

2008/2009 ANNUAL REPORT 

REGIONAL FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

 PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

PIMA COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

2008/2009

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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 2008/2009. The following are a few of this year's highlights, which are described in more detail later in this report:

In 2006, we received record rainfall events in June, July and August with 8.6 inches of rainfall; two inches more than the average. FEMA approved \$8 million in funding for emergency work and repair projects for the flood damage. Construction of flood damage repairs and the design of improvements for the Pantano Wash continued in fiscal year 2008/09.

In September of 2009 the District neared completion of the Lee Moore Wash Basin Management Study. The District worked with the City of Tucson, Town of Sahuarita, and Arizona State Land Department on flood hazard mapping. This study is a multi-year comprehensive study that estimates flood and erosion potential for the watershed, maps watercourses, identifies existing and potential problems and develops preliminary solutions and standards for sound floodplain and stormwater management. The total watershed project is approximately 213 square miles including parts of unincorporated Pima County, the City of Tucson, Town of Sahuarita, Coronado National

Forest and Arizona State Land.

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

- Ajo Detention Basin piping improvements contributed to protection of the historic downtown including homes and the Curley School arts incubator.
- Cortaro Mesquite Bosque project included riparian habitat restoration and a river park path.
- A portion of Diablo Village a failed flood-prone subdivision was purchased for back taxes and provides the opportunity for a regional multi-use basin.

I hope you'll take some 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
Regional Flood Control District



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 Pima County Regional Flood Control 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 district operating expenses. The Pima County Board of Supervisors, which sits as the Pima County Flood Control District Board of Directors (Board), organized the Pima County Flood Control District (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.

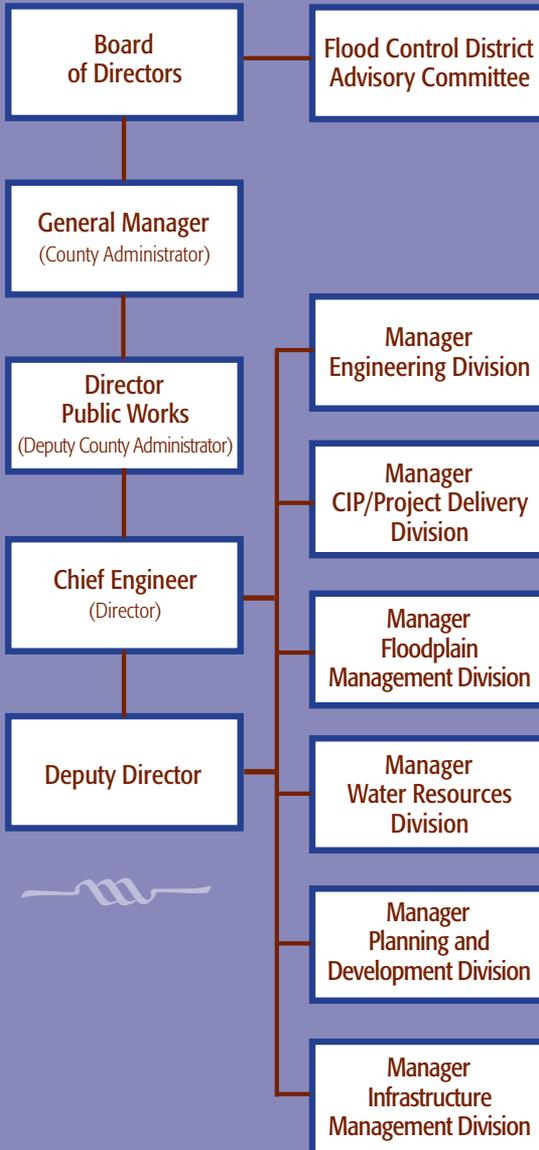
Goals and Objectives

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:

- 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



DISTRICT ACTIVITIES

Service Programs

Customer Service

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. Last year the District created an online Flood Hazard Map service. By going to <http://rfcd.pima.gov/fpm/hazrd.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

Floodplain Management

The goal of Floodplain Management is to provide floodplain information, establish development requirements and provide assistance to Pima County residents with drainage questions in order to minimize the threat to life and property from flooding and erosion hazards. This includes ensuring that any new development within the floodplain is safe from flooding and erosion hazards, does not adversely impact adjacent properties, and maintains the integrity of the floodplain.

