Wickenburg Flood Damage, July 2015

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Visit the following websites:

Arizona Flood Warning System:	www.afws2.org
Flood Control District of Maricopa County:	www.fcd.maricopa.gov
Maricopa County Emergency Management:	www.maricopa.gov/emerg_mgt
National Weather Service:	www.nws.noaa.gov

For Flood Watch/Warnings and Flash Flood Watch/Warnings tune into local stations (TV or radio) or the local NOAA Weather Radio in the Phoenix area - KEC 94 at 162.550

If this brochure was mailed to you, chances are your property is in a flood hazard zone and you are required to carry flood insurance. This brochure is designed to provide general information to help you get started in your flood protection process.

Flood Control District of Maricopa County
2801 West Durango Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85009
Phone: 602-506-1501, Fax: 602-506-4601
www.fcd.maricopa.gov

http://bit.ly/fcdmt

2015 FLOOD FACTS

CRS Activity 330

Flood Risk

If you experience rain, the possibility of flooding exists even if you are not in a moderate to high-risk zone. In 2014, Maricopa County experienced four rainfall events that released unprecedented amounts of rain in a short amount of time. In one day, the valley received more rain than any month on record. These events caused freeway closures, flooded homes, closed schools and left people and vehicles stranded which required rescues. Phoenix, New River, Mesa, Cave Creek and Wickenburg experienced flood-related problems in areas not considered to be a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

The Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCD) was established in 1959 with only three employees. As the County has grown, FCD continues to educate Maricopa County residents about the hazards of flooding, how to maximize public protection and minimize the risk from flooding events.

You can find out more about your flood risk by contacting FCD at www.fcd.maricopa.gov, by calling (602) 506-1501, visit www.FloodSmart.gov, or contact your insurance agent.

Skunk Creek, August 2014

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High-risk areas: There is at least a 1-in-4 chance of flooding during a 30-year mortgage. All home and business owners in these areas with mortgages from federally regulated or insured lenders are required to buy flood insurance. These areas are labeled on the FEMA flood maps as zones with the letters "A" or "V".

Moderate-to-low-risk areas: The risk of being flooded is reduced but not completely removed. These areas submit over 20 percent of National Flood Insurance Program claims and receive one-third of disaster assistance for flooding. Flood insurance is not federally required in moderate-to-low areas, but it is recommended. These areas are labeled on FEMA flood maps as zones with the letters "B", "C" or "X".

Undetermined risk areas: No flood-hazard analysis has been conducted in these areas, but a flood risk still exists. Flood insurance rates reflect the uncertainty of the flood risk. These areas are labeled with the letter "D" on the FEMA flood maps.

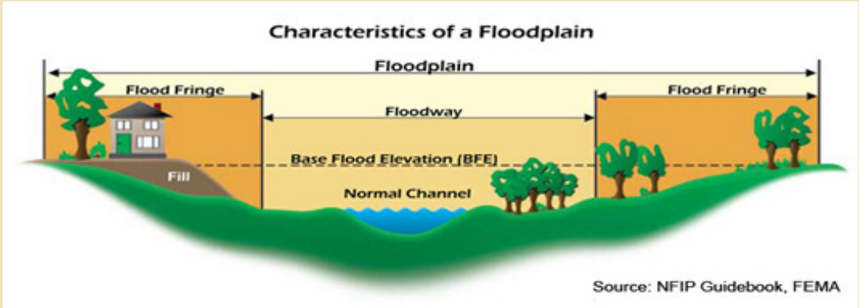
Flood risk terminology:

Depending where you live, flooding may or may not impact you and your home. If you are buying a home, it is worth checking Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps, FloodSmart.gov and County records to determine your potential flood risk before you buy. If you find out your home is in a flood zone after you purchased it, look into purchasing flood insurance.

◊ **Floodplain (FP)** - The land area adjoining a watercourse or drainage way that is subject to inundation by a base flood.

◊ **Floodway** - The channel of a watercourse and portion of adjacent floodplain that is needed to convey the base flood without increasing flood levels by more than one foot of water.

◊ **Flood Fringe** - The portion of the floodplain outside of the regulatory floodway-often referred to as floodway fringe.



