirectly affect the people in the house on the side of the mountain.

I think it all adds up to this, if flood control is good for a major portion of the county, then it's good for all. We are our brother's keeper, so let's look out for his interest too.

And just being in favor of the bond election won't do it, either. You have to get to the polls March 8 and vote YES.

JAMES L. HECKMAN

Republic-2/11/66

Unions Endorse Flood Project

Phoenix Building and Construction Trades Council has endorsed a proposed Maricopa County flood control project, President Frank Benites said yesterday.

The council is comprised of AFL-CIO trade unions, whose 12,000 members in the county will be urged to vote their approval of a \$22.7 million bond issue at a special election March 8.

The bonds would help finance a \$115.7 million program, with the balance to come from the federal government.

SOUTH PHOENIX ROUNDUP
Phoenix

FEB 17 1965

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Optimists Endorse Flood Control Package Plan

The South Phoenix Optimist Club has added its name to the list of Phoenix organizations which have endorsed the proposed flood control program upon which voters will cast their ballots on March 8.

If property owners approve a \$22.7 million bond issue on March 8, ground will be broken early next year for construction of a network of dikes, dams, channels and levees throughout the county. The \$22.7 million is the county's share of the \$115 million comprehensive flood control complex.

Individuals pledging support included a South Phoenix man, the Rev. George B. Brooks. Others supporting the issue include Frank Snell, Secy. of State Wesley

H. Bolin, Dana W. Burden, Adam Diaz, John K. Redfield, also of South Phoenix and Phoenix City Councilman Dr. Morrison F. Warren, Jarrett Jarvis and Jack H. Laney.

Many citizens have written detailed letters to the Maricopa Citizens Flood control program. Dwaine Sergent, president of the Consulting Engineers Council of Arizona, wrote:

"Control of the river through the metropolitan area would allow a completely different type of land use than now exists in the

river bottom. Once a flood hazard is removed, the area has tremendous potential for industrial and commercial development.

"Moreover, some of the reclaimed Salt River bottom could be used for much needed recreational facilities near the center of Phoenix. Also, the proposed channel structure's strategic location would facilitate planning of auxiliary parallel thoroughfares leading to a program of general beautification of the area and enhancing the value of adjacent properties."

FEB 17 1968

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Barry Goldwater Supports Flood Control Bonds



BARRY GOLDWATER

Stating "I know the entire county will benefit from it," Barry Goldwater has firmly endorsed the proposed comprehensive flood control program.

His endorsement came in the form of a letter to W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee.

The MCFPC is spearheading activity in behalf of a "Yes" vote at a March 8 special election at which property owners will be asked to approve issuance of \$22.7 million in bonds as the county's share of a \$115 million countywide flood control network.

Some \$93 million in federal construction funds will be made available if voters give the flood control plan a green light.

Goldwater wrote:

"Since the decision of the engineers to reduce the width of the Salt River channel from 2000 to 500 feet, I think you have

overcome all sensible arguments to the project and I sincerely hope the bond election will be successful.

"There are many advantages to be gained from this channeling other than protection from floods. For example, it would mean bringing South Phoenix and Phoenix that much closer together —thus creating a more unified city than we have today.

"Moreover, this channeling would add tens of thousands of industrial acres which would be available to all communities along its (the Salt River) banks. I use as a shining example of this the Los Angeles River Aqueduct which has accomplished not only flood control but the benefits I have mentioned above.

"I think this is a start in the right direction and I say start because I would hope eventually to see this channel either a concrete one or with concrete sides so as to provide complete and swift protection.

"I wish you the very best of success in your efforts for I know the entire county will benefit from it."

If an affirmative vote prevails March 8, county bonds will be earmarked for acquiring necessary rights of way and for maintenance of the flood control structures built throughout the county by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service.

Some 29 separate projects are included in the overall plan. Flood control structure will consist of dikes, dams, levees, channels, conduits and seepage pits.

Ground would be broken for the initial phase early next year. It is estimated the complex's construction will take 10 to 12 years. All structures become the county's property upon completion.

FEB 17 1968

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

GILBERT AREA TO BENEFIT



THE DARKER area shows sectors of Maricopa County "which would be afforded flood protection if the county flood protection vote is approved March 8," according to the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee.

PLANS CALL FOR FOUR EAST VALLEY PROJECTS

The Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee this week listed these Gilbert areas "Which would directly benefit" if the \$22,700,000 county flood control bond issue is passed March 8:

BUCKHORN - Mesa. Retarding structures, floodways designed to protect Mesa, Gilbert, Higley, Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, and the Pima Indian reservation (\$1,132,000.)

ed to protect southeastern Maricopa County (1,132,000).

