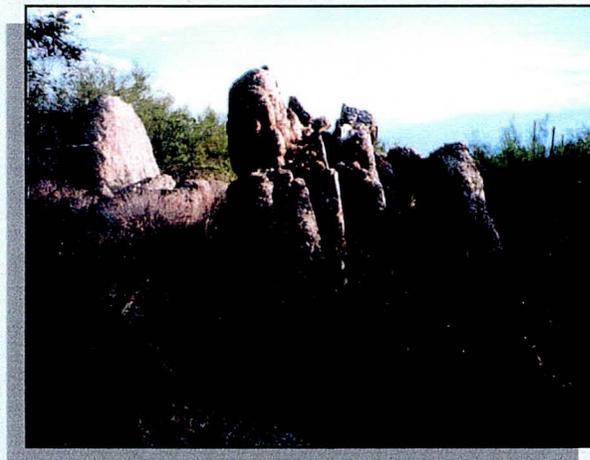
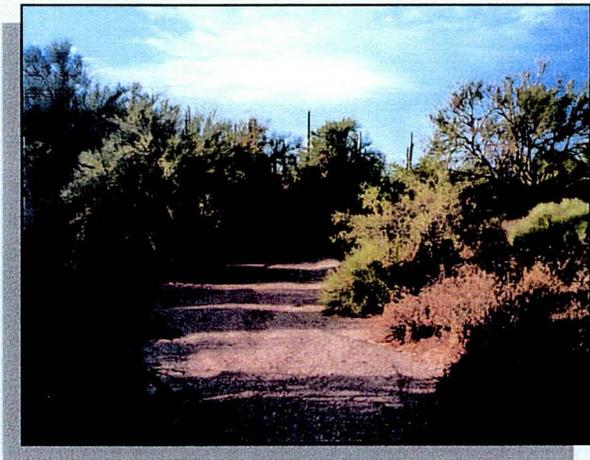
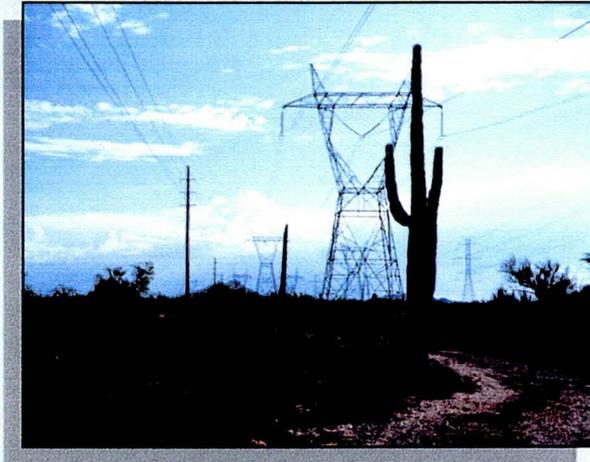


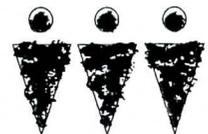
Rawhide Wash Detention Basin

Environmental Overview

December 1998



Prepared for:
The Flood Control District of
Maricopa County



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In association with:
HDR Engineering, Inc.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this environmental overview is to describe the existing environment of the Rawhide Wash Detention Basin study area based on available data and to identify the potential environmental concerns associated with the construction of a flood water detention basin in Rawhide Wash. The overview is not intended to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the proposed project.

The environmental overview describes the study area's socioeconomic, physical and natural, and cultural resource environment. The 163-acre study area is in Township 5 North, Range 4 East, Section 36 in the City of Scottsdale, Maricopa County, Arizona (Figures 1 and 2). The information provided in this document is based on existing data sources from various municipal, county, state and Federal agencies in addition to a reconnaissance survey of the study area. Environmental considerations associated with the remainder of Section 36 are summarized based on a cursory site review.

1.0 SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The socioeconomic environment description consists of a summary of the social and economic elements of the study area, including its jurisdiction, land use, zoning, economic profile and demographic composition.

1.1 Existing and General Plan Land Use

Land within the study area is publically owned by the Arizona State Land Department as State Trust Land. Existing land use is primarily vacant with a utility corridor running northeast-southwest across the southeast corner of the study area. The utility corridor contains parallel overhead power transmission lines and a service road. Vacant land surrounds the study area except to the north, across Dynamite Road, which is residential. Rancho Oso Rio is a complex of horse stables and riding facilities located north of the study area at the corner of Dynamite Road and 86th Street. In the southeast corner of Section 36, near the intersection of Pima Road and Jomax Road, are Scottsdale's Fire Station 18 and two above-ground water tanks.

Scottsdale's General Plan, Environmental Design Element (1992), has designated the study area and vicinity as a "Desert Estate District" (Figure 3). Desert Estate Districts are characterized as low density neighborhoods and sites with particularly sensitive and unique natural environments in which particular care should be taken to preserve the natural character of the land. The City's Open Space Plan designates Rawhide Wash and its unnamed tributaries in Section 36 as major wash corridors. These wash corridors should retain their natural character and should include pathways and trails to enhance the connection to other open spaces.

Pima and Dynamite roads have been designated as Visually Important Roadways as part of the City's Character Plan of the General Plan's Environmental Design Element. These are roadways which provide scenic views of the natural desert character

