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# East Maricopa Floodway

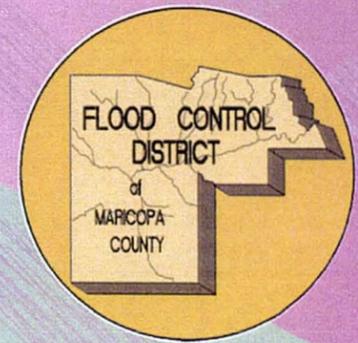
Capacity Mitigation

and Multi-Use Corridor Study

## Conceptual Design Alternatives Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

August 2000



**Collins / Piña**

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Engineering  
Planning • Surveying  
Landscape Architecture  
Construction Administration

# East Maricopa Floodway

## Capacity Mitigation and Multi-Use Corridor Conceptual Design Alternatives Report

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Town of Queen Creek  
Roosevelt Water Conservation District  
Maricopa Association of Governments  
ADOT Valley Project Management

Prepared for  
Flood Control District of Maricopa County  
By  
Collins/Piña Consulting Engineers, Inc.

August 2000

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# Executive Summary

## Purpose

The purpose of the East Maricopa Floodway Corridor Study is to identify and evaluate alternatives and select the best alternative for multi-use opportunities at the East Maricopa Floodway (EMF), consistent with flood control operations. Additionally, this study recommends implementation strategies and funding sources for the development of these multi-use opportunities.

This study provides the Flood Control District of Maricopa County (District) with alternatives and a recommended plan that will improve the aesthetics of completed projects and that are consistent with structural design parameters. The preferred alternative includes factors such as open space, parks, and multi-use trails. It identifies public benefits and potential constraints for the District. Additionally, this report identifies public and private stakeholders for potential improvements and the possibility of developing partnerships for cost-sharing.

## Need

The need for this study effort is to provide the following:

- Improve the flood control capabilities of the East Maricopa Floodway.
- Identify multi-use opportunities consistent with flood protection.
- Identify opportunities for recreational amenities to serve the demands of an increasing population.
- Identify coordinated connections with established and future municipal facilities and regional trail systems in the East Valley.
- Identify opportunities for alternative mode links between public transportation facilities and major transportation routes for equestrians, bicyclists and pedestrians.

## Location

As shown in Figure 2, the East Maricopa Floodway is located within Maricopa County, Arizona. It traverses portions of the Towns of Queen Creek and Gilbert, the City of Mesa and unincorporated portions of the County.



Figure 2 Location Map

## History

Planning for the East Maricopa Floodway began in the late 1970's under authority of the Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act. Formerly known as the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Floodway, the original project had two goals: to provide a structural solution that would protect the watershed, and to prevent flooding in eastern Maricopa County.

Watershed protection was needed to prevent erosion and improve water infiltration and crop production. Flood prevention goals were to reduce scouring, prevent erosion, and protect canals, roads and property.

Historical records indicate more than forty floods of varying magnitude have occurred in the study area since 1910. These floods damaged croplands, urban and commercial properties, roads and highways, irrigation canals and other built structures. The majority of these flooding events occurred during the summer months, often called the "Monsoon Season."

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS, now known as the Natural Resources Conservation Service) built the East Maricopa Floodway (EMF) between 1980 and 1989. The 27.4-mile floodway traverses the East Valley from north to south beginning at Brown Road in Mesa and ending at the Gila River in the Gila River Indian Community in Pinal County, as shown in Figure 1. This corridor study covers approximately 19.3-miles from Princess Park to Hunt Highway in Maricopa County.

The EMF is a regional outfall for flood control in Maricopa County. It intercepts runoff from three major watersheds: Buckhorn-Mesa, Apache Junction-Gilbert and Williams-Chandler. The watersheds include portions of the following communities: The City of Mesa, The City of Chandler, Town of Gilbert, Town of Queen Creek, unincorporated Maricopa County, Pinal County and the Gila River Indian Community. Within the study site, approximately 370 square miles drains into the East Maricopa Floodway.

The District initiated a study in August 1997 to assess the capacity of the East Maricopa Floodway (EMF) to determine if the existing floodway could convey the original design flows and to identify any problem areas for the existing and future flow conditions. The results of the previous efforts indicate that the EMF is under-capacity, requiring reconfiguration or redesign to convey flood flows. The District has authorized this study to evaluate the potential for combining flood control improvements in the context of multi-benefit opportunity development, such as habitat restoration, or recreational amenities, or improvement of landscape aesthetics.

## Authorization

The Flood Control District of Maricopa County was authorized by its Board of Directors to proceed with development of the East Maricopa Floodway Capacity Mitigation and Multi-use Corridor Study under Resolution FCD 1999R014 dated December 15, 1999.

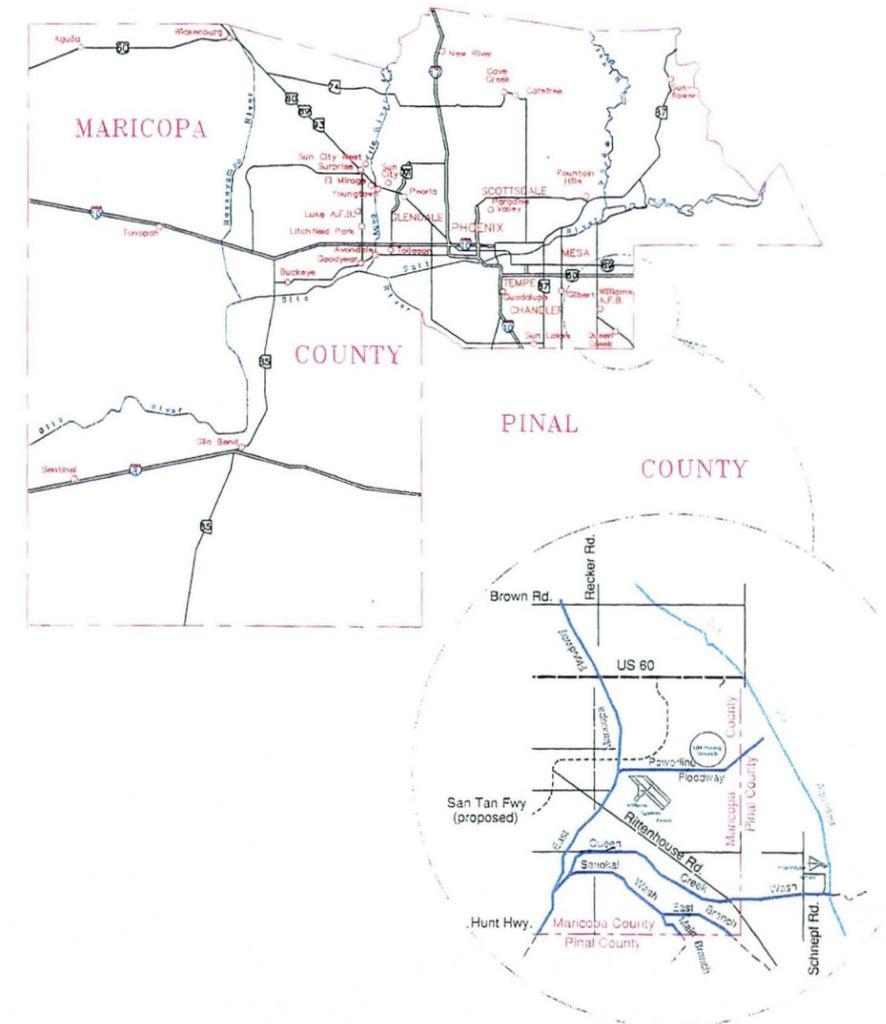


Figure 3 Vicinity Map

## Public Participation

The goal of the public participation process is to provide opportunities for public review, foster an open dialog between public and private interests, and to collectively develop a corridor plan capable of being implemented.

### *Interagency Coordination*

To promote the theme of East Valley partnerships, this study effort has been coordinated with community stakeholders through involvement in an oversight steering committee which has been an effective sounding board during development of the study. Committee members have provided information regarding their specific jurisdictions. The steering committee has representatives from:

Arizona Department of Transportation  
 Maricopa County Parks and Recreation  
 Maricopa County Department of Transportation  
 Maricopa Association of Governments  
 Cities of Mesa and Chandler  
 Towns of Gilbert and Queen Creek  
 Roosevelt Water Conservation District  
 Gila River Indian Community  
 Arizona Game and Fish Department  
 Williams Gateway Airport Authority

### *Special Advocacy Groups*

The study effort has identified the potential involvement of the following local and regional special interest groups:

#### City of Mesa and Towns of Gilbert and Queen Creek

Boys and Girls Clubs of Gilbert and Mesa  
 Chambers of Commerce of Gilbert and Mesa  
 Parks and Recreation Advisory Boards of Gilbert, Mesa and Queen Creek  
 Boy and Girl Scout Troops

#### Towns of Gilbert and Queen Creek

Gilbert Riparian Institute	Gilbert Leadership Alumni
Queen Creek 4-H Club	Queen Creek Kiwanis
SanTan Historical Society	SanTan Mountains Pride
Will Rogers Equestrian Center	
Greater Queen Creek Horse Owners Association	

#### Regional Special Interest Groups

East Valley Runners	Sierra Club
Coalition of Arizona Bicyclists	Wildlife Federation
Maricopa Audubon Society	Red Mountain Cycling Club
Maricopa County Trails Commission	Maricopa Audubon Society
Metropolitan Canal Alliance	

#### Corporations

REI Recreational Equipment	Del Webb Corporation
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These groups expressed support for and interest in the development of multi-use facilities that include habitat restoration, recreational amenities, and educational/interpretive opportunities. All of the contacts were enthusiastic about creating a greenbelt corridor along the floodway. Depending on their individual mission, groups encouraged development of additional trails and recreational facilities. Several groups, such as the Boys and Girls Clubs and the Scouts, are interested in community service projects that allow hands-on participation. The Riparian Institute, located in the study area, may offer a potential linkage to their site, as well as numerous existing parks and trails.

