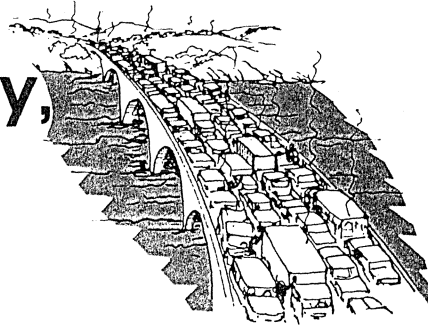


Safer, Less Costly, Flood Control NOW!



FLOOD CONTROL NOW!

Most of the alternative measures to Orme Dam can be accomplished in a year or two. It would take at least seven years to complete Orme Dam and might then be blocked by the President, Congress or the courts.

ORME DAM — AN EARTHEN NIGHTMARE

Orme would be an earthen dam, similar in design to another Bureau of Reclamation dam — the ill-fated Teton Dam in Idaho. It would be situated on a highly faulted site of questionable safety just 10 miles upstream from a major metropolitan area. Even worse, it would back up water against the foundation of a weak, poorly constructed dam just upstream, further weakening that structure and setting up the scenario for the combined collapse of both dams. Untold death and destruction would result.

INCREASED PROPERTY TAXES AND WATER BILLS

Flood control alternatives to Orme could cost about \$50,000,000, a fraction of that dam's \$360,000,000 price tag. Much of Orme's cost must be paid back to Uncle Sam through increases in the property taxes and water bills of all citizens living in central Arizona.

THE SAFER, LESS COSTLY ALTERNATIVES TO ORME DAM:

1. Better bridges (1-3 years)
2. Protection of the airport and Holly Acres (1-2 years)
3. Use of the Verde and Salt River dams for flood control as well as storage (now)
4. Improved, radio-relayed flood warning gauges on the upper watershed (one year)
5. Raising Roosevelt for safety and flood control (3-5 years)
6. Enforcement of floodplain laws (now)

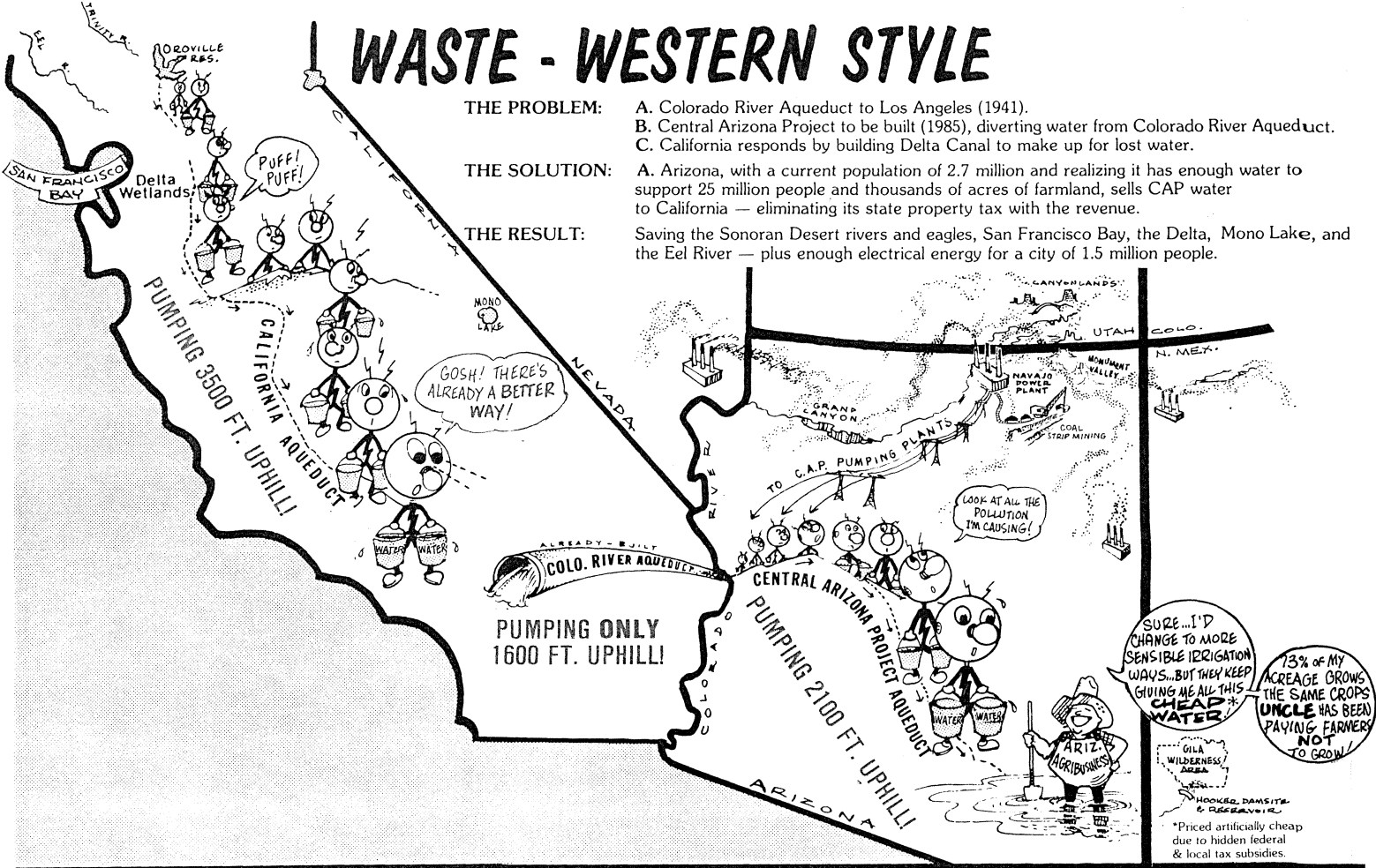
Below is a list of some of the many organizations that support the Ft. McDowell community in its opposition to Orme Dam:

American Civil Liberties Union
 Arizona Democratic Party (1978 Platform)
 Arizona Ecumenical Council
 Arizona Libertarian Party
 Catholic Diocese of Phoenix/Human Development Council
 Citizens Concerned About the Project
 Committee to Save Ft. McDowell Indian Community
 Construction, Production & Maintenance Labors Union Local No. 383
 Friends Committee on National Legislation
 Friends Meeting of Phoenix/Tempe
 Friends of Earth

Inter-tribal Councils of Arizona and New Mexico
 Maricopa Audubon Society
 National Audubon Society
 National Indian Lutheran Board
 National Wildlife Federation
 Phoenix Gray Panthers
 Presbytery of the Grand Canyon
 Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
 Sierra Club
 Tempe Democrats
 Valley Republicans

Orme Alternatives Coalition

124 W. Thomas Rd.
 Phoenix, AZ 85013
 (602) 248-0048



THE PROBLEM: A. Colorado River Aqueduct to Los Angeles (1941).
B. Central Arizona Project to be built (1985), diverting water from Colorado River Aqueduct.
C. California responds by building Delta Canal to make up for lost water.

THE SOLUTION: A. Arizona, with a current population of 2.7 million and realizing it has enough water to support 25 million people and thousands of acres of farmland, sells CAP water to California — eliminating its state property tax with the revenue.

THE RESULT: Saving the Sonoran Desert rivers and eagles, San Francisco Bay, the Delta, Mono Lake, and the Eel River — plus enough electrical energy for a city of 1.5 million people.

Sell State Water: CAP Foes

Vol. XXI, No. 710

Scottsdale (AZ) Daily Progress WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1981

75¢ PER COPY — 20¢ PER COPY

The Phoenix Gazette Thursday, June 21, 1979
Arizona's state property tax could be eliminated by selling \$100 million a year in Colorado River water to California, two citizens' groups proposed here today.

The Maricopa Audubon Society and Citizens Concerned (CCAP) offered the idea for the Central Arizona Project (CAP) water at a meeting at Phoenix Civic Plaza.

"VIRTUALLY all the water in the state is sold to California at a price of \$100 million a year," said Frank Weitz, director of CAP. "By selling some of our state water to California, we could stop the state from paying \$100 million a year for water that it is already paying for."

Arizona Republic Thursday, June 13, 1978

Suit Seeks To Block CAP Dam

Environmentalists' lawsuit today may have filed suit in U.S. District court in an attempt to block construction of the Orme Dam segment of the Central Arizona Project.

They contend the multi-billion dollar structure would unnecessarily ruin wildlife habitat.

Charles C. Rogers, John William Carolina Butler.

Federal loans of \$35 million for construction of the \$24-million Agua Fria siphon, a 2,300-foot Siphon and 2,375-foot New River siphon along the proposed Granite Reef validated in Superior

taxpayers \$5 billion by not building the CAP, Dr. Witzeman said.

Weitz said virtually every study shows that Central Arizona already has plenty of water available for people and industry. Californians would buy it only to sell any part of Arizona.

Sell water to Coast, CAP foes say

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1979

across the Mojave Desert and the aqueduct and pumps already are in use.

"I think that plan is ridiculous and I don't think it can be done anyway," countered Rich Johnson, executive director of the Central Arizona Project Association.

Johnson contended that the Colorado River water involved is U.S. government property and can't legally be sold by one state to another.

But Weitz and Witzeman said that Gilbert Venable, a Phoenix attorney who represented their groups in a suit against the proposed CAP Orme Dam, told them that "it appears that all the legal conditions for the sale of CAP water in California have been met."

The Venable opinion, they said, referred to a 1971 study of the legal aspects of inter-basin water transfers by the National Water Commission. The study said that an interstate impact, an inter-state litigation or Congressional appropriation is not required.

Phoenix Gazette Sat., Aug. 2, 1980

Halt Of CAP Construction Possible

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Federal officials could halt construction of the Central Arizona Project if the court fails to act soon on the 1972 contract validating the mammoth development.

The warning came Friday from an aide to Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus who said he would consider that option if the project is not approved by the end of the month.

"There are alternatives preferable to a halt in construction of the \$2 billion system of aqueducts, siphons and pumping stations, Jankel said.

"The comment followed by the day Andrus' long-awaited announcement concerning divestiture of the project.

Bird watchers' to tackle CAP, Orme Dam

By DAVID LUCAS

An environmental group previously noted the "bird watching" is preparing to take on the federally funded Central Arizona Project on a national scale.

Members of the scientific staff of the National Audubon Society and Massachusetts Audubon Society visited Scottsdale this week to study the CAP and Orme Dam controversies and determine

Los Angeles of more than \$100 million a year.

Wesley Steiner, executive director of the Arizona Water Commission, commented on the proposal: "It's just an alternative to sell any part of Arizona."

Los Angeles of more than \$100 million a year.

Wesley Steiner, executive director of the Arizona Water Commission, commented on the proposal: "It's just an alternative to sell any part of Arizona."

AUDUBON PROPOSAL

Alternate To Orme Could Save Millions

By JOHN L. CARPENTER
Gazette Reporter

The Maricopa Audubon Society told a congressional subcommittee here today that Metro Phoenix could save

Panel advises Babbitt to reject Orme Dam

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A panel of experts today advised Interior Secretary James Watt to reject the Orme Dam project on the Colorado River.

The panel, which was part of a study by the House Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry, said the dam would cost \$1.2 billion and would divert water from the Colorado River to the Salt River.

The panel also said that the dam would cause significant damage to the environment and that the water would be used for irrigation, which is not the most efficient use of the water.

Watt chooses Waddell Dam; funding by Congress is uncertain

Friday, November 13, 1981 □ The Arizona Republic

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James Watt on Thursday made the choice that most Arizonians had wanted him to make — the Waddell Dam alternative for central Arizona water management — and he pleased southern Arizonians with his decision about the Tucson leg of the Central Arizona Project.

But then, all attention shifted to the hard realities of money — congressional appropriations.

Although Arizona congressmen said they are "pleased and overjoyed" with Watt's decision, funding for the CAP remains a problem that could require asking Congress for additional money.

along the Agua Fria River instead of at the Salt River mouth.