Flood map terminology:

◊ **Base Flood Elevation (BFE)** - Water surface elevation corresponding to a flood having a 1 percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in a given year.

The BFE is the regulatory requirement for the elevation or floodproofing of structures. The relationship between the BFE and a structure's elevation determines the flood insurance premium and regulating new development.

◊ **Zones** - Letter designations which reflect the different types of flood risk in specific areas.

◊ **Special Flood Hazard Area (SHFA)** - Land area that is designated by zones and covered by the base flood elevation. This area is where community floodplain regulations are enforced and mandatory flood insurance is required.

To find out the flood risk to your property in Maricopa County, go to http://gis.fcd.maricopa.gov/apps/floodplainviewer/

If you find you will have to pay a higher premium for flood insurance, you can take these steps to help reduce the cost:

◊ **Mitigate** - To reduce your rate is to reduce your risk, because premiums are based on risk. For example, when something as simple as raising heating and cooling systems, water heaters, the electrical panel, and other mechanical items so that they are less likely to be damaged or destroyed in a flood, may offer some premium savings.

◊ **Apply for a Letter of Map Change (LOMC)** - FIRMs are developed to a scale that is useful for community officials, lenders, and insurance professionals. If you think your structure should not be in the floodplain, FEMA provides a process to allow property owners to request a more precise flood zone designation. Visit www.fema.gov/letter-map-amendment-letter-map-revision-based-fill-process.

◊ **Consider a higher deductible** - Just as with automobile or homeowners insurance, increasing your deductible, an amount you pay out-of-pocket to cover a claim before coverage is applied, will lower your premium. A new $10,000 deductible, available to homeowners as of April 1, 2015, will result in up to a 40 percent discount from the base premium.

Where Can I Learn More?

If a mapping project is occurring in your community, stay in contact with your local floodplain administrator to learn when and where changes are happening and to find out where you can view the new maps. When preliminary FIRMs are released, they and the current FIRMs will also be posted to msc.fema.gov. To learn more about FEMA's mapping program visit www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-flood-hazard-mapping.

To hear about ways to reduce your insurance premium such as grandfathering, choosing a higher deductible, or taking mitigation action, ask your insurance agent to help you determine what may be best for your financial situation. To learn more about flood insurance or to find an insurance agent, visit www.FloodSmart.gov.

Drainage Maintenance System - Drainage systems are regulated

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors revised and adopted the Maricopa County Drainage Regulations in June 2015. These regulations apply to unincorporated areas of the County and are administered by the County's Planning and Development Department. The Drainage Regulations pertain to all land development and conditions that may affect drainage systems and patterns. It is important that these systems are maintained. It is illegal to dump trash/debris in ditches, gutters, storm drains, local channels, private easements and washes.

For further information regarding the Drainage Regulations, drainage violations, drainage and sewer system site visits, site inspections or general inquiries about drainage maintenance contact Maricopa County Planning & Development office at 501 N. 44th Street, Suite 200, Phoenix, AZ or (602) 506-3301 or visit www.maricopa.gov/planning.

This chart shows the effect of map changes on insurance rates. For exact rating information, contact your insurance agent.

Change in Risk	Rate Impact
From moderate- to low-risk area (Zone B, C, or X) or Unknown (Zone D) **TO** High-risk area (Zone A or V)	Flood insurance is mandatory. Flood insurance will be required if you have a mortgage from a federally regulated or insured lender. Buildings newly mapped into a high-risk area may initially be eligible for a lower-cost rate during the first 12 months following a map change. Premiums will then increase up to 18 percent each year as part of the premium rate revisions put in place by the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014. Purchasing a policy before the new map goes into effect will maximize your savings. Your insurance agent can provide more saving details. A policy can be assigned to new owners, allowing them to keep the lower rate.
From high-risk area to higher-risk area (Zone A to V) **OR** Increase in BFE	"Grandfathering" can offer savings. The NFIP "grandfathering" option allows policyholders who have built in compliance with the flood map in effect at the time of construction to keep their previous zone or Base Flood Elevation to calculate their insurance premium. This could result in significant savings. A grandfather-rated policy can be assigned to new owners. In most cases, your insurance agent will ask you to provide an Elevation Certificate.
From high-risk area (Zone A or V) **TO** Moderate- to low-risk area (Zone B, C, or X)	Flood insurance is optional, but recommended. The risk is reduced, not removed. More than 20 percent of NFIP claims come from buildings outside of high-risk areas. An existing policy can be converted to a lower-cost Preferred Risk Policy, with a refund of the premium difference. Although flood insurance is no longer federally required, your mortgage lender might still choose to require it.
No change	No change in insurance rates. This is a good time to talk with your insurance agent to learn your specific risk and make sure you have enough flood insurance coverage.

