



# **Drainage Regulation, Floodplain Management, and Master Planning**

*A Nexus to Ecosystem and Riparian Area Preservation*

Pinal Partnership Open Space & Trails Committee

February 13<sup>th</sup>, 2024



**PINAL COUNTY**

WIDE OPEN OPPORTUNITY

# Introduction/Agenda

- Regulations, Guidance Documents, and Planning Studies
- Using Data to Enhance Decision Making
- Ongoing Studies
- Examples
- Drainage Manual Update
- Questions/Comments



# Ordinances: Purpose & Intent

- Drainage Ordinance

Preventing unnecessary loss from erosion, flooding and landslides through reasonable regulation of development by minimizing soil erosion, mitigating natural waterways and help ensure that all new development is free from adverse drainage conditions.

- Floodplain Management Ordinance

It is the purpose of this title to comply with Arizona State Law (pertaining to the National Flood Insurance Program), to promote and protect the health, peace, safety, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of the residents within the jurisdictional area of Pinal County, Arizona; to minimize public and private losses due to flooding; and to enable Pinal County and its residents to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), receive federal disaster assistance, obtain flood insurance and reduce the cost of flood insurance.



# Pinal County Guidance Documents

- Pinal County Drainage Design Manual
- Pinal County Subdivision and Infrastructure Design Manual
- Pinal County Comprehensive Plan
- Pinal County Open Space and Recreation Area Design Manual



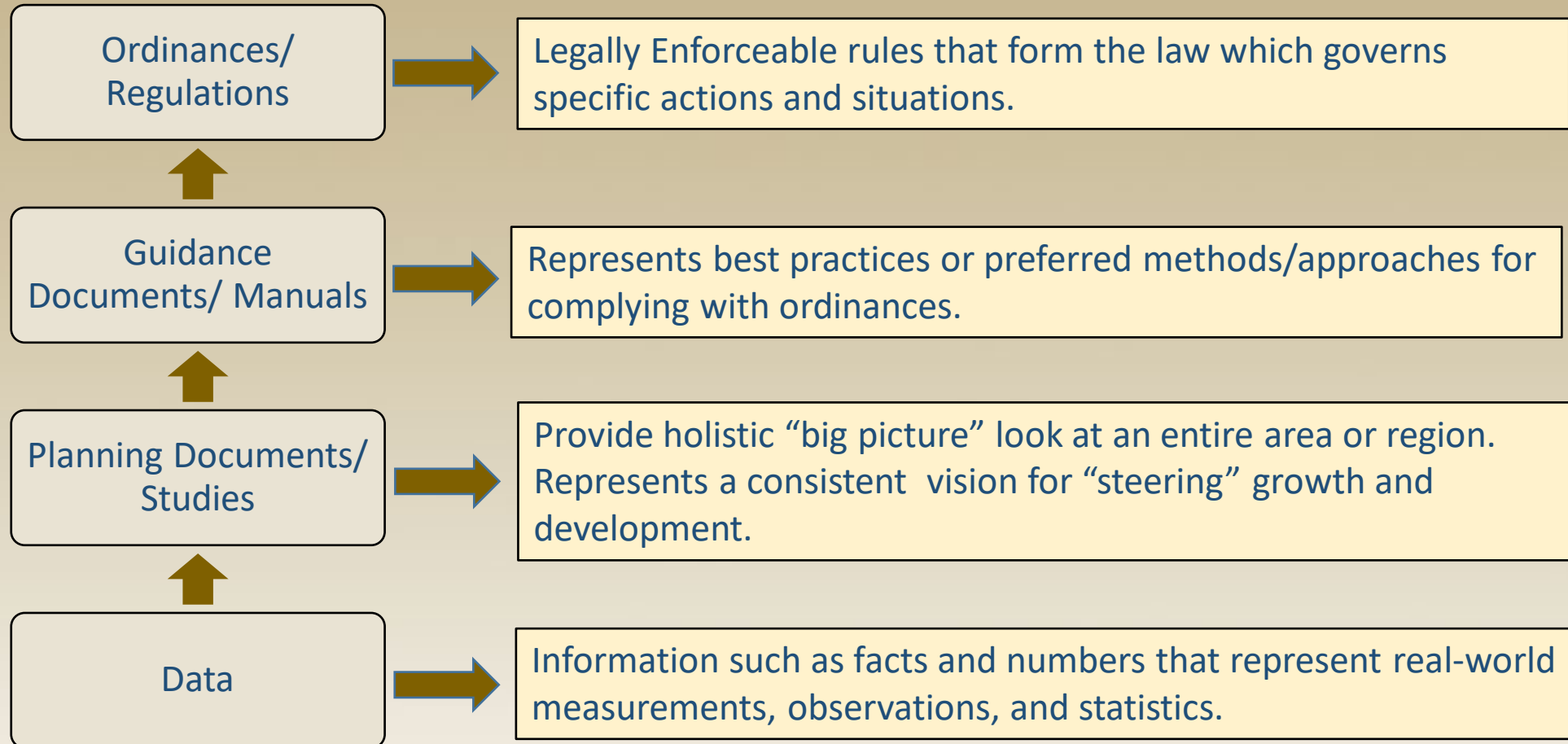


# Planning Documents

- Ordinances provide framework for regulating development.
- Design Manuals are guidance documents that provide preferred methods and approaches to complying with ordinance.
- Master Plans are documents that can serve to “steer” development towards desirable outcomes.
  - Area Drainage Master Plan/Study (ADMP/ADMS)
  - Watercourse Master Plan (WCMP)
  - Watershed Plan (WP)
  - Master Hydrology Model



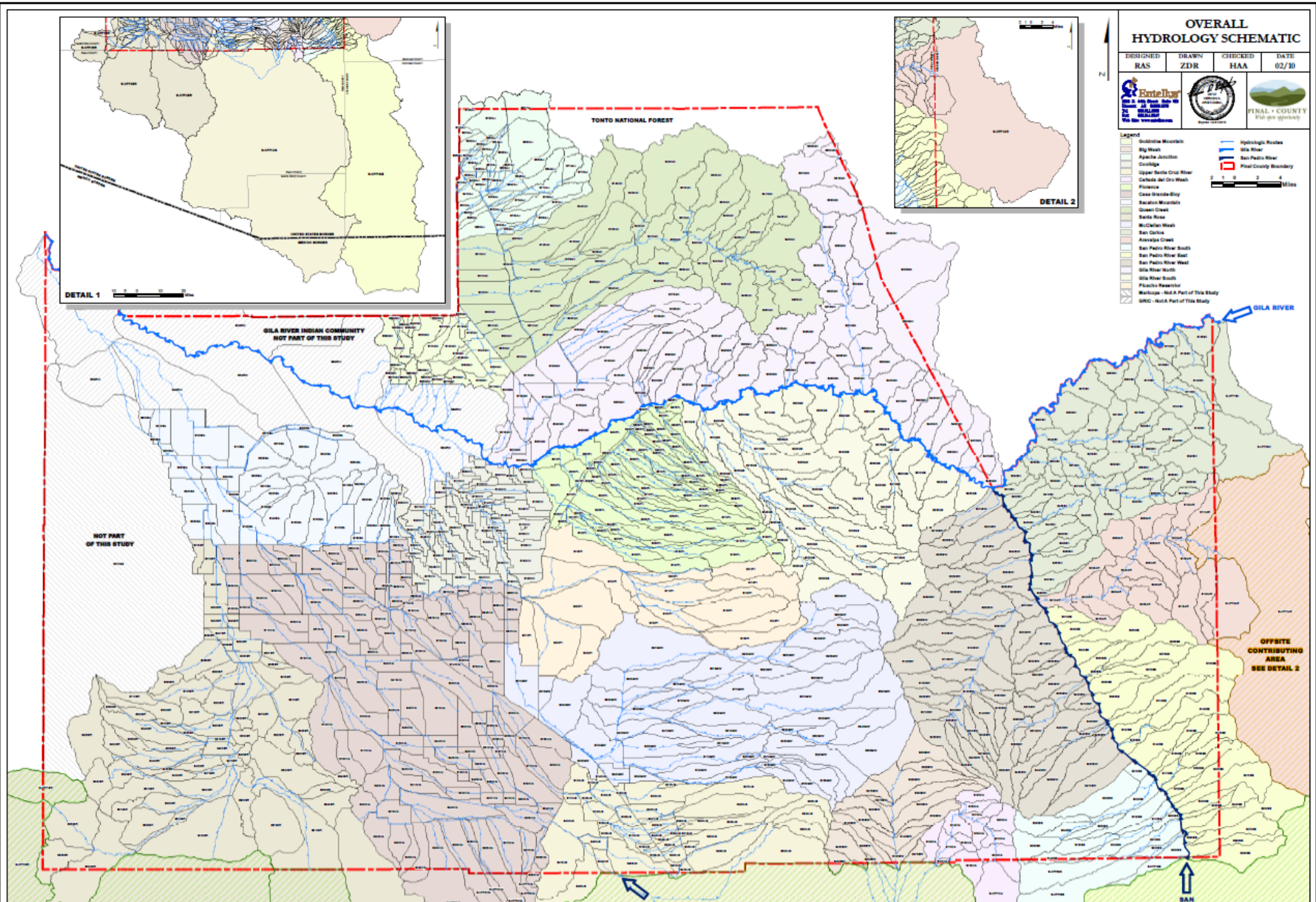
# Hierarchy of Authority & Regulation



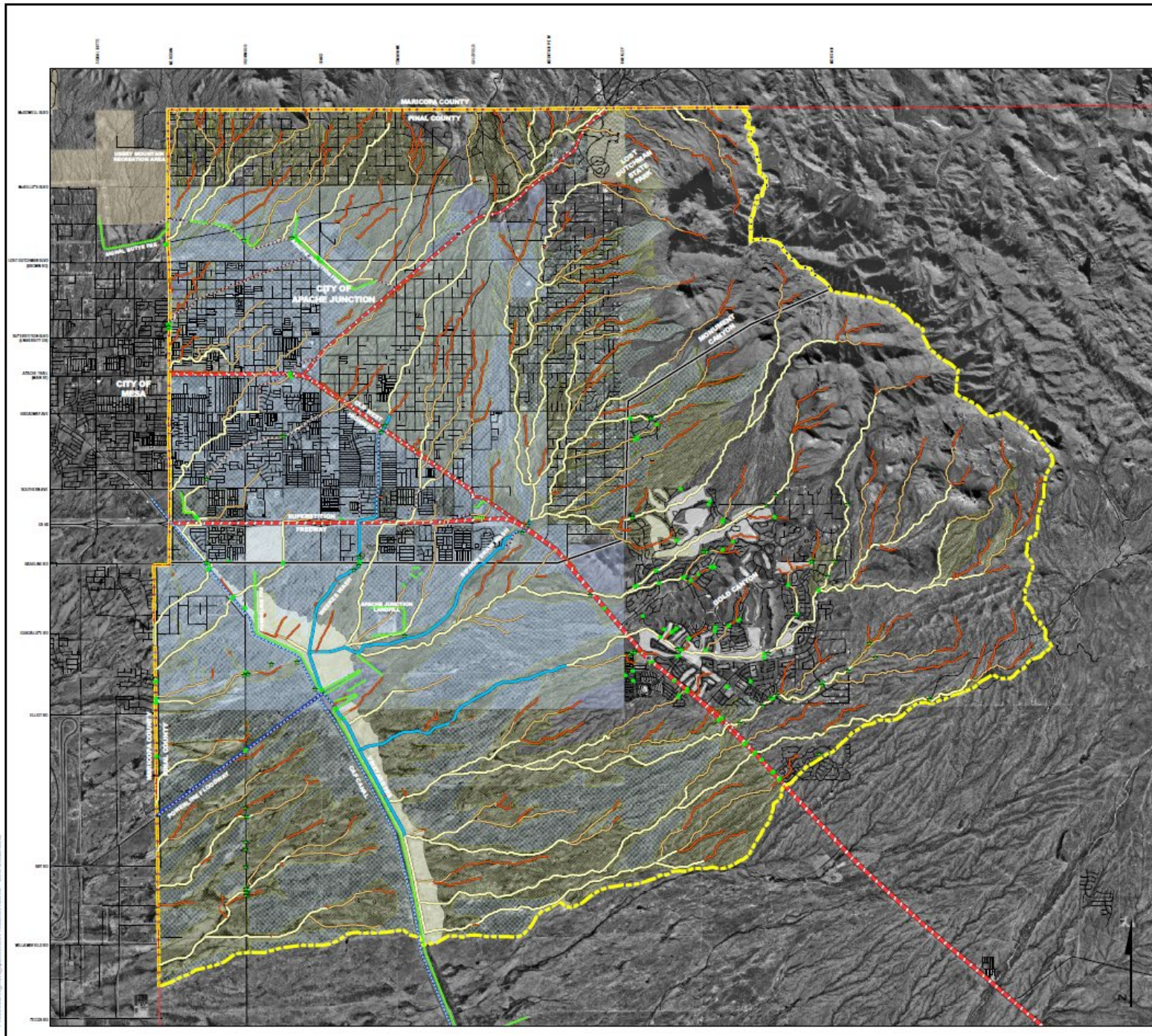
# Master Hydrology Model

- A hydrologic model for a region or watershed that provides a consistent framework for developing further-refined models and to guide future development, drainage master plans, and watercourse master plans.
- Improves adherence to regulations by providing regional analysis that can be used at the local scale to ensures all development uses a common and consistent plan for drainage management.
- Ensures regional watercourse connectivity
- Data and study will be publicly available; eventually a dedicated web viewer and data library will be created.









