

Floodplain Information & Permitting Guide

in the Unincorporated Areas
of Pima County



PIMA COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL

Terms and Acronyms

Base Flood – A flood with a one percent chance of occurring in any given year. Also known as the 100-year flood or the 1% annual chance flood.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE) – The calculated water surface elevation of the base flood.

Community Rating System (CRS) – A program that recognizes and encourages floodplain management activities that exceed federal standards.

Erosion Hazard Area (EHA) – An area adjacent to washes subject to channel migration or bank erosion during a storm event.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Federal organization with the responsibility to prepare for, protect against, respond to, and mitigate hazards.

Finished Floor Elevation (FFE) – The elevation of the floor of a structure usually referenced to the lowest finished floor.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) – An official map that displays FEMA mapped Special Flood Hazard Area floodplains and floodways.

Floodplain Use Permit (FPUP) – A permit required for construction in any regulatory floodplain, erosion hazard area, or regulated riparian area.

Floodway – The channel of a watercourse and the adjacent floodplain necessary to convey the base flood without increasing flood levels more than one foot.

Floodway Fringe – Land outside the floodway, but within the regulatory floodplain and below the BFE.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) – A federal program that provides for flood insurance and establishes minimum standards for development in floodplains.

Regional Flood Control District (RFCD) – Pima County's floodplain management agency.

Regulatory Flood Elevation (RFE) – The elevation one foot above the BFE.

Regulatory Floodplain – Any FEMA or local floodplain regulated by RFCD.

Riparian Habitat – The community of vegetation found along floodplains which is important to the long term stability of a floodplain's natural function. The riparian maps were created in 2005.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) – Land inundated by the base flood on the FIRM.

Unincorporated Pima County – The portions of Pima County outside the limits of other municipalities.

Know Your Flood Hazard

Many people do not associate Arizona with flooding, but a 2017 analysis determined that Pima County was the eighth deadliest county in the nation for flood related deaths in the preceding 20 years. That normally dry wash on your property could present a very real danger to you and your property in times of floods. These floods can happen any time of the year - during a heavy summer monsoon storm, or during a long, slow winter storm. It is important that you know the hazards and develop your property with those hazards in mind.

TYPES OF FLOOD HAZARDS IN PIMA COUNTY

100-Year Floodplain: The area covered by floodwater during a flood which has a 1% chance of happening in any given year. A regulatory wash is one that conveys 100 cubic feet per second (cfs) of water, which equates to a watershed size of approximately 20 acres. Three tons of water per second is equal to more than 100 cfs, or almost 25 fire hydrants at full flow!

Sheet Flow Floodplain: A unique type of flooding in which existing washes are not large enough to convey the base flood, and flood water spreads out over the land surface at depths of six inches or greater. Since a clearly defined channel may not exist, the path of flooding is often unpredictable and may cover large areas.

Erosion Hazard Areas: Washes have the potential to erode their banks, and thus require building setbacks ranging from 25 feet to 500 feet depending on the size of the base flood.

Developer Mapped Floodplains: If you live in a subdivision, the developer may have already mapped the flood hazards in your area. Check your subdivision plat to make sure.



Example of bank erosion.

Know Your Flood Hazard

FEMA Floodplains

The SFHA zones A, AE, AH, and AO are federally mapped floodplains shown on FIRMs and are the basis for flood insurance rates. Though mapped by FEMA, Pima County is responsible for regulating these floodplains in accordance with FEMA and NFIP requirements.

Keep in mind that floods don't read maps! Though Pima County regulates the 1% chance flood, larger floods do occur, which may create a hazard on your property that extends beyond the flood limits shown on the map.

Did you know?

The RFCD has an online feature that provides a Flood Hazard Map¹ for properties in unincorporated Pima County. To see if your parcel is in a floodplain and get more information, visit our office or call the RFCD at (520) 724-4600.



Example - FIRM of Ventana Canyon

Insure Your Home and Its Contents



This flood near Three Points was far smaller than the 100-year flood, but it still damaged property and undercut home foundations.

The NFIP is a federal program that enables property owners to purchase flood insurance and is intended to reduce the escalating costs of repairing flood damaged structures and their contents. The NFIP's two main goals are to: 1) minimize future flood damages; and 2) provide property owners with protection from flood losses.