### *Public Meetings*

During the initial stages of the study, key stakeholders were identified and encouraged to routinely participate in the process. Numerous one-on-one meetings were conducted with stakeholders to gather written data and to solicit additional information. The following nine meetings were conducted with the intent of conveying and soliciting information as a part of the planning process:

- October 5, 1999, Stakeholders meeting.
- October 26, 1999, Supervisor Fulton Brock presentation.
- October 28, 1999, Supervisor Don Stapely presentation.
- November 2, 1999, Steering Committee meeting.
- November 16, 1999, Press conference with Fulton Brock, Don Stapely, and other public officials.
- December 7, 1999, Leisure World meeting.
- December 7, 1999, Steering Committee meeting.
- December 8, 1999, Williams Gateway Airport meeting.
- December 15, 1999, East Valley Recreation Coalition meeting.

To solicit public input into the development of the corridor, two series of public open houses were planned within the three adjacent communities. The goal of the first series of open houses was to outline the purpose and scope of the study. These open houses were held as follows:

- December 13, 1999, at the Red Mountain Multigenerational Center in Mesa
- December 15, 1999, at the Southeast Regional Library in Gilbert
- January 13, 2000, at the Town of Queen Creek Town Hall in Queen Creek

Generally, public feedback indicated that citizens are enthusiastic about open space and the proposed multi-use approach to the East Maricopa Floodway redesign. They suggested that the development of educational and interpretive centers along the floodway would be a great asset to the community. Participating developers expressed interest in the possibility of open space and interconnected and expanded trail systems being developed in the area. The participants encouraged the addition of equestrian trails, recreational amenities and alternative transportation methods.

Participants expressed concern over safety as it relates to recreational amenities within a flood water conveyance facility. They also questioned maintenance practices for proposed improvements. There was additional discussion over possible mosquito increases associated with riparian habitat development.

Other recorded comments included:

- Amenities along the EMF are a plus.
- Grass or other vegetative cover would help to mitigate the urban heat island.
- Equestrians would like to have more horse trails in the Floodway.
- Equestrians would like to have more loop trails linking to the Floodway.
- Equestrians would like to have facilities like hitching rails and water troughs along the Corridor.
- Increased recreation opportunities were encouraged.
- Alternative transportation methods were encouraged.
- Multi-use trails were thought to be a good idea.



Press Conference, November 16, 1999

After the alternatives were defined, a second series of meetings and open houses was held.

- May 18, 2000, Steering Committee meeting in Gilbert.
- July 5, 2000, Open House at the Southeast Regional Library in Gilbert.

Input from the Steering Committee and public helped direct the preferred alternative. Some members of the Steering Committee expressed concern for potential conflicts arising from aircraft operations and bird strikes at Williams Gateway Airport and Falcon Field, thereby suggesting constraints on standing water and wildlife habitat enhancements. At the Open House, there was strong support for the amenities shown in Alternative 2 -- Flood Control with Recreational Enhancements, especially for equestrian uses, facilities and themes. Steering Committee members suggested the preferred alternative be called "Flood Control with Multi-Use Enhancements." Public participation greatly aided in development of the East Maricopa Floodway Corridor Plan.

# Alternatives and Recommended Plan

This Corridor Study of the East Maricopa Floodway (EMF), also referred to as the Superstition SanTan Corridor and Marathon Trail, presents and analyzes three alternatives, and provides a recommended plan for multi-use and recreation opportunities along the floodway, consistent with future flood control needs. The three alternatives presented in this report are a result of significant public input and professional scrutiny. The goal of the study is to identify opportunities for multiple benefits associated with the redesign of the EMF to increase its current capacity.

## Physical and Natural Environment

The EMF travels through three character areas—urban, transitional and agricultural. With the exception of two small undisturbed areas adjacent to the channel, native vegetation is almost nonexistent. The lack of native habitat limits wildlife species diversity.

The EMF is a flat, man-made channel with various dimensions, most typically it is a wide, shallow trapezoidal cross-section. Channel composition varies from grass to rock-lined to concrete gunite. Rapid urbanization in the East Valley has made channel capacity inadequate to meet current runoff needs. These shortfalls increase as flood waters travel downstream.

## Socioeconomic Environment

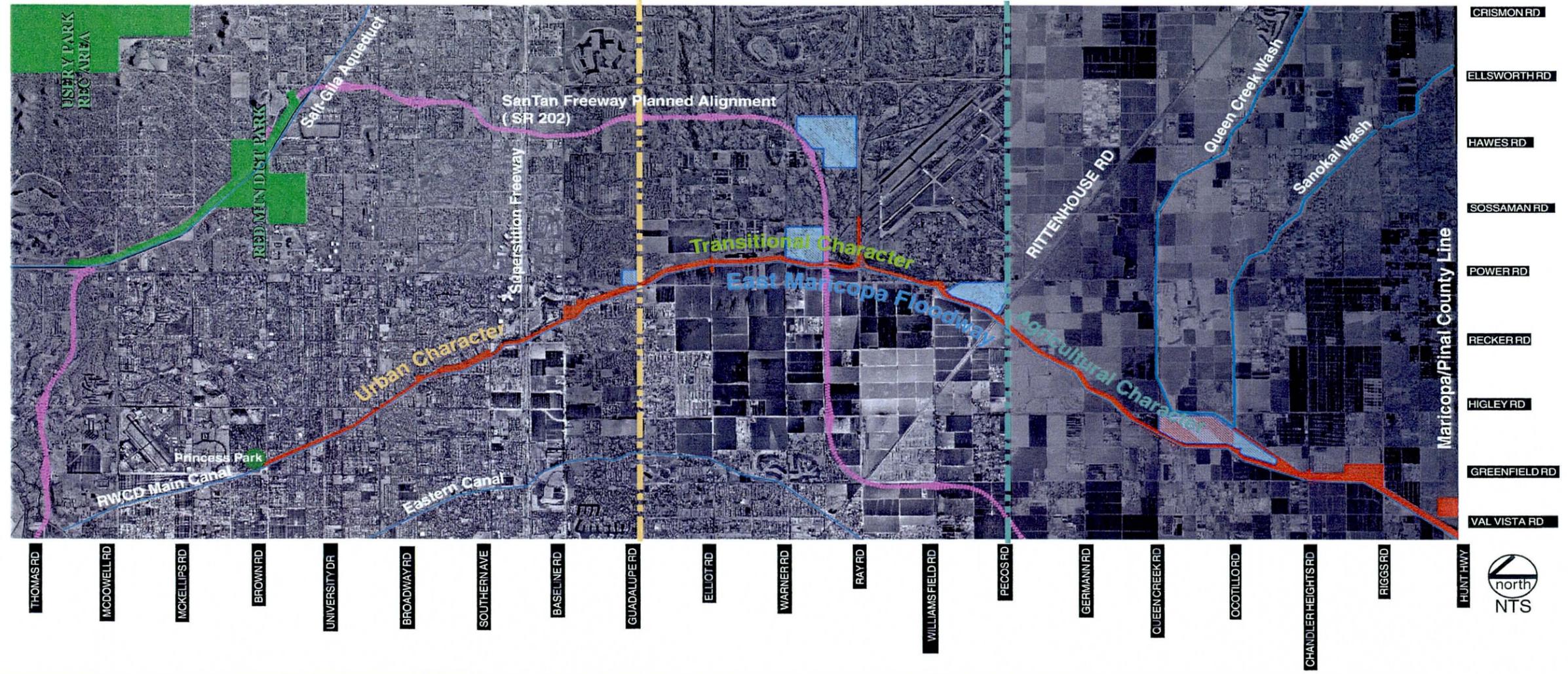
Adopted public policy—the myriad of plans dealing with future land uses, open space, trails, transportation, and other public works—show community vision, public and elected official consensus. These regional plans are the blueprint for sustainable, planned growth in the East Valley and the foundation for the Conceptual Design Alternatives for the EMF, which lead to the preferred alternative and recommended plan for the EMF.

The cultural environment includes visual resources—what we see as viewers in

the landscape. In the case of the EMF and the adjacent Roosevelt Water Conservation District (RWCD) canal, the man-made ribbon of floodways and canal create a curvilinear counterpoint to the grid of section line roads that cover the valley floor. The close-up views of these flood control and irrigation infrastructures, and the distant vistas available because of the canal and EMF rights-of-way, offer opportunities for environmental enhancement, transformation, and preservation of existing views to distant mountains in the background.

The EMF corridor has a consistent overall visual character – an “engineered floodway” that is an unnatural, modified landform on the uphill side of the RWCD main canal. For its entire 19.3-mile length, the floodway has a consistent trapezoidal shape, except at golf courses between Broadway and Guadalupe Roads. At these golf courses, approximately 3-miles in length, the landform is undulating and visually interesting with green lawns, shade trees and water features. Scenic viewing opportunities are limited in the urban area, and soon will be more limited in the transition and agricultural areas as new buildings and walls are constructed.

