2013/2014 Annual Report

Regional Flood Control District

Pima County, Arizona

Pima County Administration
2013/2014

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Message from the Chief Engineer

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Pima County Regional Flood Control District (District), I am pleased to present the District's Annual Report for fiscal year 2013/2014. The following are a few of this year's highlights, which are described in more detail later in this report.

The District continues its program of updating floodplain studies. During FY 2013/14, the District completed the following studies:

- Yuma Mine Wash
- Green Valley Drainageways
- Santa Cruz River Watershed

In addition to improved floodplain mapping and risk identification, our Capital Improvement Program (CIP) continues to be successful resulting in flood safety projects which provide multiple benefits including flood control, recreation and neighborhood stabilization. While numerous projects are ongoing, the Rillito Riverpark Repaving project between La Cholla Boulevard and Campbell Avenue was completed.

In addition to the CIP, the District began implementing the Design Standards for the Stormwater Detention and Retention Manual (Manual) to supersede the Pima County/City of Tucson Stormwater Detention/Retention Manual. The Manual contains some substantive changes, including replacing the threshold retention requirement with a first flush retention requirement (retaining the first 0.5 inches of rainfall), introducing the use of integrated site planning and other Low Impact Development practices, a description of acceptable methodology for hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, more specific design standards, and a description of inspection and maintenance responsibilities for detention and retention facilities.

I hope you'll take some time to read this year's annual report, which summarizes our programs, CIP projects and other District activities. This year's report and all previous annual reports are also available at: www.rfcd.pima.gov.

Suzanne Shields, P.E.
Chief Engineer and Director

Regional Flood Control District

Pima County, Arizona

Vision

The District will continue to be a leader in providing quality flood protection and floodplain management services within Pima County.

Mission

The District is a regional agency whose mission is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of Pima County residents by providing comprehensive flood protection programs and floodplain management services. These services emphasize fiscal responsibility, protection of natural resources, and a balanced multi-objective approach to managing regional watercourses, floodplains, and stormwater resources.

