



2014/2015 ANNUAL REPORT ———

REGIONAL FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

————— PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

PIMA COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

2014/2015

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MESSAGE from the CHIEF ENGINEER

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Pima County Regional Flood Control District, I am pleased to present the District's Annual Report for fiscal year 2014/15. The following are a few of this year's highlights, which are described in more detail in this report.

This year we completed a procedure updating our compliance enforcement process to include the use of administrative hearings and the assessment of penalties. To implement this procedure, three hearing officers and the Board of Hearing Review were appointed. The Board of Hearing Review consists of Board of Supervisors' appointees to the Flood Control District Advisory Committee (FCDAC).

The final draft of the revised Detention-Retention Manual was approved by the FCDAC on June 17, 2014, just before the start of this fiscal year. The most significant revision was the removal of threshold retention which was replaced by first flush retention in decentralized stormwater harvesting basins. This year, the District continued the stakeholder process, with minor updates to the applicability and the benefits of multiple-use basins sections in anticipation of adoption by the Board of Supervisors.

A new activity was establishing a committee of stakeholders to help formulate and deliver a Program for Public Information as defined by the National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System. Completion of this program is expected to increase the effectiveness of our efforts and help mitigate flood insurance rate increases associated with recent Federal legislation.

Several significant floods occurred this year. Heavy rain in the Corona de Tucson area of Vail on July 7, 2014 caused widespread flash flooding; closed roads; and caused property damage. The high intensity of the storm over a relatively short duration caused the flood waters to rise and fall quickly, catching many by surprise. This event resulted in damaged homes and infrastructure.

Also on July 9, 2014, a 2-inch rainfall event took place near the community of Why. Two inches fell in less than one hour and caused flooding of roadways and residential areas. Especially hard hit areas included Rio Cornez Wash and an area south of Ball Road in between State Highways 86 and 85.

On September 8, 2014, over 3 inches of rain fell in the vicinity of Oracle Road near Pusch Ridge in a 24 hour period, while areas to the south received over 1.5 inches. The midtown rains served to prove the effectiveness of the Randolph field basins associated with the Arroyo Chico flood control project, as well as the effectiveness of bank protection along our regional watercourses.

To improve our understanding of flood risks, the District continues its program of updating floodplain studies. During FY2014/15, the following studies were completed.

- North Manor and Hillcrest Washes
- Catalina Foothills Unnamed Wash #5
- Sabino Vista Wash

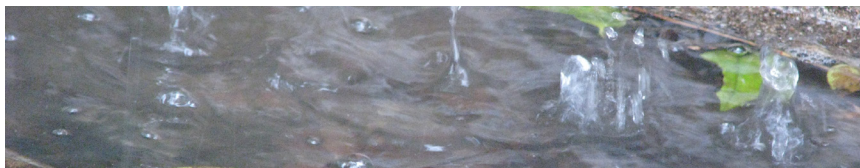
Our Capital Improvement Program continues to be successful resulting in the substantial completion of three flood safety projects, each of which provide multiple benefits including flood control, recreation and neighborhood stabilization:

- Santa Cruz River Paseo de Las Iglesias Restoration
- Pasqua Yaqui Tribe Black Wash Urban Drainage Improvements
- Lower Santa Cruz Levee Bank Repair

I hope you'll take time to read this year's annual report, which details 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



Vision

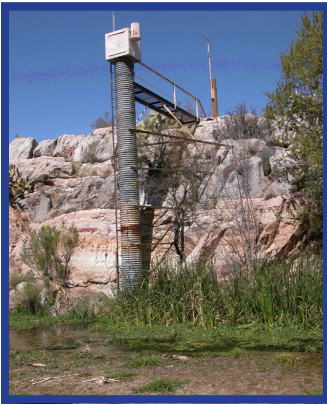
The District will continue to be a leader in providing quality flood protection and floodplain management services within Pima County.

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 became operational on July 1, 1978.