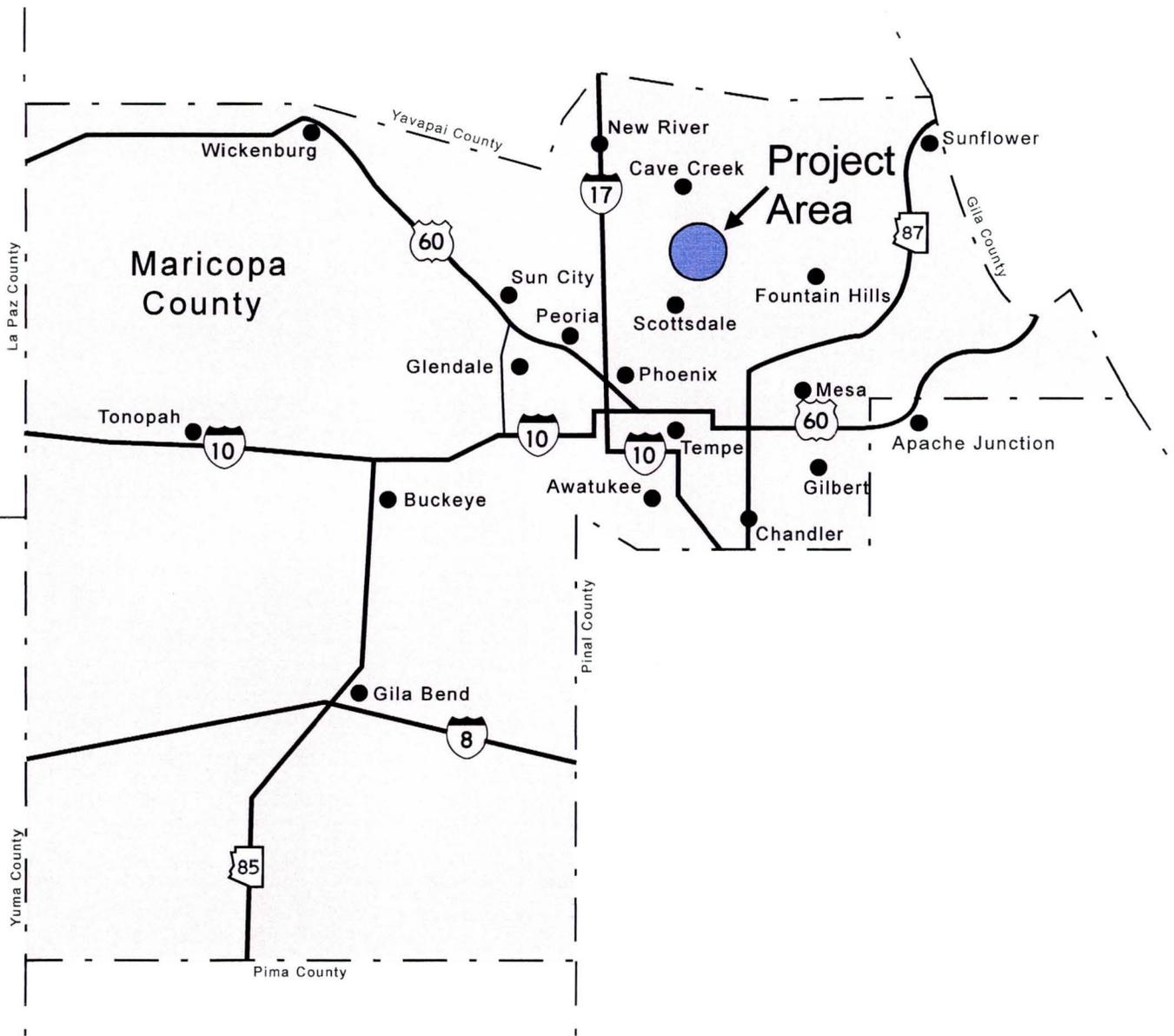
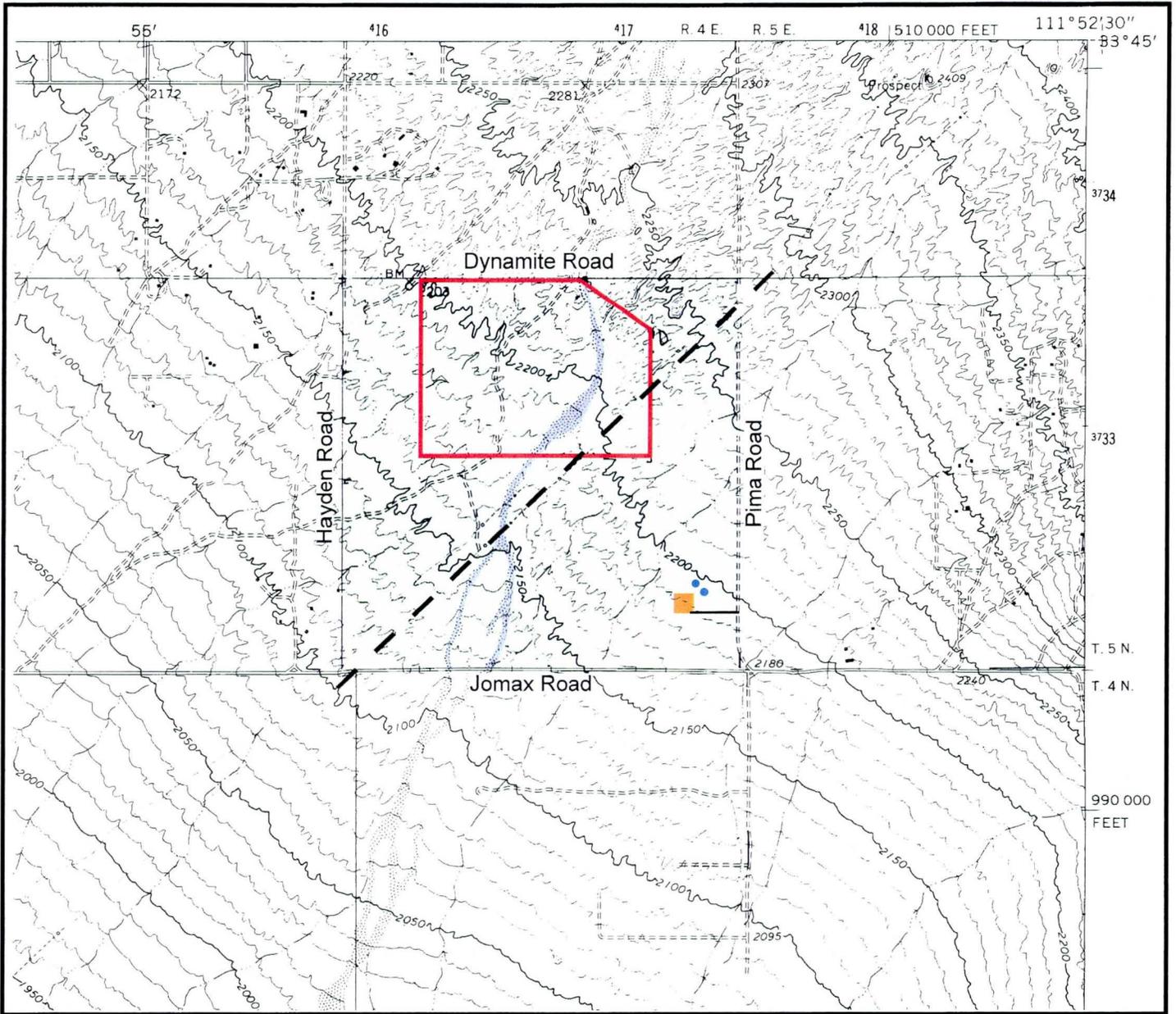
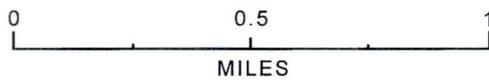


Figure 1. Study Location





Source: U.S.G.S. Currys Corner 7.5' Quadrangle showing Study Area Location and Land Ownership

