

Flowing Wells Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Plan 2007 Update



March 2008



Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association and Community Coalition

To those Interested in Community Development
of Flowing Wells:

It is with great pride that we present the 2007 Update to the Flowing Wells Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy. This document is not intended to be read as a stand-alone presentation, but rather a continuation and progression of the original document.

The Flowing Wells area has made significant progress since the 2001 publication. The changes in the community are obvious. The new community center is the very heart and soul of our neighborhood. Congregate meals are served there three days per week to those over 60 years of age. We finally have a place to hold meetings for events transpiring day to day. Children have a safe place to play and learn. We enjoy the Flowing Wells District Park and the Curtis Road Park. These are truly a sight to behold. They compare favorably to any other park in the country. New construction includes a Neighborhood Wal-Mart Grocery that will supply affordable food and prescriptions to our community, the Corporate Office of the Hughes Federal Credit Union to provide affordable and convenient banking services, plus our very own Flowing Wells Public Library. The Flowing Wells Health Clinic, now open three days per week, will move to their new facility next summer. The Pima County I'm Home Project will have completed replacement of four mobile homes by year-end. Since 1999, the Coalition has assisted with bringing into the Flowing Wells area over \$18,000,000 in capital improvement projects and services.

Proof positive that Flowing Wells is on the right track to success is the receipt of the 2007 All America City Award by the National Civic League. This is only the fourth time in the 58-year history of the League that this prestigious award has been given to a neighborhood association. Competition for this coveted award is fierce and this was truly inspiring to those of us who worked on the application and presentation to see this to its fruition.

It is with gratitude that we thank Allen Kulwin of Community Development Program Manager for Pima County Community Development for his steadfast belief in our capabilities and staunch support. A hearty thank you is also in order for our board supervisor, Sharon Bronson, and her aide Kiki Navarro. They are the ones who know exactly how to cut through all of the red tape to get to the heart of the matter. They know just who to invite to the table to make great things happen. We are truly indebted to them.

If there are any errors or mistakes in this presentation, they are the responsibility of the author. They are unintended in nature and we apologize. We hope that you enjoy this publication and appreciate the energy that is generated by our little community. We are a force to be reckoned with and we sincerely hope that you will join us on our journey or step back and enjoy the show.

Very truly yours,

Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association
and Community Coalition

Ellie Towne
President



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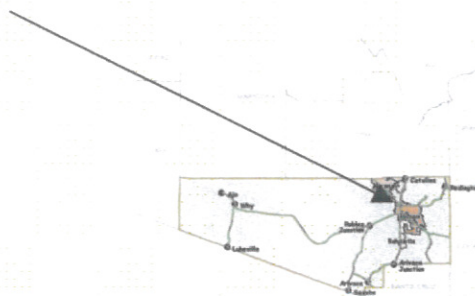
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Figure 1 – Flowing Wells Neighborhood Boundaries

Map of Flowing Wells, AZ



Southern Arizona

I. NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE

A. Demographic Analysis

The following demographic profile compares Flowing Wells in 1990 to Flowing Wells in 2000. Additionally, the neighborhood is compared to the city of Tucson during the same time periods. This comparison was done to show similarities and differences across time and with the largest local city. The data presented are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's 1990 and 2000 censuses for Flowing Wells as a census designated place and the city of Tucson.



Population Flowing Wells is located within the Tucson metropolitan area. A slowly expanding area, compared to the massive growth within Tucson and Pima County between 1990 and 2005, Flowing Wells had a population of 15,050 in 2000, and is estimated to reach 17,293 by 2010.

Table 1 – Population
Flowing Wells, Tucson and Pima County, 1990 to 2010

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Flowing Wells	13,177	N/A	15,050	N/A	17,293
Tucson	405,390	447,075	486,699	507,362	542,734
Percent Change		10.30%	8.90%	4.25%	6.97%
Pima County	668,500	758,050	843,746	902,720	994,799
Percent Change		13.40%	11.30%	6.99%	10.20%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, American Community Survey 2005

One important note is that this particular area is rife with homeless and undocumented population. While no official numbers have been calculated it is certain that these individuals did not and will continue not to participate in the US Census. These very individuals are very dependent on social service programs to sustain them. Therefore, it is believed that the census data is dramatically skewed when looking at such things as population and poverty rates.

Ellie Towne, President
Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association
and Community Coalition

Race and ethnicity data presented in Table 2 show significant differences between the Flowing Wells population and the city of Tucson, though the gaps are narrowing. From 1990 to 2000, the white population dropped by 8.5 percent from 92.7 percent to 84.2 percent, while Tucson's white population only dropped from 75.2 percent to 70.2 percent, a 5.0 percent change. In contrast, the Hispanic populations of both areas have increased, with Flowing Wells experiencing a greater rise of 9.8 percent to 21.9 percent. During the same period, Tucson's Hispanic population grew by 6.4 percent to 35.7 percent. These changes show a convergence in the two populations from previous differences. Table 3 shows the increase of the Hispanic population and compares it to the poverty rate.

The poverty rate in both Flowing Wells and Tucson fell between 1990 and 2000. While Tucson's rate dropped from 19.6 percent to 13.7 percent, Flowing Wells only experienced a 0.6 percent drop to 15.2 percent.

**Table 2 – Population, Gender, Race, Ethnicity and Poverty
Flowing Wells and Tucson 1990, 2000**

	1990 FW	2000 FW	1990 Tucson	2000 Tucson
Population	13,177	15,050	405,390	486,699
Gender				
Male	47.2%	47.8%	48.7%	49.0%
Female	52.8%	52.2%	51.3%	51.0%
Race				
White	92.7%	84.2%	75.2%	70.2%
Black	0.5%	0.9%	4.3%	4.3%
American Indian	1.0%	1.5%	1.6%	2.3%
Asia/Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.8%	2.2%	2.7%
Other Race	5.3%	9.1%	16.7%	16.8%
Ethnicity¹				
Hispanic	12.1%	21.9%	29.3%	35.7%
Poverty				
People Living in Poverty	15.8%	15.2%	19.6%	13.7%

Note 1: Census totals by block group can vary by tract measures. Percentages by race and ethnicity are based on the percentages of the total population as describe in the aggregate racial data collection.

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

**Table 3-
Population changes of Hispanic ethnicity in Flowing Wells**

Hispanic Persons Below Poverty Level	1990 vs. 2000 US Census	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic Persons At or Above Poverty Level	1990 vs. 2000 US Census	Hispanic or Latino
Under 5 years	1989	87	Under 5 years	1989	168
	1999	84		1999	282
5 years	1989	21	5 years	1989	27
	1999	21		1999	77
6 to 11 years	1989	54	6 to 11 years	1989	146
	1999	192		1999	322
12 to 17 years	1989	59	12 to 17 years	1989	150
	1999	128		1999	188

Source: US Census

These Hispanic or Latino children are now of prime child bearing years. The 2010 US Census should show a significant gain in the Hispanic population within the Flowing Wells Area. Note that the increase is in the area of poor Hispanics rather than those at or above the poverty level.

Another important fact is that a large portion of the population in the Flowing Wells Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area is considered disabled. Table 4 depicts the depth of the issue.

**Table 4-
Disability Status for Flowing Wells Revitalization Area**

Ages	With Disability	Total Population	Percentage Disabled	Percent Employed	No Disability	Percent Employed
5 to 20	382	3375	11.3			
21 to 64	2116	7996	26.5	48.5	5880	73.5
Over 65	1458	2694	54.1			
	3956	*14065				

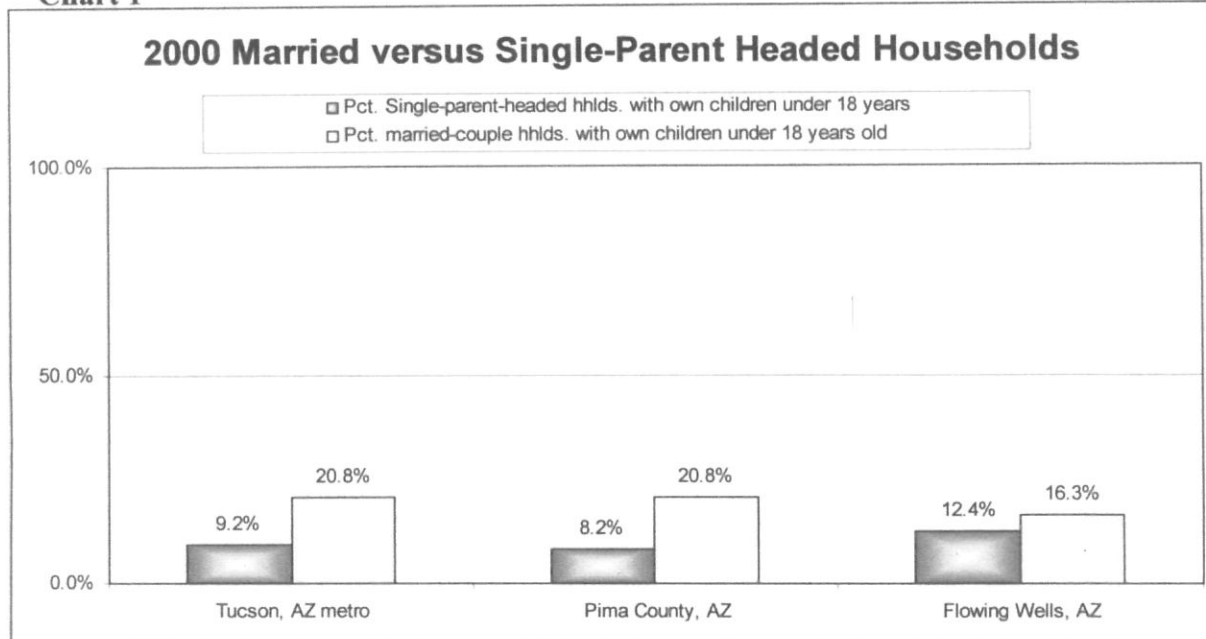
Source: 2000 US Census

*Total population of revitalization area is 15050. The remaining 985 are in the age range of 0 to 5.