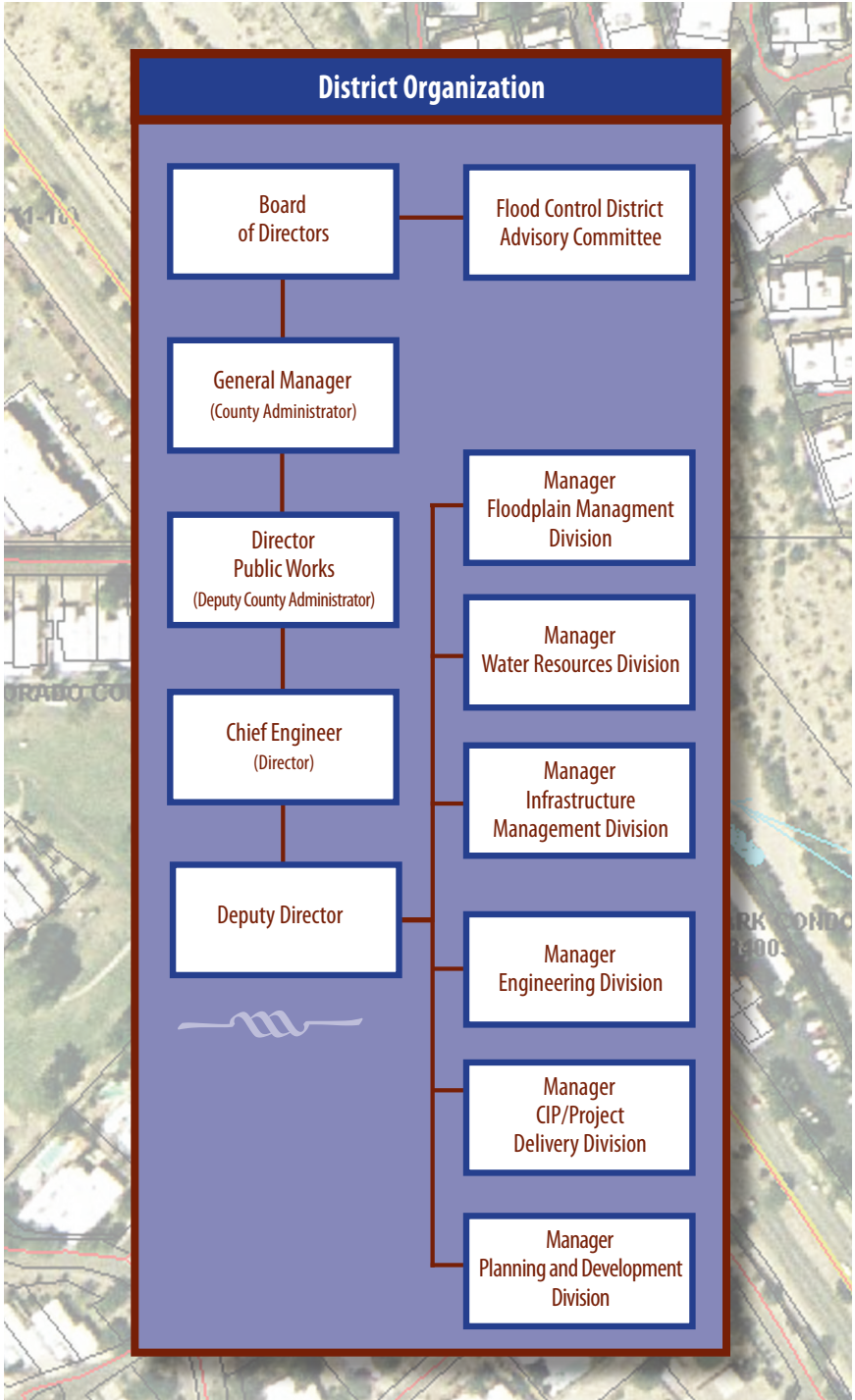
Provisions of state legislation also allow incorporated cities and towns within Pima County to undertake their own floodplain management duties and regulatory functions. In Pima County, the incorporated areas of the City of Tucson, the Town of Oro Valley, the Town of Marana, and the Town of Sahuarita 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 its 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 of Supervisors 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 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. 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 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://pcmaps1.pima.gov/mapps/rfcd.parcelsearch/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, the Floodplain Management Division 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 to minimize potential flood damage. If non-compliant improvements are observed, Floodplain Management Division 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.

