



IRWA

KACHINA

CHAPTER 28

NEWSLETTER

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President's Desk—Mary A.M. Smith

Kachina Chapter 28 had a fantastic turnout for the May meeting...82 members! Way to go!

The installation of our new officers was performed by our outgoing International Chair, Karen Williams. Congratulations to our new elected Board 2012-2013 Board Members, Vance Tuttle, President, Ken Anderssohn, SR/WA, President-Elect, Chris Banks, SR/WA, Treasurer, Rebekah Louis, SR/WA, Secretary, and Robert Sachs, SR/WA, PDC.

Congrats to Laynie Bell, Steven Eich, and Susan Orlando for winning a FREE Class at the meeting.

Several courses can be offered in the next fiscal year. But we need your help! We need Course Coordinators. There are three requirements for Course Coordinator Certification:

1. Active IRWA membership.
2. Regular access to the internet and email.
3. Successful completion of on-line training, including

passing an exam with a grade of 70% or higher (30 question exam).

PLEASE contact Kaye Bockmann at Education@irwachapter28.org If you coordinate a class, you will receive the class for **FREE!**

We have a **new Membership Chair**, Debbie Ortega. She will need your help with new members and renewals. If you know someone who wants to join or has any ideas for a new membership drive, please contact Debbie at MemberChair@irwachapter28.org

I invite everyone to continue to support Chapter 28. The next Member meeting will be **JULY 10th at Buca di Beppo**, 16091 North Arrowhead Fountains Center Drive, Peoria. The members attending the IRWA Conference in Seattle will be discussing the Conference.

The next Board meeting will be held June 6th at Empire West Title Agency, 4808 N. 22nd Street, Suite 100, Phoenix. Your

first new Executive Board (2012-2013) meeting will be held on **August 1st at Universal Field Services, 3838 N. Central Ave., Ste. 1400, Phoenix.**

As always, go to www.irwachapter28.org to observe our current happenings, find Board members, or catch up on our GREAT newsletter. See you at the next event.

**Mary A.M. Smith
President 2011-2012**

NEXT CHAPTER BOARD MEETING
June 6, 2012
4:30pm
Empire West Title Agency
4808 N. 22nd Street, Suite 100
Phoenix, AZ 85016
If you plan of attending please RSVP to:
President@irwachapter28.org

NEXT MEMBER MEETING/LUNCHEON
July 10, 2012
11:30am
Buca Di Beppo
16091 North Arrowhead Fountains Center Drive
Peoria, AZ 85382
\$10.00 (Cash or Check)

Inside this issue:

Headlines/Spotlights	2-9
Out of the Ashes	10
Member Announcements	10
Advertisements	15-18
Chapter Announcements	19
Backpage Fun	20

International Right of Way Association Educational Seminar on Environmental Considerations

By Rob Sachs



After a little over a year in waiting, in late March the Kachina Chapter of the International Right of Way Association held its annual educational seminar at the Desert Willow Conference Center. This year's theme was "Keeping Right of Way Clean – Environmental Considerations." At the seminar were various speakers from attorneys, appraisers, hydrologists, and environmental managers. The topics ranged from

environmental clean ups, to water quality. The featured speakers were all informative, interesting, amusing, and comical. Funny how using the word "dam" gets a chuckle out of folks.

Preceding the seminar were several classes one on Valuing Environmentally Contaminated Real Estate presented by the now world renowned Orell Anderson one of the principals at Bell, Anderson & Sanders, LLC. For those who remember Mr. Anderson, he does valuations of environmentally contami-

nated real estate such as the Simpson home in California, the Heavens Gate complex, and most recently the site of the World Trade Center disaster. Orell taught the class about the considerations that go in to preparing an appraisal on property that has been contaminated in varying extremes from fuel spills, to nuclear contamination. His subject matter was interesting mostly due to the war stories he had about different properties he has encountered in his career.

As usual the awards were handed out, some great prizes were raffled (I missed winning an iPad by one text book ☺), and the Desert Willow Conference Center outdid themselves with their fine facility, great food and lots of snacks and drinks to keep even a right of way agent satisfied. I look forward to see what our chapter leadership has in store for us next year!



Congratulations to our 2011 Awards Recipients



Special Services Award — *Kaye Bockmann, SR/WA*



Professional of the Year — *Ken Anderssohn, SR/WA*



Employer of the Year — *Salt River Project (SRP)*



Member Spotlight

Lisa Amos, SR/WA, Maricopa County Public Works



Lisa L. Amos, SR/WA, has 27 years real estate experience, and since 2000 as property management supervisor with Maricopa County's Public Works Real Estate Division.

From 1985-2000 Ms. Amos managed a Fortune 500 industrial company's Arizona and New Mexico real estate holdings, which included acquisition, disposition, and environmental compliance.

She has been PDC chair and Elections Chair of IRWA Kachina chapter #28, and is a course facilitator, as well as a past president of the greater Phoenix chapter of the National Association of Women in Construction.

Ms. Amos is a Planning Commissioner for the City

of Avondale, and city appointed member of an EPA Superfund site advisory group.

Her AAS degree is in Mass Communication, BS degree in real estate, and Masters in Public Administration.

Lisa's fun time includes camping and hiking with her 4-legged friend Sammie around the State with a group of dog lovers, and occasional kayaking, interspersed with requisite home improvement, otherwise known as learn by doing.

OFFBEAT

STRAY PARAKEET TELLS JAPANESE POLICE WHERE HE LIVES

May 2, 2012
AFP



TOKYO — A pet parakeet was returned to its owner Wednesday after the lost bird told police its home address near Tokyo.

The male bird had escaped early Sunday morning from its owner's home in the city of Sagamihara, west of Tokyo, and remained at large before perching on the shoulder of a guest staying in a nearby hotel.

Handed over to local police, the bird did not speak until Tuesday evening, when it blurted out the names of the city and district where its owner's house is located, said a spokesman for the north Sagamihara police station.

It then produced the home's block and street number as a trio of

astonished police officers listened to the now talkative bird.

The bird's owner, a 64-year-old woman, once lost another parakeet after it flew away and was determined to prevent a repeat, the spokesman told AFP.

"So the owner decided to teach the address to this parakeet after she bought it at a pet shop two years ago," he said.

"The bird's name was found to be Piko-chan as it said, 'You're pretty, Piko-chan!'"

BofA Whistle-Blower Gets \$14.5 Million Payday, Lawyer Says

Hugh Son and Edvard Pettersson, ©2012 Bloomberg News
Tuesday, May 29, 2012



May 29 (Bloomberg) -- A former Countrywide Financial Corp. manager whose fraud suit contributed to the mortgage industry's \$25 billion settlement with federal and state regulators received about \$14.5 million for his efforts, his lawyers said.

Kyle Lagow, an appraisal manager for Countrywide from 2004 to 2008, claimed the company inflated the value of homes to support bigger loans, according to a statement today from Seattle-based law firm Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP. Charlotte, North Carolina-based Bank of America Corp. bought Countrywide in 2008 as mortgage defaults soared.