A comparison of the 1990 to the 2000 Census data will also show a dramatic reduction in the intact family unit (married couple with children). In 1990, 1182 intact families were present; in 2000, there was a reduction to 1042. In 1990, there were 486 families with a single female head of household; in 2000, there was an increase to a total of 505. This is a concerning trend when analyzing the effect of increasing the number latchkey children present in the community.

Chart 1 depicts the difference in the family unit as compared to all of Pima County and to the City of Tucson.

Chart 1



Source: DataPlace.org



A^{ge} A comparison of Flowing Wells and Tucson across time shows little change, though there is slight variation between the two areas. When identifying the youth populations from 1990 to 2000, little change occurred, with Tucson experiencing a 0.1 percent increase, and Flowing Wells experiencing a 0.9 percent growth. During this time, both cities were close to 25 percent. The adult populations of the region show the greatest variation with Flowing Wells maintaining a population that is slightly older than Tucson. However, between 1990 and 2000, Flowing Wells has seen a decrease in the 65 and over population, dropping from **19.2 percent to 18.2 percent**. Similarly, the City of Tucson's population dropped from 12.6 percent to 11.9 percent.

This "over 65 category" is a very significant number when dealing with this large percentage of poverty numbers. It is not to be dismissed easily. This population is very dependent on social services.

Ellie Towne, President
Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association
and Community Coalition

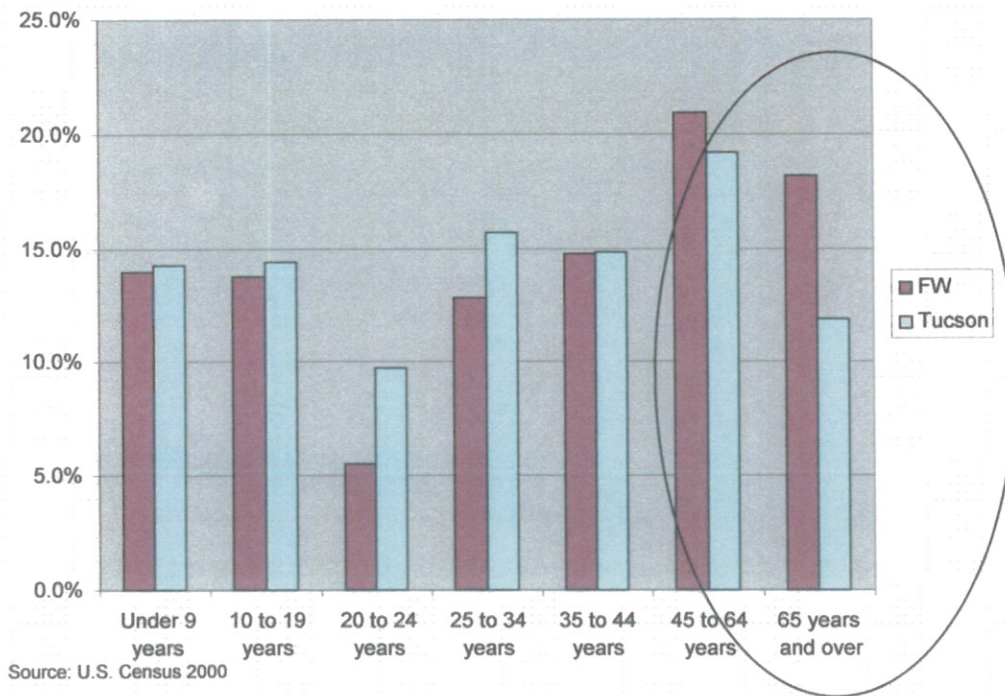


Photo of attendees of the dedication of the new Ellie Towne/Flowing Wells Community Center on September 15, 2007.

This community center in partnership with Pima Council on Aging serves congregate meals at lunchtime to those of 60 years of age three days per week.



**Chart 2 – Age Breakdown of the Population
Flowing Wells and Tucson, 2000**



**Table 5:
Age Comparison Chart
Pima Co. vs. Flowing Wells Revitalization Area**

Pima Co.	Population	> Age 65	Percentage
Males	412,562	51,549	12%
Females	431,184	67,938	16%
Total	843,746	119,487	14%
FWCDP	Population	> Age 65	Percentage
Males	7,191	1,113	15%
Females	7,859	1,628	21%
Total	15,050	2,741	18%

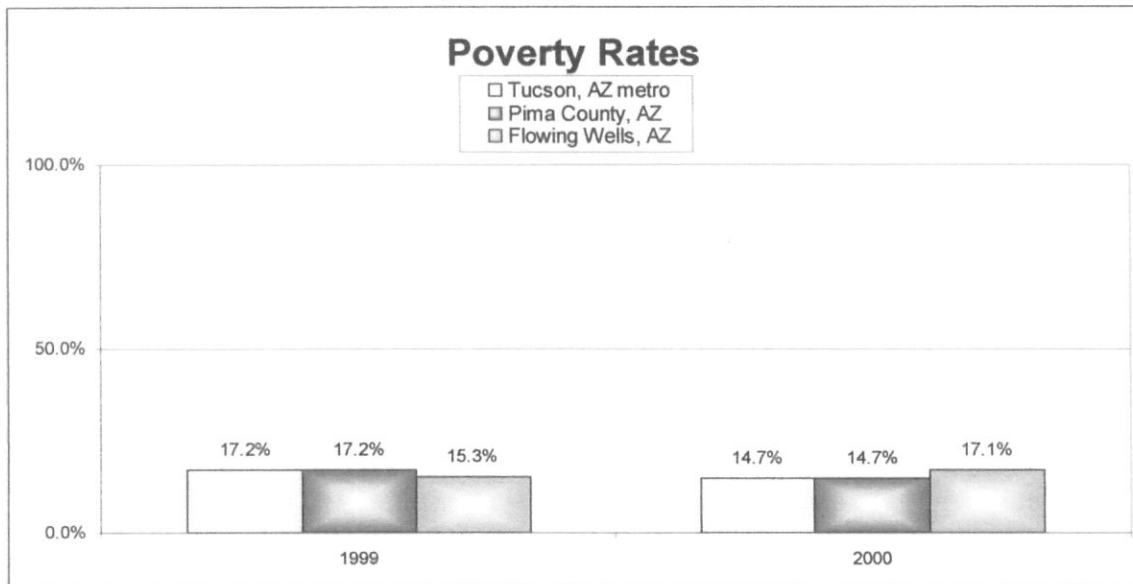
It is important to note that the "over 65" is predominately female.

Income

Though there is variation in income between Flowing Wells and Tucson, the overwhelming change from 1990 to 1999 shows a large increase in the overall income of both areas. In 1990, only 21.3 percent of the Flowing Wells population had an income of \$30,000 or more, but by 2000 the percentage had jumped to 45.1, showing an increase of 23.8 percent. Similarly, Tucson's population with an income of \$30,000 or more increased by 24.9 percent. This increase was accompanied by a large decrease in the households with an income of between \$15,000 and \$19,999, with Flowing Wells and Tucson decreasing by 17.9 and 13.2 percent respectively. Chart 4 shows depicts these dramatic changes.

Overall, the changes in household income have led to a drop in the lowest three categories and an increase in the highest two (it should be noted that data was not adjusted for inflation).