Another important goal is protecting natural resources within floodprone areas. Floodplains typically support important riparian ecosystems and associated wildlife. These riparian areas are also important for their role in mitigating flood hazards by maintaining stable flood flow conditions, providing natural erosion control, as well as promoting recharge into underground aquifers. As such, it is beneficial to all residents of Pima County that these critical resources are protected and maintained.

One of the ways Floodplain Management accomplishes these goals is by implementing floodplain regulations contained in the Pima County Floodplain and Erosion Hazard Management Ordinance (Ordinance). The Ordinance was developed to conform to the National Flood Insurance Program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which allows residents of Pima County to purchase flood insurance. In addition, the Ordinance includes provisions regarding the construction of buildings and other man-made structures within regulatory floodplains. The Ordinance applies only to those areas prone to flooding where the peak discharge is 100 cubic feet per second or greater, or prone to sheet flooding. In other areas, the Ordinance does not apply; however, other ordinances may apply, such as the Grading Ordinance

administered by the Development Services Department.

This year the District coordinated with the Arizona Office of Manufactured Housing to develop a policy, entitled Technical Policy 003, providing minimum foundation construction requirements for manufactured home located regulatory floodplains. The Office of Manufactured Housing is required to implement standards provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD updated their standards resulting in a requirement for any manufactured home proposed in a regulatory floodplain to be built on an engineered foundation. This posed a significant expense to the purchasers of manufactured homes. In order to reduce these “soft costs”, the District established a set of construction details representing four different methods of elevating a manufactured home. The details were sealed by the Chief Engineer of the District, making them engineered foundations. The Office of Manufactured Housing agreed to allow the use of these details throughout unincorporated Pima County, saving owner both time and money.

The District convened an independent panel to provide recommendations for safe development within the geologic floodplains of foothills washes. This effort stemmed from an appeal of the Chief Engineer’s decision to authorize construction of habitable structure in the Campbell Wash floodplain. The Board overturned this decision due to the increased threat of flood damage in floodplains within steep canyons. Ultimately, the panel recommended changes to the definition of “Floodway” to establish new standards to limit development in “confined flow areas” such as the canyon washes in the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains.

ALERT

One of our most used services is the District's Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time (ALERT) 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 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 93 precipitation gauges, 36 stream gauges, and four weather sites.

The precipitation gauges relay rainfall or snowfall 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 Arizona Department of Water Resources office in Phoenix. The NWS uses this data to produce flash flood watches and warnings and to 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 at the District's rfcd.pima.gov/wrd/alertsys/index.htm



MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Lee Moore Wash Basin Management Study

In Fiscal Year 2008/09, the District neared completion of the Lee Moore Wash Basin Management Study to identify the regulatory flood and erosion hazards within the watershed and develop alternatives to address those hazards. This study, one of the largest planning efforts ever undertaken by the District, is a comprehensive study that estimates flood and erosion potential for the watershed, maps watercourses, identifies existing and potential future problems and develops preliminary solutions and standards for sound floodplain and stormwater management.

The Lee Moore Wash basin was selected for this study based on the high-level of development activity that is expected to occur in this watershed over the next few decades. The total project watershed is approximately 213 square miles including parts of unincorporated Pima County, the City of Tucson, Town of Sahuarita, Coronado National Forest and Arizona State Land.

During prior year's efforts to collect data, known flooding hazards were identified including researching historical flooding data and current land use plans, map floodplains, as well as soliciting input from stakeholders and the public.

Based on this information, the District has formulated a floodplain management approach consisting of structural and non-structural alternative solutions to reduce or eliminate flooding hazards and erosion. These include preservation of flow corridors and rules of development.