Overview of the District

Drainageway Maintenance

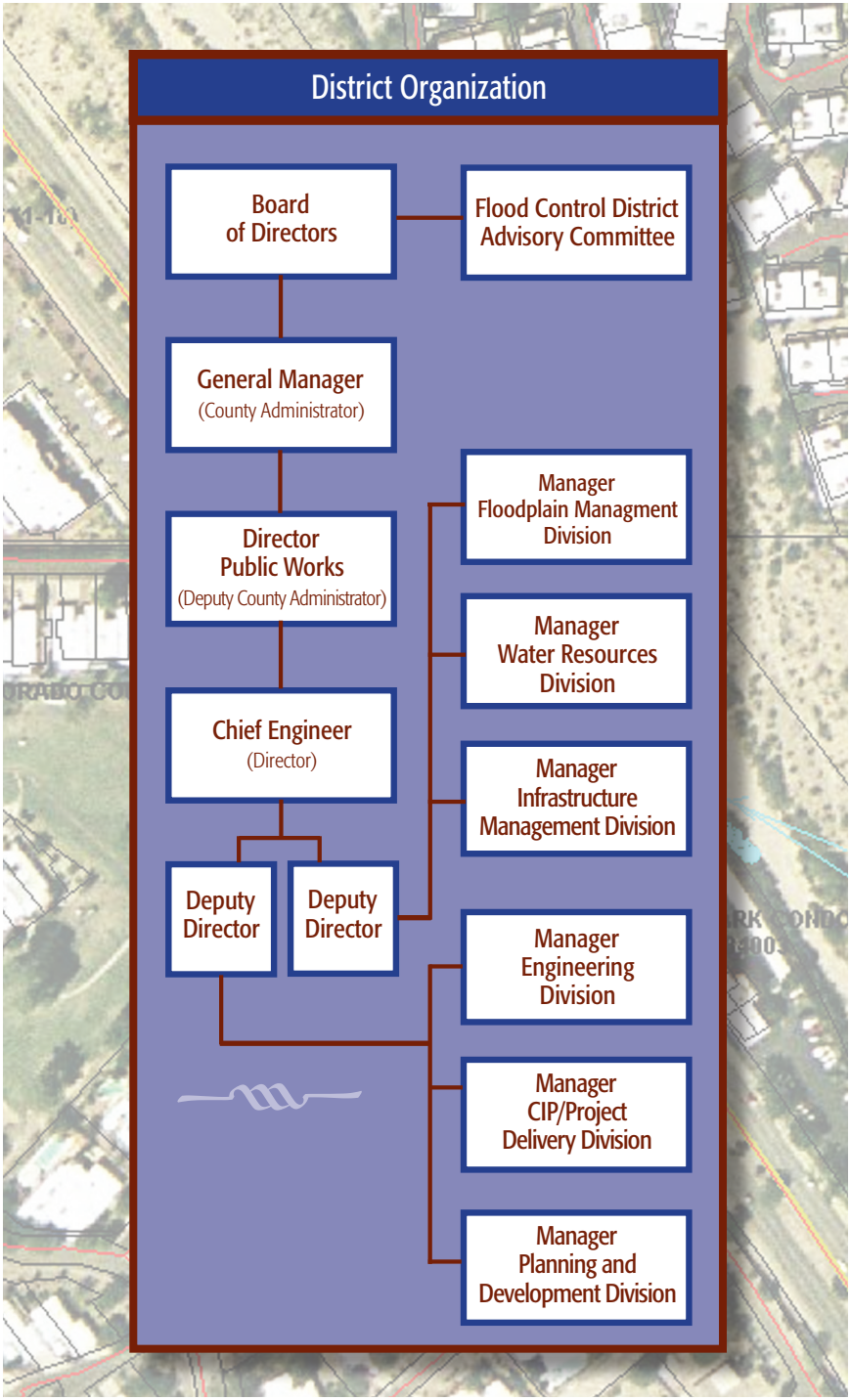
To comply with federal law, the state of Arizona passed the Floodplain Management Act of 1973. This act authorized Arizona counties to adopt rules and regulations concerning management of floodplain areas. The Arizona State Legislature subsequently authorized flood control districts to levy taxes on real property to finance operating expenses. The Pima County Board of Supervisors, which sits as the Pima County Flood Control District Board of Directors (Board), organized the District on June 5, 1978. The District first became operational on July 1, 1978.

Provisions of state legislation also allow incorporated cities and towns within Pima County to undertake their own floodplain management duties and regulatory functions. In Pima County, the incorporated areas of the City of Tucson, the Town of Oro Valley, the Town of Marana, and the Town of Sahuarita have elected to assume floodplain management duties in their respective jurisdictions. The District is responsible for floodplain management activities for the remainder of unincorporated Pima County (with the exception of national forests, parks, monuments, and Indian Nations) and for the City of South Tucson.

Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives of the District represent both flood control and resource protection. The District's approach varies from traditional flood control approaches because of a multi-benefit public philosophy. The District recognizes that it is necessary and desirable to maintain a balanced relationship between human communities and the land and resources that sustain them. To that end, the following policy goals and objectives have been adopted by the Board as part of the District's Floodplain and Erosion Hazard Management Ordinance (Ordinance):

- Minimize flood and erosion damages.
- Meet or exceed state and federal requirements relating to floodplain management.
- Establish minimum flood protection elevations and damage protection requirements for structures and other types of development.
- Regulate encroachment and building development within areas subject to flooding or erosion.
- Encourage the most effective expenditures of public money for flood control projects.
- Minimize damage to public facilities, utilities and streets located in regulatory floodplain and erosion hazard areas.
- Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the protection of regulatory flood and erosion hazard areas.
- Inform the public when property is in a regulatory floodplain or erosion hazard area.
- Encourage the preservation of natural washes and enhancement of the riverine environment.
- Emphasize overall watershed management.
- Protect, preserve and enhance groundwater recharge.