Federal Disaster Assistance

Federal disaster assistance typically comes in the form of low interest loans. These loans do not compensate for material losses. Such assistance is only available if the President of the United States formally declares a disaster. The loans must be repaid along with any existing mortgage.

◊ In moderate-to-low-risk flood zones, flood insurance is not required but is recommended for purchase. The risk of being flooded in the moderate-to-low-risk zones is reduced but not completely removed. These areas submit more than 20 percent of NFIP claims and receive one-third of Federal Disaster Assistance for flooding.

◊ Flood insurance can help avoid the financial hardships of a flood. The damage caused by floods is often underestimated. Just a few inches of water can cost thousands of dollars in damage to walls, floors, furniture, carpets and other possessions.

New River, August 2014

◊ Flood insurance policies start as low as $129 a year, however there is a 30-day waiting period for a policy to go into effect. Regular insurance policies for home, business and rentals do not cover damage to structures or contents, caused by flooding.

◊ You can use the Flood Risk Profile tool at the FloodSmart website, www.floodsmart.gov to gage the flood risk to your property, examine the cost of flooding, find an insurance agent to provide a quote for flood insurance and many other helpful topics.

YOU MUST OBTAIN A SEPARATE POLICY FOR BOTH FLOOD INSURANCE AND CONTENT DAMAGE

There is a 30-day waiting period before a flood insurance policy goes into effect

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

In 1968, Congress created the NFIP to help provide a means for property owners to financially protect themselves. The NFIP offers flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and business owners if their community agrees to adopt and enforce ordinances that meet or exceed FEMA requirements to reduce the risk of flooding.

What's New?

April 1, 2015 Homeowners Flood Insurance Affordability Act (HFIAA) reforms were implemented. New and existing flood insurance policies and charges went into effect as follows:

◊ A surcharge on ALL flood insurance policies of $25 or $250, depending if residence is primary or non-primary.

◊ Increases to the Annual Reserve Fund Assessments; 10 percent for Preferred Risk Policies (PRP) and 15 percent for all other policies.

◊ Annual premium increases of not more than 18 percent for most NFIP policies with some exceptions for Pre-FIRM residences and buildings. This is in addition to the new surcharge

Floodplain Development and Regulations

Why you may need a Floodplain Use Permit

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) conducts a Flood Insurance Study (FIS) to determine an area's flood risk. FEMA uses this data to create the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that outline your communities' different flood risk areas and zone designations. These flood hazard maps provide the official location of a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

If your property is located within a SFHA and you want to make changes to the land, regulations require you to obtain a Floodplain Use Permit for all development on property in the floodplain. The Flood Control District of Maricopa County Board of Directors has adopted and enforced Floodplain Regulations since Feb. 25, 1974, which have periodically been updated.

Cave Creek, 2010

To comply with the Floodplain Regulations, property owner must obtain a Floodplain Use Permit for improvements, modifications, reconstruction, repair or additions to existing buildings. The permit requirements help you minimize flood damage potential to your property without increasing the flood risk to your neighbors' property. An interactive map can be found at the District webpage at http://gis.fcd.maricopa.gov/apps/floodplainviewer.

New maps, current studies, erosion setbacks and other factors may also affect the floodplain status of the property. To obtain official floodplain information call (602) 506-2419; go to the FCD website at www.fcd.maricopa.gov or stop by at the Flood Control District office located at 2801 W. Durango Street, in Phoenix.