The complaint is among at least six whistle-blower lawsuits regulators included in the industry's settlement of mortgage practices in February. Lagow sued the bank, the second-largest in the U.S. by assets, under the False

Claims Act, charging that the company defrauded the U.S.

"The scheme both directly and indirectly cost the United States government billions of dollars and played an important role in the wave of foreclosures that fueled the financial meltdown of 2008," Steve Berman, Lagow's attorney, said in the statement.

The information that Lagow provided helped prompt a \$1 billion settlement of Federal Housing Administration claims Bank of America announced earlier this year. The sum was included in the nationwide settlement. Rick Simon, a Bank of America spokesman, declined to comment on the award.

Inflated Appraisals

Lagow filed his whistle-blower complaint under seal in 2009, accusing Countrywide of violations of the U.S. False Claims Act. He said in the complaint filed in federal court that, since at least 2003, Countrywide inflated home appraisals to increase the value of loans it sold on the secondary mortgage market.

The inflated appraisals caused "numerous" false claims for payment made to

the government for FHA-insured loans that went into default, according to the complaint.

Lagow worked as an appraiser at LandSafe Inc., a unit of Countrywide, in Plano, Texas, from June 2004 to November 2008, according to the complaint.

Employees of other banks have reaped millions of dollars in whistle-blower lawsuits tied to mortgages. Sherry Hunt, a quality-control manager at New York-based Citigroup Inc., collected \$31 million as part of a \$158.3 million settlement of FHA claims that the lender improperly declared loans fit for federal insurance.

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View original article at:

http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/g/a/2012/05/29/bloomberg_articlesM4SWJQ1A114H01-M4T3L.DTL

Committee Spotlight - Newsletter Committee

By: Don Solon, SR/WA



Steven Warburton, SR/WA is the chairman of our chapter's Newsletter Committee. In speaking with Steven about this article, he said "there's not really too much to this gig." Spoken like a real trooper, but like many volunteer positions, little credit is taken by those who keep the wheels turning.

As a member of the IRWA for 30 some years, I have seen and read many of the publications with our unique Kachina logo. You must admit it is pretty cool - it draws attention and invites the reader in. I don't know the history of how the Kachina became our chapter icon, or who came up with the idea, but hats off to them.

Now, back to Steven and the Newsletter Committee. I think everyone agrees that the newsletter is a valua-

ble resource for our membership and keeps us connected to our right of way community providing information about our profession, including meetings, courses, and seminars.

On a personal level, I look forward to reading about the accomplishments of our member colleagues and organizations who are awarded Professional of the Year, Organization of the Year, those earning their Senior Right of Way and specialty designations. But our newsletter is more than that; I was just reviewing our last 1/4ly newsletter in preparation for this article, and was totally amazed at the quality of the topics, layout, articles, color, and photos - even a puzzle or two. Others have noticed too, which is

why our Kachina Chapter Newsletter recently placed 2nd out of 13 Chapter's in Region 1.

Thank you Steven and all contributors for your "there's not really too much to this gig" efforts.

OK, here it comes village people... for those of you who have an interest in assisting Steven in this top notch publication or providing an article or two, don't just think about it -email Steven Warburton at:

newsletter@irwachaper28.org

or join the Newsletter Committee and support our profession.

***NEXT UP:
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE***

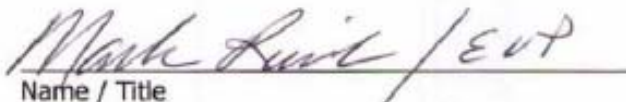
IRWA's 2012 Chapter Performance Rewards Program Prize Recipient Notification


Congratulations to Rebekah Louis, SR/WA, R/W-NAC of IRWA Chapter 28!

May 21, 2012

We are pleased to announce that Rebekah B. Louis, SR/WA, R/W-NAC, PDC Chair of Chapter 28, is this year's Chapter Performance Rewards (CPR) Program prize recipient for Credentialing for "mega"- sized chapters:

On behalf of everyone at IRWA Headquarters, we congratulate and acknowledge Rebekah Louis for her dedication and hard work, which greatly contributed to Chapter 28's success in Credentialing Participation over the past year.


Name / Title


Date

TVA Tightening Tree Cutting Policies

December 11, 2011

Ed Marcum—Knoxville News Sentinel



As TVA tackles nuclear reactor construction, idling of coal plants, dam modernization and debt reduction, a little-known tree-removal project with big consequences is confronting Knoxville-area residents.

The public utility is trying to comply with strict federal guidelines to keep its transmission line rights-of-way clear or face stiff fines. Knox County, as it turns out, is the worst location for vegetation and structural encroachment in TVA's seven-state territory.

Property owners who don't appreciate KUB tree trimming practices probably will dislike new TVA vegetation control policies even more, but TVA says potential property damage and injury from high-voltage power lines coming in contact with trees or even structures in rights of way is an unacceptable risk.

A property owner in Alabama experienced an unfortunate jolt, according to Jason Regg, who is in charge of TVA's vegetation management program for East Tennessee. A tree in the man's yard was too close to a 500 kilovolt line, prompting TVA to seek approval to cut the tree down. But the owner refused.

During the ongoing dispute, the power lines sagged on a hot August day and made contact with the tree.

"Five hundred kilovolts found a route into the house. It burned up the whole electrical system, even the duct work and blew a patio out of the ground," Regg said.

A similar scenario isn't likely now because TVA is taking a hard line on clearing the rights-of-way under all of its transmission lines that are 200 kilovolts or greater.

New requirements with stiff fines created to prevent blackouts are forcing the federal utility to remove most any tree capable of growing more than 15 feet high, according to TVA spokesman Travis Brickey.

TVA has been working to clear the rights-of-way under the 2,594 miles of transmission line of 230 kilovolts or

greater that stretch across its seven-state territory.

So far, 1,500 miles have been cleared to the full width of the right of way, 500 miles have been partially cleared and there are 500 miles of completely uncleared right of way, according to Regg.

"We still have a long way to go, but we have made an impact," he said.

TVA has a 15,900 miles of transmission line across its seven-state coverage area and anticipates that lower voltage lines will be included in the guidelines at some point, so the right of way area of the whole system will need to be dealt with eventually, Regg said.

Driving the effort is a set of federal regulations backed by hefty penalties, which came out of a major power failure that struck the Northeast U.S. in 2003. That event started in northern Ohio, not unlike the event that occurred at the Alabama home.

"A tree or group of trees shorted out a line," Regg said. "It was in the hot part of the summer and the line sagged down, the trees were too close to the line, it arced to the tree and of course there was a domino effect from there."

The contact caused 62,000 megawatts of electricity to separate from the power grid and 531 power-producing units, including 19 nuclear plants, to trip offline. Fifty million people were out of power in southeast Canada and in eight U.S. states, Regg said. Eleven deaths were attributed to the blackout and the cost to the United States and Canada was more than \$6 billion.

