ALTERNATIVE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS
EAST MARICOPA COUNTY
MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN, PHASE I

Executive Summary
Presentation of Alternatives

June 25, 1985

Prepared for:

FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT OF MARICOPA COUNTY

Prepared by:

ANDERSON-NICHOLS & COMPANY, INC.
4120 North 20th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85016

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to develop a master drainage plan for the area located in east Maricopa County which contributes stormwater runoff to the RWCD Floodway from approximately Brown Road on the north to the Powerline Floodway near Ray Road on the south. The watershed, which is located almost entirely in Maricopa County, includes four different governmental jurisdictions; Maricopa County, City of Mesa, City of Apache Junction, and Pinal County.

The primary objective of the Master Drainage Plan is to develop a framework for a major drainage conveyance and retention/detention system with discharges that will not exceed the limited design capacity of the RWCD Floodway for the 100-year rainfall/runoff event. Another objective is to solve, where possible, present drainage problems and accommodate future development planned within the watershed.

The objective of this presentation is to discuss the alternatives considered and recommend the preferred drainage plan in addition to explaining the drainage features and cost implications.

WATERSHED DESCRIPTION

The study area is approximately 70-square miles in size and lies on the alluvial fans of the Usery and Goldfield Mountains which are to the north of the study area. The land slopes to the southwest at generally less than a two percent gradient. Runoff from the study area drains from the northeast to the southwest to the upstream, or east, side of the Roosevelt Water Conservation District (RWCD) canal, into the RWCD Floodway which flows to the Gila River.

The natural drainage system in the study area generally consists of numerous small ephemeral washes which flow only during and immediately following precipitation events. As the capacity of these shallow washes is exceeded, overbank flow occurs as shallow overland sheet flow.

The Central Arizona Project (CAP) aqueduct crosses the area on a northwest to southeast alignment. The CAP collects runoff on the upstream (northeast) face of the aqueduct embankment where it is concentrated and conveyed across the CAP at sixteen (16) overchute locations within the study area. In addition, the Apache Trail (US 60-80-89), which is oriented east and west, serves to concentrate and release flows through more than 60 culverts discharging into small downstream washes. Numerous small drainage channels have been constructed in the study area to route flows around or through developed areas. The Broadway Road channel, the Superstition Freeway channel, and the Sossaman Road channel are all existing channels which collect and transport runoff to the RWCD Floodway.

HYDROLOGY

The Army Corps of Engineer's HEC-1 computer program was used to model the watershed and generate peak flows and associated runoff volumes for the following conditions:

- existing conditions
- future conditions with no retention
- selected alternative drainage plan (pending).

In developing the HEC-1 computer models, the following options were used: the SCS Curve Number Method for generating runoff, the Kinematic Wave procedures for routing flows, and the Arizona NOAA Atlas and Type 2 Storm Distribution for estimating precipitation values.

The watershed was divided into 47 subbasins which are individually identified in the computer models. The models simulate the surface water hydrologic characteristics of the watershed for both existing and future conditions.

ALTERNATIVE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

Three (3) different alternative drainage plans were initially developed. Based on discussions with City of Mesa and Flood Control District representatives, an additional fourth alternative was added. The fourth alternative combines the more desirable features of the other three alternatives. The alternative drainage systems represent various combinations of detention basins and channels which form an integrated network designed to collect

runoff, reduce peak flows, and convey an acceptable peak flow to the RWCD Floodway. The three initial alternatives represent different approaches to achieve the study's goals.

- Alternative No. 1 employs 28 small retention basins connected by a large network of small channels.

- Alternative No. 2 employs 19 large retention basins connected by a large network of wide channels as compared to Alternative No. 1.

- Alternative No. 3 employs 11 retention basins similar to Alternative No. 2 in the northern upper watershed, but utilizes a wide linear channel/storage concept in the middle and lower portion of the watershed.

- Alternative No. 4 employs 21 retention basins similar to Alternative No. 1 in the northern upper watershed, while, in the middle and lower portion of the watershed, the large regional basins similar to Alternative No. 2 are utilized.

DESIGN CRITERIA

Lined channels were proposed when right-of-way costs for wider unlined channels exceeded the cost of lining a narrower channel. Unlined channels were sized for velocities at 4 fps and lined channels were designed for 12 fps.

Retention basins were required for all alternatives in order to reduce peak flows into the RWCD Floodway. The basins were located and designed to allow the selection of the most cost-effective channels. Where possible, basins are proposed to only receive water during larger floods in excess of the 10-year event, thus making them more available for recreational uses and more fully utilizing the RWCD Floodway. Wherever possible, basins and channels were located only where currently undeveloped lands exist in order to avoid conflicts, minimize costs, and avoid delays in acquiring the necessary rights-of-way.

The future condition of the drainage area for all four alternatives were analyzed based on the following definition of future conditions: full development in accordance with city and county zoning projections for the year 2000 for currently undeveloped land and new development occurring without any onsite retention requirements.

In addition to analyzing the four different drainage plans, the effect of adopting a county-wide policy for onsite retention of the 50-year rainfall/runoff event was analyzed for the recommended alternative.