District Organization
Board of Directors
Flood Control District Advisory Committee
General Manager (County Administrator)
Director Public Works (Deputy County Administrator)
Chief Engineer (Director)
Deputy Director
Deputy Director
Manager Floodplain Managment Division
Manager Water Resources Division
Manager Infrastructure Management Division
Manager Engineering Division
Manager CIP/Project Delivery Division
Manager Planning and Development Division

District Activities

Customer Service Programs

The District encourages residents to become familiar with flood related hazards that may impact their properties or properties they are considering for purchase. In order to assist in this research, the District maintains an abundant amount of information at our customer service counter which includes floodplain maps, elevation certificates, detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, historic and current aerial photos, and topographic information.

Residents may discuss any of this information with a hydrologist who can provide additional information regarding any limitations on the property or requirements that may apply for proposed improvements due to the extent of flooding or erosion hazards.

Floodplain Management also provides an efficient Special Flood Hazard Area Identification service. This information is conveniently provided in writing via a Flood Hazard Information Sheet. This form identifies whether the property is located in or out of the federal floodplain and/or floodway and whether the structure is in or out of the floodplain. This service can be provided at our customer service counter. Alternatively, by going to: http://rfcd.pima.gov/fpm/hazard.html, a user can enter a parcel ID or address and download or print a Flood Hazard Map.

Another customer service component provided by Floodplain Management includes performing field investigations in response to constituent complaints and concerns. Through these field investigations, Floodplain Management is able to ensure that property owners are not being adversely affected by improvements that they or their neighbors construct, and can provide advice regarding improvements that can be made in order to minimize the potential of flood damage. If non-compliant improvements are observed, Floodplain Management personnel will proceed with compliance enforcement actions.

Flood Protection Assistance

ALERT

One of our most used services is the District's Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time (ALERT) Flood Threat Recognition System, which has been providing precipitation and stream flow data from a series of gauges located throughout Pima County since 1981. The ALERT system was established as part of a three-way agreement with the National Weather Service (NWS), the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) and the District. The ALERT system was initially installed to provide advanced warning of potential flood flows on the upper Cañada del Oro watershed as a result of the Golder Dam breach. Federal and state financial assistance combined with funding from the District has allowed us to expand the ALERT system. The system of gauges now covers most of the large watersheds in eastern Pima County and currently includes 94 precipitation gauges, 36 stream gauges, and five weather sites.

The precipitation gauges relay rainfall amounts and intensities, stream gauges measure the depth of flow in streams, and weather stations provide precipitation information plus wind speed, temperature, relative humidity and barometric pressure. This network of automated gauges transmits data in real time using radio telemetry transmitted directly to the District, NWS, and the ADWR office in Phoenix. The NWS uses this data to produce flash flood watches and warnings and ground-truth radar estimates of precipitation. District personnel utilize the information to assist emergency response agencies including the Pima County Department of Transportation's Maintenance Operations staff during storm events. Data generated by these sites may be viewed online at: http://alert.rfcd.pima.gov/perl/pima.pl.

In fiscal year 2013/14, numerous rainfall events resulted in road closures and roadway damage. This required close communication with the Pima County Office of Emergency Management, the Pima County Department of Transportation, and the NWS.

The event that generated the greatest amount of flooding occurred on September 9, 2013. During the evening hours of September 9, 2013, a disturbance moving north from Mexico combined with deep atmospheric moisture resulted in localized heavy precipitation in the southern Altar Valley. Rain gauges and Doppler radar indicated rainfall amounts in the range of one to four inches in an area along Highway 286 north of the intersection with Arivaca-Sasabe Road. An ALERT system gauge (6380) located on the northern edge of the storm on Altar Wash at Highway 286 registered a total of 1.73 inches between 8:43 PM and 11:19 PM. In one 30-minute period 1.14 inches was registered. When runoff from this storm reached Highway 86, the maximum depth was approximately 6.3 feet with a peak discharge of 3,340 cubic feet per second. Flow left the channel beginning approximately 1.5 miles downstream, eventually reaching a residential area north of Snyder Hill Road and west of Marstellar Road.