Instead, the Central Arizona Project Association (CAPA) has been selected to build the dam for \$1.2 billion.

"It's all up to the secretary," the subcommittee said.

ORME DAM CONTROVERSY

Flow Figures Suggest Orme As Inadequate

New maximum flood flow figures for the Salt and Verde rivers have eliminated the feasibility of the controversial Orme Dam, according to officials of the Army Corps of Engineers and the Water and Power Resources Service.

Panel advises Babbitt to reject Orme Dam

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A panel of experts today advised Interior Secretary James Watt to reject the Orme Dam project on the Colorado River.

Senate panel OKs planning of Orme Dam

WASHINGTON — The Senate Appropriations Committee late Thursday approved an amendment that would begin the planning and design of the Orme Dam at the confluence of the Salt and Verde rivers east of Phoenix.

The amendment, part of a \$12 billion public-works measure, was introduced by Sen. Dan Quayle, R-Ind.

Environmentalists and key state officials had objected to the amendment. It was approved by the committee after DeConcini had broadened its language in an effort to hasten flood control.

DeConcini added a clause that emphasized his support of, but would not necessarily allocate funding for, the continued study of alternate flood-control measures, such as building a smaller dam upstream on the Verde, enlarging Roosevelt Dam or constructing a system of levees that presumably would be necessary to wildlife.

HELP SAVE ARIZONA'S SONORAN DESERT STREAMS

— A NATIONAL TREASURE OF ORNITHOLOGICAL DIVERSITY —

Dear Fellow Birder,

You probably have already birded here in Arizona (or plan to, someday). Undoubtedly, you share our high esteem for the unique birds of the Sonoran Desert riparian areas.

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Central Arizona Project (CAP) has planned four dams (Orme, Buttes, Charleston & Hooker) which would destroy most of the remaining streams of the Sonoran Desert (see map on opposite page). For example, they would mean the elimination of most of the U.S. breeding habitat of the **Gray Hawk** and **Beardless Flycatcher** and destruction of prime remnants of Black Hawk habitat.

Thanks to the support of birders like yourself, we have scored some major victories in our battle against the Bureau and the Army Corps of Engineers. In 1977 President Carter withheld three of the four CAP dams and ordered a three year study of alternatives to Orme.

Despite the alternative study under way, Congress approved preconstruction funding for Orme in 1980. But our efforts and technical input ultimately forced those two federal dambuilding agencies to admit that a great many alternatives besides Orme existed.

In 1981, on completion of the study, Secretary Watt selected a non-Orme alternative which, to our delight, consisted of the reconstruction of two existing dams — therein performing all the vital functions of Orme. But it also included a new, very costly, unneeded, river-and-eagle-killing Cliff Dam on the lush Verde River.

We intend to show that Cliff Dam would be unjustified and unneeded. Watt's final decision may come as early as December 1982.

If we don't win on Orme Dam (or Cliff Dam), Secretary Watt and the Bureau will be encouraged to go forward with those other CAP riparian travesties — Charleston, Hooker and Buttes Dams.

Our ongoing legal, scientific and educational activities are successfully compelling the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps to consider alternatives which are both economically and environmentally sound and conform to federal environmental law.

This David-and-Goliath struggle against the largest water project ever undertaken by the Bureau has been costly, involving the services of lawyers, engineers, hydrologists and economists. But with your help, we shall continue to consolidate our successes.

Please mail your (tax-deductible) contribution to *CAP Fund, Box 15451, Phoenix, AZ 85060.*

Most sincerely,

Scott Burge

Scott Burge, President
Maricopa Audubon Society

Linnea Holland

Linnea Holland, President
Tucson Audubon Society

Mary Schreiber

Mary Schreiber, President
Huachuca Audubon Society

Hiram L. Parent

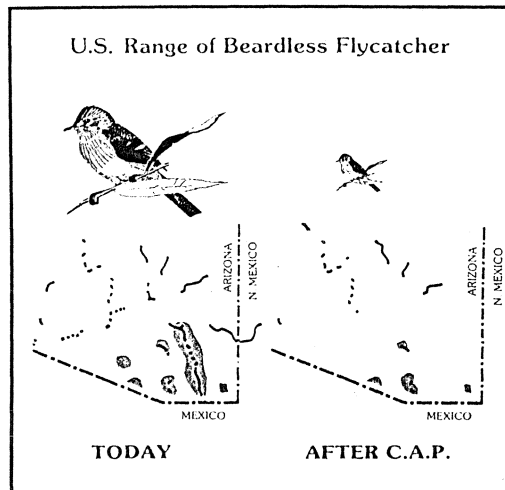
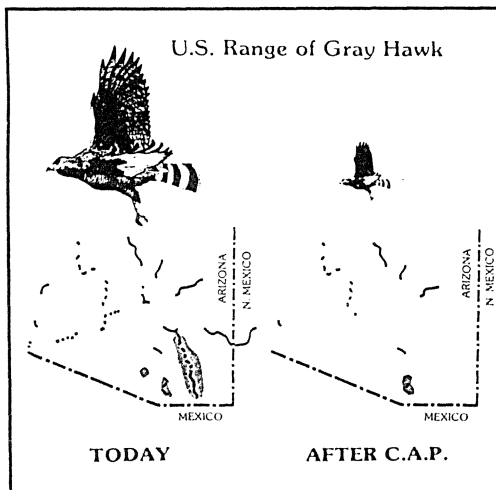
Hiram Parent, President
S.W. New Mexico Audubon Society

HELP SAVE THE EAGLES



With a contribution of \$100 or more you will receive a hand autographed, numbered 17x22 print of these beleaguered eagles by Larry Toschik.*

*Arizonan Larry Toschik is a nationally renowned artist with a deep concern regarding the Orme Dam. This portrait graphically reveals the uniqueness of this eagle's habitat and the pathos of the destruction of an entire Indian tribe by that dam.