MESA, Chandler, Gilbert, floodways. Floodway between Guadalupe and Elliot roads near State Hy. 87 to Canal Dr. Another along Pecos Rd. Designed to protect Chandler, west Chandler, and other sections. (\$800,000) and

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.)

FEB 17 1966
ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Barkley To Talk Flood Bond Issue

William Barkley of Glendale, who is sparkplugging the campaign to vote bonds for flood control in Maricopa County, will tell Rotarians why they should vote for the bonds at their meeting next week. He is speaking to the club under the sponsorship of R. D. McIntosh, Division Manager here for the Arizona Public Service Co., Phoenix.

PHOENIX GAZETTE
Phoenix
FEB 16 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU - Phoenix

Press Club Plans Water Discussion

Water and what must be done when too much of it comes to the Valley will be discussed at a Phoenix Press Club forum at 5:15 p.m. Friday in Hotel Westward Ho quarters.

Speakers will be W. B. Barkley, chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee, and Col. John C. Lowry, U.S. Army, Ret., chief engineer for the Maricopa Flood Control District. They are campaigning for passage of the county flood-control bond issue March 8.

Republic - 2/12/66
More About

Verbal Tiffs Mark Flood Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
former speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives for a statement in which Cox said he had read in a newspaper that Barkley was being paid \$1,000 a year as chairman of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee.

Barkley, jumping to his feet and coming chest to chest with Cox, vociferously denied the allegation. He demanded that Cox produce the newspaper clipping.

The meeting was filled with disputes over rules of order, individual verbal exchanges, and countercharges. Forty-three persons attended, including seven actively involved in promoting passage of the bond issue.

IN SUMMING up his role in the meeting, Cox said, "I represent the homeowners. Their

biggest problem is too much taxes."

Asked if he opposed flood control, Cox said "no," but then ruled the questioner, Somers H. White, out of order.

He then added: "I'm opposed to the homeowners paying for this program."

John C. Lowry, chief engineer for the Maricopa County Flood Control District, assured the Sunnyslope homeowners present that the proposed flood control program includes protection for that area.

Lowry said a proposed concrete channel along the Arizona Canal would handle storm waters in Sunnyslope.

However, he explained that the Corps of Engineers, which would build the structures of the 29 proposed projects, has no authority to build storm sewers to carry the water to the canal.

Asked when the City of Phoenix could be expected to provide storm sewers if the canal is constructed, Graham said:

"IF THIS channel is built, the City of Phoenix is competent enough to build drains running into it."

Often during the meeting, Cox, a defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1954, cut off remarks of proponents of the bond issue, accusing them of "liberalizing."

Gazette Green Streak Support Growing For Area Flood Control Proposal

THE CHANDLER ARIZONIAN
Chandler

FEB 15 1966

ARIZONA PRESS CLIPPING
BUROAU - Phoenix

Five Prominent County Citizens Serve On Flood Protection Board

A mayor, two former mayors and two former state representatives have been named vice-chairmen of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee. They are:

Marshall Humphrey, Chandler resident and prominent civic worker, manager of Versluis Ranches, president of Serape Cotton Oil Co., and member of the Arizona House, 1959-64;

C. R. Palmateer, mayor of Goodyear since 1959 and now in his seventh term as a member of the Goodyear Town Council, who recently retired as an official of Goodyear Farms, Litchfield Park, after 36 years of service;

Jack Williams, mayor of Phoenix in the 50's, veteran radio commentator and station owner, former member of county flood control advisory board, and currently chairman of the Arizona Water Planning Committee;

William P. Schrader, member of Scottsdale City Council (1958-62) and mayor of that city (1962-64), director of United Dairymen and Salt River Project, and member of county



vote at the March 8 election. Property owners that day will be asked to approve county issuance of \$22.7 million in bonds to acquire necessary rights of way for the \$115 million flood control complex proposed by the county board of supervisors.

If an affirmative vote prevails, it will trigger some \$93 million in federal funds earmarked for construction of a vast network of dikes, dams, channels, levees and conduits over the next 12-15 years.

Hal F. Warner, Wickenburg oil distributor, member of Arizona House, 1952-56, and past president of Wickenburg Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and Desert Caballeros.



W. B. Barkley, MCFPC chairman and a former speaker of the Arizona House himself, who made the appointments, commented:

"All five of these distinguished citizens have an intimate knowledge of the county's flood control needs. All five have been associated, at one point or another, with the extensive planning and research that went into the comprehensive flood control plan at stake at the March 8 bond election. Collectively, they represent every compass point in the county."