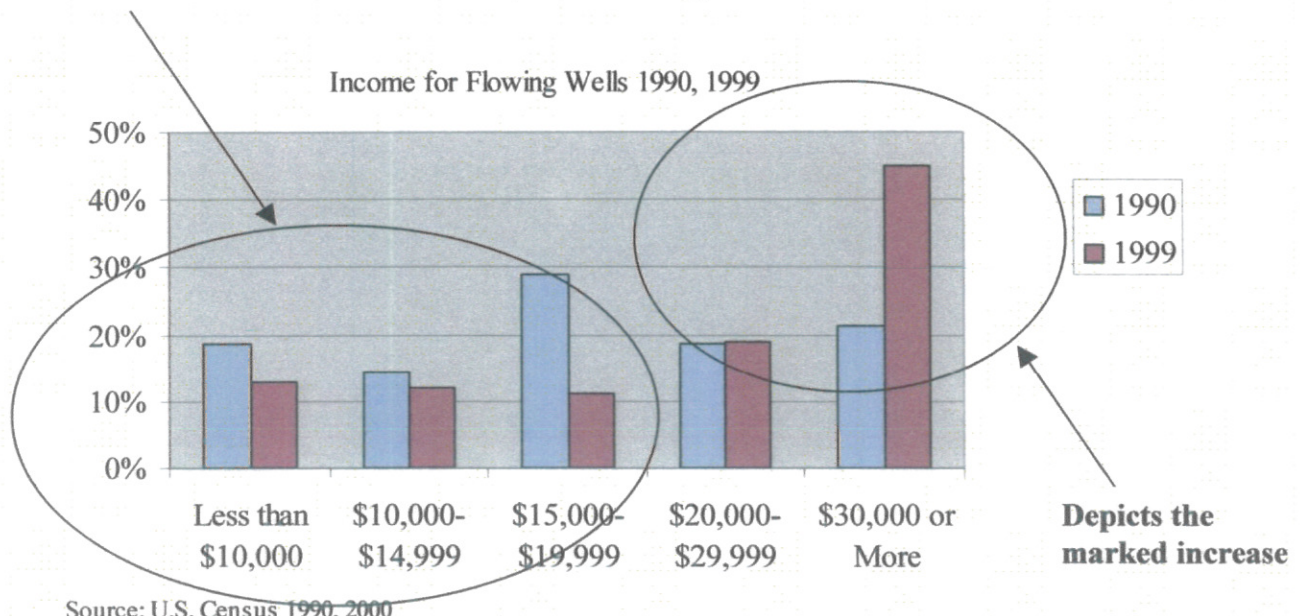
Chart 3



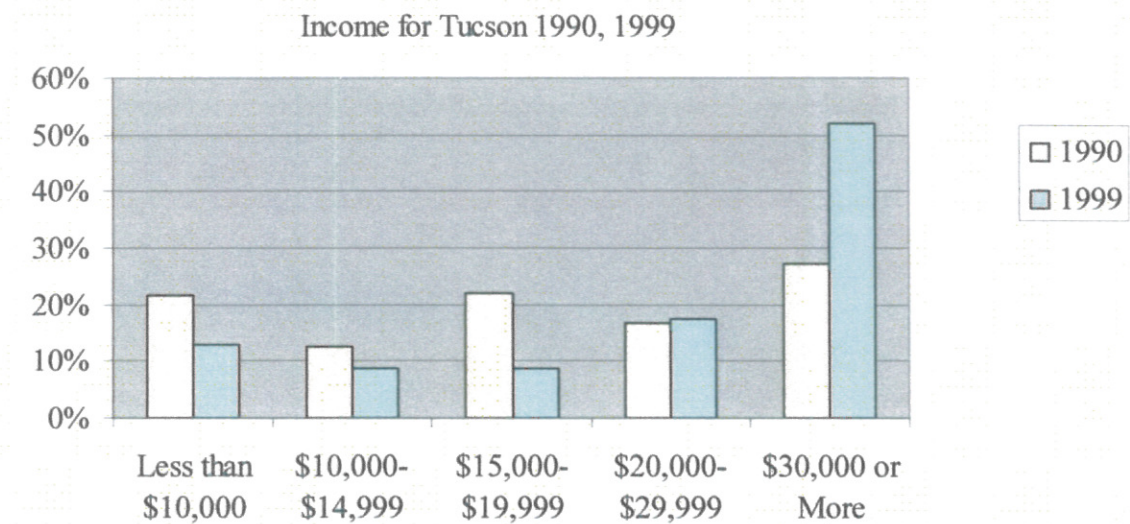
Source: DataPlace.org

Depicts the decrease

**Chart 4- Household Income Breakdown
1990, 1999 Flowing Wells**



Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000



Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

Nearly 58 percent of the people living in Flowing Wells are earning less than \$30,000 in median household income.

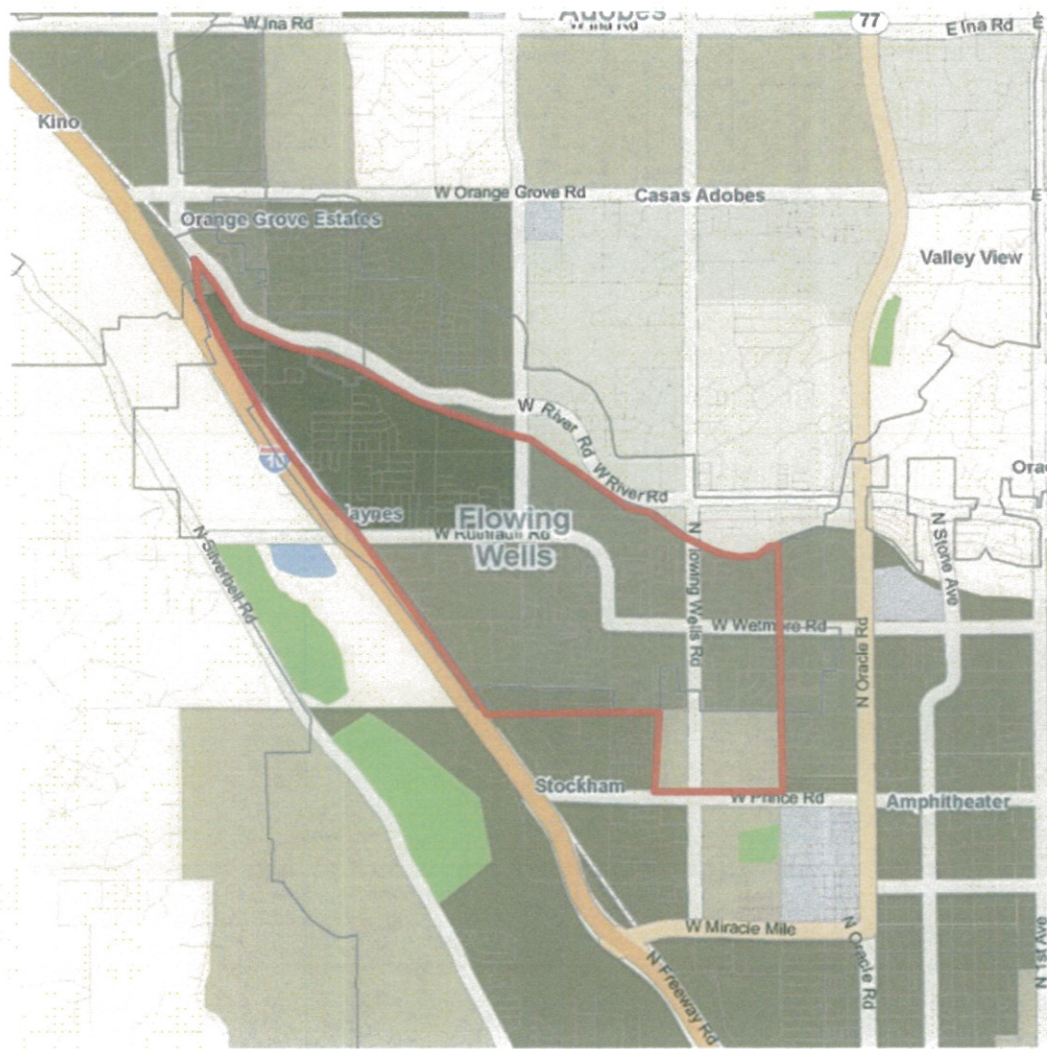
**Table 6 – Flowing Wells Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
Low-Moderate Income Population, 1990 and 2000 comparison**

Block Group	2000			1990		
	Total Population	Number of Low-Mod	Percent Within Block Group	Total Population	Number of Low-Mod	Percent Within Block Group
4-019-004506-1	2294	1,262	55%	2,172	1200	55.2%
4-019-004506-2	1576	1,285	81.54%	1,561	658	42.2%
4-019-004507-1	1,997	1,201	60.14%	1,294	633	48.9%
4-019-004507-2	1,630	689	42.27%	1,577	420	26.6%
4-019-004507-3	1,417	656	46.29%	1,511	732	48.4%
4-019-004507-4	824	464	56.31%	1,072	573	53.5%
4-019-004507-5	729	463	63.51%	878	430	49.0%
4-019-004507-6	331	181	54.68%	276	96	33.7%
4-019-004508-2	1,035	544	52.56%	1,005	580	57.7%
4-019-004508-3	1,713	1,213	70.81%	1,546	990	64.0%
4-019-004508-4	582	386	66.32%	1,784	1191	66.8%
Total	14,128	8,344	59.06%	14,676	7,500	51.10%

— Population totals based on HUD calculations; does not correspond exactly to US Census Bureau reported figures used in the remainder of the document.
Source: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

While there is only eight percent change over the ten-year span in the total numbers, there is a significant difference within some of the individual census blocks, specifically those with higher populations.