Lee Moore Wash Basin

The District has a comprehensive assessment of flood and erosion hazards and, once implemented, the strategies in the plan should reduce damage to property, loss of life from drainage issues and stormwater flooding.

Water Resources and Riparian Habitat Management

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.

Mitigation Guideline Revisions

The Floodplain and Erosion Hazard Management Ordinance (Ordinance) requires compensatory mitigation for disturbances to regulated riparian habitat. The Regulated Riparian Habitat Mitigation Standards and Implementation Guidelines (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 Ordinance revisions adopted in 2005.

The District selected a project team to conduct technical studies which would determine the effectiveness of the current Guidelines, study offsite mitigation opportunities, and assist them with the public participation process. Because of the complexity of offsite mitigation issues, the revision process was split into two efforts, revision of the Onsite Mitigation Guidelines and development of an Offsite Mitigation Program.

Public participation is an essential aspect in revising the onsite Guidelines and development of the offsite mitigation program. The Mitigation Working Group (MWG) was created to assist the District in the process of revising the Guidelines, and members were selected to represent a broad spectrum of the community.

MWG Members

- Southern Arizona Home Builders Association (SAHBA)
- Tucson Audubon Society
- Coalition for Sonoran Desert Protection
- Rincon Institute
- American Society of Landscape Architects
- Metropolitan Pima Alliance
- Westland Resources
- Diamond Ventures
- Pima County Resident

A MWG meeting was held in FY 2008-09. This meeting occurred on December 11, 2008, and focused on revising the onsite guidelines. The revisions to the Guidelines were not completed at the end of FY 2008-09 and are continuing.



"Habitat loss contributes to flooding erosion hazards."



"Healthy habitat absorbs floodwater."

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Map Modernization

The national response to flood disasters prior to 1968 was to install dams, levees, and seawalls; however, this approach failed to reduce flood losses. Flood victims were often left destitute because homeowners and business owners could not purchase private flood insurance. Insurers were either unwilling to offer flood insurance or premiums were too costly—consequently flood disaster costs and the number of flood victims continued to increase over time.

In 1968, Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The three basic goals of the program are to:

- 1) Promote sound floodplain management to reduce future flood losses,
- 2) Provide flood insurance, and
- 3) Identify flood hazards and create floodplain mapping.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) identifies flood hazard areas by publishing Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). The first FIRMs for Pima County became effective in 1983, however, revising the FIRMs to accurately reflect flood hazards is a never-ending process. Watercourses move and watersheds change over time, so the maps are continually being updated.



Digital FEMA Data

On October 23, 2008 FEMA announced its intent to discontinue distribution of paper maps and initiation of the distribution of Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps or DFIRM's. In anticipation of this announcement the Regional Flood Control District (District) has been working with FEMA to create a digital GIS library that includes hyperlinks to all map change documents such as Letters of Map Revision, and Letters of Map Amendments. In Fiscal Year 2008/09, the District obtained digital map documents for all of the incorporated communities in Pima County that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

We also made available digital map products in the form of ESRI shape files or AutoCAD files to engineering companies to assist them in preparation of map revision applications to FEMA. Conversion of the paper to digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps facilitated comparison to recent aerial photography.

This enabled District engineers and landowners to work together in submitting more accurate information for FEMA approval.

Community Rating System: Pima County a Top 3% 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.

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 ranks in the top 3% of all participating communities nationwide.