During storm events, information provided by the ALERT system aides the NWS and emergency teams with their decisions to warn the public of potential flooding. It also aides in their response to emergency situations where people and infrastructure are in danger from the rising floodwaters.

Stormwater Detention/Retention Manual Revision

The District currently regulates stormwater detention/retention through the Stormwater Detention/Retention Manual developed in coordination with the City of Tucson. The District is currently working on revisions to this manual, as discussed below.

The Planning and Development Division of the District has begun a revision of the Pima County/City of Tucson Stormwater Detention/Retention Manual (Manual). The revised Manual proposes to make some substantive changes, including replacing of the threshold retention requirement with a first flush retention requirement (retaining the first 0.5 inches of rainfall), introducing of the use of integrated site planning and other Low Impact Development practices, a description of acceptable methodology for hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, more specific design standards for detention basins, and a description of the maintenance responsibilities and expectations.

This draft version of the manual and associated appendices were open for review and comment generally and were published to the District's website. The District has specifically requested reviews and comments from the other jurisdictions and certain consulting engineers, most of whom have had previous floodplain management responsibilities in addition to a formal stakeholder process, including SABHA, the Watershed Managment Group, and Flood Control District Advisory Committee.

Hydraulic and Hydrology Studies

Each year, significant rainfall events occur within a watershed or watersheds in Pima County. Some years, these events occur over a broad enough area to trigger regional flooding such as in 2006. That year, Pima County received record rainfall events in June, July, and August with 8.6 inches of rainfall; two inches more than the seasonal average. This resulted in significant flooding along the Sabino, Agua Caliente, Tanque Verde, Rillito and Pantano. In other years, these significant events impact smaller watersheds, such as in 2007 when numerous homes along the Valley View Wash flooded.

The District strives to study the hydrology and hydraulics of all these watercourses in order to identify those lands prone to flooding from the 1% chance annual storm (100-year flood). During FY 2013/14, District staff continued developing floodplain mapping studies needed in the following foothills washes:

- Green Valley Drainageways
- Santa Cruz River Watershed
- Yuma Mine Wash

These studies, conducted in-house by District staff, utilized approved local, state and federal methodologies to determine discharge rates and floodplain limits and have in most cases been used to submit Letters of Map Revision for approval by FEMA. These "Technical Data Notebooks" use better topographic, hydrologic and hydraulic data than was available when the original FEMA maps were created. Furthermore, these studies identified specific infrastructure including culverts, dip sections and bridges which may restrict flow. Notices have been sent to every impacted property owner specifically explaining if their buildings or land has been determined to be within or not within the floodplain.

Riparian Habitat Protection

This program consists of activities intended to prevent flooding, erosion and riparian habitat loss by means other than constructing structural flood control improvements. The District promotes and supports regional riparian restoration with the goal of recovering natural functions within riverine systems and establishing habitat for native wildlife. Two policies have been adopted by Pima County to direct these activities, the Regulated Riparian Habitat Mitigation standards and Implementation Guidelines (Guidelines) adopted in 2011, and the Water Element of the Pima County Comprehensive Plan.

The Ordinance requires compensatory mitigation for disturbances to regulated riparian habitat. The Guidelines were developed as a supplement to Ordinance Number 1999-FC1 to provide guidance for applicants going through the mitigation process. Since its inception in 1994, the riparian protection regulations of the Ordinance have been revised twice, first in 1998 (Number 1999-FC1) and again in 2005 (Number 2005-FC2). In a continuing effort to meet the goals of the Ordinance and to ensure that requirements are being met, the District began revising the Guidelines in FY 2007/08 to incorporate into the Ordinance revisions adopted in 2005.

In November 2011, the Pima County Board unanimously approved the revised Guidelines for unincorporated Pima County. The adopted Guidelines provide the regulated community with a variety of onsite and offsite options to mitigate impacts to riparian habitat, outline best management practices for the establishment and maintenance of mitigation areas and require long-term monitoring to allow for adaptive management, if needed. By providing the tools required to adequately mitigate impacts to riparian habitat, the Guidelines strive to prevent loss of habitat in Pima County. The Guidelines can be viewed at: www.rfcd.pima.gov.