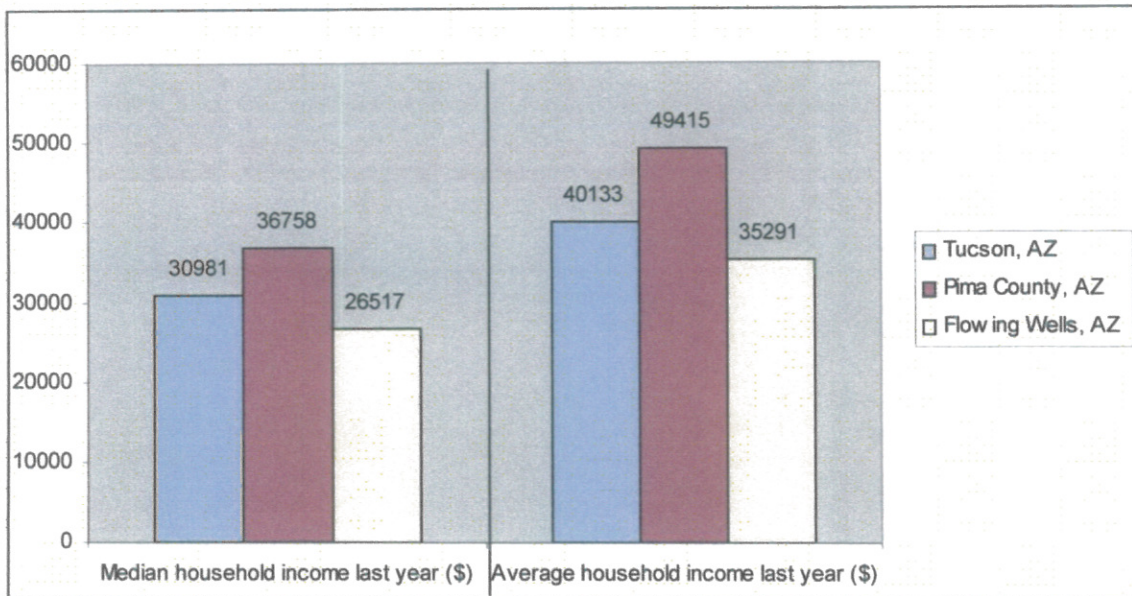
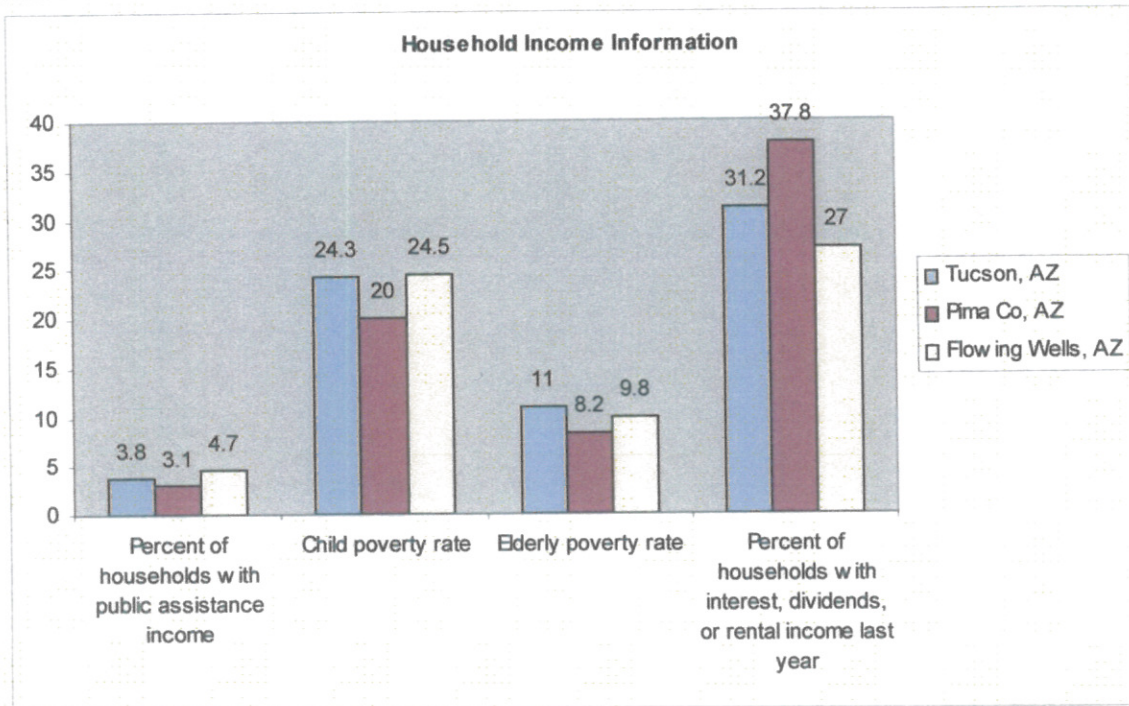
Figure 2: Geographic Distribution of Poverty Throughout Flowing Wells



Source: DataPlace.org

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Chart 5



Source: DataPlace.org

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Housing

The first step in examining the housing in the study area is to understand the number of dwelling units and whether they are occupied by owners or renters.

Table 7 – Dwelling Unit Summary
1990, 2000 Flowing Wells and Tucson

	1990 FW	2000 FW	1990 Tucson	2000 Tucson
Dwelling Units				
Total	6,295	7,210	183,338	209,609
Occupied	5,453	6,250	162,685	192,891
Vacancy Rate	13.4%	13.3%	11.3%	8.0%
Owner				
Occupied	77.2%	79.5%	51.4%	53.4%
Renter				
Occupied	22.8%	20.5%	48.6%	46.6%

71.9% of
this number
is mobile
homes

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

In 1990, the vacancy rates in Flowing Wells and Tucson were relatively similar. However, in 2000, Flowing Wells maintained the vacancy rate from 1990, while Tucson's rate dropped 3.3 percent to 8.0 percent total. The large differences in ownership reported in 1990 were maintained through 2000, with owner occupied dwelling units increasing to 79.5 percent, while in Tucson, the rate only increased to 53.4 percent. This difference in ownership versus renting is still most likely attributed to the high level of mobile homes in the Flowing Wells area, as these types of units have a higher level of owner occupancy rates.



Typical mobile home structures throughout the area

**Table 8 – Housing Type
1990, 2000 Flowing Wells and Tucson**

	1990 FW	2000 FW	1990 Tucson	2000 Tucson
Owner Occupied¹	4,212	4,908	83,687	103,229
Single Family Detached	23.2%	25.2%	75.2%	77.2%
Single Family Attached	1.7%	3.7%	9.0%	9.0%
2 or More Units	0.7%	0.3%	3.4%	3.4%
Mobile Home	74.8%	69.1%	11.7%	9.9%
Other	0.0%	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%
Renter Occupied¹	1,241	1,332	78,998	89,717
Single Family Detached	18.5%	17.9%	19.0%	20.3%
Single Family Attached	12.5%	4.2%	8.4%	8.0%
2 or More Units	7.7%	7.1%	68.7%	68.4%
Mobile Home	61.6%	70.1%	2.6%	3.2%
Other	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%

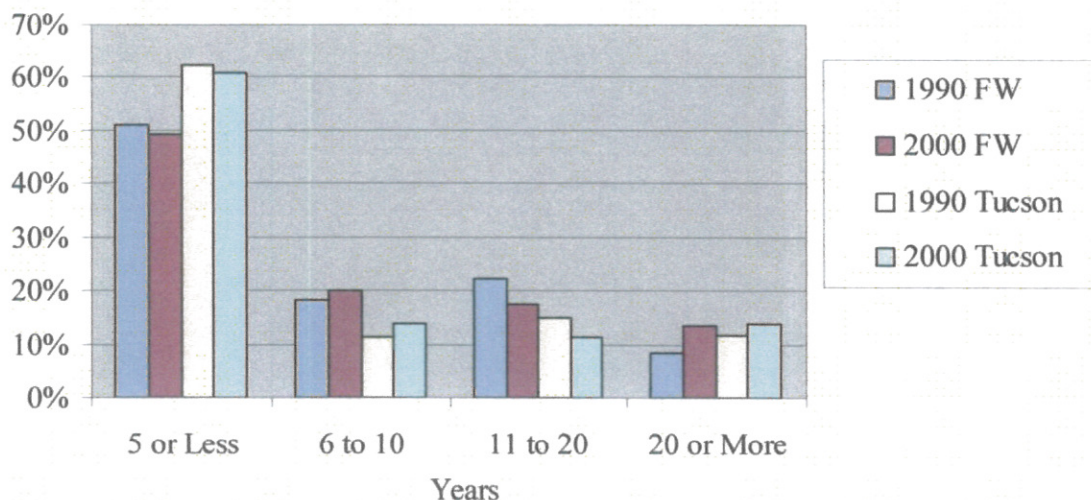
Note: 1) Percentages refer to the percent of all members of a category (owner or renter)

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

Within Flowing Wells, the majority of units owned and rented are mobile homes. However, between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of owned mobile homes has decreased by 5.7 percent, with 2.0 and 2.1 percentage increases in single family detached and attached, respectively. This movement from mobile homes to single-family units was mirrored in Tucson, though the mobile home percentage decreased by less. Renter occupied mobile homes, in contrast, increased in Flowing Wells by 8.6 percent. This was countered by a similar drop in single-family attached units. In Tucson, the rental rates remained relatively constant from 1990 to 2000, as shown in Table 8.

In Flowing Wells, the majority of the population has lived in the area for ten years or less at 69.0 percent in 2000, which held relatively steady over the prior ten years. However, greatest change in population tenure from 1990 to 2000 was in the group of 20 or more years as shown in Chart . This population increased by 5.0 percent, which was the largest increase in both Flowing Wells and Tucson. In Tucson, the population tenure distribution also remained relatively steady with approximately 74.6 percent of the population having resided in their home for ten years or less.