At the time, there was an agency called the North American Electric Reliability Corp. (NERC), established by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to establish and enforce reliability standards for the nation's bulk-power system.

"NERC used to not have teeth, but after this blackout, NERC was given teeth as far as vegetation standards," Regg said.

TVA has to answer to the Southeastern Reliability Corp. (SERC), which answers to NERC, which answers to FERC.

"We call them the ercs," Regg said.

In 2007, NERC instituted new reliability standards for transmission lines of 200 kilovolts and above. Depending on circumstances, the standards include fines of up to \$1 million per day for vegetation that encroaches on transmission lines.

"This standard is mandatory and it has potential fines for allowing even a single tree to encroach within a specified distance," Regg said.

Generally, vegetation must not get within

10 feet of the transmission line, he said. That is because of the danger of electricity arcing from the uninsulated line. Unlike the smaller lines used by a TVA customer such as KUB, the high voltage carried in the TVA transmission lines does not permit them to be insulated, Regg said.

While the standards apply to the larger transmission lines now, TVA and other utilities anticipate they will eventually be expanded to include lines of 100 kilovolts and above as well. Most of TVA's system is built on 161 kilovolt lines, Brickey said.

TVA has one of the largest single-owner transmission systems in the country, he noted. Besides the 2,594 miles of line being cleared, the total system is 15,900 miles of transmission line — enough to span the country more than six times. TVA has 102,200 transmission line structures, 487 power stations and switch-yards, and 260,000 acres of transmission right of way.

Regg said the standards won't likely affect TVA distributors such as KUB, which operate smaller distribution line systems that feed off the TVA grid.

Costly fines

The NERC vegetation standards call for three levels of violation.

Category One violations — the most severe — are power outages caused by vegetation that actually grows into the power line.

Category Two violations are outages caused by vegetation falling into the lines from outside the right of way.

Category Three violations are outages caused by vegetation falling into the lines from outside the right of way.

Regg said he is not aware of anyone receiving a \$1 million fine so far, but there have been some large penalties, including one leveled at TVA. At one utility, a power line sagged into a 22-foot apple tree causing the line to trip and lock out.

"The fine was a quarter of a million dollars for this one tree," he said.

At another utility, a tree that a property owner refused to allow removed took an arc of electricity from an overhead line and caused a momentary power disruption — not an outage — but NERC still levied a \$650,000 fine because the utility knew about the problem but let it drag out without taking quick action, according to Regg.

The fine TVA faces is from an Aug. 9, 2010 incident in which a 500 kilovolt line near Stephenson, Ala., arced on a

...Continued from page 8 - TVA Tightening...

willow tree that was growing within a foot or so of the line.

Regg explained that TVA inspects transmission line rights-of-way on a three-year cycle and uses herbicides to kill encroaching vegetation. But the tree in question had four full growing seasons between inspection cycles. TVA is still negotiating the amount of the fine but has already faced costs in getting its transmission system back in compliance with NERC standards. TVA was required to file a "mitigation plan," detailing steps the agency will take to correct the violation and prevent such violations from recurring, Regg said. Carrying through on the plan cost TVA \$4.5 million the year of the violation and has cost \$2 million a year since, he said.

TVA has adopted a number of changes in its vegetation management program to deal with the new NERC standards. It has stepped up its cycle for clearing the "floor," which is the right-of-way area under the power lines, from three years to two. The utility formerly relied on mowing to control shrubs, but has added herbicides to its arsenal.

TVA requires contract crews using "backpack" spraying equipment to hit only specific plants so the least amount of herbicide is used, Regg said.

Tom Womack, spokesman for the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, said the contractors must have training and be certified by the state to ensure the herbicides are used in compliance with state and federal environmental standards.

And TVA has tightened its vegetation inspection methods. It had been relying heavily on inspectors flying over the lines by helicopter but found that method to be insufficient. Michael Nance, right-of-way specialist who makes the flights, said it is hard to judge the heights of trees from a helicopter so inspectors have been added to walk the rights-of-way floors as well.

Getting tough

TVA also has tightened policies in dealing with land owners, Brickey said. In the past, the utility cleared only part of the rights-of-way, leaving about 25 feet on each side unmanaged. TVA now clears the entire width, which is 200 feet for 500 kilovolt lines and 100-150 feet for most others.

The public utility also is being more insistent about removing trees that pose a

threat. Regg said previously TVA may have allowed a homeowner to keep a tree under the condition that the homeowner keep it trimmed to meet guidelines.

"What we have found is that the majority of people don't continue that," Regg said. "They might trim it the first time and then never touch it again."

Now, TVA will only allow trees in its rights-of-way that grow to no more than 15 feet, although the length depends on the lay of the land in relation to the transmission lines. While TVA has the right to clear the rights-of-way under its power lines, it doesn't actually own the land, which could belong to someone else. So property owners have been able to plant trees, build sheds, swimming pools and even houses in the rights-of-way, Brickey said. Brickey pointed out that there have been issues, even if a structure isn't more than 15 feet tall or tall enough to threaten a power line, or if it isn't meant to be a dwelling.



"Somebody was halfway through building a house and they had to take a corner off the house because it got into the easement," he said.

Regg said TVA isn't going to force property owners to remove permanent structures like swimming pools, but it strongly discourages residents from building them under a transmission line.

"You could put a playground under it; you could put a swimming pool under it. But I wouldn't recommend it," he said, noting that a swimming pool was built under a transmission line in his neighborhood in Ooltewah, Tenn. "I won't be getting in that pool," he said.

TVA anticipates facing more issues with property owners now that the rights-of-way clearings are beginning to move into Knoxville, where Regg said the transmission line floors are extremely overgrown.

"Across the TVA system, I don't think there is an area that is in what I call worse condition than Knoxville," he said.

Knoxville residents love trees, and there

are lots of trees in buffer areas and in yards that will have to go, he noted, adding that because of the fines it would face, TVA won't be able to negotiate any compromises with property owners.

Also, many people may not realize that TVA doesn't owe them any compensation for trees it cuts within the rights-of-way, Brickey said.

TVA tries to give property owners a two-week notification before beginning right-of-way work, and alerts residents through notices placed on their doors, according to Regg. TVA also is developing a map program through its website that will let residents enter their addresses and view what right-of-way work may be going on near them.

TVA cut a large number of trees on property Joe C. Meighan owns off Central Avenue Pike in North Knoxville. Meighan has about 43 acres where he has raised horses and a transmission

line runs down the middle of his property. TVA crews clear the right of way from time to time, he said, adding that workers were out about a month ago and told him they would need to clear the entire right of way, which they said they had not been doing before.

Meighan said he had no problem with TVA clearing its right of way, but said he wasn't satisfied with the initial cutting job.

"They didn't cut everything down as close as they said they would," Meighan said.

So Meighan had TVA send a crew out again and cut some of the stumps lower.

