



**U.S. Army Corps  
of Engineers**  
South Pacific Division  
Los Angeles District

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# **SANTA CRUZ RIVER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT STUDY**

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

## **Appendix A Public Involvement and Coordination**

August 2001

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- District Checklist For Public Hearings/Meetings
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### A. Overview of Study Area

The study area within the watershed basin consists of approximately 65 miles of the Santa Cruz River and tributaries in eastern Pima County, Arizona, from Santa Cruz County to Pinal County. Watershed Management opportunities will focus on the Santa Cruz River Mainstem. However, major tributaries may be evaluated from the context of how they impact the mainstem. Some study efforts, including agency coordination, cooperation with adjacent counties and data collection and analysis, may extend to portions of the Santa Cruz River watershed outside the basin management plan area.

### B. Reconnaissance Study

The Gila River, Santa Cruz River Watershed Basin, Arizona Reconnaissance Study was conducted by the Corps of Engineers to review and assess past and current activities and trends on the Santa Cruz River, and to identify opportunities toward addressing river management issues from a basin-wide perspective. Issue areas investigated included land use, topography, geology, soils, sedimentation, hydrology, flooding, water supply, groundwater, biological habitat, cultural resources, regulatory issues, and physical changes.

The public involvement process resulted in a range of concerns that can be categorized into three areas: 1) regulatory restrictions; 2) hydrology, flooding, and sediment transport; and 3) surface and groundwater resources. The Reconnaissance Study identified opportunities for the development of an integrated river management program comprising a range of interrelated disciplines currently addressed separately by local, State, and Federal agencies.

### C. Feasibility study authority

General authorization for this Watershed Study is under the Flood Control Act of 1938 (for the Gila River and its tributaries) and the specific authorization to conduct a complete reconnaissance phase watershed study from House Resolution 2425 dated May 17, 1994, which reads in part:

*"The Corps of Engineers is directed to undertake a study for the Santa Cruz River Basin, Gila River and Tributaries, Arizona, to establish baseline river basin water and related resource conditions and needs, and to evaluate basinwide solutions to urban flood control, water conservation, recreation, environmental resource preservation and enhancement, and related purposes. Particular attention should be placed on establishing baseline hydrologic conditions in the basin."*

Funds were Congressionally added in fiscal year 1995, and 1996 to complete a Reconnaissance Study. Since the Reconnaissance phase report was certified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as meeting the "federal interest" for involvement in future study phases, follow-on funds have been programmed by the administration. Additional specific authorization can be found in the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Section 503 Watershed Management, Restoration, Development, Subsection (d)(1) for Gila River and Tributaries, Santa Cruz River, Arizona.

## D. Feasibility Study Objectives

The purpose of the feasibility study is to develop an integrated basin management plan for the Santa Cruz River system. The basin management plan will incorporate management opportunities in the following areas:

- Hydrology: Resolution of hydrology and the varying flood peak discharges associated with flood frequency estimates for the various jurisdictions along the Santa Cruz River.
- River Management: Management of developing areas along the Santa Cruz River to balance floodplain issues including development, river stability, ecosystem protection, recreation, and other land use interests.
- Ecosystem Restoration: Comprehensive ecosystem restoration and enhancement including permitting of planned river maintenance activities on a regional basis under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- Wastewater Management: Management of treated wastewater effluent for potential integration with ecosystem restoration, maintenance of riparian habitat areas and groundwater recharge.
- Sedimentation: Determination of river stability along the Santa Cruz river by assessing sediment transport characteristics, bank erosion, degradation and aggradation potential.
- Stormwater Quality: Stormwater quality in relation to the viability and extent of riparian habitat.
- Recharge: In-stream and off-line groundwater recharge with associated ecosystem restoration and maintenance using water sources comprised of stormwater runoff, Central Arizona Project (CAP) water, treated groundwater and treated effluent.
- Recreation: Develop a conceptual, realistic vision of the river park system along the Santa Cruz River and major tributaries within developed areas and City of Tucson limits.

The basin management plan is intended to serve as a framework for future basin management decisions by a wide range of agencies in addition to the study sponsors. The study will produce management objectives, goals, policy guidelines, and the structure for cooperation regarding

watershed issues among local, state, and Federal agencies.

The level of detail will be sufficient for completing a watershed framework study. This is not to be an implementation document. If specific projects are identified for potential implementation under existing Corps authority (such as flood control and environmental restoration), then a separate interim report with a detailed engineering appendix (and appropriate NEPA documentation) covering specific project features will be required. Project areas that fall outside the Corps mission but would fit within the basin management framework would be identified for implementation by other interested agencies.

The basin management plan would provide national and regional benefits in the form of: 1) establishment of widely accepted flood discharges, 2) land use and regulatory tools for balancing competing uses of the river corridor, 3) protection and management of riparian areas, 4) planned maintenance of the river system to maintain flood conveyance and storage capacity while protecting environmental resources, 5) sediment control/management, and 6) water quality and recharge.

Although the feasibility study area will cover the entire Santa Cruz River within Pima County, one of the major goals of the Pima County Flood Control District (PCFCD) is the formulation of a comprehensive river management plan for the 100-year floodplain and erosion hazard zone of the upper Santa Cruz River. The upper Santa Cruz project area extends from the Pima County/Santa Cruz County line to the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'Odham Nation.

Objectives of the upper Santa Cruz River Management portion of the plan include:

- Identifying major cultural and physical resources or constraints which may affect the project area.
- Identifying existing risks due to flooding and erosion from both the Santa Cruz River and major tributaries within developed areas.
- Evaluating the hydrologic, hydraulic, and geomorphic impacts of existing flood or erosion-control measures.
- Identifying future public infrastructure and private development activities which may affect floodplain management.
- Evaluating impacts and costs of flood/erosion control alternatives.
- Identifying floodplain management and flood control policies as appropriate.

The Santa Cruz River Basin Feasibility Study will present an unparalleled opportunity to facilitate local jurisdictions working together on a number of basin-wide management fronts toward the goal of managing the resources of the river environment in the greater public interest.

## 2. PURPOSE OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PLAN

### A. Need for Public Involvement

**Purpose and Objectives:** The purpose of public involvement is to ensure that U.S. Army Corps of Engineers programs are responsive to the needs and concerns of the public. The objectives of public involvement are to provide information about proposed Corps activities to the public; make the public's desires, needs, and concerns known to decision makers; to provide for consultation with the public before decisions are reached; and to take into account the public's views in reaching decisions. All this must occur, however, with the awareness that the Corps cannot relinquish its legislated decision making responsibility.

**Reasons for public Involvement:** There are three general reasons for having public involvement: It is required by many public laws, executive orders and Federal agency regulations; it is a basic feature of democratic practices and responsibility; and it is good management practice.

**Legal Administration:** The Administrative Procedures Act, (including Section 3, the Freedom of Information Act) and the National Environmental Policy Act (PL 91-190), among others, are the principal legislative acts requiring public involvement. Federal planning policies, Corps practice, and regulations have consistently required and encouraged good public involvement. Generally, it is impossible to plan effectively for water resources development in accordance with Federal regulations and laws without good public involvement. Public involvement is integral to all phases and activities of the planning process.

**Democratic Practice:** To inform the public of governmental actions and consequences is a public service responsibility. Public involvement assists the agency in meeting this responsibility by encouraging dissemination of information to the public and reception of information from the public. Such a process helps clarify which publics should and need to be informed. In providing public service, the Federal role in water resources planning is to respond to what the public perceives as problems and opportunities and to formulate and select alternative plans that reflect public preferences. In this sense, the public articulates problems and opportunities, and is a proponent for alternative plans; the Corps facilitates the solution of their problems and the realization of their opportunities through the planning process.