**Chart 6 – Housing Tenure
1990, 2000 Flowing Wells and Tucson**



Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

Housing within Flowing Wells as a whole is slightly younger than in Tucson. In Flowing Wells, over 73 percent of the housing was built after 1970 compared to only 60.1 percent in Tucson during the same period. While housing in Tucson is spread relatively smoothly from 1940 to 2000, with a peak in the 1970's, in Flowing Wells, new homes peaked strongly during the 1970's, with over 70.7 percent of all housing being constructed during the 1960's, 1970's and 1980's. *It is important to remember that the bulk of these structures are in fact mobile homes and the estimated life span is much shorter than that of a regular single-family dwelling.* Therefore, many of the housing units are currently considered to have substandard living conditions by HUD.

**Table 9 – Age of Home
1990, 2000 Flowing Wells and Tucson**

	1990 FW	2000 FW	1990 Tucson	2000 Tucson
Built 1990-1999	N/A	18%	N/A	15.6%
Built 1980-1989	28.2%	25.5%	25.4%	19.1%
Built 1970-1979	41.5%	30.0%	27.0%	25.4%
Built 1960-1969	19.0%	15.2%	17.0%	14.4%
Built 1940-1959	10.8%	9.5%	25.3%	21.2%
Built 1939 or Earlier	0.5%	2.2%	5.3%	4.3%
		82.4%		

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

**82.4% of the
housing units
are over 18
years of age.**

In Table 10, the affordability of monthly house payments is provided in order to determine, based on median monthly income, what households are able to afford in housing. It is suggested that no more than 30 percent of a monthly income be spent on payments.

The calculations below show a significant increase in the affordable monthly payment from 1990 to 2000 in both Flowing Wells and Tucson. In 2000, a monthly payment of \$662.93 would be considered affordable for the median population of Flowing Wells. Note: Inflation was not accounted for in the change in Median Monthly Income.

With the estimated monthly affordable payment for the median population of Flowing Wells, an estimated affordable house value is \$76,807.48. This figure is based on a 3.00% down payment, which is a Federal Housing Administration minimum, and an interest rate of 6.50%. According to 2000 data, the median value of an owner occupied housing unit was \$96,300, making the median housing unit above the affordability of the median individual in Flowing Wells.

**Table 10 – Housing Affordability
1990, 2000 Flowing Wells and Tucson**

	1990 FW	2000 FW	1990 Tucson	2000 Tucson
Median Monthly Income	1,173.35	2,209.75	1,812.33	2,581.75
Percentage for Home Payment	30%	30%	30%	30%
Affordable Monthly Payment	352.01	662.93	543.70	774.53

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

In looking at the property values in Flowing Wells the 2000 Census indicates that 72 percent of the dwelling units are valued less than \$85,000. Only 29 percent of the property is valued over \$85,000. See Figure 3 for a detailed map.

Figure 3: 2000 Property values for owner-occupied housing

Map of Average value of specified owner-occupied housing units (\$/2000 in Flowing Wells, AZ



It is clear that the property values in Flowing Wells are well below \$100,000.

Employment and Employability

In 1990, only 0.8 percent of the Flowing Wells community identified as speaking Spanish while not speaking English well. By 2000, however, this category showed an increase to 1.9 percent, more than doubling the 1990 rate. This increase shows that while the population still does not have a large issue with language barriers, there has been an increase in the Spanish speaking population.

**Table 11 – Linguistic and Educational Barriers to Employment
1990, 2000 Flowing Wells and Tucson**

	1990 FW	2000 FW	1990 Tucson	2000 Tucson
Language				
Speaks Spanish and English Not Well	0.8%	1.9%	3.4%	3.5%
Education				
No High School	26.5%	23.8%	21.5%	19.6%
High School Graduate	32.7%	35.6%	25.1%	24.0%
Some College/ AA Degree	29.7%	32.4%	33.1%	33.5%
Professional Certificate				
Bachelor Degree	8.6%	6.4%	12.8%	13.9%
Graduate Degree	3.5%	1.8%	8.0%	9.0%

Remember that this table only takes into account those individuals who actually participated in the US Census.

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

From 1990 to 2000, a shift occurred in the educational attainment of Flowing Wells. During that time, the percentage of people without a high school degree or equivalent decreased by 2.7 percent, while high school graduates increased by 2.9 percent. Though individuals with some college also increased, the amount of people with a bachelor or graduate degree decreased by 3.9 percent. During this time, Tucson also experienced a decrease in the percentage of people without a high school degree. However, there was also a drop in the percentage people who graduated from high school. In contrast, Tucson experienced an increase in the number of people with a bachelor or graduate degree, showing a 2.1 percent jump.

In the state of Arizona, dropout rates are collected for grades seven through twelve.¹ Table 11 identifies the rates for the Flowing Wells Unified School District, Pima County, and the state of Arizona. From 2000 to 2006, Flowing Wells and Sentinel Peak High School maintained dropout rates below those of the county and state averages. Additionally, the high school rate declined by 4.84 percent during the six reported years. The 7th and 8th grade rates at Flowing Wells Junior High for the district range from

¹ The Arizona Department of Education defines dropouts as “students who are enrolled in school at any time during the school year, but are not enrolled at the end of the school year and did not transfer, graduate or die.” In practice, some transferring students are difficult to track which can overstate dropout rates.

slightly above to below the state and county average, with a low of 0.60 percent during the 2004-2005 school year.

Table 12 – Dropout Rates, 2000 to 2006

	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006
<i>Flowing Wells School District</i>						
7th and 8th Grade	3.0%	2.6%	2.4%	1.9%	0.6%	2.4%
High School	8.5%	6.3%	3.9%	4.6%	3.5%	3.7%
Overall	6.7%	5.2%	3.4%	3.7%	2.5%	3.2%
<i>Pima County</i>						
7th and 8th Grade	2.2%	1.8%	2.7%	1.8%	1.8%	NA ¹
High School	11.0%	9.3%	7.9%	7.7%	8.2%	NA ¹
Overall	8.0%	6.7%	6.2%	5.7%	6.0%	5.2%
<i>Arizona</i>						
7th and 8th Grade	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	1.4%	1.5%
High School	9.8%	9.5%	8.5%	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%
Overall	7.3%	7.1%	6.5%	5.8%	4.9%	4.7%

Source: Arizona Department of Education

Note 1: Dropout figures for grade level by county are only available in Complete Dropout Rate Reports

Table 13 examines the results of the AIMS test results in the Flowing Wells Unified School District as well as the state of Arizona. In math, Flowing Wells consistently score higher than the state average, while scoring comparably to the state in both reading and writing.

Arizona's Instrument to Measure Standards (AIMS) test measures academic achievement through a set of standards. The scores above are listed as the mean scaled score (MSS) which is on a 200 to 800 point scale. In order to meet the standards, a score of 500 must be achieved. The 2005-2006 scores are listed for grades three through 8 based on the grades taught by the schools. On average, the schools within Flowing Wells score at or below the state average, with only the 8th grade scoring above the average by one point. In reading, the schools primarily scored at or below the state, with Centennial Elementary School consistently scoring above the average, with the exception of the 3rd grade. However, on the writing portion of the test, the schools consistently score below the state average, with an average difference of 21.55 points.

Table 13

AIMS RESULTS FOR FLOWING WELLS SCHOOL DISTRICT 2005-2006

School	Math	Reading	Writing
THIRD GRADE			
Arizona	447	451	423
Flowing Wells School District	447	448	416
Centennial Elementary School	440	447	396
Homer Davis Elementary School	440	442	400
Laguna Elementary School	447	445	423
FOURTH GRADE			
Arizona	482	470	475
Flowing Wells School District	481	470	456
Centennial Elementary School	470	477	450
Homer Davis Elementary School	476	455	446
Laguna Elementary School	472	467	451
FIFTH GRADE			
Arizona	504	489	496
Flowing Wells School District	504	489	496
Centennial Elementary School	498	489	490
Homer Davis Elementary School	499	484	492
Laguna Elementary School	502	490	490
SIXTH GRADE			
Arizona	519	497	564
Flowing Wells School District	518	503	552
Centennial Elementary School	510	504	560
Homer Davis Elementary School	515	493	543
Laguna Elementary School	508	503	549
SEVENTH GRADE			
Arizona	547	512	566
Flowing Wells School District	543	504	549
Flowing Wells Junior High School	547	504	549
EIGHTH GRADE			
Arizona	554	519	554
Flowing Wells School District	555	517	561
Flowing Wells Junior High School	555	517	560

Source: www.ade.az.gov

The Arizona Department of Education utilizes other yardsticks to determine how a school is performing. The AZ Learns Achievement Profile is included in Table 14. Table 15 depicts Annual Yearly Progress.