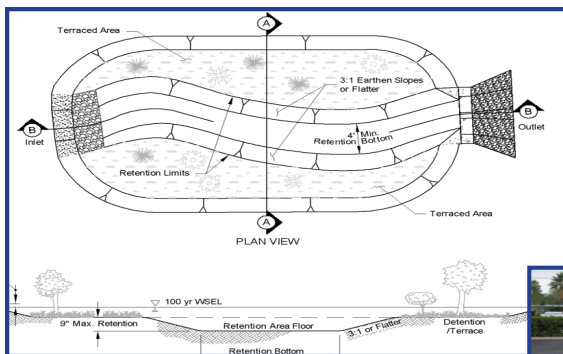
The precipitation gauges relay rainfall amounts and intensities, stream gauges measure the depth of flow in streams, and weather stations provide precipitation information plus wind speed, temperature, relative humidity and barometric pressure. This network of automated gauges transmits data in real 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 2014/15, 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 events that generated the greatest amount of flooding occurred in July and September of 2014. Heavy rain in the Corona de Tucson area of Vail on July 7, 2014 caused widespread flash flooding, closed roads and damaged property. According to the District's ALERT system precipitation gauges, the area experienced storms with total rainfall ranging from 1.5 to over 2 inches, with rainfall intensities of up to two inches in less than an hour reported in portions of the watershed. On July 9, 2014 a 2-inch rainfall event in less than one hour caused flooding of roadways and residential areas in the community of Why. Then on September 8, 2014, over 3 inches fell over Oracle Road near Pusch Ridge in a 24 hour period; downtown areas received over 1.5 inches.

During storm events, information provided by the ALERT system aids the NWS and emergency teams with their decisions to warn the public of potential flooding. It also aids 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 working on revisions to this manual, as discussed below.

The revised manual, entitled Design Standards for Detention and Retention, proposes to make substantive changes. These changes include:

- The replacement of the threshold retention requirement with a first flush retention requirement (retaining the first 0.5 inches of rainfall),
- The introduction 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.

The draft version of the manual was open for review and was published on the District's website during the prior year, and detention basin standards were adopted for use by Technical Policy. The Technical Committee of the Flood Control District Advisory Committee, which includes citizens and professionals from each of the incorporated jurisdictions and each of the unincorporated supervisorial districts, reviewed, edited and recommended approval of the manual. In addition, a formal stakeholder process was convened. Stakeholders from the Southern Arizona Homebuilders Association, the Watershed Management Group and engineering professionals discussed the recommended content for Low Impact Development (LID). Because LID concepts did not appear in the previously adopted manual, outreach and education about new concepts and methodology for quantifying the flood control benefit of stormwater harvesting continues into this fiscal year. A review and comment period also continues. It is anticipated that the final version of the manual will be submitted to the Board of Supervisors early next fiscal year.

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 waterways. In other years, these significant events impact smaller watersheds, such as in 2007 when numerous homes along the Valley View Wash flooded.

The District studies the hydrology and hydraulics of all these watercourses to identify those lands prone to flooding from the 1% chance annual storm (100-year flood). During FY 2014/15, District staff continued developing floodplain mapping studies needed in the following foothills washes:

- North Manor and Hillcrest Washes
- Catalina Foothills Unnamed Wash #5
- Sabino Vista 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. The notices specify whether property owners' buildings or land have been determined to be within or not within the floodplain.

