



**ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY
AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
2015 Annual Report**



Office of the Adjutant General

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Cover: Soldiers and Airmen from the Arizona National Guard assemble in a mass formation during the Arizona National Guard Muster Dec. 7 at Arizona State University's Sun Devil Stadium in Tempe, Ariz. More than 4,000 Guard Members from throughout the state were present for the historic muster formation. (U.S. Army National Guard Photo by Staff Sgt. Brian A. Barbour)



Soldiers and Airmen from the Arizona National Guard assemble in a mass formation during the Arizona National Guard Muster Dec. 7 at Arizona State University's Sun Devil Stadium in Tempe, Ariz. More than 4,000 Guard Members from throughout the state were present for the historic muster formation. (U.S. Army National Guard Photo by Staff Sgt. Brian A. Barbour)

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



MAJOR GENERAL MICHAEL T. MCGUIRE
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

On September 2, 1865, the Arizona National Guard was established with the first muster of the First Infantry Regiment of Arizona, comprised of five companies of more than 350 enlisted Soldiers and nine officers. From that first muster to serving as the acting Guard of Honor for President Woodrow Wilson during the treaty negotiations ending World War I to the 158th “Bushmasters” being recognized by General Douglas MacArthur as “No greater fighting combat team has ever deployed for battle” to our recent deployments to Afghanistan and Iraq, the Arizona National Guard has established a long and distinguished history of service to Arizona and our nation. To honor that legacy and recognize the sacrifices of our Guardsmen and their families over the past 14 years of sustained combat operations, the Arizona National Guard mustered on Frank Kush Field at Arizona State University’s Sun Devil Stadium on December 7, 2014 for the second time in its history.

As the Arizona National Guard marks its 150th anniversary, the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs continues to look to the future as much as we celebrate our past. Many of the forces that wish to shape our future are political and come from our nation’s capitol, including arbitrary cuts to Arizona’s National Guard force structure, divestment of combat arms from the National Guard to the Active Federal Component, and utilization of the federal Disaster Relief Fund, the nation’s insurance policy against emergencies and natural disasters, as the bill payer for pet projects. Some of these forces are shaped by sequestration, others by parochial interests. Combined, however, they will have an impact on the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs’ ability to respond in the event of emergency or disaster and protect Arizona lives and property. The department actively identifies and engages these policy challenges as they present themselves and has enjoyed success over the past year in countering these challenges, but continued support from our state leadership will be needed.



Governor-Elect Ducey and The Adjutant General Major General McGuire during the presentation of the colors at the National Guard muster. (U.S. Air National Guard Photo by Staff Sgt. Heather Davis)

Other forces that will shape our future are closer to home and can be harnessed here in the state. This includes finding ways to perform our duty more effectively. This year the department was reorganized to further gain efficiencies through the consolidation of similar state and federal



department functions through the creation of the Division of Administrative Services. The Division of Emergency Management was reorganized as well to better align Division functions with statutory obligations. In addition, the Arizona Emergency Response Commission and Arizona Community Right to Know Act were transferred to the Department of Environmental Quality as those two functions better aligned with Environmental Quality's statutory responsibilities. This move reflects our full support of the Governor's Office lean transformation initiative and consolidation efforts to bring like functions and missions sets together from agencies and divisions across state government. As we plan for the future, we all must continue to look for ways to increase efficiencies in state government and capitalize on those opportunities we have available to better serve Arizona.

The Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) has continued to accomplish its mission to "provide military and emergency management capabilities to citizens of Arizona and the Nation" in fiscal year 2015. The three divisions of DEMA – Administrative Services, Emergency Management, and Military Affairs – all achieved DEMA's strategic goals, which were to:

- Provide a force structure that is relevant, balanced, and capable for current and future missions
- Optimize resources (facilities, equipment, and personnel)
- Increase partnership/value to the community, state, and nation

The state and federal employees of the agency have lived up to DEMA's values of being "ready, responsive, and reliable with honor and integrity." DEMA protected lives and property, deployed and returned Soldiers and Airmen from Overseas Contingency Operations, and prepared citizens for disasters while being an exceptional steward of taxpayer dollars. The following are highlights from DEMA's activities during the fiscal year and upcoming objectives to continue our success.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Division of Administrative Services was created this year to gain efficiencies through the consolidation of similar state and federal department functions. Led by Colonel Roland D. Aut, this new Division executes the day to day business operations for the Agency that support all Divisions, which includes Department policy development, state and federal human resources and employee relations, state and federal legislative affairs, state and federal financial resource management, auditing, contracting, risk management, and public affairs. Camp Navajo Industrial Operations was also separated from the garrison's command and realigned under this Division due to the state nature of the operation. The Division works closely with the Governor's Office, State Legislature, Department of Administration, State Procurement office, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting, and our respective federal partners.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Division of Emergency Management serves to develop and strengthen partnerships within the state to protect the health and safety of people and property. Arizona's emergency management community consists of thousands of dedicated personnel working together in a shared partnership between the public and private sectors. The Division's goals are to:

1. Reduce or eliminate the effects of disasters through mitigation activities.
2. Increase preparedness to reduce the impact of emergencies and disasters through comprehensive planning, training, and exercise programs.
3. Increase state, local, and private capabilities to respond to and recover from emergencies and disasters.



The Division is lead by Director Wendy Smith-Reeve and this past year was reorganized along functional lines and statutory obligations into three sections: Preparedness, Operations and Coordination, and Grant



Administration. The Division is currently managing thirteen open and active contingencies and/or emergency declarations in support of the state, counties, and local political subdivisions. The Division also provided a breadth and depth of training statewide that included 274 courses delivered, 6,566 students taught, and 39 exercises conducted. The Division remains focused on providing emergency management capability to prepare and protect persons and property and manage the consequences of disasters in Arizona.

In partnership with ADEM and other emergency response stakeholders, Governor Ducey has declared September as Arizona Preparedness Month. Visit the Arizona Emergency Information Network at www.AzEIN.gov to learn more about steps you can take to be prepared in the event of an emergency. ADEM is currently hosting the annual emergency kit cook-off challenge through September. For more information or to participate please visit www.emergencykitcookoff.org.

MILITARY AFFAIRS



The Military Affairs Division is divided into three force components: the Army National Guard, Air National Guard, and Joint Task Force. The Arizona Army and Air National Guard provide trained and ready forces for the execution of domestic and overseas contingency operations. Our Joint Task Force is overseen by a Dual Status (Title 32 State and Title 10 Federal) Commander and is responsible for the execution of those domestic operations. With increased operations tempo in all areas of training, logistics, and administration, the Arizona National Guard has never been better postured to respond when called. The National Guard trains international forces through Army and Air pilot training programs and the enduring State Partnership Program with the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Joint Counter Narco-Terrorism Task Force and Southwest Border Security mission (Operation Phalanx) provide direct support to law enforcement to combat transnational crime. The nearly 8,000 Airmen and Soldiers of the National Guard continue to provide great value to the community, state, and nation while being great stewards of state and federal resources.

The Arizona Army National Guard changed leadership this past year. Colonel (Promotable) John E. Hoefert succeeded Brigadier General William Hall, who was selected to become the Director of the European Partnership Task Force for the U.S. European Command, as the Arizona Army National Guard's Land Component Commander (LCC) and Assistant Adjutant General – Army. Brigadier General Edward P. Maxwell continues to serve as the Arizona Air National Guard Air Component Commander (ACC) and Assistant Adjutant General – Air, and Brigadier General Kerry Muehlenbeck continues to serve as Director of the Joint Task Force.



Colonel John Hoefert symbolically accepting the responsibilities as Land Component Commander (LCC) of the Arizona Army National Guard from The Adjutant General Maj Gen McGuire as the outgoing LCC Brig Gen Hall looks on during the change of command ceremony at Allen Readiness Center at Papago Park Military Reservation in Phoenix, April 11, 2015. (U.S. Army National Guard photos by Staff Sgt. Brian A. Barbour)

Purposely outside the chain of command, Chief Master Sergeant (CMSgt) Shane Clark continues to serve the vital role of Senior Enlisted Advisor. Directly reporting to the Adjutant General, CMSgt Shane Clark is the chief enlisted advisor to the Adjutant General and represents the nearly 6,800 enlisted Guardsmen in our state. CMSgt Shane Clark is responsible for the affairs concerning enlisted members of the Arizona Army and Air National Guard, and through his unique position is able to directly advocate to the Adjutant General on behalf of our enlisted personnel.

The Arizona National Guard appreciates the continued support of our state leadership and federal legislators as we continue to move forward and successfully serve Arizona and the nation.



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Department of Emergency and Military Affairs Leadership



Our Vision:

Provide the best-prepared organization capable of responding to local, state, and federal missions.

Our Mission:

Provide military and emergency management capabilities to citizens of Arizona and the nation.

Our Values:

Ready, Responsive and Reliable with Honor and Integrity.



DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

This year, all administrative activities that support the various components of the Agency were consolidated into a new Division of Administrative Services. This includes those state functions formerly under Administrative Affairs, such as Internal Auditing, State Human Resources, Legislative Affairs, Resource Management, State Contracting, and Tribal Affairs, and those similar federal functions that have a military nexus, including the U.S. Property and Fiscal Office, the military Human Resources Office, the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, and the Public Affairs Office. In addition, Camp Navajo Industrial Operations has been separated from Camp Navajo’s Garrison Command and placed under Administrative Services to reflect its unique state role and potential to serve all agency components. Administrative Services is responsible for the administration of the Military Installation Fund and staffs the Arizona Military Affairs Commission. Administrative Services is also be responsible for the development and implementation of DEMA’s policies and ensures compliance with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and directives.

Camp Navajo Industrial Operations (CN-IO)

CN-IO serves to operate an ammunition storage facility that provides general and shared services for the installation that supports operation of the state’s largest National Guard training facility. Camp Navajo – Industrial Operations’ mission is to receive, store, and ship conventional ammunition and Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) rocket motors in support of DoD customers. Principle customers include the storage of strategic and tactical assets for the US Air Force (Minuteman), the US Navy (Trident), Close Combat Weapons Systems (Raytheon) TOW missile first destination production, USA Security Assistance Command (USASAC) storage for conventional munitions for Peace Vanguard (Singapore), and the Royal Air Force (United Kingdom). Other customers include storage of conventional munitions for Picatinny Arsenal NJ, Ammunition Command (AMCOM) for Apache Project Manager, and the Counter Rocket, Artillery, and Mortar program. Camp Navajo is the only Army/Army Guard installation worldwide that has New START treaty responsibilities and mission.