The following pages provide a brief summary and map for each of the four alternatives. The summaries highlight the physical characteristics, positive and negative features of the alternatives. Following the summary page, a table is included which shows the physical features and cost estimates of all four alternatives. In addition, a qualitative ranking of the alternatives is included on the last page.

ALTERNATIVE 1

Small Local Basins

General Description:

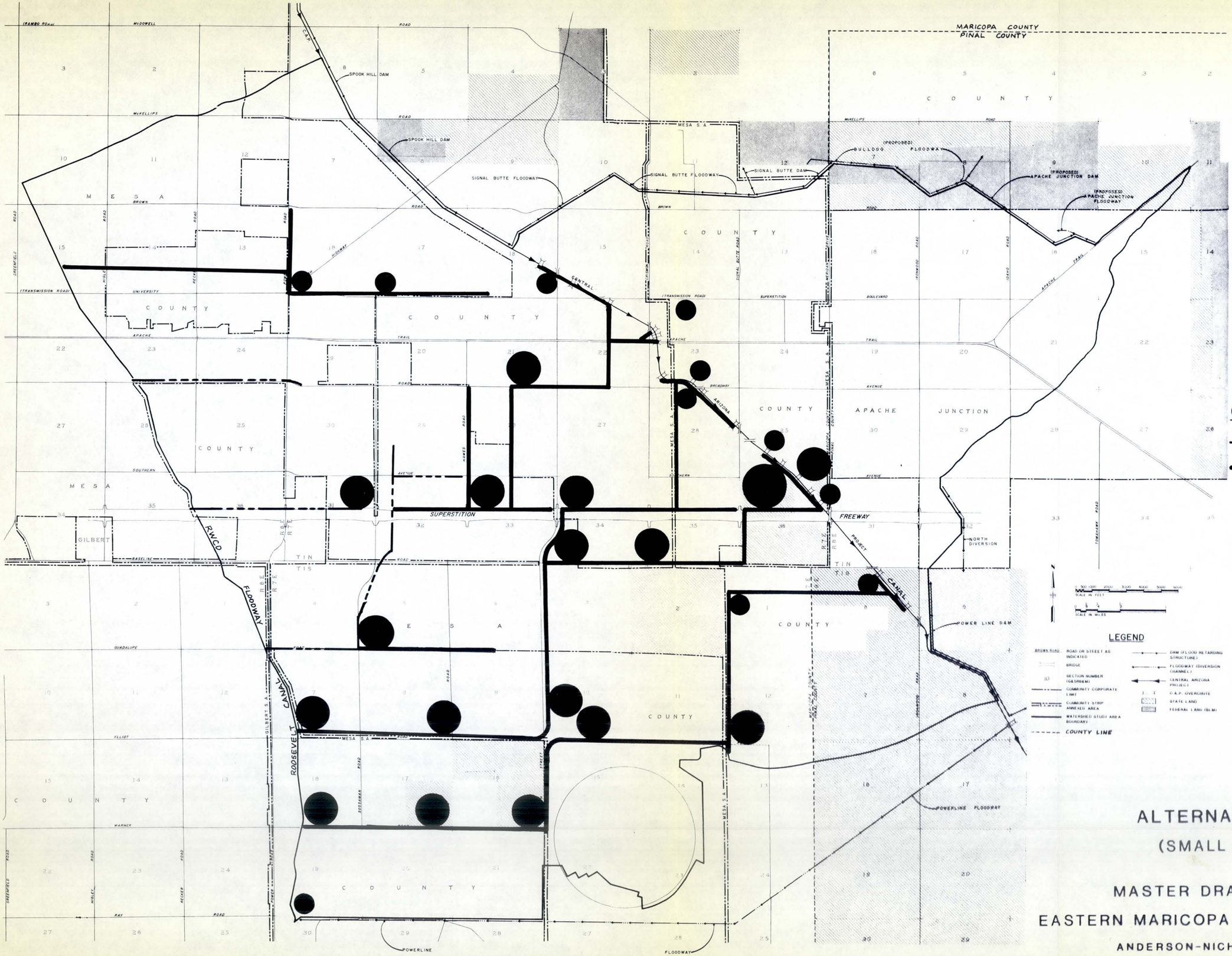
This alternative utilizes undeveloped land where available for small to medium size detention basins in order to minimize the overall size of each of the basins and the connecting channels. It provides for collection and control of all 16 CAP overchutes. Four basins immediately below the CAP receive these flows and outlet them into designed channels.

Advantages:

- Smaller, more frequent, basins allow interconnecting channels to be smaller.
- Smaller basins may be more easily and aesthetically incorporated into neighborhoods for local use as small parks, playgrounds, or open areas.
- This alternative and Alternative 4 provide the best control of CAP overchutes.
- The drainage system has more flexibility because flows are dispersed in small channels and more basins than other alternatives.

Disadvantages:

- More numerous and smaller basins and smaller channels may increase the per unit installation and maintenance costs.
- Land acquisition is made more difficult because of the larger number of different parcels needed and per-acre land costs may be higher due to acquisition of smaller pieces.
- Reclamation of portions of basin areas for other uses in the future may be more difficult because of their smaller size.