**Legend**

- Road
- Highway
- Railroad
- Canal
- Embankment
- Channel
- Incorporated Areas
- Local or State Parks
- Watershed Boundary
- County Boundary

**Watercourse Thawegs**

- 200 to 499 cfs
- 500 to 999 cfs
- 1,000 to 4,999 cfs
- 5,000 to 9,999 cfs
- 10,000 to 49,999 cfs

**Special Hazard Consideration Zones**

- Areas Subject To Street Flow
- Areas With Potential Ponding

**Regional Facilities Inventory Data**

- Watercourse
- Storage
- Levee
- Culvert
- Facilities Inventory Data Collection Boundary

\*Inventory data in this area was generated by Pinal County (Previous Study) and the City of Apache Junction.



PINAL COUNTY ADMF - PHASE A APACHE JUNCTION WATERSHED

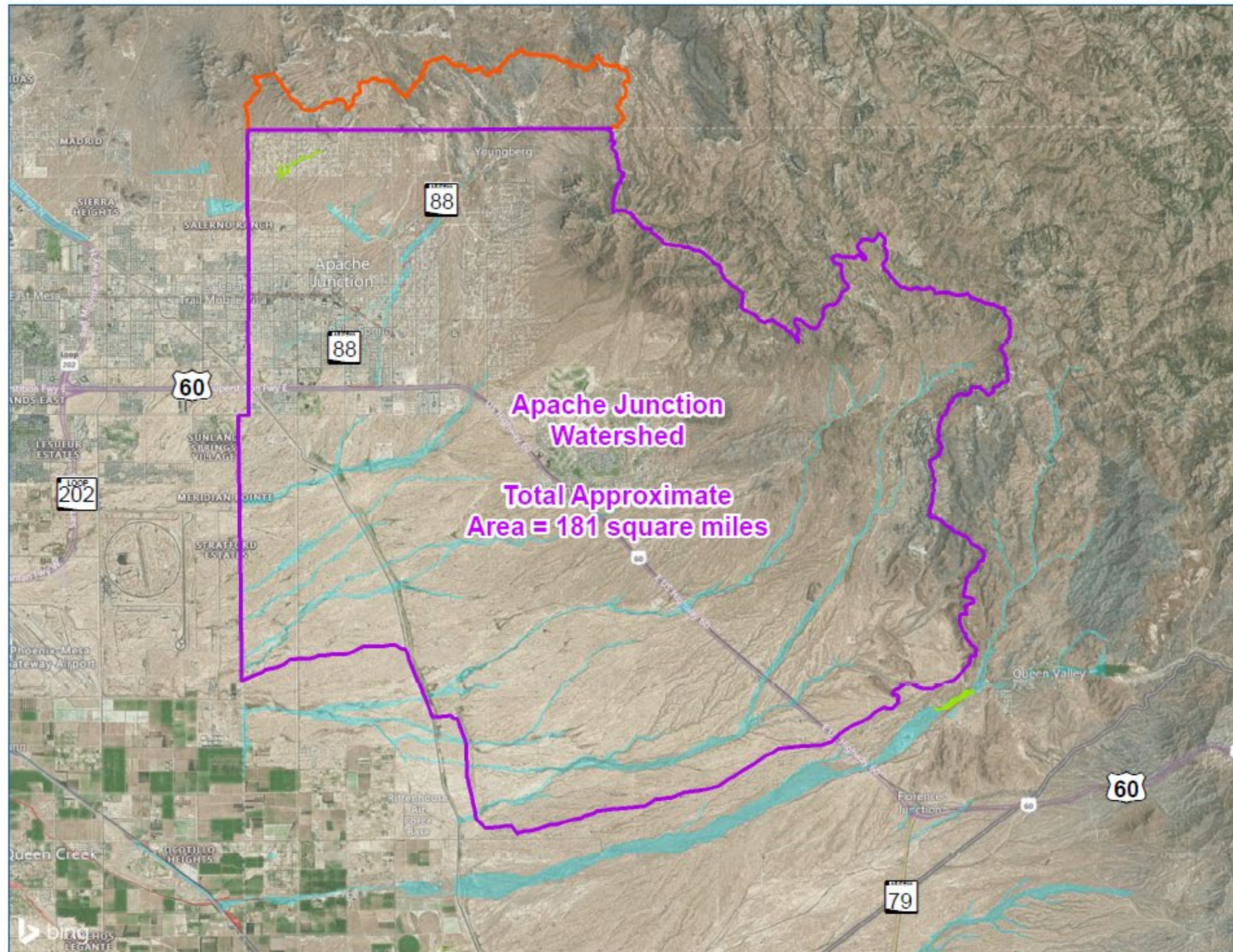
**PLATE APACHE JUNCTION WATERSHED SUMMARY MAP**

DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE
JS	ZDR	HAA	10/06



P:\10086014\_AWIS\apac\Work\Products\Map\A1 - Cover 8 Exhibit.mxd











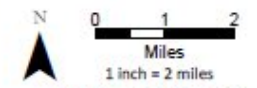
**PINAL COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT**

**MASTER HYDROLOGY**

**Apache Junction Floodplains**

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885

-  Apache Junction Watershed (172.2 square miles)
  -  Out of County Contributing Area (8.8 square miles)
  -  Local Administrative Floodplain (0.1 square miles)
- FEMA FLOOD ZONE**
-  AH (0.1 square miles)
  -  AE (0.5 square miles)
  -  A (7.3 square miles)



Data Source: FEMA; PCFCD



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**PINAL COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT**

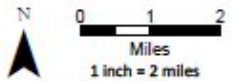
**MASTER HYDROLOGY**

**Apache Junction  
Bridges and Culverts**

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885

-  Bridges (Approx. 33 bridges)
-  Culverts (Approx. 157 culverts)
-  Apache Junction Watershed (172.2 square miles)
-  Out of County Contributing Area (8.8 square miles)

NOTE: Culvert points include circular, elliptical, arch, and box culverts.

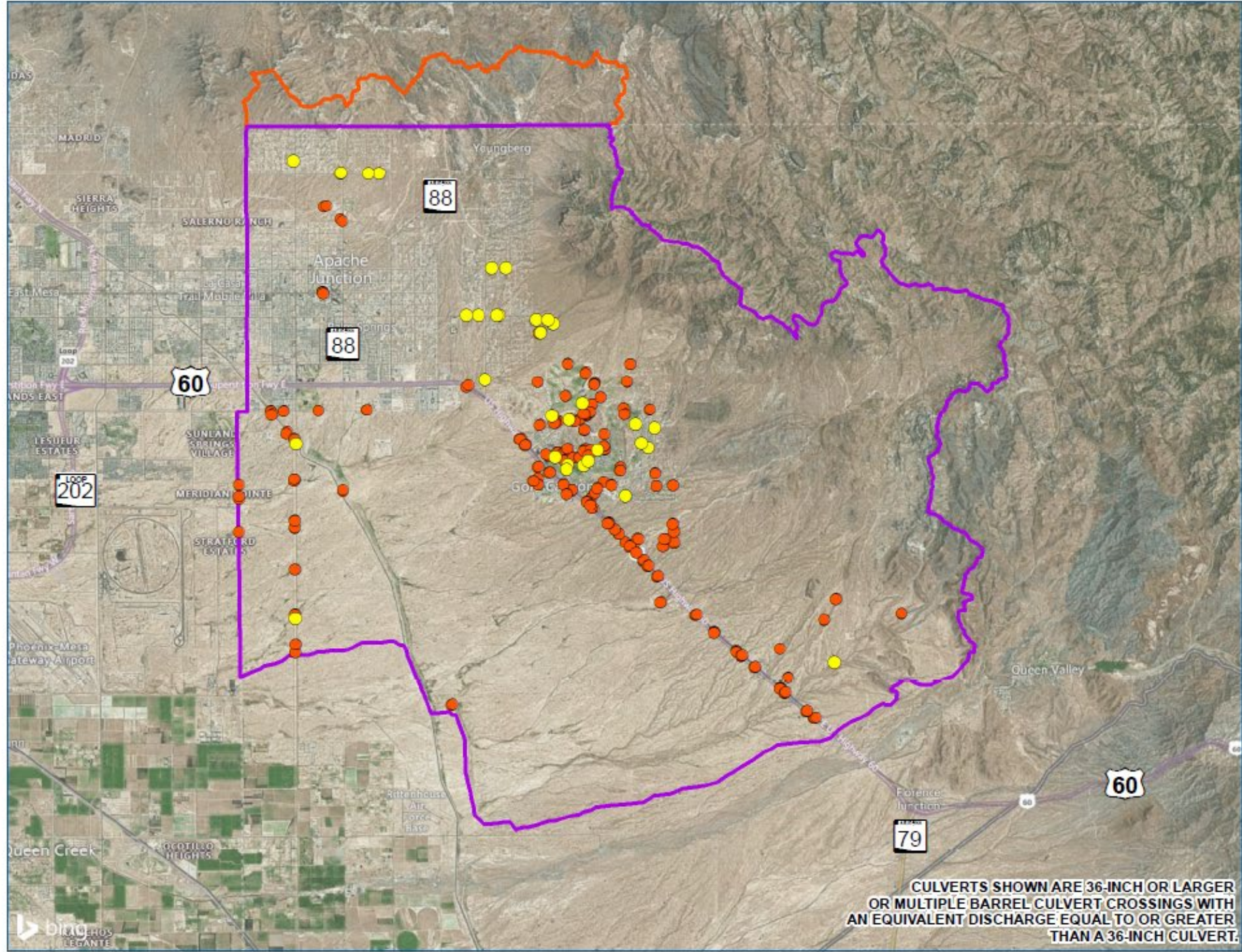


Data Source: PCFCD



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**CULVERTS SHOWN ARE 36-INCH OR LARGER OR MULTIPLE BARREL CULVERT CROSSINGS WITH AN EQUIVALENT DISCHARGE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN A 36-INCH CULVERT.**