Human Resources

The DEMA State Human Resources office manages personnel and risk management activities involving State employees of the Department. The Department employs approximately 440 State employees for Agency administration, support activities of Emergency Management, as well as the state and federal missions of the Arizona National Guard.

- Army National Guard 159 State employees
- Air National Guard 71 State employees
- Emergency Management 70 State employees
- Administrative Services 32 State employees
- Camp Navajo - Industrial Operations 106 State employees



HEADQUARTERS LOCATION

PAPAGO PARK MILITARY RESERVATION

DIVISION STRENGTH

200 STATE AND FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

DIRECTOR



COLONEL ROLAND D. AUT

COMPONENTS

CAMP NAVAJO

DEPARTMENT POLICY DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL COUNSEL

LEGISLATIVE & TRIBAL AFFAIRS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

STATE & FEDERAL FINANCE DEPARTMENTS

STATE & FEDERAL HUMAN RESOURCES & EMPLOYEE RELATIONS



The number of Department employees decreased slightly in FY2015 due to attrition and the implementation of a statewide hiring freeze that became effective February 1, 2015. During FY 2015, the office's activities focused on the Department's Equal Opportunity and Diversity plans with the goal of increasing the number of women and minorities in occupational categories that were below parity. The office focused on training and development for the Department as well as cross training for State Human Resources staff to provide improved service to our customers. Due to increased Safety Awareness training, DEMA was below the National Average in work related injuries and fatalities. Accomplishments include the approval and implementation of the Camp Navajo Ballistic Missile Operations (BMO) reorganization and the reorganization of the Emergency Management Division. The State Human Resources office led the development and implementation of a new Employee Recognition Program in an effort to increase employee morale and improve retention.

Legislative Affairs

The preeminent state legislative success this past year was the unanimous passage of DEMA's continuation bill (HB 2106) that extended DEMA for another eight years. The continuation of DEMA was vital to implement the Arizona Constitutional provision for the Arizona National Guard and the protection of Arizona's citizens and property during the event of disaster or emergency. In addition to DEMA's continuation bill, DEMA successfully proposed a number of clean-up measures to DEMA's operating statutes that removed antiquated provisions and provided further efficiencies for the Agency. DEMA also supported legislation for the authorization and appropriation for the Nuclear Emergency Management Fund, a biennial Legislative requirement to authorize and fund the development and maintenance of a state plan to respond to an emergency at a nuclear power generating facility in this state. The plan and emergency response capability is required by federal regulations in order for a nuclear plant to maintain its license to operate in the state.

The Military Affairs Commission proposed and advanced HB2103 through the State Legislature that expanded membership of the Commission to include representatives from Coconino County and its two military installations – the U.S. Naval Observatory and Camp Navajo – as well as other provisions to assist in future planning in the event of a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) round. An additional bill, H.B. 2240, was passed by the Legislature that modified the National Guard Postsecondary Education Reimbursement Program established in A.R.S. §§ 26-179 to provide Arizona's Guard Members a tuition waiver at state institutions of higher learning. A requirement within H.B. 2240 still requires the National Guard to reimburse the institution for the full cost of that waiver, however, and without funding support from the Arizona Legislature the tuition waiver has no other impact than the currently unfunded National Guard Postsecondary Education Reimbursement Program (A.R.S. §§ 26-179, 180, 181).

At the federal level, our legislative activities primarily consist of providing information relevant to National Guard and emergency management issues to Arizona's Congressional Delegation and respective committee staff. As a part of that effort, we work very hard to maintain our credibility regarding those issues and the respect of our federal legislators and their staffs. In February 2015, staff members from Arizona's Congressional Delegation's Washington, D.C., offices spent a week visiting the various military installations, defense contractors, VA Hospitals, and veterans' service organizations. The Arizona National Guard was able to host the staff members at three separate National Guard installations, successfully providing information and context about the mission and importance of the Arizona National Guard to our state and national defense. The Adjutant General also accepted an invitation to testify before the House Committee on Homeland Security's Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications for a hearing on June 10, 2015 regarding "Defense Support of Civil Authorities: A Vital Resource in the Nation's Homeland Security Missions," in which Maj Gen McGuire discussed the National Guard's role in state emergency response, the challenges imposed by U.S. Department of Defense policy, and future roles for the National Guard in cyber. The Adjutant General and leadership staff have also traveled to Washington, D.C., at various times over the past fiscal year to meet with each member of Arizona's Delegation, partly in response to a U.S. Department of the Army plan to reduce Army National Guard end strength and divest the National Guard of their attack aviation assets.



In November 2013, citing the effects of sequestration and the Budget Control Act, the U.S. Department of the Army announced a plan entitled the Aviation Restructuring Initiative (ARI) to completely divest itself of its 898 OH-58 Kiowa Warrior Scout/Reconnaissance helicopters and transfer all 192 AH-64D Apache Attack helicopters from the National Guard to the Active Component. In return for the AH-64D's, the Active Component would transfer approximately 111 UH-60L Blackhawk helicopters to the National Guard. ARI was developed without the knowledge of or input from the Governors or Adjutants General, and without meaningful consultation with the federalized National Guard Bureau. The Arizona National Guard currently has twenty AH-64D Apaches stationed at Silverbell Army Heliport in Marana and hosts an additional eight AH-64D Apaches owned and operated by the Republic of Singapore as part of the Peace Vanguard mission.

In addition to ARI, the U.S. Department of the Army concurrently proposed force reductions that were disproportionate to the Army Guard. In 2001, the Active Component end-strength was 480,000 and Army Guard end-strength was 350,000. At the height of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the Active Component grew to 570,000 and the Army Guard grew to 357,000. The Army's proposal to "ramp-down" the wartime growth and accommodate reduced funding reduced the Active Component end-strength to 490,000 and the Army Guard to 335,000. Compared to pre-war end strength, this would result in an increase of 10,000 Active Component soldiers and a decrease of 15,000 Army Guardsmen.

The Army justified these proposals by citing "cost savings" that is required by the Budget Control Act. Both of their proposals, however, ignore the inherent value of the Army Guard. Based on numerous studies, it is accepted that Army Guardsmen can be maintained at one-third the cost of their Active Component counterparts. The Army Guard is also able to maintain their AH-64D Apache Attack Reconnaissance Battalions at 40% of the cost of the Active Component. The Army could not win the affordability argument to justify their proposals, and have since argued that Army Guard units are less competent, accessible, or ready. The Army has not been able to produce any evidence that the Army Guard is less competent or effective. The Army Guard also remains accessible to both the nation and our individual states through a robust suite of activation authorities. The Army has resorted to citing readiness as the reason to pry manpower and missions from the Army National Guard, however, readiness can be surged by the Army National Guard in the time it takes for the active "fight tonight" component of the Army to mobilize and deploy.

Due to the Constitutional concerns created by the Department of the Army's proposals to reduce the Army Guard and concentrate end strength and combat arms in the Active Component – proposals determined solely within the Army without any input on behalf of the Governors or Adjutants General – Arizona has lead the way to call for an unbiased look that recommends a Total Force Army that is in the best interests of the United States. This approach had just concluded with the U.S. Air Force through the National Commission on the Structure of the Air Force (NCSAF), which was created in 2013 and provided its findings to Congress on January 30, 2014. In their findings, the NCSAF recommended reducing the Active Air Force and increasing force structure in the Air National Guard. With strong support from Arizona, Congress created the National Commission on the Future of the Army in the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act, with a requirement to provide their findings to Congress by February 1, 2016. The U.S. Department of the Army was also prevented from transferring no more than 48 AH-64D Apaches from the Army Guard to the Active Component or reducing Army Guard end strength until March 31, 2016. Because of the short time span between the Commission submitting its findings to Congress and the end of the transfer moratorium on the Apaches, the states, National Guard, and National Governors Association are advocating for an extension of the moratorium through the end of FY2016 (September 30, 2016) to ensure Congress has the time needed to review the findings.

Project ChalleNGe

The National Guard at-risk youth education program known as Arizona Project ChalleNGe was suspended in FY13 due to lack of state appropriation. The Agency is in the process of selling the facility where Project ChalleNGe was conducted, the proceeds of which are required to be directed to the General Fund but will be



requested to be applied toward the state match requirements of future Army Readiness Center construction. This will be the final update for Project Challenge.

Tribal Relations (Per Executive Order 2006-14)

In accordance with E.O. 2006-14, DEMA has a dedicated position for Tribal relations. The Tribal Liaison position ensures Department compliance with DEMA Policy 10.20 "Tribal Consultation Policy" in addition to working directly with the Tribes in Arizona on issues that may arise, emergency management program development and enhancement, and response to and recovery from incidents that occur on or near Tribal lands. A new Tribal Liaison was hired in December 2014. Upon arrival the new Tribal Liaison expressed interest in regularly communicating emergency management information to the Tribes from DEMA and its partnering agencies, and he developed a monthly newsletter and an informational pamphlet for Tribal Governments. The new Tribal Liaison also began traveling to meet our Tribal partners throughout the state, and to date has met with thirteen of the Arizona Tribes on their lands and plans to meet the remaining nine tribes by calendar-end 2015. Significant milestones for this past year include: hosting a Tribal preparedness & partnership summit in partnership with the Arizona Department of Health Services with the attendance of twelve tribes, two federal agencies, five state agencies, two institutions of higher learning, and one not-for-profit organization; conducting training and continued participation for tribes in the state's exercise program; providing technical assistance to tribes on a range of topics such as Preliminary Damage Assessments, Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan renewal, mentoring assignments and overall program development; and directly supporting the San Carlos Apache Nation with a hazardous response. Furthermore, ADEM continued its "Whole Community" approach to disaster preparedness with all levels of government, including Tribes, by actively seeking involvement in every activity that ADEM conducts, such as the first of its kind ADEM Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program Long-Term Recovery (LTR) Workshop that included participation from the four tribes located near the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station. Finally, a shift in the approach to preparedness funding has provided access for all tribes to the State's Emergency Management Performance Grant pass-through. Six Tribes requested funding and all applications were fully funded, totaling \$191,275.00 to build capacity that is essential for governments at all levels to be able to better respond to and recover from disasters.