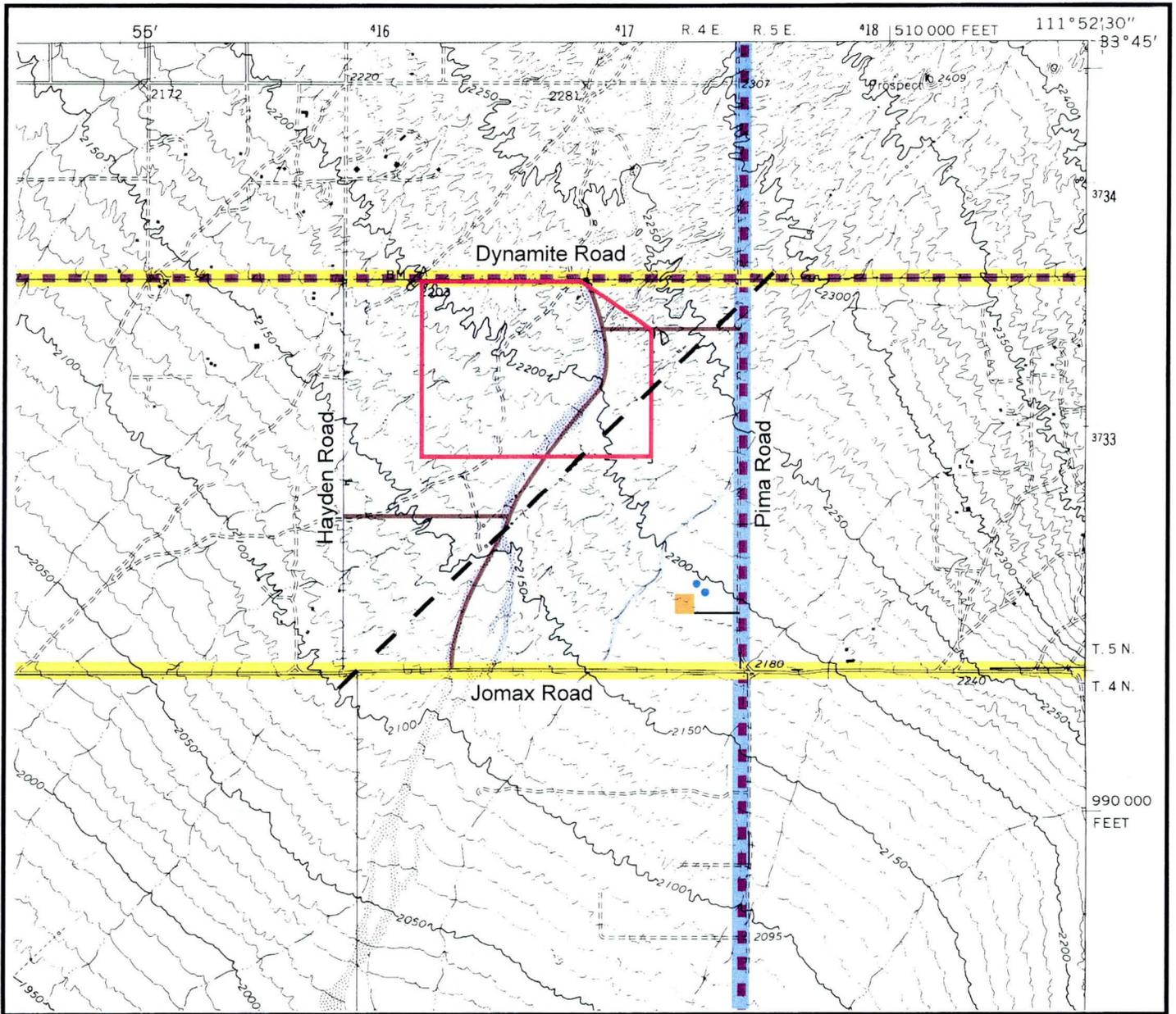


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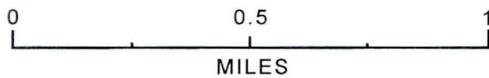
- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------|
|  | Study Area |  | Fire Station 18 |
|  | Arizona State Land |  | Water Tanks |
|  | Rawhide Wash |  | Power Lines |

Figure 2. Study Area





Source: U.S.G.S. Currys Corner 7.5' Quadrangle showing Study Area Location and Land Ownership



Key

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Study Area |  | Fire Station 18 |  | Visually Important Roadway |
|  | Desert Estate District |  | Water Tanks |  | Multi-Use Trail |
|  | Major Wash Corridor |  | Power Lines | | |
|  | Proposed On-Street Bikeway |  | Existing On-Street Bikeway | | |

Figure 3. City of Scottsdale General Land Use Plan (1992)



of the City and are generally high volume transportation corridors. In addition, Pima Road is part of the City's existing on-street bikeway system. Jomax and Dynamite roads are included as part of the proposed on-street bike network.

According to the City's General Plan, Circulation Element (1991), multi-use trails have been planned in the study area. These trails will "allow for local, loop, and long distance hikers, joggers, mountain cyclists, rock climbers and horseback riders." The Circulation Element considers the study area as a horse-privileged area. A horse-privileged area can accommodate corral facilities on each lot or at a common stable area.

The study area also lies within the Desert Greenbelt Project Area, which is the project that includes the Rawhide Wash Detention Basin proposal. The Desert Greenbelt Project is a City of Scottsdale initiative to build several flood control facilities that are alternatives to traditional concrete flood control structures. The goal of the Desert Greenbelt Project is to control flood waters with facilities that can be used by the local community as recreation areas.

1.2 Zoning

Zoning in the study area is classified as No. 10 Residential, one dwelling unit per five acres (1/5 DU/AC). This zone includes areas of very large lots (5 acre) and single family residences (see Figure 3). Zoning regulations may allow a limited number of nonresidential uses. Since the study area is within the Desert Estate District, it is also part of the Environmentally Sensitive Lands Ordinance (ESLO) overlay zoning district. Special care should

be taken to minimize impacts of development in these desert districts.

1.3 Existing and Projected Population Statistics

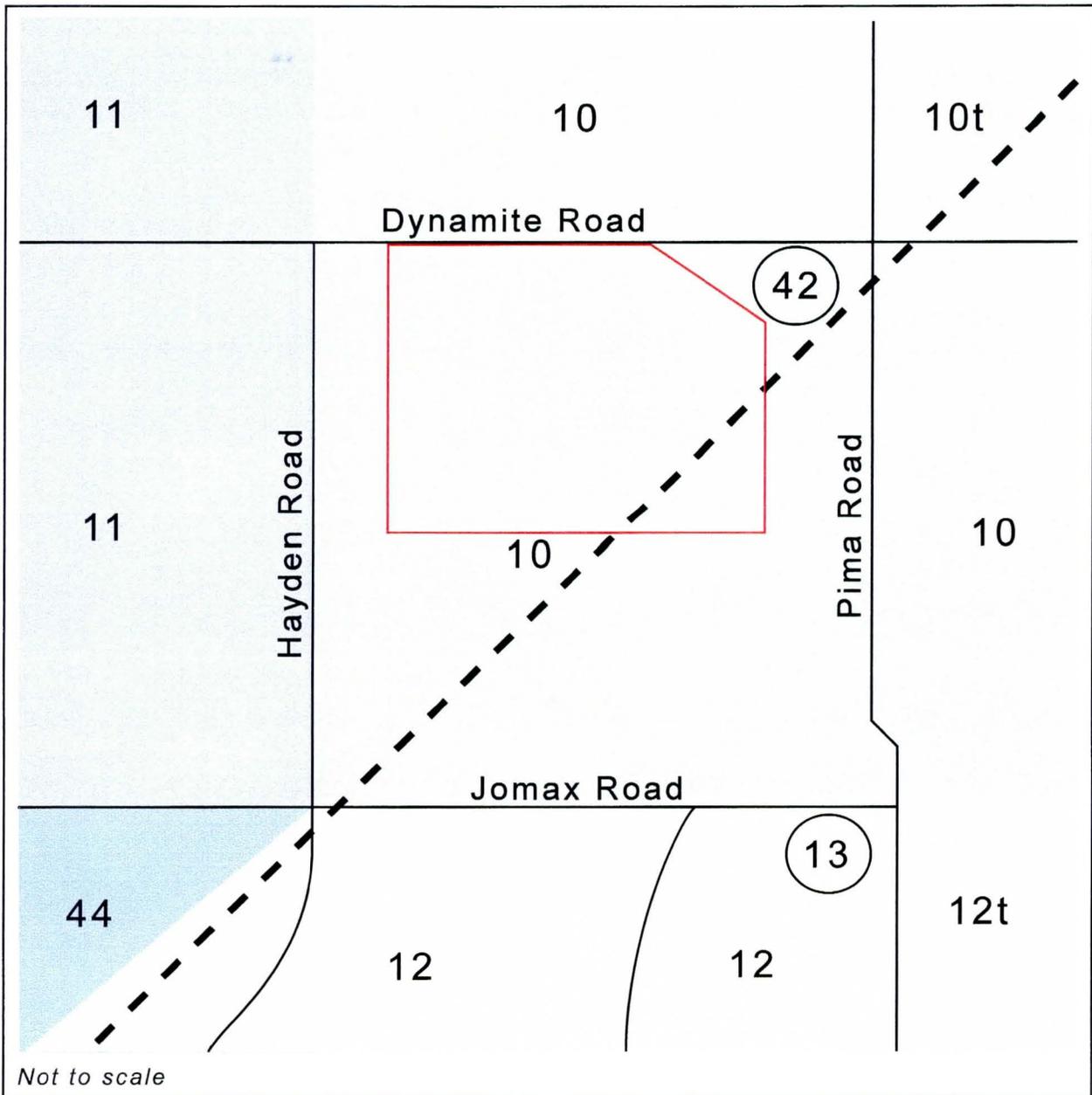
The 1990 Census of Population and Housing from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and *The Community Profile of Scottsdale* from the Arizona Department of Commerce (ADC) were examined to provide demographic characteristics relevant to the study area. The study area has no residential population, therefore demographic characteristics from the surrounding census tract, City of Scottsdale and Maricopa County were used. Figure 5 illustrates the location of Tract 2168.17, in which the study area is located. The 1990 population of the study area is summarized in the following table (Table 1).

