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FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
AND
FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATION
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

**Santa Cruz County Flood Control District
Required Information
For
Erosion Hazard Setback Analysis**

Section 5.10 of the Santa Cruz County Floodplain and Erosion Hazard Management Ordinance No. 2001-03 requires minimum building setbacks along all regulatory drainages, channels, and washes of regulatory flow, unless an engineering analysis which establishes safe limits is performed by an Arizona Registered Professional Civil Engineer and approved by the Santa Cruz County Flood Control District.

The documentation of an engineering analysis performed pursuant to the requirements of the Ordinance must include a technical evaluation of the factors affecting erosion potential of the proposed building site. Said evaluation should include, at a minimum, the following items:

- Data including 100-year peak discharge and channel and overbank flow depth and velocity.
- Information on channel and channel overbank soil(s) conditions.
- Channel bank conditions including slope, stability and vegetation
- Channel alignment, curvature and past lateral channel migration.
- Description of unusual conditions affecting the erosion and channel migration potential, such as rock outcrops, cut banks, excavations, natural channel armoring, or drainage and flood control improvements.
- Documentation should include site photographs of the channel, channel bank, and overbank conditions.
- The submittal should include a site plan showing the location of the proposed improvement and the safe erosion hazard setback determined from the analysis; or a statement, signed and sealed, that the building site is safe from erosion.
- Any analysis proposing to change the setbacks set forth by a previous analysis must address the previous analysis and justify the changes. This includes refuting any previous calculations, soil analysis, and channel stability analysis.
- Erosion hazard reductions along water courses of 10,000 cubic feet per second, or greater, must include detailed calculations from an erosion hazard setback methodology approved by the Santa Cruz County Flood Control District, such as Fluvial 12. The analysis should provide information on channel stability citing acceptable sources such as the U.S. Geologic Survey, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the National Resource Conservation Service, or thesis work from any accredited university on the potential for aggradation or degradation within the channel. An alternative method of proving channel stability is to provide a sediment transport analysis.