Resource Management

The State Resource Management department and U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer (USP&FO) execute the state and federal appropriations for the Agency in addition to managing multiple cooperative agreements with local, state, and federal entities that interact with the Agency. The Chief Financial Officer successfully converted the Agency's accounting system to the new Arizona Financial Information System (AFIS). The Chief Financial Officer and USP&FO also worked together to facilitate the separation of Camp Navajo's Industrial Operations from the Camp Navajo Training Garrison to the Division of Administrative Services. The Resource Management department also participated in state and federal audits that ensured compliance with positive results. In total during FY 15, state and federal resource management managed over \$338 million in federal dollars and \$13 million in state dollars. The state appropriation accounted for 3.39% of the Agency's operating budget.

The table on the following page is the State appropriation history that highlights the Agency's line items and the funding amounts over the last five years.

Auditing

The State Auditing department performed Agency audits, including Emergency Management recovery applicant audits. The following areas were examined and documented during the fiscal year:

- Governor's Emergency Fund: Quarterly, Applicant, Termination, Mitigation audits
- Real Property Operations and Maintenance
- Peace Vanguard
- Transient Housing
- Environmental



State Purchasing and Contracting Office (Per A.R.S. 26-102(C)(10)(b))

The DEMA State Purchasing and Contracting Office provides procurement services to support a variety of services and commodities throughout the agency. These range from routine services and maintenance, such as pest control, landscaping, janitorial, refuse removal, annual inspections of equipment, HVAC repair and maintenance, printing services, fire alarm and suppression systems, water and waste water treatment, to land survey and environmental assessments.

The State Purchasing and Contracting Office issues solicitations for a variety of projects and equipment. For example, Modifying motor storage magazines (igloos) at Camp Navajo, construction of buildings for Readiness Centers, Earthmoving equipment, railroad track materials, and flight simulators.

Our office also establishes agreements with other State of Arizona Agencies for services such as inmate labor and public service announcements including wildlife awareness and fire prevention. DEMA also has several environmental agreements with the Game and Fish Department for the monitoring and tracking of specific wildlife species.

For FY15, the State Purchasing and Contracting Office processed 1993 purchasing transactions through the electronic procurement system, ProcureAZ , totaling \$32,989,453.99, with 27 of these transactions as formal solicitations. The majority of the purchase transactions were completed using established Statewide contracts through the State Procurement Office.



Department of Emergency and Military Affairs Appropriation History

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
FTE's	83.6	66.6	66.6	68.6	68.6
Administration/Operating Lump Sum	1,621,300	1,706,000	1,880,000	1,806,200	1,806,200
Military Installation Fund	90,000	90,000	90,000	2,590,000	90,000
Administration Total	1,711,300	1,796,000	1,970,000	4,396,200	1,896,200
Military Affairs Operating	1,280,400	1,199,500	1,138,400	1,328,300	1,328,300
Project Challenge					
Service Contracts	1,215,000	1,215,000	1,215,000	1,215,000	215,000
Guardsman Tuition Reimbursement					
Military Gift Package Postage					
National Guard Uniform Allowance					
Military Affairs Total	2,495,400	2,414,500	2,353,400	2,543,300	1,543,300
Emergency Management Operating	704,300	709,900	729,200	729,500	729,500
Emergency Management Matching Funds					1,540,900
Emergency Response Fund	132,700	132,700	132,700	132,700	-
NEMF, Emergency Mgt	1,004,300	1,013,900	1,259,800	1,375,400	1,385,900
Civil Air Patrol					
Governor's Emergency Fund	2,900,000	2,900,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Emergency Management Total	4,741,300	4,756,500	6,121,700	6,237,600	7,656,300
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	8,948,000	8,967,000	10,445,100	13,177,100	11,095,800
Operating Budget					
Administration/Operating Lump Sum	1,621,300	1,706,000	1,880,000	1,806,200	1,806,200
Emergency Management	704,300	709,900	729,200	729,500	729,500
Emergency Management Matching Funds					1,540,900
Service Contracts	1,215,000	1,215,000	1,215,000	1,215,000	215,000
Military Affairs Operating	1,280,400	1,199,500	1,138,400	1,328,300	1,328,300
	4,821,000	4,830,400	4,962,600	5,079,000	5,619,900
Civil Air Patrol					
Governor's Emergency Fund	2,900,000	2,900,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Guardsmen Tuition Reimbursement					
Military Gift Package Postage					
National Guard Uniform Allowance					
Nuclear Emergency Management Fund	1,004,300	1,013,900	1,259,800	1,375,400	1,385,900
Project Challenge					
Military Installation Fund	90,000	90,000	90,000	2,590,000	90,000
Emergency Response Fund	132,700	132,700	132,700	132,700	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,948,000	8,967,000	10,445,100	13,177,100	11,095,800



ARIZONA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Division of Emergency Management develops and strengthens partnerships in order to protect the health and safety of Arizona residents and property. Arizona’s emergency management community consists of thousands of dedicated personnel working together in a shared partnership between the public and private sectors.

Arizona’s Emergency Management Program has met nationally recognized emergency management standards and was re-accredited in 2015 for the third consecutive time by the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP). EMAP is an independent, non-profit organization that evaluates state and local emergency management programs against 64 national standards applied in a peer-review accreditation process.

Division Goals

1. Reduce or eliminate the effects of disasters through mitigation activities.
2. Increase preparedness to reduce the impact of emergencies and disasters through comprehensive planning, training and exercise programs.
3. Increase state, local and private capabilities to respond and recover from emergencies and disasters.

Office of the Director

The Office of the Director oversees all ADEM activities divided across three sections – Preparedness, Operations and Coordination, and Grant Administration – and formulates policy and provides guidance affecting all aspects of Division activities. In times of emergency, the Director serves as the Governor’s Authorized Representative and is responsible for administering the Governor’s Emergency Fund (A.R.S. § 35-192 & § 26-304) as well as federal funds allocated to emergency declarations.

The Division Director worked to identify efficiencies within ADEM’s organizational structure in FY15. In challenged economic times, emergency management must identify what its core requirements and values are, and work to achieve those through enhanced customer service by being the master of what we’re statutorily required to do and provide.

Increased unity of effort was successfully achieved in FY15 by relocating staff to more closely align personnel with agency mission functions. By finding inefficiencies and making improvements through leadership, supervision, consolidation and technology solutions, we increase our affordability and focus on doing what is essential with less when required.

Preparedness Section

Preparedness strengthens emergency management by building and improving the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from actual or potential threats, including acts of terrorism and catastrophic natural disasters. This is accomplished through planning, training, and exercise activities designed around the needs of the “Whole Community” including State, local, and tribal governments, non-governmental organizations, private-sector business partners, communities, families, and individuals. The Preparedness



HEADQUARTERS LOCATION

PAPAGO PARK MILITARY RESERVATION

DIVISION STRENGTH

70 STATE EMPLOYEES

STATE EMERGENCY DIRECTOR



WENDY SMITH-REEVE



The Arizona Division of Emergency Management was re-accredited in 2015 for the third consecutive time, a first for any state agency. EMAP is an independent, non-profit organization that evaluates state and local emergency management programs against 64 national standards applied in a peer review accreditation process.

Section is comprised of the following branches: Planning, Training, Exercise, and Radiological Emergency Preparedness.

- **Planning Branch.** The Planning Branch is the central point of contact to support state, local, and tribal government development and maintenance of emergency plans. The plans that ADEM develops and/or supports the development of include: Continuity of Operations (COOP), Continuity of Government (COG), National Incident Management System (NIMS), the State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP), the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP), Hazard Mitigation Planning, Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), and the State Preparedness Report.
- **Training Branch.** The Training Branch coordinates State preparedness and provides the Division's internal and external education and training by providing a variety of courses both in and out-of-state. Courses provided include FEMA locally delivered and Independent Study programs, FEMA Professional Development Series, FEMA Advanced Professional Series, the Emergency Management Professional Program, Homeland Security Programs, Hazardous Materials Programs, Emergency Planning for Schools, and Community Emergency Response Team training. During FY 2015, 171 emergency management courses, 65 Homeland Security, 21 hazardous materials, and 17 Incident Management Team courses were delivered to 6,566 Arizona response personnel.

- **Exercise Branch.** The Exercise Branch pursues a preparedness strategy that combines planning, training, and exercises to strengthen preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for the whole community to include local, county, state, federal, tribal, private sector, non-governmental and other community partners. Exercises play a crucial role in providing stakeholders with a means of developing, practicing, validating, and improving preparedness programs. The Exercise Branch conforms to the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP), which aligns with Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) guidelines. During FY 2015 39 exercises



Players from multiple levels of government participate in ADEM's Statewide Communication Exercise in November 2014.

were conducted including groundbreaking cyber, wildland fire, post-fire flooding, and communications exercises and those supporting response to incidents at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station. Upcoming exercises include a hostile action based exercise involving Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station in September 2015, and the annual statewide exercise in November. This scenario for the upcoming statewide exercise is an earthquake with an epicenter in Yavapai County, which has one of the most active fault lines in the state.

- **Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Program Branch.** The REP Program Branch administers the FEMA Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program for the State of Arizona. Focused primarily on response and recovery activities related to incidents at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS), this includes developing and maintaining the state and local response plan, and developing and coordinating training and exercises necessary to comply with stringent federal regulatory requirements for commercial nuclear power plants. The REP Program Branch also develops and administers the Nuclear Emergency Management Fund (NEMF), a dedicated legislative assessment against power plant owners to support state and local agency preparedness activities in support of the PVNGS. During the 2015 fiscal year, the REP Program Branch, in conjunction with FEMA Region IX, developed and conducted the country's first nuclear power plant long term recovery workshop, which will become a national model. ADEM's REP Program



Branch Manager is also one of two representatives from FEMA Region IX selected to develop a nationwide training program for REP Program exercise controllers.

FY 15 Recap and FY16 Outlook

Emergency Worker Training

The DEMA Training Branch provided programs to support entities within the Homeland Security Regions of Arizona. The Training Branch coordinates state preparedness and provides the training and exercise programs provided by the Emergency Management Institute, the National Training and Education Division and other training that supports critical tasks identified the Core Capabilities List and the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program. Programs are funded through Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning (HMEP) funds, State Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) funds, and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funds. The Training and Exercise Office also coordinated and conducted several training courses as well as several exercises in support of Super Bowl XLIX.

From July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, the following training courses and exercises were conducted:

TRAININGS & EXERCISES	COUNT
Hazardous Materials	21
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	17
Emergency Management Courses	171
Homeland Security	65
Total Courses Conducted	274
Total Students Trained	6,566*
Exercises Conducted	39

Training programs were conducted for emergency response agencies and private sector partners in all fifteen counties in Arizona. The Training and Exercise office utilizes approximately 100 adjunct instructors to support Hazardous Material and Emergency Management Training in the State. Exercise programs were supported in eight Arizona counties, and included the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station evaluated exercises.