DETENTION BASINS

- ≤ 25 AC.
- 25-50 AC.
- >50 AC.

CHANNELS

- EXISTING CHANNEL
- PROPOSED CHANNEL

LEGEND

- BROWN ROAD — ROAD OR STREET AS INDICATED
- BRIDGE
- 10 — SECTION NUMBER (G&SRB&M)
- COMMUNITY CORPORATE LIMIT
- COMMUNITY STRIP ANNEXED AREA
- WATERSHED STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- COUNTY LINE
- DAM (FLOOD RETARDING STRUCTURE)
- FLOODWAY (DIVERSION CHANNEL)
- CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT
- G.A.P. OVERCRITE
- STATE LAND
- FEDERAL LAND (BLM)

ALTERNATIVE #1
(SMALL BASIN)

MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN
EASTERN MARICOPA COUNTY-PHASE I

ANDERSON-NICHOLS & CO., INC.

ALTERNATIVE 2

Large Regional Basins

General Description:

This alternative consists of fewer, but larger, regional basins connected by a network of wider channels.

The objective of this option is to minimize the number of detention basins in order to take advantage of the economy of size for land acquisition and construction costs and to increase the efficiency of maintenance. The basin sizes, therefore, were maximized where possible primarily in the lower end of the watershed. The location of the basins and the fewer number requires larger channel sizes to convey the water to the basins.

Advantages:

- Lowest per unit construction costs.
- Next to Alternative 4 it requires the least amount of right-of-way for basins.
- Lowest per acre right-of-way acquisition costs.
- Lowest maintenance costs.
- Greatest opportunity to reclaim right-of-way areas from larger basins if downsized in the future.
- Provides sites for large regional park facilities.

Disadvantages:

- Larger channels which are usually more unsightly.
- Largest blocks of land required for basins.
- Requires the most amount of right-of-way area for channels.

MARICOPA COUNTY
PINAL COUNTY

SPOOK HILL DAM

SIGNAL BUTTE FLOODWAY

SIGNAL BUTTE DAM

(PROPOSED) BULLDOG FLOODWAY

(PROPOSED) APACHE JUNCTION DAM

(PROPOSED) APACHE JUNCTION FLOODWAY

CENTRAL

SUPERSTITION FREEWAY

PROJECT

NORTH DIVERSION

RWCD FLOODWAY

ROOSEVELT CANAL

POWER LINE DAM

POWERLINE FLOODWAY

POWERLINE

FLOODWAY

MESA

COUNTY

APACHE JUNCTION

GILBERT

DETENTION BASINS

- ≤ 25 AC.
- 25-50 AC.
- 50-100 AC.
- >100 AC.

CHANNELS

- EXISTING CHANNEL
- PROPOSED CHANNEL

SCALE IN FEET: 0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

SCALE IN MILES: 0 ¼ ½ 1

LEGEND

- BROWN ROAD — ROAD OR STREET AS INDICATED
- BRIDGE
- 10 — SECTION NUMBER (G&SRB&M)
- COMMUNITY CORPORATE LIMIT
- COMMUNITY STRIP ANNEXED AREA
- WATERSHED STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- COUNTY LINE
- DAM (FLOOD RETARDING STRUCTURE)
- FLOODWAY (DIVERSION CHANNEL)
- CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT
- C.A.P. OVERCHUTE
- STATE LAND
- FEDERAL LAND (BLM)

ALTERNATIVE #2

(LARGE REGIONAL BASIN)

MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN

EASTERN MARICOPA COUNTY-PHASE I

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ALTERNATIVE 3

Linear Channel/Storage Option

General Description:

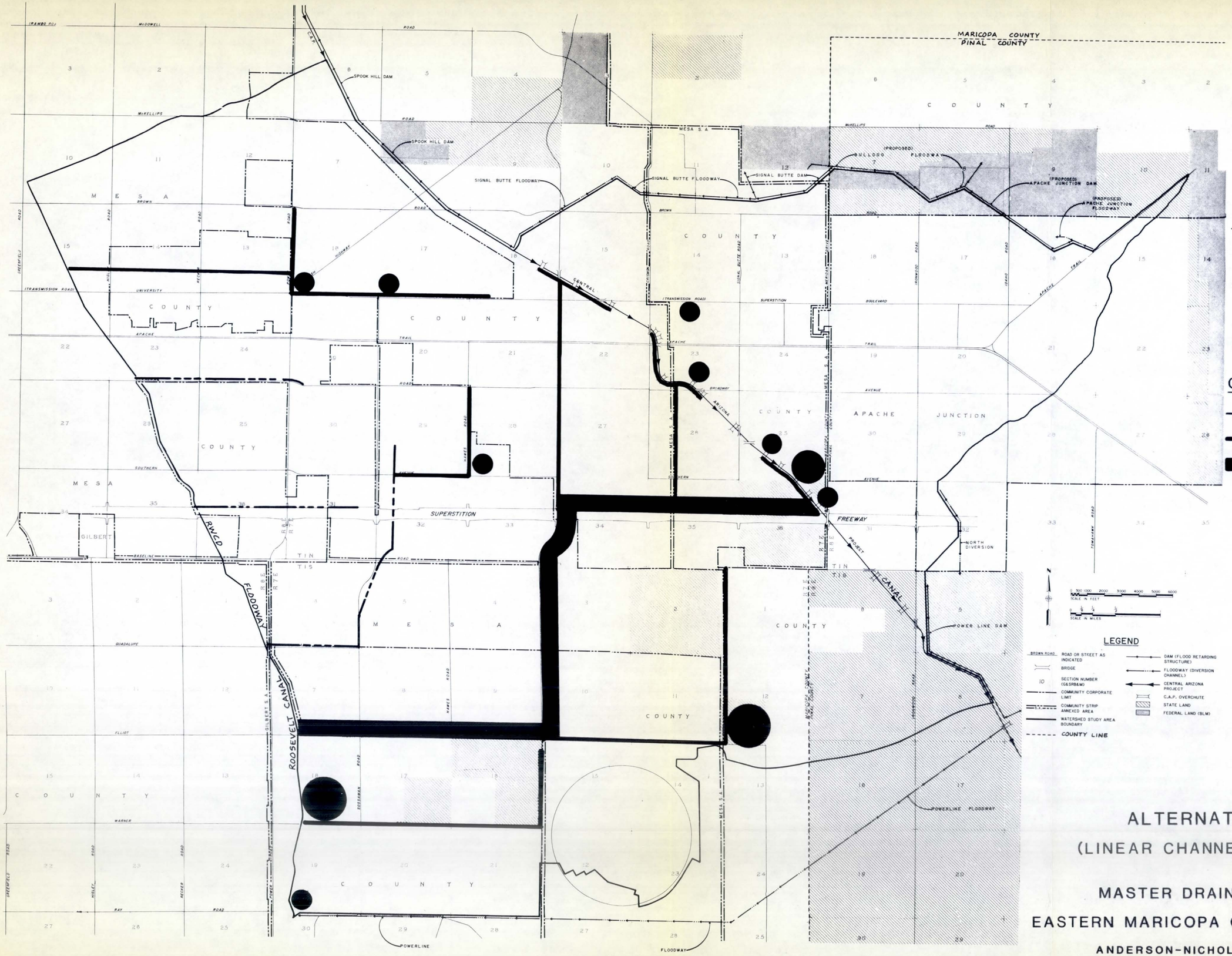
This alternative incorporates detention storage needs into a long wide continuous, linear channel through the area from the CAP Aqueduct to the RWCD Floodway. The overall right-of-way requirements range from 550 to 700 feet wide for the storage/channel. The alignment parallels the north side of the Superstition Freeway from the CAP to Ellsworth Road, then south along the east side of Ellsworth to Elliot and east along the north side of Elliot into the RWCD Floodway.

Advantages:

- Utilizes freeway right-of-way to greatest extent of any alternative.
- Provides for a linear park option of continuous walking, bicycling, and horse paths along an eight-mile distance from the CAP to the RWCD Canal.
- Minimizes the number of separate individual detention basins.
- Requires the least amount of right-of-way for channels.

Disadvantages:

- Requires the largest amount of right-of-way area for detention storage.
- Provides the least control over CAP overchutes.
- Requires numerous expensive street crossings.
- Could be unsightly, if not developed into a park system.
- Most difficult to implement since the entire linear storage facility would have to be constructed before the system would function properly.



ALTERNATIVE #3
(LINEAR CHANNEL STORAGE)

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EASTERN MARICOPA COUNTY-PHASE I

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ALTERNATIVE 4

Preferred Alternative

General Description:

This alternative incorporates larger basins in the lower half of the watershed, where larger tracts of undeveloped land still exist and small local basins in the more densely developed area north of the Supersitition Freeway alignment. This alternative was analyzed for:

- existing conditions,
- future development with existing onsite retention policies, and
- future development without an onsite retention policy.