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 which resulted in severe damage and flood hazards. The community also benefits from these acquisitions, which increase open space for overbank storage, enhance groundwater recharge, and provide riparian habitat preservation, wildlife corridors, passive recreation opportunities and protects cultural resources. FLAP also protects emergency responders and 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 flood-prone land acquisition, a land acquisition plan was adopted by the Pima County Board of Supervisors 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 2008/2009 the District spent \$295,992 and added 24.26 acres of land to the FLAP inventory bringing the total of District-owned property to 9455.26 acres at a cost of \$63,207,852 since the program's inception.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

Fiscal Year

July 1, 2008-June 30, 2009

| CIP No. | PROJECT NAME | COMPLETION DATE | TOTAL COST |
|----------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|
| 5CMVBC | Camino Verde Box Culvert | August-08 | 866,324 |
| 5FAJW3 | Ajo Detention Basin Piping Improvement | December-08 | 2,456,149 |
| 5FPDHM | Canada del Oro Flood Hazard Mitigation Project (FEMA Grant) | January-09 | 1,758,297 |
| 5OVVDO | Oro Valley Valle Del Oro | January-09 | 211,450 |
| 5DVRDB | Diablo Village Regional Detention Basins | March-09 | 1,452,657 |
| 5FCMBG | Cortaro Mesquite Bosque | May-09 | 1,809,946 |
| 5WLISR | Peglar Wash (Sotomayer) Levee Improvements | May-09 | 467,690 |
| 5WLISC | Santa Cruz Levee Improvements | May-09 | 100,151 |
| 55CRWY | Santa Cruz Right-of-Way: Franklin to Prince | May-09 | 21,164 |
| TOTAL | | | \$9,143,828 |

Peglar Wash at Sotomayor Ranch Levee Improvements

An engineering analysis of the existing levee adjacent to the Sotomayor Ranch Subdivision showed inadequate levee height throughout most of the levee. The existing levee slopes were earthen with some river run rock at the toe of the slope. The bank had suffered some erosion along the face.

It was determined that the levee height was to be increased and rock rip rap was to be added to the entire face of the levee. However, concrete at the time was considerably cheaper and the decision was made to surface the levee face with concrete.

At the downstream end of the levee, there existed a non-functioning grouted rock grade control structure that was removed and re-constructed out of concrete to an elevation that allowed it to function as it should. As a result of the above work, residents adjacent to the levee were removed from the FEMA floodplain.



Cortaro Mesquite Bosque

Cortaro Bosque is an 80 acre habitat restoration project completed by the RFCD in March 2008. The project is designed to increase the biological diversity and plant community structure of the Santa Cruz River floodplain, providing wildlife habitat, particularly forage and nesting area for birds.

The planting scheme consists of “islands” of vegetation zones or plant communities separated by areas of native grasses. This planting scheme provides extensive “edge” habitat favored by animals. The edge habitat created at the boundaries of the grassland and the islands of denser taller vegetation provides a diverse area for animals to forage and take cover. The islands are comprised of five types of plant communities: cottonwood-willow, riparian mesquite, riparian grassland-willow, xeroriparian (drier) mesquite bosque, and upland grassland and shrub scrub habitat. All plant material was grown for the project by the Pima County Native Plant Nursery using seed collected locally.

The Cortaro Bosque is located on the Santa Cruz River floodplain terrace adjacent to Continental Ranch residential development upstream of Twin Peaks Road. A paved river park trail and area earthen paths provide opportunities for walking, wildlife viewing, bird watching.



Pre-project March 2007 (looking northwest)



March 2008, newly planted trees and hydroseeded mulch (looking west near the center of western project boundary)

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Flood Control District Tax Levy Rate 1981 to 2009

| 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..... | \$25.2* |

*unaudited amount in millions

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 tax levy rate is shown in the table at left

Expenditures

The table on Page 18 provides information on capital project expenditures for projects completed during Fiscal Year 2008/09. 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 2008/2009

Revenues

The primary source of revenue is the District's secondary property tax levy of \$0.2935 per \$100 of real property assessed valuation (this figure represents a drop in the rate from \$.3446 in FY2007/2008). In 2008/2009, the District received approximately \$25.2 million dollars in tax levy revenue. Other local sources of revenue include revenue for capital improvements from the sale of general obligation (GO) bonds (6.5) and reimbursements from other funds (\$1.3M). The total revenue from all sources in FY2008/2009 was almost \$33 million.