Examples of Xeroriparian Habitat

Water Resource Protection and Management

The District implements Board Resolution 2008-72 and related requirements of the Comprehensive Plan Water Resources Element and Rezoning Site Analysis Requirements. This includes providing Water Supply Impact Reviews associated with Comprehensive Plan Amendments, Water Resource Impact Assessments associated with rezoning requests, and review of Preliminary Integrated Water Management Plans submitted by rezoning applicants, and finally reviews of Final Integrated Water Management Plans associated with plats and development plans for which there has been a rezoning.

Several vital functions are performed for the District by the Water Resources Division including stewardship of District properties containing intermittent or perennial waters, preparing studies to evaluate the interactions of surface water and shallow groundwater, managing District-owned water rights, and recharge of treated effluent and stormwater to enhance floodplain function and riparian resources. The division also works to preserve, protect, and restore riparian ecosystems by designing, implementing, monitoring and managing riparian restoration projects, and providing stewardship for the lands owned by the District.

One example is the Marana High Plains Effluent Recharge Project (MHPERP) which was constructed in 2002 by the District in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, Arizona Water Protection Fund, Cortaro-Marana Irrigation District and the Town of Marana. MHPERP is a multi-purpose facility designed to recharge treated effluent, diverted from the Santa Cruz River into the local groundwater aquifer, while simultaneously enhancing riparian and wildlife habitat. The facility began operating in 2003 as a pilot project to study infiltration rates and was re-permitted in 2008 to allow the operation to continue for an additional 20 years. During calendar years 2013 and 2014, approximately 500 and 600 acre-feet of effluent was recharged, respectively.

Several hydro-geotechnical special reports evaluating shallow groundwater level trends resulting from surface water flows and historical climate conditions have been prepared during the past few years including reports near the Pantano Wash-Rincon Creek confluence (2014), Canoa Ranch (2013), the Agua Caliente (2014) and the Corazón de los Tres Ríos del Norte (2012). These reports provide timely recommendations that may result in recovery of groundwater levels in these fragile riparian areas.

Our land stewardship efforts provide protection of natural resources on approximately 10,000 acres of land throughout Pima County. The thousands of acres managed provides for species diversity, biological productivity, and ecological connectivity. These lands provide multiple benefits to people and the environment by protecting the natural functions of the floodplain that prevent erosion, protect water quality, attenuate flood

flows, increase groundwater recharge, and provide wildlife with shelter and forage and movement corridors necessary to maintain their populations. Stewardship challenges include impacts from bank erosion, livestock grazing, invasive plant and animal species encroachment, off-road vehicle use, fencing, trash, and unauthorized uses stemming from surrounding urban areas.

Management of the Cienega Creek Natural Preserve (Preserve) has been an important responsibility of the District ever since the Preserve was established. Coordinating with the Pima County Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation to preserve and protect the area's natural resources and evaluate water quantity and quality data for management options are just a few of the things that are done to maintain the flows and protect habitat within the Preserve. Building off of a geophysical and well monitoring study started in 2006, we are continuing to evaluate the recharge capability of the creek downstream of Pantano Dam.

The District also oversaw construction of a new ecosystem restoration and erosion mitigation project (Bosque Basins at Silverlake) located along the West Branch of the Santa Cruz River on formerly agricultural land located upstream of Silverlake Road. The project goals include erosion and headcut mitigation, protection of rare plant species, creating sustainable mesquite bosque vegetation, and creating ephemeral toad breeding habitat. The project was constructed using District funds and labor partnerships with the Department of Transportation, Stadium District and others. The Sherriff's Department Inmate Work Crew was used for irrigation and container plant installation.