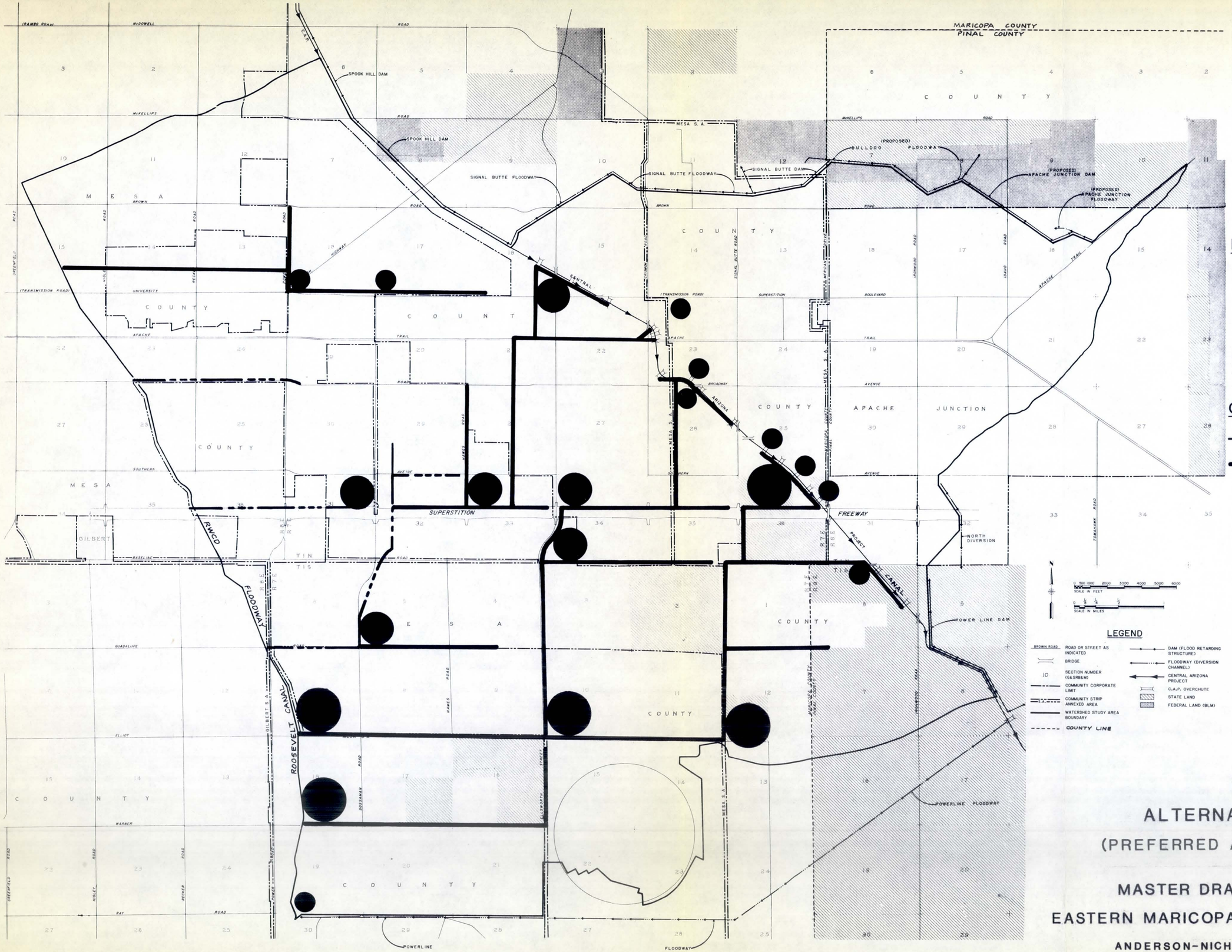
This alternative system is recommended for implementation designed for existing conditions in conjunction with the adoption of a 50-year onsite retention policy within Maricopa County. This alternative requires the least amount of right-of-way for detention basins. Furthermore, with the recommended 50-year retention policy, an additional 130 acres could be reclaimed in the future for other uses following full development of the watershed. This option collects the discharges from all of the CAP overchutes and routes them into one of four detention basins immediately below the CAP aqueduct. It collects, concentrates, and reduces peak flows discharging from the overchutes and provides for a controlled outlet into a single, designed channel below each basin. This approach provides control and directs flows safely through the remainder of the drainage system to the RWCD Floodway.

Advantages:

- Least overall cost of the four alternatives.
- Requires the least amount of detention storage and right-of-way area for basins.
- This and Alternative 1 provide the best control of flows out of the CAP overchutes.
- Has seven fewer basins than the small local basin alternative.
- Provides a good channel network for the area.
- Utilizes a mixture of large and small basins.
- Provides good system flexibility for flood control as well as optimizing potential uses of basin sites.
- Except for linear park option, it requires the least amount of right-of-way area for channels.

Disadvantages:

- Less uniformity in basin and channel sizes may increase design and maintenance costs.



DETENTION BASINS

- ≤ 25 AC.
- 25-50 AC.
- > 50 AC.

CHANNELS

- EXISTING CHANNEL
- PROPOSED CHANNEL

SCALE IN FEET: 0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

SCALE IN MILES: 0 1/8 1/4 1/2 1

LEGEND

- BROWN ROAD — ROAD OR STREET AS INDICATED
- BRIDGE
- 10 — SECTION NUMBER (G&SRB&M)
- COMMUNITY CORPORATE LIMIT
- C.S.A. — COMMUNITY STRIP ANNEXED AREA
- WATERSHED STUDY AREA BOUNDARY
- COUNTY LINE
- DAM (FLOOD RETARDING STRUCTURE)
- FLOODWAY (DIVERSION CHANNEL)
- CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT
- C.A.P. OVERCHUTE
- STATE LAND
- FEDERAL LAND (BLM)

ALTERNATIVE #4

(PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN

EASTERN MARICOPA COUNTY-PHASE I

ANDERSON-NICHOLS & CO., INC.