Table 14

AZ Learns Achievement Profile 2005-2006		
School	Grade	Profile
Centennial Elementary School	358	Performing Plus
Flowing Wells High School	10	Highly Performing
Flowing Wells Junior High School	358	Performing Plus
Homer Davis Elementary School	358	Performing
Laguna Elementary School	358	Performing Plus

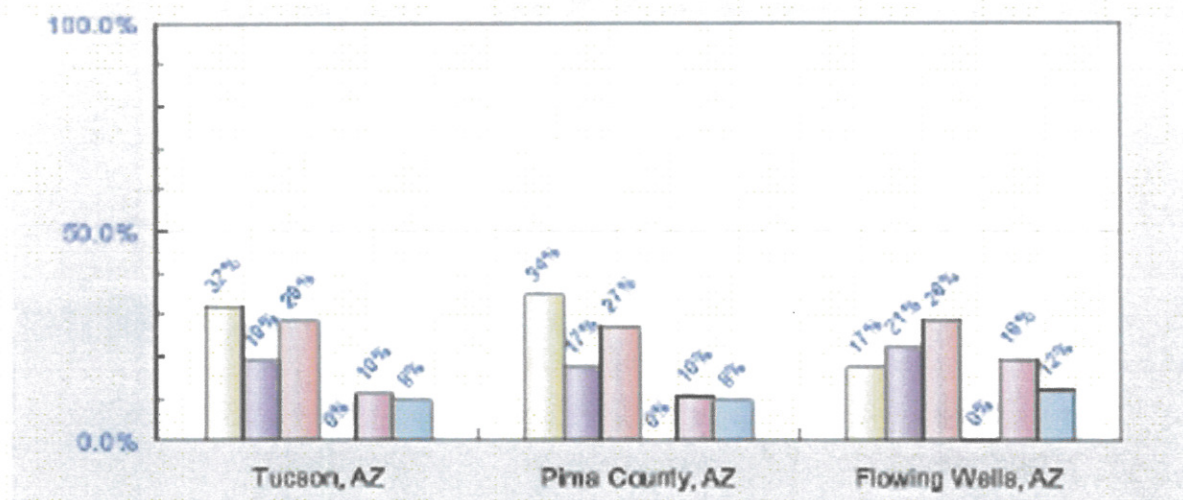
Table 15: Annual Yearly Progress

Flowing Wells Unified District	Met % tested	Met test objective	Met att rate	Met grad rate
✓ Centennial Elementary School	Y	Y	Y	NA
✗ Flowing Wells High School	N	Y	NA	Y
✗ Flowing Wells Junior High School	N	N	Y	NA
✓ Homer Davis Elementary School	Y	Y	Y	NA
✓ Laguna Elementary School	Y	Y	Y	NA
✓ Did Make AYP				
✗ Did NOT Make AYP				



Chart 7: Occupation of residents of Flowing Wells

Indicator	Tucson, AZ	Pima County, AZ	Flowing Wells, AZ
	2000	2000	2000
Pct persons 16+ years old employed in mgmt. occ. (incl. farms)	32.0%	35.8%	17.5%
Pct pers. 16+ years old employed in personal care/service occ.	18.1%	17.6%	22.8%
Pct persons 16+ years old employed in sales and related occ.	24.2%	27.1%	28.9%
Pct pers. 16+ yrs. old employed in farming, fishing and forestry	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Pct persons 16+ yrs. old employed in construction and extraction	18.9%	10.7%	19.3%
Pct persons 16+ years old employed in production occupations	9.6%	9.4%	12.8%



Over the ten years between 1990 and 2000, Flowing Wells experienced a shift in occupations from the “Technical, Sales, and Administration Support Service” and “Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helper, Operators and Laborers” job types to “Service” and “Precision Production, Craft and Repair.” In the “Executive, Administrative, Managerial and Professional Specialty Occupations” category, Flowing Wells has continued to lag behind Tucson, increasing only 0.4 percent, while in Tucson the portion of residents in those jobs grew by 5.7 percent to 32.0 percent. This lag in growth for higher paying jobs provides reason to the lower median household income in Flowing Wells compared to Tucson.

The unemployment rate for Flowing Wells in 2000 was 6.8 percent, showing a slight increase of 0.2 percent from 1990. Even with the increase, Flowing Wells is still 1.0 percent lower than Tucson, which dropped by 0.5 percent from 1990 to 2000. From 1990 to 2000 the population not in the labor force increased by 1.8 percent to 43.08 percent of the population, which is possibly due to the large amount of the population being over 65 years old and of retirement age.

**Table 16 – Labor Force, Unemployment and Occupation
1990, 2000 Flowing Wells and Tucson**

	1990 FW	2000 FW	1990 Tucson	2000 Tucson
Labor Force ¹	5,993	6,618	196,051	234,232
Total Employed	5,599	6,166	179,702	216,006
Not in Labor Force	4,213	5,009	114,825	145,232
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	6.8%	8.3%	7.8%

1 Labor force was calculated based on total employment in the areas listed plus unemployment

2 Percentages reflect the percentages of employed persons

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

In order to hold a job, an important factor is transportation. Within Flowing Wells, over 91 percent of the population has access to at least one vehicle. While that has slightly declined since 1990, it is still comparably higher than within the city of Tucson.

**Table 17 – Average Household Size and Vehicle per Household
1990, 2000 Flowing Wells and Tucson**

	1990 FW	2000 FW	1990 Tucson	2000 Tucson
Average House Size	2.09	2.41	2.21	2.52
Number of Vehicles Available				
No Vehicle	8.3%	8.7%	11.6%	11.9%
One Vehicle	47.3%	47.9%	44.5%	44.1%
Two Vehicle	33.0%	33.4%	32.3%	32.5%
Three or More	11.7%	10.0%	11.6%	11.5%

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

N^{eighborhood Safety}

Crime has always been a persistent problem with this area. The Sheriff's Department has been working diligently to overcome the high concentration of meth use and sales. Accordingly, they have developed the Flowing Wells Community Action Team to specifically address the issue. Operation Flowing Wells Safer commenced on June 1, 2007. Partners in this project include: Pima County Sheriff's Office, Pima County Attorney's Office, Pima County Development Services (zoning), Pima County Department of Environmental Quality, Meth Free Alliance, Flowing Wells Neighborhood Association and Community Coalition, Pima County Board of Supervisor Sharon Bronson (represented by executive assistant), Neighborhood Watch Leaders from Palmdale, Mulberry Meadows, Root Lane, Northwest Fire Department, Pima County Wastewater Management, and Pima County Animal Control.

Neighborhood Watch leaders have a direct conduit to the police to provide intel from those who live in the effected area. They routinely talk to their community members and provide this feedback to the FW Community Action Team Members. Drug swipes are routinely performed by Meth Free Alliance. This provides information on not only where the drugs are in specific areas but also—what drugs are present. Swipes of doorknobs at the Laguna Elementary School or the bathroom at the Flowing Wells District Park or a bench at the bus stop all provide specific geographic data that is being mapped. These maps then allow the task force to concentrate on the specific areas where drug residue is present.

The partnerships have been the true key to success of this program. Prior frustrations have been alleviated by all entities working together as a team. Judges no longer release suspects prior to the search being completed of a suspected drug house. The county attorneys office does not simply prosecute once they suspect is arraigned. They are there from the beginning providing guidance. Zoning and trash/hazardous substance related offenses also come into play and those department representatives are at the table to provide assistance. Landlords have been brought into the loop and now understand the consequences of knowingly renting to drug suppliers. Workshops for not only landlords but also renters have been crucial to the process.

While the Foothills District of the Pima County Sheriff's Department accounts for only 20% of the population and land area, it historically represented 63% of the methamphetamine arrests. Since Operation Flowing Wells Safer has been mobilized drug arrests have *more than doubled* in the area, they are making great headway with reducing drug trafficking in the area. Since its inception, this task force has been credited with 269 drug arrests (82 felony and 187 misdemeanor), 892 arrest warrants have been issued (97 felony and 795 misdemeanor), 10 weapons have been seized, 5 stolen vehicles have been recovered, 495.45 grams of meth have been seized, 35.27 grams of rock cocaine, 9.17 grams of powder cocaine, and 5.75 pounds of marijuana, 7 search warrants have been issued, and finally 9 target properties have been closed (as of Feb. 2008).

Also, there are other results from this team effort:

The overall theme is teamwork. Drugs are not just a sheriff's department problem. It is a community problem. It is necessary to bring all of the resources to bear to make the neighborhood safe for everyone.

- Established a Hot Line for anonymous information to be forwarded to the police that is specific to the FW area and is monitored directly by the Task Force.
- The Neighborhood Leaders now feel that they are empowered because they have information flowing both ways. Prior to this task force, an informant would contact the police and they felt that nothing was being done about it when the drug house was not shut down the next day. Now, they understand that the police take down several drug houses at once, they gather their own intelligence and that surveillance does take a while. They understand that the police are building a case and what that actually entails. The deputies routinely ride bicycles through the neighborhood after dark. The community now understands that just because they do *not see* the police, it does not mean that they are not there.
- Information flows both ways. Warnings regarding theft id, etc. come from the police and is disseminated back down the pipeline.
- District Commander Lt. Byron Gwaltney is the founder of this project. He was called to Iraq in September of last year. While his presence is certainly missed, the team has persevered and is doing what they can to make him proud of their accomplishments.
- Deputies in the Directed Patrol have requested to stay assigned to the task force for the remainder of the project. Normally deputies receive rotating assignments throughout the county.

THE NEXT FEW PAGES PROVIDE A HISTORICAL VIEW OF OFFENSES WITHIN THE HUD NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGIC AREA.