Area	Population
Tract 2168.17	3,730
Scottsdale	130,069
Maricopa County	2,122,101

The Arizona Department of Commerce Community Profiles indicate that the population of Scottsdale has grown 37.3% between the years 1990 and 1996. Between 1990 and 1996, the population of Maricopa County grew 24.2%.

1.4 Labor Force /Major Employment Centers

Scottsdale has a diverse mix of economic activities and hosts industries and businesses providing



Key

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13 1-2 DU/AC | 11 1/3 - 1/2 DU/AC |
| 42 Limited Use Area | 12 1/2 - 1 DU/AC |
| 10 1/5 DU/AC | 44 Cultural Institutional |
| Study Area | - - - Power Lines |
| DU/AC Density Unit Per Acre | t Transfer |

Figure 4. Zoning



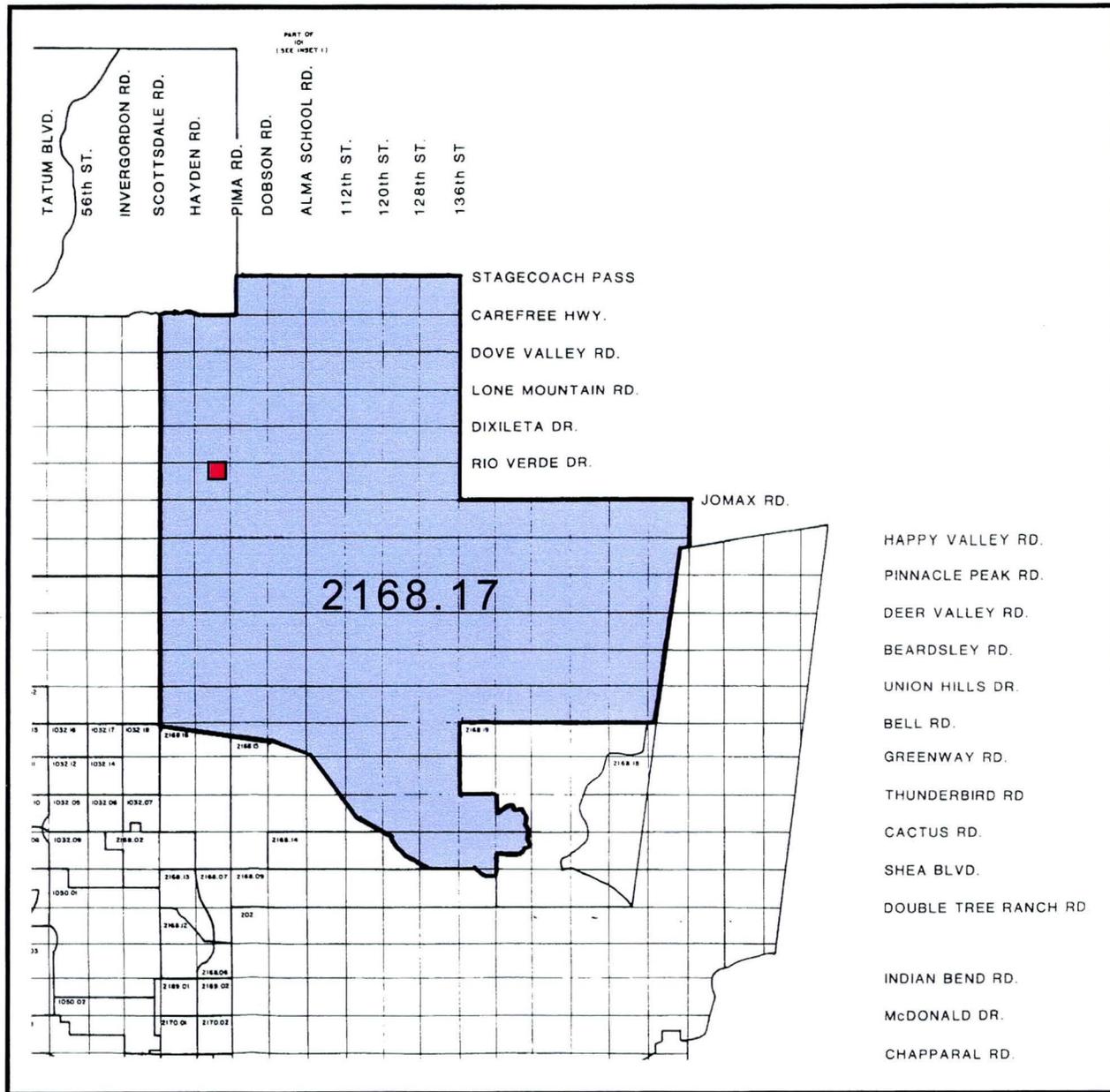


Figure 5. 1990 Census Tract 2168.17



many employment opportunities for residents in the vicinity of the study area. ADC characterizes Scottsdale's principle economic activity as "a hospitality industry serving both the business and leisure visitor." In addition, Scottsdale hosts a large service industry that includes professional and retail sectors, health care industry, and one of the top art markets nationally. Motorola provides the majority of manufacturing sector jobs within the City. Census data indicates that the 1990 unemployment rate in Tract 2168.17 was 2.5%. In the same year, the unemployment rate in the City of Scottsdale was 4.4%. In Maricopa County, the unemployment rate was 6.0%.

1.5 Title VI/Environmental Justice

The basic provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 require Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not exclude persons and populations from participation, deny persons and populations of the benefits of the proposed action/activities or subject persons and populations to discrimination because of race, color or national origin. Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," reaffirms the principles of Title VI and related statutes. The Executive Order adds the consideration of low income populations to minority populations when a Federal agency is examining effects from proposed actions. Minority means a person who is African American, Hispanic, Asian American, American Indian, or Alaskan Native. Low income means a person whose median household income is below the US Census Bureau poverty guideline for 1990, which was estimated as \$12,674 per year for a family of four. Demographic characteristics of populations

living in the vicinity of the study area were derived using the *1990 Census of Population and Housing*. Tract level census data was used to identify the baseline demographic characteristics of specific residential areas within the vicinity of the study area.