SUMMARY

The results of hydrologic computer modeling clearly indicate that the 100-year runoff from the watershed area exceeds the design capacity of the RWCD Floodway. Its capacity is exceeded under all conditions analyzed, including existing and post-development with onsite retention. This situation requires that detention storage facilities be incorporated into the master drainage plan in order to reduce peak flows.

Four alternative plans were developed and analyzed for post-development runoff conditions without retention. The fourth alternative is the preferred and recommended plan. The fourth alternative, which is a combination of large and small basins, was developed based on comments and recommendations from representatives of the City of Mesa and the Flood Control District. The preferred alternative was also sized for existing runoff conditions and for post-development runoff conditions with a 50-year retention policy.

It is recommended that the fourth alternative be selected and that it be designed for existing conditions with the adoption of a 50-year onsite retention policy for the project area within Maricopa County.

Sizing the drainage system for existing runoff conditions with adoption of a 50-year retention policy would provide an initial cost savings of $6.4 million over the same system designed for runoff conditions without onsite retention.

Furthermore, with the remainder of the area developed under a 50-year retention policy, it appears that 130 acres of land committed under this alternative to basin storage could be reclaimed for other uses in the future as the area approaches full development. The current value of that 130 acres is estimated to be $5.7 million.

EAST MARICOPA COUNTY MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

not exactly comparable

DRAINAGE SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS	ALT. #1 SMALL LOCAL BASINS	ALT. #2 LARGE REGIONAL BASINS	ALT. #3 LINEAR CHANNEL STORAGE	ALT. #4A PREFERRED EXISTING CONDITIONS	ALT. #4B PREFERRED WITH RETENTION	ALT. #4C PREFERRED WITHOUT RETENTION
Physical Features						
Total Number of Detention Basins	28	19	14	21	18	21
Total Basin Storage Volume (acre-feet)	4,785	4,708	4,583	3,960	2,919	4,663
Average Basin Storage Volume (acre-feet)	171	248	N/A	189	162	222
Range in Basin Surface Area Size (acres)	12-55	12-150	12-50	9-67	5-65	12-80
Total Channel Length (miles)	39	39	24	38	38	38
Average Channel Width (feet)	94	105	103	87	87	87
Total Right-of-Way Required Basins (acres)	682	593	880	489	361	573
Total Right-of-Way Required Channels (acres)	365	401	277	345	345	345
Total Right-of-Way Required (acres)	1,047	994	1,157	834	706	918

EAST MARICOPA COUNTY MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES (cont'd)

DRAINAGE SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS	ALT. #1 SMALL LOCAL BASINS	ALT. #2 LARGE REGIONAL BASINS	ALT. #3 LINEAR CHANNEL STORAGE	ALT. #4A PREFERRED EXISTING CONDITIONS	ALT. #4B PREFERRED WITH RETENTION	ALT. #4C PREFERRED WITHOUT RETENTION
Cost Estimates (million $)						
Basin Installation	11.6	11.4	11.1	9.6	7.1	11.2
Channel Installation	22.0	29.6	18.3	21.3	21.3	21.3
Road Crossing Structure	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Basin Right-of-Way Acquisition	29.7	25.8	38.3	21.3	15.8	25.0
Channel Right-of-Way Acquisition	15.9	17.5	12.1	14.6	14.6	14.6
TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION COST	**80.8**	**84.8**	**83.6**	**68.4**	**60.3**	**73.7**

EAST MARICOPA COUNTY MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN

QUALITATIVE RANKING OF ALTERNATIVES

CRITERIA (1 = most favorable - 4 = least favorable)	1 SMALL LOCAL BASIN	2 LARGE REGIONAL BASIN	3 LINEAR CHANNEL STORAGE	4 PREFERRED EXISTING CONDITION
Land Requirements				
Right-of-Way Acquisition Basins	3	2	4	1
Right-of-way Acquisition Channels	3	4	1	2
Ease of Reclamation	4	1	3	2
Functional Merits				
System Versatility	1	3	4	2
Channel Network Size	1	1	4	1
CAP Overchute Effectiveness	1	2	3	1
Maintenance Requirements				
Number of Basins	4	2	1	2
Total Right-of-Way Area	3	2	3	1
Economy of Size	4	2	1	3
Aesthetics	2	3	3	1
Recreation Potential	2	2	1	2
TOTAL	**28**	**24**	**28**	**18**

Inside this booklet you will learn about a major stormwater drainage plan for Eastern Maricopa County proposed by the Flood Control District of Maricopa County and the City of Mesa.

This plan is designed to move the most water while moving the least people. We believe that it is an effective and efficient plan, and we want you to know about it.

DO WE REALLY NEED FLOOD PROTECTION IN THE DESERT?

If you've lived here during a flood, you know the answer to that question. The answer is a resounding "YES." When a thunderstorm breaks over the mountains and deserts in the Southwest, runoff from these intense rains often becomes a major hazard — not to mention an inconvenience. Floods can arise quickly in the desert because mountain surfaces act as slides for stormwater, and the Valley floor, filled in with buildings and roads, offers little place for these waters to go. Years ago, before the area developed, stormwater could seep into the ground or run through the desert without creating a hazard to human life. No longer.