Natural and Beneficial Functions - Floodplains work

As development increases, the natural capacity of the soil and vegetation to infiltrate and absorb rainfall decreases, and becomes stormwater runoff. Because the water has nowhere to go, it can cause serious drainage, pollutant, and sanitation problems. Many of our daily activities have the potential to cause stormwater pollution. To help decrease these problems and to remove flood possibilities:

- ◊ Properly use and store household materials, such as paint, chemicals, fertilizers
- ◊ Report pollution, illegal dumping, or soil erosion that you see
- ◊ Recycle
- ◊ Use lawn care practices that protect water quality, minimize the use of fertilizers and pesticides
- ◊ Incorporate native plant species into property

For more information on storm water quality call Maricopa County Environmental Services at (602) 506-3011 or go to http://www.maricopa.gov/EnvSvc/QC/StormWater/default.aspx.

Flood Safety - Prepare and be safe

Although you may feel you live in a community with a low-risk for flooding, flooding may still be a possibility. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) have been created to show the flood risk for your community, which help determine the type of flood insurance coverage you will need. Standard homeowner's insurance does not cover flooding. The lower the degree of flood risk, the lower the flood insurance premium.

What would you do if your property became flooded? Are you prepared? The following will help you recognize and prepare for a flood:

Pre-Flood

- ◊ Build an emergency kit and make a family communication plan
- ◊ Avoid building in a floodplain unless you elevate and reinforce your home
- ◊ Elevate the furnace, water heater and electric panel in your home
- ◊ Consider installing "check valves" to prevent flood water from backing up into the drains of your home

During Flood / Prepare to Evacuate

- ◊ Listen to the radio or watch television for information
- ◊ Set electronic devices (phones) to receive notifications
- ◊ Move essential furniture and items to higher ground
- ◊ Turn off utilities at the main switches or valves if instructed to do so
- ◊ Disconnect electrical appliances

When Leaving Home or Driving

- ◊ Do not walk through moving water. Six inches of moving water can make you fall. Two feet of water or less will cause your vehicle to float.
- ◊ Do not attempt to drive through a flooded road. The depth of water is not always obvious. Be especially cautious driving at night when it is harder to recognize flood dangers.
- ◊ Do not drive around a barricade. Barricades are there for your protection.
- ◊ Do not try to take short cuts. Stick to designated evacuation routes.

For more information about flood safety, go to FEMA's website at www.ready.gov/floods, or to the FCD website at www.fcd.maricopa.gov.

Natural and Beneficial Functions - Floodplains work

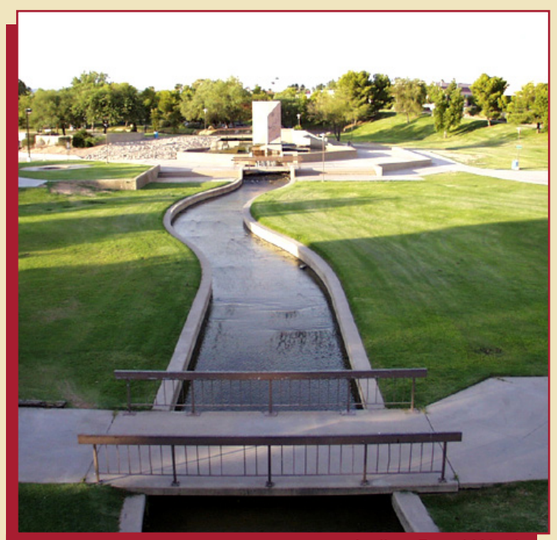
Floodplains are crucial for maintaining natural flood and erosion control. Maricopa County's mountainous desert topography, compacted soil, and countless washes and streambeds, create flash flood conditions during severe rainfall events. Development regulations in floodplain areas keeps them clear to function and includes the following beneficial functions:

- ◊ Floodwater conveyance
- ◊ Water filtering and groundwater recharge
- ◊ Habitats which support a wide variety of plant, wildlife and fish species
- ◊ Environmental research sites and recreational opportunities for parks, walking/biking paths, open space and wildlife conservation

At one time the Salt River was highly degraded, filled with debris, wildcat dumping and was lined with landfills. Vegetation was mostly non-native and established from urban runoff. The Rio Salado Project created a narrow native habitat band within the main channel. Vegetated terraces were planted with cottonwoods, willows, mesquites, upland trees and shrubs. The open water pools and low areas were planted with native water plant species.