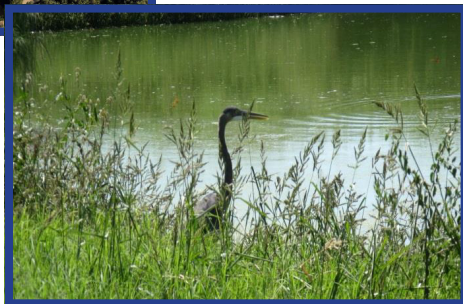
Water Resource Protection and Management

The District's Water Resources Division performs several vital functions, including stewardship of District properties containing intermittent or perennial waters, preparation of studies to evaluate the interactions of surface water and shallow groundwater, management of 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.

Our land stewardship efforts provide protection of natural resources on approximately 10,000 acres of land throughout Pima County. The thousands of managed acres provide 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.



Marana High Plains Effluent Recharge Project



Marana High Plains Effluent Recharge Project

The Arizona Department of Water Resources storage limit of 600 AF was reached in 2014 and 2015 due to basin improvements and better effluent quality from regional treatment plant upgrades.

The Pima County Marana High Plains Effluent Recharge (MHP) Facility has yielded impressive accomplishments in groundwater replenishment, environmental enhancement and operating cost reductions since it was constructed 12 years ago. Of notable importance, this multi-purpose underground storage facility successfully recharged the maximum permitted amount of 600 acre feet of reclaimed water in 2014, bringing the total amount of accumulated storage credits replenished at this facility to 4,280 acre-feet. At the same time, operating expenses were reduced by 12 percent from the previous years; a trend we will continue.

The MHP facility was constructed by the District in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, Arizona Water Protection Fund, Pima County Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department and the Town of Marana. MHP was designed to recharge treated effluent into the local aquifer, while simultaneously creating wildlife habitat and public recreation opportunities.

In the State of Arizona, underground storage credits are awarded by ADWR through the Underground Water Storage, Savings and Replenishment program. The value of these credits assists in the attainment of an Assured Water Supply for water providers and as a monetary asset to be bought and sold. Each credit earned can be used to withdraw one acre-foot of groundwater anywhere within the Tucson Active Management Area; the credits remain good until used, sold or otherwise transferred.

Environmental benefits directly attributed to MHP include establishing 11 acres of hydro-mesopariparian habitat, preserving an additional 28 acres of existing riparian vegetation, and helping to support a growing number of aquatic species, as well as numerous regional and migratory birds. Viewed holistically, the MHP is one component of multi-jurisdictional regional groundwater replenishment and environmental preservation endeavors utilizing the high quality reclaimed water generated by either the Agua Nueva or the Tres Rios Water Reclamation Facilities. Treated water generated from these reclamation facilities supplements an additional 260 acres of riparian habitat along the Santa Cruz River, providing sustenance for thousands of species of local aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, including many neo-tropical and migratory birds as documented in the *2014 A Living River Report*. Water flowing from these two facilities also accounts for 15,240 acre feet of underground storage credits in 2014 through the Upper and Lower Santa Cruz River Managed Recharge Projects.

Cienega Creek Preserve

Pima County established the Cienega Creek Natural Preserve in 1986 to protect Cienega Creek, one of the few low-elevation perennial streams in Pima County. Since then, Pima County has invested over \$64 million to protect the Preserve and other important conservation areas within the Cienega Creek Watershed. Stream-flow in the Creek supports rare and endangered fish and frogs as well as dense areas of riparian vegetation including cottonwoods, mesquites, and willow that provide shelter and foraging habitat for a wide variety of birds, bats and other species. These natural resources are under threat from man-made land use changes and natural changes, including global climate change. Pima County has started to compile risk assessments of potential threats including drought, depletion of groundwater, and land use (including mining) to develop management strategies to reduce or eliminate impacts to the preserve. During this fiscal year, work focused on drafting reports including updating the Cienega Creek Natural Preserve Management Plan and the Cienega Creek Risk Assessment including climate, groundwater and surface water reports.