Your regular homeowners or business insurance policy does not cover losses due to floods. However, since Pima County participates as an NFIP community, you may be able to buy flood insurance coverage at a discounted rate.

Am I required to obtain insurance?

Federally insured lenders are required by law to have flood insurance for structures if they are located in an SFHA. Lenders pass that insurance requirement to the property owners. Flood insurance is recommended for all structures within FEMA and local floodplains.

How can I purchase insurance?

Contact your local insurance agent, or any licensed property insurance agent or broker and ask about coverage. You may also visit www.floodsmart.gov for more information.

When does the policy become effective?

There is a 30-day waiting period between the date of purchase and the effective date of coverage. The waiting period is waived when insurance is purchased in connection with making, increasing, extending, or renewing your loan when your property is mapped into a floodplain, or if your property is affected by an increased flood risk from forest fires on federal land.

How are premiums calculated?

The location, age and design of the building, expected occupancy, building elevation, flood risk, and the amount of coverage purchased for your structure affects the insurance premium.

Reduced Rates

Pima County participates in the CRS. This program rewards communities that work to reduce flood damages through various floodplain management and flood awareness activities. By providing enhanced customer services and implementing higher regulatory standards, the RFCD's participation in the CRS has led to lower insurance premium rates for many Pima County residents.

Contents

Flood insurance only covers the building. A separate policy must be obtained for the contents of the building. Renters can purchase flood insurance for just the contents of the building.

Did you know? The RFCD has attained a CRS Class 5 rating putting Pima County in the top 5% in the nation. Because of this achievement, policy holders are eligible for a 25% reduction in flood insurance premiums for properties in an SFHA, and a 10% reduction in FEMA *Other Flood Areas*. Contact your insurance agent to check your eligibility.



Flooding caused extensive damage to this home on the southeast side of Tucson, along Rincon Creek.

Protect People



The Pima County Health Department routinely monitors the Kino Environmental Restoration Project and all other managed stormwater detention areas to protect public safety.

Floodwaters are such a powerful force that it's easy to overlook the other hazards that floods create. Floodwaters provide conditions for the spread of disease, contamination of the drinking water supply, erosion, structural damage, unsafe roadways, and even fires.

Disease

Floodwaters can spread disease both during and after the flood. Floodwaters may infiltrate or damage septic and sewer systems and ponding water can become a breeding ground for mosquitoes, which may be disease vectors. After particularly severe floods, dead animals can also increase the risk of disease transmission.

Drinking Water Contamination

Floodwaters infiltrating the drinking water supply may render it unpotable.

Erosion

Floodwaters may cause wash channels to migrate and threaten structures. Floodwaters can also cause damage to structures by scouring out and undermining foundations. These can be major safety hazards.

Structural Damage

Buildings inundated by water can sustain sufficient damage to make the buildings structurally unsafe. This is especially true of wood frame structures, but may also occur to masonry structures. If your home is flooded, do not go into your home and inspect the damage until it has been inspected by a professional and determined to be safe.



Flooded roads have the potential to be undercut during storm events. TURN AROUND, DON'T DROWN!

Unsafe Roadways

Floods may damage roadways making them dangerous or potentially deadly to drive on. Floodwaters may completely remove the roadway or undercut the surface leaving nothing but a thin sheet of asphalt suspended in the air. If water is flowing, do not assume that the roadway is still there. The road may have been washed away by the flood. Even if water is not flowing, do not assume that the roadway is stable.

Fire Hazards

Fires are actually a common hazard associated with flooding. Fires can happen both during and after a flood and are caused by flooded electrical systems and ruptured gas lines.

What to Do and How to Prepare

In all hazards, it is extremely important to heed all warning signs and radio broadcasts if you want to protect yourself and your family. Follow the instructions of emergency personnel. Preparation before the hazard occurs may help save your life. You can prepare a watertight bag filled with a first aid kit, clothing, flashlights, drinking water, and non-perishable food. Create a family disaster plan in the event of an emergency.

Did you know? Any motorist stranded after driving around barricades and entering a flooded roadway may be charged for the cost of the rescue. If you see a "Road Closed" sign, remember: TURN AROUND, DON'T DROWN.