Preserve upstream of Pantano Dam

MHPERP Recharge Cell 2

Community Rating System: Pima County a Top Rated Community

The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that rates local communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) who are interested in providing a level of service that is above and beyond the minimum NFIP requirements. Participating communities receive discounted flood insurance premium rates in increments of 5%. For example, a Class 1 community, whose service is considerably above the minimum, would receive a 45% premium discount, while a Class 9 community whose service is nominally above the minimum, would receive a 5% discount. A Class 10 community only meets the minimum level required, which in turn would not receive a discount for their constituents.

The CRS classes for local communities are based on 18 activities and are organized under four categories: 1) Public Information, 2) Mapping and Regulations, 3) Flood Damage Reduction, and 4) Flood Preparedness.

While we recertify our rated activities each year, FEMA utilizes auditors from the Insurance Services Organization (ISO) to verify our performance. During March of 2011, the District was audited by FEMA contractors to verify our performance. This audit included preparing documentation, and a "cycle verification visit" conducted by the ISO. For Class 5 communities these visits are conducted every five years and require extensive follow up submittals.

In recognition of the excellent level of floodplain management performed by the District, Pima County is a Class 5 Community, which yields a 25% discount in flood insurance premiums for our constituents. Pima County is among the top participating communities nationwide.

Floodprone Land Acquisition Program

The Floodprone Land Acquisition Program (FLAP) provides relocation assistance to property owners and purchases flood damaged land, whether it is improved property or vacant land. Specific criteria used to rank FLAP applications and determine eligibility include the extent of flood damage or severity of potential flood and erosion hazards on the property. The highest priority is given to improved properties that have or may suffer significant damage as a result of flooding.

This program is completely voluntary and is designed to assist property owners who are likely to experience or have experienced flooding that resulted in severe damage and flood hazards. The community also benefits from these acquisitions by increasing open space for overbank storage, enhancing groundwater recharge, and providing riparian habitat preservation, wildlife corridors, passive recreational opportunities and protects cultural resources. FLAP also protects emergency responders and Pima County resources from harm by reducing potential rescue needs.

Additional grant monies to purchase additional floodprone and damaged property became available after subsequent disasters because Pima County had an established floodprone land acquisition program.

Before Flood

After Acquisition

In 1986, after voters approved General Obligation Bond sales of $20 million for floodprone land acquisition, a land acquisition plan was adopted by the Pima County Board outlining criteria to guide the District's overall acquisition efforts and allow the dedication of tax levy revenues to be used for acquisition of floodprone lands. This newly adopted plan aided in the expansion of the program to include purchasing undeveloped land to prevent future floodplain development in sensitive riparian areas and to meet the open space goals of the community.

In fiscal year 2013/14, the District spent $683,996.45 and added 537.13 acres of land to the FLAP inventory bringing the total of District-owned property to 12,149.15 acres at a cost of $67,290,634 since the program's inception.

Completed Capital Improvements

As shown on the annual completed Capitol Improvements Projects list below, prior completion of bond funded projects resulted in a short list this year, while several projects described on the following pages are also ongoing.

Number	Name	Date Completed	Cost
CFC.5SCWSS	FC - SCR Watershed Study	12/31/2013	$ 1,177,190.66
CFC.5RILPV	FC - Rillito Riverpark Repaving La Cholla Blvd-Campbell Avenue	04/18/2014	$ 710,324.32
CFC.5FLPRA	FC - Floodprone & Riparian Land Acquisition	06/30/2014	$ 4,064,360.23
		Total	**$ 5,951,875.21**

Paseo de las Iglesias

Phase 1, located along the Santa Cruz River from Ajo Way to Silverlake Road, funded by the 2004 Bond Election, began construction during FY 2013/14. Construction began in November 2013. The contractor, Ashton, preformed extensive debris (buried and exposed) removal and clearing of invasive species prior to the beginning of bank protection construction, which was completed this fiscal year. Work was also performed to clean and bank protect Julian Wash, expand Mission View Wash and begin construction of gabion terraces and culvert a minor tributary south of Mission View Wash. Grading was performed on the top of banks to begin construction of the parking areas and restroom as well as staking for pathway and landscape irrigation lines. The public artists made site visits and began construction of their pieces for the site. Multiple tours were led onsite for groups including Pima County, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Arizona Department of Transportation, Tucson Electric Power, University of Arizona, and the Arizona Riparian Council Conference.