According to the 1990 Census, the racial composition of the study area vicinity is noted in Table 2 on the next page. The data indicates that whites comprised the highest percentage of population in Tract No. 2168.17, the City of Scottsdale, and Maricopa County. Members of racial minority groups in the Tract occurred infrequently and were less than the percentage of minority populations in the City and County.

The 1990 Census data indicates that the percentage of people over 60 years of age living in Tract 2168.17 was 20% of the Tract's total population. The percentage of elderly people living in Tract 2168.17 was greater than the mean for Maricopa County (16.4%), but slightly less than the City of Scottsdale (22%). In Tract 2168.17, 5.2% of the population lived below the poverty level. This was slightly lower than the City of Scottsdale mean of 6%, and below the Maricopa County mean of 8.7%. The percentage of people in Tract 2168.17 with a mobility disability in 1990 was 1%. The City of Scottsdale percentage of mobility disabled people was 0.8%. These percentages were below the Maricopa County percentage of 2.7%. Of the total households in Tract 2168.17, 4% had a female headed households. This was more than the City of Scottsdale, in which 3.7% of the total households were female headed households, but notably less than Maricopa County (9.9%).

Table 2. 1990 Racial Demographics						
Area	White	African American	Native American	Asian	Other	Hispanic
Tract No. 2168.17	99%	0.5%	0%	0.5%	0%	1.5%
Scottsdale	96%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	5%
Maricopa County	84.9%	3.5%	1.8%	1.7%	8.1%	16%

2.0 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the existing physical and natural environment within the study area in terms of topography, physiology, vegetation, wildlife, sensitive species, water resources, wetlands, visual resources, noise and air quality, and hazardous materials.

The inventory of the physical and natural environment of the study area consisted of gathering resource data and information from various local, State and Federal regulatory agencies having jurisdiction within the study area. These agencies include the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), Arizona Game & Fish Department (AGFD), Arizona State Museum (ASM), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA), and the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). The characteristics of the physical and natural environment also were identified based on a reconnaissance survey of the study area.

2.1. Topography/Physiology

The study area is within the northern Basin and Range Physiographic Region of Arizona, on a gradually southwest sloping bajada ($\leq 2\%$ slope) in Paradise Valley (Figure 6). In the northeast quarter of the study area are outcrops of exposed bedrock, but most of the study area is characterized by alluvial deposits of variable depths. Within the study area is an ephemeral stream, Rawhide Wash. Outside of the Wash channel, the terrain is gently rolling hills bounded by smaller tributary drainages. The Rawhide Wash Watershed originates in the vicinity of Granite Mountain near the Scottsdale City limit and the Tonto National Forest boundary. The Wash diffuses into several distinct channels downstream of the study area that eventually flow into the Central Arizona Project Canal. The stream bed consists of silty sands and well-graded sands.

2.2 Biotic Communities

The majority of land in the study area is relatively undeveloped desert. The study area typifies the Paloverde-Cacti-Mixed Scrub Series of the Arizona Upland Subdivision of the Sonoran Desertscrub