**PINAL COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT**

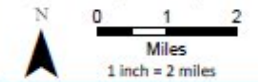
**MASTER HYDROLOGY**

**Apache Junction Basins, Channels, and Embankments**

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885

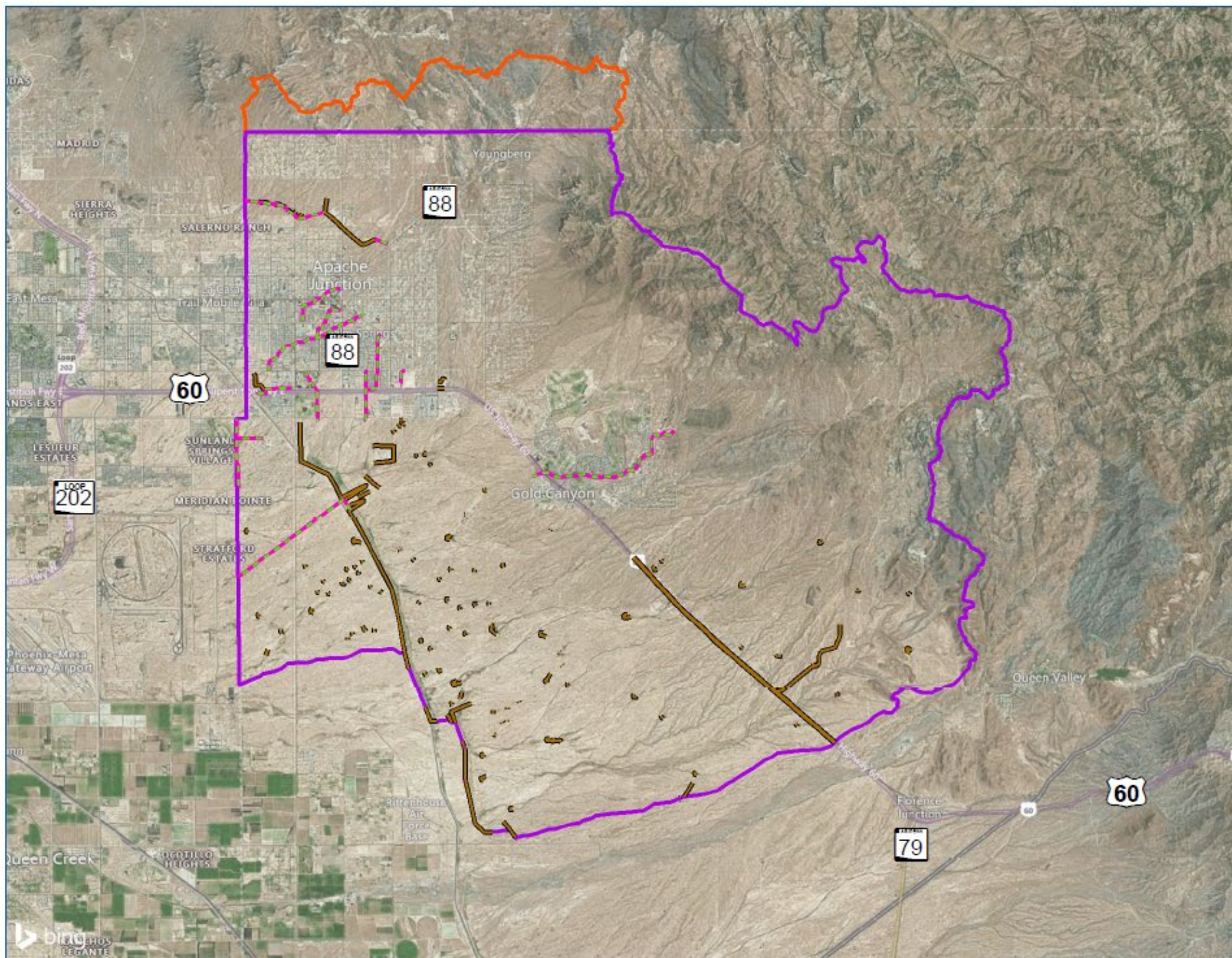
-  Channels (20.5 miles)
-  Embankments (39.2 miles)
-  Basins (0 Basins)
-  Apache Junction Watershed (172.2 square miles)
-  Out of County Contributing Area (8.8 square miles)

NOTE: Embankments include stock ponds, roadways, canal berms, flood control structures, and other raised features. County basins only.

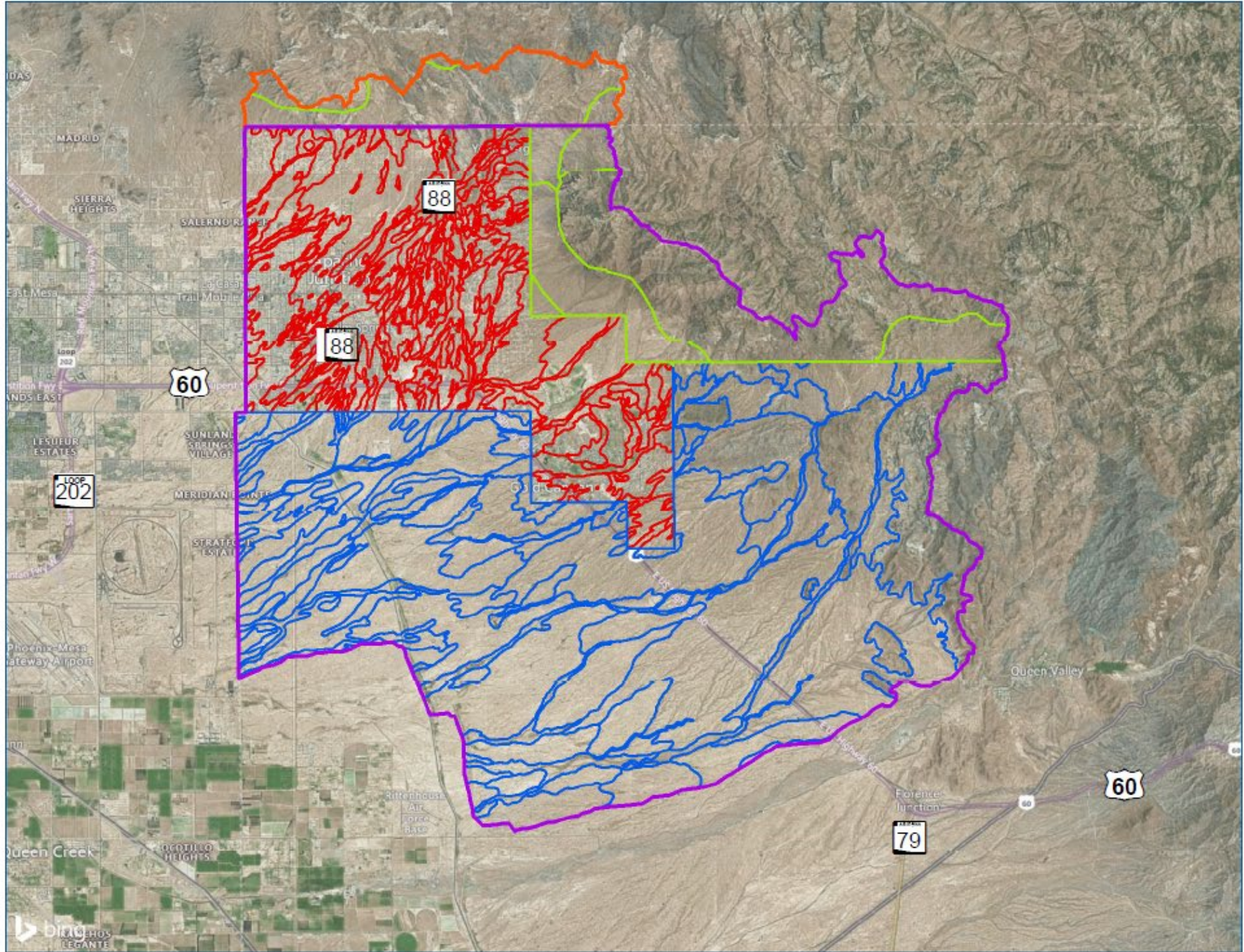


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**PINAL COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT**

**MASTER HYDROLOGY**

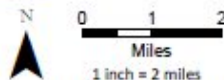
**Apache Junction Soils**

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885

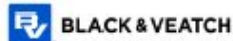
- Apache Junction Watershed (172.2 square miles)
- Out of County Contributing Area (8.8 square miles)

**Soil Survey**

- AZ645
- AZ661
- ADOT General Soils

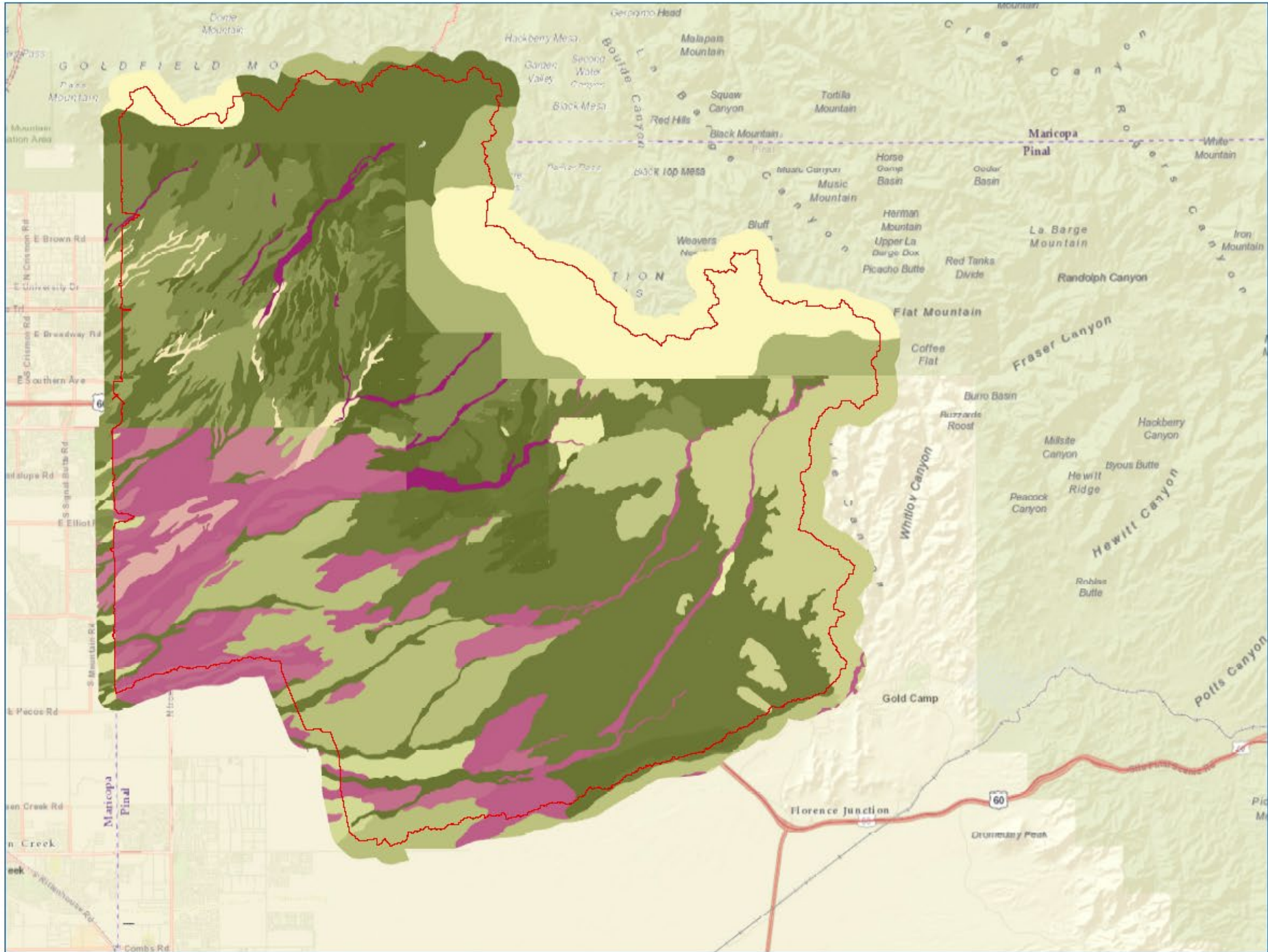


Data Source: NRCS SSURGO and STASGO. Obtained from ADOT Webpage



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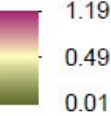
**Pinal County  
Master Hydrology  
Apache Junction  
Green and Ampt  
Parameters**

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885  
Pinal County Contract Number: 172721

**LEGEND**

Apache Junction Watershed

**Hydraulic  
Conductivity  
(in/hr)**



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# Pinal County Master Hydrology

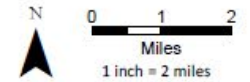
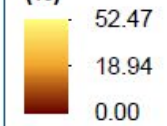
## Apache Junction Green and Ampt Parameters

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885  
Pinal County Contract Number: 172721