Figure 1. East Maricopa Floodway



## Opportunities and Constraints

### Discussion of Opportunities

Floodway capacity mitigation can be undertaken through a number of design options including channel reshaping and detention basin development. Channel reshaping provides an opportunity to create a Sonoran Desert landscape with native and non-native uplands and riparian plant species for wildlife habitat and educational interpretation. Detention basin development offers an opportunity for recreational amenities such as sports fields and green open space. Since floodway inadequacies increase downstream, the majority of capacity mitigation techniques will be implemented in the transitional and rural reaches of the floodway. These areas currently offer the largest amount of undeveloped open space to accommodate design changes.

In the channel bottom, a small, narrow, meandering channel could be designed and graded. This would create visual interest and a meandering focal point that would lead the viewer's attention to a detailed landscape feature. It would break up the strong axis line created by the engineered template of the existing channel. It would give an opportunity for water to be present for longer periods of time after rainstorms.

There is an opportunity to undulate the floodway bottom and perhaps to create basins of standing water within the floodway. This would create visual interest and new focal points of water—a distinctive scenic feature—in the desert. In addition to these new basins, it would be possible to widen the floodway and have a braided wash with small islands in the bottom.

In addition, there is an opportunity to regrade and reshape channel sidewalls to emulate more natural landforms in the desert, or to create a stylized desert landform.

The maintenance roads at the top of the embankment tops are flat on both sides of the EMF, and with the maintenance roads on one or both sides of the floodway, there is a strong sense of an industrial landscape that has no human scale to its features. The channel tops could be reshaped with mounds and other undulations to create visual interest and could also provide numerous elevated viewer platforms.

A desired future landscape character for the channel would include native and drought tolerant plants to create mosaic patterns of trees, shrubs and ground covers throughout the 19.3-mile long corridor.

In two locations, concrete structures have been placed in the floodway for energy dissipaters at grade changes. Additionally, there are 20-bridge/culvert overcrossings of the EMF. At each of these locations, there is an opportunity for public art to be placed on the concrete structures. Public art would increase visual interest, create new focal points in the landscape, involve members of the public and stakeholders, and mitigate the negative visual impacts of these concrete structures.

Archaeological sites offer an opportunity for expansion of educational and interpretive linkages between schools, historical museums, and cultural learning centers.

The Sanokai and Queen Creek Washes provide an opportunity for expansion of existing environmental linkages throughout the study corridor. These washes act as wildlife corridors from the surrounding mountains to the Gila River, as well as trail corridors for human use and enjoyment.

The EMF offers a variety of opportunities for educational outreach and recreational linkages. These opportunities include uniform signage, interpretive kiosks, and exhibit areas and public gathering places. The latter venues, strategically located near area schools, could be designed as outdoor classrooms or environmental laboratories to interpret the corridor's natural or cultural resources. In addition to providing outdoor lecture space, teachers could incorporate ecosystem restoration, revegetation, and plant identification into course curricula.

Parks located in proximity to the EMF corridor offer a variety of recreational and multi-modal opportunities. Those parks adjacent to or in close proximity to the floodway can serve as trail staging and parking areas. Many of these parks already provide restrooms, parking, and other facilities, and are already linked via the arterial or collector roadway system to existing and future bike routes.

Multi-modal opportunities include improvements for public transit (e.g., Parks & Ride lots, light rail or other transit facilities) in proximity to the floodway. Additionally, the range of improvements is shown for non-motorized circulation, such as bike, pedestrian, and equestrian trails.

The District is exploring ways to partner with East Valley municipalities and other stakeholders in developing multi-modal and trails amenities on District property.

### Discussion of Constraints

There are numerous utility and bridge crossings along the EMF. This infrastructure creates structural challenges for floodway expansion. Channel reshaping (widening or deepening) in areas with existing structures can cause undercutting of piers and foundations, or exposure of buried utilities, such as sanitary sewers, that will require mitigation.

Public liability and restricted access is a constraint according to District and RWCD policies. Additionally, lack of District land ownership at Leisure World and Superstition Springs Golf Course is a constraint to multi-use.

In two locations, the EMF channel is lined with concrete which creates a stark visual environment that is totally devoid of natural landscape elements. There are several locations where spillways entering the floodway are armored with concrete. These spillways are visually unattractive, yet these structures are necessary for energy dissipation.

In addition, there are several areas with electrical transmission lines or electrical distribution lines located between the EMF and the RWCD main canal. Utility companies have standards for landscaping beneath these utility lines that would be a constraint.

Although they can be valuable educational tools, archaeological sites must be carefully preserved to prevent loss or damage of significant material. Future habitat development along an active recreational corridor could create conflicts with environmental goals and users, such as airports and bird watchers.

The Preferred Alternative will address public input, District interests, and weigh the opportunities and constraints to create the most benefit for stakeholders and the public.

# Recommended Plan

## Purpose of Preferred Alternative

The purpose of the Preferred Alternative is to maximize multi-use opportunities and minimize constraints along the length of the East Maricopa Floodway corridor. Further, the Preferred Alternative is to provide a multi-jurisdictional concept for development of possible recreational, educational, environmental and quality of life enhancements to an existing flood control facility corridor. The vision for these enhancements is to promote public use of public lands utilized for flood control when the flood control facility is not needed to convey storm flows.

Opportunities within the corridor that were identified included:

- Potential for new linear trails and linkages to other existing trails.
- Potential for fixed recreational facilities.
- Potential for managed and/or basin groundwater recharge facilities
- Potential for educational enhancements.
- Potential for environmental and/or habitat enhancements.
- Potential for multi-modal centers and park and ride sites.
- Opportunity to promote the corridor as an enhancement to the surrounding community, providing increased quality of life and open space.

Limitations within the corridor that were identified included:

- Limitations for trail access through developed areas, particularly the master planned Leisure World retirement community and the commercial operations at Superstition Golf Course.
- Limitations for connection of the Superstition-Santan Corridor trail north to the Salt River Project Canals and Salt River Recreation Area via the Roosevelt Water Conservation District Canal system.
- Limitations to development of environmental and habitat enhancements in the vicinity of Williams Gateway Airport and Falcon Field due to FAA bird strike issues.
- Competition for local, and regional funds for construction of multi-use facilities.

The preferred alternative sought to combine the opportunities noted to provide an enhanced multi-use corridor while recognizing the limitations within the corridor for a change in use by the public.

## Development of Preferred Alternative

Figure 27 (on following page) depicts the preferred alternative as recommended by the Project Steering Committee and as reviewed by the public during a July 5, 2000 Open House.

## Description of Preferred Alternative

Listed below are the major elements of the preferred alternative. Descriptions of recommended plan elements start at the northern terminus of the Floodway and proceed south.

- The Superstition-SanTan Corridor and Marathon Trail would be extended north from Princess Park to the County Trail at the Salt River in order to provide a regional trail connection.
- From Brown to Guadalupe Road, crosswalks would be painted at each surface street as it intersects the SanTan Corridor trails where existing box culverts are not sufficiently tall enough for pedestrians, bicyclists or equestrians. As needed, traffic signals would be installed at these crosswalks to ease conflicts with vehicular traffic.
- A low flow meandering channel would be created in the flat bottom of the floodway to contain small storm flows, provide an opportunity for water-based recreation and for possible use as a groundwater recharge facility.
- An equestrian trail would be provided within the channel bottom, parallel to the meandering low flow channel. The equestrian trail would begin at Guadalupe Road and terminate at the Maricopa/Pinal County Boundary at Hunt Highway. The equestrian trail would utilize Queen Creek and Sanokai Washes as linkages to the SanTan Mountain Regional Park.
- Three new basins would be constructed: Ray, Rittenhouse and Chandler Heights.
- There would be bicycle rest stops, water fountains, horse stables, water troughs and possible concessions at two new basins along the floodway at Rittenhouse and Chandler Heights.
- Floodway side slopes would be undulated to break up the engineered look of the trapezoidal cross-section where possible.
- Earth mounds would be constructed sufficient for scenic viewing, over rooftops of yet-to-be-built subdivisions, from the floodway to background mountains.
- A hard surface trail for hiking and biking would be provided on the west bank of the floodway.
- A soft surface trail would be provided for hiking and mountain biking along the east bank of the floodway. The soft-surface trail would allow surface flows, from the east flowing west into the floodway, to cross the trail and enter the floodway with minimal disruption and minimal cost to repair after flooding.
- Park and Ride facilities would be located at Baseline Road and at Guadalupe Road to allow pedestrians and bicyclists to use the SanTan Corridor and meet with car pools or mass transit facilities connecting to the existing Superstition Freeway and the proposed Santan Freeway.
- The SanTan Corridor pedestrian/bicycle trail would be connected to the proposed trail along the existing power line corridor between Guadalupe and Elliot Road.
- The Ray Basin would be constructed to capture floodwaters from the SanTan Freeway and Powerline Floodway. The basin would be utilized as a desert restoration site without standing water to minimize any adverse affect on Williams Gateway Airport activities.
- An aircraft-viewing site would be located on the northeast corner of Ray Road to encourage public involvement and enjoyment in Williams Gateway Airport operations and special events.
- The Rittenhouse Basin would be constructed for flood water detention, with a strong recreational use theme, including multi-modal transportation and recreational enhancements, a Park and Ride lot, a bike rest stop, a possible light rail station, equestrian center, horse stables, soccer and ballfields.
- The Chandler Heights Basin would be constructed for flood water detention, enhanced with a strong recreational theme as a multi-use facility with active recreational enhancements, including a Regional Park, and wildlife habitat restoration and riparian preserve. Active recreational facilities would include soccer and baseball fields and open spaces. An environmental and education enhancement theme would be incorporated with Gilbert Riparian Preserve Plan, which proposes 8 groundwater recharge ponds, and a recreational lake that allows fishing and boating.
- Bicycle trails associated with Maricopa County Department of Transportation Roads of Regional Significance specifically Riggs Road, Ellsworth Road, and Power Road would be connected to the Superstition-SanTan Corridor and Marathon Trail, creating a regional trails system for the east valley.
- A mitigation-banking site/environmental habitat site would be located on the northeast side of Riggs Road to provide for potentially necessary replacement of habitat disturbed by flood control facilities within the area.
- Ground water recharge facilities could be provided both within the meandering low flow channel of the floodway as well as in the Rittenhouse Basin and the Chandler Heights Basin to provide east valley cities and agencies sites for possible recharge of groundwater.
- A Turn-Around Park at Hunt Highway would provide a final destination and scenic view of the Santan Mountains for corridor users.