Since the completion of the project in 2002, the FCD staff have observed bobcat, coyote, red fox, beaver, raccoon, muskrat, javelina, black-tailed jackrabbit, desert cottontail rabbit, several species of snakes and lizards, and more than 200 bird species in the area. The FCD continually strives for the balance between structural functionality and environmental quality for the residents of Maricopa County.

Salt River



Indian Bend Wash

Water Conservation

In addition to floodplain management, conserving water is becoming more important as the population of Maricopa County grows. To improve water quality and discharge, sustainable practices are incorporated into projects to help restore rivers and channels to a more natural condition. Development and construction site control, illicit discharge control, and public outreach all are important to sustain or increase ground water levels and improve water quality. Removing non-native plants and replacing them with native trees and vegetation that require less water to thrive is another way the FCD helps to conserve water.

Permit Requirements - Where to get your Floodplain Use Permit

To obtain a Floodplain Use Permit:

1. **Unincorporated Maricopa County;** Contact the Maricopa County Planning & Development Department. The Planning & Development Department One-Stop-Shop is located at 501 N. 44th Street, Suite 200, Phoenix, Arizona, 85008; (602) 506-3301 or www.maricopa.gov/planning.

   FCD Right-of-Way, Agricultural Exemption and Sand & Gravel or Other Materials permits are directly issued by the Flood Control District. For more information go to the FCD website at www.fcd.maricopa.gov or call (602) 506-1501.

2. **Communities complete their own floodplain management;** Permits are processed by each of these respective communities. A permit from the FCD for development is not necessary. Avondale, Fountain Hills, Gilbert, Glendale, Goodyear, Paradise Valley, Peoria, Phoenix, Scottsdale and Tempe.

3. **The Flood Control District assists the floodplain management in the following communities;** Buckeye, Carefree, Cave Creek, Chandler, El Mirage, Gila Bend, Guadalupe, Litchfield Park, Mesa, Queen Creek, Surprise, Tolleson, Wickenburg and Youngtown. Visit the appropriate city/town location to start the permitting process. If the property is in or near a floodplain in these communities you will need to obtain a Floodplain Use Permit. Each community will guide you through the process.

What's New?

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) - Updated Maps November 2015

The FIRM is the basis for floodplain management, flood hazard mitigation, and insurance activity for the NFIP. The FIRM is the official map on which FEMA has delineated both the Special Flood Hazard Area and insurance risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Community officials use the FIRM to administer floodplain management regulations in order to reduce flood damage. Lending institutions and federal agencies use the FIRM to locate properties and buildings in relation to mapped flood hazards for determining the need for flood insurance.

To access FIRM's at the FEMA Map Center go to https://msc.fema.gov/portal or go to the FCD webpage at http://gis.fcd.maricopa.gov/apps/floodplainviewer.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 50% Rule

FEMA has established specific damage assessment guidelines (referred to as the 50 percent rule) pertaining to structures built before Dec. 31, 1974 or before the date a community began participating in the NFIP. This is where the term Pre-FIRM and Post-FIRM come from.

Substantial Damage means if damage to a structure where the repair costs are equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value, before the damage occurred to the structure. The structure also has to be brought into compliance with NFIP and local regulation standards. This would apply to all structures in a designated Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

Substantial Improvement means the cost to rebuild/improve a structure in the floodplain equals more than 50 percent OF MARKET VALUE before work. Any Pre-FIRM building that is to be remodeled, renovated or improved when the project cost is 50 percent more of the building value has to be brought into compliance with NFIP and local regulation standards.

Anthem, August 2012

The purpose of the substantial damage and improvement regulations is to protect lives and ensure increased investment in the Special Flood Hazard Area will be safeguarded from flooding. For more information refer to the Floodplain Regulations for Maricopa County at www.fcd.maricopa.gov.