*6,566 responders trained equates to approximately 86,000 classroom hours, valued at \$2,580,000.

In addition, the Training Branch coordinated training for Arizona responders at out-of-state residential training facilities: 615 responders trained equating to 15,375 classroom hours, valued at \$461,250.

Training Branch and Exercise Branch projections for July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, is based upon submitted, tentative, and forecasted requests for training and exercise programs from both state and county authorities received by the Training Branch. Funding for these programs (SHSGP and HMEP) is anticipated to remain constant for the next fiscal year; therefore, a comparable number of training and exercise events and participants are anticipated for SFY16.

Operations and Coordination Section

The Operations and Coordination Section incorporates the function areas of emergency response, recovery, mitigation, logistics, and field operations. The Section supports Arizona’s 15 counties through the coordination of state emergency response assets, whole community recovery and hazard mitigation assistance.

- **Field Operations Branch.** The Field Operations Branch serves as an extension of each office and function of DEMA-EM for the sole purpose to support the DEMA-EM mission and to provide additional services to our stakeholders in all facets of emergency management. The Field Operations Branch consists of three regions, South (Tucson office), Central (Phoenix office), North (Camp Navajo) to support all counties and tribal nations. A Field Coordinator is assigned to each region to assist stakeholders with planning, grant management, training, exercises, mitigation, recovery and disaster response.
- **Response Branch.** The Response Branch supports Arizona’s emergency management community through collaborative partnerships with State Responders, County Emergency Managers, and All-Hazards Incident

Management Teams. During routine, non-emergency operating periods, the Branch coordinates procurement activities and manages facilities, asset inventories, and communication resources critical to emergency response and recovery. During emergencies, the Branch provides leadership to the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Logistics Section to coordinate emergency procurement, state and federal resources, and provide manpower support for the State Emergency Operations Center.

The SEOC supports disaster response representatives from state and local governments, volunteer organizations, private sector, and the federal government to direct and coordinate disaster response. The facility maintains data automation, multimedia distribution, and telecommunications systems to support the coordination effort. The Division has partnered with Arizona State University to establish the Alternate State Emergency Operations Center (ASEOC) in central Arizona and with Pima County to establish an ASEOC in the South Region. The facilities provide DEMA-EM with a “hot” ASEOC should displacement be required. The central Arizona ASEOC is located on the campus of ASU Polytechnic in Mesa, AZ. The southern Arizona ASEOC is located in the Pima County Emergency Operations Center.



The Centennial bridge in La Paz County received major damage during the September 2014 storms. (Photo by ADEM Recovery)

- **Recovery Branch.** The Recovery Branch coordinates state recovery and mitigation efforts and provides support to individuals, families, communities, municipalities, and state agencies as a result of all state or federally declared disaster events. The Branch supports the Director with administration of the Governor’s Emergency Fund in accordance with A.R.S. § 35-192 & § 26-304; provides facilitation of damage and unmet need assessments of impacted communities to identify eligibility for assistance programs; manages short-term recovery efforts including disbursement of state and federal disaster funds. Branch staff coordinates with non-profit/volunteer and private sector agencies to identify and address individuals, community needs; provides oversight of long-term recovery efforts that address the long-term recovery needs of citizens, businesses, volunteer agencies, and political subdivisions. The Branch also strives to minimize the impacts of natural and manmade hazards through the administration of federal mitigation programs.

FY 15 Recap and FY16 Outlook

Infrastructure Group

In accordance with Governor and/or Presidential declared emergencies/disasters, the Infrastructure Group engaged largely in recovery management throughout FY 15. An additional five Disaster Reservists joined the group and completed their Public Assistance training. Infrastructure staff attended a DEMA-hosted Environmental and Historic Preservation Review process course, thereby enhancing their applicant advisory capabilities.

In June of 2015, DEMA conducted a joint recovery workshop with FEMA related to recovery from a radiological incident at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station. The exercise focused on how to apply the Arizona Disaster Recovery Framework and the National Disaster Recovery Framework to a radiological release from a commercial nuclear power plant. The exercise emphasized three of the six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs): Economic, Housing and Health and Human Services. Participants were educated on both Framework documents and gained a practical understanding of their application.



The Framework defines the long-term recovery process and provides guidance to all recovery partners. The Recovery Support Function (RSF) appendices create the structure for key functional areas of assistance. The areas are organized to mirror the National Disaster Recovery Framework and are divided into six manageable components, bringing together relevant stakeholders and experts during steady state planning and post-disaster recovery. The six RSF's are Community Planning and Capacity Building, Economic, Health and Social Services, Housing, Infrastructure Systems and Natural and Cultural Resources.

At the beginning of FY16, the Infrastructure Group deployed four staff members outside of Arizona to provide mission recovery assistance to the State of Colorado via a request initiated through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). All associated mission costs will be reimbursed by the State of Colorado as outlined in the compact and mission agreement.

In FY 16, the Infrastructure Group will continue to target assistance related to the September 2014 hurricanes, anticipating closure on four open disasters. During FY 16, Infrastructure Group will also work to close out the Yarnell Hill Fire (73024), Apache/Greenlee Co Flooding (73025), the FY13 Mitigation Projects (73022), and the FY14 Mitigation Projects (73026).

Human Services Group

The Human Services Group concluded 86 cases of Individual Assistance in support of the Yarnell Hill Recovery Group in FY15. They supported the City of Phoenix (South Mountain/Laveen) and Maricopa County (New River) with Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) resulting from August 2014 monsoon flooding. Through grant funding, Human Services acquired an Individual Assistance Service Center (IASC) trailer and equipment package. Plans for FY 16 include updates of both the Human Services Standard Operating Procedures and the Individual Assistance Service Center Guide. Recruitment efforts will target the formation of a volunteer Debris Removal Task Force to facilitate post-event recovery.

The agency aligned Private Sector Liaison with Voluntary Agency Programming in FY15. Groundwork for program expansion was conducted through initial orientation meetings with stakeholders (ACTIC, AZ Department of Homeland Security) and a partnership presentation at the Continuity Insights Conference. Outreach in July extended to private sector associations/corporate representatives (Agility Recovery, Belfor Restoration, and Walgreens) with Contingency Planning and Asset Protection responsibilities. The Voluntary Agency Liaison hosted the 4th annual Volunteer Organization Summit in May, inviting Arizona First members. Expanded support was rendered to county/regional Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOADs). Human Services will continue building and developing private sector relationships with critical infrastructure partners in FY 16. They will finalize development of a Volunteer Reception Center training course.

The annual updates to the State Emergency Response & Recovery Plan (SERRP) included integration of "Whole Community" language and provisions for Disability, Access and Functional Needs into Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6: Mass Care. Plans to support National Mass Care Exercise Task Forces in 2016 are underway, including participation in a Kansas City, MO (New Madrid Earthquake) exercise. ESF-6 personnel expect to establish a statewide animal care/support network, in support of sheltering, in FY 16.

By invitation, Human Services staff attended a FEMA Instructor Development Course regarding Integration of Access and Functional Needs. Staff initiated a Functional Needs Support Program (FNSP) to support disabled persons. In FY 16, the group will engage with the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) Task Force to develop Disability, Access & Functional Needs Guidance for NEMA state members and sub-jurisdictions. They plan to deliver FNSP courses as well.

Mitigation Group

The Mitigation Group is currently managing 21 grants representing three FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grant programs. Programmatic changes were initiated to streamline processes and integrate greater accountability. These included development of Standard Operating Procedures and an electronic filing system,



enactment of Applicant Agent agreements, adoption of formalized audit and Developmental Review processes, expansion of the Notice of Intent period, and institution of quarterly reporting and comparative tracking tools. Mitigation staff will gain proficiency through attendance at FEMA mitigation grant courses in FY 16. They will continue efforts to build a reservist cadre and conduct knowledge transfer with grant applicants. The agency anticipates exponential growth in the number of grant awards as a result of added proficiency and supporting structure.

Response Branch

Incident response support and training opportunities are continuously available to responders in the State of Arizona from the Response Branch. Arizona's response community and the Response Branch maintain a cohesive relationship to achieve effective response to all types of incidents affecting the state.

In FY15, the Response Branch provided State Liaison Officers to Slide Fire and Post-Slide Fire Flooding (Coconino and Yavapai County), Centennial Wash Flooding (La Paz County), and San Pedro River Flooding (Cochise County).

The Response Branch assists its county emergency management partners with exercising their emergency operation plans and DEMA-EM's Planning Branch with consultation on the State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan.

The Response Branch keeps the emergency management community and key government officials informed of ongoing or potential disaster conditions. It provides the "eyes and ears" that government officials need in order to make intelligent and proactive decisions for disaster response, recovery, and mitigation. The Branch monitors all hazards and disseminates timely threat advisories to public and private partners. Arizona is susceptible to an array of natural disasters and emergencies to include earthquakes, flooding, monsoons, thunderstorms, dust storms, wildfires, and winter storms. Special emphasis and attention still remain on flood potential in the Nogales Wash Channel and post-fire flood prone areas of the Slide Rock, Schultz, Doce, Oak, Sunflower, Wallow, and Yarnell Hill Fires.

Through the Search, Rescue and Warning Coordinator, the Response Branch supports Arizona's county sheriffs on an average of 700 SAR missions per year. SAR missions involve individuals who are lost, injured, stranded, or perish in remote regions of the state. In FY 2015, DEMA-EM supported Arizona's fifteen county sheriffs in 645 SAR missions, including 311 rescues, 146 searches, 268 training, and 9 recovery missions. DEMA support contributed to 238 lost persons found, 324 injured or stranded persons rescued, and 27 bodies recovered.

The State SAR Coordinator insures strong working relationships with response entities to include rescue aviation assets. These asset owners include: the Army National Guard, Marine Corp Air Station Yuma; 305th Aerospace Rescue & Recovery Squadron at Davis Monthan AFB; Arizona Wing of the Civil Air Patrol; Nellis AFB Nevada; Kirkland AFB, New Mexico; and the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center at Tindal AFB, Florida.

The Response Branch will continue to develop resource and service support in the areas of mutual aid, procurement, and facilities. Continued efforts will go into continuing maintenance of aging facilities and equipment, especially the State Emergency Operations Center. The Branch will focus on strengthening Arizona and national mutual aid programs to support disaster response and recovery. Additionally we will focus on increasing the participation level of all counties, cities, towns, tribes and other jurisdictions in the Arizona Mutual Aid Compact (AZMAC) by marketing the benefits thereof.