**Good Management Practice:** The public servant has a responsibility to develop effective and implementable alternatives. Public involvement is a major tool to assure that public resources are expended on implementable alternatives. public involvement can also inspire new and previously unknown alternatives to emerge from a dynamic interaction between planners and the public. The public is a basic source, and in many

cases the only source, of knowledge and opinions that are needed to make the planning process work. Requirements to consider alternative plans of others, consider the acceptability of alternative plans, and assign social values to effects are examples of planning activities that necessitate public involvement.

**Public Involvement and Conflict Management:** Public involvement also attempts to reduce the probability of conflict, reduce unnecessary conflict, and where possible, achieve consensus. Sometimes consensus occurs spontaneously; at other times, conflict does not appear resolvable. The Corps often finds itself as a major party to conflict. Planners may consult the available literature for information on specific conflict management techniques.

## B. Public Involvement Goals

There is no single formula for the amount and kind of public involvement activities which should be offered. Rather, the amount and kind of public involvement activities should be guided by the level of public interest and the Corps' needs. Initial public involvement activities should provide an opportunity to assess the level of interest. Since some decision making processes, such as a planning study, may last several years, the level of interest may markedly increase or decrease over time. Extended public involvement should provide points of review at which time a judgment can be made to increase or decrease the level of activity.

### 1. **Public Involvement Goals for the F2 Milestone (Workshop to define problems and opportunities)**

The purpose of the F2 Workshop is to introduce the study to the public and solicit input into the Corps planning process. A facilitator will usually be involved to encourage open communication and flow of information. The format should encourage the public to provide comments on their view of the problems and opportunities associated with the Santa Cruz River. See section C(2) of this document for additional discussion on format of different meetings based on purpose.

*If planning can be considered a process for meeting human wants and needs, then it must begin with an understanding of those wants and needs. In the Corps' lexicon those wants and needs are called problems and opportunities. The study must begin with a clear understanding and statement of what the problems and opportunities of the planning area are. We can't know what to do until we know what people want and need done. Problem and opportunity statements are living documents that should be a constant feature of every planning process.*

#### a) **Solicit Public Views of Problems and Opportunities**

The public plays a key role in identifying the planning area's problems and opportunities. This identification process can involve groups and individuals

with many different views of what the problems and opportunities are. It is not likely that there will be unanimous agreement on what the problems are. It is not likely that there will be unanimous agreement on what the problems are. This makes it all the more essential that some consensus be obtained on the problems and opportunities to be addressed in your study.

A tentative statement of problems and needs can be presented to the public for clarification and refinement. The problems and needs identified should be related to water and related land resource issues by they need not be constrained by the existing authorities of either the Corps or its partner. This public involvement may be obtained formally or informally. Public vies are indispensable to an understanding of the issues and their perceived urgency.

**b) *Problems and Opportunities in Relation to Water Resources***

*The first task is to determine whether the concerns of the public are related to water and related land resources and whether they can be addressed by the Federal/non-Federal partnership.* High crime rates near the river, for example, may be a significant issue but it's unlikely this problem can be addressed by the Corps.

What is to be done about problems and opportunities that exceed the current authorities of the partners, especially the Corps? When another entity has an established responsibility for the problem identified it may be possible to involve them in the study process. For example, though crime is well beyond the authority of the Corps' programs it may be possible to solicit police and other public safety agencies input in the design of floodwalls to assure that access through the wall, visibility of pedestrians and minimization of potential hiding places are considered in project design.

In other cases, information about problems or opportunities may be passed on to the appropriate authorities. Suppose, for example, a traffic flow problem is identified during this stage of the study. Event if it is beyond the scope of the water resource study this information can be passed along to the appropriate agency for attention, rather than be ignored because it is beyond the Corps' authority.

In some instances, problems may be water-related but beyond the current authority of the Corps. There are two schools of thought on this. One is to decline involvement in any activities that are beyond the Corps' authority. The other is to look for a way to blend these water resources needs into existing authorities, perhaps stretching and extending them a little. Acid mine drainage is an example of a problem over which the Corps has not current authority. New environmental programs and a renewed interest in watershed planning have provided the impetus for at least one district to address this problem. One aspect of watershed planning is to identify issues like these that might require a broader partnership. Bringing other Federal, state, and local

agencies with an interest in these "new" issues into the partnership can be an effective way to develop more comprehensive plans.

**c) *Base Condition of Problems and Opportunities***

Frequently the public will only be able to give their problems and needs a general form. The study team will have to put a face on the community's problems and needs. *The base condition is a composite description of the problems and needs at the time of the study.*

The public may be capable of defining flooding from a stream as a problem but the study team will have to do some analysis to determine the extent of the flood plain, the frequency and depths of flooding, the properties affected and the expected annual damages under existing conditions.

This step zeroes in on the problems and opportunities identified and should not be confused with the more thorough inventory of resources discussed in the next chapter. It will, however, overlap considerably with that step of the planning process.

**d) *Forecast Future Conditions, Problems, and Opportunities***

*The problems and opportunities the public sees today may be very different in the future. Some problems will get worse, others will go away. Some opportunities come along only once, others improve over time.* The third task in the analysis of problems and opportunities is to forecast problems and needs for future conditions. This task overlaps considerably with step two in the planning process.

*Future conditions can only be guessed.* The guessing may be more or less scientific, more or less credible, but it remains an uncertain guess. A range of alternative future conditions that might affect problems and opportunities in different ways should be identified if different effects are possible. From these possible futures the most likely future condition should be identified. This becomes the study team's best guess about the community's problems and needs in the future but alternative futures should not be ignored if they could result in significantly different problem and opportunity definitions.

The identification of the most probable future condition is based on the views of various segments of the public, professional planners involved in the study, projections currently in use, data analysis, and other information sources deemed relevant. Care must be taken to exercise judgment and to avoid naively simple extrapolations of past trends to describe future conditions.

This step is important because it establishes the temporal range and the validity of problems to be addressed in the study. This is an important and critical point of agreement among the customers and the partners. It can be expected to be particularly critical in environmental resources planning where complex, cumulative impacts can lead to very wicked future problems.

## 2. Public Involvement Goals for Milestone F4 (Workshop to Determine Acceptability)

The purpose of this workshop is to form a consensus for the recommended plan and identify any last minute negotiations/changes necessary for the plan to be implemented while remaining consistent with local state and federal regulations and policies. See section C(2) of this document for additional discussion on format of different meetings based on purpose. A facilitator will often be used for this type of meeting to help encourage dialogue and conflict resolution.

"Acceptability is the workability and viability of the alternative plan with respect to acceptance by State and local entities and the public and compatibility with existing laws, regulations, and public policies." (P&G Section VI.1.6.2(c)(4). The F4 Milestone (Public Workshop) is the vehicle for soliciting input into this stage of study.

*There are two primary dimensions to acceptability. One we call implementability, meaning is it feasible in the technical, environmental, economic, social, etc. senses. The other is the satisfaction it brings. A common error that must be avoided with this criterion is the tendency to equate acceptability with the non-Federal partner's willingness to sign a Project Cooperation Agreement for the plan, if they would sign it is acceptable, if they wouldn't it is not. This is not what acceptability means. If it were, there would be no need for a partnership or a planning process at all. The locals need only say, this is what we want.*

The be acceptable to state and local entities as well as the public a plan has to be capable of being done. There are many factors that can render a plan infeasible. These factors can generally be categorized as technical (engineering or natural world limitations), economic, financial, environmental, social, political, legal, and institutional.