Protect Your Property & Build Responsibly

If your building is not adequately elevated, it can be damaged in numerous ways. You can reduce the damage caused by floodwaters and make cleanup easier by using a variety of improvement methods, some of which can be retrofitted to existing structures.

Build with Flood Damage-Resistant Materials

These types of materials will help to prevent damage and will make cleanup easier after flooding:

- Concrete, tile, decay resistant lumber (flooring); and
- Brick, stone, epoxy paint, (walls and roof).



An elevated manufactured home on a flood resistant foundation.

Install Sewer Backflow Valves

In some floodprone areas, flooding can cause sewage to back up through the drainpipes into structures. These backups can cause substantial damage, are expensive to repair, and create a health hazard. Install backflow valves to eliminate this hazard.

Elevate and Anchor Auxiliary Equipment

Floodwaters can easily move propane fuel tanks, air conditioners, furnaces, and other accessory fixtures that are located outside the home. In addition to direct damage to the equipment itself, it can be driven into your building's walls or swept downstream where it can damage and harm a neighbor. It is recommended that these units be installed above the RFE and anchored to the ground to help mitigate the potential for damage.

Elevate Electrical System Components

Electrical switches, service panels, and wiring may be hazardous if not elevated above the RFE. There is the potential for electrocution or fires caused by short circuits in flooded systems, or non-working electrical outlets during an emergency.

Floodplain Use Permits (FPUPs)

Any development activity that takes place in the regulatory floodplain, erosion hazard area, or mapped riparian habitat will require an FPUP. An FPUP is the most common type of permit that the RFCD issues. FPUP application requirements vary from activity to activity, but there are some documents and information required for nearly every permit.

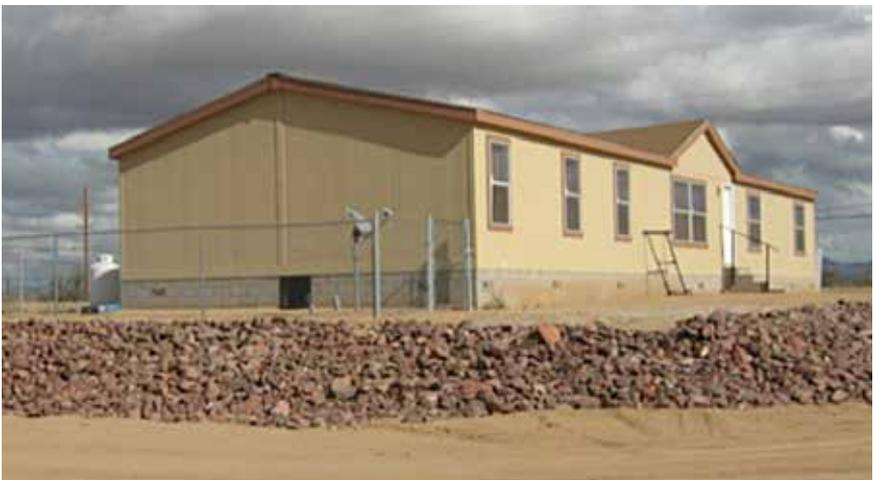
FPUP Requirements

- A completed FPUP application that includes your contact information, tax code, the property address, and a description of the work.
- A Development Services Building Permit or Grading Permit, if necessary.
- A site plan to scale showing current improvements and the proposed work on the property.

An RFCD hydrologist will review the permit, determine the flood hazards, and place conditions on the construction of the proposed improvement. Possible conditions include elevating the structure, requiring a foundation depth, using floodproof materials, and orienting the structure parallel to flow.

More information including specific FPUP requirements can be found [online](#)².

Did you know? Pima County now processes all of its permits electronically. Improved interdepartmental coordination and faster response times often means you can start making improvements to your property more quickly.



Manufactured home built on a fill pad using District standard details.

Elevation Certificates

Elevation Certificates are required for every structure (single - family residence, mobile home, detached garage, etc.) located within or partially within a regulatory floodplain. An Elevation Certificate is a tool that the RFCD and the NFIP use to make sure structures constructed within floodprone areas are elevated in accordance with the required standards for flood safety, and is a critical component of RFCD's goal of ensuring compliance with FEMA regulations and maintaining Pima County's CRS rating.