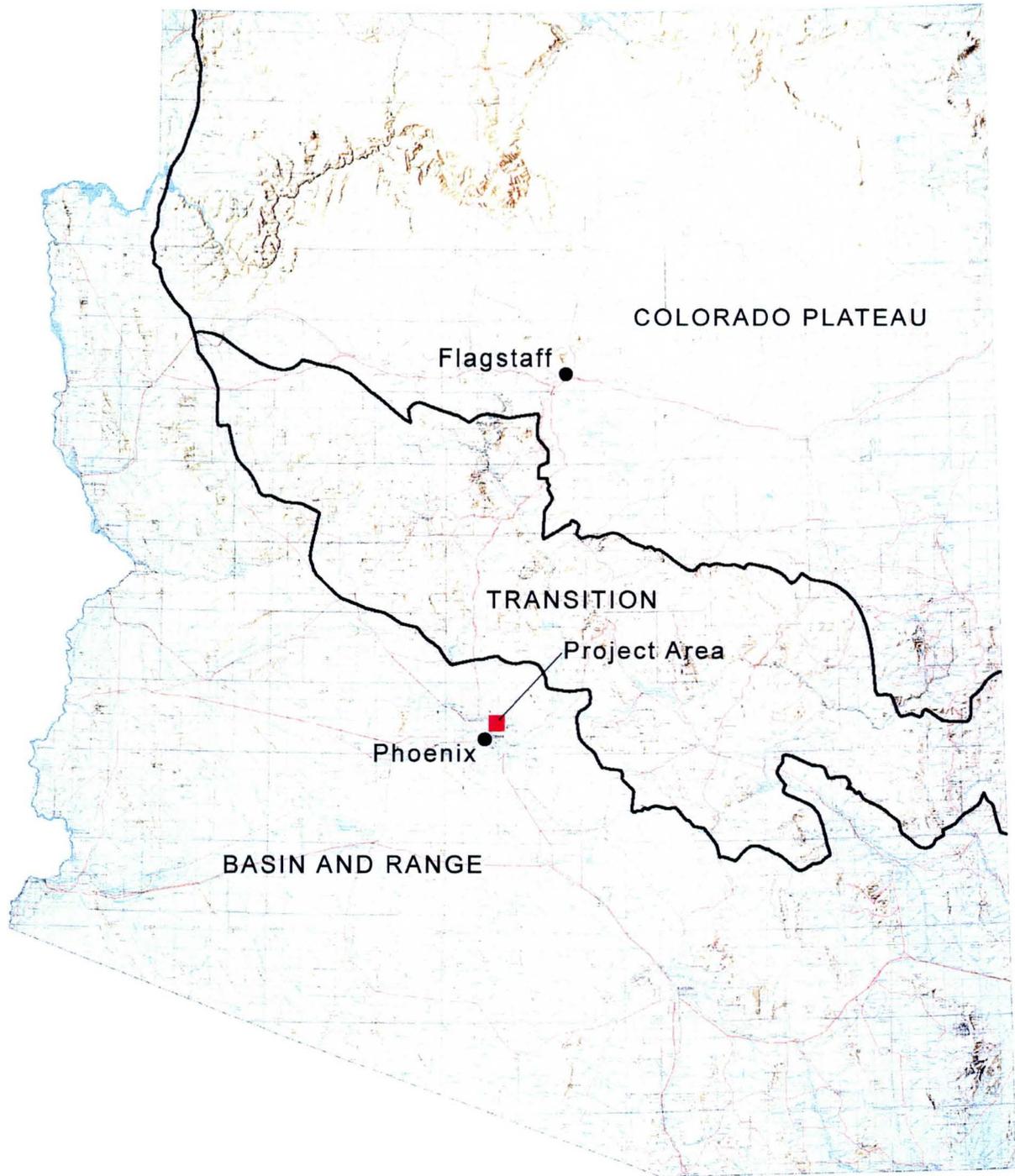


Figure 6. Physiographic Regions of Arizona



Biotic Community. The Arizona Upland Subdivision frequently occurs on slopes at higher elevations, thus receiving more precipitation and possessing denser vegetation than the Lower Colorado River Valley Subdivision. The Paloverde-Cacti-Mixed Scrub Series is dominated by Foothills paloverde (*Cercidium microphyllum*) and Saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*). In the study area there are numerous mature and young Saguaro. Other cacti observed in the study area include Buckhorn cholla (*Opuntia acanthocarpa*), Teddy bear cholla (*Opuntia bigelovii*), Hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus engelmannii*), Barrel cactus (*Ferocactus wislizenii*), Engelmann's prickly pear (*Opuntia engelmannii*), and Desert christmas cactus (*Opuntia leopocaulis*). Predominant shrubs within the study area include Ocotillo (*Fouquieriasplendus*), Creosotebush (*Larrea tridentata*) and Triangle bur-sage (*Ambrosia deltoidea*). Less common shrubs include Giant bur-sage (*Ambrosia ambrosioides*), Cat claw acacia (*Acacia greggii*), Desert broom (*Baccharis sarathroides*), Fairy duster (*Calliandra eriophylla*), Crucifixion thorn (*Canotia holocantha*), Desert hackberry (*Celtis pallida*), Joint fir (*Ephedra sp.*), Flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), Burrobrush (*Hymenoclea sp.*), White ratany (*Keameria grayi*), Yucca (*Yucca sp.*), and Gray-thorn (*Ziziphus obtusifolia*).

The Wash channel supports a Sonoran Riparian Scrubland zone. Within the zone are large Foothills paloverde (*Cercidium microphyllum*) and Ironwood (*Oleneya tesota*). Other trees observed in the riparian zone were Blue paloverde (*Ceredium floridum*) and Velvet mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*). Unnamed tributaries of Rawhide Wash run through the project area providing suitable conditions for dense stands of Paloverde.

2.3 Wildlife

A non-intensive survey was conducted to identify wildlife within the study area. Most of the observed species were birds and small reptiles. Large coveys of Gambel's quail (*Callipepla gabelii*) and Mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*) were present. Cactus wrens were frequently observed. Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*), Black-throated sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*), Gila woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*), Black-tailed gnatcatcher (*Polioptila melanura*), and Curve-billed thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*) were also present. Although not observed during the reconnaissance survey, it is possible that the study area and vicinity may provide habitat for raptors or other birds of prey.

Large mammals are relatively rare in the Sonoran Desertscrub Community, however, a deer carcass (*Odocoileus sp.*) was located in the study area near Dynamite Boulevard. A coyote carcass (*Canis latrans*) was observed in the ditch on the north side of Dynamite Boulevard across the street from the study area. The largest living mammal sighted was a Javelina (*Pecari tajacu*). Several rabbits (*Lepus sp.*) and Desert cottontails (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) were seen. Burrows in the study area indicated the presence of small mammals.

2.4 Sensitive Species and Habitat

A list of Special Status Species (federally listed Threatened or Endangered, and/or State listed as Wildlife of Special Concern in Arizona (WSCA)) which may occur within the study area was prepared from information provided by the AGFD and the USFWS.

The AGFD provided a list of wildlife species that have been determined to be "Wildlife of Special Concern in Arizona," that have been documented in the study area vicinity. The Sonoran desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) is the only species listed as a WSCA for the vicinity of the study area. The study area is considered marginal Sonoran desert tortoise habitat. The Sonoran desert tortoise inhabits rocky slopes, bajada slopes, and eroded stream banks. Outcrops of bedrock, gradual slopes and streambanks are all present in the study area. However, no Sonoran desert tortoises were observed in the study area during the reconnaissance survey.

The USFWS provided a list of 17 endangered or threatened species that may exist in Maricopa County. The study area does not provide suitable habitat for 15 of the listed species. The two species, both Federally listed as endangered, that the study area may potentially provide habitat for are the Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*) and the Lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuena*).

According to the USFWS, the Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl is often found in Sonoran desert scrub habitat areas along washes where increased abundance and variety of vegetation and potential food sources likely provide favorable habitat. This species requires columnar cacti or large trees that provide cavities for nesting. There are no recent records for this species in the Phoenix area. The Rawhide Wash Basin Study area has the vegetation characteristics that would be considered potential habitat, and therefore, it is recommended that the study area be surveyed for the pygmy-owl. The proposed protocol that is expected to be adopted in early 1999 requires

three surveys be undertaken for two years during the period of January 1 to June 31.

Lesser long-nosed bats feed mainly on the nectar and pollen of saguaro flowers and various species of agave. Although no major roost sites have been identified in the Phoenix area, the species could potentially inhabit sites in this region where dense saguaro exist. The study area has marginal habitat for the Lesser long-nosed bats because the moderate density of saguaro cacti. Depending on any disturbance to the columnar cactus, informal consultation with the USFWS may be necessary to ascertain whether or not it would be appropriate for bat surveys to be conducted.

2.5 Visual Resources

The landscape components of landforms, water features, vegetation types and cultural modifications and the patterns they create provide the basis for defining the study area's visual character and quality. The existing visual resources are described below in terms of the study area's visual character, in addition to the distinct components or features within and immediately adjacent to the study area.

The most prominent natural features visible from the study area are Pinnacle Peak and the McDowell Mountains to the east. Squaw Peak can be seen along the horizon to the south and Black Mountain can be seen to the north. In the northeast corner of Section 36, near the intersection of Pima and Dynamite roads, are large outcrops of spheroidal granite boulders and a rocky knoll. Several built features can be seen within the study area. In the southeast corner, running northeast-southwest, is an overhead power transmission line supported by

large metal lattice towers. The lines and towers create a dominate form in the landscape that detracts from the inherent scenic quality of the study area. Residential development to the east along the slopes of the McDowell Mountains and the two large green water tanks to the southeast are also visible from the study area. Informal dirt trails and roads crisscross the area, disrupting the natural setting by their uniform, linear alignments. The houses, water tanks, and dirt trails/road are smaller in scale and do not attract as much attention as the power lines and towers. The curvilinear sandy channel of Rawhide Wash enframed by the dense foliage of the desert scrub trees create a visually interesting pattern in the landscape. The presence of the giant Saguaro cacti in the study area also creates a distinct form in the landscape, characteristic of the Sonoran Desert.

2.6 Water Resources

Water resource issues associated with the Rawhide Wash Detention Basin study area include the identification of wetlands, US Army Corps of Engineers (COE) regulatory jurisdictions, sole source aquifers and unique waters. There are no sole source aquifers or unique waters within the study area. There is no perennial flow or standing water within this portion of Rawhide Wash.