Dam Safety

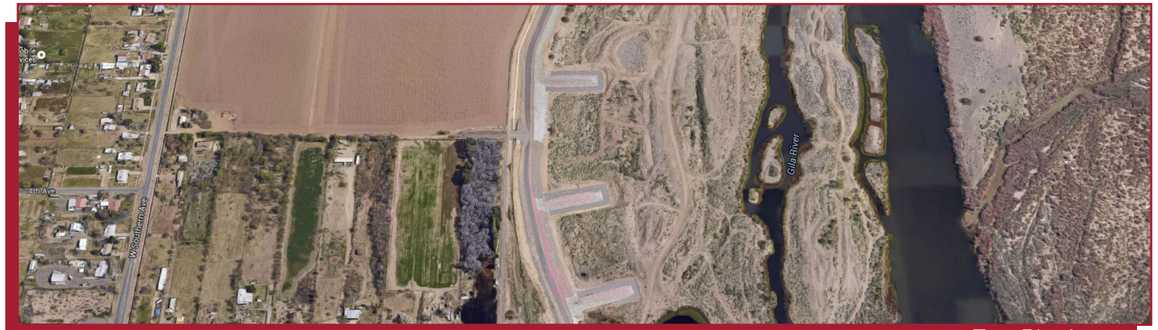
Dams provide flood protection, water supply, hydropower, irrigation and recreation. The FCD operates and maintains 22 dams solely for flood control purposes. These dams only hold/contain (impound) water during flood events. Maricopa County also has dams that impound water all year-long. Most dams that impact Maricopa County have been designed for the 100-year base flood event, meaning a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any given year.

New River Dam

While failure of a dam is a rare event and in order to be prepared, Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) have been developed for most dams that impact Maricopa County. An EAP is a formal document that identifies potential emergency conditions at a structure and specifies actions to be followed to minimize loss of life and property damage. Public will be notified through local media and by direct means such as a Reverse 911 system.

Levee Safety

While levees along some of the rivers and watercourses in Maricopa County can reduce flood risk, they do not eliminate all risk. For the last several years, the FCD has been working with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to maintain levee accreditations to provide protection during the 100 year base flood event.



Tres Rios Levee

For more information about dam and levee safety, go the Association of Dam Safety Officials (ASDSO) at www.damsafety.org.

Property owners should consider following the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) recommendation that everyone in a leveed area purchase flood insurance. Currently, the FCD has certified 10 of the 12 levees per Provisionally Accredited Levee (PAL) agreements with FEMA. Three EAPs have been completed and the FCD is developing a Levee Safety Program that will include agency/community coordination, public notification, and emergency response plans. For more information about levee safety please visit the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) at http://content.asce.org/ASCELeveeGuide.html.

Flood Warning - Be informed

Flash flood events in Maricopa County typically result from intense, short-duration rainfall events, especially during the summer monsoon season. In the past, there may be little or no time for flood warning other than a general alert from the National Weather Service.

FCD operates a rain, stream, and weather gage network which provides current or "real time" information about rainfall, runoff, and weather conditions in Maricopa County. This network expands the amount of data available to countywide emergency responders. It operates in the National Weather Service ALERT format, which stands for "Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time," and is commonly referred to as an ALERT system. ALERT system gages transmit information immediately to Maricopa County Flood Control's base computers via radio. The computers quickly compile information for use at www.fcd.maricopa.gov.

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Flood Control District ALERT Room, May 2014

ALERT system data is valuable after a storm. The data can be used to reconstruct a storm event to show the origin of flooding problems and provides information for use in floodplain studies, computer modeling of watersheds, and in the design of future flood control structures.

Currently, FCD maintains 320 automatic rain gages, more than 180 automatic water-level gages, and 38 automatic weather stations throughout Maricopa and neighboring counties. For further information about rainfall, weather or water-level information, go to www.fcd.maricopa.gov/Weather/weather.aspx.

FLASH FLOOD WATCH

The National Weather Service will issue a Flash Flood Watch when flash flooding is possible within a designated area.