Cedar Bluff Racquet Club on Fox Lonas Road in West Knoxville was the scene of TVA right of way work in November. David Price, club director, said a crew removed 20 Leyland Cypress trees that had provided a border between the courts and the Knoxville Catholic High School football field. The trees were planted in 1979.

"They came in and said that because of the possibility of fines they were going to have to take down the trees," Price said.

Price said TVA agreed to schedule the removal when it wouldn't conflict with the club's playing schedule.

"Everything was done in a timely manner and just as they said it would be done," he said. "They seemed pretty legitimate in their cause. It made sense, but it was just a shame to lose those trees."

<http://www.knoxnews.com/news/2011/dec/11/tva-tightening-tree-cutting-policies/>

WEIRD BUT WONDERFUL HOMES

The Dune House

Location: Atlantic Beach, Florida

Claim to Fame: It's a disco-era house in a dune!



This design by architect William Morgan is ensconced within the earth, forming two double-height apartments carved into a sand dune. The apartments are entered at street level and a common stair leads to the upper floor's entryway, bedroom and bath. On the main lower floor, the living, dining and kitchen with mostly built-in furniture open oceanside to a covered terrace at beach level.

The building was constructed in 1975 using swimming pool technology, a gunite-concrete shell anchored to a cast concrete floor. It's also one of the original green roofs, as it's topped by a mantle of earth stabilized by native landscaping which helps to maintain a 70-degree temperature inside.

Member Announcements

Congratulations to our newest SR/WA's

Mona Cervantes, SR/WA, City of Phoenix

Sandy McGeorge, SR/WA, Town of Queen Creek

John Dutch, SR/WA, Wilson & Company

Welcome our newest Members

Sheri Pilgram-Woods, City of Mesa

Chad Woolgar, RBF Consulting

OUT OF THE ASHES

EARLY LIFE ALONG THE SALT RIVER

Hundreds of years before any of the cities in the eastern part of our country were so much as clearings in the wilderness, a well established, civilized community occupied the land we know as Phoenix. The Pueblo Grande ruins, which were occupied between 700 A.D. and 1400 A.D., testify to our city's ancient roots. The wide Salt River ran through the Valley of the Sun, but there was little rain and no melting snow to moisten the

brown earth from river to mountain range on either side.

Those former residents were industrious, enterprising and imaginative. They built an irrigation system, consisting mostly of some 135 miles of canals, and the land became fertile. The ultimate fate of this ancient society, however, is a mystery. The accepted belief is that it was destroyed by a prolonged drought. Roving Indians, observing the Pueblo Grande ruins and the vast canal system these people left behind, gave them the name "Ho Ho Kam" -- the people who have gone. Phoenix's modern history begins in the second half of the 19th century. In 1867, Jack Swilling of Wickenburg stopped to rest his horse at the foot of the

north slopes of the White Tank Mountains. He looked down and across the expansive Salt River Valley and his eyes caught the rich gleam of the brown, dry soil turned up by the horse's hooves. He saw farm land, predominately free of rocks, and in a place beyond the reach of heavy frost or snow. All it needed was water.

Returning to Wickenburg, he organized the Swilling Irrigation Canal Company, and moved into the Valley. The same year, the company began digging a canal to divert some of the water of the Salt River onto the lands of the Valley. By March 1868, water flowed through the canal, and a few members of the company raised meager crops that summer.



Jack Swilling
One of the founders of Phoenix

PHOENIX IS BORN

By 1868, a small colony had formed approximately four miles east of the present city. Swilling's Mill became the new name of the area. It was then changed to Helling Mill, after which it became Mill City, and years later, East Phoenix. Swilling, having been a confederate soldier, wanted to name the new settlement Stonewall after Stonewall Jackson. Others suggested the name Salina, but neither name suited the inhabitants. It was Darrell Duppa who suggested the name Phoenix, inasmuch as the new town would spring from the ruins of a former civilization. That is the accepted derivation of our name.

Phoenix officially was recognized on May 4, 1868, when the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors, the county of which we were then a part, formed an election precinct here.

A post office was established in Phoenix on June 15, 1868, with Jack Swilling as postmaster. The sharp whistle of the first steam mill in the Valley added a brisk note to the sound of emerging industry. It advertised the Richard Flour Mills, built in 1869, where the Luhrs Tower now stands.

SELECTING A TOWNSITE

The rapid influx of pioneers continued, and by 1870, it was clear that a townsite had to be selected. On Oct. 20, 1870, a meeting was held to select such a site in the home of John Moore.

This well-known farmer offered 40 acres to the cause, but 320 were purchased by a popular subscription that raised \$50. The official designation of this new townsite was the North Half of Section 8, Township 1 North, Range 3 East. Today, it would encompass the downtown business section, bounded on the north by Van Buren Street, on the south by Jackson Street, on the east by Seventh Street and on the west by Seventh Avenue.

To administer this new townsite, the Salt River

Valley Town Association was formed with its articles carrying the following signatures: Darrell Duppa, Wm. B. Hellings & Co., Barnett and Block, Thomas Barnum, James Murphy, John T. Dennis, William A. Holmes, James M. Buck, Jacob Starar

John T. Alsap, Columbus H. Gray, Martin P. Griffin, James McC. Elliot, J. P. Perry, William Rowe, Michael Connell, Daniel Twomey, Charles C. McDermott, Edward Irvine, John P. Osborn, Andrew Starar, PJohn T. Alsap, James Murphy and J. P. Perry were selected by majority vote to be the townsite commissioners. Alsap acted as chairman and Capt. William A. Hancock was secretary.

Capt. Hancock was also a surveyor, and he made the first survey of the townsite and laid out the lots and the town. This first town of Phoenix was one mile long, a half-mile wide and contained 96 blocks. Washington Street was the main street and, on the early maps, showed to be 100 feet wide.

The east and west streets were named after our presidents. Washington Street was placed in the middle and Adams, who was the second president, was given the first street to the north. Our third president, Jefferson, had the first street south of Washington named after him. And the pattern followed - one to the north and one to the south - until recent years.

The north-south streets originally carried Indian names, but these were changed in favor of the more easily remembered numbers - with streets being to the east of Central Avenue and avenues to the west.aul Becker, James D. Monihon.



Washington Street in the 1870's

THE GREAT SALE

The Prescott Miner carried the following advertisement on Dec. 7, 1870:

**"GREAT SALE OF LOTS AT
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
on the 23rd & 24th of December."**

The first effort resulted in the sale of 61 lots at an average price of \$48 each. The first lot was purchased by Judge William Berry of Prescott. It was the southwest corner of First and Washington streets, and he paid the rather steep price of \$116.

The first store building to be erected in the new town was Hancock's Store, a general store opened in July 1871, by William Smith.

The adobe structure was built on the northwest corner of First and Washington streets and served as the town hall, county offices and general meeting place of early Phoenix.

Although various religious organizations had been formed by 1870, the first church building erected in Phoenix was the Central Methodist Church built in 1871 at the corner of Second Avenue and Washington Street.