A GALLERY

OF DAMBUILDING MISADVENTURES



Portrait 1: A PORTRAIT OF EXTINCTION

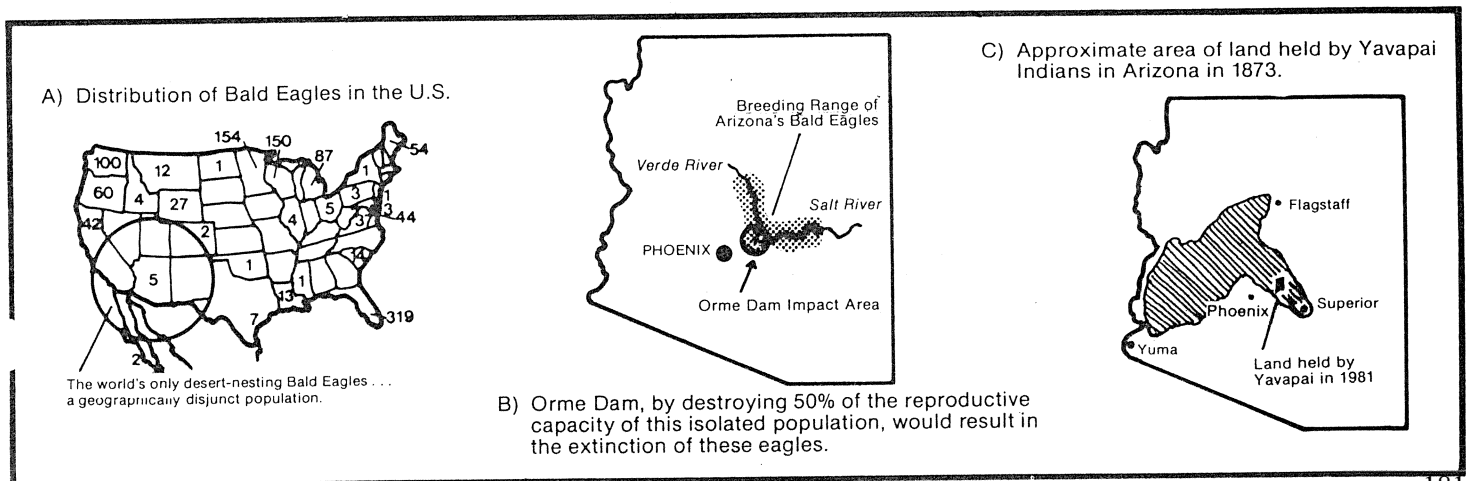
The \$700 million Orme Dam, proposed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec) would result in the extinction of the world's only desert-nesting Bald Eagles, the inundation of the Ft. McDowell Yavapai Indians, and the destruction of some of the last remaining segments of quality riverine habitat in the Sonoran Desert.

A) Arizona's desert-nesting Bald Eagles are a geographically isolated population, the only self-sustaining population of Bald Eagles in a vast 1000 mile diameter circle of a seven state area of the Southwest. Uniquely evolved and adapted for survival in the desert, the nesting cycle begins in November and the young are fledged prior to summer heat. There are a total of about 20-25 adults, and some five nests produce an average of six eaglets each year.

B) 50% of the annual reproductive capacity of these unique eagles would be destroyed by the impact of Orme Dam and there would not be the necessary numbers needed for the survival of this small, isolated population. These eagles could not simply move elsewhere because they are adapted only for life in the desert and no other equivalent suitable nesting

habitat remains. Already many miles of their river habitat has been destroyed by vegetationally sterile reservoirs with wildly fluctuating water levels and heavy recreational use.

C) Orme Dam would also forcibly flood out of their homeland the last few hundred survivors of an historically peaceable Indian nation, the Yavapai, who have sustained a long history of persecution and near extermination at the hands of the white man who has always coveted their valuable land. They were once a large tribe which inhabited much of central Arizona. Now two-thirds of their reservation is to be confiscated leaving them only barren desert hilltops. By destroying their economic productivity, this forced relocation would mean the cultural extinction of these people.



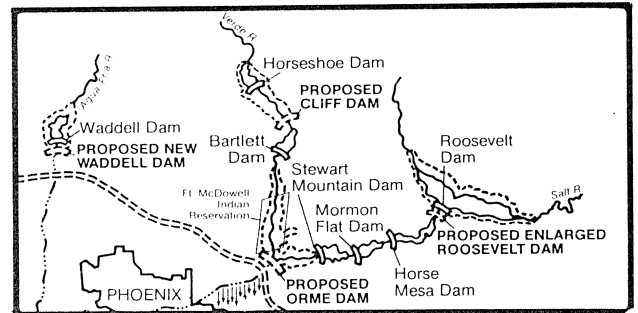
Portrait 2: AN EARTHEN NIGHTMARE

The price tag of Orme Dam has increased at a rate far greater than inflation from \$38 million in 1968 to \$700 million today. Plagued with problems related to the dam's design, site location and safety, Orme would be similar to another earthen BuRec dam — the ill-fated Teton Dam. It would be situated on a highly faulted site of questionable safety just 10 miles upstream from the Phoenix area. Orme would back water up against the foundation of a weak, poorly constructed BuRec dam (Stewart Mountain Dam) just upstream, further weakening that structure and setting up the scenario for the combined collapse of both dams.



"...and this is our latest model."

Another upstream dam, Roosevelt — BuRec's first major U.S. effort — is unsafe and could likewise threaten to wash out the earthen Orme. These safety problems, along with a spillway on Orme which was inadequately sized to handle updated weather predictions, have caused BuRec to continuously redesign and re-cost Orme in an attempt to reassure the public that their mile-long dirt dam would not be washed out by an overtopping disaster.