Arroyo Chico Final Phase - High School Wash Box Culvert Storm Drain

The District and the City of Tucson in cooperation with the USACE have jointly undertaken a multi-phase flood control, environmental restoration and recreation project called the Tucson Drainage Area/Arroyo Chico Multi-Use Project. The phases of the project are: Phase 1, Randolph South Detention Basins, which were completed in April 1996 by the District and the City of Tucson; Phase 2A, Cherry Field Detention Basin, which was completed in December 2008 by the USACE; and Phase 2B, Park Avenue Detention Basin Complex, which was completed by the USACE in December 2012. Increment 4 (High School Wash Storm Drain) started construction on June 2, 2014 and is schedule to be completed in March 2015.

The High School Wash box culvert storm drainage improvements is part of the contracted Phase 2B improvements. Additional federal funds were authorized on June 24, 2013. Construction began on June 2, 2014 and will be completed in March 2015. The City of Tucson has requested the District to pursue betterments in the form of enlarging a section of the main storm drain to handle additional flood flows, and the addition of catch basins to remove street runoff; thereby, reducing the limits of the downstream floodplain. On May 13, 2014, the Board authorized an additional $1,500,000 to pay for construction of the $1,921,165 storm drain betterment.

The High School Wash box culvert storm drain consists of a 776 linear foot box culvert (12 ft. x 8 ft. and 10 ft. x 8 ft.) that connects with the existing 1930s vintage (10 ft. x 7.5 ft.) concrete box culvert located under Tucson High School. With the recently completed City of Tucson/ Regional Transportation Authority (RTA) 8th Street Drainage Improvements that ended at 4th Avenue, the new storm drain efficiently moves storm flow from the inlet at Euclid east of Tucson High School into the new 8th Street storm drain system and ultimately into the Santa Cruz River. The project will significantly reduce flooding around Tucson High School and the 4th Avenue business district. The estimated cost for construction of this increment is $4.2 million.

Financial Overview

Flood Control District Tax Levy Rate 1981 to 2012

Fiscal Year Ending	Levy Rate	Tax
1981	0.5143	$4,637,000
1982	0.4683	$5,342,000
1983	0.5072	$6,882,000
1984	0.4739	$7,652,000
1985	0.5269	$9,243,000
1986	0.5102	$9,969,000
1987	0.5346	$11,713,000
1988	0.7630	$17,272,000
1989	0.5592	$13,730,000
1990	0.5985	$14,663,000
1991	0.5985	$14,058,000
1992	0.5871	$13,689,000
1993	0.5871	$13,767,000
1994	0.5398	$12,678,000
1995	0.4623	$11,379,000
1996	0.3596	$9,368,000
1997	0.3596	$9,467,000
1998	0.3296	$10,392,000
1999	0.3246	$10,411,000
2000	0.3046	$10,327,151
2001	0.3046	$10,414,427
2002	0.3546	$13,713,102
2003	0.3546	$14,467,389
2004	0.3546	$14,467,389
2005	0.3546	$14,467,389
2006	0.3746	$19,720,839
2007	0.3746	$22,620,303
2008	0.3446	$25,331,448
2009	0.2935	$25,145,000
2010	0.2635	$23,142,303
2011	0.2635	$22,220,943
2012	0.2635	$20,256,258
2013	0.2635	$19,111,261
2014	0.2635	$17,787,780

Revenues

Although the District receives assistance from state and federal agencies to construct major capital facilities, most of the District's funding is generated from the property tax levy along with General Obligation Bond sales authorized by the electorate. Information on the District's tax levy rate is shown in the table at left.

Expenditures

The table on Page 19 provides information on capital project expenditures for projects completed during FY 2013/14. The remainder of District expenditures goes toward debt service and operating expenses, which include funds allocated for maintenance of flood control structures, floodplain management, planning and administration activities.

