

Benefits Regulatory storage, enhanced flood control, improved safety, increased water conservation and additional recreational opportunities are some of the benefits resulting from this project.



New Roosevelt Lake Visitors' Center

Recreational Benefits As part of this project, new recreational facilities were constructed according to the terms of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act (Public Law 89-72). The Act authorized Reclamation funds for the \$2.3 million Roosevelt Lake visitors' center.

Another \$42 million in Reclamation funding was used by the U.S. Forest Service to design and construct lake-side facilities to replace those impacted by the higher lake levels. These facilities include ten separate sites at the lake providing 1,515 individual campsites, 80 picnic sites, a 9-site group campground, 9 boat launch areas, and 6 fish cleaning stations. The sites are: Horse Pasture, Cholla, Windy Hill, Grapevine, Salt River Diversion, Indian Point, Schoolhouse, Vineyard, Carson's Landing and Boat Access. Also constructed were a sheriff's aid station and a marina.

New, upgraded roads make it easier for visitors to reach the lake and the new recreation facilities. The U.S. Forest Service is responsible for managing recreation along the shoreline.

Other Benefits In 1989, Reclamation widened and realigned a short stretch of the Apache Trail (Arizona State Route 88) in the vicinity of the dam to allow better access for construction equipment and provide safer passage for the public through the dam site during modification. In addition, Reclamation funded 55 percent of the cost to construct the new Roosevelt Lake Bridge, and 100 percent of the cost to relocate about 2.5 miles of state highway adjacent to the bridge.

The original dam-top highway was designed to allow two Model-T Fords to pass abreast, but today's recreational vehicles and full-size automobiles need the width of the new 1,080-foot long bridge. In November 1995, the bridge was designated one of the top 12 bridges in the nation by the American Consulting Engineers Council, which cited its overall design, size, eye-appeal and design challenge.

Physical Data

	Original Dam	Modified Dam
Completion Dates	1903-1911	1989-1996
Type	Masonry Arch	Concrete Gravity Arch
Structural Height	280 ft.	357 ft.
Top Width	16 ft.	21.6 ft.
Max. Base Width	184 ft.	196 ft.
Crest Length	723 ft.	1,210 ft.
Crest Elevation (without parapets)	2,141 ft.	2,218 ft.
SPILLWAYS:		
Max. Capacity	150,000 cfs	150,000 cfs
OUTLET WORKS:		
Capacity	3,160 cfs	11,500 cfs
POWERPLANT:		
Generation	36 Megawatts	36 Megawatts
Design Discharge	2,400 cfs	2,400 cfs
RESERVOIR:		
Operating High Water Level*	El. 2,136	El. 2,151
Total Capacity**	1,336,734 acre ft.	1,609,168 acre ft.
Surface Area**	17,337 acres	19,199 acres
Flood Surcharge Storage***	87,793 acre ft.	1,180,202 acre ft.

* Operating high water level is also known as the "active conservation level."
 ** As measured from the top of the active conservation level.
 An acre foot = 325,851 gallons of water
 *** As measured from the top of the active conservation level to top of dam.



U.S. Department of the Interior
 Bureau of Reclamation
 Lower Colorado Region
 Phoenix Area Office
 6150 West Thunderbird Road
 Glendale AZ 85306-4001
<http://www.usbr.gov/lc/phoenix/>
 Public Affairs Office: 623-773-6214
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The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally sound manner in the interest of the the American public.