If a plan cannot be done for legitimate reasons, it is not feasible. If a plan has opposition or is not the favored plan of the non-Federal partner that does not make it infeasible or unacceptable. That simply makes it unpopular. If a plan requires changes in laws or authorities that doesn't make it unacceptable. That only makes it difficult.

Acceptability can also be defined as the extent to which a plan is welcome or satisfactory. The F4 Milestone Workshop shall be the last opportunity for public input into the formulation of an acceptable plan. Input from this workshop may be used for refinement of the recommended plan.

## 3. Public Hearing

The purpose of the public hearing will be to present the findings of the study in a "controlled", formal hearing environment. The public will be able to submit public

comments for the record and discussions will be documented verbatim by a recorder. The hearing will be the final, formal contact with the public before the report is submitted to Corps Headquarters for review/approval. The Corps District Commander will normally lead the hearing, supported by high level management of the local sponsors.

## C. PUBLIC OUTREACH FRAMEWORK

### 1. Identifying the Public

- a. The Corps should be sensitive to public concerns and identify interested and affected parties including those who might be unaware of an action that could be of concern to them.
- b. When initiating contact with the public, a list should be developed of those individuals and organizations who should be informed at the beginning of the planning process for the particular project or activity. This list should be updated regularly during the process as new groups and individuals are identified and new alternatives surface.
- c. This list should include people who have previously shown an interest in Corps issues or participated in other planning activities. The affected public may range from a single person to a few individuals, a small community, or a large region. A variety of participants representing diverse sectors of the community should be identified. Proponents as well as opponents of potential alternatives analyzed in the study should be invited to participate and voice their concerns and suggestions. A special effort should be made to notify, personally, those who might be directly affected by any of the alternatives that the study may consider.
- d. The nature of the planning study will determine who should be contacted. As a starting point, the following organizations, among others, should be considered:
  - Environmental/Conservation groups
  - Civic and neighborhood associations and community leaders
  - Other Federal, state, and local public agencies and entities
  - User groups
  - Consumer and public interest groups
  - Religious and ethnic groups
  - Business groups, including small businesses and merchants
  - Civil rights organizations
  - Labor organizations
  - Organizations representing the handicapped, the elderly, the low income, the minorities, and the disadvantaged.

### 2. Public Involvement Techniques/Information Dissemination

- a. Public Affairs and Dealing with the Media. Media relationships should be conducted by

or through Public Affairs Officer (PAO). PAO is skilled in techniques for the presentation of information to the public and in techniques for dealing with various types and levels of the media. When working with newspapers, the planners should be sensitive to competition for coverage; to establishing a relationship with the press; to the different types of coverage available from the press; to appropriate attitudes towards the press; and to the formatting and writing of press releases and press conferences. When working with T.V. and radio, the planner should be aware of the briefer time available for releases; strive to establish a general rapport; understand the types of radio and T.V. coverage ranging from spot-announcements to documentaries and guest appearances; and, use the public service coverage.

- b. Basic Communication Techniques. Technical experts often experience difficulty in communicating with non-technically oriented publics. Corps planners should know how to recognize values and develop skills to deal with different values. "Values" information is among the most important in the planning process. Values contain the information about what various publics think the plan "ought" to do. The process of "valuing" is a balancing among alternative goods. Often people at opposite ends of a spectrum characterize each other as irrational. To be successful, the planning process must provide forums for dialogue among those holding different values, and facilitate meaningful trade-offs. The planner must recognize that feelings expressed by the public are not just subjective, but are facts about the way various public(s) see reality. Values can be identified from spoken words, written language, in the sources used to support an argument, and by the type of consequences predicted for an action. Numerous methods exist to display values and facilitate trade-offs. They range from paper and pencil workshop skills to complex computer graphics.
- c. Identifying Publics. Identifying publics is crucial both initially and throughout the planning effort. A starting point is to identify those people who believe themselves to be affected by possible study outcomes. The ways in which people are likely to feel affected are: proximity to project, economic impact, use impact, and social disruptions. Three ways are typically used to identify publics: self-identification, third party identification, and staff identification. Self-identification means that individuals or groups step forward and indicate an interest in participating in the study. Third party identification is a technique in which existing committees, interest groups, or representatives of known interests are asked to identify other individuals or interests who should be involved. Staff identification comprises a wide range of techniques including intuitive/experiential information, existing lists of groups and individuals, and geographic, demographic, and historical analysis.
- d. Meetings and Workshops. The guiding principle of designing meetings and workshops is that "format follows functions," meaning that the design of the meeting should reflect the purpose of the meeting. Meetings can serve five basic functions: information giving; information receiving; interaction; consensus forming/negotiation; and summarizing. After determining a meeting purpose, the second most important issue facing the planner is room arrangements. Room arrangements reflect the relationships among the participants and are a visual demonstration to participants to what the Corps expects from the meeting. The planner should understand that room arrangements affect the public(s) perception of the Corps before dialogue occurs. The

third major issue the planner faces is the choice of leadership style and meeting process. Numerous processes, most of which revolve around variations of nominal group techniques, are available to the planner. Within the various meeting processes, the planner should be aware of basic leadership style difference in "facilitating" versus "controlling" meetings. In designing a workshop, the planners should: identify the desired product; identify the resource information which the public will need; select a series of activities which will result in the desired product; and design a simple mechanism for evaluating the workshop product. As the desired function moves closer to conflict resolution, the state of the arts in meeting design becomes more speculative.

- e. Public Meetings. The need for meetings held in a particular study will depend on the study type and complexity, and the other techniques used. The Commander has the responsibility to determine if the public or the Corps or both would benefit by the exchange of views or information provided by public meetings. Consideration should be given to unusual time lapses, unexpected developments, unusual interest or controversy, or official requests by responsible Federal or non-Federal authorities as a basis for additional meetings. Meetings may be held jointly with other agencies.
- Conduct of Public Meetings. Public meetings should be designed to be fair and impartial two-way communications and should be conducted informally and as simply as possible. The person facilitating the meeting should be: thoroughly familiar with the study; a rank or grade consistent with the audience expected; and skilled in group facilitation techniques. The Corps presentation should contain a brief summarization of the reason for the meeting and the progress of the study, and should provide ample opportunity for interested parties to share their viewpoints. The process used to achieve this exchange of views and information will be determined by the responsible Corps official.
  - Public Meeting Record. The record of the meeting should be consistent with the type of meeting being held. A meeting involving great controversy may require a verbatim transcript, while a meeting of less intense controversy may require simply a short summarization. In some cases, visual recording on flip charts is adequate. In other cases, an electronic transcript (audiotape or videotape) may be made and placed in the file for future reference. A stenographic record is not a requirement but may be utilized.
  - Public Meeting Arrangement. In most cases, the formal public hearing format is not appropriate to the goals of public involvement meetings, although the Commander may occasionally desire a formal procedure. Meetings should be held at a time and locality convenient to the expected audience, normally in the area of the study. In cases where interest is very widespread, it may be appropriate to hold meetings away from the study area. An example is a study of an isolated, but environmentally significant area that has generated much outside interest. A meeting at a nearby large metropolitan area, easily accessible to many travel modes and with sufficient overnight facilities, may be necessary. The meeting announcement should be sent sufficiently in advance of the meeting to allow attendees to plan for the meeting and should contain sufficient information to allow the prospective attendee to decide if attendance would be beneficial. The meeting

should be held at times convenient for working people to attend without requiring them to take leave time from their jobs. The language used in the announcement should be non-technical and the tone should reflect a sincere intent to produce a fair exchange and sharing of views and information. Distribution of the announcement should be as widespread as is consistent with the study and should include the members of Congress and the Governors of the States involved.