Land Surveyors

Under Construction Elevation Certificate

This certificate ensures that a site-built structure is going to be elevated as required by the FPUP. The certificate is completed once the forms for the floor slab are in place, but prior to pouring the slab. This step reduces risk to the property owner that a structure will be inadequately elevated, which is very expensive to fix.

Finished Construction Elevation Certificate

This certificate is completed once the structure has been built and all machinery and/or equipment servicing the building such as air conditioning units or water heaters have been installed. This certificate is also used by NFIP to establish flood insurance premiums. The RFCD may also require that you submit an Elevation Certificate for any existing structures if one is not already on file, and the structure has or should have an FPUP.

Did you know? The elevation data for any Elevation Certificate for permitting purposes must be completed by an Arizona Registered Land Surveyor or Civil Engineer. You can contact the RFCD for a list of registered professionals who have completed Elevation Certificate training.

Preserving Natural Floodplain Functions & Benefits

Floodplains not only provide for the conveyance of floodwater, but also provide other natural and beneficial functions. When development avoids floodplains, flood risk is minimized and safety is improved.

Riparian Habitat

Riparian habitats are water dependent ecosystems characterized by a rich and diverse group of plant and animal species. These ecosystems are vital in reducing flood peaks, enhancing water quality, and minimizing erosion hazards.

Protecting this habitat also protects plants and animals that live and survive near perennial or intermittent watercourses.



Cienega Creek Riparian Area

Floodprone Land Acquisition Program (FLAP)

The RFCD sometimes acquires properties in order to remove floodprone structures, help preserve overbank flooding, and prevent development from occurring in high hazard locations. Purchasing floodprone property eliminates the need for expensive structural flood control improvements (such as bank stabilization, levees, etc.) that would otherwise be needed to protect these parcels, and reduces the need to put emergency responders at risk. In turn, the parcel's natural floodplain characteristics are preserved, which helps reduce downstream flood peaks.

Did you know? Floodprone land acquisition also helps create recreational opportunities, maintain urban open space, preserve riparian habitat, and enhance groundwater quality. All of these functions lead to a healthier and more sustainable way of life in Pima County.

Seasonal Flood Events in Pima County

The formation of the RFCFD occurred in June 1978 as a result of a large event on the Salt River, but records of flooding in the Tucson area date back to the late 1800s³. Just prior to 1978, the greater Tucson area had experienced two presidentially declared flood disasters. Since then, the Tucson area has experienced four other flood events of similar magnitude during different times of the year.

1983

The October 1983 flood was the largest flood on record in parts of the Tucson area. In an unusual occurrence, 6½ to 7½ inches of rain fell across the Tucson basin over a five-day period. Flood and erosion damage was greatest



Santa Cruz River - 1983

along the Santa Cruz River with extensive damage on the Rillito Creek, Tanque Verde Creek, and the Pantano Wash. The estimated damage to public infrastructure was \$64 million, and four people died in flood related incidents. Due to the magnitude and extent of flooding and related damage, this flood is the one to which subsequent floods are often compared even though it did not affect all areas of Tucson or Pima County.

1993

During a 14-day period in 1993, significant rain fell over most of Central and Southeast Arizona resulting in flooding along most major watercourses. Although these were the most damaging floods to occur in almost 10 years, no lives were lost and no residential or commercial structures were destroyed. The high water levels in the streams lasted almost two weeks, rather than the typical few days. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, record setting volumes of floodwater discharged along Rillito Creek. Flood repairs and improvements initiated in response to the 1993 flood were almost complete by the end of 1996.



Rillito Creek - 2006

2006

The 2006 summer monsoon turned out to be a record season for rainfall and streamflow in eastern Pima County with total rainfall received being 8.6 inches during the summer months. One storm event in July exceeded the 1% chance storm event for some watercourses, and flooded several homes. The Rillito Creek recorded its highest peak since measurement began, and had significant accumulation of sediment and debris. Debris flows occurred in the Santa Catalina Mountains that were unprecedented in written history and revealed a new hazard to consider. In areas where the RFCD had constructed flood control improvements, such as soil cement bank protection, the damage was minor.

2014

Intense and localized storm events in Corona de Tucson and Why, Arizona, caused widespread flash flooding, extensive property damage, and closed roads. The total rainfall ranged from 1 ½ to more than 2 inches in less than one hour. Many residents reported damage to their structures and the migration of wash channels on their properties due to erosion.