An increasing number of organizations and individuals are pledging support for a proposed countywide flood control program, officials of the Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee said today.

Owners of real property are scheduled to vote March 8 a \$22.7 million bond issue to finance the county's share of the recommended program's total cost, estimated at \$115 million.

The remaining \$92.3 million would be paid by the federal government.

W. B. Barkley, chairman of the flood protection committee, said supporters of the proposal stressed the following points:

• Control of the Salt River through the metropolitan area

would allow a "completely different type of land use than now exists in the river bottom." With the flood hazard removed, the area would offer a "tremendous potential for industrial and commercial development."

• Some of the reclaimed Salt River bottomland could be used for needed recreational facilities near the center of Phoenix.

• Proposed channel improvements would be valuable in planning of auxiliary parallel thoroughfares, leading to a program of general beautification and increased property values in the area.

Barkley said organizations and individuals endorsing the flood control project during the past week include:

South Phoenix Optimist Club, Consulting Engineers Council of Arizona, Harquahala Association, East Maricopa County Improvement Association, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local 631, United Services of America and the Greater Phoenix New Car Dealers Association.

Rev. George B. Brooks, Frank Snell, Secretary of State Wesley H. Bolin, Dr. Otto L. Bendheim, Dana W. Burden, Adam Diaz, Vincent Chase, E. Ray Cowden, Rev. Amos Didley, John K. Redfield and Phoenix city councilmen Dr. Morrison F. Warren, Jarrett Jarvis and Jack H. Laney.

Mrs. Norman Hurley, Rabbi Albert Plotkin, G. B. Michaels, Joseph Ralston, Lawrence Huerta, Ralph H. Eaton, Ernest Fannin, Dr. Ben P. Frissell, Eli Gorodezky, John F. Sullivan, Mildred May, Richard B. Walsh and Fred H. Knowles.

Edward V. (Ted) O'Malley, Kemper Marley, former Phoenix Mayor Sam Mardian Jr., Robert W. McGee, Rep. John C. Pritzlaff, W. C. Quebedeaux, C. Ray Martin, Paul M. Roca and Fred Rosenfeld Sr.

Lawson V. Smith, Mrs. Charles Garland, Dean Stanley, William C. Turner, Dr. Clarence C. Salisbury, J. Lester Shaffer, Wilbur Asbury, Samuel J. Reich, Harvey Platt, Gordon Marshall, Harry Smith and Wade L. Hampton.

Water Rolls Down River To Phoenix

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Water swirled down the Salt River bed again today and will reach Phoenix sometime tomorrow afternoon, officials said.

One street crossing was closed today and another will be closed tomorrow or Monday.

The Salt River Project released water from Stewart Mountain Dam to Granite Reef Diversion Dam today. Those 400-cubic-feet-per-second waters were joined at Granite Reef by another 200 cubic feet per second from Bartlett Dam. The combined flow then was routed downstream toward Phoenix.

"ALL INDICATIONS are that there will be a flow to some extent through the channel at least through May," depending on watershed runoff and rainfall conditions, a project spokesman said.

An SRP spokesman said the new flow will be a trickle compared with last month's flood.

The Seventh Street river crossing was closed at 9 a.m. today, well before the water hit, so temporary culverts could be salvaged, Norm Barnett, city traffic engineer supervisor, said. Seventh Avenue will be closed at the river tomorrow or Monday, he said, depending upon the rate of flow.

All other crossings will remain open.

The project spokesman said the five-day forecast in the watershed north of the city was for cold, partly cloudy weather with occasional snow flurries and temperatures averaging 10 degrees below normal. The colder it stays, the less water will have to be diverted. SRP is aiming for 200,000 acre-feet of unfilled capacity, and the figure was 202,304 acre feet late this morning.

THE FLOW DOWN the river was 75,000 cubic feet per second at the height of the recent flood and 14,000 cubic feet per second just before the dry-up that started five weeks ago.

SRP said the diversion probably will continue intermittently for "another few months."

The Weather Bureau today predicted sun and increased high cloudiness with warmer temperatures in the Valley. High today will be 66 and this morning's low was 31 at Sky Harbor. Tomorrow's high will be 63. Yesterday's high was 69 — on a day when Phoenixians saw snow on surrounding mountains.

IN TUCSON, a flood threat existed along the Rillito River as snow depths in nearby mountains measured 17½ inches, the Associated Press reported.

U.S. Geological Survey officials said warmer weather could cause a rapid snow melt, hiking chances of flooding.

The Rillito and Santa Cruz rivers were under constant checking today. Floodwaters ripped out more than a mile of Tucson sewer lines in December.