HAS THIS PARTICULAR AREA BEEN FLOODED?

Yes. Various levels of inconvenience and damage have been experienced here in recent years. Most recently, on July 17 and 18, 1984, accumulated floodwaters inundated nine homes and damaged 250 more. The damage center of that flood was between 96th and University and Broadway and Crismon, an area which does not fall within a floodplain. In this case, flooding was influenced by the fact that the Central Arizona Project (CAP) Aqueduct and Signal Butte Floodway were under construction.

COULD THIS HAPPEN AGAIN?

No, not in this exact same way since construction of the Signal Butte Floodway and the Central Arizona Project are complete. But, channels and basins are needed to protect this area from runoff from storms centered below the Signal Butte Floodway.

WILL THIS PLAN PROTECT EVERYONE?

That's difficult to answer. In an ideal world, no one is ever flooded. But planners rarely have that luxury. What we try to do is find a plan that is the least disruptive to people while offering a high level of stormwater control. The proposed design provides, in general, 100 year protection from stormwater damage, but no such plan comes with a money-back, unconditional guarantee.

HOW WAS THIS PARTICULAR CONCEPT SELECTED?

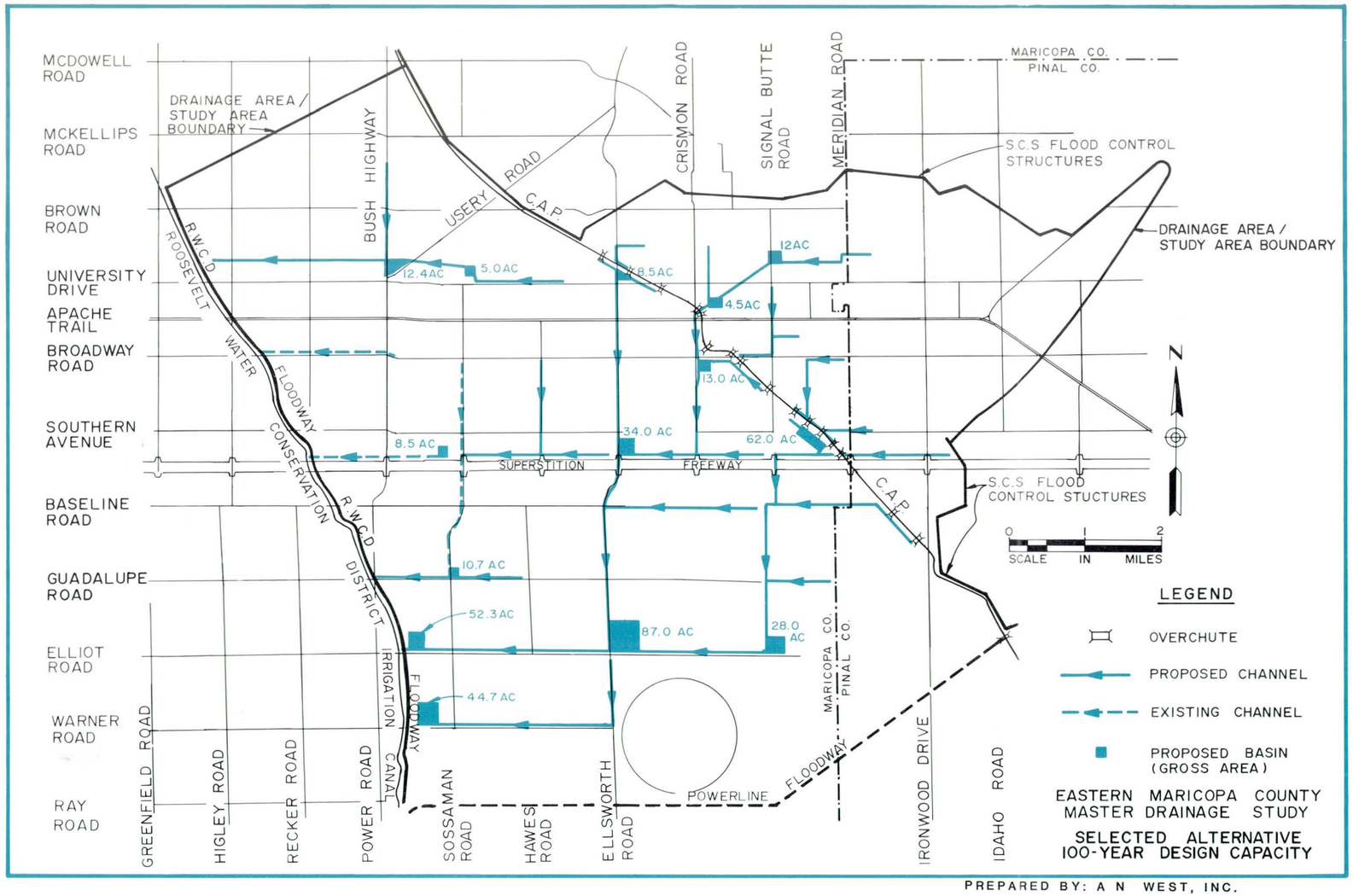
First, a $1/4 million study was undertaken to determine the pattern of stormwater runoff through this section of Maricopa County. Then, three alternative stormwater drainage plans were developed. Each alternative considered various ways to control stormwaters while protecting residents and businesses from flooding. The final Area Drainage Master Plan (ADMP) combines elements of each of the other three to produce a workable, livable and economically sensible concept.