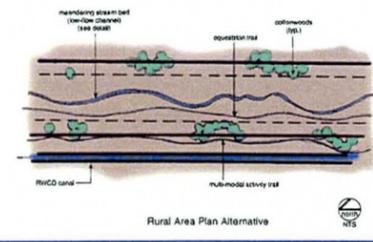
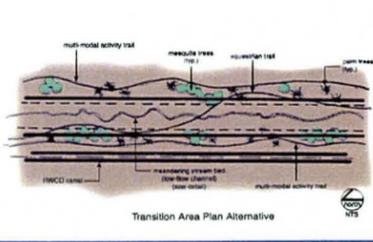
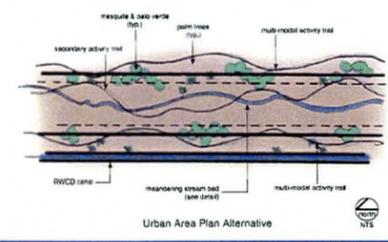
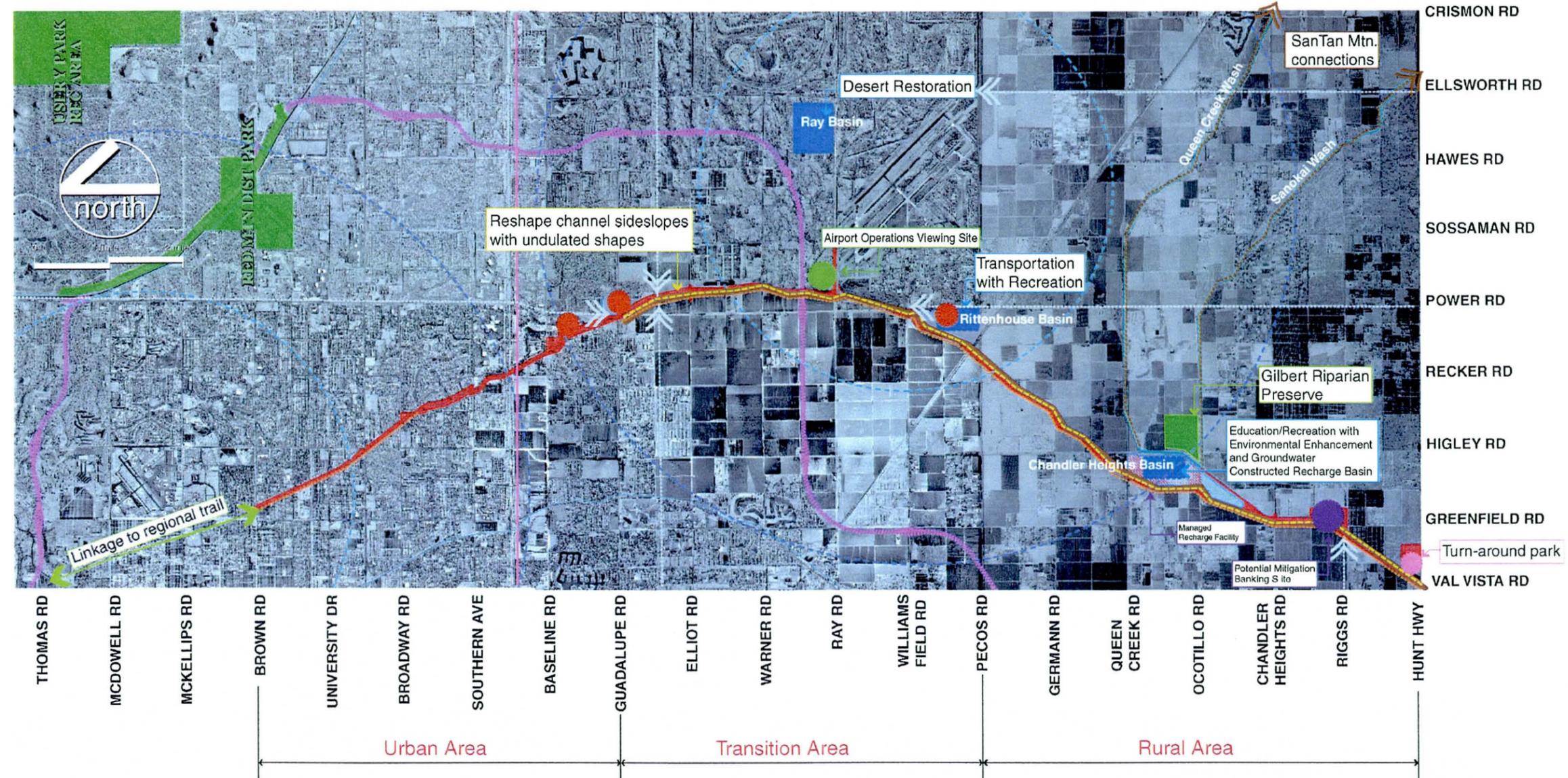


Preferred Alternative: Flood Control with Multi-Use Enhancements

2 mile

5 mile

- legend**
- undulated channel
  - low flow channel
  - trail connection (pedestrian/bicycle)
  - multi-use trail connection
  - equestrian trail on the bottom of channel
  - 10,000-foot airport zone
  - 5-mile airport critical zone
  - park & ride lot
  - proposed basin



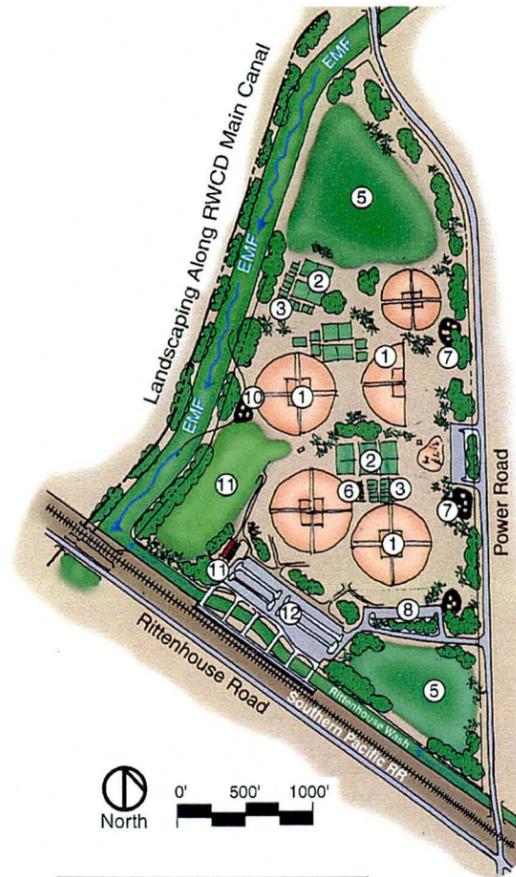
# Implementation Plan

From a national perspective, States, Counties and Municipalities are implementing plans for recreational and multi-use trails. There are many Federal and State programs (ISTEA, TEA-21, Rails-to-Trails, etc.) designed to increase open space in urban areas, preserve the natural character of landscapes and improve or restore natural environments. Historically, Maricopa County has been a leader in designating areas within urban areas for preservation of open space and for enhancement of recreation and multi-uses. This recommended plan continues the tradition of Maricopa County as a leader in open space planning.