Pantano Crumble

Financial Highlights

Fiscal Year 2013/2014

Revenues

The primary source of revenue is the District's secondary property tax levy of $0.2635 per $100 of real property assessed valuation. This rate has remained the same since 2010. In FY 2013/14, the District received $17,787,780 in tax levy revenue reflecting declining property values. Other minor sources of revenue include interest, rent and reimbursements. The total revenue from all sources in FY 2013/14 was over $21 million

Revenues FY 2013/14

Property Tax	$ 17,787,780	83.9%
Federal Participation	$ 0.0%	
State Participation	$ 0.0%	
General Gov't	$ 164,673	15.2%
Interest Income	$ 43,584	0.2%
Rents & Royalties	$ 56,490	0.3%
Misc.	$ 82,215	0.4%
Bond Proceeds	$ 0.0%	
	$ 18,134,742	100.0%

Expenditures

The total expenditures for the District in FY 2013/14 were over $39.8 million. The Capital Improvement Program expenditures of over $14 million were direct capital expenses. The annual operating budget for the District was approximately $11.35 million. The other significant expenditure was $49,536 for our contribution to the Pima Association of Governments.

Expenditures FY 2013/14

Capital Improvements	$ 14,225,843	55.4%
Operating Budget	$ 11,368,823	44.3%
PAG	$ 30,266.00	0.1%
PimaCore	$ 49,536	0.2%
	$ 25,674,468	100.0%

Breakdown of Expenditures

Capital Improvements

The expenditures for capital improvements include engineering services costs for planning and design, construction costs, right-of-way acquisition and utility costs, and other costs such as preparing new FEMA FIRMs once a capital project is completed.

CIP Expenditures FY 2013/14

Right of Way	$ 1,905,973	52.7%
Planning	$ 964,350	6.8%
Design	$ 809,795	5.7%
Construction	$ 10,466,572	73.6%
Utility	$ 43,603	0.3%
Public Art	$ 35,550	0.2%
	$ 14,225,843	100.0%

Operating Budget

The District's operating budget includes administrative, personnel, supplies, and service costs associated with Flood Control Support, Flood Prevention and Riparian Protection. Flood Control Support includes programs such as customer service, permits, public education, and financial management. Flood Prevention includes maintenance, flood warning, emergency preparedness, and enforcement activities. Riparian Protection includes the environmental restoration, water resources and riparian habitat management programs.

Coordination with other Agencies

Pima County Department of Transportation

The District contracts with Pima County for services from divisions within the Department of Transportation:

- Field Engineering Division
- Maintenance Operations Division
- Real Property Division
- Technical Services Division
- Administrative Services Division

Other Pima County Departments

The District cooperates with other Pima County Departments on various projects and exchanges information as needed:

- Pima County Attorney's Office
- Development Services Department
- Department of Environmental Quality
- Health Department
- Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Department
- Tucson-Pima County Office of Emergency Management
- Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (RWRD)

Local Governments

The District has entered into intergovernmental agreements (IGAs) to provide specific flood control or floodplain management services to, or to jointly fund flood control activities with, the following:

- City of Tucson
- City of South Tucson
- Town of Oro Valley
- Town of Marana
- Town of Sahuarita

Pima Association of Governments (PAG)

PAG facilitates coordination among local government agencies, including the District, on environmental matters affecting the community.

State Agencies

The District coordinates activities with the following state agencies:

- Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR)
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
- Arizona Game and Fish (AGFD)
- Arizona State Land Department

Federal Government

Several federal agencies participate in local flood control projects, as listed below:

- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- U. S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)
- U. S. Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
- National Weather Service (NWS)
- U. S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Nongovernmental Organizations

Other nongovernmental agencies that the District works with include:

- The Nature Conservancy (TNC)
- Cortaro-Marana Irrigation District (CMID)
- Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD)
- Metropolitan Domestic Water Improvement District (MDWID)
- University of Arizona (UA)

PIMA COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL

Pima County Regional Flood Control District
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Tucson, Arizona 85701-1797

Design and layout by Pima County Communications Department