The first Catholic priest came to Phoenix in 1872, but it was not until after 1881 that an adobe church building, the Sacred Heart of St. Louis at Third and Monroe streets, replaced the Otero home as a place for Catholics to worship. Yavapai County was divided on Feb. 12, 1871, when Maricopa County was created by the Legislature. The sixth county in the state, Maricopa, gave up portions in 1875 and 1881 to help form Pinal and Gila counties, respectively. The first county election was held in 1871, when Tom Barnum was elected the first sheriff of Maricopa County. As a matter of historical interest, a shooting between two other candidates for the office, J. A. Chenoweth and Jim Favorite, resulted in Favorite's death and Chenoweth's withdrawal from the race.

Schooling for Phoenix's youth began on September 5, 1872. About 20 children studied under the guidance of Jean Rudolph Derroche in the courtroom of the county building. By October 1873, a small adobe school building was completed on

Center Street (now Central Avenue), a short distance north of where the San Carlos Hotel now stands. Miss Nellie Shaver, a newcomer from Wisconsin, was appointed as the first female schoolteacher in Phoenix.

WHOLE TOWN WORTH \$550

On April 10, 1874, President Grant issued a patent to Judge Alsap for the present site of Phoenix. The declaratory statement was filed at the Prescott Land Office on Feb. 15, 1872. Official entry was made at the Florence Land Office on Nov. 19, 1873. The total cost of the Phoenix Townsite of 320 acres was \$550, including all expenses for services.

Cyclists adding to the heavy traffic at Washington and First streets in the late 1880s.

In 1874, downtown lots were selling for \$7 to \$11 each. That year also marked the entry into Phoenix of the first telegraph line. Morris Goldwater was the first operator of this station, located in his father's store on the northwest corner of First and Jefferson streets.

By 1875, there were 16 saloons, four dance halls, two monte banks and one faro table in Phoenix. The townsite-commissioner form of government, however, was not working well. At a mass meeting held at the courthouse on Oct. 20, 1875, an election was held to select three village trustees and other officials.

John Smith became the chairman of the trustees and Charles W. Stearns the treasurer, with Capt. Hancock continuing as secretary.

A safe location was required for the money being made in the Valley.

To solve the problem, the National Bank was established in 1878 with capital stock of \$200,000.

The first newspaper in Phoenix, the Salt River Valley Herald, changed its name to the Phoenix Herald in 1880. By this time, the paper had progressed from a weekly publication to semiweekly.

In 1880 Phoenix had a population of 2,453, a school enrollment of 379 pupils, an ice factory and a new brick sidewalk in front of the Tiger Saloon. On Nov. 26 of that same year, Maricopa County had its first legal hanging.

INCORPORATION IN 1881

Just as Phoenix had outgrown its original townsite-commissioner form of government, it grew too large for the village trustee operation. "The Phoenix Charter Bill" was passed by the 11th Territorial Legislature. The bill made Phoenix an incorporated city and pro-



Cyclists adding to to the heavy traffic at Washington and First streets in the late 1880s.

vided for a government consisting of a mayor and four council members. It was signed by Governor John C. Fremont on Feb. 25, 1881. On May 3, 1881, the first election was held in the newly incorporated city with a population of approximately 2,500.

The outcome:

MAYOR

John T. Alsap..... 127 votes
James D. Monihon..... 102 votes

COUNCIL

T.W. Brown..... 198 votes
John H. Burger..... 144 votes
W.T. Smith..... 120 votes
James M. Cotton..... 107 votes
Mark Richardson..... 104 votes
J.W. Clark..... 98 votes
Dr. Sheets..... 91 votes

TREASURER

M.W. Kales..... 224 votes

MARSHAL

Henry Garfias..... 97 votes
James K. Burnett..... 79 votes
Thomas Childs..... 53 votes

The first regular meeting of the City Council was held on May 9, 1881. The first ordinance adopted was the one relating to the official seal of the city described as follows:

"In the center a bird rising, and surrounding this the inscription Phoenix, Arizona - Incorporated February 25, 1881."

The 11th Legislature attempted to have the United States Government establish a mint in Phoenix. The effort wasn't successful, but another enterprise saw its beginning. Holsum Bakery realized the opportunities Phoenix had to offer and opened its doors in 1881.

Within the next 10 years, great strides were made toward maturity of a modern city. In 1886, one of the first electric plants in the west was installed in Phoenix. It was a steam plant with boilers fired by mesquite wood.

That same year, the Phoenix Fire Engine Company Number 1 was organized. It was comprised of a volunteer group that served the city for many years.

**TRANSPORTATION
HORSES & RAILS**

The first horse-drawn streetcar line was built along some 2 miles of Washington Street in 1887, and the kick off of this new mode of transportation was on Nov. 5. An additional line was installed along Center Street, and the first car moved over those shaky rails on Dec. 30, 1889. The streetcar system became rather extensive in later years, with tracks covering most of Phoenix and extending even to Glendale.

July 4, 1887, would have been just another Independence Day had not the first Southern Pacific train arrived that day from Maricopa Wells. This had been a long-anticipated event. The coming of the railroad was the first of several important events that revolutionized the economy of this area. Merchandise now flowed into the city by rail instead of wagon. Our products went quickly to eastern and western markets. In recognition of the increased tempo of economic life, the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce was organized on Nov. 4, 1888. That same year, the city offices were moved into the new City Hall, built where the downtown bus terminal now stands. This building also provided temporary offices for the territorial government when they were moved to Phoenix from Prescott in 1889.

The location of Arizona's Capitol had been moved several times since 1864. It was first established at Navajo Springs, then Prescott, then Tucson after an attempt to move it to La Paz failed, then back to Prescott, and finally to Phoenix.

THE BUSTLING 1890's

Twenty years had passed since Phoenix, like its legendary namesake, had risen from the ashes of a bygone community. The 1890s showed further indications of the heights to which this city would some day soar. The Arizona Republic became a daily paper in 1890, with Ed Gill as its editor.

In those days, none of the great reservoirs north of the Valley had been created to control the flow of water to the Valley. The year 1891

was marked by the greatest flood in the Valley's history, as well as by the advent of the first telephone system in Phoenix.

Horse-drawn streetcars were replaced in 1893 by electric cars. The electric cars stayed on the streets until the automobile replaced them on Feb 17, 1948.

On March 12, 1895, the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad ran its first train to Phoenix. It connected Phoenix with the northern part of Arizona and gave travelers another outlet to the east and west via the Santa Fe.

The additional railroad speeded the capitol city's rise to economic supremacy in the state. That same year, 1895, the Phoenix Union High School was established, and 90 young people were enrolled.

In 1897, an organization of 14 women called the Friday Club, started the public library movement in Phoenix. Their efforts led to formation of the Phoenix Library Association in 1899. The members subscribed at an annual



Horse-drawn streetcars pass by the old courthouse in the late 1890's

rate of \$3 for the maintenance of the small library housed in two upstairs rooms in the Fleming Building at First Avenue and Washington Street. The Phoenix City Council, however, levied a 5-mill tax for its public library a few months after the 1901 Legislature passed a bill allowing a tax to be applied to the support of free libraries. This action satisfied the conditions set by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in his proposal to donate a library building to the city. The Carnegie Free Library was opened on Feb. 18, 1908.