### 3. Workshops/Hearings

#### A. Proposed Workshop Dates and Locations

F2 Milestone (Public Workshop #1)

Date: October 6, 1997

Location: Tucson Convention Center

F4 Milestone (Public Workshop #2)

Date: TBD 2000

Location: TBD (Tucson)

Final Public Hearing

Date: TBD 2000

Location: TBD (Tucson)

#### B. Role of the Corps and the Local Sponsor

The approved Project Study Plan for this study identifies the roles and responsibilities for the various activities involved in the public involvement effort. A summary of the responsibilities of each party is provide below.

##### Corps of Engineers

- Develop Public Involvement Plan
- Conduct Final Public Workshop/Hearing
- Prepare Draft Final Public Involvement Appendix for the Feasibility report
- Provide Draft Mailing List and Conduct Periodic Review
- Review Workshop Announcements
- Prepare hearing Announcement
- Provide Presentation at Workshops/Hearings

##### City of Tucson

- Provide Meeting Facilities, facilitator, and recorder for Workshops/Hearings
- Manage/Maintain Mailing List
- Prepare Notice/Press releases
- Prepare Workshop Summaries/Newsletters/General Information for the Public

### 4. Sources

Some of the information in this document is reproduced verbatim from the following U.S. Army Corps of Engineers guidance documents.

1. ER 1105-100 "Planning and Guidance Regulations"
2. Draft Planning Manual, December 1995, IWR Report 95-R-15
3. Corps of Engineers Study Managers' Catalogue, October 1988. IWR

# Checklist

## DISTRICT CHECKLIST FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS/MEETINGS

Action	Name of Responsible Office or Person	Milestones (Days)	Target Date	Completion Date
1. Inform District Engineer and Local Sponsor(s) of need for public meeting/hearing	_____	ASAP	_____	_____
2. Determine requirements and availability of District Engineer to chair meeting	_____	0-65	_____	_____
3. Hold initial coordination meeting	_____	60	_____	_____
4. Suggest date, time, location, and meeting site	_____	47	_____	_____
5. Confirm #4	_____	40	_____	_____
6. Inspect meeting room and prepare layout plans	_____	*34	_____	_____
7. Prepare public notice and coordinate printing	_____	34	_____	_____
8. Prepare press release	_____	34	_____	_____
9. Notify congressional interests	_____	34	_____	_____
10. Coordinate actions with area engineer	_____	30	_____	_____
11. Release and distribute public notice to general public.	_____	30	_____	_____
12. Initial press release to accompany public notice to media	_____	30	_____	_____
13. Coordinate information for text and visual aides	_____	30	_____	_____
14. Begin preparation of visual aide	_____	25	_____	_____
15. Brief District Engineer on project and determine photographic requirements	_____	25	_____	_____

\* Printing contract requirements may require longer lead time

## DISTRICT CHECKLIST FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS/MEETINGS (Continued)

Action	Name of Responsible Office or Person	Milestones (Days)	Target Date	Completion Date
16. Transportation and motel reservations	_____	21	_____	_____
17. Group reviews text and visual aids for content and accuracy	_____	15	_____	_____
18. Second press release	_____	10	_____	_____
19. Group reviews final remarks and visual aide	_____	7	_____	_____
20. Pre-brief local interest groups and congressional aides	_____	5	_____	_____
21. Compilation of handouts	_____	7	_____	_____
22. Press release to be handed out at meeting	_____	5	_____	_____
23. Assure all AV equipment fully operational, gather registration equipment (cards, tape, pencils, signs).	_____	5	_____	_____
24. Final rehearsal and coordination meeting	_____	2	_____	_____
25. Set up all AV and registration equipment at site. Run thru all slide trays and operate all equipment including mikes	_____	0	_____	_____
26. Supervise registration, sort cards into will/will not make a statement categories	_____	0	_____	_____
27. Provide copies of presentation to media, insure questions are answered	_____	0	_____	_____
28. Write thank you letters, as appropriate	_____	+5	_____	_____
29. Prepare transcript where appropriate	_____	+7	_____	_____
30. Distribute where appropriate	_____	+7	_____	_____

# Public Notice

The US Army Corps of Engineers in association with the City of Tucson and Pima County cordially invite you to attend

# A Public Workshop on The Santa Cruz Watershed Study

**When:** Wednesday October 8, 1997 From 4:00 -7:00 PM

**Where:** Tucson Convention Center, Maricopa Room 260 South Church Avenue, conveniently located just east of I-10. Take the Congress Street exit east to Church Avenue turn south and enter the Tucson Convention Center Parking lot. Just let the attendant know that you will be attending the Santa Cruz Watershed Study public workshop and you may park for free.

## **What is the Santa Cruz Watershed Study?**

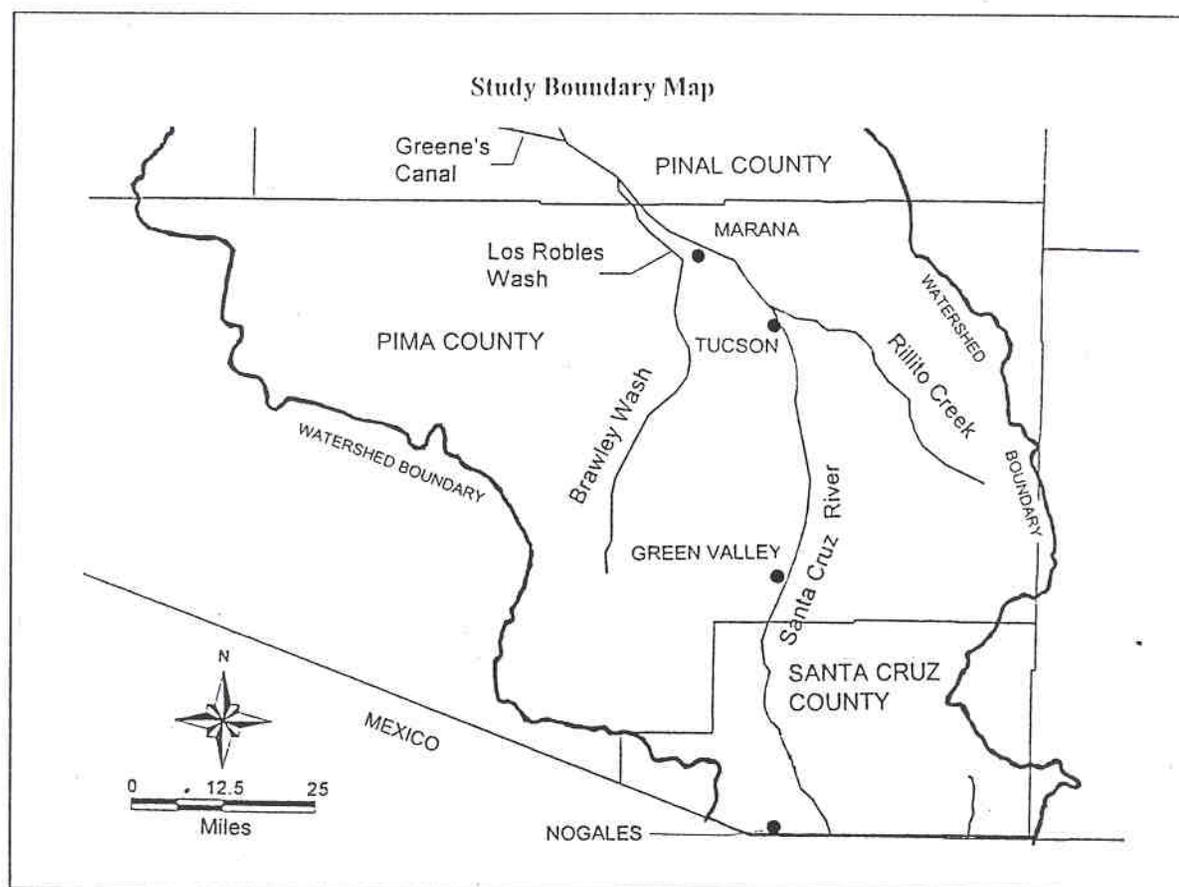
The Santa Cruz Watershed Study is the first watershed study in the nation by the Corps of Engineers. Together with the City of Tucson and Pima County, the Corps of Engineers will develop an integrated basin management plan for the Santa Cruz River system. This public workshop is your chance to provide input for the study. Please join us to identify the issues and opportunities presented by this unique study.