FLASH FLOOD WARNING

The National Weather Service will issue a Flash Flood Warning if flash flooding has been reported or is imminent. Be aware of flash flood conditions and prepare in advance.

Property Protection - Help reduce flood damage

Flood proofing buildings can help reduce the potential for flood damage to the structure and contents. Most communities have building codes ordinances and permit requirements to guide construction practices. These are designed to reduce risks from different types of hazards, including floods.

Rio Verde, June 2006

Building materials are considered "Flood Resistant" if they can withstand direct contact with flood waters for at least 72 hours without being significantly damaged. Incorporating proper grading in your landscape can improve drainage. If you have questions about flood mitigation efforts to your home or business, contact a professional, your community building official, or a floodplain management representative. Some ideas to consider are:

◊ Elevate structures and utilities/meters

◊ Purchase "flood" and "contents" insurance

◊ Construct natural barriers/berms and grade correctly

◊ Install sewer backflow valves

◊ Build with flood damage resistant materials

◊ Be prepared to evacuate the home

◊ Move valuables and furniture to higher levels during flooding events

◊ Obtain sandbags from your local community or designated locations

Other sources of information available are as follows:

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	www.fema.gov
Flood Control District of Maricopa County	www.fcd.maricopa.gov
Maricopa County Planning & Development	www.maricopa.gov/planning
Local Community Building Officials:	City or Town Website
Local Library	City or County websites

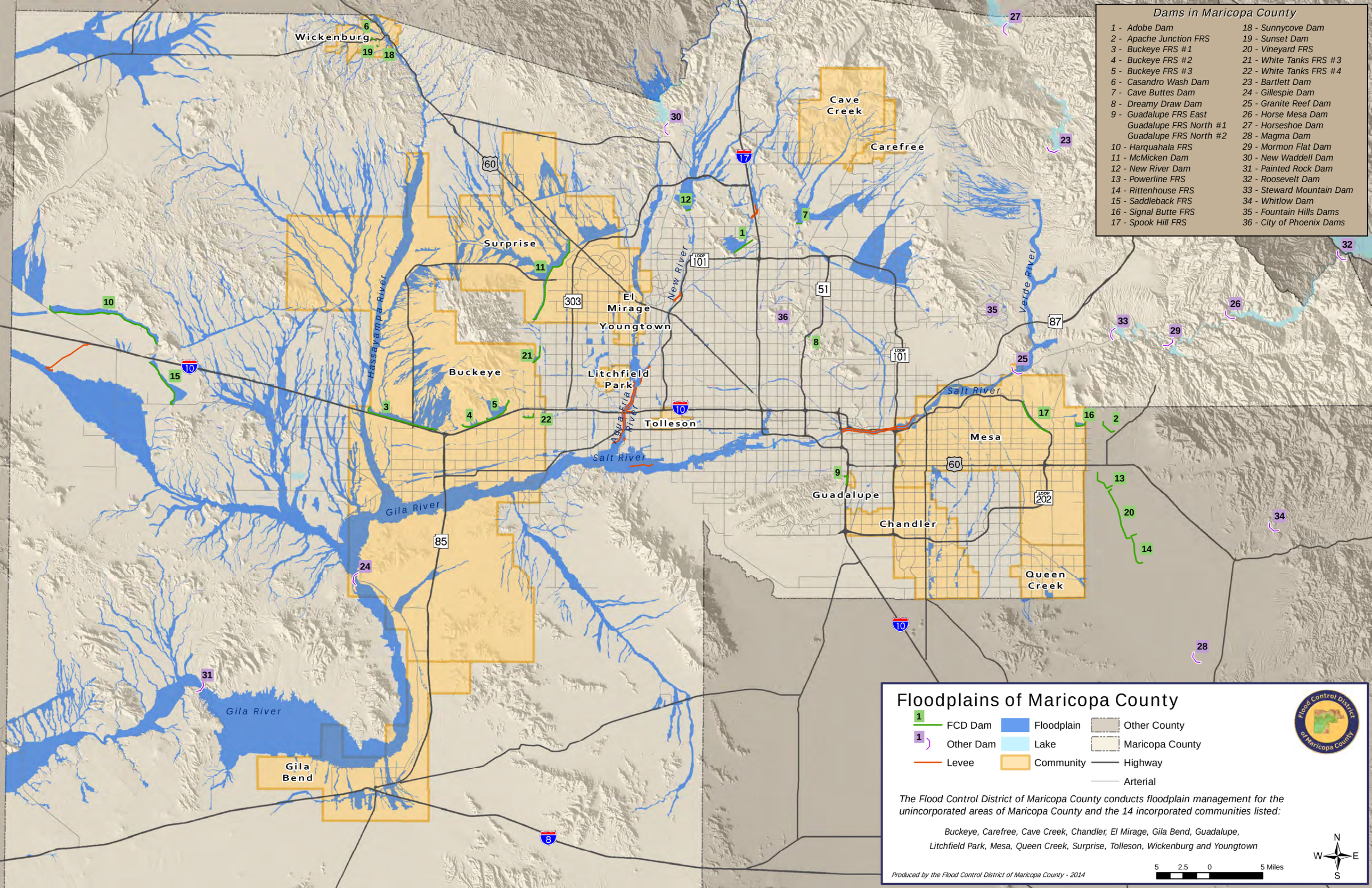
Drainage Maintenance System - Drainage systems are regulated