By the turn of the century, the population of Phoenix had reached 5,554. More social outlets were being promoted, such as the Phoenix Country Club and the Women's Club, which were organized in 1900.

The state Capitol finally got a permanent home when a 10-acre lot was donated at the west end of Washington Street. A building was erected at a cost of \$130,000. Gov. Murphy dedicated this building on Feb. 25, 1901. The newspaper reports of this event were set in type by members of the first labor union in Arizona, The Phoenix Typographical Union 352, which came into existence on Feb. 14, 1901.

**ROOSEVELT &
RECLAMATION**

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the National Reclamation Act making it possi-

ble to build dams on western streams for reclamation purposes, an important event for the people of Phoenix and the Valley.

Valley residents were quick to supplement this federal action by organizing the Salt River Valley Waters Users' Association on February 4, 1903, to assure proper management of the precious water supply. This organization still functions as the major agency for controlled use of irrigation water in the Valley.

Theodore Roosevelt Dam was started in 1906. It was the first multiple-purpose dam, supplying both water and electric power, to be constructed under the National Reclamation Act. On May 18, 1911, the former President himself dedicated the dam, which was the largest masonry dam in the world. This opened a new era in farming for the Valley and secured the part of our economy that depended on water for its life.

President William Howard Taft approved Arizona's statehood on Feb. 14, 1912. On March 18 of the same year, Gov. George Hunt called the first State Legislature into session.

ESTABLISHING A COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT

This was an auspicious step in the state's history, and in the following year, the City of Phoenix took an equally important one. At a special election on October 11, 1913, the people of Phoenix, by a vote of nearly two to one, ratified a new charter. The charter gave Phoenix the council-manager form of government. Thus, Phoenix became one of the first cities in the nation to adopt this progressive form of government.

Phoenix has the type of charter which gives home rule to a city, but it is not home rule in the complete sense of the word. Courts have ruled that if the Legislature passes a law which concerns cities and towns, the court determines if the law is of state-wide interest or of municipal or local concern. If the law is of state-wide interest, it is binding on the City of Phoenix, even though it contravenes some provision of the charter.

Therefore, the government of the City of Phoenix is operated by authority of the powers granted by its charter, as limited by the Legislature. This is in contrast to the operation of the government of cities and towns that do not have charters but operate by the general statutes of the state relating to cities and towns.

An election, as provided for in the new charter, was held on March 19, 1914, with the following results:

MAYOR

George U. Young..... 2336 votes
Ernest W. Lewis..... 1835 votes

COMMISSIONERS

Joseph Cope..... 2618 votes
Peter Corpstein..... 2131 votes
Michael J. Foley..... 1950 votes

Frank Woods..... 1933 votes
Victor R. Norris..... 1873 votes
George Norman McBean... 1744 votes
L. D. Dameron..... 1617 votes
Harry A. Diehl..... 1461 votes

In the presence of Thomas J. Prescott, on April 17, 1914, the new Mayor and the winning four commissioners took their oaths of office. Thus began a third form of government for Phoenix. The late William Addison Farish, a widely known civil engineer, was selected as the first city manager. City officials appointed by Farish, according to the provisions of the new charter, were the following:

C.M. Cooper..... Auditor
George D. Christy..... Attorney
J. C. C.H. Boone..... Treasurer
John McBride..... Magistrate
George Brisbois..... Chief of Police

GROWING INTO A METROPOLIS

With the advent of statehood, Phoenix, as well as Arizona, had come of age. The casual, easy growth that characterized a farming community slowly came to a stop. Phoenix began to grow into a young metropolis. At the end of its first eight years under statehood, Phoenix was no longer a town - it was an

important city of 29,053. Two thousand youngsters were attending Phoenix Union High School in 1920. They would throw each other into Jack Swilling's first canal, which ran through the campus and had become the "Town Ditch." A total of 1,080 buildings went up that year. Among them was Arizona's first skyscraper, the Heard Building.

In those eight years, Phoenix also developed the makings of its first political scandal - the \$1,300,000 bond issue of 1919 to build a redwood pipeline from the Verde River to Phoenix. The pipeline was finished in 1920, but never worked too well. Today, the portion of that redwood that isn't still underground serves to form walls for the houses of the Indians living near Fort McDowell.

By 1930, the size of Phoenix nearly doubled again with a 48,118 census count. There were 120 miles of sidewalks and 161 miles of streets - 77 with pavement. The public library had 51,000 books, and the police force had 70 men. The budget for the city came to \$2,033,886. Another pipeline was built - this time constructed with 48 inches of concrete, which still carries Verde River water to us.

The year 1940 marked another turning point in Phoenix life. The city had gone as far as a farming center and then as a distribution center. When the war hit the United States, Phoenix rapidly turned into an embryonic industrial city. Luke Field, Williams Field and Falcon Field, coupled with the giant ground training center at Hyder, west of Phoenix, brought thousands of men into Phoenix. Their needs, both military and personal, were met in part by small industries in Phoenix.

When the war ended, many of these men returned to Phoenix, and families came with them. Suddenly thousands of people were wondering what to do for a living. Large



Looking north at Central Avenue and Washington Street in the 1920's

industry, learning of this labor pool, started to move branches here. Smaller plants were started by private capital and initiative. Water again began to run out as it had done several times before, but citizens were more fortunate than the Ho Ho Kam who built the first canals and saw them go dry. Phoenix had the greatness of American technology to fall back on. The era commencing with 1940 marked the end of agriculture's role as our chief provider. It was the beginning of a greater prosperity than Phoenix had ever known.

In 1950, 105,000 people lived within the city limits of Phoenix and thousands more lived immediately adjacent to and depended upon Phoenix for their livelihoods. The city had 148 miles of paved streets and 163 miles of unpaved streets, a total of 311 miles of streets within the city limits.

GOVERNMENTAL REFORM

The men who, in 1914, changed the governmental system to the council-manager form, had hoped that this would provide better city government. Their hopes had not been fulfilled, however. A long succession of managers, nearly one-a-year, had indicated that the Council placed political favor above the job of efficiently running a city. In November 1948, the people voted to strengthen the city manager's position in municipal government. This change, plus raising the Council membership to seven, seemed to place the city in position to go ahead with an operable council-manager form of government. But that didn't happen. The Council then in power selected its own manager and continued to rule the administrative roost.

In 1949, the people, tired of this continued abuse, elected an entirely new slate of Council members, including the first female Council member, Margaret Kober (Mrs. Leslie R. Kober).

The results of these governmental reforms have been spectacularly demonstrated. The same city manager selected by that first

Council remained in office more than 11 years, despite the fact that he served under five different mayors and 27 different Council members. This provided a continuity in management that proved invaluable, considering the tremendous growth of the city. Despite predictions that he wouldn't last six months, City Manager Ray Wilson remained at his desk until his voluntary retirement in early 1961, after breaking every record ever established by previous managers.