| Revenues | FY 08/09 | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Property Tax | \$ 25,144,631.00 | 76.4% |
| Federal Participation | \$580,329.00 | 1.8% |
| State Participation | \$177,263.00 | 0.5% |
| General Gov't | \$77,309.00 | 0.2% |
| Interest Income | \$101,280.00 | 0.3% |
| Rents & Royalties | \$35,615.00 | 0.1% |
| Misc. | \$335,912.00 | 1.0% |
| Bond Proceeds | \$6,471,900.00 | 19.7% |
| | \$32,924,239.00 | 100.0% |

Expenditures

The total expenditures for the District in FY2008/09 were approximately \$29.9 million. The Capital Improvement Program expenditures of over \$18 million were direct capital expenses. The annual operating budget for the District was approximately \$11 million. The other significant expenditure was \$787,676 for debt service on flood control bonds and our contribution to the Pima Association of Governments.

Expenditures

| | FY 08/09 | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Capital Improvements | \$18,068,219.46 | 60.4% |
| Operating Budget | \$11,051,118.00 | 37.0% |
| PAG | \$30,226.00 | 0.1% |
| PimaCore/Debt Services | \$757,450.00 | 2.5% |
| | \$29,907,013.46 | 100.0% |

Breakdown of Expenditures

Capital Improvements

The expenditures for capital improvements include engineering service costs for planning and design; construction costs; right-of-way acquisition and utility costs; and other costs such as preparing new FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps once a capital project is completed.

CIP Expenditures FY 08/09

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Right of Way | \$1,582,432.82 | 8.8% |
| Planning | \$875,233.34 | 4.8% |
| Design | \$1,848,529.06 | 10.2% |
| Construction | \$13,459,401.34 | 74.5% |
| Utility | \$225,941.81 | 1.3% |
| Public Art | \$76,681.09 | 0.4% |
| Contingency | \$- | 0.0% |
| | \$18,068,219.46 | 100.0% |

Operating Budget

The Districts operating budget includes administrative, personnel, supplies, and service costs associated with Flood Control Support, Flood Prevention and Riparian Protection. Flood Control Support Services include programs such as customer service, permits, public education, and financial management. Flood Prevention Services include maintenance, flood warning, emergency preparedness, and enforcement activities. Riparian Protection services include 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

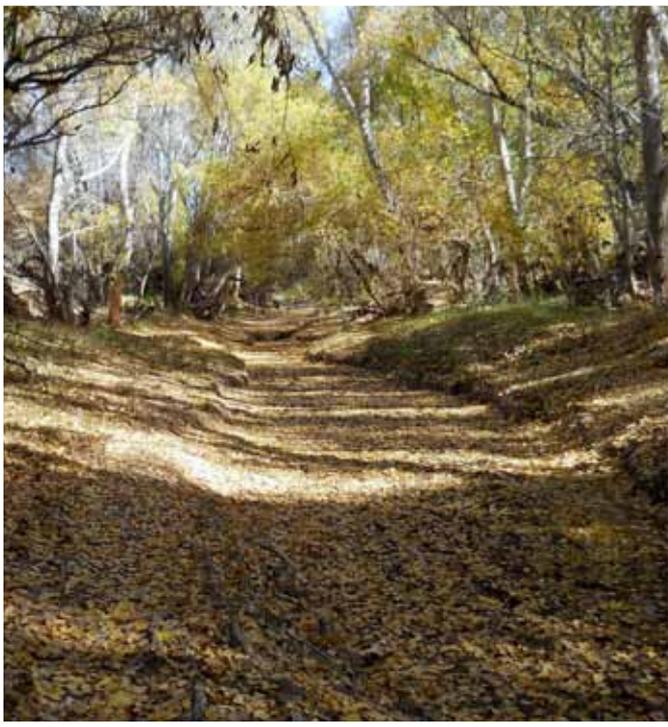
Several federal agencies participate in local flood control projects, as listed below:

- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- 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 Regional Flood Control District
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