The Response Branch manages Arizona's involvement in the national mutual aid program. The Mutual Aid-Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a congressionally ratified compact that provides structure to interstate mutual aid. EMAC offers assistance during governor-declared states of emergency through a responsive, straightforward system that allows states to send personnel, equipment, and commodities to help disaster relief efforts in other states. Through EMAC states can also transfer services, such as shipping blood from a disaster-impacted lab to a lab in another state. The strength of EMAC and the quality



that distinguishes it from other plans and compacts lie in its governance structure; its relationship with federal organizations, states, counties, territories, and regions; the willingness of states and response and recovery personnel to deploy; and the ability to move any resource one state wishes to utilize to assist another state. Since the Congressional ratification in 1996, all US States and territories have enacted legislation to become members of EMAC.

Grant Administration Section

The Division of Emergency Management's Grant Administration Section oversees the administration of several State and Federal grants the Division receives to enhance emergency management capabilities throughout the State. The grants cover a wide range of activities, including training, exercises, planning, mitigation projects, infrastructure repairs, and emergency response and recovery efforts. As part of the administration of these grants, we offer information, technical assistance, and guidance on the grant processes, as well as develop policy for State-specific application, reporting, and reimbursement policies. The Grant Administration Section works extensively with the programmatic areas throughout the Division to ensure programs are delivered and reimbursed efficiently and effectively.

FY 15 Recap and FY16 Outlook

The Section participated in the Governor's Lean Initiative to revise the Emergency Management Performance Grant Program (EMPG) distribution and implementation processes. Our team consisted of four Department staff who are directly responsible for administration of the EMPG grant and a representative from our subgrantees. The teams' efforts focused on streamlining the reimbursement and reporting processes, and the end result will be piloted as part of the FY2015 EMPG grant cycle.

The Section supported the following missions: ADEM's Training Branch in the contracting and reimbursement of instructors for statewide delivery of emergency management, homeland security, and hazardous material training courses; recovery efforts under the Public Assistance Program for DR-4203, a Major Disaster Declaration issued for the September 8, 2014 flooding in Maricopa and La Paz counties; and supported reimbursement of \$120,794.89 under the Search & Rescue Contingency fund for 645 missions completed by county officials during FY2015.



Dustin Woodman, Engineering Division Manager at the Coconino County Department of Public Works, explains to ADEM Mitigation Grants Program Manager LaMar Brown how federal grant funds were used to build floodwater conveyances in the community of Timberline. Since the Schultz Fire in 2010, the area has experienced over 60 post-fire floods.

Grant Administration will be responsible for the implementation and administration of the \$7,000,000 EMPG FY2015 award. The period of performance for this grant is July 1, 2015-June 30, 2016. The Section will also be developing a funding mechanism to support missions under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). These missions provide necessary support to other states during disaster events and are fully paid for by the requesting state.

Governor’s Emergency Fund Outlook

CURRENT UNFUNDED OUTSTANDING OBLIGATION ESTIMATES:	
Northern Arizona Winter Storm (25004)	\$ -
February 2005 Winter Storm (25005)	\$ 420,631.00
Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding (27001)	\$ 660,095.00
January 2010 Winter Storm (20102)	\$ 373,790.97
Schultz Fire Post-Fire Flooding (11001)	\$ 603,324.00
Navajo Nation- Operation Winter Freeze (73013)	\$ 32,480.00
FY13 Mitigation Projects	\$ 252,463.00
Yarnell Hill Fire (73024)	\$ 115,548.81
Apache/Greenlee Co Flooding (73025)	\$ 164,420.26
FY14 Mitigation Projects	\$ 1,139,104.00
Statewide 2014 Flooding	\$ 2,033,460.00
Cochise County Flooding	\$ 250,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 6,045,317.04

Public Information & Outreach

The Department devotes a large amount of effort to public engagement and outreach to not only inform Arizonans of potential disasters, but also inform them of steps they can take to be prepared in the event of a disaster. ADEM has developed and maintains the Arizona Emergency Information Network (www.AzEIN.gov), the state’s online source for emergency updates, preparedness, and hazard information. Large-scale emergency information is submitted by a network of more than 800 federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and is updated on the website by ADEM’s Public Information Office 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. ADEM applies digital engagement strategies (e.g., content and social marketing) and tactics (e.g., social media and hyperlinks) to direct about 10,000 unique and returning visitors to AzEIN.gov each month, which empowers the Whole Community to apply preparedness actions.



The Department’s outreach activities include partnering with emergency response stakeholders for annual emergency preparedness public awareness campaigns, including: Wildland Fire Awareness (Apr-Jun), Severe Weather Awareness Week (Jun), Emergency Kit Cook-off (Aug-Sep), Arizona Preparedness Month (Sep), the Great Arizona Shakeout (Oct), Flu Preparedness (Oct-Nov) and Winter Weather Safety (Dec-Mar). In April 2015 the Department launched the “[Have Their Backs, Live Firewise](#)” public information campaign, and in August 2015 launched the “[It Doesn’t Take a Genius](#)” public information campaign, which parodies the confusion and frustration that can result from dramatizations of emergency preparedness and assures audiences of their ability to successfully prepare for and respond to the impacts of a disaster, reminding them that “it doesn’t take a genius to prepare for emergencies, just the smarts to know you should.”

IT DOESN'T TAKE A GENIUS TO PREPARE FOR EMERGENCIES

Learn how at AzEIN.gov



Gubernatorial Proclamations of Emergency; Current Statuses

In accordance with A.R.S. § 35-192 (authorization for declaration of disaster), A.R.S. § 26-304 (State Emergency Council Membership), and Executive Order Number 79-4, the Director of the Division of Emergency Management is responsible for the administration of all funds made available by the State of Arizona or Federal government as a result of a Gubernatorial or Presidential declaration of emergency or major disaster. Below is a current accounting of open/active contingencies and declarations of emergency:

Statewide Search and Rescue (SAR) Contingency

- 645 SAR mission identifiers issued during FY2015
- Total reimbursement cost during FY2015 = \$187,412.
- Funding allocations totaled \$170,000

Hazardous Materials Contingency

- No 2015 hazardous materials incident responses supported by the Governor's HAZMAT Contingency Fund.

Statewide Drought Emergency

- On 23 June 1999, the Governor declared an emergency due to a lack of precipitation and drought conditions.
- On 22 May 2007, the Governor signed Executive Order 2007-10, *Drought Declaration for the State of Arizona*. The Order supplements the directives in the Statewide Drought Emergency and shall remain in effect indefinitely, providing loans that offset economic losses to farmers and ranchers caused by the ongoing drought conditions.

February 2005 Winter Storms and Flooding Emergency [Presidential Declaration]

- On 16 February 2005, the Governor declared a state of emergency.
- On 14 April 2005, the President declared a Major Disaster Declaration.
- One (1) project is still active/outstanding for this event.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$4,332,689.

Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding Emergency [Presidential Declaration]

- On 8 August 2006, the Governor declared a state of emergency.
- On 7 September 2006, the President declared a Major Disaster Declaration.
- One (1) project remains open for this event with several applications in the audit review/closeout process.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$2,651,217.

January 2010 Winter Storm Emergency [Presidential Declaration]

- On 21 January 2010, the Governor declared an emergency.
- On 18 March 2010, the President issued a Major Disaster Declaration, approving public assistance for those meeting FEMA's impact criteria. The Governor's request for Individual Assistance Program and Snow Assistance were denied by FEMA, as was the final appeal.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$5,260,000.

Schultz Fire Post-Fire Flooding Emergency [Presidential Declaration]

- On 21 July 2010, the Governor declared an emergency.
- On 4 October 2010, the President declared a Major Disaster Declaration for Coconino County.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$2,290,000.



Governor's Emergency Fund Mitigation Projects FY2013

- On 4 June 2013, the balance of the FY13 Governor's Emergency Fund was distributed among three (3) mitigation projects selected by the State Emergency Council.
- These projects were selected for their reduction of threats to both life and property and will be completed within 12-15 months. Entities selected for projects included AZ State Forestry, the Town of Eagar, and DEMA-EM.
- Total allocation for all projects from the Governor's Emergency Fund was \$451,361.49. This disaster will be terminated in FY16.

Yarnell Hill Fire

- On 28 June 2013, a lightning strike ignited a fire 1.5 miles west of Yarnell. The Yarnell Hill Fire burned uncontrolled for 13 days while federal and state fire suppression resources responded. Nineteen firefighters were killed battling the blaze.
- On 1 July 2013, the Governor signed a declaration of emergency.
- Funding allocated under the Governor's disaster declaration reimburses costs not covered by the FMAGs and for recovery expenses following fire suppression.
- All projects under the declaration are complete and the applicants' files are in the standard audit process. This disaster will be terminated in FY16.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$700,000.

Apache & Greenlee Counties Flooding

- On 13-14 September 2013, powerful seasonal monsoon rains passed over Apache and Greenlee Counties, resulting in significant flooding, erosion, and debris. The flooding isolated residents in the Blue River area and severely restricted accessibility for other residents of both counties.
- On 20 September 2013, the Governor signed a declaration of emergency.
- All projects under the declaration are complete and the applicants' files are in the standard audit process. This disaster will be terminated in FY16.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$950,000.

Governor's Emergency Fund Mitigation Projects FY2014

- On 30 June 2014, the balance of the FY14 GEF was distributed among five (5) mitigation projects selected by the State Emergency Council as part of their 28 May 2014 meeting.
- These projects were selected for their reduction of threats to both life and property and will be completed within 12-15 months. Entities selected for projects included AZ State Forestry, the Town of Clifton, Mohave County, and DEMA.
- Total allocation for all projects from the Governor's Emergency Fund was \$1,648,125. This disaster will be terminated in FY16.

September 2014 Statewide Flooding [Presidential Declaration]

- On 8 September 2014, a powerful rainstorm, combined with the remnants of Hurricane Norbert, produced record precipitation amounts and flooding.
- On 5 November 2014, a presidentially declared disaster was issued for Maricopa and La Paz Counties. Additionally, Pinal County was impacted and is receiving Public Assistance under the State's program.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$600,000.

Cochise County Flooding

- Between 17-19 September 2014, rainstorms fueled by Hurricane Odile caused significant flooding in Cochise County.
- The Governor signed a state declaration of emergency on 8 October 2014.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$200,000.