A MAJOR AMERICAN CITY

Perhaps the development of Phoenix since 1950 has been the most spectacular of all. Consider that at that time, Phoenix had an area of 17.1 square miles and a population of 106,000 that placed it 99th among American cities.

Today, the city covers more than 500 square miles and has a population of more than 1.4 million, ranking it sixth in the country. While Phoenix is the corporate and industrial center of the southwest it has not forgotten its past, and it has retained its long-time reputation of friendliness and concern of its citizens for one another and their government.

This has been attested to by the National Civic League, which four times since 1950 selected Phoenix as an "All-America City"



A toll gate at Central and McDowell avenues in the 1880s was owned by the Central Avenue Improvement Association, a subsidiary of the Arizona Water Co. The toll for wagons and buggies was 25 cents. Bicycles were free, and the town was full of bicycles.

in competition with hundreds of other cities and towns across the nation.

The hallmark of an All-America City is the extent that its private citizens get involved in the workings of their government. Thousands of citizens have served on various city committees, boards and commissions to assure that major decisions are in the people's best interest.

Since 1950, the residents of Phoenix have shown their faith in city government by approving bond issues totaling about \$3.5 billion for necessary improvements in urban facilities and services. The 1988 Phoenix

bond election, which authorized the issuance of more than \$1 billion in bonds, is one of the largest general-purpose municipal bond elections ever.

Among the projects funded by the bonds were:

- Establishment of the Phoenix Mountains Preserve Program, a 6,000 acre open-spaces project, unprecedented in urban America.
- Expansion of the Civic Plaza, which was increased in size to 340,000 square feet in 1985 and renovated in 1995 so that it now can accommodate some of the country's largest conventions and conferences.
- Development of Phoenix Sky Harbor Int'l Airport, which serves almost 25 million passengers a year and is among the fastest growing airports in the country. The latest addition to the facility came in 1990 with the opening of the Barry Goldwater Terminal 4.



Central Avenue in 1948

- Building of the 20-story Phoenix City Hall, which opened in 1993 and now houses about 1,300 city employees.
- Opening of the Central Library in 1995.
- Construction of the History Museum and Arizona Science Center in 1996.
- Expansion of the Phoenix Art Museum in 1996.

Currently, more than \$1 billion in public and private projects are under construction or planned in the city. The City Council guides this unprecedented growth with an approach designed to preserve and enhance the lifestyle that originally attracted so many people to Phoenix.

The work of the council, the city staff and the many citizen volunteers has earned Phoenix much recognition over the years, both nationally and internationally.

In addition to its four All-America City titles, Phoenix won the 1993 Carl Bertelsmann Prize, a prestigious international competition that recognized the best-run city government in the world. Phoenix, which shared the prize with Christchurch, New Zealand, was praised for its highly efficient and customer-oriented programs. Also:

- Financial World magazine named Phoenix the best managed among the nation's largest cities in 1995 and 1991, and City and State magazine honored Phoenix with the title of Most Financially Sound Large City in 1991.
- The Phoenix Sister Cities Commission received the Best Overall Program award from the Reader's Digest Association in 1995.

- Sky Harbor International Airport won the Airport Council International's North America Peggy G. Hereford Airport Communications Excellence Award in 1994.
- City Manager Frank Fairbanks was named 1994 Municipal Leader of the Year by the American City and County Magazine.
- Phoenix won top national honors in 1994 from the National Association of Town Watch for its National Night Out activities.
- Phoenix received the distinguished Public Enterprise Award in 1991, the highest honor bestowed upon a city, in the annual Technology Achievement Awards competition sponsored by Public Technology Inc.
- Phoenix was the only city in the country selected to represent "Excellence in the Public Sector," a national PBS television special produced by management expert Tom Peters.
- In 1989, Business Month Magazine named Phoenix one of the nation's 10 best-managed cities.
- Sky Harbor Airport was selected the nation's best airport for passenger amenities by Money Magazine in 1988.
- The Phoenix Personnel and Parks, Recreation and Library departments each earned the highest awards by their professional organizations (Agency Award for Excellence, International Personnel Management Association, 1988; and Gold Medal Award, National Parks and Recreation Association, 1968 and 1986).

Blessed with energetic and interested citizens willing to give of their time to solve tremendous problems of growth, Phoenix faces an era of unlimited development. As long as the people have vision, the past will be but a prologue of what is to come.

CREDITS

James M. Barney, Arizona historian and Barry M. Goldwater, former Phoenix City Councilman and U.S. Senator, prepared the history for the 1951 Phoenix City Code. It was brought up to date for the 1962 Code by Jack Williams, former City Councilman, Mayor and Governor.

Photographs from SRP, Bob Rink and the collection of Herb and Dorothy McLaughlin, Department of Archives and Manuscripts, University Libraries, Arizona State University (all others).

This article can be found at:
<http://phoenix.gov/citygovernment/facts/history/index.html>

Please visit for more Information and photos.



Project of the Year Competition

Showcase your project and get national media exposure!

Everyone has an interesting project story. This is the ideal time to tell yours.

The winner receives:

- Right of Way Magazine cover photo
- Feature article in November/December issue
- Three 2013 conference registrations
- Recognition at conference awards ceremony
- News media coverage
- Customized press release



Submission Guidelines

Deadline is July 31, 2012

In a word document, describe your project using the four categories noted below. Include as many details as possible to help differentiate your project from the other entries.

Include these categories in your project entry:

- 1) **Describe the team.** Outline how the project team was assembled, which right of way categories were involved, any special training or processes needed and your specific role.
- 2) **Give the facts.** Provide details about the budget, where funding originated, why the project was needed, how the schedule was established and who the project will benefit.
- 3) **Explain your three biggest challenges.** Identify the top three unique challenges you faced and describe how you were able to mitigate or overcome them.
- 4) **Detail the deliverables.** Explain why this project is important, to whom and your role in achieving the budget, schedule and/or expectations.

Projects that rank in the Top 10 will receive news media exposure and editorial coverage in Right of Way Magazine.

Whether your project is in the works or already completed, any project with a right of way component is eligible. If you entered your project in a previous competition, you can re-enter it using the new criteria.

On your cover sheet, please include the project name, your name, your company/agency and your email and phone number. Your entry can range anywhere from 1,200 to 3,000 words (not including visual attachments and captions). All submissions will be acknowledged by email confirmation. If you have any questions, please send them to magazine@irwaonline.org.

Three Ways to Submit:

- Email to:** magazine@irwaonline.org
- Fax to:** (310) 538-1471
- Mail to:** Right of Way Magazine
Project of the Year Competition
19210 S. Vermont Ave.
Building A, Suite 100
Gardena, CA 90248



IRWA

KACHINA
CHAPTER 28

IRWA Chapter 28 Members,

The positive feedback we have received regarding our new quarterly newsletter has been overwhelming to say the least. We want to thank each of you for your kind words and support. This really is not possible without the help of our members. The material that is submitted to us is invaluable and a vast majority of the content is a result of reader feedback and suggestions. The contributions from our members is what has made the publication what it is today and we hope you will continue to help it grow each quarter. I encourage you all to submit an article of your own, suggest an article you have read or simply tell us what you'd like to see in your next newsletter.