Pima County Rainy Seasons

Summer: June - September

Winter: December - February

Did you know? Flash floods are the leading cause of flood related deaths. Intense storms in a watershed upstream will cause a large volume of water to flow downstream at a high velocity, which can easily catch people off-guard. Flash floods can occur many miles away from the storm event that causes them.

Recharge Enhancements & Flooding as a Resource

In the semi-arid climate of Pima County, stormwater is a valuable resource that has many beneficial uses, but has historically been disposed of as a nuisance and a hazard. The concept of creating recharge enhancements and using floodwaters as a resource is an approach to stormwater management that preserves or mimics the natural drainage of stormwater runoff to mitigate the effects of increased impervious surfaces.

There are many small-scale recharge enhancements that you may incorporate into your landscaping plans, including water harvesting basins, rainwater harvesting from your roof, use of drought-resistant plants, and porous pavement.

The RFCD works with other agencies on large-scale enhancements and focuses on recharging local aquifers using effluent and stormwater resources. Other enhancements include riparian habitat restoration projects, retirement of wells, and conservation measures. In addition to providing valuable flood protection, the Kino Environmental Restoration Project (KERP) harvested around 300 billion gallons of water between 2002 and 2014. Stormwater captured at KERP is used to water sports fields at Kino Sports Complex, which has saved taxpayers an average of about \$200,000 per year in irrigation costs.

There are many opportunities to create or enhance Pima County riparian systems and corridors, all of which benefit the environment and help support the community.

Did you know? Riparian habitat helps stop erosion. Plant roots help stabilize soils and reduce or slow channel migration. The plants themselves also slow flow velocities, thereby reducing erosion and increasing infiltration.



Cienega Creek Riparian Area

Low Impact Development & Green Infrastructure

Low Impact Development (LID) and Green Infrastructure (GI) practices for stormwater management are vital in creating a sustainable ecosystem. LID and GI practices are necessary because they can improve water quality, lower urban temperatures, and reduce potable water consumption. These practices reduce stress on traditional stormwater infrastructure systems and restore natural drainage with a variety of benefits for the environment. Many factors must be considered when implementing these practices in order to maintain the natural floodplain and flow paths.

Many neighborhoods around Pima County have implemented curb cuts on publicly maintained roads. These cuts allow stormwater to enter pervious areas next to roads and to infiltrate into native soils, which supports plant life and allows water to drain safely.

LID technologies help to improve water infiltration, enhance or maintain vegetation, and/or capture and reuse stormwater. On a large scale, LID and GI practices emphasize the preservation and restoration of natural floodplain features.

Water harvesting is easily implemented by good design work and planning practices.

Did you know? The key elements of LID include conservation, small-scale controls, customized site design, directing runoff to natural or landscaped areas, and pollution prevention.



Water harvesting area at the Pima County Public Service Building.

Local Flood Hazards: Erosion and Setbacks

A common hazard associated with flooding is erosion. Flowing water has enormous potential to move soil and even large boulders from along the stream bottom as well as streambanks. Rivers, streams and washes rarely remain in a fixed location. Though a wash may be some distance from your proposed building location today, erosion may someday put that wash right at your back door, or may even undercut your structure, damaging or destroying it.



Bank Erosion – Pantano Wash

The Floodplain Management Ordinance requires structures to be setback a minimum distance from regulatory washes (see table below), unless the RFCD approves an engineering analysis determining an alternative safe setback, or erosion protection is installed.

Pima County Erosion Hazard Setbacks

Conveyance (cfs)	Setback Requirements (ft.)
100-500	25
500-2,000	50
2,000-5,000	75
5,000-10,000	100
Over 10,000	250
Santa Cruz River	500
Rillito Creek	500
Tanque Verde Creek	500
Pantano Wash	500
Cañada del Oro Wash	500

Did you know? Erosion formed the Grand Canyon nearly six million years ago and continues to shape it today, primarily from water, ice and wind erosion.