## **Study Boundaries, Purpose and Study Focus Areas**

The Santa Cruz Watershed Study boundary is the watershed of the Santa Cruz River and its major tributaries within eastern Pima County the associated watershed basin in eastern Pima County (please see the study boundary location map on the other side). The purpose of the study is to develop an integrated basin management plan for the Santa Cruz River system. The integrated basin management will investigate and incorporate opportunities in the following areas:

- Hydrology
- River Management
- Ecosystem Restoration
- Sedimentation
- Stormwater Quality
- Recharge
- Recreation

FIRST CLASS MAIL



**Can't make this meeting? We'd still like your input!**

If you can't make this meeting and want to provide input or receive a copy of the workshop summary, please contact:

Juan Villalobos, Santa Cruz Watershed Study Manager  
Los Angeles District, US Army Corps of Engineers  
Water Resources Branch  
PO Box 532711  
Los Angeles, California 90053-2325

# Public Mailing List

## ***Santa Cruz River Watershed Feasibility Study Mailing List***

<b><i>Name</i></b>	<b><i>Title/Office/Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Address</i></b>
<b>Congress</b>		
Ed Pastor	Congressman	2432 E. Broadway Tucson Arizona 85719
Jon Kyl	Senator	7315 N. Oracle Road, Suite 220 Tucson Arizona 85704
John McCain	Senator	450 Paseo Redondo, #200 Tucson Arizona 85701
Jim Kolbe	Congressman	1661 North Swan, #112 Tucson Arizona 85712
<b>County Supervisor</b>		
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Dan Eckstrom	Supervisor Pima County Board of Sup. - District 2	130 West Congress, 11th Floor Tucson Arizona 85701-1317
Sharon Bronson	Supervisor Pima County Board of Sup. - District 3	130 West Congress, 11th Floor Tucson Arizona 85701-1317
Raul M. Grijalva	Supervisor Pima County Board of Sup. - District 5	130 West Congress, 11th Floor Tucson Arizona 85701-1317
Ray Carroll	Supervisor Pima County Board of Sup. - District 4	130 West Congress, 11th Floor Tucson Arizona 85701-1317
<b>Mayor/Council</b>		
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Jerry Anderson	Council Member City of Tucson Council Member - Ward 3	1510 E. Grant Road Tucson Arizona 85719
Bob Walkup	Mayor City of Tucson	255 West Alameda Street Tucson Arizona 85701
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## ***Santa Cruz River Watershed Feasibility Study Mailing List***

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### **International**

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### **Federal**

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Warren	ADOT	Phoenix Arizona 85007
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Austin	Chairman	2018 W. San Xavier Road
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Walden	Farmers Investment Co.	Sahuarita	Arizona	85729
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Vettleson	Coronado Res. Cons. and Development	Wilcox	Arizona	85643
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Maeveen Behan	Pima County Administrator's Office			
Jeanmarie Haney	Associate Director Tucson Regional Water Council	48 N. Tucson Blvd, Suite 106 Tucson	Arizona	85716

### **Neighborhood Association**

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Don Warren	President West Lamar City Acres Hmwnrs Assoc.	1067 W. Pennsylvania Tucson	Arizona	85714
Bob Lanning	Vice President Santa Rosa	922 S. 7th Avenue Tucson	Arizona	85701
David Reyes	President Santa Rosa	142 W. 20th Street Tucson	Arizona	85701
John Lovegrove	Treasurer Barrio Historico	501 S. Convent Tucson	Arizona	85701
Leslie J. Cox	Vice President Barrio Historico	501 S. Convent Tucson	Arizona	85701
Diana Hadley	President Menlo Park	350 S. Grande Avenue Tucson	Arizona	85745
Herb Abrams	President Colonia Solana Assoc.	3364 East Arroyo Chico Tucson	Arizona	85716
Tina Gardner	President A Mountain	1201 San Jose Tucson	Arizona	85713
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## ***Santa Cruz River Watershed Feasibility Study Mailing List***

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Steve Molera	President Elvira	6958 S. Leary Drive Tucson	Arizona	85706
Irma Yopez-Perez	President Enchanted Hills	2001 W. Merlin Road Tucson	Arizona	85713
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Frank Manzanedo	President Silvercroft	1801 W. Riverview Tucson	Arizona	85745
Manny Herrera Jr.	President Sunnyside	641 W. Santa Maria Tucson	Arizona	85706
Bill Roemer	President Saguaro-Miraflores	2940 W. Camino Perritos Tucson	Arizona	85745
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Phil Guertin	UA/School of Renewable Natural Resources	UA/P.O. Box 210043 Tucson	Arizona	85721
Mitch McClaran	UA/School of Renewable Natural Resources	UA/SRNR Tucson	Arizona	85721
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# Workshop Documentation

# WORKSHOP SUMMARY

OCTOBER 8, 1997, PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON THE  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS'

## SANTA CRUZ RIVER WATERSHED FEASIBILITY STUDY, ARIZONA

On October 8, 1997, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers held a public workshop to introduce the Santa Cruz River Watershed Feasibility Study, which is intended to explore opportunities to develop an integrated basin management plan for a portion of the Santa Cruz River System. This summary presents the public comments and questions documented during the workshop.

For readers who were unable to attend the October 8 workshop, this summary will briefly review some of the basic information presented by the Corps of Engineers at the workshop.

The workshop gave public representatives the chance to identify (1) problems and problem-solving opportunities that the study should address and (2) data sources for study consideration.

The workshop was held in the Tucson Convention Center, Maricopa Room. Following a presentation by the Corps of Engineers on the study background and direction, workshop participants made comments on and asked questions about the study.