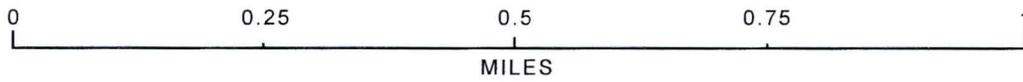
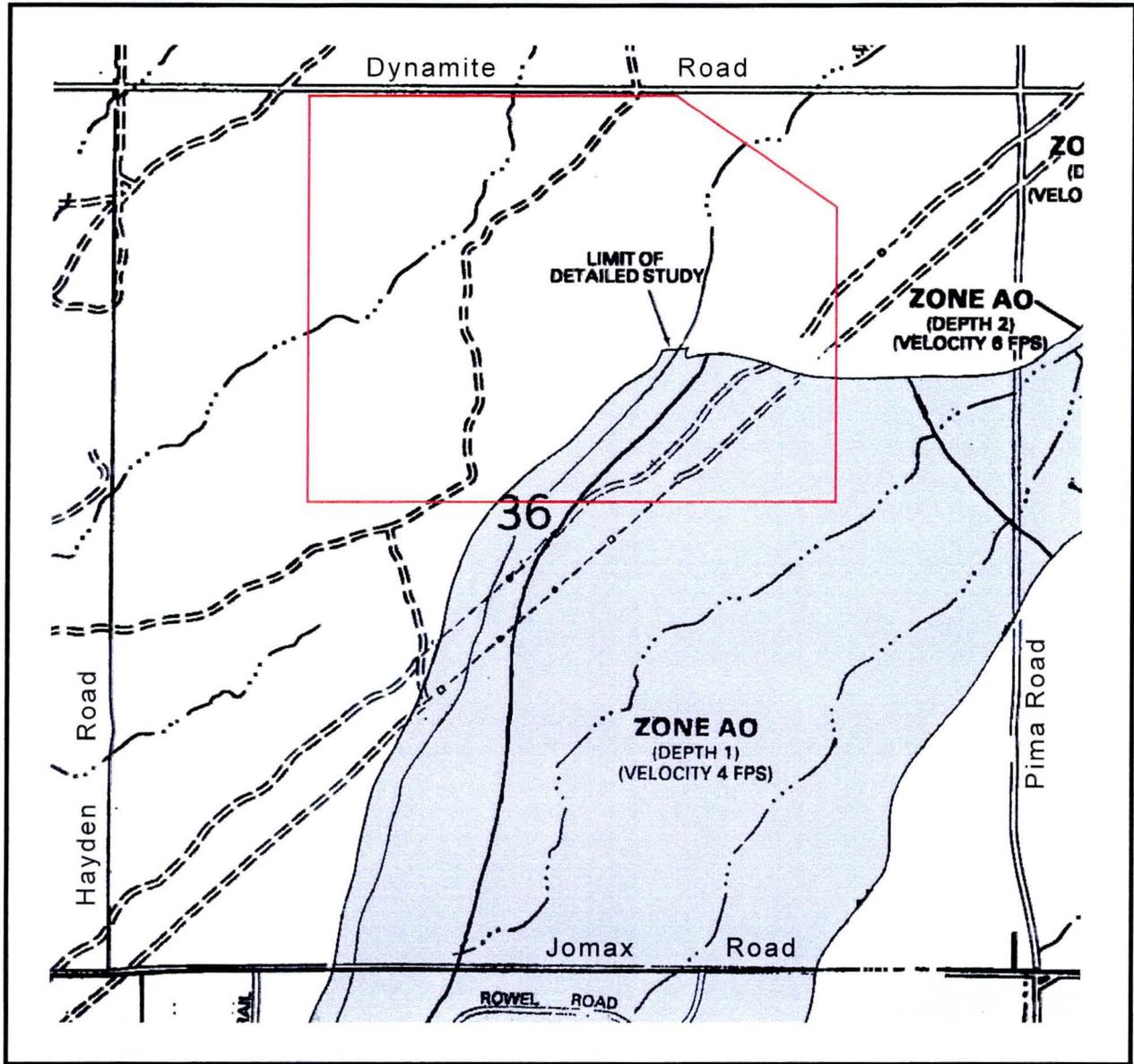
Wetlands are areas that are periodically or permanently inundated by surface or groundwater and support vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil. Wetland determination is made based on soil, hydrology and vegetation and generally includes swamps, marshes, bogs, and other similar areas. During the reconnaissance survey of the study area, no wetlands were noted.

The COE has jurisdiction of "Waters of the US" within the study area. "Waters of the US" include navigable waters and their tributaries, wetlands and lakes, intermittent streams, prairie potholes and other waters that are not a part of a tributary system to interstate waters or to navigable waters of the US. In general, for Arizona, it is any stream, lake or wash that carries storm water. This includes those drainages that do not have flowing water. Based on the initial site review, Rawhide Wash and several of its tributaries would be under the COE's jurisdiction. The boundary of jurisdictional delineation includes the 100-year flood plain (Figure 7). COE jurisdictional delineation would therefore be required for these natural washes and drainages, and the appropriate 404 permits would be required prior to any construction.

2.7 Air Quality and Noise

The study area lies within a non-attainment area. A non-attainment area exceeds any National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for any pollutant based upon the data collected through air quality monitoring. Ozone, suspended particulate matter, and carbon monoxide are the pollutants that exceed the NAAQS in the study area. Ambient air quality may be affected by the proposed construction of the detention basin.

There are no sensitive noise receptors in the study area.



Key

-  Study Area
-  100-Year Flood Plain

Figure 7. 100-Year Flood Plain



2.8 Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials are regulated by the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) implements CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, and its amendment, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The inherent environmental concerns associated with hazardous materials requires a preliminary investigation into the location of permitted and non-regulated hazardous material sites within the study area.

In September 1998, the National Priority List (NPL), the Remedial Projects Section Information Packet (formerly called Superfund and WQARF Priorities List), and Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) database and Compliance Log, the Arizona CERCLA Information and Data System (ACIDS) List, the ADEQ Drywell Registration list, the ADEQ Hazardous Materials Incident Logbook, and the Arizona Directory of Active/Inactive Landfills and Closed Solid Waste Landfills were reviewed for evidence of hazardous materials within the study area.

No underground storage tanks (UST) were identified in the study area. No incident spills within the study area are listed in the Hazardous Materials Logbook. Near the intersection of Pima and Jomax roads, outside the study area, are large above ground water tanks owned by the City of Scottsdale.

3.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Three separate Federal Acts have been established to provide protection for cultural resources and ensure “future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation (P.L. 89-665). These acts and associated regulations include the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966 (NHPA, 36 CFR 60.4 and 36 CFR 800), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, 1979 (ARPA, 43 CFR 7), and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, 1978 (AIRFA, P.L. 95-341). The State of Arizona has also adopted laws to protect cultural resources (the Arizona Revised Statutes, 1990 (A.R.S. § 41-844 and §41-865)). Cultural resources must be evaluated under each of these Acts to ensure adequate protection of our cultural heritage. For more detailed information on these Acts, refer to the Appendix.

Historic properties include prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and architectural features. Districts, individual buildings, structures, sites and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP based on various criteria, “A”, “B”, “C”, or “D”. When future projects are identified that may affect specific historic properties that are NRHP eligible under Criteria “A,” “B,” or “C,” avoidance would be recommended. For historic properties that are eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion “D,” construction impacts can be mitigated through testing and data recovery. More detailed information on NRHP Criteria is provided in the Appendix.

3.1 Class I Cultural Resource Inventory

A Class I Cultural Resource Inventory Survey was conducted to establish the archaeological context of the study area and vicinity. A Class I Cultural Resource Inventory Survey is a review of archival literature including cultural resource inventory survey reports, archaeology site records, archaeology site excavation reports, historical documents and maps, and literature describing patterns and themes of history and prehistory. Class I cultural resource considerations within the study area were identified from information gathered from Arizona State Museum (ASM), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and existing environmental studies relevant to the study area. The Class I Survey identified nine previously conducted Cultural Resource Inventory Surveys within one mile of the study area (Figure 8). A total of 665.4 acres were intensively surveyed as a result of these projects and five sites were recorded. Of these sites, four have been recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under criterion "D" by the Arizona State Land Department.