STRATEGIC ISSUE: STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

The Arizona Division of Emergency Management is established with A.R.S. § 26-305 and is directed to “prepare for and coordinate those emergency management activities that may be required to reduce the impact of disaster on persons or property” and “coordinate the cooperative effort of all governmental agencies including the federal government, this state and its political subdivisions to alleviate suffering and loss resulting from disaster.” An effective facility in which to conduct the statutory requirements of the Division is needed which necessitates a capital improvement of approximately \$22-25 million dollars to replace the existing State Emergency Operations Center. The existing facilities that house the Division’s functions and the Emergency Operations Center on Papago Park Military Reservation are insufficient and do not meet life-safety standards and codes. There are two reasons this is a strategic issue for the Agency; 1) the current facility is wholly inadequate for emergency management operations and is actually unsafe and 2) the Division needs to consolidate all departments and functions into one facility to improve business practices and gain efficiencies in daily operations. Partnerships with other state agencies are possible to leverage costs and meet state needs.

The existing facility was originally designed in 1983 as the Offsite Nuclear Emergency Response Center. This facility evolved into the State Emergency Operations Center simply due to need and lack of alternatives. Space once identified as storage rooms, dormitory/sleeping quarters, and the building lobby have been converted to offices that lack appropriate space. Throughout the building, the mechanical and electrical systems have reached the end of their useable life and there is no automatic fire protection system. Restroom facilities do not meet building codes or provide capacity for building occupancy during activation. Telecommunications and audio/visual systems that are essential to emergency management are outdated and impossible to upgrade without invasive construction. The building has congested circulation, substandard air conditioning, an unreliable backup electrical power supply, inadequate security, and inappropriate architectural design elements. During activations for emergency/disaster events, these inadequacies found within the Emergency Operations Center are magnified.

Expansion of the State EOC would provide a cohesive space for the Arizona Division of Emergency Management to perform both their emergency and non-emergency duties. The project would provide a safe and efficient working environment for the occupants, improve access to the media and emergency management community, reduce utility costs, provide growth flexibility, and improve security. Without this critical investment, there will be continued inefficiencies in both operational and building systems, and recurring code compliance problems. Additionally, DEMA has learned that the dispatching facilities for both the Arizona Department of Public Safety and State Forestry Division are obsolete and in need of replacement. DEMA is also aware that a secure server farm is needed by ADOA and other state agencies. DEMA would be willing and able to incorporate any or all of these crucial state missions into the design and function of the State Emergency Operations Center, providing a secure facility for the state to perform and maintain critical communication and electronic storage functions for the state within the Papago Park Military Reservation.

Below is a comparison to illustrate the need. For Super Bowl 49 the Multi-Agency Coordination Center was stood-up in Phoenix that housed an average of 338 personnel from 138 agencies. During any large-scale event, whether planned or unplanned, a similar amount of local, state, and federal personnel and entities will need to be represented in the State Emergency Operations Center. Pima County’s EOC is also included.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Comparison

MAC Center (Super Bowl 49)	Pima County EOC	State EOC
Personnel: 338	Personnel: 105	Max Personnel: 85 max
	Operations Floor: 8,000 sq ft (inc. 4 x 600 sq ft breakout rooms)	Operations Floor: 1,615 sq ft (no breakout rooms available)

Emergency response has grown more complex in the thirty-three years since the former Offsite Nuclear Emergency Response Center evolved into the current State Emergency Response Center. This complexity has added personnel and technology, which drives space requirements.



THE ARIZONA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Arizona Army National Guard (AZARNG) provides well-led Soldiers and units for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) missions. The experience gained from deployments to Afghanistan, Iraq, and other theaters has increased the level of proficiency of each unit, leader and Soldier. Coupled with numerous training opportunities, professional development seminars, individual training venues and leadership engagements, the AZARNG continues to craft a force capable of accomplishing a myriad of missions. Our traditional Guardsmen balance their service with civilian careers, families, and education and exemplify the essence of what it means to be a Citizen-Soldier: "Always Ready, Always There."

Mobilizations

The AZARNG is preparing nearly 300 Soldiers for deployment through March of 2016. B Company, 640th Aviation Maintenance Battalion, F Company, 1-168th Air Traffic Control Battalion, and Detachment 31, Operational Support Airlift Command will deploy in support of Operation Inherent Resolve. We are training the 2-285th Aviation Regiment to deploy in support of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) mission and detachments of A Company, 422th Signal Battalion to deploy in support of operations in the Horn of Africa and Operation Freedom Sentinel.

Demobilizations

We welcomed home 20 Soldiers from the 123rd Mobile Public Affairs Detachment (MPAD) in July 2015 upon successful completion of their mission in support of Joint Task Force-Guantanamo Bay.

Recruitment Activities and Status

We began FY15 with a National Guard Bureau assigned end strength mission of 5200 Soldiers. Today, recruiting and retention operations are underway to finish the year with a quality force of 5150 Soldiers.

We welcomed 1058 Soldiers to our ranks during FY15. 806 of these gains were enlisted growth to the State while another 168 joined the Arizona Army National Guard as transfers from the Army National Guard of other states and/or territories, the Army Reserve, and Active Duty. On the leadership front, the Officer Strength Management Team assessed 86 new officers into Arizona.



HEADQUARTERS LOCATION

PAPAGO PARK MILITARY RESERVATION

COMPONENT STRENGTH

5110 SOLDIERS

LAND COMPONENT COMMANDER



COLONEL (P) JOHN E. HOEFERT

ENLISTED LEADER



COMMAND SGT. MAJ. PATRICK POWERS



Strength and Condition of the Arizona Army National Guard

State end-strength: (as of 31 August 2015)

Soldiers authorized	5053
Soldiers assigned	5110
Federal employees (Active Guard Reserve/Federal Technician)	1167
State employees, federally reimbursed	274
State employees, non-reimbursed	1

Federal FY15 Arizona Army National Guard Federal Funding

Subsistence:	\$1,645,700	By way of comparison:	
Pay & Allowance:	\$43,880,600	Federal FY14 total:	\$152,711,890
Equipment:	\$73,589,200	Federal FY13 total:	\$158,029,750
OCO/SWB:	\$3,781,800		
Total:	\$122,897,300	(represents an overall 19.5% cut from the previous year)	

The impacts of the Budget Control Act of 2011 and Sequestration force the AZARNG to make hard choices when it comes to hiring new employees, identifying and prioritizing which Soldiers attend schools, the type of training units conduct, and where we apply resources for Soldier support activities and funds for repairs to infrastructure.

Army Available Assets

Available Army Aircraft:

UH-60 A/L Blackhawk	22
AH-64D Apache	20
UH-72A Lakota	22
C12 Fixed Wing	1
*AH-64D (Peace Vanguard)	8
*Southwest Border Mission	4
Supporting States Aircraft	
Total	77

Transportation:

Cargo Trucks, 2-1/2 ton to 5 ton	288
Palletized Load System Trailers/Additional flat rack	100/466
Tractor-trailer	153
Flat bed/Low boy trailers	110/265
HMMWV heavy variant and expanded capacity	489
Up-armored HMMWV/Armored Support Vehicle	149
Ambulances	14

Engineer Equipment:

Dump trucks	36
Dozers	9
Graders/loaders	11/13
Scrapers/excavators	13/1

Readiness Centers

The AZARNG is proud of its long-standing relationship with Arizona communities and will remain a ready, community-based organization both now and well into the future.

At the direction of the Department of Defense, we evaluated our 33 Readiness Centers that are located in 20 different communities throughout the state. We reviewed facility condition, age, capacity for improvements, demographics, diversity, travel considerations for unit members, and future federal and state funding projections.

The resulting report recommends some new construction along with the closing and consolidation of other facilities. The AZARNG began implementation of the plan's recommendations, but completion ultimately depends on the availability of state funding for 25% of the cost for new construction. The last time the state of Arizona provided matching funds for Readiness Center construction was 1972.

Energy Conservation

During federal FY2015, the energy team centrally managed and controlled the heating/cooling in 56 buildings through the use of BACnet (Building Automation and Control Network) and realized an energy cost savings of \$60,000. During federal FY2014, the energy office secured funding for, and is managing, the installation of \$320,000 in photovoltaic arrays on a variety of AZARNG facilities. We have realized over \$123,000 in energy cost savings from our own solar generation – which is currently just over one megawatt.



Environmental

During the past fiscal year, the Environmental Office administered nine wildlife contracts with Arizona Game and Fish, and two Section 7 consultations with US Fish and Wildlife Service. The staff completed 69 National Environmental Policy Act actions and continues work on three Environmental Assessments. As part of their air and water pollution monitoring requirement, the Environmental Office produced 41 permit-required reports, and collected more than 78 permit-required samples during the year. Additionally, the Environmental Hazardous Waste Management team conducted over 30 facility assistance visits.

Sustainability

The AZARNG Sustainability program supports Executive Order (EO) 13693 (signed into law on 19 March 2015). The goal of the EO is to maintain federal leadership in sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. The program encourages energy and water conservation, use of alternative energy resources, sustainable construction, green procurement, and reductions in fossil fuel usage. The AZARNG's FY2015 sustainability accomplishments include:

- Partnership with Pinal County Open Spaces
- School tours of the base and promotion of environmental stewardship and Earth Day post activities
- A coordinated organizational effort to reduce energy and water use
- Increased acquisition and use of alternative energy resources/photovoltaic and wind
- Decreased use of fossil fuel vehicles/increased use of alternative fuel/electric vehicles

Strategic sustainability goals include constructing new facilities to LEED Silver/ASHRE 189.1 standards or better, maintain LEED ratings and meet ASHRE 189.1 standards for the lifetime of our facilities, encourage the use of sustainable services and products, fulfill a 37.5% reduction of energy usage by 2020, and reduce water usage by 26% through 2020.



158TH MANEUVER ENHANCEMENT BRIGADE

The 158th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade (158th MEB) is a mission-tailored force that supports combat forces when deployed, and consequence management activities domestically. The 158th MEB coordinates and supervises the activities of subordinate units to provide protection, freedom of movement, logistics support, and various other response capabilities, as needed. The Brigade supported Federal, State and local agencies during Super Bowl 49 by serving as the command and control element for incident response units from several states to include the Arizona National Guard's Civil Support Team and Military Police Response Force. The Brigade successfully conducted training with multi-national forces and the Kazakhstan National Army in exercises known as Steppe Eagle Phase I and Steppe Eagle Phase II. The 158th MEB is the higher headquarters for the following units: 153rd Brigade Support Battalion, 850th Military Police Battalion, 1-158th Infantry Battalion and the 253rd Engineer Battalion.