Portrait 3: WELFARE FOR THE RICH

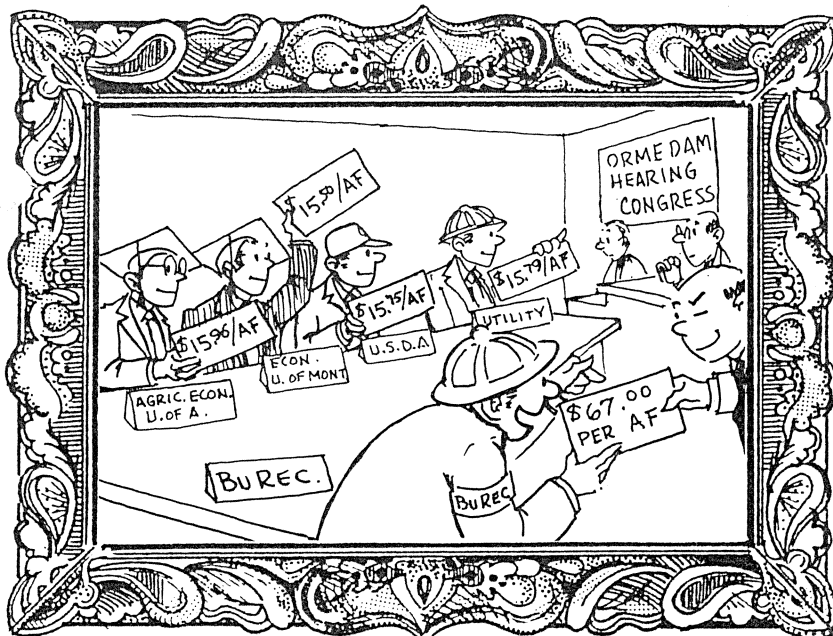
The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation was established in 1902 to help develop family homesteads in the West. Paradoxically, Orme's water would go to large, prosperous and politically influential agribusinesses presently under cultivation. Orme's water would be a free ride for them, since 98% of its cost would be repaid by Arizona's urban taxpayers and the interest would be paid by the U.S. taxpayer.

Orme's water would be used to grow cotton and feed grains — the same surplus crops which the federal government has paid farmers not to grow in recent years. Thus,

Orme would be a federal subsidy to central Arizona farmers at the expense of farmers elsewhere in the nation who grow these same crops but do not have the subsidy of a federal water project.

Orme Dam, by narrowing the existing Salt River floodplain, is yet another subsidy that would allow developers to make a killing in riverbottom real estate — at the expense of open space, greenbelt potentials and the taxpayer's pocketbook. Incredibly, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has the arrogance to admit that 60% of all of the flood control "benefits" for Orme Dam are based on this floodplain profiteering at public expense. The remaining 40% of Orme's flood control benefits are for flood damage prevention which the Corps' own figures reveal could be obtained for 1/30th the cost of Orme by simply installing a flood outlet in Roosevelt Dam and floodproofing those structures still in the floodplain (see flood control alternatives, last page).

Portrait 4: FAKING FIGURES FOR CONGRESS



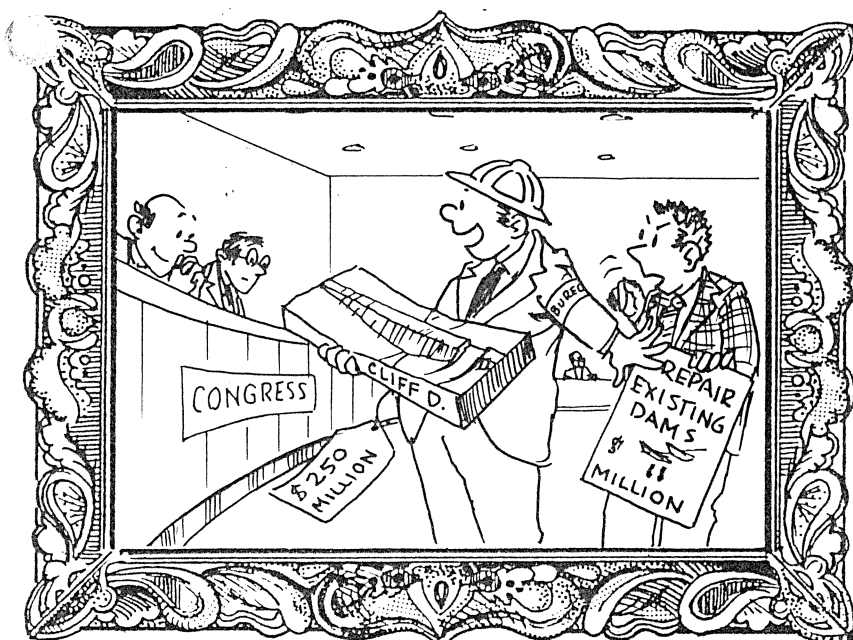
"Our exorbitant figure should justify building it, Congressman."

control benefits for Orme are not sufficient to make it pass Congressional benefit-cost criteria, notwithstanding millions of dollars fudged by them for predicted flood damages to such things as cock-fighting rings, junkyards, and farmlands — all situated deeply and willingly in the floodplain.

*BuRec has waved a new and deceptive magic wand in an effort to legitimize Orme's benefit/cost ratio. They have declared "benefits" from lower cost winter energy rates used for pumping water uphill from the Colorado River into Orme. This overlooks the Alice-in-Wonderland energy illogic of the dam. Canceling the dam would (1) save massive amounts of energy spent pumping Orme water uphill, away from irrigable land close to the Colorado River, and (2) save even more power by reducing southern California's high-energy pumpage from northern California through the proposed Peripheral Canal to make up for Colorado River water which would be lost to Orme Dam.

Even the Army Corps' padded flood

Portrait 5: NOW THEY WANT ANOTHER DAM!



"Never mind the cost, we want to build another dam."

Under the guise of dam safety, BuRec has conjured up an unneeded and extremely costly \$250 million, river-and-eagle killing Cliff Dam that would be located upstream on the lush Verde River. By saying the two dams on the Verde River (Horseshoe and Bartlett) are unsafe, because their spillways are not large enough, they attempt to justify a third dam. But the report of a private national engineering firm hired by the Corps of Engineers and BuRec showed how these dams could be made safe for only \$62 million by installing "fuseplug" spillways. An Audubon consulting engineer stated that it might be done for only \$11 million!

This dam safety ruse is simply a BuRec stratagem to slip Cliff's funding past an unwitting Congress under the cover of the Safety of Dams Act. Adding Cliff's high price tag to the Central Arizona Project budget would create a budget-busting cost overrun — threatening BuRec's entire CAP plum.