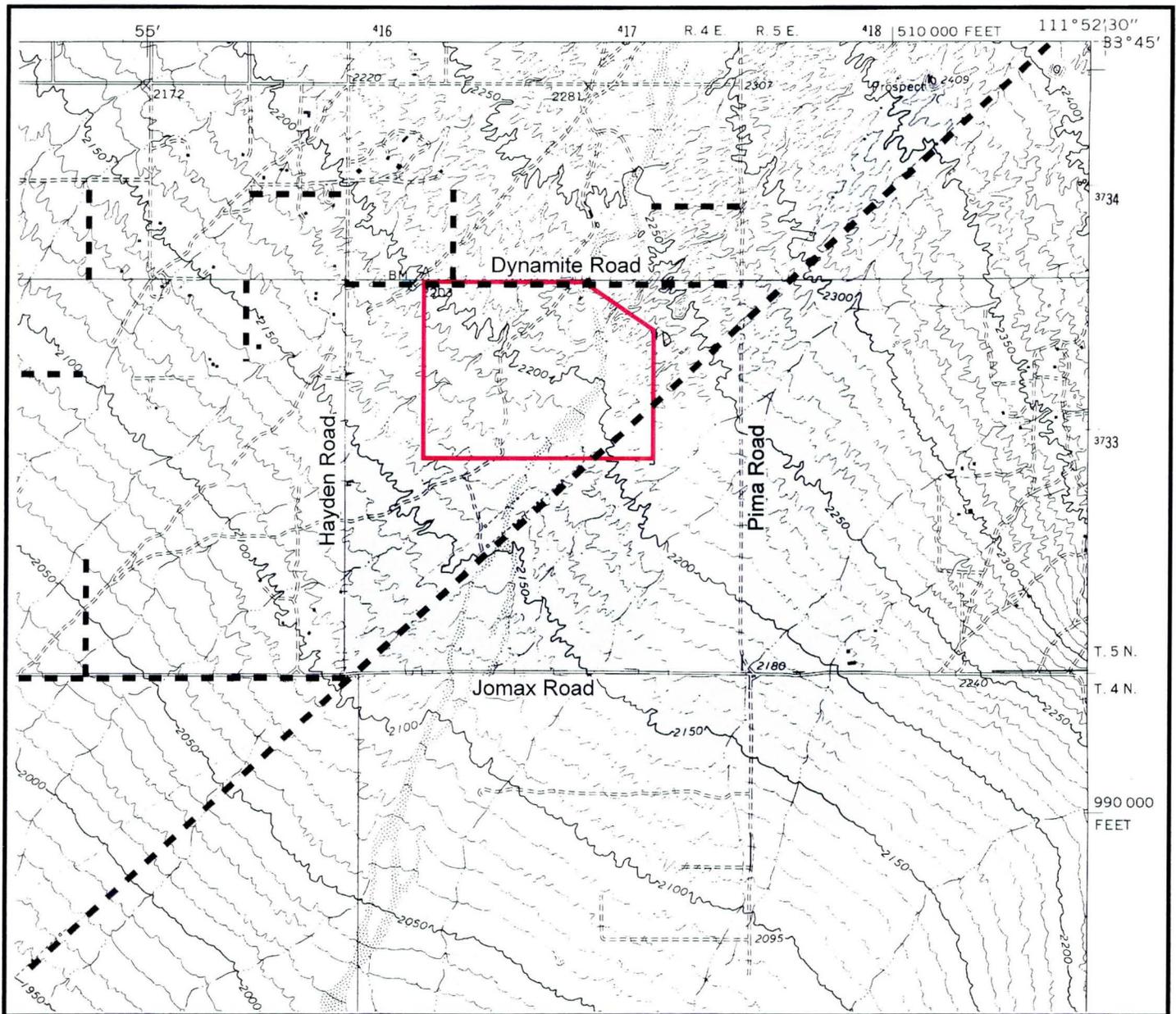
3.2 Class III Cultural Resource Survey

Only a small portion of the study area was previously surveyed by the State Land Trust in 1994. In September 1998, a Class III Cultural Resource Survey was conducted. A Class III Survey is data collected from observations of cultural resources made during an intensive pedestrian survey of the study area. One site was identified and several isolated artifacts were located. The identified site is a Hohokam ceramic

and chipped stone scatter. This site has been initially evaluated as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under criterion "D." This site should be avoided until future studies fully explore its eligibility potential. The isolated artifacts have been determined to be ineligible because their information potential has been exhausted by recording.

4.0 Section 36 Summary of Environmental Considerations

Since the initial detention basin feasibility study was conducted in March 1995, Section 36 has not notably changed in terms of land use or its environmental conditions. Land uses adjacent to the Section has continued to be either residential or vacant. The Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl has been listed as a federally endangered species and will need to be addressed prior to construction activity. Coordination with the AGFD, USFWS, and COE will be required to address issues related to the disturbance to riparian vegetation, Saguro cacti, and the drainageways. Four cultural resource sites within the Section are considered potentially eligible or eligible for the NRHP. If avoidance is not possible, impacts can be mitigated through testing and data recovery with SHPO and Arizona State Land Department consultation.



Source: U.S.G.S. Currys Corner 7.5' Quadrangle showing Study Area Location and Land Ownership

Key

-  Linear Survey
-  1998 Survey/Study Area
-  Previous Survey

Figure 8. Cultural Resource Survey Area



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APPENDIX

CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS

Under 36 CFR 60.4, cultural resources may be eligible for nomination to the NRHP if they "... possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association..." and if these resources are either associated with (A) "significant themes in our Nation's history," or (B) "significant persons in our Nation's history," or if they (C) "embody distinctive construction characteristics or works of a master," or if they (D) "have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory." 36 CFR 800 Section 106 - stipulates that SHPO must be consulted to determine the eligibility of a site for listing on the NRHP. ARPA 43 CFR Part 7, protects irreplaceable archaeological resources, that are at least 100 years old, located on public and Indian lands. The Act encourages the exchange of information between government agencies, professional archaeologists, and individuals with private collections of archaeological materials collected prior to the enactment of this act. A.R.S. § 41-844 and §41-865 were passed in order to insure that human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony discovered on state lands, and human remains and associated objects from private lands, are treated with respect and dignity.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERION

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, and graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years are not considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

1. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
2. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
3. The birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.
4. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.
5. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
6. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

7. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

DEFINITION OF COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACIDS	Arizona CERCLA Information and Data System
ADC	Arizona Department of Commerce
ADES	Arizona Department of Economic Security
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
AGFD	Arizona Game & Fish Department
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
A.R.S.	Arizona Revised Statutes
ASLD	Arizona State Land Department
ASM	Arizona State Museum
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental, Responses, Compensation, and Liability Act
COEUS	Army Corps of Engineers
DOI	Department of the Interior
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
GLO	General Land Office
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NAC	National Abatement Criteria
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFS	National Forest Service
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPL	National Priority List
NRCS(U.S.)	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PLO	Public Land Order
RCRA	Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
U.S.C.	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Services
UST	underground storage tanks
WQARF	Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund
WSCA	Wildlife of Special Concern in Arizona