1-158th Infantry Battalion

The 1st Battalion, 158th Infantry Regiment – the "Bushmasters" – conducted squad collective training, mission command, and sustainment operations during training year 2015. The battalion conducted multiple squad situational training exercises, air assaults, medical trauma training, vehicle crew evaluator and senior gunnery training, and live fire exercises. The battalion conducted squad attack, squad ambush, scout sniper break contact, convoy, mortar, hand grenade, AT-4 anti-tank missile, and close combat attack and close air support live fire exercises. The battalion also trained with the United States Army Special Operations Command in support of Operation Angel Thunder and hosted a regimental dining out commemorating the 70th anniversary of the liberation of the Philippine Islands.

253rd Engineer Battalion

The 253rd Engineer Battalion conducted a wide range of engineer-specific missions throughout federal FY15. The 258th Engineer Company planned, prepared, and executed construction projects throughout the state; the most significant project being the Florence High School practice fields. Involvement with this project solidified the AZARNG commitment to local communities. The 819th Sapper Company set the conditions for future combined arms training by validating teams and squads on moving tactically as Combat Engineers. The 259th Quarry Platoon and 257th Engineer Team conducted a confidence and production blast on the machine gun range at FMR. The blasts provided 9,000 cubic yards of rock that allowed the unit to train on quarry operations while simultaneously supporting Training Site Command's range improvement projects. Headquarters Company and Field Services Company conducted tactical operations center operations, validated DSCA support packages, and provided maintenance and sustainment



A Soldier with the 1-158th Infantry Battalion undergoing testing for the Combat Infantry Badge, one of the highest awards available recognizing proficiency in the infantry. The Arizona National Guard hosted this training and testing event at Camp Navajo in July 2014. Of the 135 Soldiers who participated from Arizona, Hawaii, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, and Utah, only six Soldiers earned the coveted badge. Five of the six recipients were from Arizona; the other recipient was from Louisiana. (National Guard photo by Sgt. Adrian Borunda)



Members of the 258th Engineer Company clear land adjacent to Florence High School during an annual training event June 1-12. The work completed by the 258th is the beginning of a project to build practice fields for student athletes from the high school. (U.S. Army National Guard Photo by Spc. Wes Parrell)



support to subordinate units.

153rd Brigade Support Battalion

Key Soldiers from the 153rd Brigade Support Battalion and the 365th Signal Company participated in Super Bowl 49 support operations. The 365th Signal Company conducted training on organic communications and network equipment and provided the critical communication connectivity for the 158th MEB during the mission. December 2014, the battalion also welcomed home 15 Soldiers who deployed in support of "Operation Enduring Freedom" in Afghanistan. The battalion's annual training conducted at Camp Navajo initiated the preparation for attending the Sustainment Training Center located Camp Dodge, Iowa in April 2016.

850th Military Police Battalion

The 850th Military Police Battalion continued to have mission command of three Military Police (MP) Companies capable of conducting all three military police disciplines; security and mobility support, police operations and detention operations. The 856th MP Company executed a very successful annual training in January 2015 by conducting operational area security collective training as well as a revalidation of their assigned mission as the Arizona National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF). During annual training they conducted training in a joint environment with both civilian and military agencies in support of Super Bowl 49, ensuring the NGRF was and remains postured to rapidly respond to any situation presented in the DSCA environment. The Headquarters Detachment, 860th MP Company and 855th MP Company conducted annual training at Fort Huachuca in July 2015, focused on collective training in operational area security and police operations. During the training year, all three MP companies continued to increase their crew training and gunnery skills with the Armored Security Vehicle (ASV), the M1151 and the Common Remotely Operated Weapon Station (CROWS) by conducting live fire exercises at the Florence Military Reservation (FMR), Yuma Proving Grounds and Fort Huachuca.



The 856th Military Police Company in Bellemont participates in a live fire exercise at Yuma Proving Ground, March 7, 2015. (U.S. Army National Guard photo by Staff Sgt. Brian A. Barbour)

198TH REGIONAL SUPPORT GROUP

The 198th Regional Support Group is a logistics-based brigade that provided command and control for a variety of units to meet training, readiness, and deployment requirements locally, nationally, and abroad. The 198th RSG is the headquarters for the 158th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion, 1120th Transportation Battalion, and other subordinate companies and detachments that include finance, transportation, medical, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), signal, public affairs and the 108th Army Band. The 198th RSG plans on participating in an Emergency Deployment Response Exercise (EDRE), keeping them current on their Defense Support to Civil Authorities (DSCA) requirements and demonstrating their support capabilities to the local agencies.



158th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion (158th CSSB)

The 158th Combat Sustainment Support Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Company participated in a National Training Center (NTC) rotation in March-April 2015. They were evaluated by the NTC Sustainment Observers/Controllers. The NTC simulates a deployed environment, to include: deployment and redeployment, Unified Land Operations and information operation training. The 363rd Explosive Ordnance Detachment



participated in the same NTC rotation, providing effective explosive ordnance disposal support to the units training. The 159th Finance Detachment conducted annual training at Fort Bliss, Texas. They received training and an evaluation from the Fort Bliss Finance Department. The 160th Finance Detachment conducted annual training at various training locations throughout the State of Arizona. They concentrated their training on finance operations, and Army Warrior Task training. The 108th Band conducted Army band operations at various locations throughout the State of Arizona. They participated in events that supported DOD, State Government, AZNG, and the community. The 3666th Maintenance Company will support a separate NTC rotation in August and will conduct their annual training in Camp Dodge, Iowa. They will receive training and evaluation from the maintenance subject matter experts that operate Camp Dodge. The 996th Medical Company conducted annual training in Camp Navajo and concentrated their training on soldier skills and medical operations in a field environment. The 996th Medical Company also provided medical support to the AZNG Muster at Sun Devil Stadium in December 2014. 123rd Mobile Public Affairs Detachment (MPAD) was deployed to Guantanamo Bay Naval Base this year. The MPAD worked directly for the Joint Task Force Commander in providing effective public affairs support.



Col. Kipling Kahler, commander of the 198th Regional Support Group, speaks with fictional media during an Arizona Army National Guard Defense Support of Civil Authorities exercise at Camp Navajo, July 31 - Aug. 1. The 198th RSG and two subordinate battalions participated in the exercise by running a 24-hour operation in a tactical operation center (U.S. Army National Guard photo by Sgt. Crystal Reidy)

The 1120th Transportation Battalion

The 1120th Transportation Battalion supports the AZARNG's surface transportation requirements throughout the State of Arizona. The battalion is comprised of a Headquarters Company, three truck companies, and a signal company. The 1404th Transportation Company is located in Flagstaff and has a detachment in Show Low. The 222nd Transportation Company is located on the Florence Military Reservation. The 2220th Transportation Company is located in Tucson with a detachment in Douglas. The A/422nd Signal Company is located in Casa Grande. The 1120th Transportation Battalion is able to support movement of bulk items including bottled water, ammunition, vehicles, and any items loaded into 20-foot cargo containers, including delivering materiel to remote locations over difficult terrain. The Signal Company is preparing to deploy 20 Soldiers at the end of this year in support of Operation Inherent Resolve, the mission to defeat ISIL. By integrating the line-haul requests of other AZARNG unit's into the annual training plan, the 1120th very effectively provides a responsive and economical logistical capability. During this last year, units have conducted four line-haul operations that took them to two other states. The 1120th's services also extend outside of Arizona's Department of Military and Emergency Affairs, as the 1120th has partnered, through Joint Task Force - North, to assist the Department of Homeland Security's regional office of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). The 1120th has transported vehicles and barriers for CBP. Working with the CBP exercises the 1120th Headquarters and subordinate units to support a DSCA mission.



98TH AVIATION TROOP COMMAND

During the last year, the 98th Aviation Troop Command (ATC) re-organized, re-located, and fielded the newest aircraft in the Army National Guard inventory while providing command, control, and supervision of a national aviation training site, two aviation battalions, a foreign military training detachment, and two separate companies/detachments. The Western Army National Guard Aviation Training Site (WAATS) was aligned under the 98th ATC in October 2014 to place all AZARNG aviation units under one Army aviation command and control structure. The 98th ATC headquarters element moved from Phoenix, AZ to Marana, AZ to co-locate with the majority of their subordinate units in December 2014. The Army aviation units of the 98th provide trained, ready, and equipped units for combat deployments, DSCA missions, and State emergencies. During the past year, the unit supported the Super Bowl, provided static display aircraft for the Statewide Muster, and continues to stay actively involved with the Aviation Restructuring Initiative, which threatens the future of the Apache helicopter in the National Guard. The 98th ATC command serves as the headquarters for: the 1-285th Attack Reconnaissance Battalion (ARB) (AH-64D), 2-285th Assault Helicopter Battalion (AHB) (UH-60), Det 1 B Co/640th ASB Aviation Maintenance Detachment, B/3-140th Security and Support Company, 5-159th Medical Air Ambulance Detachment, and the Peace Vanguard Flight Training Detachment. In addition to the command relationships, the 98th has a habitual relationship with Army Aviation Support Facilities 1 and 2.



1-285th Attack Reconnaissance Battalion

The 1-285th Attack Reconnaissance Battalion (ARB), also known as the Desert Hawks, continues to train at an aggressive pace ensuring the battalion is capable to deploy and conduct combat aviation operations anywhere in the world if called upon. The battalion continued its longstanding training relationship with the 66th Weapons Squadron at Nellis AFB, NV, where it conducts Close Air Support (CAS) training. The Desert Hawks continued to hone their “go to war” posture earlier this spring as they partnered with their active duty counterparts in Operation Iron Focus at Fort Bliss, Texas. This exercise was immediately followed by the unit’s second company-level rotation through the NTC at Fort Irwin, California.



An AH-64D Apache Attack Helicopter outside Silverbell.

The NTC is a joint combat maneuver scenario that pits United States military forces against a well-trained and equipped notional enemy, known as OPFOR or Opposition Forces. The NTC offers rotating units some of the most realistic training available in the Department of Defense. The 1-285th has seized the opportunity to capitalize on the unit’s proximity to the 2-13th AVN at Ft Huachuca and has incorporated Manned Unmanned Teaming (MUMT) as part of its regular scheduled training. MUMT training incorporates unmanned aerial assets with the AH-64D helicopter to find and acquire targets. The battalion requested MUMT kits to further integrate with the UAS community. The battalion is preparing the 640th ASB detachment for deployment in the fall of 2015 to Kuwait in support of Operation Inherent Resolve.