LOS ANGELES DISTRICT  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF  
ENGINEERS



PIMA  
COUNTY



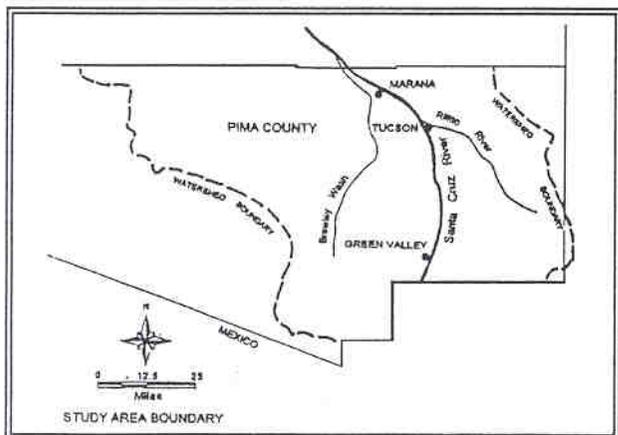
CITY OF  
TUCSON

### SANTA CRUZ WATERSHED FEASIBILITY STUDY

The U.S. Congress appropriated funds for the Corps of Engineers to conduct a two-year feasibility study of the Santa Cruz River Watershed Area within Pima County. The study will explore opportunities to develop an integrated basin management plan for a portion of the Santa Cruz River System.

### The Study Area

The study area within the watershed basin consists of approximately 65 miles of the Santa Cruz River and tributaries in eastern Pinal County. Watershed management opportunities will focus on the Santa Cruz River mainstem. However, major tributaries may be evaluated from the context of how they impact the mainstem.



## Study Scope

In 1996, the Corps of Engineers completed a reconnaissance study of the watershed, which identified key river concerns related to regulatory restrictions, hydrology (flooding and sediment transport), and surface and groundwater resources. This study assessed past and current conditions, and identified reconnaissance level opportunities for addressing these concerns.

In 1997, the Corps (in conjunction with the City of Tucson and Pima County) initiated the feasibility study, which will take the findings from the reconnaissance effort and develop an integrated basin management plan for the Santa Cruz River System. The basin management plan will incorporate management opportunities in the following areas:

- **Hydrology.** Resolve differing hydrology and the varying flood peak discharges associated with flood frequency estimates for various jurisdictions along the Santa Cruz River.
- **River Management.** Develop a management plan for identifying areas along the Santa Cruz to balance floodplain issues including development, river stability, ecosystem protection, recreation, and other land interests.
- **Ecosystem Restoration.** Explore opportunities for comprehensive ecosystem restoration and enhancement including permitting of planned river maintenance activities on a regional basis under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- **Sedimentation.** Identify river stability along the Santa Cruz river by assessing sediment transport characteristics, bank erosion, degradation and aggradation potential.
- **Stormwater Quality.** Assess stormwater quality in relation to the viability and extent of riparian habitat.
- **Recharge.** Identify in-stream and off-line groundwater recharge opportunities with associated ecosystem restoration and maintenance using water sources comprised of stormwater runoff, Central Arizona Project (CAP) water, treated groundwater, and treated effluent.
- **Recreation.** Develop a conceptual plan of a river park system along the Santa Cruz and major tributaries within developed areas and City of Tucson limits.

## WORKSHOP SUMMARY

The following public Questions/Comments were recorded on a flip chart by the meeting facilitators and will be used by the study team in developing a detailed scope of work for the study.

1. Why is Santa Cruz County not involved?
2. What are the opportunities for another study?
3. Will a workshop summary be mailed? Will it include a schedule?
4. Consider opportunities for recreation and habitat preservation/restoration. Make this a priority.
5. Corps of Engineers reputation is for concrete vs. soft solutions.
6. Is ASARCO a stakeholder?
7. Make certain stakeholders remain involved.
8. ADWR (Arizona Department of Water Resources) would like to stay involved and provide data/input to the study.
9. How do stakeholders stay involved between the first workshop and the proposed next workshop scheduled for September '98?
10. Need a local repository for documents (with a publication schedule) for public access and review.
11. We need phone numbers for the study point of contacts.
12. The study team/sponsors should consider the use of a web site for information dissemination.
13. Consideration should be given to other forms of communication mediums (than currently used).
14. The workshop outline is vague.
15. One year between workshops is too long.
16. Conduct a data gathering/exchange workshop.
17. Is there a guiding or overriding objective for this study?
18. What is distinction between "construction" and "holistic watershed management"?
19. What are the problems to be considered?

20. Will there be a prioritization of issues, goals, and objectives?
  21. Holistic management considering historic problems is an appropriate approach.
  22. Indian Bend Wash type approach should be considered (match historic local conditions).
  23. Consider small solutions using existing rainwater as a source.
  24. Corps of Engineers has done a good job of including the Indian Community (San Xavier). The river flows 11 miles through the reservation. Consider riparian damages on the reservation. In order to succeed, you must have input from the reservation.
  25. Regarding Brawley Wash and Rillito River, how much work has been done and/or will be done as part of this study?
  26. Consider tribal cultural/governmental structure, their goals and objectives, and make sure of their participation in the study.
  27. Consider tribal workshops.
  28. There are local management initiatives currently underway. How can we help this study and be a participant?
  29. Consider upland areas and land use practices.
  31. Local initiatives include:
    - Altar Valley Conservation Alliance
    - San Rafael Land Trust
    - Friends of the Santa Cruz River
    - City of Arivaca
  32. ADWR (Arizona Department of Water Resources) is studying in-stream flow water rights for Arivaca.
  33. How will study impact property rights?
  34. Is the Corps Reconnaissance study available for review? Can the study team make all relevant data available for review?
  35. It appears the study (Reconnaissance) was developed in a "bubble". Use holistic approach for the Feasibility study.
  36. State Lands conducted a River Corridor Study for the Verde and Santa Cruz Rivers. Encourage the study team to look at these efforts (reports). This Corps study should facilitate community interests.
  37. Should emphasize the identification of additional stakeholders such as community neighborhood associations, industrial operations.
  38. How can Pinal County Flood Control District stay involved/informed of the study process?
  39. The study sponsors should conduct an "open house" or "trade show" to facilitate the exchange of all data gathered within the study area. This should be inclusive of all agencies that have stake in the watershed and all data holders. This would be very useful for all parties to open up communication among data collectors and ensure that study funds are not wasted on efforts that have already been accomplished.
  40. Pima County Flood Control District (one of the local sponsors for the study) is very happy with the process and the turn out for the workshop.
  41. Suggest that the study use a quarterly newsletter, and work with ADWR on the mailing list that they use for distribution of information.
  42. If recreation is studied, consider safety and crime issues as part of the analysis.
  43. Add recreational stakeholders to the study process. A source of information is the Arizona Daily Star (Thursday Edition) for press releases on recreational entities, including groups such as:
    - hiking
    - equestrians
    - off road vehicle
    - environmental groups
  44. Incorporate regular progress reports into outreach /stakeholder participation. Also incorporate a feedback mechanism.
  45. Who is on the study team? Who leads the study? Who makes the decisions?
  46. What are the study team members roles?
  47. Can the general public be part of the general decision making process?
  48. Send the names and numbers of all agency contacts.
- Summary of Questions/Comments submitted in writing at the meeting**
49. Try to incorporate in design wildlife corridors to link across SCR channel and pedestrian walkways with bike paths.
  50. In design of recreational areas, you need to address emergency communication stations similar to college campuses to crime (grafitti activity)

### Workshop Profile

Location Tucson Convention Center (Maricopa meeting room)

Date and Time: October 8, 1997, 4pm - 6pm

Number of Workshop Attendees = 38

Meeting Format: facilitator, background slide presentation, sign-in table, handouts (fact sheet, study area map, meeting announcement, supplemental information form to be filled out by attendees), flip chart recording public comments and questions.