The Maricopa County Board of Supervisors revised and adopted the Maricopa County Drainage Regulations in June 2015. These regulations apply throughout the unincorporated areas of the County and are administered by the County's Planning and Development Department. The Drainage Regulations pertain to all land development and to conditions that may affect drainage systems and patterns. It is important that these systems are maintained and it is illegal to dump trash/debris in ditches, gutters, storm drains, local channels, private easements and washes.

For further information about:

- Drainage Regulations
- Drainage violations
- Drainage and sewer system site visits
- Site inspections
- General inquiries about drainage maintenance

Please visit the Maricopa County Planning & Development office at 501 N. 44th Street, Suite 200, Phoenix, AZ or call (602) 506-3301 or go to www.maricopa.gov/planning.


Dams in Maricopa County
1 - Adobe Dam
2 - Apache Junction FRS
3 - Buckeye FRS #1
4 - Buckeye FRS #2
5 - Buckeye FRS #3
6 - Casandro Wash Dam
7 - Cave Buttes Dam
8 - Dreamy Draw Dam
9 - Guadalupe FRS East
Guadalupe FRS North #1
Guadalupe FRS North #2
10 - Harquahala FRS
11 - McMicken Dam
12 - New River Dam
13 - Powerline FRS
14 - Rittenhouse FRS
15 - Saddleback FRS
16 - Signal Butte FRS
17 - Spook Hill FRS
18 - Sunnycove Dam
19 - Sunset Dam
20 - Vineyard FRS
21 - White Tanks FRS #3
22 - White Tanks FRS #4
23 - Bartlett Dam
24 - Gillespie Dam
25 - Granite Reef Dam
26 - Horse Mesa Dam
27 - Horseshoe Dam
28 - Magma Dam
29 - Mormon Flat Dam
30 - New Waddell Dam
31 - Painted Rock Dam
32 - Roosevelt Dam
33 - Steward Mountain Dam
34 - Whitlow Dam
35 - Fountain Hills Dams
36 - City of Phoenix Dams
Wickenburg
Cave Creek
Carefree
Surprise
El Mirage
Youngtown
Buckeye
Litchfield Park
Tolleson
Mesa
Guadalupe
Chandler
Queen Creek
Gila Bend
Hassayampa River
New River
Agua Fria River
Salt River
Verde River
Gila River
Floodplains of Maricopa County
FCD Dam
Other Dam
Levee
Floodplain
Lake
Community
Other County
Maricopa County
Highway
Arterial
The Flood Control District of Maricopa County conducts floodplain management for the unincorporated areas of Maricopa County and the 14 incorporated communities listed:
Buckeye, Carefree, Cave Creek, Chandler, El Mirage, Gila Bend, Guadalupe,
Litchfield Park, Mesa, Queen Creek, Surprise, Tolleson, Wickenburg and Youngtown
Produced by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County - 2014
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Flood Control District of Maricopa County