### LEGEND

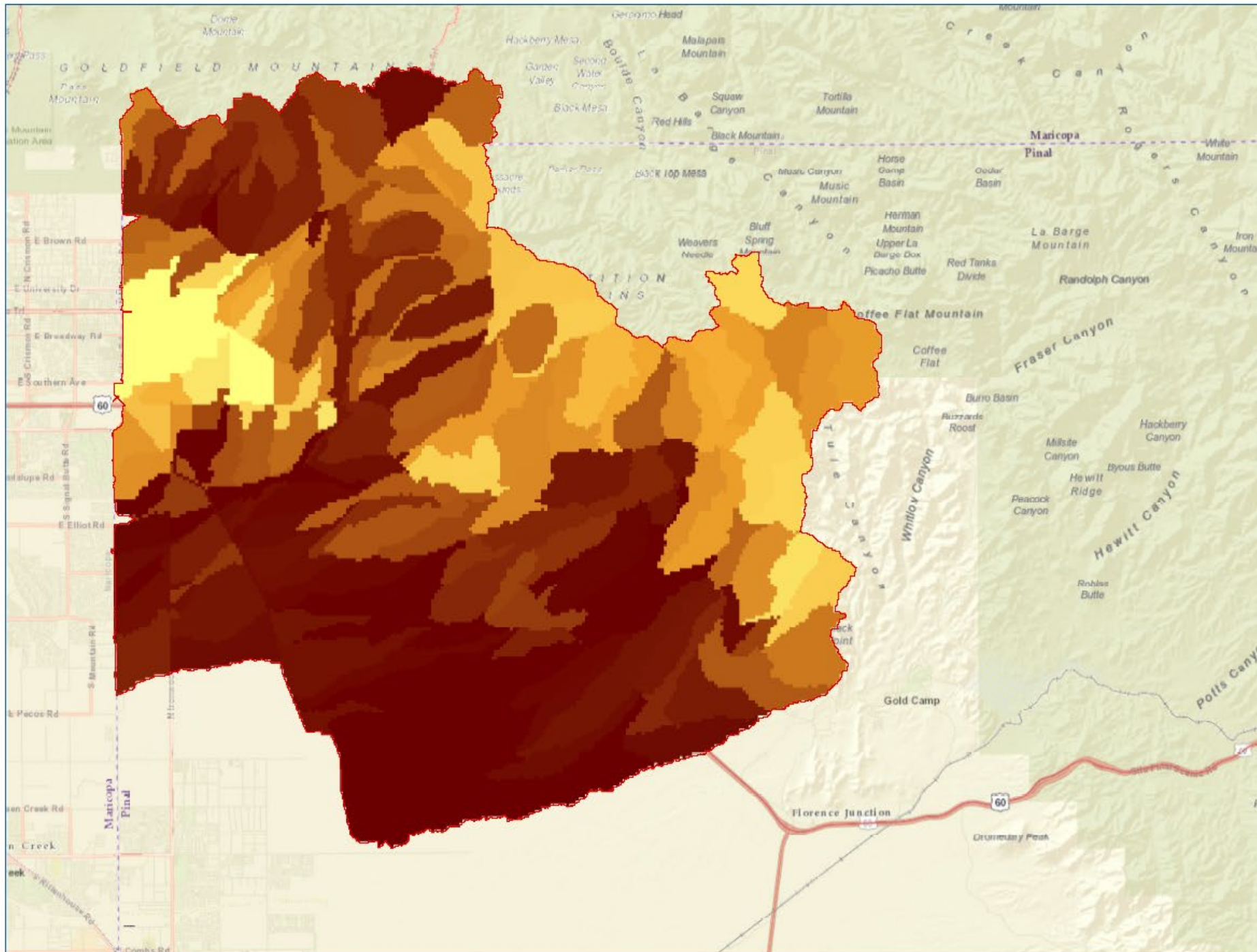
 Apache Junction  
Watershed

### Impervious Area (%)



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**MASTER HYDROLOGY**

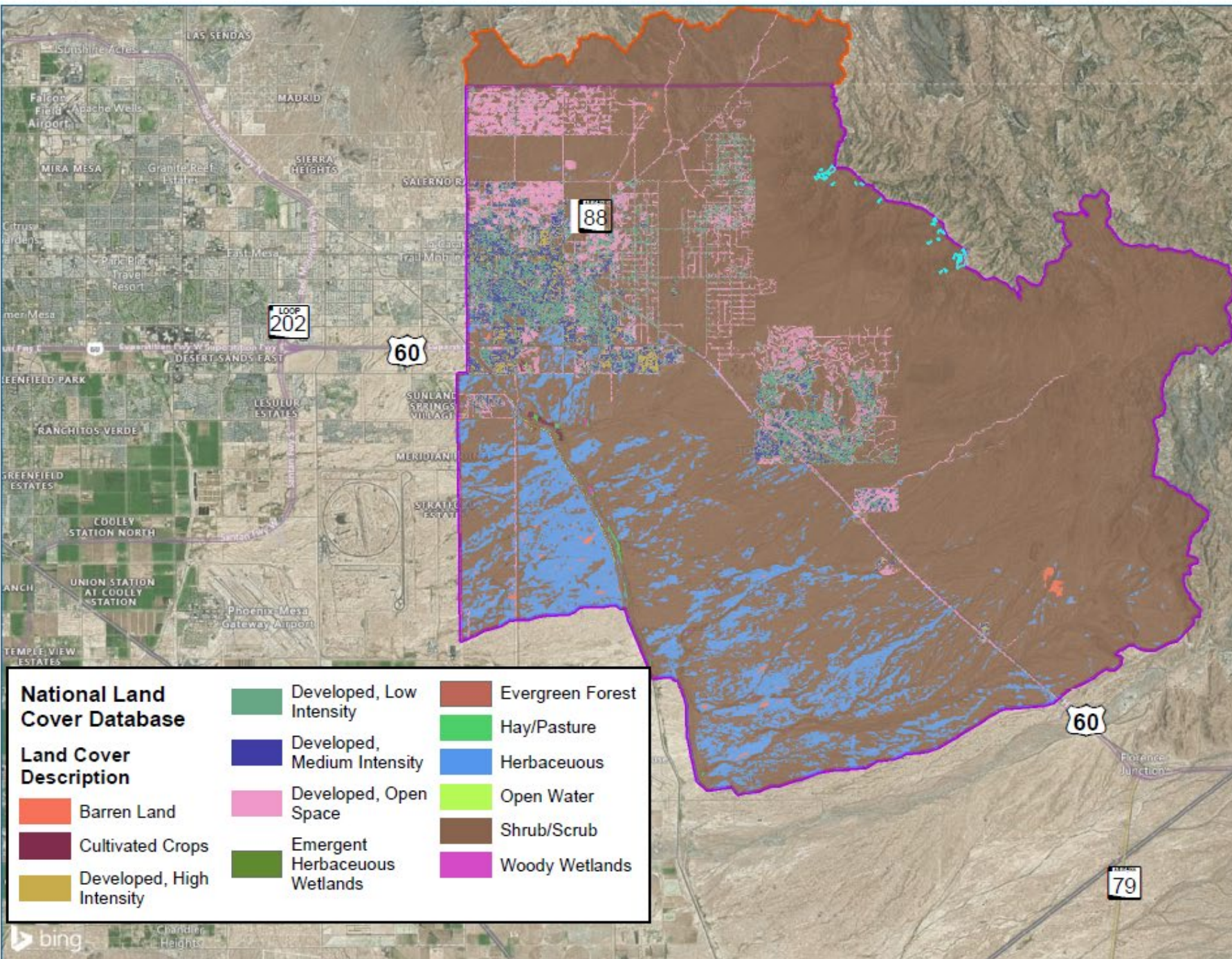
**Apache Junction Land Cover**

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885

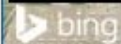
-  Apache Junction Watershed (172.2 square miles)
-  Out of County Contributing Area (8.8 square miles)



Data Source: National Land Cover Database (2016)



National Land Cover Database		
Land Cover Description		
	Barren Land	 Evergreen Forest
	Cultivated Crops	 Hay/Pasture
	Developed, High Intensity	 Herbaceous
	Developed, Low Intensity	 Open Water
	Developed, Medium Intensity	 Shrub/Scrub
	Developed, Open Space	 Woody Wetlands
	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	



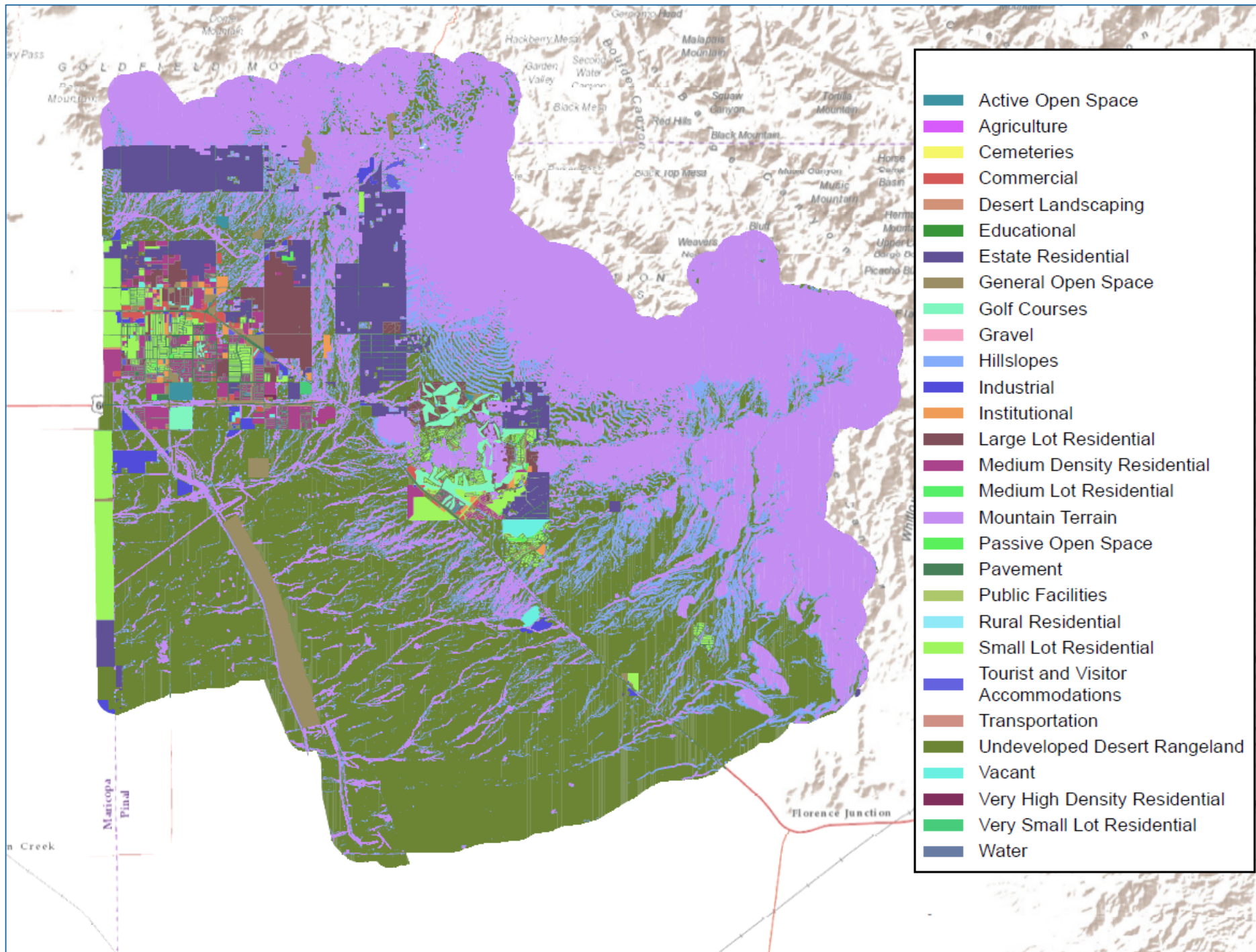
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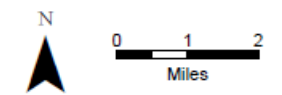