Cliff would give BuRec a fall back position and a quarter billion dollar consolation prize if Orme is defeated. Besides providing some modest but cost-ineffective water storage, it could provide flood control "benefits" comparable to Orme for the freewheeling development of vacant riverbottom real estate in metropolitan Phoenix (turn this page and see how flood control could be obtained for a fraction the cost of either Orme or Cliff Dam).

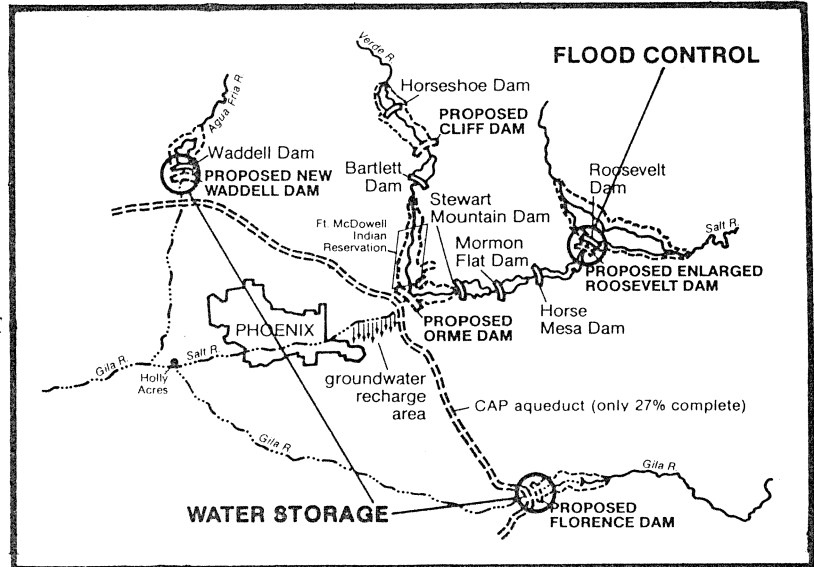
And now for the good news . . .

THERE ARE LESS COSTLY, WORKABLE, NON-DESTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVES!

FLOOD CONTROL: When Roosevelt Dam is enlarged for safety reasons, a 25,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) flood control outlet could be installed for only \$15 million. This would reduce the floodplain through Phoenix from 215,000 cfs to 150,000 cfs, thereby allowing all 14 of Phoenix' major bridges across the usually dry Salt River to remain open. Land developers and special-interest groups (see portrait #3) are pushing for Orme because it would drastically narrow the floodplain to 50,000 cfs even though the Army Corps of Engineers states there is no major damage in Phoenix with flows up to 100,000 cfs. The Corps also says that all private structures in the 150,000 cfs floodplain, including the Holly Acres homes, can be protected by floodproofing for \$5 million. **Cost: \$20 million**

WATER STORAGE: The agricultural water which Orme Dam's storage would create cannot be economically justified, according to the data provided by several private and government studies. If Congress still wishes to waste dollars in this era of budgetary constraints, then a New Waddell Dam or Florence Dam in conjunction with underground storage (through groundwater recharge) are less destructive options. **Cost: \$285 million (But not justified)**

Total Cost: \$20 + \$285 = \$305 million (Orme would cost \$700 million)



The Maricopa Audubon Society

P.O. Box 15451 • Phoenix, Arizona 85040



Dear Friend,

The Maricopa Audubon Society has the misfortune of having to contend with both of those monstrous beauracracies, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, on the Orme Dam issue. The former agency, now under Secretary Watt, has become strongly oriented toward resource development at any cost.

In 1968, Orme was approved. In 1977, President Carter and Congress agreed to cancel it. Two years later, Orme was taken off the shelf and in 1980, Congress even funded it. In November 1981 Secretary Watt said he favored an alternative to Orme, but both Orme and non-Orme alternatives have been included in the long and complicated environmental studies now underway. A final decision will be made by Secretary Watt in December 1982.

If we lose on Orme Dam, the Interior Department and Congress will try to build those other equally wasteful and destructive Central Arizona Project (CAP) dams — Charleston, Hooker and Buttes Dams.

Because of our Society's legal, engineering, and economic studies and actions, we successfully compelled the federal dambuilding agencies to show that there are viable, less costly, environmentally non-destructive alternatives to Orme.

Our efforts have been expensive and we desperately need your support so that we may carry this issue to a successful conclusion.

The Maricopa Audubon Society

HELP US TO STOP (W)RECLAMATION FROM WRECKING ARIZONA.

Your check made payable to CAP FUND, Box 15451, Phoenix, Arizona 85060, will assist us in compelling the Bureau of Reclamation to consider the less destructive, less costly alternatives to Orme Dam.