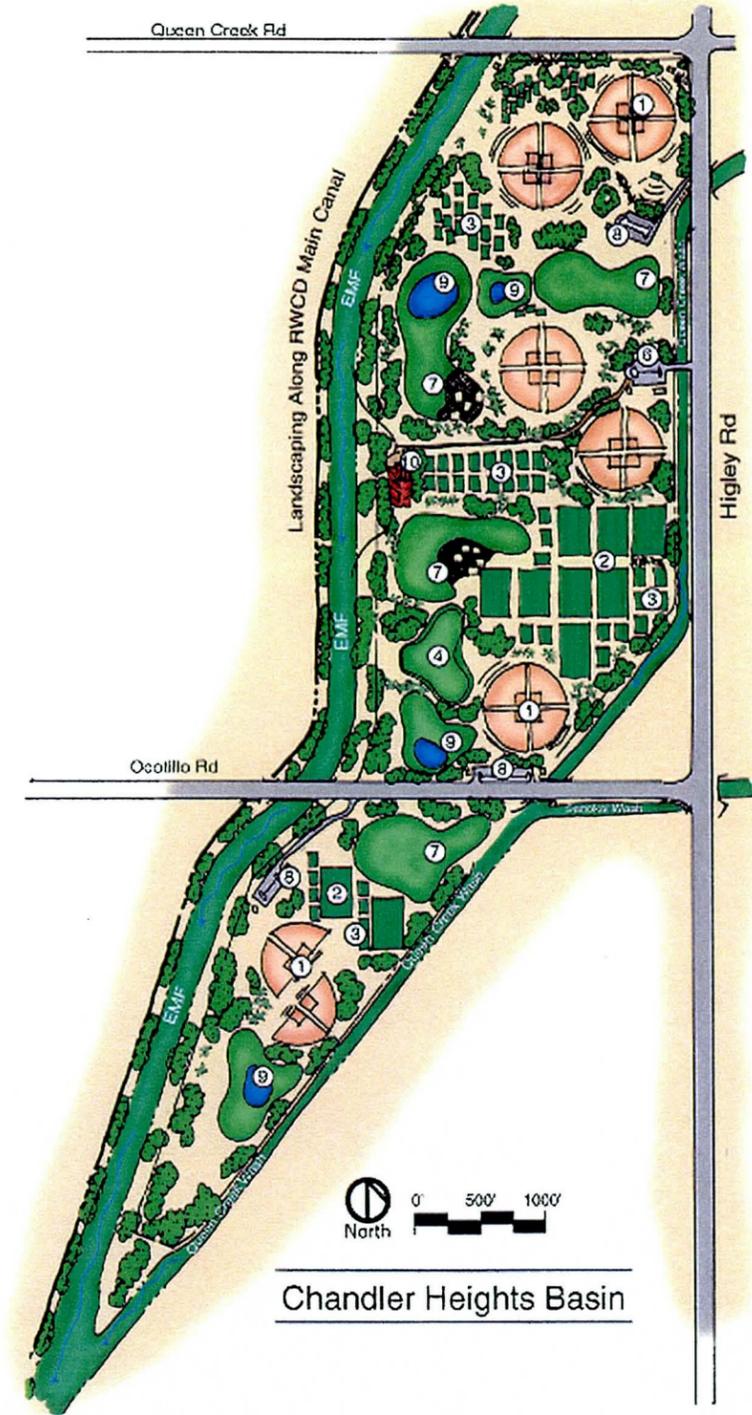
## Maricopa County Trail Commission

County policy already supports implementation of the Recommended Plan for the Superstition-SanTan Corridor and Marathon Trail. On February 21, 2000 the Board of Supervisors announced the formation of the Maricopa County Trail Commission and their plans to form a Regional Trail System. The goal of the program is to connect the County park system, link recreational corridors around the Valley and help preserve open space in the community. The project will capitalize on existing right-of-ways such as canals, parks, utility corridors and flood control projects.

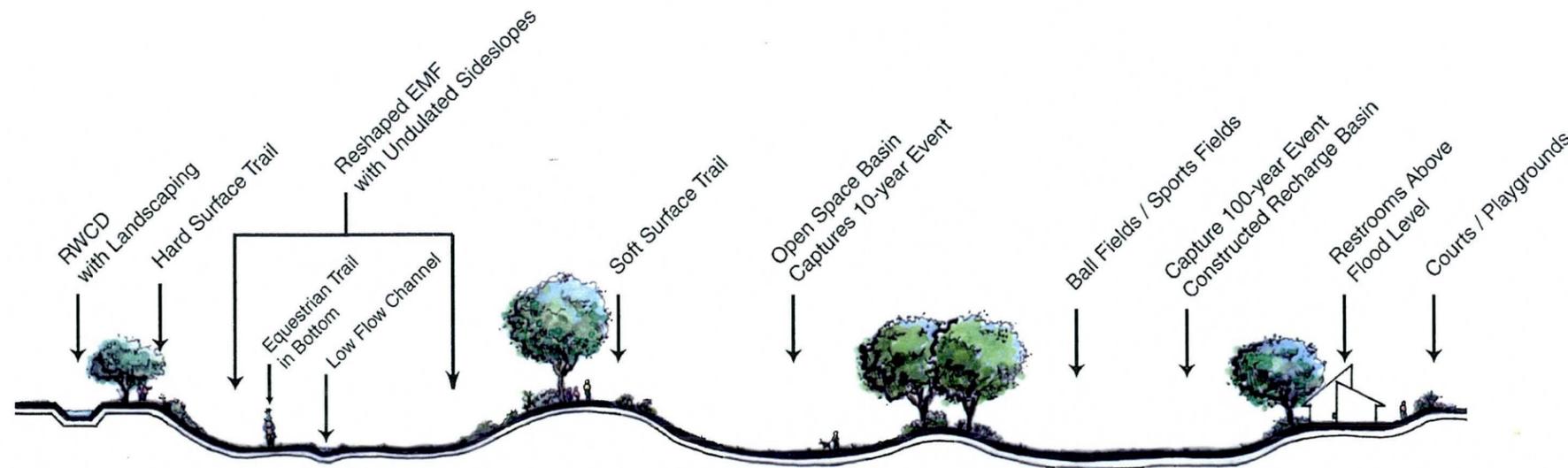
The County Trail Commission has visited the project site and has indicated that the East Maricopa Floodway is a high priority first element for construction of a Countywide Trail System. The Trail Commission is expected to endorse the Recommended Plan. The District will continue to coordinate with the County Trail Commission for further implementation of the preferred alternative.



Rittenhouse Basin



Chandler Heights Basin



## Marketing Plan

### Flood Control District

The District is the lead agency for the inception of the vision for this project. With this plan, the District recognizes the opportunity to look beyond engineered design solutions for flood control and to include recreation, redevelopment and environmental restoration outside the floodway and in adjacent communities and neighborhoods.

Although lands of the East Maricopa Floodway are publicly owned and the District has jurisdiction and responsibility for the EMF, the plan for the multi-use Superstition-SanTan Corridor and Marathon Trail depends on the District developing a regional vision, in concert with East Valley communities and stakeholders, for the recreational and multi-use potential of the EMF. Implementation of the Recommended Plan requires marketing the District's regional vision for the Superstition-SanTan Corridor and Marathon Trail.

### Partnerships

The underlying assumption of marketing is that people who live, work and play within the East Valley need to be involved in the development of plans for corridor land uses, environmental restoration and recreational amenities. Their participation and recommendations will be the foundation for lasting relationships and partnerships for the cities and towns along the corridor.

### Target Market

The Target Market for implementation of this master plan are those who need to be brought into the concept to influence development of the multi-use aspects. The key question will be how to keep potentially interested parties involved in development of the corridor over the long term. Interested parties (stakeholders) might include:

- Outdoorsman Organizations
- Runner/Hiker Organizations
- Biking Organizations
- Schools/Educational Institutions
- Local and Regional Development Entities
- Civic Groups
- Environmental Agencies
- County Agencies
- Corporate Entities
- Local, State and Federal Governments to include specifically Parks, Public Works, Public Involvement functional area.

### Key Success Factors

Project development, in this case implementation of the features of the Superstition-Santan Corridor Preferred Alternative, requires recognition of those factors that are critical to the success of the project. For the preferred alternative the key success factors include:

- A start small, build momentum philosophy
- Corporate sponsorships

- Municipal sponsorships
- Investment and acknowledgement by the community of the need to support open space and recreational enhancements and access to public facilities
- Involvement of schools, and civic groups
- Strong leadership through a civic leader supportive of the concept
- Ability to maintain and sustain features after they are built
- Strong endorsements from the local and regional political structure
- Strong initial pursuit of funding
- Widespread usage by the public
- Recognition of security and maintenance needs and issues
- Acceptance of potentially increased liability to the landholder
- Dialogue between environmental and development-interests to foster and build community consensus
- Identification and modification, as necessary, of a phasing plan in order to take advantage of unique, unplanned opportunities for implementation
- Public participation in the development of the concepts
- Maximized media focus to spread the concept to the largest audience possible focusing on the human-interest aspects of the plan

### Marketing Alternatives

In the short-term, work on this corridor study will be marketed most extensively in the East Valley. Promotion of the recommended plan concepts will be the impetus for long-term marketing and eventual phased construction of the preferred alternative. The first phase of development will include reconstruction of the floodway, construction of basins, construction of recreation areas such as ballfields and playgrounds, construction of water recharge projects, and development of the trails systems and their amenities. Short-term alternatives applicable to the first year may include:

- Placement of corporate sponsored mile markers
- Sponsored equestrian rides
- School Environmental Education Opportunities
- Adopt-A-Trail
- Adopt-A-Tree
- Adopt-A-Brick
- Sponsored events such as 5K, 10K and Marathons
- Sponsored Walk-A-Thons

As the Superstition SanTan Corridor begins to take shape, long-term marketing will be needed to maintain and increase interest and involvement of different people, agencies, municipalities and sponsors. This long-term effort beyond the five- year time frame should include:

- Sports League Play
- Corporate Adopt-A-Trail
- County/State/Federal Improvements

### Conclusion

An effective marketing and public information plan for the Superstition SanTan Corridor must be both a record of the shared regional vision and a blueprint for future action. The marketing and public involvement techniques and activities described herein offer a "menu" of ideas. However, because any good public planning process must be creative and responsive to new ideas from community members, the Recommended Plan should be a flexible guide, not a prescribed plan of action.