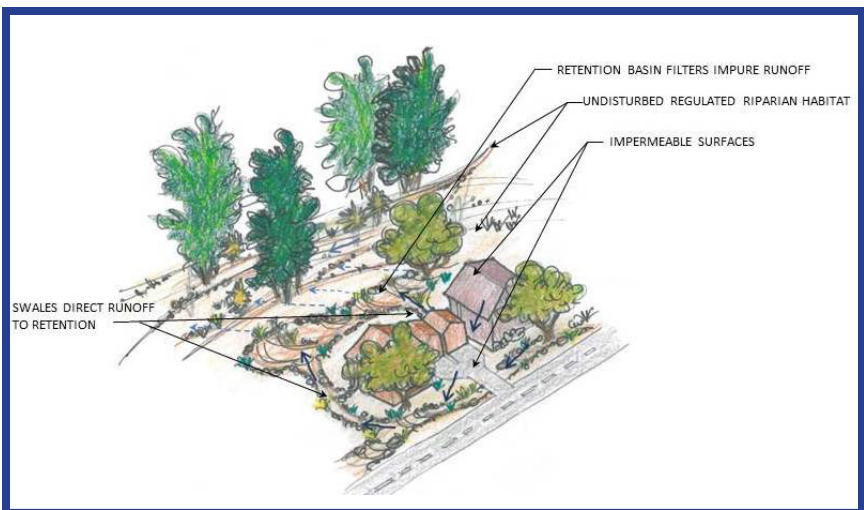
Community Rating System: Pima County a Top Rated Community

The Community Rating System (CRS) is a voluntary incentive program that rates local communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The program is for those communities that 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 result in no discounts for its 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 April of 2014, 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. This work continued throughout FY2014/15 and culminated with verification of our continued performance and a rating of five in June.

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 allows the District to purchase 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 ground-water recharge, and providing riparian habitat preservation, wildlife corridors, passive recreational opportunities and protection of 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 properties became available following flood disasters because Pima County had an established floodprone land acquisition program.



Lago del Oro property before aquisition



Another Lago del Oro property after aquisition

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 of Supervisors. The plan outlined 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 2014/15, the District spent \$126,000 and added 246.9 acres of land to the FLAP inventory, bringing the total of District-owned property to 12,396.07 acres at a cost of \$67,946,634 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. In addition several projects described on the following pages are ongoing.

Number	Name	Date Completed	Cost
CFC.4FPDLI	FC - SCR Paseo de Las Iglesias Restoration USACOE	7/31/14	\$ 6,191,764
CFC.5UDPYT	FC - Pasqua Yaqui Tribe Black Wash Urban Drainage Improvements	9/30/14	\$ 973,064
CFC.5SCRBR	FC - Lower Santa Cruz Levee Bank Repair	3/1/15	\$ 335,000
Total			\$ 7,499,828



Lower Santa Cruz Levee Bank Repair

The project was constructed to better protect the existing soil cement bank protection at this location from undermining and on-going erosion. The project consisted of placing a new section of 5-7 foot deep soil cement at the bottom of the existing bank protection.

The bank protection and Lower Santa Cruz Levee System protects a large portion of the Town of Marana from flooding in a 100-year storm event. The protected area includes the Gladden Farms Development, Town of Marana linear park improvements, Tangerine Farms Road, the Tangerine Road Landfill and the Granite Construction Company pit and facilities.

The project was awarded on December 17th, 2014. Construction began on December 23, 2014 and was substantially completed by March 1, 2015.