\$1000 \$500 \$100 \$50 \$20 Other

Name _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Zip _____

Your contribution is deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

WORLD'S ONLY DESERT-NESTING BALD EAGLES FACE EXTINCTION

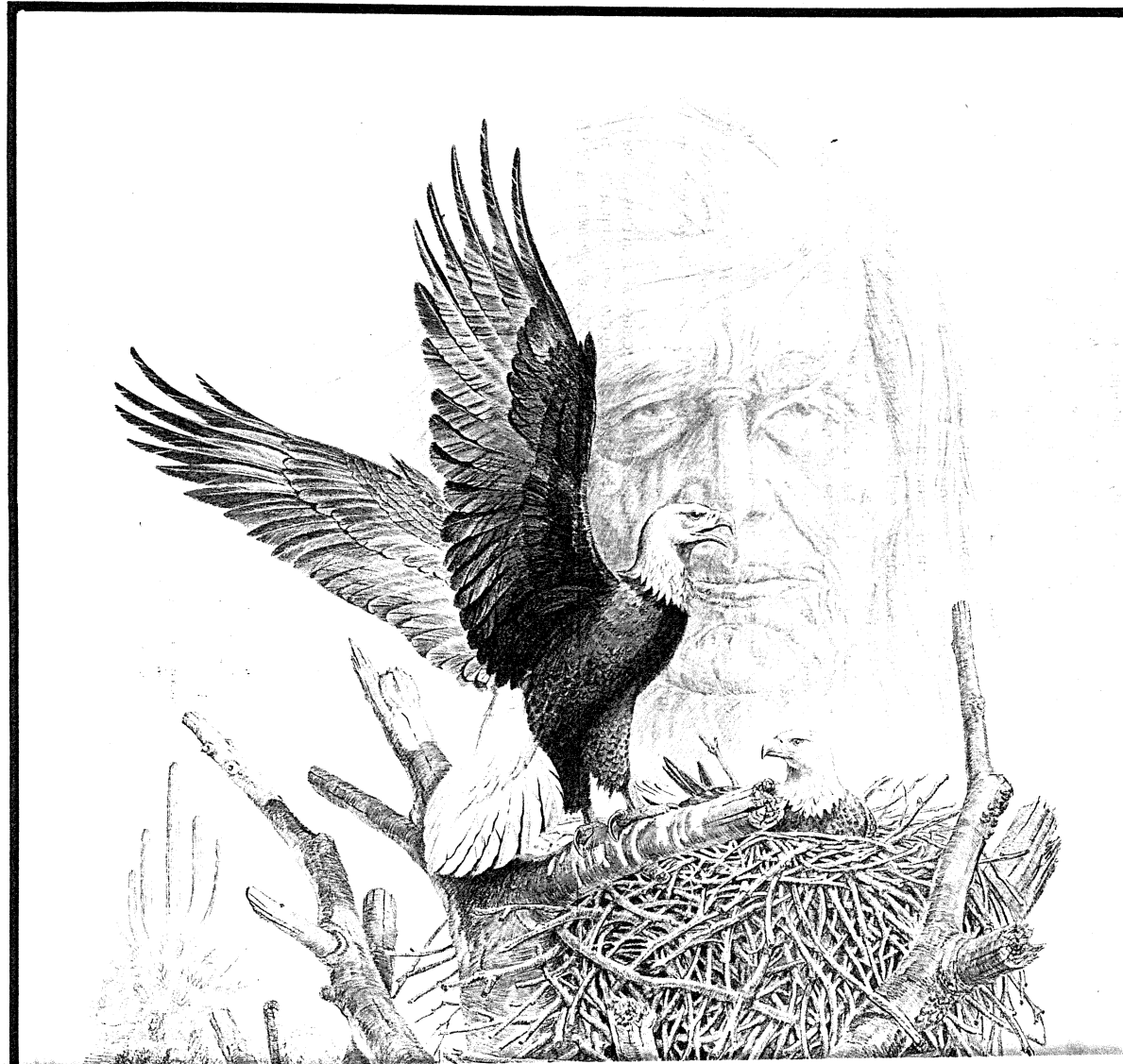
About the Arizona Eagles:

- A geographically isolated population found nesting in the desert along the Salt and Verde Rivers in central Arizona.

- The only self-sustaining population of Bald Eagles in a vast seven state area of the Southwest.

- Uniquely evolved and adapted for survival in the desert — the nesting cycle begins in November and young are fledged prior to summer heat.

- Population size: 20-25 adults, 8 active nesting territories, approximately 3-5 pairs successfully raise a total of 4-6 young statewide each year.



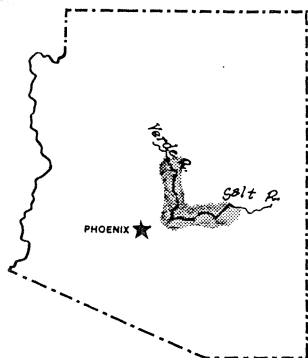
Habitat in Danger:

- Secretary Watt will decide whether to build Orme Dam in December 1982. That dam would destroy 50% of the annual reproductive capacity of these unique eagles and they would be unable to sustain their numbers.

- These eagles could not simply move elsewhere because they are adapted for living only in the desert and no other suitable nesting habitat remains.

- Already many miles of their preferred river habitat have been destroyed by bathtub-ring reservoirs having vegetationally-sterile banks, wildly fluctuating water levels and

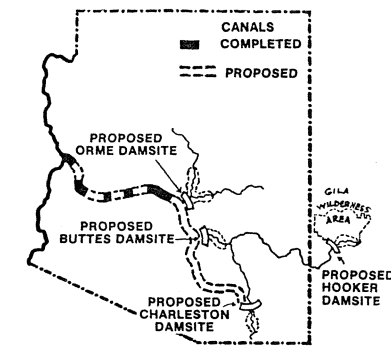
adults, & active nesting territories, approximately 3-5 pairs successfully raise a total of 4-6 young statewide each year.



BREEDING RANGE OF ARIZONA'S BALD EAGLES

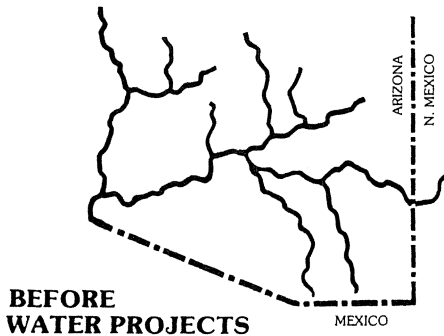


ring reservoirs having vegetationally-sterile banks, wildly fluctuating water levels and heavy recreational use.