Local Flood Hazards: Sheet Flooding and Special Studies



Sheet Flooding in Black Wash - 1990

Sheet Flooding

This type of flooding exists in areas that are flat or have a shallow slope and where there are no or few well-defined washes, or where washes are not large enough to contain all of the water delivered by large storm events. As a result, floodwaters flow in a broad sheet across the entire ground surface. At any depth, sheet flooding is notorious for undercutting building foundations causing potential instability due to differential settling.

Basin Management Studies

These studies identify drainage and flooding hazards within local watersheds and help the RFCD protect residents from hazards. A basin management study is a comprehensive study that estimates flood and erosion potential for a watershed, identifies existing and potential problems, and develops preliminary solutions and standards for sound floodplain and stormwater management. Studies include researching historical flooding data and current land-use plans, as well as gathering information from stakeholders and the public.

The results help the RFCD formulate a comprehensive floodplain management approach consisting of structural and non-structural alternative solutions to reduce or eliminate flooding hazards, which are then further compared and evaluated to develop a set of preferred alternatives.

Did you know? Pima County covers over 9,100 square miles. Mapping all of the floodplains in Pima County is continuous, ongoing, and constantly refined.

Emergency Preparedness During a Flood

Meet with your family to discuss the hazards that could occur where family members live, work, and go to school and the potential dangers of the routes to those locations.

Determine where your family would meet outside your home in case of an emergency as well as a place outside your neighborhood in case you cannot return home.



Emergency Operations Center

If your family is separated, choose an out-of-town family member or friend as your family point of contact for everyone to call.

Discuss what you would do and how to do it if advised to evacuate your home or neighborhood.

Post emergency telephone numbers by phones, including cell phone numbers of family and contact points. Have family members carry these numbers with them.

Keep emergency supplies in your home sufficient for three days to one week in case your area loses basic water, electricity, and gas services. It helps to assemble a disaster supply kit with things you will need.

Sign up for MyAlerts⁴ and follow the instructions of all emergency responders.

Consider the needs of elderly family members, anyone with disabilities, infants, and family pets.

Did you know? Pima County operates and partners with local agencies and jurisdictions at a state-of-the-art emergency operations center, which provides alert notifications and response efforts to threats, disasters, and catastrophic events that impact the region.

Commuter and Road Safety

Do not drive around a barricade. Barricades are there for your protection. If you come to a flooded roadway, STOP! The depth of water is not always obvious and the roadbed may have washed away under the flowing water. It only takes two feet of flowing water to sweep most vehicles downstream; low profile vehicles move more easily. Fast flowing water increases the risk.

Pima County is not responsible for maintaining all infrastructure related to roadways. Some roads are private road easements and not publicly maintained. It is the responsibility of the users of the easement to maintain this infrastructure. The RFCD's preferred option for private roads and driveways that cross a wash channel is an at-grade, unimproved crossing. Maintaining the natural dip section across a wash reduces adverse impacts on neighboring properties and helps preserve the natural processes associated with the wash.

Common floodprone areas to avoid around Pima County during heavy rains are:

- Overton Road at Cañada del Oro Wash
- Gates Pass Road
- Silverbell Road – Sweetwater Road to Ina Road
- Tanque Verde Loop Road – Speedway Road to Tanque Verde Road
- Mission Road – Drexel to San Xavier Road
- Ft. Lowell Road – Soldier Trail to Melpomene Way
- Wentworth Road and Houghton Road – Interstate 10 to Sahuarita Road

Did you know? Nearly half of all flood deaths are vehicle-related. When the buoyancy force is greater than vehicle weight, it can carry away a car.



Car crossing a flooded roadway

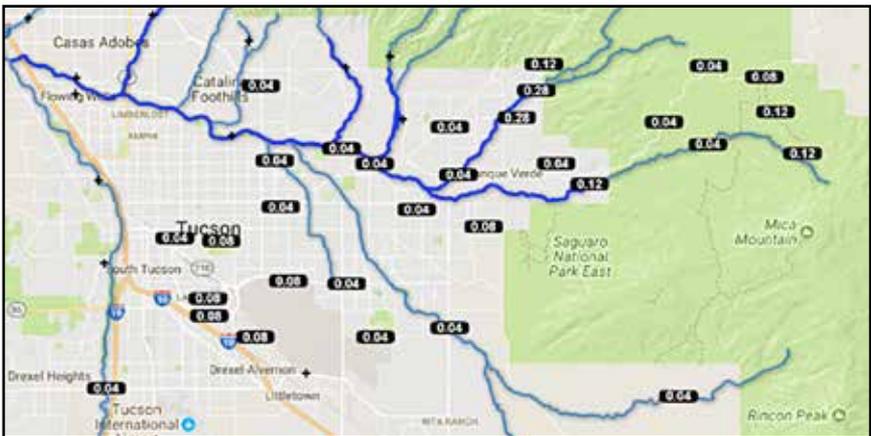
Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time (ALERT)