## Funding Sources

A variety of funding sources may be available to implement the different phases of this project. The funding sources listed include resources for waterway corridor enhancement, as well as for environmental education, recycling, alternative modes of transportation and sustainable development. There is the potential to incorporate many facets into any project; for example, a trailhead may include an educational/interpretive center and recycling bins. The following list may foster concepts and elements to include in projects. The list provides contacts so that communities may follow-up on those resources that best fit their needs.

After each funding description there is a note describing the potential opportunities provided by the funding source for various types of projects. This is not an exhaustive listing of types of projects that may qualify for funding but this can provide direction for agencies as they begin developing strategies for finding mechanisms to finance their projects.

Suggested funding sources may include the following:

### Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA)

The act, funded by Congress on yearly basis, allocates money to States under seven funding categories: Land and Water Conservation Fund projects; Wildlife Conservation; Urban Parks and Recreation Program; Historic Preservation; Indian and Federal Lands Restoration; Farmland Protection Program and Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery. The states make the funds available as grants to local governments.

**Contact:** Dawn Coomer, Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG)  
**Address:** 302 North 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue Saguaro Room, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85003  
**Phone:** (602) 264-6300

\*Opportunity for Flood Control District (District) and municipalities to develop multi-use and multi-modal trails throughout corridor.

### **Arizona Game and Fish Teaming with Wildlife Program**

Funding received through the Federal Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) can be distributed to projects throughout the State for Wildlife Conservation, Outdoor Education and Recreation.

**Contact:** Tim Wade, Habitat Evaluation Specialist, Arizona Game and Fish Department  
Address: 7200 E. University, Mesa, AZ 85207  
Phone: (480) 981-9400

\*Opportunity for the District and municipalities to work with state agencies to develop environmental educational and multi-use facilities.

### **Arizona Growing Smarter Grant Program**

Supports the acquisition of State Trust Lands for conservation of open spaces in or near urban areas and other areas of experiencing high growth pressures. Funds are available to state agencies, counties, municipalities, and non-profit organizations.

**Contact:** Jason Hall, Arizona State Parks  
Address: 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007  
Phone: (602) 542-7126; Fax: (602) 542-4180

### **Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF) Trails**

Supports non-motorized trail acquisition, construction, and improvement throughout Arizona. Qualified applicants include municipalities, counties, state agencies, and federal agencies.

**Contact:** Steve Laurent, Arizona State Parks  
Address: 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007  
<http://www.pr.state.az.us/partnerships/grants/grantdesc.html>

### **The Design Arts Program**

The Design Arts Program of the National Endowment for the Arts funds projects that promote excellence in urban design, historic preservation, planning, architecture, and landscape planning.

**Contact:** Room 625, Nancy Hanks Center

### **American Greenways Eastman Kodak Grant Program**

The program encourages action-oriented greenway projects. Keys to determining which projects will receive grants are the importance of the project to local greenway development efforts, how likely the project is to produce tangible results, and the extent to which the grant results in matching funds from other sources. The program's grant amounts range between \$500 to \$2,500.

**Contact:** The Conservation Fund  
Address: 1800 N. Kent Street, Suite 1120 Arlington, VA 22209  
Phone: (703) 525-6300; Fax: (703) 525-4610

\*Opportunity for a small grant program for municipalities for the development of multi-use trails and associated amenities.

### **Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Recycling Unit**

The Waste Reduction Initiative Through Education (WRITE) grants are for recycling education and Waste Reduction Assistance (WRA) grants are for recycling projects.

**Contact:** ADEQ, Recycling Unit  
Address: 3003 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85012  
Phone: (602) 207-4171

\*Opportunity for the District and municipalities to include a recycling educational component, recycled products and recycling equipment in their trails facilities development.

### **Arizona Game and Fish Department Heritage Fund Grants**

The Urban Wildlife Habitat component of the fund supports the establishment of wildlife habitat/populations in harmony with urban environments and promotes public awareness of Arizona's native wildlife.

**Contact:** Tim Wade, Habitat Evaluation Specialist, Arizona Game and Fish Department  
Address: 7200 E. University, Mesa, AZ 85207  
Phone: (480) 981-9400

\*Opportunity for the Flood Control District and municipalities for wildlife habitat restoration and enhancement in the urban portions of the study area, and for a public awareness program.

### **Arizona Heritage Fund (AHF) Historic Preservation**

Supports historic preservation efforts, including rehabilitation of historic properties and preservation education. Qualified applicants may be incorporated municipalities, counties, state agencies, and non-profit institutions.

**Contact:** Steve Laurent, Arizona State Parks  
Address: 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007  
Phone: (602) 542-7127  
Website: <http://www.pr.state.az.us/partnerships/grants/grantdesc.html>

\*Opportunity for the Flood Control District and municipalities to team with non-profit organizations for historic preservation efforts along the river corridors.

### **Arizona Water Protection Fund**

Provides moneys for the development and implementation of measures to protect water of sufficient quality and quantity to maintain, enhance, and restore rivers and streams and associated riparian resources.

**Contact:** Steve Laurent, Arizona State Parks  
Address: 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007  
Phone: (602) 542-7127

\*Opportunity for municipalities for river and riparian area enhancement and restoration projects.

### **The Body Shop USA Foundation, Inc.**

This foundation makes grants to organizations that serve and preserve the environment through education or direct service. Applicants may be educational institutions and non-profit organizations.

**Contact:** Wendy Alachendro, The Body Shop USA Foundation, Inc.  
Address: 5036 One World Way, Wake Forest, North Carolina 27587  
Phone: (919) 554-4900

\*Opportunity for municipalities to partner with non-profit organizations to develop an environmental education component in their river trails development.

### **Community Facility Districts**

Community Facility Districts, CFDs, which may only be formed within municipal boundaries by a sponsoring municipality, may be used to provide for the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of a wide variety of public infrastructure, including open space areas for recreational purposes. There are two ways to form a CFD: by majority vote of landowners at a special election or by a petition signed by all landowners in the proposed District.

**Contact:** Individual Municipalities

\*Opportunity for municipalities for the development of recreational open spaces along the river corridors.

## **Development Fees**

Counties and cities may impose development fees on landowners in a "benefit area" to pay for a proportionate share of the public facilities required to serve a development. The county development fee statute defines public facilities to include only neighborhood parks intended to serve development within a one – half mile radius, but excludes regional parks; the statute applicable to municipalities allows development fees to be assessed for "necessary public services," which has been interpreted to include parks and open areas. There must be a reasonable relationship between the cost of the public facilities for which the development fee is assessed and the service demands of the benefit area. The development fees assessed must not exceed a proportionate share of the costs incurred or to be incurred in providing a public facility. Also, development fees must be used and expended for the benefit area that pays the development fee.

**Contact:** Individual Municipalities or Maricopa County  
\*Isabel McDougall, Community Development, Maricopa County  
Address: 3003 N. Central, #1040, Phoenix, AZ 85012  
Phone: (602) 240-2210

\*Opportunities for the county and municipalities to develop parks as development occurs along the river corridors.

## **The Educational Foundation of America**

The foundation supports smaller, more grass roots organization and projects with sustainability, replicability, and potential for long-term environment impact. Interests include: energy efficiency and conservation, environmental education, alternatives to nuclear energy, sustainable agriculture, water quality issues, and public land resources conservation. The foundation encourages educational institutions, non-profit organizations, public agencies, and research institutions to apply. Grant amounts will range between \$10,000 to \$200,000.

**Contact:** Diane Allison, Executive Director, Educational Foundation of America  
Address: 35 Church Lane, Westport, Connecticut 06880-3515  
Phone: (203) 236-6498

\*Opportunity for public agencies to partner with non-profit organizations to develop environmental education components as part of their trails, riparian enhancement and recharge projects.

## **The Energy Foundation**

The Energy Foundation will support regional transportation reform through analysis, policy research, regulatory work, and advocacy. The foundation will explore policy options that promote alternatives to increase single occupancy vehicle use and to new highway construction. The foundation will also support analysis and advocacy to promote increased vehicle fuel efficiency.

**Contact:** The Energy Foundation  
Address: Presidio Building 1012, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Torney Ave., P.O Box 29905  
San Francisco, CA 94129-0905  
Phone: (415) 561-6700; Fax: (415) 561-6709  
Website: <http://www.ef.org/grants/transport/index.html>

\*Opportunity for the county and municipalities for multi-modal, alternative transportation planning.

## **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Clean Water Revolving Fund**

Low-interest loan program established by the federal Clean Water Act to make money available to local agencies for a wide range of water quality improvement projects. Applicants may be public entities, special for construction of treatment facilities. Public and private entities are eligible for implementation of non-point source control projects, and for estuary protection plans.

**Contact:** Juanita Licata, Water Division, EPA  
Phone: (415) 744-1948

\*Opportunity for the District and municipalities for the development of non-profit source control projects within the river corridors for the treatment of water that enters the river systems.

## **EPA Climate Change Action Plan**

This grant program funds proposals focusing on source reduction, recycling and composting. Emphasis is placed on measurability of projects, in terms of volumes of waste reduced to be translated into greenhouse gas reductions. Eligible applicants may be states, tribes, incorporated non-profits, and universities. Past award amounts range from \$50,000 to \$250,000.