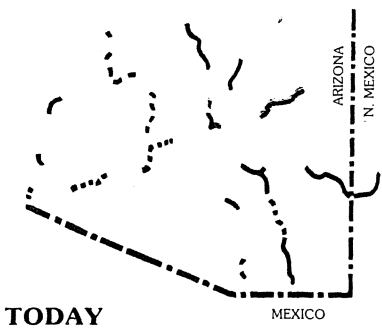


PROPOSED CANALS & DAMS OF CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT

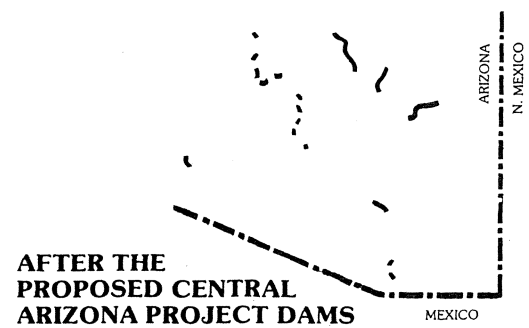
DEATH OF AN ECOSYSTEM



BEFORE WATER PROJECTS



TODAY



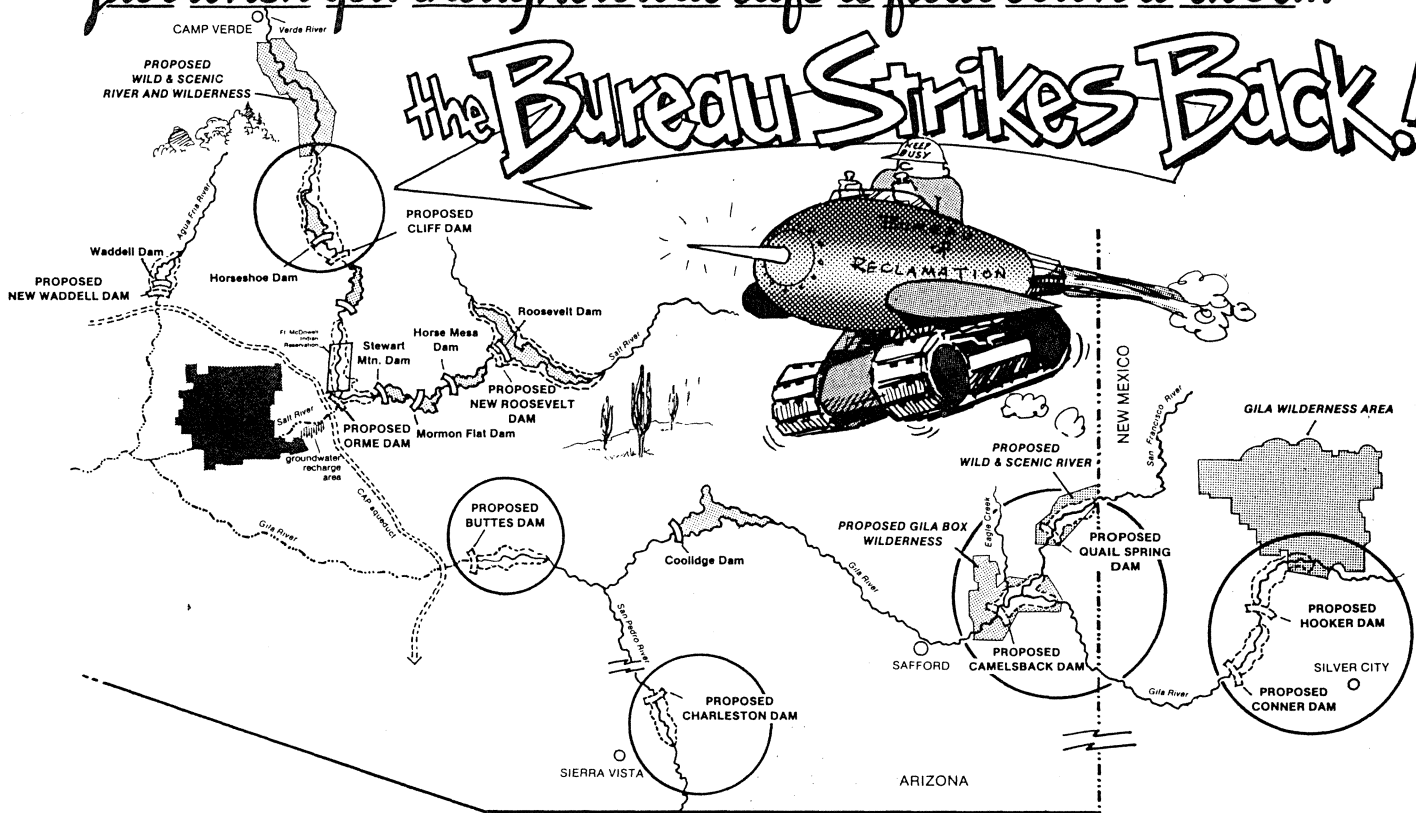
AFTER THE PROPOSED CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT DAMS

SAVE WHAT REMAINS OF THE SONORAN DESERT STREAMSIDE HABITAT *

**So incredibly productive that it supports the highest per-acre density of non-colonial nesting birds in the U.S.*

just when you thought it was safe to float down a river...

The Bureau Strikes Back!



WE SAVED SOME SONORAN DESERT RIVERS — thanks to people like yourself.

Dear Friend,

It looks like Orme Dam might finally be dead. The Draft Impact Statement has been released and even Secretary Watt's Interior Department is recommending an alternative. Twenty-five miles of irreplaceable Sonoran Desert streamside habitat along the Salt and Verde Rivers has been saved from inundation by Orme Reservoir!

We thank you. The Bald Eagles thank you. All the creatures in this most environmentally prolific part of the Southwest thank you. If you contributed to this cause in the past, figure how much it cost you per mile — and feel proud of your investment.

If you wrote letters or attended any of the public hearings that began with Orme's first Impact Statement in 1976, feel proud — and plan to attend another hearing on June 21-22, 1983 (details enclosed).

Charleston Dam was the first casualty in our continuing effort. It was mortally wounded but is still authorized so it is not dead yet. Hooker Dam is still reeling from our onslaught so they are sending in reinforcements in the form of other destructive dams on the Gila River — Conner Dam, Quail Springs Dam and, of course, Camelsback Dam. Buttes Dam is also in trouble and they have been forced to consider other alternatives.

Included in the Bureau of Reclamation's alternative to Orme is Cliff Dam which will permanently flood several more of those few remaining miles of the lush Verde River as well as the habitat of two of the last twelve pairs of the world's only desert-nesting Bald Eagles.

Furthermore, Cliff Dam's "flood control" function has nothing to do with flood control but is the lynchpin of a special-interest real estate development in Phoenix' riverbottom floodplain. This