CHART 18: RAW DATA FOR CRIME OFFENSES

PART I					
Raw Data	2007*	2006	2005	2004	2003
Murder	1	1	0	1	2
Total Murder	1	1	0	1	2
Forcible Rape (F)	6	2	8	10	3
Forcible Rape (M)	0	1	1	0	1
Attempted Rape	0	5	1	0	0
Total Rape	6	8	10	10	4
Robbery/Hwy/Firearm	0	4	1	0	2
Commercial Store/Firearm	0	1	0	3	0
Convenience Store/Firearm	0	3	4	2	2
Residence/Firearm	0	3	0	2	4
Misc/Firearm	1	2	1	4	2
Hwy/Knife	0	1	1	0	0
Convenience Store/Knife	1	1	1	2	6
Residence/Knife	1	1	1	1	0
Misc/Strongarm	1	2	1	0	1
Hwy/Other Weapon	0	1	0	0	0
Commercial/Other Weapon	0	0	0	0	1
Convenience Store/Other Weapon	0	0	0	1	1
Residence/Other Weapon	0	1	0	0	0
Misc/Other Weapon	0	0	0	0	2
Hwy/Strongarm	0	1	1	2	1
Commercial Store/Strongarm	0	0	1	1	2
Convenience Store/Strongarm	0	5	2	3	0
Residence/Strongarm	0	1	0	1	0
Bank/Strongarm	0	1	0	0	0
Misc/Strongarm	2	1	4	2	0
Total Robbery	6	29	18	24	24
Agg Assault/Police Ser Ing	0	0	0	1	6
Serious Injury	1	3	4	4	4
Domestic Violence	2	3	4	4	0
Police/Firearm	0	1	0	1	0
W/Firearm	4	7	8	14	17
Domestic Violence/Firearm	0	0	1	3	1
W/Knife	2	5	4	4	9
Domestic Violence/Knife	0	3	4	3	3
Police/Other Weapon	0	1	1	2	2
W/Other Weapon	6	18	17	14	18
Domestic Violence/Other Weapon	0	4	2	1	7
Police/Non-Serious	0	3	8	3	2
Total Assault	15	48	53	54	69
Burglary/Force/Residence	27	118	97	83	77
No Force/Residence	18	72	78	48	60
Attempted/Residence	6	19	23	10	12
Force/Non-Residence	7	55	80	52	29

No Force/Non-Residence	4	9	14	14	11
Attempted/Non-Residence	31	9	7	4	2
Total Burglary	93	282	299	211	191
Larceny/Pocket Picking	0	0	2	3	2
Purse Snatching	0	3	0	2	5
Shoplifting	31	153	169	202	203
From Motor Vehicle	55	232	270	136	181
Auto Parts/Accessories	10	24	45	40	43
Bicycles	9	50	54	39	54
From Building	7	56	75	78	72
Coin/Machine	1	2	10	3	1
All Other	118	555	573	471	495
Total Larceny/Theft	231	1075	1198	974	1056
Stolen Vehicles/Automobile	16	122	64	75	88
Truck or Bus	3	38	29	50	46
Vehicle/Other	5	19	9	9	19
Motorcycle	2	19	14	14	15
Stl-Recover Veh/Other Agency	16	79	70	66	47
Attempted Vehicle Theft	3	26	25	19	15
Total Vehicle Theft	45	303	211	233	230
Arson/Singe Res/Inhabited	0	3	1	1	3
Single/Residence/Unhabited	0	1	0	1	2
Other Residence/Inhabited	0	0	0	0	1
Storage/Inhabited	0	1	0	0	0
Storage/Uninhabited	1	0	0	0	1
Industrial/Inhabited	0	0	0	1	0
Public Property/Unhabited	0	1	0	1	1
Motor Vehicle	0	2	4	4	1
Other Mobile Property	0	0	1	0	0
All Other	0	0	3	5	5
Total Arson	1	8	9	13	14
FWRSA Grand Total Part I	399	1754	1798	1520	1590
Grand Total Part I (all Pima County)	3335	14787	14428	13606	13830

PART II					
Raw Data	2007*	2006	2005	2004	2003
Malicious Mischief	32	139	164	116	134
Intentional Vandalism	54	237	205	142	167
Criminal Damage/Dom Viol	15	54	74	78	71
Total Criminal Mischief	101	430	443	336	372
Weapon Violation	9	22	19	32	41
Total Weapon Violation	9	22	19	32	41
Molesting	3	0	7	3	1
Child Molesting	3	12	9	15	17
Exposure and Peeping	0	6	6	6	6

Lewd & Lascivious Acts	0	0	3	1	1
Sex Offense/Other	7	33	50	21	16
Total Molestation/Sex Offense	13	51	75	46	41
Cont Subt/Sale/Manf/Cocaine	1	7	3	5	9
Cont Subt/Sale/Manf/Marijuana	3	5	6	3	9
Cont Subt/Sale/Manf/Synthetic	1	9	8	9	10
Cont Subt/Sale/Manf/Other	1	1	0	3	1
Cont Subt/Posses/Cocaine	10	21	8	25	21
Cont Subt/Posses/Marijuana	51	124	92	151	193
Cont Subt/Posses/Synthetic	17	33	49	39	84
Cont Subt/Possession	46	123	125	154	211
Total Drug	130	323	291	389	538
Gambling Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0
Total Gambling Bookmaking	0	0	0	0	0
Offense Agst Family/Phy Abuse	1	16	20	16	5
Offense Agst Family/Neglect	4	6	8	7	8
Offense Agst Family/Non Support	0	0	0	1	0
Offense Agst Family/Desert/Abandon	0	1	1	1	0
Offense Agst Family/Cust Inter	0	0	1	2	5
Offense Agst Family/Other	5	18	14	13	5
Total Offense Agst Family	10	41	44	40	23
DUI/Fatal Accident	0	1	2	0	0
DUI/Personal Injury Accident	2	6	11	8	9
DUI/Prop Damage Only Accident	2	14	6	16	18
DUI/Non-Accident	37	74	113	178	173
Total DUI	41	95	132	202	200
Liquor Laws/Furnish to Minor	1	0	3	1	2
Liquor Laws/Minor in Possession	3	8	17	21	22
Liquor Laws/Drink in Public	3	10	8	12	12
Liquor Laws/Other	5	15	21	35	26
Total Liquor Offenses	12	33	49	69	62
Public Intoxication	1	0	0	1	2
Total Public Intoxication	1	0	0	1	2
Disturbing the Peace	7	28	34	3	55
Disorderly Conduct/Fighting	0	10	12	4	16
Disorderly Conduct/Family Fight	2	14	11	13	8
Obstructing an Officer	0	0	0	1	0
Discharge Firearm/Fireworks	0	5	1	2	1
Disorderly Conduct/Other	3	12	19	12	18
Disorderly Conduct/Domestic Viol	17	87	69	62	71
Disorderly Conduct/Trespassing/DV	0	3	2	2	5
Total Disorderly Conduct	29	159	148	99	174
FWRSA Grand Total Part II	349	1167	1214	1256	1465
Grand Total Part II (all Pima County)	5641	22339	22663	21732	21950

* Data from 1/1/07 up to 3/31/07

Information regarding the number of incidents reported within the Flowing Wells Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area was obtained from the Pima County Sheriff Department and copies are available for review.

Chart 19: Comparative Data for Crime Offenses

Comparative Data	2005			2004		
MURDER	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
City of Tucson	529447			522487		
Total Pima County	937925	78	8.3	918878		8.8
FWNRSA	15050	0	0	15050	1	6.6
RAPE	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
City of Tucson	529447			522487		
Total Pima County	937925	478	51	918878	481	52.3
FWNRSA	15050	10	66.4	15050	10	66.4
ROBBERY	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
City of Tucson	529447			522487		
Total Pima County	937925	1962	209.2	918878	1784	194.1
FWNRSA	15050	18	119.6	15050	24	159.5
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
City of Tucson	529447			522487		
Total Pima County	937925	3576	381.3	918878	3537	384.9
FWNRSA	15050	53	352.2	15050	54	358.8
BURGLARY	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
City of Tucson	529447			522487		
Total Pima County	937925	8080	861.5	918878	9109	991.3
FWNRSA	15050	299	1986.7	15050	211	1402
LARCENY	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Even t	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
City of Tucson	529447			522487		
Total Pima County	937925	32523	3467.5	918878	46525	5063.2
FWNRSA	15050	1198	7960.1	15050	974	6471.8

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	Pop-ulation	Event	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Event	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
City of Tucson	529447			522487		
Total Pima County	937925	8449	900.8	918878	8097	881.2
FWNRSA	15050	211	1401	15050	233	1481.7

Crime in the US data from the Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation data from 2003, 2004, and 2005 were used. 2006 information for Table 6 has not been released at this time, therefore, no information was presented. Collected data from all agencies in Pima County were used for the calculations. A constant population for the FWNSRA was obtained from the 2000 US Census. This population is mostly stagnant because it is fully developed property. Data utilized for the Flowing Wells Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area was obtained from the Pima County Sheriff Department and copies are available for review.