Pasqua Yaqui Black Wash Improvement

This project was funded by the 2004 Bonds approved by voters and was administered by the Tribe. The Trust lands of the Pascua Yaqui Tribe experience flooding from the Black Wash and its tributaries in governance, economic development, housing and recreational areas throughout the community. A Master Drainage Study was first completed to identify needed improvements for selection by tribal officials. With completion of this master drainage study, it was clear that only a portion of the needed work could be completed with the approved funds. Several drainageway improvements projects were selected by the Tribe. These included design and construction of north-south drainage channel improvements to channelize drainage ways and improve cross-drainage structures at roadway crossing within Tribal boundaries along Black Wash south of Valencia Road.

Santa Cruz River Paseo de Las Iglesias Restoration

The Paseo - a \$14 million flood control, ecosystem restoration and park project - was funded through the voter-approved 2004 bonds. The project runs along both sides of the Santa Cruz River from Silverlake Road to Ajo Way. It is a community effort to provide cultural and habitat awareness and improve health and fitness in the region.

The District first developed a concept report which outlines areas of concern and opportunity for the Santa Cruz River from Ajo Way to Silverlake Road, and analyzed alternatives for bank protection integrated with an ecosystem restoration concept and a linear parkway. Working with our design team of Psomas, McGann and Associates and Recon and with feedback from community meetings, the District took this project from a concept report stage to final construction plans. The Paseo de Las Iglesias Phase 1 project has three main goals per the Bond: River Park, Ecosystem Restoration and Erosion Protection.

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
2015.....	0.3035	\$20,545,314

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 to the left.

Expenditures

The table on Page 19 provides information on capital project expenditures for projects completed during FY 2014/15. The remainder of District expenditures go toward debt service and operating expenses, which include funds allocated for maintenance of flood control structures, flood-plain management, planning and administration activities.



Pantano Crumble

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year 2014/2015

Revenues

The primary source of revenue is the District's secondary property tax levy of \$0.3035 per \$100 of real property assessed valuation. In FY 2014/15, the District received \$20,545,314 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 2014/15 was nearly \$21 million

Revenues FY 2014/15

Property Tax	\$ 20,545,314	98.0%
Federal Participation	\$	0.0%
State Participation	\$	0.0%
General Gov't	\$ 245,415	1.2%
Interest Income	\$ 48,185	0.2%
Rents & Royalties	\$ 71,395	0.3%
Misc.	\$ 61,822	0.3%
Bond Proceeds	\$	0.0%
	\$ 20,972,131	100.0%

Expenditures

The total expenditures for the District in FY 2014/15 were over \$14 million. The Capital Improvement Program expenditures of over \$11 million were direct capital expenses. The annual operating budget for the District was approximately \$14 million. The other significant expenditure was \$73,230 for our contribution to the Pima Association of Governments.

Expenditures FY 2014/15

Capital Improvements	\$ 11,413,161	44.7%
Operating Budget	\$ 14,011,582	54.8%
PAG	\$ 73,230	0.3%
PimaCore	\$ 50,068	0.2%
	\$25,548,041	100.0%

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 2014/15

Right of Way	\$ 1,154,765	10.1%
Planning	\$ 797,771	7.0%
Design	\$ 958,579	8.4%
Construction	\$ 8,372,315	73.4%
Utility	\$ 622	0.0%
Public Art	\$ 129,109	1.1%
	\$ 11,413,161	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 environmental restoration, water resources and riparian habitat management programs.

Breakdown of Expenditures

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 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
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
- Arizona Game and Fish
- Arizona State Land Department

Federal Government

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

- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Federal Highway Administration
- U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
- U. S. Natural Resource Conservation Service
- National Weather Service
- U. S. Geological Survey
- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Nongovernmental Organizations

Other nongovernmental agencies that the District works with include:

- The Nature Conservancy
- Cortaro-Marana Irrigation District
- Central Arizona Water Conservation District
- Metropolitan Domestic Water Improvement District
- University of Arizona
- Watershed Management Group



Pima County Regional Flood Control District
97 East Congress Street • 3rd Floor
Tucson, Arizona 85701-1797

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