Thank you again for your support!

IRWA Chapter 28 Newsletter Committee

YOUR ARTICLE HERE

Submit to: newsletter@irwchapter28.org



EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SEATTLE

JUNE 10-13, 2012

Welcome to the International Right of Way Association's 58th Annual International Education Conference held in Seattle, WA, at the Westin Seattle. We invite you to attend this valuable industry event and take advantage of the many educational and learning opportunities, as well as the networking events that have been planned just for you. Please feel free to contact us if you have any specific questions regarding the annual conference, and check our website often for updates regarding our plans as we continue mapping out your educational event of the year!

Sincerely, Your 2012 Conference Planning Committee

In today's economy, when uncertainty is all around us, the only sure thing is making yourself the most marketable person in your profession by attending professional events, staying current on trends, maintaining your certifications, and renewing your professional network.

Professionals who attend the IRWA Annual International Education Conference know they will discover the latest trends, professional development tools and strategic innovations that will give them and their organizations the edge they need over their competition.

This event is also where serious business connections are made and solutions for challenging times are discovered. When you attend this conference, you'll be energized by the experience of networking with hundreds of right of way professionals. You and your organization can't afford to miss this event.

Experienced Speakers

Our speakers are top subject matter experts in their fields, not, "professional speakers" who speak at any event they can get a booking. Our presenters spend their time doing actual work, meaning that they have plenty of experiences to illustrate their topic. The speakers have many years' experience from a wide range of projects. This brings a perspective that will be relevant to your business.

Experienced Audience

Our conference participants make up the unique body of knowledge that can only be accessed by attending the conference—hundreds of experienced right of way professionals gathering in one place and sharing experiences. Discovering the lessons learned from countless other teams who have dealt with the problem you're currently facing is one of the conference's greatest benefits.

<https://www.irwaonline.org/EWEB/StartPage.aspx?Site=seattle12&WebKey=8397a54d-07bb-47fc-a8b3-e666a8ccbc42>



IRWA
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CHAPTER 28

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Do you know someone who may be interested in joining the IRWA?

Would you like to earn a free one-day class?

Refer a friend, neighbor, colleague, co-worker or anyone else you feel would benefit from membership in the IRWA. Once that person is approved as a new member you will receive a certificate for a free one-day class of your choice... That's it!

- New member can join through International (\$25 application fee) or directly through Chapter 28
- Referring member's name should be at the bottom of the application in "where did you hear about..." section
- Free class certificate would be valid for one year
- To redeem certificate, the new member must be in good standing with the IRWA
- Membership Drive expires September 30, 2012
- Certificate will be issued on the date the new member is approved by the Chapter 28 Executive Board
- Our goal is 25 new members during this campaign
- SPECIAL INCENTIVE if you submit your application through Chapter 28 before March 31, 2012 **NO APP FEE!**
- Go to www.irwchapter28.org for special application



**FREE
CLASS!**

For more information contact our Membership Chair, Debbie Ortega at memberchair@irwchapter28.org

CHAPTER 28 EDUCATION CALENDAR

July 2012—421: Appraisals for Partial Acquisitions (7/16-7/19) 403: Easement Valuation (7/20)

Sept 2012—201: Communication in Real Estate Acquisition (10/15-10/17)

Nov 2012—304: When Public Agencies Collide (11/12) 213—Conflict Management (11/13)



CONGRATULATIONS TO YOUR NEWLY ELECTED IRWA KACHINA CHAPTER 28 LEADERSHIP

International Director: Carolyn “Chris” Banks, SR/WA

President-Elect: Ken Anderssohn, SR/WA

Treasurer: Carolyn “Chris” Banks, SR/WA

Secretary: Rebekah Louis, SR/WA, RW-NAC

Professional Development Committee Member: Mark Keller, SR/WA, ASA



2013 Spring Seminar

Tentative Theme:

Infrastructure: New and Old

“Exploring the Consequences of Aging Infrastructure: Impact on Local Public Agencies”

“Pipeline Projects: Fact and Fiction”

“Water Under the Bridge?: Flood Control Structures Under Stress”

“On Track?: The Future of Light Rail in the Metro Area”

We need input from all interested parties in planning and organizing the 2013 Spring Seminar. Be looking for notice of our next meeting in late June or early July. Assistance is needed in site selection, program, speakers and educational opportunities. For additional information please contact Ken Anderssohn at

kenanderssohn@mail.maricopa.gov or 602-506-4648.

THE BACKPAGE

Individual commitment to a group effort – that is what makes a team work, a company work, a society work, a civilization work.”

-Vince Lombardi, American Football Coach (1913-1970)

The CEO

A young executive was leaving the office late one evening when he found the CEO standing in front of a shredder with a piece of paper in his hand.

"Listen," said the CEO, "this is a *very* sensitive and *important* document here, and my secretary has gone for the night. Can you make this thing work for me?"

"Certainly," said the young executive. He turned the machine on, inserted the paper, and pressed the start button.

"Excellent, excellent!" said the CEO, as his paper disappeared inside the machine. "I just need one copy..."

WHERE AM I?

Can you tell me where in Maricopa County this photo was taken?

The first correct answer received at newsletter@irwachapter28.org will win a free 1-day class hosted by Chapter 28



Congrats to Lisa Amos with Maricopa County for being the first and only correct answer to the 1st Quarter 2012 "Where am I" contest.

The answer is: *the Orpheum Theatre*

DUMB LAWS...

Hunting camels is prohibited.—ARIZONA

It is a misdemeanor to shoot at any kind of game from a moving vehicle, unless the target is a whale.—CALIFORNIA

It is illegal to sing in a public place while attired in a swimsuit.—FLORIDA

A man with a moustache may never kiss a woman in public.—IOWA

It is a \$500 fine to instruct a pizza delivery man to deliver a pizza to your friend without them knowing.—LOUISIANA

It is against the law to throw a ball at someone's head for fun.—NEW YORK

A recently passed anticrime law requires criminals to give their victims 24 hours notice, either orally or in writing, and to explain the nature of the crime to be committed.—TEXAS

It is against the law to fish from horseback.—UTAH

Where's the cat?



Remember "Where's Waldo"? Well, this is "Where's the CAT"? There really is a cat somewhere in this heap of trash... how long will it take you to find it?

For a larger view click here: <http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-UafS7D-SA5g/TsrRlbzM1TI/AAAAAAAAANY/5WjRKGWB5jo/s1600/Wheres+the+CAT.jpg>

Have a joke, quote or tip for the back page?

Contact: newsletter@irwachapter28.org

www.irwachapter28.org



Steven F. Warburton, SR/WA, Publisher