**Contact:** Jessica Gaylord, Waste Management Division, EPA  
Phone: (415) 744-2122

\*Opportunity for municipalities to partner with non-profit organizations to develop recycling programs as part of their river corridor planning.

## **EPA State Environmental Education Fund**

The EPA supports projects which, design, demonstrate or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques. Applicants may be educational institutions, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations. Most awards are for \$5,000 and at times up to \$25,000.

**Contact:** Stacey Benfer, Office of External Affairs, EPA  
Phone: (415) 744-1161

\*Opportunity for public agencies to develop an environmental education component as part of their multi-use trails and recharge basin development.

## **EPA State Wetlands Protection Grants**

Assists state and tribal wetlands protection efforts. Funds can be used to develop new wetlands protection programs or refine existing protection programs. Eligible applicants may be state and tribal agencies, but this has been expanded for local projects to include local governments, conservation Districts, non-profits and others.

**Contact:** Mary Butterwick, EPA  
Phone: (415) 744-1985

\*Opportunity for municipalities to partner with other eligible groups to develop programs for riparian preservation and enhancement along The Corridor.

## **EPA Sustainable Development Challenge Grants**

Encourages community groups, businesses, and government agencies to work together on sustainable development efforts that protect the local environment and conserve natural resources while supporting a healthy economy and an improved quality of life. Eligible applicants may be incorporated non-profits, local governments, tribes, educational institutions, states, territories, and possessions the program awards \$50,000 or less, or \$50,001 to \$250,000 with a 20% matching share required.

**Contact:** Debbie Schechter, Cross Media Division, EPA  
Phone: (415) 744-1624  
Website: <http://www.epa.gov/ecocommunity>

\*Opportunity for the District and municipalities to partner with other eligible groups to develop innovative and sustainable approaches to natural resource conservation within the river corridor systems.

## **Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation (DOT)**

Provides funds to the States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized recreational; trail uses. Qualified applicants may be state and local governments and nonprofit organizations.

**Contact:** George E. Schoener, Office of Environment and Planning, DOT  
 Address: 400 Seventh St. SW., Washington DC 20509  
 Phone: (202) 366-0150

\*Opportunity the county and municipalities for developing their multi- use trails.

### General Obligation Bonds

A county or municipality may issue general obligation bonds, which are backed by the full faith and credit of the county or municipality, for any lawful or necessary purpose. Each county and municipality has a constitutionally set debt cap, which limits the bond issuance capacity. Prior to issuing general obligation bonds, the county or municipality must receive authorization by a majority vote of qualified electors at an election. The primary advantage associated with general obligation bonds is the ability to use the bond proceeds for most any purpose and, if county general obligation bonds are used, the benefits and burdens of the funds and tax can be spread more uniformly county-wide.

**Contact:** Individual Municipalities or Maricopa County

\*Opportunity for the county and municipalities to develop their multi-use trails and associated amenities.

### Geraldine R. Foundation, Inc.

The foundation's special interests include: ecosystems and habitat preservation, pollution prevention and reduction, biodiversity/species conservation, energy conservation, and enlightened environmental policy through education and communication. Aquariums, botanical gardens, educational institutions, and zoos are encouraged to apply. Available grant amounts are between \$7,000 to \$100,000.

**Contact:** Scott McVay, Executive Director, Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, Inc.  
 Address: 163 Madison Avenue, PO Box 1239, Morristown, New Jersey 07962-1239  
 Phone: (973) 540-8442

\*Opportunity for municipalities to team with other eligible groups to preserve and enhance riparian and wildlife habitat area, along with developing an environmental education component.

### Improvement District

Counties may form an improvement District to establish and maintain a park or recreational area for the benefit of the property within the District. The improvement District funds improvements by making assessments against the property

within the District, with each property owner receiving an assessment on the property in proportion to the benefits to be received by each lot. The improvement District may also fund the improvements with assessment bonds, which are repaid over a period of years by the assessments made on the property within the District. The primary disadvantages associated with the use of county improvement Districts are that approval by the majority of the landowners is required and an improvement District would need to be established for each benefit area of an open space improvement. It would be difficult to establish an improvement District on a countywide basis due to the stringency of the landowner approval and benefit area requirements.

**Contact:** Bill Scalzo, Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Services  
 Address: 3475 W. Durango, Phoenix, AZ 85009  
 Phone: (602) 506-4864

\*Opportunity for the county to develop parks and recreational areas.

### Lindbergh Grants

The Lindbergh Grants program functions as a provider of seed money and credibility for pilot projects that subsequently receive larger sums from other sources to continue and expand the work. Lindbergh Grants are made in the following categories: agricultural; aviation/aerospace; conservation of natural resources-including animals, plants, water, and general conservation (land, air, energy, etc.); education-including humanities/education, health and population sciences, and adaptive technology; and waste minimization and management. The Lindbergh Foundation encourages men and women, whose individual initiative and work in a wide spectrum of disciplines furthers the Lindbergh's vision of a balance between the advance of technology and the preservation of the natural/human environment to apply.

**Contact:** Lindbergh Foundation  
 Website: <http://www.mtn.org/lindfdtn/grantssummary.html>

\*Opportunity for municipalities to work with non-profit organizations to develop pilot natural resource conservation and environmental education programs.

### LSRP-Local, Regional and State Parks

Supports land acquisition and development of facilities for outdoor recreation improvements throughout Arizona. Applicants may be incorporated municipalities, counties, state agencies, and Indian Tribes.

**Contact:** Steve Laurent, Arizona State Parks Heritage Fund  
 Address: 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007  
 Phone: (602) 542-7127

\*Opportunity for the county and municipalities to develop recreational areas along The Corridor.

### Marshall Fund of Arizona

The Marshall fund seeks projects that address and explore new ideas to improve the quality of life in Arizona. It also provides funds to meet critical budget problems for important ongoing projects. Grants can be made to tax exempt organizations, which qualify under Section (c )(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Grant amounts range between \$1,500 to \$40,000.

**Contact:** Jan Laurant, Administrative Assistant, Marshall Fund of Arizona  
 Address: 3295 North Civic Center Blvd. Suite 15, Scottsdale, AZ 85251  
 Phone: (480) 941-5249

\*Opportunity for municipalities to partner with non-profit organizations for creative approaches to improving the quality of life through the development of multi-use trails, open spaces and riparian preservation and enhancement.

### Mitigation Fees

Mitigation for impacts to the "Waters of the US" as defined under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, which is administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and the EPA jointly, takes the form of restoration or enhancement of water related areas. Mitigation occurs in many steps, if the area is unavoidable. First, there is on-site mitigation, then in-kind one for one replacement of lost habitat, third off-site replacement or enhancement, lastly if previous options do not exist, in lieu fees can be assessed by the Corps as compensation. These fees are usually directed to a non-profit habitat related group such as the Nature Conservancy, or other land trusts in the valley.

**Contact:** Theresa Hoff, Ecologist, Flood Control District of Maricopa County  
 Phone: (602) 506-1501  
**Contact:** Tim Wade, Habitat Evaluation Specialist, Arizona Game and Fish Dept.  
 Phone: (602) 981-9400 ext. 219  
**Contact:** Anne Palaruan, Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch  
 Phone: (602) 640-5385

\*Opportunity for the District and municipalities for riparian and wildlife area preservation and enhancement, and landscaping and other treatment of recharge areas.

### **The National Environmental Education and Training Foundation Inc.**

The program supports environmental education and training projects related to health and drinking water projects. Yet, it retains a focus on youth, particularly environmental education projects that focus on higher grade levels and go beyond the classroom supporting environmental education projects that leverage resources, bring focus to the field, and empower citizens to make informed decisions on environmental issues. Past grants supported water resources, toxins and environmental health, and education on all levels. Qualified applicants may be aquariums, botanical gardens, educational institutions, museums, nonprofit organizations, research institutions, and zoos. The program awards between \$4,950 to \$15,000.

**Contact:** Michelle Harvey, Vice President, Programs, National Environment Education and Training Foundation Inc.  
**Address:** 734 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 420, Washington DC, 2005  
**Phone:** (202) 628-8200

\*Opportunity for municipalities to develop environmental education projects and programs in conjunction with their trails, riparian area and recharge basin projects.

### **National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Challenge Grants**

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) has five initiatives through which challenge grants awarded: 1) Conservation Education; 2) Fisheries Conservation and Management; 3) Neo-tropical Migratory Bird Conservation; 4) Wetlands and Private Lands; and 5) Wildlife and Habitat Management. Eligible applicants are aquariums, botanical gardens, educational institutions, museums, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, research institutions, and zoos. The NFWF seeks a minimum two-to-one match (non-federal to federal) for all grants it awards.

**Contact:** Krishna K. Roy, Director, Development and Marketing, NFWF  
**Address:** Bender Building, Suite 900, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington DC 20036  
**Phone:** (202) 857-0166

\*Opportunity for municipalities for riparian and wildlife preservation and enhancement, and for conservation education projects.

### **National Park Service, Department of the Interior**

Provides staff assistance to support partnerships between government and citizens to increase the number of rivers and landscapes protected and trails established nationwide. Applicants may be private nonprofit organizations and federal, state, and local government agencies.

**Contact:** Assistant Director for Recreation and Conservation, National Park Service  
**Address:** 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240  
**Phone:** (202) 565-1200

\*Opportunity for the county and municipalities to develop multi-use trails.