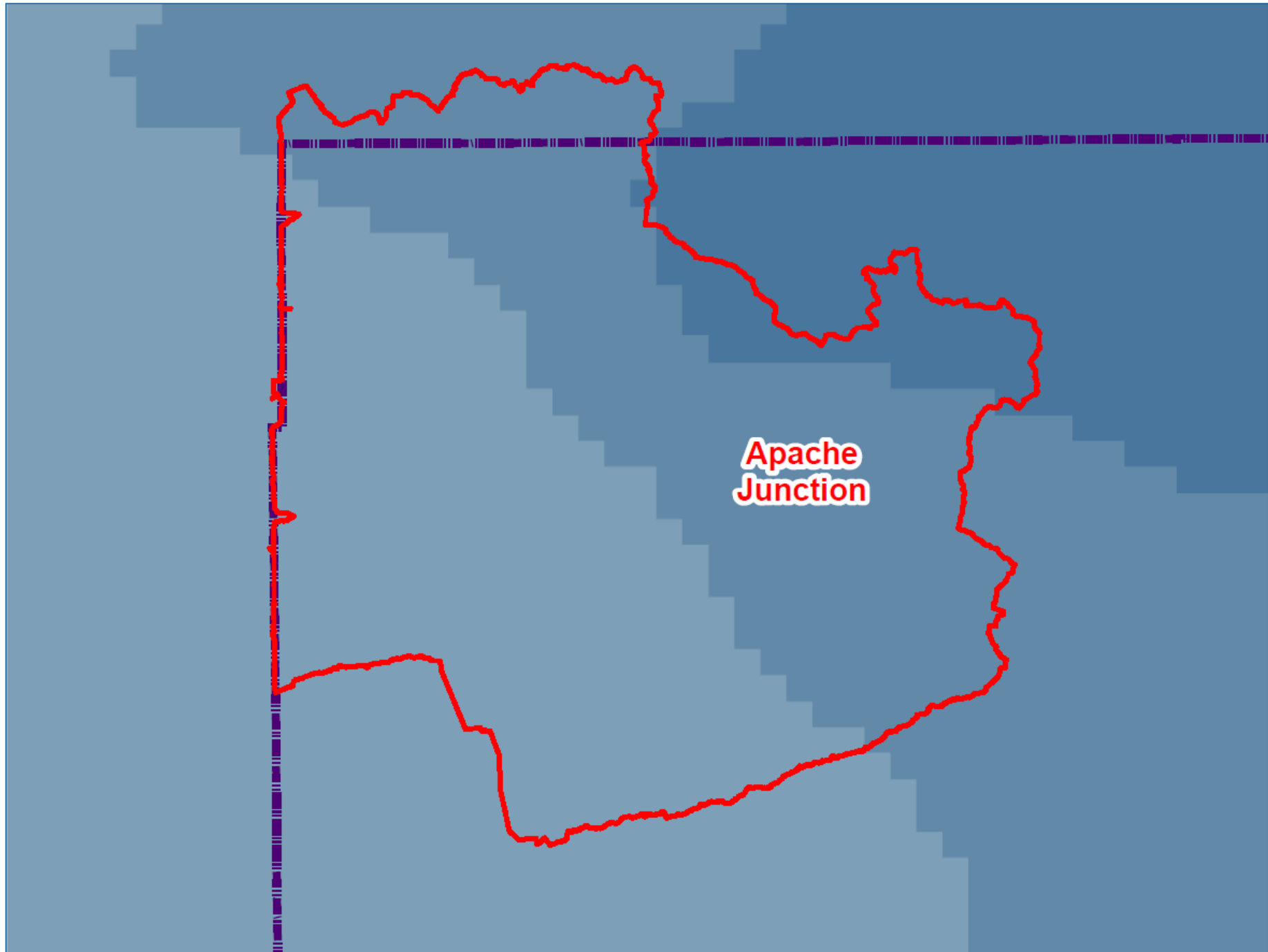
# Pinal County Master Hydrology Apache Junction Land Use

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885  
Pinal County Contract Number: 172721




- Active Open Space
- Agriculture
- Cemeteries
- Commercial
- Desert Landscaping
- Educational
- Estate Residential
- General Open Space
- Golf Courses
- Gravel
- Hillslopes
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Large Lot Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- Medium Lot Residential
- Mountain Terrain
- Passive Open Space
- Pavement
- Public Facilities
- Rural Residential
- Small Lot Residential
- Tourist and Visitor Accommodations
- Transportation
- Undeveloped Desert Rangeland
- Vacant
- Very High Density Residential
- Very Small Lot Residential
- Water






**Pinal County  
Master Hydrology  
Apache Junction  
Precipitation Map**


Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885  
Pinal County Contract Number: 172721


 Apache Junction Watershed


 Pinal County Boundary

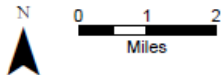
**100yr 24hr**

**Precipitation**

 3.0-4.0 in

 4.0-5.0 in

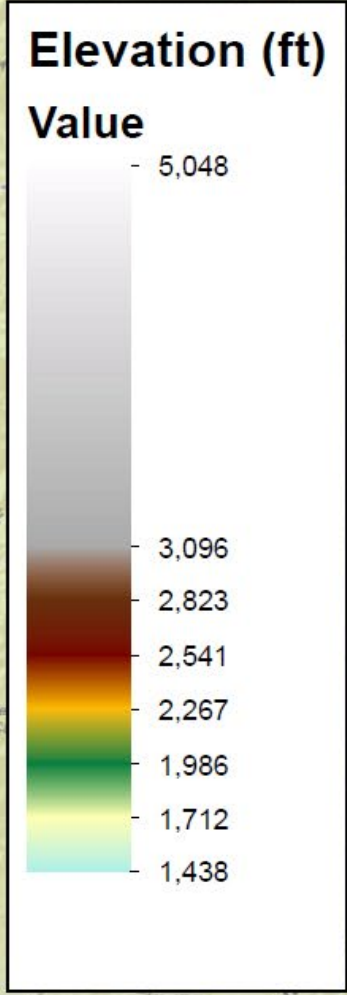
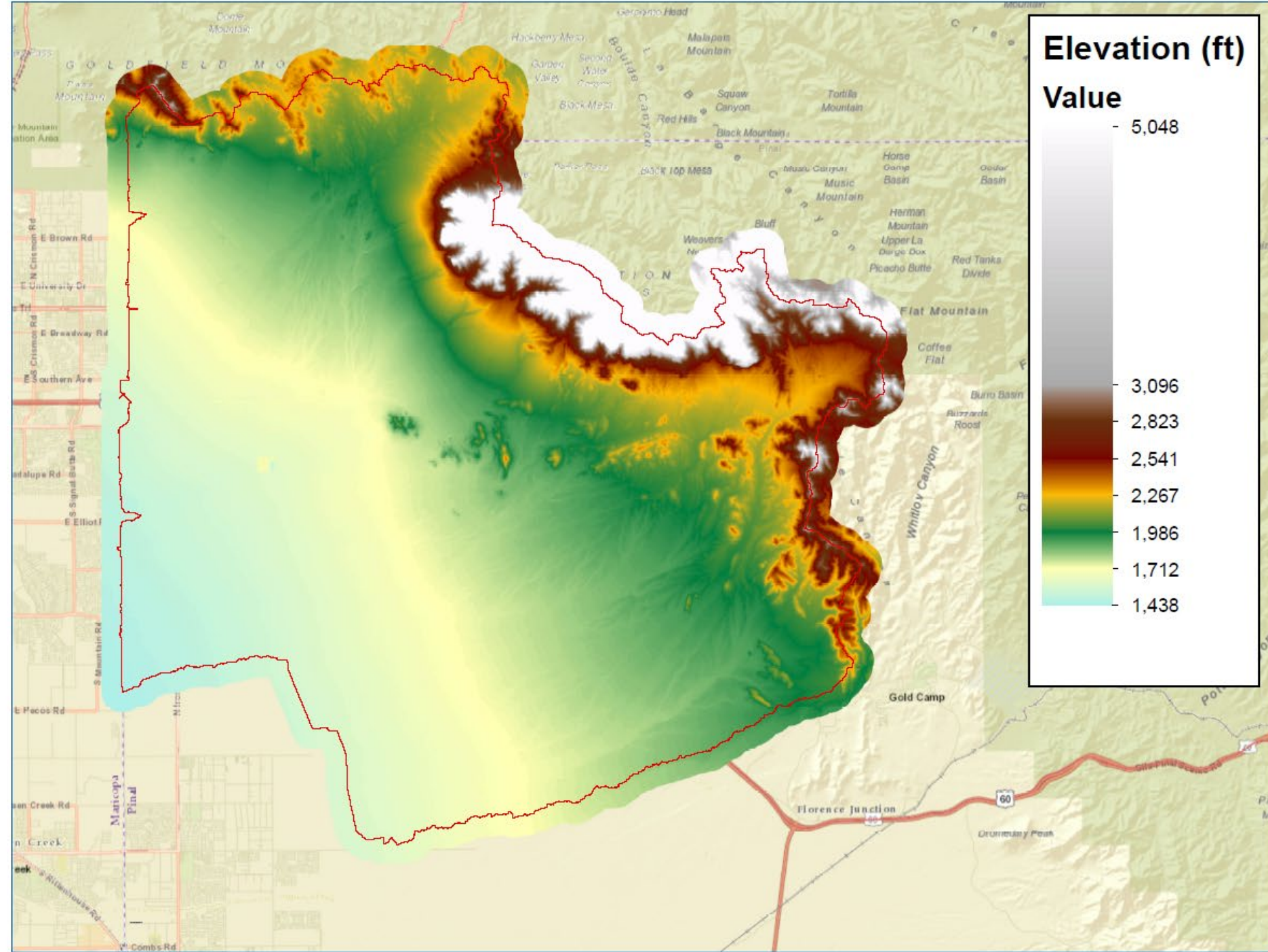
 5.0-6.0 in



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**Pinal County  
Master Hydrology  
Apache Junction  
Terrain Exhibit**

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885  
Pinal County Contract Number: 172721

**LEGEND**

 Apache Junction Watershed (~180 square miles)



  
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# Pinal County Master Hydrology

## Apache Junction HEC-HMS Basin Overview Map

Black & Veatch Project Number: 406885  
Pinal County Contract Number: 172721

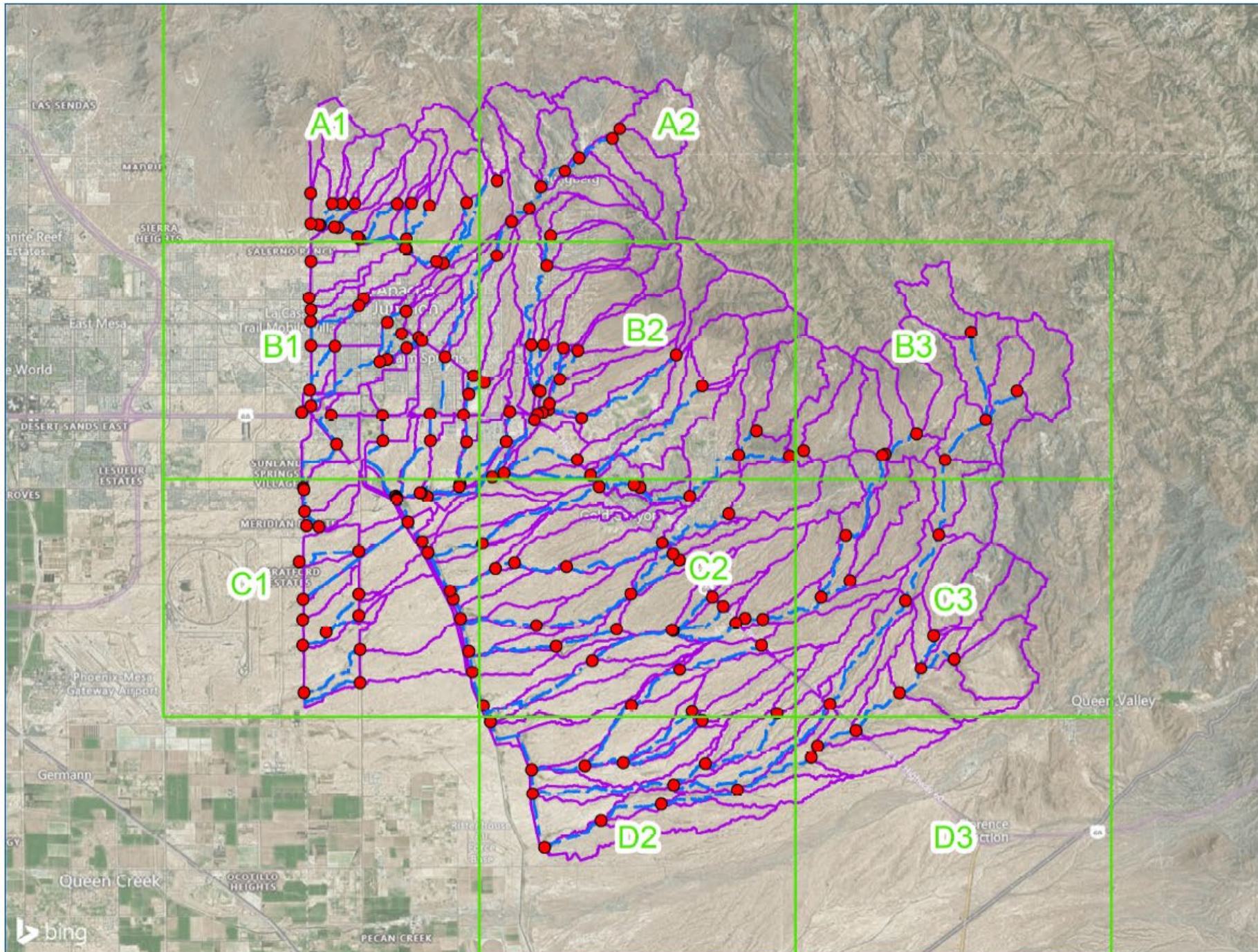
### LEGEND

- Apache Junction HEC-HMS Junctions
- Apache Junction HEC-HMS Reaches
- ▭ Apache Junction HEC-HMS Subbasins
- ▭ Apache Junction HEC-HMS Grid Index



