

**MINUTES
FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT ADVISORY COMMITTEE/PUBLIC REVIEW**

**CIP SUBCOMMITTEE
November 2, 2016**

Committee Members Present: James MacAdam, Ken Perry, Kumar Raut, Ian Sharp, Kieran Sikdar, Mike Todnem, John Wallace

Flood Control District Staff Present: Suzanne Shields, Director; Bill Zimmerman, Deputy Director; Eric Shepp, Deputy Director; Greg Saxe, Environmental Planning Manager; Tamara Jorde, Special Staff Assistant

Others Present: Keith Brann, Town of Marana; Janice Spencer, Town of Marana; Mo El-Ali, Town of Marana; Fred Felix, City of Tucson

The meeting was held at 201 N. Stone Avenue, Tucson, Arizona, 9th Floor Conference Room.

Suzanne Shields distributed the Text Descriptions of Evaluation Criteria (see attached) to the CIP Subcommittee prior to the jurisdictional presentations. Presentations were made by the Town of Oro Valley, Town of Marana and the City of Tucson (see attached). The Subcommittee reviewed the requests from the towns of Oro Valley and Marana and provided *draft* ratings. However, the Subcommittee did not feel they had enough information to begin rating the City's requests. The City will resubmit their requests with more information.

The next meeting is on November 16, 2016 following the Flood Control District Advisory Committee meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 12:02 a.m.

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1. Social Factors

- *Reduces Dangers to Human Life, Public Health and Safety, and Public and Private Property*

This factor is used to measure how well the proposed project will succeed in reducing or eliminating life threatening, or potentially life threatening, flood and erosion hazards, as well as reducing the potential for flood and erosion damage to public and private property.

- *Jurisdictional Priority*

This factor is a measure of the relative importance that area jurisdictions, residents, and/or elected officials place upon the construction or implementation of a particular project. Jurisdictions should prioritize (rank) the projects they submit for CIP funding.

- *Increases or Creates Multi-Purpose Use and Green-Belt Opportunities*

This factor is a measure of the opportunities for promoting multiple objectives in conjunction with the proposed project. Examples of multipurpose uses include stormwater capture and recharge, passive and active recreation including development of river parks and hiking, biking and equestrian trails, open space “green belts,” as well as enhancement of urban aesthetics, view sheds, and cultural values.

- *Improves Pedestrian and Vehicular Mobility*

This factor is used to measure how well the proposed project will succeed in minimizing the disruption of community affairs by facilitating access to lands contiguous with or contained within flood prone areas.

2. Environmental Factors

- *Preserves and/or Enhances Natural Riparian Environment*

This factor is a measure of how well the proposed project will succeed in preserving or enhancing the natural riparian environment along a watercourse.

- *Minimizes Impacts to Natural Riparian Environment and Restores Disturbed Areas*

This factor is a measure of how the proposed project seeks to minimize the disturbance of the natural riparian habitat and ecosystem, and the degree to

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which mitigation and restoration of disturbed areas are included.

- *Preserves and/or Enhances Wildlife Habitat and Movement Corridors*

This factor is a measure of how well the proposed project will succeed in preserving or enhancing critical and sensitive wildlife habitat communities and important wildlife movement corridors.

- *Maintains or Enhances the Quality of Surface Water and Ground Water, and the Amount and Quantity of Ground Water Recharge*

This factor is a measure of how well the proposed project will maintain or improve the quality of surface water and ground water, as well as the rates of stream bottom infiltration and the quantity of ground water recharge.

3. Economic Factors

- *Reasonableness of Total Costs, Relative to Benefits*

This factor *is* a measure of the economic feasibility of the proposed project. It compares total costs with the economic, social, and political benefits of the project.

- *Long-Term Benefits*

This factor is a measure of the project's long-term direct and indirect economic benefits to the community.

- *Estimated Total Construction Cost (Includes Mitigation Cost)*

This factor is a measure of the estimated capital cost of the proposed project, including design, right-of-way acquisition, construction, project administration and mitigation.

- *Estimated Total Operation and Maintenance Cost*

This factor is a measure of both the average annual and lifetime total operation and maintenance costs of the proposed project, relative to other alternatives.

- *Reduces Legal Liability*

This factor is a measure of how well the proposed project will succeed in avoiding or minimizing public liability.

4. Technical Factors

- *Reduces the Frequency and Severity of Flooding, Erosion, and Sedimentation*

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This factor is a measure of how well the proposed project will succeed in reducing the frequency and severity of flooding, as well as local erosion and sedimentation damages over the *short term* (e.g., single-event bank erosion or channel scour).

- *Promotes Long-Term Watershed and Channel Stability*

This factor is a measure of the capability of the proposed project to maintain the existing hydrologic and hydraulic balance within the watershed. The project should minimize changes to the fluvial system of the watershed over the *long-term* (e.g., stream meandering and channel degradation).

- *Technical Feasibility of Implementation*

This factor is a measure of the technical feasibility of the proposed project. Adequate technical resources should be available to design, construct, and implement the proposed project, and any physical constraints should be surmountable.

- *Regional Impacts*

This factor is a measure of the compatibility of the proposed project with regional plans, prior commitments, and long-standing public expectations, including stewardship of natural resources.

- *Creates Links to Existing Flood-Control Facilities*

This factor is a measure of the compatibility of the proposed project with existing flood-control facilities. That is, how well does the project link with, complement, and enhance existing flood-control facilities while improving flood or erosion protection?

5. Other

This category rewards proposed projects that have additional benefits that do not fit into any of the categories described above.