### **National Rivers Coalition REI Seed Grant Program**

Supports grass roots river conservation. The funds are administered by the National Rivers Coalition, which consists of: American Canoe Association, American Rivers, American Whitewater Affiliation, National Wildlife Federation, River Management Society, River Network, Sierra Club, and the Wilderness Society. The program awards between \$200 to \$1,000.

**Contact:** Chad Smith, American Rivers  
**Address:** 1025 Vermont Ave., NW, Suite 720, Washington, DC 20005  
**Phone:** (202) 547-6900

\*Opportunity for municipalities to work with local groups for riparian preservation and enhancement.

### **National Trails Endowment**

The American Hiking Society (AHS) manages a fund of money created by contributions to an annual endowment fund for trails. Money from the endowment will be made available to organizations for which foot trails are a primary focus; for projects to establish, protect, and maintain foot trails.

**Contact:** Terry Cummings, AHS Affiliate Programs Manager  
**Address:** 1422 Fenwick Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20910  
**Phone:** (301) 565-6704 ext. 121

\*Opportunity for municipalities to work with eligible organizations to develop low impact trails.

### **PowerBar Direct Impact on Rivers and Trails (DIRT)**

Projects should: 1) endeavor to increase or maintain access to the outdoors or the size of an outdoor recreational resource, 2) have a regional or local focus, 3) identify a specific land area or waterway that will benefit, 4) have real potential for success or significant measurable progress over a short term, and 5) be quantifiable and include a measure for evaluating success. Grant amounts range between \$2,000 to \$5,000.

**Contact:** Dirt Program  
**Address:** 2448 Sixth St. Berkeley, CA 94710  
**Website:** [www.sctrails.net/Trails.funding.html](http://www.sctrails.net/Trails.funding.html)

\*Opportunity for municipalities to partner to develop multi-use trails along The Corridor.

### **Project WET**

Phillips is co-sponsor of this new environmental program, which focuses on the importance of water resources. Phillips' funds are being used to help the program expand into all 50 states.

**Contact:** Project Wet  
**Website:** <http://www.phillips66.com/citiib2.html>

\*Opportunity for municipalities to develop an environmental education component as part of their overall project.

### **Recreational Equipment, Inc. (REI) Environmental Grants**

REI awards these grants to organizations for protection and enhancement of natural resources for use in outdoor recreation. Grants of up to \$5,000 are offered to accomplish any of the following: preservation of wildlands and open space; advocacy-oriented education for the general public about conservation issues; building a membership base of a conservation organization; direct citizen action (lobbying) campaign on public land and water recreation issues; and projects working to organize trails constituency or to enhance the effectiveness of a trails organization's work as a trails advocate at the state or local level.

**Contact:** Public Affairs Director, REI  
**Address:** 6750 South 228<sup>th</sup> St., Kent, WA 98032  
**Phone:** (206) 395-5955

\*Opportunity for municipalities to work with local organizations for riparian and wildlife preservation and enhancement.

### **Recreational Improvement Fund (RIF) Grants**

The program funds the maintenance, operation, and development of recreation trails and restoration of lands damaged by off-road vehicles and inland lake cleanup. Recreation Improvement Fund (RIF) dollars are available for operation, maintenance and development of recreation trails, restoration of lands damaged by off-road vehicles, and inland lake cleanup. This program funds the maintenance and development of recreational trails and related facilities. State and local partnership projects may apply for available grants.

**Contact:** Hector Chiunti, Forest Management Division, RIF  
**Phone:** (517) 373-9483  
**Website:** [http://www.dnr.state.mi.us/Dept/Grants/recreational\\_trails\\_program-gran.htm](http://www.dnr.state.mi.us/Dept/Grants/recreational_trails_program-gran.htm)

\*Opportunity for municipalities for the development of multi-use trails and related facilities.

### Recreational Trails Program Grants

Funds the maintenance and development of recreational trails and related facilities.

**Contact:** Hector Chiunti, Forest Management Division, RIF  
**Phone:** (517) 373-9483  
**Website:** [http://www.dnr.state.mi.us/Dept/Grants/recreational\\_trails\\_program\\_gran.htm](http://www.dnr.state.mi.us/Dept/Grants/recreational_trails_program_gran.htm)

\*Opportunity for municipalities for the development of multi-use trails and associated amenities.

### Revenue Bonds

Revenue Bonds are bonds issued by the municipality and backed by a dedicated revenue stream. Municipalities with a population of 75,000 or less may issue revenue bonds for utilities and "recreational facilities," which include swimming pools, parks, playgrounds, municipal golf courses, and ballparks. However, municipalities with a population of greater than 75,000 are limited by state statutes to the issuance of revenue bonds only for utilities. The advantage to utilizing revenue bonds is that the people who use the facilities pay for the facilities via park entrance fees or other charges. The disadvantages are that only municipalities with a population of 75,000 or less have express authority to utilize revenue bonds to finance recreational facilities, and it may be difficult practically to assess a user fee for open space areas in order to back revenue bonds.

**Contact:** Individual Municipalities

\*Opportunity for municipalities with a population of less than 75,000 to develop recreational facilities.

### The Surdna Foundation

The foundation's goal is to prevent irreversible damage to the environment, support government, private, and voluntary actions that will produce a sustainable environment, and foster a population of environmentally informed citizens. Their interests include biological and cultural diversity, energy and transportation, and restoring the environment in urban and suburban areas. Grants between \$20,000 to \$300,000 are available for nonprofit organizations.

**Contact:** Edward Skloot, Executive Director, The Surdna Foundation  
**Address:** 330 Madison Avenue, 30<sup>th</sup> floor, New York, NY 10017-5001  
**Phone:** (212) 557-0010

\*Opportunity for municipalities to restore riparian and wildlife habitat in the urban and suburban areas of The Corridor.

### State Lake Improvement Fund

The State Lake Improvement Fund Provides funding for the improvements on Arizona's lakes and rivers where boating is allowed. The Fund consists of a portion of motor vehicle fuel taxes, a portion of moneys from watercraft license fees, and interest. Approximately \$4,300,000 in grants are available annually to support the construction of lakes and development of boating-related facilities, purchase of boating safety equipment, and to acquire access to waters where boating is permitted. Eligible applicants may include municipalities, counties, and Arizona Game and Fish Department.

**Contact:** Steve Laurent, Arizona State Parks  
**Address:** 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007  
**Phone:** (602) 542-7127

\*Opportunity for the county and municipalities to develop boat usage projects within The Corridor.

### Toyota USA Foundation

Grants were awarded to start the French Creek Project in Pennsylvania. This project is an environmental program for high school students and their teachers involving the preservation of a historic waterway. In addition, support was given to the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens to produce mobile active learning centers on different topics in botany and ecology. Grant amounts between \$25,000 to \$75,000 for aquariums, botanical gardens, educational institutions, museums, nonprofit organizations, and zoos.

**Contact:** Patricia Hull, Foundation Administrator, Toyota USA Foundation  
**Address:** 19001 South Western Avenue, Torrance, CA 90509  
**Phone:** (310) 618-6766

\*Opportunity for municipalities to work with nonprofit organizations to develop environmental education programs that can be integrated into their projects.

### Trail Heritage Funds

Sponsored by Arizona State Parks, Trail Heritage Funds provide a 50/50 match for project programs including: the acquisition or lease of future trail alignments; design and engineering when included with trail developments and directly related to the project; trail development and reconstruction activities including but not limited to; Subgrade preparation, base course, soil sterilization, earthwork, erosion control, re-vegetation, natural and hardening surfaces, culverts, low water crossings, bank improvements, gabions, retaining walls, guard rails, hand rails, and bridges, and trail support facilities including but not limited to signage, parking areas, hitching trails, bike racks fencing, motorized access barriers, underpass, rest rooms, and water facilities.

**Contact:** Steve Laurent, Arizona State Parks  
**Address:** 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007  
**Phone:** (602) 542-7127

\*Opportunity for municipalities for multi-use trail, signage, parking and restroom development.

### Transaction Privilege/Sales Tax

A municipality may impose a transaction privilege or sales tax within its jurisdiction to fund the costs of open space recreation areas. However, unless all of the municipalities within the county adopt the tax, the open space plan would be carried out in only certain jurisdictions and the open space areas would be subject to different jurisdictions' control. Counties may not impose a countywide transaction privilege without legislative authorization. It is likely that the legislature would require voter authorization if it approved a transaction privilege tax for open space recreation areas.

**Contact:** Individual Municipalities

\*Opportunity for municipalities to develop open space recreation nodes.

### Transportation Equity Act TEA-21 Transportation Enhancement Funding

Transportation Enhancement funds are now available statewide for the design and implementation of pedestrian, bicycle, landscaping, scenic, historic preservation, archaeological, and other projects that are near, impacted by, or a functional part of a transportation system. Enhancement funds may also be used for acquisition of property and easements associated with transportation enhancement projects. Projects may be funded for an amount up to \$500,000 in federal funds; a 5.7% match is required for local projects. Flexibility in the use of funds, emphasis on measures to improve the environment, focus on a strong planning process as the foundation of a good transportation decisions- all ISTEA hallmarks-are continued and enhanced by TEA-21.

**Contact:** Dawn Coomer, Maricopa Association of Governments (MAG)  
**Address:** 302 North 1<sup>st</sup> Ave. Saguaro Room, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85003  
**Phone:** (602) 254-6300

\*Opportunity for the county and municipalities to develop multi-use and multi-modal, alternative transportation systems throughout The Corridor.