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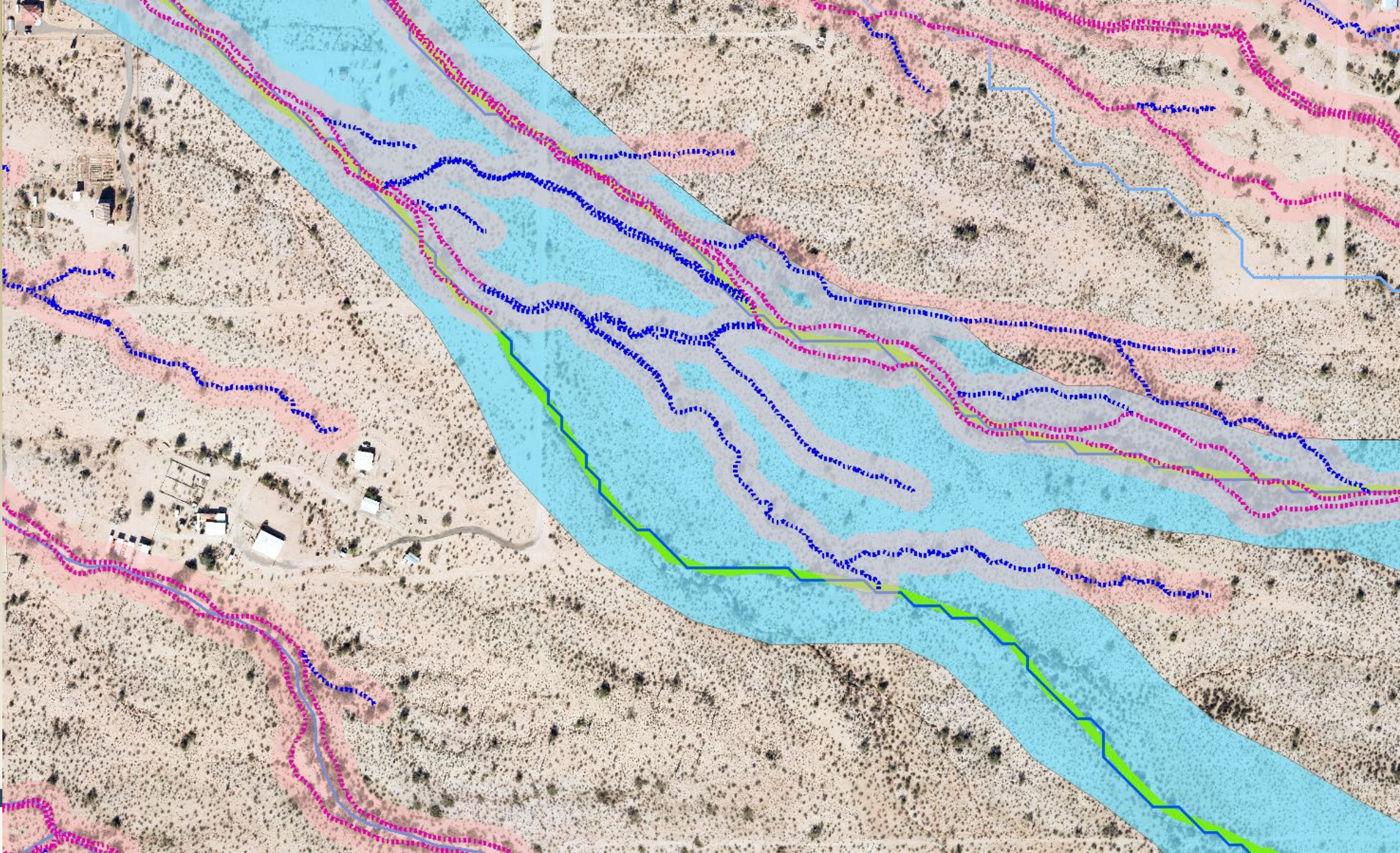






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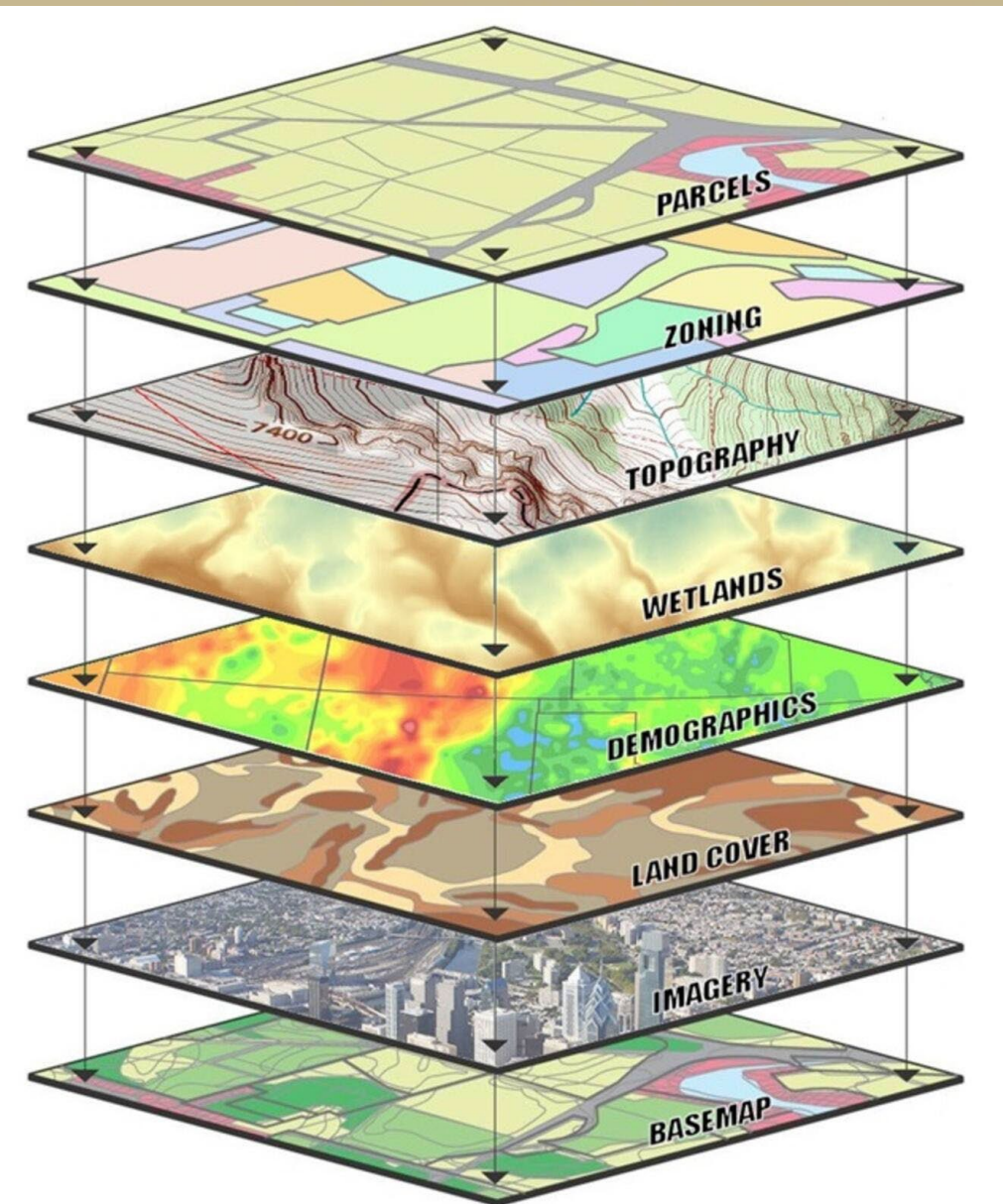




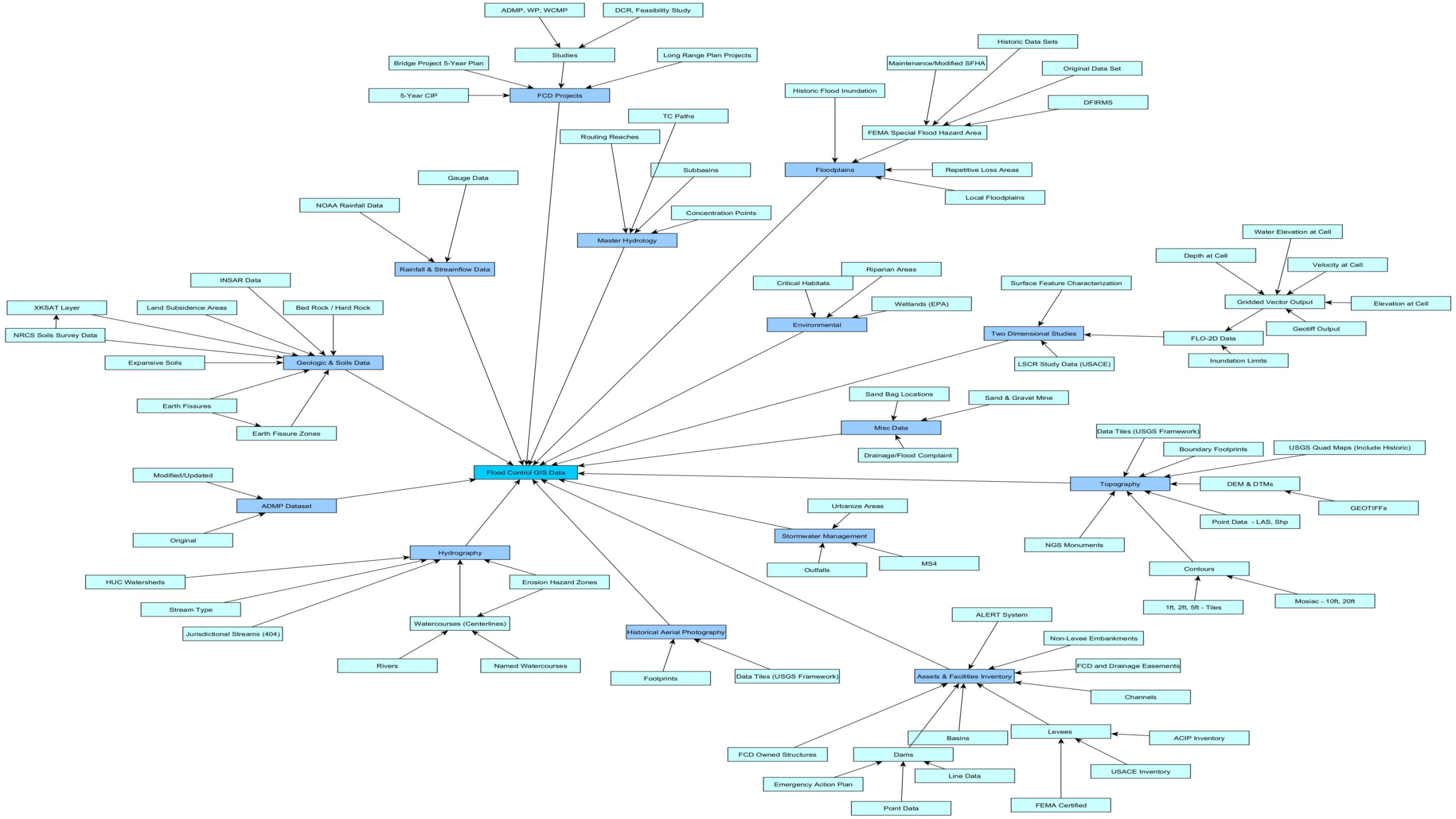
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# Data Driven Decision Making