The RFCD operates and maintains a region-wide network of real-time sensors, which gathers precipitation, stormwater runoff, and weather conditions data. This data detects situations that can lead to flooding, which helps to provide for public safety.

The ALERT system includes 93 precipitation gauges, 36 stream gauges, and four weather station sites. These sites are located throughout Pima County and a few adjacent counties. Stream gauges measure flow depth at their given location.

Storms may affect small areas and even storms that cover large areas may vary widely in rainfall intensity from place to place. That means that a rainfall gauge in your area may show a large rainfall while you remain dry, or you may get enough rain in your watershed to cause flooding while a nearby rain gauge shows little or no rainfall. If the rainfall's depth is 1 mm or less, evaporation could occur before the gauge has time to make a reading.

Did you know? The gauge transmittals will report heavy rain once it reaches a certain level; however, be aware that a flash flood could already be in progress. A desktop and mobile version of the ALERT map can be found on the RFCD website.



ALERT System Map

Drainage Violations & Complaints

Any unpermitted activity that diverts, obstructs, retards, or otherwise changes a regulatory floodplain is considered a drainage violation. The RFCD investigates all drainage complaints and keeps you updated on the findings.

- If you have a complaint about drainage, flow diversion, ponding, commercial development or flooding, it is best to determine which agency is responsible especially in jurisdictional border areas.
- If the problem is in a regulatory floodplain and you think there is a violation, ask the alleged violator if they obtained an FPUP. If so, and you still wish to report the activity, find out the permit number and to whom the permit was issued.
- Document all activities surrounding the complaint. Take pictures, draw maps, write down information, and provide a specific location. The information you provide to the RFCD will help to resolve your complaint faster and more efficiently.

Pima County does not have jurisdiction over non-regulatory floodplains. Therefore, resolution of drainage complaints in these areas is a civil matter. We recommend a friendly discussion with the other party to explain the problem. Many times that person is unaware they have created a problem, and are willing to work toward a solution.

Did you know? In 2017, the RFCD processed and investigated more than 600 different drainage complaints dealing with everything from riparian disturbance to wash infrastructure maintenance.



Debris accumulation in a wash.

Appendix & More Information

¹Flood Hazard Map

<https://gis.pima.gov/apps/floodhazard/>

²FPUP Requirements

<http://www.pima.gov/floodcontrol>

³Historical Flood Events

http://webcms.pima.gov/government/flood_control/permitting/

⁴MyAlerts

<https://myalerts.pima.gov>

IMPORTANT WEBSITES

Pima County Regional Flood Control District

<http://www.pima.gov/floodcontrol>

Federal Emergency Management Agency

www.floodsmart.gov

Arizona State Office of Manufactured Housing

<http://www.dfbls.az.gov/omh.aspx>

Arizona Department of Water Resources

<http://www.azwater.gov/azdwr/>

PIMA COUNTY PHONE NUMBERS

Department of Environmental Quality (520) 724-7400

Development Services (520) 724-9000

Office of Sustainability and Conservation (520) 724-6940

Natural Resources, Parks, and Recreation (520) 724-5000

Regional Flood Control District (520) 724-4600

Regional Wastewater Reclamation Department (520) 724-6500

Department of Transportation (520) 724-6410

OTHER JURISDICTION PHONE NUMBERS

City of Tucson (520) 791-5550

Town of Oro Valley (520) 229-4700

Town of Marana (520) 382-2600

City of South Tucson (520) 792-2424

Town of Sahuarita (520) 344-7100



The Regional Flood Control District's mission is to provide for the safety, welfare and health of the citizens of Pima County, Arizona through the administration and enforcement of the Floodplain Management Ordinance for Pima County.

Pima County Board of Supervisors

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