WHAT IS THE PLAN LIKE?

The ADMP map shows how future stormwater runoff will be managed. The proposed channels, existing channels and proposed detention basins are clearly marked. The map shows 14 detention basins. These range from small (4.5 acres) to quite large (87.0 acres). These basins are designed to network with a web of channels. The channels will carry the stormwater to various detention basins which will store the water.

WHAT WILL THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES LOOK LIKE?

The purpose of any such structure is to either move water safely to another place or retain it until it can be safely moved. There are many ways to accomplish this. Some people like channels used to move water. Channels are efficient from both a space and use perspective for they are



easy to maintain. But others prefer that stormwater go through underground pipes. In the desert, however, underground pipes aren't always effective because they can easily clog up with silt. The biggest channel proposed in the ADMP will look a lot like a dikeless Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal. However, this channel could be lined with any kind of resistant material like colored cement, soil cement, or special grouted rock. Wider, flatter channels could even be landscaped. This channel type would require more right-of-way, however, and that would increase the likelihood of having to move some homes and businesses.

With detention basins, there are also some choices. Some people like the presence of basins to detain stormwater. They see these sites as an opportunity to develop parks, possibly with water-based recreation. Others dislike standing water and feel that detention basins should be fenced off. Still other people prefer greenbelts to basins and don't mind trading the larger right-of-way requirements to gain these grassy, open spaces. And some like basins designed as parks, but with natural-looking desert vegetation.

WHERE DOES IT START?

At the end, where the water ultimately flows to.

A major stormwater drainage program must be built from the bottom (outlet) up — not from beginning to end. The water must first have somewhere to go. In this area, that means starting from Ray Road and going north and east.

WHAT WILL ALL THIS COST? AND WHO WILL PAY FOR THIS PROTECTION?

It's easier to answer the second question first. Agencies and developers will bear part of the cost. And you may be assessed to help pay for this project. As there are no federal funds available for stormwater drainage and the District is unable to spend funds for recreation, any recreational facilities developed would have to be paid for by the City of Mesa or private interests. Actually, everyone in this area is already paying now — for the inconvenience of flooding each time stormwaters flow through Eastern Maricopa County. With this plan, you will be paying for protection instead of clean-up.

If the proposed ADMP is adopted, this combination of channels and detention basins would cost about $80 million. In terms of a tax assessment, the breakdown is approximately like this:

> On a $50,000 fair market valued home, you currently pay $20.00 per year under the present 50 cent tax levy for flood control
>
> On a $100,000 fair market valued home, you currently pay $40.00 per year under the present 50 cent tax levy for flood control
>
> This may go up slightly if the ADMP is adopted.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Once the ADMP is adopted there are four steps before completion. Initially, an implementation plan must be developed. At this time, different agencies involved decide who will pay for what — and when. Then the plan goes into its final design phase. Here is when decisions are made regarding exact location and aesthetics. Next, rights-of-way must be acquired. A rule of thumb is that each 3-mile stretch takes at least six months for the acquistion process. Finally, construction begins.

WHAT IS THE TIME FRAME FOR ALL THIS?

In the best of all worlds this plan will take a minimum of 5 years from the time the Roosevelt Water Conservation District (RWCD) Floodway is constructed to Ray Road — anticipated to occur in 1987 — to reaching the plan's furthest point. Realistically, we are looking at about an 8 to 15 year program depending on funding sources.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC?

Mostly, we want your attention. We want to know what you think about the need for stormwater management, what you want it to look like, and how much you are willing to pay. Your opinion counts. You are the people who are most affected. You are the people who need to be protected. You are the people we are trying to help.

The ADMP proposed by the Flood Control District and the City of Mesa involves scaling the size of the detention basins to minimize the size and frequency of channels. We believe that this solution is efficient and cost-effective. To help us know what kinds of features you prefer, please read through and think about the following questions:

Some people prefer channels; others like pipes. *Which do you like?*

Some people prefer natural desert basins; others like landscaped greenbelts. *Which do you prefer?*

Some people like these basins fenced off. Others want to see them developed as parks. *What is your choice?*

Some people are concerned about the aesthetics of structures. They want these features to blend into the natural environment. Others are less concerned with how a structure looks. *Where do you stand on this?*

Some people want these structures to be part of parks or recreational facilities. Others feel that it is not necessary to design recreational elements into such projects. *What's your choice?*

These are the kinds of questions we'll be asking you to comment on at the public information meetings. Please feel free to send your comments to:

SUE MUTSCHLER, Public Involvement Coordinator, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, 3335 W. Durango Street, Phoenix, AZ 85009 or call 262-1501.

FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT OF MARICOPA COUNTY
3335 W. DURANGO STREET PHOENIX, AZ 85009
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