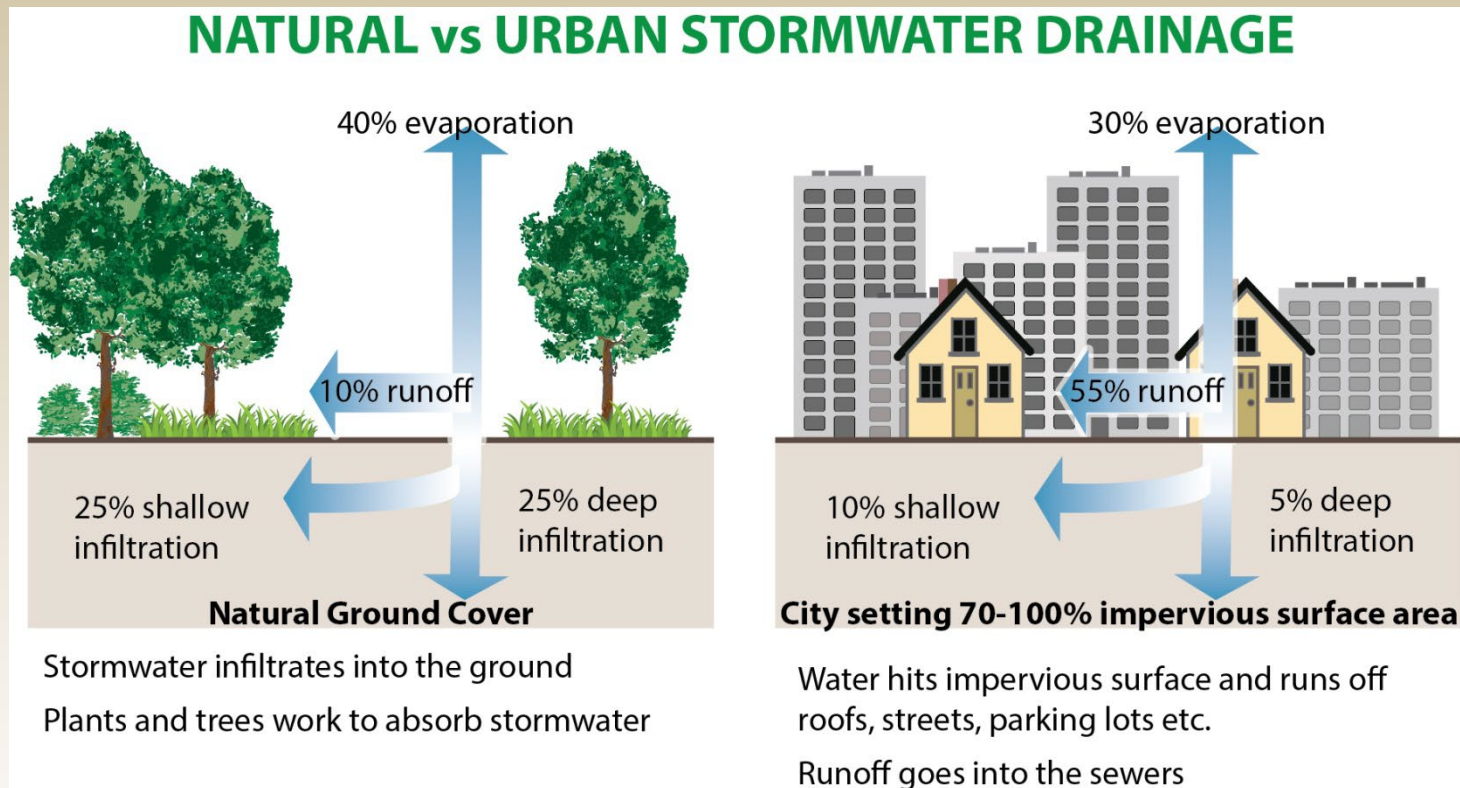


- Development Risk Analysis
- Regional/Local Land Use Planning
- Regional Planning for Infrastructure
- Risk/Hazard Assessment
- Natural and Beneficial Floodplain Functions
- Maintain regional drainage patterns and natural character



# Drainage Design Manual Update

- Currently working on a new drainage design manual
  - Complete rewrite – modern methods and design philosophy
  - Tiered approach to drainage analysis and design
  - New chapter on **Low Impact Development** methodology





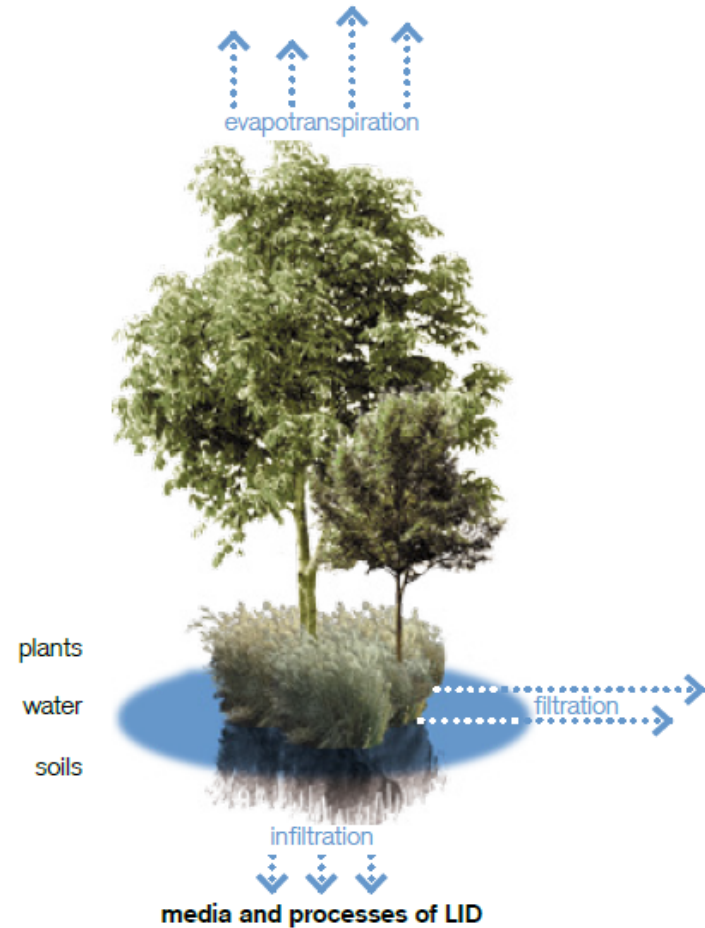
# Low Impact Development (LID)

- LID practices for stormwater can be used to improve water quality, lower urban temperatures and reduce potable water consumption.
- These practices reduce stress on traditional stormwater infrastructure and restore natural drainage with a variety of stacked benefits for the environment.
- On a large scale, LID practices emphasize the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features.
- On a small scale, LID practices may include porous pavements, infiltration planters, onsite rainwater harvesting or stormwater harvesting/capture in public rights-of-way, open spaces or common areas.



# What is LID?

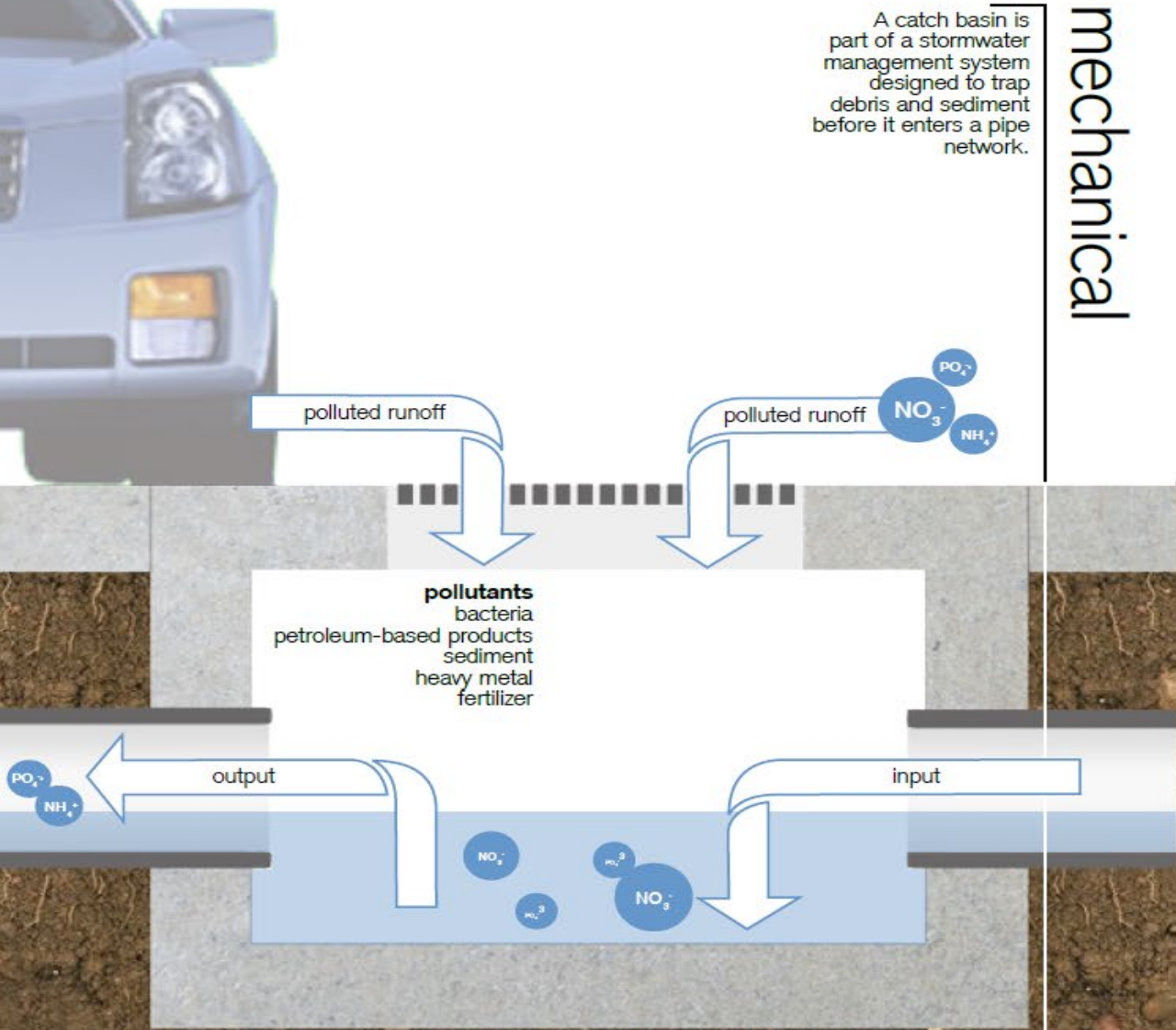
Low Impact Development (LID) is an ecologically-based stormwater management approach favoring soft engineering to manage rainfall on site through a vegetated treatment network. The goal of LID is to sustain a site's pre-development hydrologic regime by using techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, and evaporate stormwater runoff close to its source. Contrary to conventional "pipe-and-pond" conveyance infrastructure that channels runoff elsewhere through pipes, catchment basins, and curbs and gutters, LID remediates polluted runoff through a network of distributed treatment landscapes.