THERE'S PLENTY of water in Arizona today, but none of it could cool off a fiery meeting in Sunnyslope last night. A meeting at Desert View School, sponsored by Arizona Homeowners Association, erupted into a verbal battle between Mayor Milton Graham and David C. Cox, association president, over the March 8 vote on the \$22.7 million proposed county flood control bonds.

"You're the rudest master of ceremonies I've ever had the displeasure of being on the same program with," Graham told Cox. Graham later apologized, and Cox apologized to W. B. Barkley, former Arizona House speaker, for saying he read in a newspaper Barkley was getting \$3,000 a year as Maricopa Citizens Flood Protection Committee chairman.

BARKLEY DENIED the statement and challenged Cox to produce the article.

Forty-three persons, seven of them active in promoting the bond issue, attended the meeting.

Republic-2/11/66
**Flood Talks
Drowned by
Verbal Tiffs**

By CLYDE MURRAY

SUNNYSLOPE, no stranger to flooding, last night was the scene of stormy verbal exchanges on the subject.

The occasion was a meeting in Desert View School, sponsored by the Arizona Homeowners Association, to discuss the March 8 special election on a proposed \$22.7 million county bond issue to help build a countywide flood control system.

Before the two-hour session was over, Mayor Graham had proclaimed:

"I'VE NEVER seen a meeting run quite like this one."

The mayor later addressed David C. Cox, president of the homeowners association, which is opposing the bond issue, in this manner:

"For goodness sake, you're the rudest master of ceremonies I've ever had the displeasure of being on the same program with."

The mayor later apologized to Cox for another disparaging statement he made about the conduct of the meeting, and they clasped hands.

COX, ON the other hand, apologized to W. B. Barkley,

(Continued on Page 24, Col. 1)

Flood Control Bond Issue Would Cut Taxable Land

More than one-fifth of Maricopa County's taxable property will be exempt from assessment if the proposed flood control bond issue is approved by property owners next month, it was revealed today.

The county's assessed valuation is \$987,224,520. The law says that from this total personal property assessed at more than \$221 million shall be excluded from taxation in the flood control district. The law was enacted in 1959 by the state legislature.

WHY WAS personal property ruled exempt?

County spokesmen offer different reasons.

"It could have resulted from an honest mistake, a misinterpretation of the facts as they were presented," said Jane Greer, legal counsel for the board of supervisors. "It's possible that the legislature may have intended to include personal property in the same taxable class as real property."

Other sources, close to action of the legislature, feel that a strong lobby may have paved the way for limiting the tax to real estate and improvements.

A TAX EXPERT explained that elimination of personal property from the tax roll causes a shift in the tax load.

For example, the county's five biggest property owners would save about \$230,000 a year be-

cause of this exemption under the flood control proposal, which will be up for approval March 8. The average homeowner would save the assessment on his household furnishings which are valued for tax purposes at one-tenth of the assessed value of his home. The personal property assessment against major taxpayers such as railroads and utilities is said to run from 10 to 40 per cent of the appraised value of their land and improvements.

However, elimination of assessments on personal property means that the tax rate on land and improvements must go higher to raise the money needed for flood control works. Therefore, the tax expert pointed out, there is no actual savings — for the same amount of money must be raised regardless of the tax base — but there would be a shift in the tax burden.

SPONSORS predict that the flood control bond issue, if approved, would result in a special assessment of 15 cents per \$100 valuation.

Houses are assessed at 25 per cent of their actual value. Hence the tax on a \$15,000 home assessed at \$3,750 would be \$5.63 per year.

The five largest property owners with big stakes in the proposed countywide flood protection program, account for

around 70 per cent of the \$221.4 million in personal property exempt from taxes.

The top five and the assessed valuations of exempt personal property include:

- Public Service Co. of Arizona — \$67,933,685.
- Mt. States Telephone Co. — \$67,251,345.
- Southern Pacific Railroad — \$13,031,058.
- El Paso Natural Gas Co. — \$8,856,005.
- Santa Fe Railroad — \$4,711,325.

OTHER MAJOR categories of tax-exempt personal property include:

- Household furnishings — \$44,983,470.
- All industrial plants (except mining and saw mill) — \$33,001,215.
- Business furniture and fixtures — \$18,426,835.
- Farm machinery — \$3,123,915.
- Irrigation pumping units — \$2,694,535.
- Cattle in feed lots — \$1,573,275.
- Dairy cows — \$1,061,650.

Also exempt in the Maricopa County Flood Control District are inventories of stock owned by retailers (\$35,595,070) and manufacturers (\$22,273,225).

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1966