Comparative Data	2006			2005			2004			2003		
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	4,519	1,272.0	342,120	4,398	1,285.5	332,500	4,060	1,221.0	325,550	4,123	1,266.7
FWNRSA	15,050	430	2,857.1	15,050	443	2,943.5	15,050	336	2,232.5	15,050	372	2,471.7
WEAPON VIOLATIONS	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	180	50.7	342,120	128	37.4	332,500	162	48.7	325,550	173	53.1
FWNRSA	15,050	22	146.2	15,050	19	126.4	15,050	32	212.6	15,050	41	272.4
MOLESTATION SEX OFFENSES	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	523	147.2	342,120	676	197.6	332,500	555	166.9	325,550	433	133.0
FWNRSA	15,050	51	338.9	15,050	75	498.3	15,050	46	305.6	15,050	41	272.4
DRUG	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop-ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	2,348	600.9	342,120	2,188	639.5	332,500	2,226	669.5	325,550	2,336	717.7
FWNRSA	15,050	323	2,146.0	15,050	291	1,993.5	15,050	389	2,584.7	15,050	538	3,574.7

GAMBLING BOOKMAKING	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	1	0.3	342,120	0	0.0	332,500	0	0.0	325,550	0	0.0
FWNRSA	15,050	0	0.0	15,050	0	0.0	15,050	0	0.0	15,050	0	0.0
OFFENSE AGAINST FAMILY	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	565	159.0	342,120	677	197.9	332,500	518	155.8	325,550	420	129.0
FWNRSA	15,050	41	272.4	15,050	44	292.4	15,050	40	265.8	15,050	23	152.8
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	1,550	436.3	342,120	1,691	494.3	332,500	1,801	541.6	325,550	1,529	469.8
FWNRSA	15,050	95	631.2	15,050	132	877.1	15,050	202	1,342.2	15,050	200	1,328.9
LIQUOR OFFENSES	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	561	157.9	342,120	592	154.6	332,500	596	179.2	325,550	660	202.8
FWNRSA	15,050	33	219.3	15,050	49	325.6	15,050	69	458.5	15,050	62	412.0
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	3	0.8	342,120	3	0.9	332,500	4	1.2	325,550	5	1.5
FWNRSA	15,050	0	0.0	15,050	0	0.0	15,050	1	6.6	15,050	2	13.3
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000	Pop- ulation	Events	Pima Co. Rate/ 100,000
PCSO	355,277	1,253	352.7	342,120	1,242	363.0	332,500	1,282	385.6	325,550	1,520	467.0
FWNRSA	15,050	159	1,057	15,050	148	983.4	15,050	99	657.8	15,050	174	1,156.1

Population information for Pima County was obtained from the following web site:

<http://www.tucsonaz.gov/planning/data/general/1annualpima.pdf>

Please refer to the Unincorporated County Worksheet on how the calculations were developed.

Pima County Sheriff Department information regarding the number of incidents was obtained from their web site.

<http://www.pimasheriff.org/statisticsarch.htm>

Incidents for the Flowing Wells Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area were obtained from PCSO and copies are available for review.

III. NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCES

The emphasis on this plan is truly in the economic and job opportunities venue. This is where the previous plan had its weakness. In truth, the FWNACC was most probably not ready to take on those issues and has grown in experience while tackling the other projects. The Master Plan for the Business Corridor has now been completed. It includes such items as drainage, sidewalks, landscaping, a center turning lane, and identified parking. Pima County has worked with the FWNACC to complete their very first Brownfield application submitted to the federal government. This application will identify potential contamination sites and will provide for soil testing. This is a valuable tool for the area as once the Brownfield is identified it stops the legal liability from passing on to the next potential owner of the property. Pima County Development Services is working with the FWNACC to identify this area as a Business Infill Incentive District. This allows for fast-tracking development plans for this area. A task force is created which is comprised of community members and development services personnel that actively review the development plan requirements to determine if all items are indeed necessary and also pledge that the process be streamlined to expedite the time line. Many complaints from the business community are that the process simply takes too long. This Incentive District will be combined with a broadening of the zoning usage and the deletion of residential provisions in the industrial area. This in effect cleans up the zoning code and “jumps starts” the Business Plan.

The FWNACC received the Community Partner Award from the Flowing Wells School District in 2007. Two Transportation Enhancement Grants have been awarded to provide connectivity to the schools. These area elementary schools have some of the highest percentages of students who walk or ride their bike to school. This is due to the transportation issues affecting the individual families. Construction for the Homer Davis Elementary School Project will commence in June of 2008 during the summer vacation. Pima County Transportation Department has pledged nearly a \$1,000,000 to this effort. The configuration of traffic flow was very dangerous and the cross walk in front of the school flooded each time it rained. The FW School District is also funding improvements and has worked diligently on the safety aspects of any changes. The Master Plan provides for a center turning lane and curbing to prevent passing on the side of the street. The cross walk will be moved south to a safer, less congested area. The sidewalk will extend from the FW Community Center and Library south to the new bus depot. The public meeting for the project was met with no resistance from the neighborhood at large and actually received many wonderful ideas for improvement. The neighbors in close proximity are very pleased to see the improvements and simply cannot wait for the construction to start. This project started with the installation of sidewalks and grew to be a comprehensive transportation improvement plan that was wholly embraced by the community.

Pima County Sheriff's Office has made great strides in the war on drugs in the Flowing Wells area. They have created a task force comprised of Neighborhood Watch leaders,

various county departments such as zoning and the Meth Free Alliance. They have a county attorney assigned to them to work with them and see the arrests through to their convictions. This task force is called operation "Flowing Wells Safer." It was modeled after the task force created by the Meth Free Alliance in the Dodge/Flower area by the Tucson Police Department. The FWNACC is proud of the working relationship that has been developed between the law enforcement personnel and the neighborhood. Their constant visual presence in the community provides a safe feeling for those who reside there.

It is very important to note that as this area is identified as a high intensity enforcement area that the number of arrests will be skewed while the task force eradicates the marketing of meth in the area. They are also vigilant to watch for other drugs appearing as obtaining meth becomes much harder to secure.

The FWNACC is working in concert with the Sheriff's Department and the Meth Free Alliance to secure a Weed and Seed Grant from the federal government. This grant will provide for overtime for law enforcement on the Task Force, and would also provide for a program manager to be housed at the new community center to work directly with the community members. Other alternative revenue sources are also being considered.

Throughout all of this Teamwork has been the connective tissue to all of the results. Working together with government entities, nonprofits, schools and community members.

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN

Chart 8: Plan

Public Safety
Work closely with Flowing Wells Community Task Force on Flowing Wells Safer
Operation Raise the Bottom by reporting all offenses and refusing services to addicts
Train property owners on proper cleanup of meth labs before property can be re-rented
Training deputies to <i>go further</i> , as in look for assets to RICO and charge those who harbor felons, etc.
More coordinated communication between Sheriff's Department and Pima County Attorney's Office
Work closely with the Meth-Free Alliance
Look at intersections of high pedestrian traffic for safety concerns for students when crossing to and from school (Wetmore and LaCholla)
Create the Weed & Seed Federal Application
Neighborhood Appearance
Parking violations
Abandoned vehicles
Improve code enforcement
Eliminate the number of abandoned structures in area by creating a pilot program for distressed property task force
Housing
Continue with Pima County I'm Home Project to complete the 10-12 modular units
Provide outreach regarding emergency repair information
Infrastructure
Complete second phase of the library
Complete second phase of the Curtis Park
Look into possibilities of ice rink or football field in area
Complete more parking requirements at the Flowing Wells District Park
Drainage issue at Davis and Curtis
Additional sewer connection to areas on septic tanks
Road widening on LaCholla from River to Ruthrauff, provide information on web site as to status
Interstate 10 construction: continue to provide up to date information on closures
Continue to advocate for completion of Rillito Pathway
Develop plan for covered bus stops in area
Continue to advocate for street lights and fire hydrants where indicated
Create a wireless network for those in neighborhood for free
Social Services
Increase the number of computers in households through Desert Waste Not Warehouse
Hosting a Recovery Fair for addicts and recovering addicts
Create blogs monitored by neighborhood association for subjects of special interest to those in the community (mobile home repair, etc.)
Develop interest to have more foster parents in FW so that children when removed from home can stay in community
Re-create the Resource Guide
Lifeguard training classes in neighborhood to create summer jobs w/ good pay for students
Community Center functions as hub for parenting classes, AA meetings, NA meetings, counseling opportunities for teens and mentoring
Work with PCOA to have congregate meals for seniors at the community center
Work with St. Elizabeth of Hungary to ensure preventative care model is utilized
Initiate tattoo removal at Flowing Wells Health Center
Education

Work with FWSD to establish savings accounts and financial literacy training for students in the afterschool program
Continue to provide information to public regarding the two QWARF sites and resultant contamination
Conduct a Mobile Home title repair clinic. How to...get a duplicate title, unaffix, dispose of old mobile home properly, etc.
Continue to assist Pima Community College with the EEE Program
Assist FWSD with funding of repairs of the swimming pool
Assist FWSD with funding of lighting for ball fields
Provide FWSD with statistical data useful for their school bond election
Receive historical marker for stage coach stop
Complete the history of Flowing Wells
Economic and Job Opportunities
Massive business clean-up activities
Infill Incentive District
Work with Development Services to get Infrastructure plan adopted as part of comprehensive plan for FW Business District
Work with TREO to identify vacant and underutilized property
Create Brownfields Designations as indicated
Business Corridor development of infrastructure
Assist with the creation of the FW Business Association
Work with JTED and Business Association to define training needs for job opportunities
Entice restaurant to open in FW Business Corridor to add to infrastructure
Move the One Stop from Victory or create a second one to the Community Center
Find some place for a truck stop to get the big rigs out of the neighborhood

This plan represents the culmination of many meetings with representatives from various nonprofits, community members, government officials, and business representatives. We have included those from the recovery community and schools. We have strived to devise a comprehensive list of strategies that will take us into the future to make Flowing Wells a stronger community.