Stormwater infrastructure can be planned to deliver valuable ecological benefits



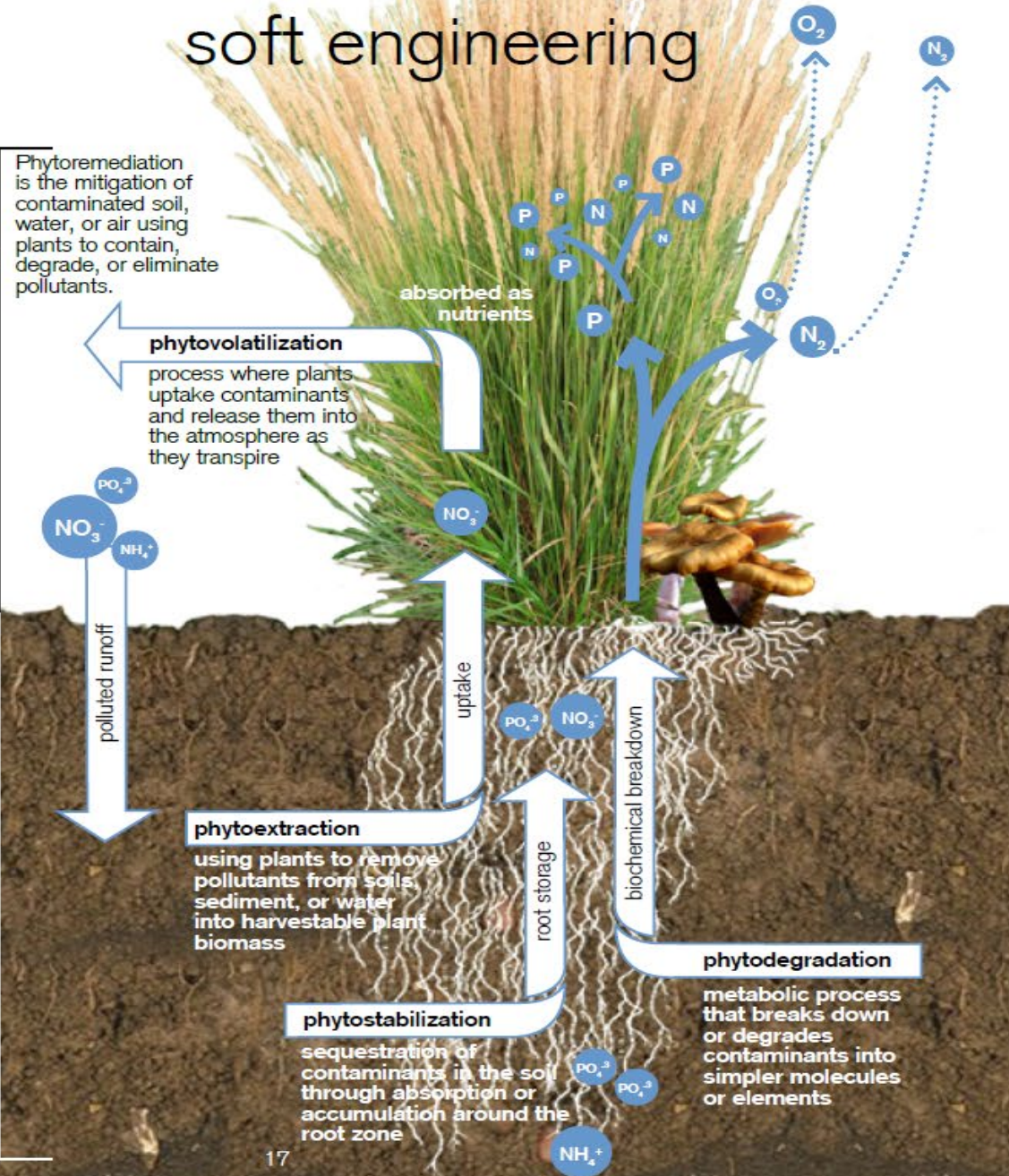
# hard engineering



# soft engineering

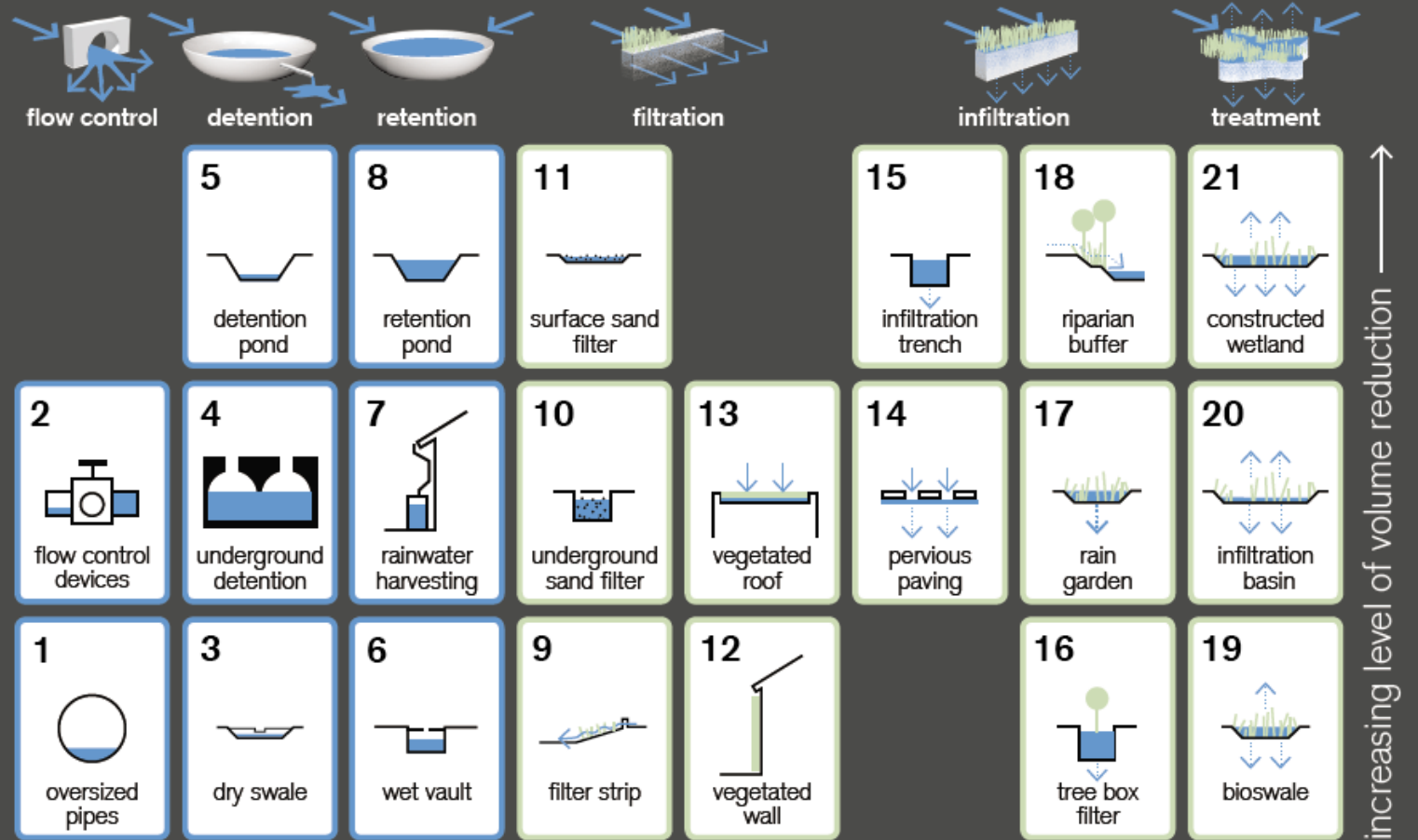
**biological**

Phytoremediation is the mitigation of contaminated soil, water, or air using plants to contain, degrade, or eliminate pollutants.



# What are the LID facilities?

The Facilities Menu organizes the LID facilities based on increasing level of treatment service (quality) as well as increasing level of volume reduction (quantity). Therefore, number one (1), flow control devices offer the least amount of treatment services while number twenty-one (21), constructed wetland offers the most. Most municipalities require drainage infrastructure to manage 100-year storm events. Though one facility alone will likely not satisfy performance requirements, facilities with varying levels of service in a treatment network will provide superior levels of treatment and volume reduction.



from mechanical —————> to biological

LID facilities menu



optimal level of service  
filtration/infiltration/treatment

location in LID network  
downstream of all LID facilities,  
before waterbodies

scale  
from 100' to 300' wide is most effective,  
however smaller widths may also be used

management regime  
trash and sediment removal as necessary,  
and occasional mowing in zone 3

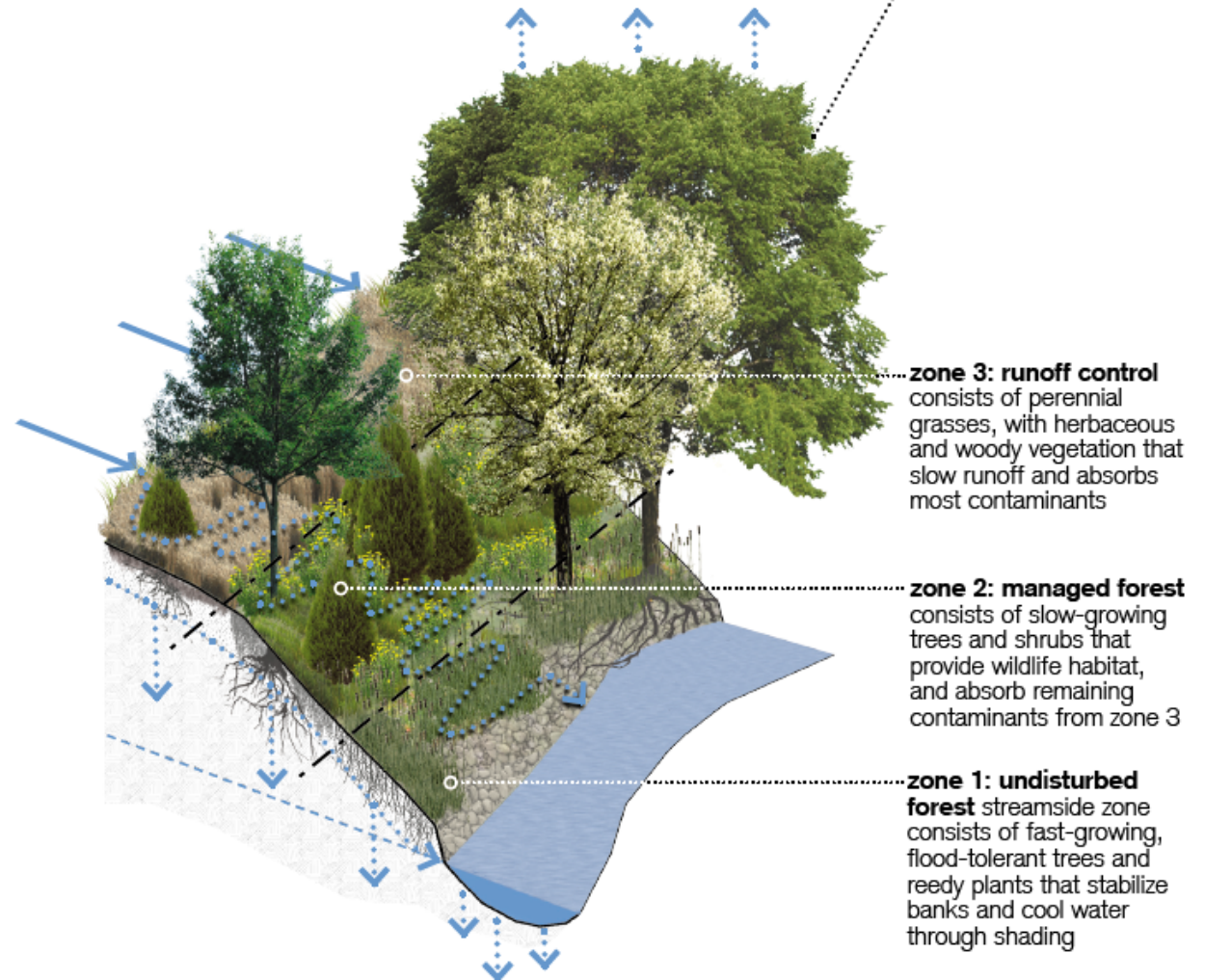


# Riparian Buffer

A riparian buffer is a vegetated strip along the banks of moving bodies of water.

Riparian buffers are a simple, inexpensive way to protect and improve water quality through local plant communities. Between 50 percent and 85 percent of stormwater pollutant loads can be filtered within 100 to 300 foot vegetation buffers. Buffer strips structurally stabilize banks and shorelines to prevent erosion and slumping. Trees and shrubs provide shade to maintain consistent water temperature necessary for the survival of some aquatic life. Width of the buffer is based on surrounding context, soil type, size and slope of catchment area, and vegetative cover.

Riparian buffers are most effective when combined with flow attenuation devices throughout a watershed in order to avoid high velocity flows into riparian buffer areas. Some management is required when riparian buffers are near urban development. Avoid disturbing Zone 1 as tree litter aids in flow control and filtration.



# Next Steps

- Drainage Manual Update
- Master Hydrology Model
- Develop Guidance documents and/or policy statements for specific situations



# Questions or Comments?

Thank You!



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