Number of supplemental information forms completed and returned = 10

### Workshop Analysis

Comments and concerns can be grouped into the following categories

- **Availability of Information**
  - Web site
  - Trade show/open house for exchange of watershed data
  - Phone numbers of study points of contact's
  - Quarterly newsletter
  - Publication access
  - More workshops
- **Stakeholder List Expansion**
  - Native American communities
  - Neighborhood/grass root committees
  - Recreation enthusiast
- **Data Collection/Plan Formulation**
  - Consider local initiatives
  - Develop multi-purpose projects
  - Utilize vast amounts of data from other agencies

### Summary of Public Priorities Pulled From Supplemental Form Collected at Workshop

People identified as their highest (#1 ranking out of 9) priority for the Santa Cruz River (including tributaries) and adjacent land for the following functions:

- Flood control • Water quality • Open space
- Habitat • Property rights

### Study Schedule

- **October 97**, Public workshop
- **June 98**, Formulation Analysis Conference to establish without project conditions.
- **September 98**, Recommendation of study alternatives and public workshop
- **December 98**, Submit draft feasibility study report and DEIS for Corps review
- **May 99**, Public review and final public meeting
- **August 99**, Submit final feasibility study report and DEIS for Corps approval
- **November 99**, Corps Division Engineer's certification and District Engineer notice

### Study Point of Contacts

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# WORKSHOP SUMMARY

## March 24, 1998 Technical Information Exchange Santa Cruz River Watershed Feasibility Study, Arizona

On March 24, 1998, the City of Tucson in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Pima County held a public workshop to exchange technical information on the Santa Cruz River Watershed. A special thanks is extended to all those who participated. Your contributions to the success of the event were greatly appreciated. This summary will briefly review some of the basic information exchanged at the workshop



**LOS ANGELES DISTRICT  
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF  
ENGINEERS**



**CITY OF TUCSON**



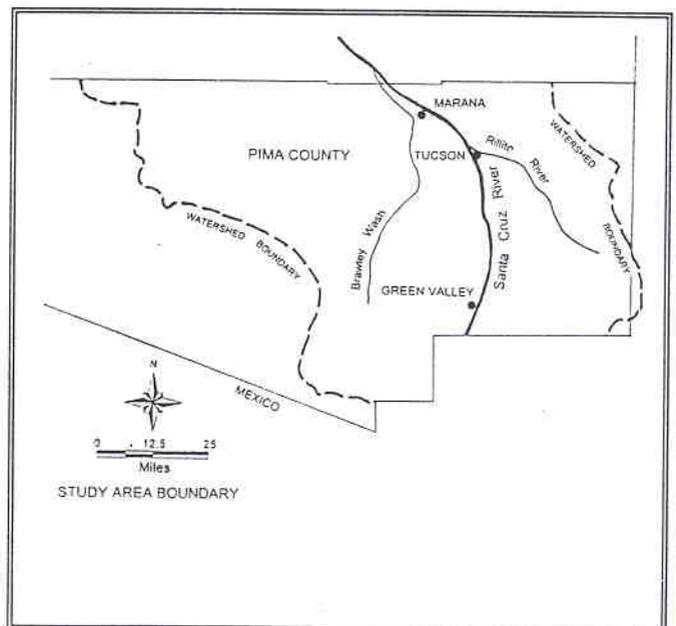
**PIMA COUNTY**

### SANTA CRUZ WATERSHED FEASIBILITY STUDY

The U.S. Congress appropriated funds for the Corps of Engineers to conduct a two-year feasibility study of the Santa Cruz River Watershed Area within Pima County. The study will explore opportunities to develop an integrated basin management plan for a portion of the Santa Cruz River System.

#### The Study Area

The study area within the watershed basin consists of approximately 65 miles of the Santa Cruz River and tributaries in eastern Pinal County. Watershed management opportunities will focus on the Santa Cruz River mainstem. However, major tributaries may be evaluated from the context of how they impact the mainstem.



## SANTA CRUZ RIVER WATERSHED - STUDY SCOPE

During the previous Corps of Engineers study of the watershed, key river concerns were identified that related to regulatory restrictions, hydrology (flooding and sediment transport), and surface and groundwater resources. This study assessed past and current conditions, and identified reconnaissance level opportunities for addressing these concerns, that are the basis of the feasibility study.

The purpose of the feasibility phase is to develop an integrated basin management plan for the Santa Cruz River System. The basin management plan will incorporate management opportunities in the following areas:

- **Hydrology.** Resolve differing hydrology and the varying flood peak discharges associated with flood frequency estimates for various jurisdictions along the Santa Cruz River.
- **River Management.** Develop a management plan for identifying areas along the Santa Cruz to balance floodplain issues including development, river stability, ecosystem protection, recreation, and other land interests.
- **Ecosystem Restoration.** Explore opportunities for comprehensive ecosystem restoration and enhancement including permitting of planned river maintenance activities on a regional basis under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- **Sedimentation.** Identify river stability along the Santa Cruz river by assessing sediment transport characteristics, bank erosion, degradation and aggradation potential.
- **Stormwater Quality.** Assess stormwater quality in relation to the viability and extent of riparian habitat.
- **Recharge.** Identify in-stream and off-line groundwater recharge opportunities with associated ecosystem restoration and maintenance using water sources comprised of stormwater runoff, Central Arizona Project (CAP) water, treated groundwater, and treated effluent.
- **Recreation.** Develop a conceptual plan of a river park system along the Santa Cruz and major tributaries within developed areas and City of Tucson limits.

**INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE at the  
March 24, 1998 Information Exchange**

NAME	AGENCY	INFORMATION SUPPLIED
Bob Lefevre	Coronado National Forest	Gila River, Santa Cruz River Watershed Basin, Final Reconnaissance Report, Upland Watershed Condition Report, Ground Cover Data
Joe Winfield	National Park Service-RTCA	Summary Report of the Santa Cruz River Corridor Process
Ralph Ware	USDA / Natural Resource Conservation Service	Local Watershed Initiatives, Altar Valley Conservation Association, Irrigation Construction Assistance Program, Pima Center for Conservation Education
Ralph Ware	Pima Natural Resource Conservation District	Soil Survey, Watershed Health and Approaches, USDA Programs, Resource Assessment Information, Historic Photos
Kate Pucket	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Groundwater Recharge and other Environmental Studies
Stephen Tencza	International Boundary and Water Commission	Gauge Records, Flood Photos, Nogales Wash Groundwater Study, Soils Report, Ecosystem Studies, Riparian Habitat Mapping, Pollution Abatement Study
Gail Kushner Greg Hess Claire Zucker Cheryl Karrer	Pima Association of Governments (PAG)	1978 Areawide Wastewater Management Plan (208 Plan), Water Quality State of the Region Report, Landfills and Waste Disposal Sites along the Upper Santa Cruz River, Landfills and Waste Disposal Sites along the Santa Cruz River in Tucson and Avra Valley, Landfills and Waste Disposal Sites along the Lower Santa Cruz River, Identified Public Landfills (Excluding State and Federal Facilities) and Permanent Transfer Stations in Eastern Pima County and Ajo Draft Map (1/96), Metropolitan Tucson Basin Water Quality and Pollution Source Assessment, Volumes I, II, and III, PAG Brochure (1996), Regional Vision Statement, 1996 Population Handbook (8/97), Tucson Metropolitan Community Information Database (8/97), Sources for Economic Development Information (8/97), Integrating Land Use Planning and Water Quality Planning: A Guide for Planners and Local Officials (4/94), Water Quality State of the Region report (12/94), Water Quality Permits in Pima County (7/96), Application of Historic Well Closure Information for Protection of Existing Wells (12/92), Incorporation of Wellhead Protection Strategies into Planning Operations of a Southwestern Water Utility (4/94), Environmental Assessment of Ten City Operated Landfills (11/93), Avra Valley Recharge Project Stable Isotope Study Year-End Progress Report FY 1996-97 (8/97), Central Avra Valley Storage and Recovery Project Pilot Phase Stable Isotope Study Year-End Progress Report FY 1996-97 (9/97), Water Quality Assessment for the Tucson AMA Northwest Replenishment Program Feasibility Study (6/96).
Karen Novak	Pima County DOT & FCD Flood Control Planning	Riparian Habitat Mitigation Standards for Ordinance Compliance, River Park Brochure, Aesthetics Report, Shorebird Habitat Development Study, Pima County River Parks Master Plan, Pima/Tucson Trails Plan, Bank Protection Appearance Study

**INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE at the  
March 24, 1998 Information Exchange**

Name	Agency	Information Supplied
Roger Baumann	Pinal County Department of Civil Works	Discharge Data, Floodplain Delineation, & Flood Photos within Pinal County
Cindy Shimokusu	ADWR-Tucson Active Area Management	Various Hydrology, Hydraulic, Sediment, and Groundwater Studies
Ottozawa Chatupron	Arizona State Land Department	Discharge Data, Floodplain Delineation, Historical Geomorphology & Hydrograph on Santa Cruz River, Historical Vegetation, Wildlife, & Climate Studies, Historical-Territorial Study, Land Use & Ownership GIS Data
Joe Winfield	National Park Service	Floods, Floodplains, & Folks – Build Partnership Public Outreach River Trails Map
Magdalena Moreno	USDA – NRCS	320 Gila River/Santa Cruz River Watershed Basin Arizona
Gary Wittmer	City of Tucson-Parks & Recreation	Santa Cruz Riverpark Masterplan Update 1982 City of Tucson Parks & Recreation Masterplan
	Arizona State Land Department	Arizona Stream Navigability Study
	Arizona State Land Department	Land Ownership / Land Use Maps for Santa Cruz & Gila River
	City of Tucson / Solid Waste Management	City of Tucson Landfill Location Maps
	Arizona Department of Water Resources	Regional Recharge Committee Technical Report
	City of Tucson / Parks & Recreation	Tucson Active Management Master Plan 2000 Inventory of Recreational Facilities Resident Survey Executive Summary/Technical Supplement Santa Cruz River Management Plan Technical Report
Mike Block	Metro Water District	Recharge, Replenishment, Aquifer Studies, Water Supply Forecast, Geologic Studies, Landfill Maps, Soils Investigations, Site Specific Hydrology and Hydraulics.
M.J. Dillard	City of Tucson-Solid Waste Management	Landfill Location Map
Subhash Raval	Pima County DOT & FCD Operations & Maintenance	Maintenance and Permitting Information

**INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE at the  
March 24, 1998 Information Exchange**

Gerry Calza	City of Nogales	Stormwater Management Plan for the City of Nogales, Nogales/Santa Cruz County Wellhead Protection Program
Sandy Steichen	City of Tucson-Stormwater Section	Natural Riparian Habitat Inventory Phase II Stormwater Master Plan & Final Report Planning for a Rainy Day – Report to the Community Potential Pollution Threats, Contamination Site Study, Well Vulnerability, Landfill Locations, Cienega Creek Surface Flows and Groundwater Levels Report, City of Tucson Stormwater Masterplan
Steve Anderson	Pima County-Parks Department	Eastern Pima County Trail System Master Plan

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AT THE MARCH 24, 1998  
INFORMATION EXCHANGE (FROM SIGN-IN SHEETS)**

NAME	AGENCY
Catesby Moore	City of Tucson / Department of Transportation
Jerry L. Worrell	City of Tucson / Department of Transportation
Oscar Felix	City of Tucson / Department of Transportation
John Lank	City of Tucson / Department of Transportation
Gary Wittwer	City of Tucson / Parks & Recreation
M. J. Dillard	City of Tucson / Solid Waste Management
Jane Duarte	City of Tucson / Department of Transportation
Yash Desai	City of Tucson
Sandy Elder	Tucson Water
Byron McMillan	Pima Department of Environmental Quality
Subhash Raval	Pima County Department of Transportation / FCD
Steve Tineo	Pima County Flood Control District
Carl Larson	Pima County Flood Control District
Karen Novak	Pima County Flood Control District
Roger Baumann	Pinal County / Civil Works Dept.
Will Hayes	Arizona Game & Fish Department
Bob Wallin	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Charles Constant	Arizona State Land Department / Drainage & Engineering
Susan I. Hubbel	Arizona State Land Department
Matt Chew	Arizona State Parks
Mark Chatman	US Army Corps of Engineers
Roderic McLean	US Army Corps of Engineers / Archeology
Juan Villalobos	US Army Corps of Engineers
Charles Rairdan	US Army Corps of Engineers
Cynthia Wong	US Army Corps of Engineers
Jonathan Vivanti	US Army Corps of Engineers
Bob Lefevre	USDA / Forest Service
Frank R. Toupal	USDA / Natural Resources Conservation Service
Don Breckenfeld	USDA / Natural Resources Conservation Service
Magdalena Moreno	USDA / Natural Resources Conservation Service
Kate Puckett	US Bureau of Reclamation
Eric Holler	US Bureau of Reclamation
Doug Duncan	US Fish & Wildlife Service
Dorrie Gellenbeck	US Geological Survey
Alissa Coes	US Geological Survey
Scott Rogers	San Xavier District
Gail Kushner	Pima Association Of Governments
Greg Hess	Pima Association Of Governments
Claire Zucker	Pima Association Of Governments
Cheryl Karrer	Pima Association Of Governments

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NAME	AGENCY
Sally Pablo	San Xavier District
Bob Smolinsky	Town of Marana / Arroyo Eng.
Mark Myers	MD Water & Irrigation District
Sharon B. Megdal	Megecon Consulting
Robin Pinto	University of Arizona
Steve Tencza	International Boundary & Water Commission
Craig Tinney	Westland Resources, Inc.
Jon Davidson	Aspen Environmental Group
Mark Birch	Water Management Consultants
D. Phillip Guertin	University of Arizona
James Peterson	Town of Oro Valley
Robert Condit	Cortaro – Marana Irrigation District
Don Wilkin	Friends of the Santa Cruz River
Kevin Dahl	Tucson Audubon Society
Barbara Cormack	
Willis Irons	
Mary Hallesy	
Duane Hallesy	

### Workshop Profile

Location Tucson Convention Center (Mojave meeting room)

Date and Time: March 24, 1998, 1pm - 4pm

Number of Workshop Attendees = Approximately 60

Meeting Format: Informal setting, sign-in table, handouts (fact sheet, study area map, meeting announcement, supplemental information form to be filled out by attendees), flip chart recording public comments and questions, tables and chairs for agencies displaying materials, refreshments.

### Study Schedule

- **October 97**, Public workshop
- **June 98**, Formulation Analysis Conference to establish without project conditions.
- **September 98**, Recommendation of study alternatives and public workshop
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### Public Comments Recorded on Flip Charts

- When will the recreation bike trail be continued from Ajo to Silverlake?
- Riparian Restoration that is ongoing is great!! Need to continue and extend.
- Save habitat for burrowing owls.
- Is the study team aware of the efforts of "Tucson Clean and Beautiful"? More tree plants efforts should be coordinated.
- There should be a web page for this study so the public can be informed and up to date on progress and results.

### Study Point of Contacts

#### Please Address Questions or Comments to:

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