2-285th Assault Helicopter Battalion

The 2-285th Assault Helicopter Battalion (AHB), also known as the Red Hawks, is preparing to deploy to Kosovo in January of 2016. About half of the unit will deploy, to include the UH-60 air ambulance and UH-60 assault company. Six UH-60 aircraft will remain behind to assist with state missions and emergencies. In the summer of 2014, the battalion participated in Operation Angel Thunder, which is the largest personnel recovery exercise in the continental United States. During the exercise, 2-285th AHB pilots and crew performed missions that exposed them to simulated downed aircraft and escape/evasion scenarios. The joint exercise incorporated interagency partners and gave the battalion opportunities to gain valuable personnel recovery training experiences and validated their personnel recovery training program. The Red Hawks conducted eight direct



Members of the Arizona Army National Guard's Detachment 1, C Company, 5-159th Air Ambulance, conduct hoist operation training at Meteor Crater located 20 miles west of Winslow, Ariz. Recovery exercise such as this provides training and experience in recovery and medical evacuation procedures. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Brian A. Barbour)

support missions, ten general support missions, and flew over 177 flight hours during the two-week exercise. In addition, the command supported several air assault operations for the annual Best Warrior Competition and took Officer and Warrant Officer of the Year titles. As part of their DSCA mission, the 2-285th AHB provided aviation support to several law enforcement agencies across the state through the Joint Counter Narco-Terrorism Task Force (JCNTF) and participated in several successful search and rescue efforts across the state. The security and support company assigned to the battalion completed the fielding of the newest helicopter in the state's inventory, the UH-72A Lakota. The Lakota brings impressive domestic

response capabilities that are a dramatic upgrade from the OH-58 Kiowa helicopter. The Battalion's Air Traffic Services Company, F CO 1/168th ATS, is preparing to deploy in the fall of 2015 to Kuwait. This will be the fifth deployment for the unit whose unique air traffic control mission is highly coveted. The state's lone C-12 fixed wing aircraft will deploy to South America in late 2015 to support counter drug missions in South America and will deploy to Kuwait in federal FY16.

Western Army National Guard Aviation Training Site (WAATS)

On 1 Oct 2014 the 98th Aviation Troop Command assumed command of the WAATS, establishing one consolidated command and control element for all of the Arizona's Army National Guard aviation units. One of only four National Guard aviation training sites in the nation, the WAATS schoolhouse provides the Army with the flexibility to both compliment and supplement existing Army aviation training in support of the national warfighting objective. One of the WAATS' strengths is its flexibility to change missions in order to meet national requirements. The WAATS is now the only US training site teaching the UH-72 initial aircraft qualification and instructor pilot courses. The WAATS supported national needs by hosting a UH-60M mobile



The view inside a UH-60 simulator at WAATS.

training team consisting of 16 UH-60M model aircraft for the first six months of 2015, which allowed the Army to qualify over 500 additional officer and enlisted Soldiers. As a regional aviation simulation site, the WAATS provided over 4795 simulation hours to a wide array of customers to include foreign military aircrew members. The WAATS stands ready to shift its mission and priorities to support the requirements of US Army aviation.

US Flight Training Detachment-Peace Vanguard

The Peace Vanguard Detachment furthers the operational training of the Republic of Singapore Apache squadron by tapping the expertise of the 1-285th Attack Reconnaissance Battalion. The detachment ensures that training is beneficial for the Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) as a foreign military sales contract with oversight by US military personnel. Peace Vanguard participated in four major and two minor training exercises this past year ranging from joint, international operations to training events with other Singapore units such as the Peace Carvin II F-16 training detachment located at Luke AFB and the Peace Prairie CH-47 training detachment located in Texas. The long term future of the partnership is in question due to the Army's Aviation Restructuring Initiative. Peace Vanguard is currently broadening their training opportunities to include



operations with US Marine air-to-ground units at MCAS Yuma and is pursuing maritime training opportunities with the US Navy in San Diego.

ARIZONA TRAINING CENTERS

The Arizona National Guard operates several installations throughout the state to support the joint training and development of mission capable forces. The training centers command, operate, manage, and administer federal and state resources to accomplish all assigned missions. The military reservations provide service through administrative, engineering, logistical, training, and operational support to assigned, attached, or transient units for the duration they are onsite.



Florence Military Reservation

Florence Military Reservation (FMR) is the second largest in the command and the most heavily used training site. FMR is the closest training site to the Phoenix metropolitan area and is used extensively during the winter months. FMR is a multi-service training installation and serves not only military/DoD users but also local law enforcement, prison system support staff, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense Research and Development, and several youth organizations. Located approximately five miles north of the City of Florence on Highway 79, it is 45 minutes southeast of the Arizona Army National Guard Headquarters and is easily accessible from either Tucson or Phoenix, making it a prime training location. FMR is approximately 25,000 acres of both State Trust land and federally withdrawn land and is in the Sonoran Desert environment. FMR has training ranges consisting of:



Arizona Army Guard Soldiers at one of the 15 live fire ranges at Florence Military Reservation.

- Engineering training areas (demolition pits, demolition areas, burrow pits, etc.)
- Virtual Training Systems for weapons and operations
- Support facilities to include classrooms, tents, administrative offices, billeting for 200 personnel, computer labs, dining facilities, and maintenance facilities
- Non-live fire training, including forward operating base (FOB) operations area, MOUT site, driver's course, land navigation, IED-defeat lanes, practice hand-grenades, mine-detection course, individual movement and training lanes, rock crusher, obstacle courses, bivouac sites, drop zones, landing zones, and dismounted/mounted training areas
- Military restricted air space up to 30,000 feet that support multiple unmanned aerial systems (UAS) and vertical firing opportunities
- 15 live fire ranges providing training and qualifications for pistol, rifle, light-medium-heavy machinegun, thrown and launched grenades, anti-tank rockets, mortars and artillery

Camp Navajo

Camp Navajo is the Headquarters for the Arizona Training Centers and is a Joint National Training certified training area. Located west of Flagstaff in Bellemont, AZ, it has Interstate (I-40) access and dedicated rail operations. Camp Navajo encompasses over 28,000 acres in a temperate climate. Camp Navajo is the largest training site in the command and is critical to training operations due to the overall size and available facilities. Camp Navajo not only serves Arizona Army National Guard units, but all active duty services and is recognized as a multi-service training site. Camp Navajo is the primary training facility for units performing their annual



training and maneuver training because of its capability to support battalion size units. Training ranges and areas available consist of:

- Three live fire ranges providing training and qualifications for pistol, rifle, light-medium machinegun, thrown and launched grenades,
- Engineer training areas (demolition pits, rock crushing pits, demolition training range, etc.)
- Virtual Training Systems for weapons and operations
- Support facilities, to include classrooms, administrative offices, billeting for 600 personnel, computer labs, dining facilities, and maintenance facilities
- Non-live fire training opportunities, to include a MOUT site, driver's course, land navigation, IED-defeat lanes, munitions ranges, obstacle courses, bivouac sites, drop zones, landing zones, and dismounted and mounted training areas
- Support operations to include security, fire department, safety, and seasonal café and general store



Aerial view of Camp Navajo

Arizona Army National Guard Outlook for 2016 and Beyond

The Arizona Army National Guard is a premier force of Citizen-Soldiers who live and work in our communities. We come from all walks of life and have many different professions, yet when called upon to serve our state and nation, we quickly transition from citizen to Soldier. The past 14 years of conflict transformed the National Guard from a strategic reserve with challenging obstacles to readiness, into an operational force with the most experienced and highly trained Guard force this nation has witnessed. We met and overcame many dynamic challenges along the way and successfully integrated with both our active duty counterparts, and civilian and coalition partners. We developed innovative solutions to care for our families, and forged new partnerships with our communities and employers here at home.

All of these accomplishments are a credit to the visionary efforts of the leaders throughout our formation. While the AZARNG has achieved a great deal in a relatively short period, we still have much more to do. We face a critical transition period as we shift from a deployment-focused force to an organization keyed in on readiness. As our nation, and by default, our military, emerges from an era of conflict, we face tremendous budgetary pressure to accomplish more with fewer resources.



STRATEGIC ISSUE: ARMY AVIATION RESTRUCTURING INITIATIVE (ARI)

The Army's Aviation Restructuring Initiative (ARI) calls for the divestment of all AH-64 Apache Attack Helicopters from Army National Guard formations to the active component. The 2015 National Defense Authorization Act stipulates that the "National Commission on the Future Structure of the Army" convene to study the issue before full implementation occurs. We expect the results of the study in February 2016 and are working with numerous entities to protect and develop other options to total divestiture. ARI challenges the status of the National Guard as an operational reserve of the Active Component and permanently destroys the strategic reserve of Army attack aviation. Should full implementation of ARI occur, we expect the following potential impacts.

Economic Impact

The 1-285th ARB currently operates all of AZARNG's AH-64 Apache Attack Helicopters. Loss of those helicopters essentially means loss of that organization. The 1-285th consists of approximately 400 Soldiers including 146 full-time federal technicians and 24 Active Guard Reserve Soldiers who support training, logistical, maintenance, and administrative operations. 1-285th ARB Soldiers receive \$9.1 million in pay annually, which contributes an estimated \$7.5 million to local economies and government revenues. Additionally, the AZARNG CFMO contracts an average of \$84,000 in annual support of the 1-285th ARB from the local community. The support contracts include services rendered for maintaining and supporting the facilities which the CFMO cannot internally sustain or support.

1-285th ARB also spends an average of \$290,000 annually in contract spending for supplies and individual Soldier care. Combined, the 1-285th spends a total of \$374,000 annually within the local community. In total, the removal of the 1-285th ARB under ARI could mean \$7.8 million in lost annual tax revenues, support contracts, and private purchases into the local and state economies unless replaced with a "like" capability.

Peace Vanguard Impact

Removing the AH-64 helicopters from the AZARNG presents a long-term challenge to the training relationship between the AZARNG and the RSAF. Without the incentive to train with Army AH-64 pilots in Arizona, the Republic of Singapore Air Force could eventually move to another location, outside of Arizona, to conduct their pilot training programs. Peace Vanguard currently employs 26 full-time AZARNG personnel and approximately 223 RSAF personnel. Many of them live with their dependents in the Tucson area and contribute an estimated \$16 million annual impact to the state of Arizona. The program operates on a budget of \$10 million per year to conduct operations here. Additionally, in 2013, RSAF contracted with Boeing for Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE) modifications on all 20 of their aircraft, estimated at costing over \$20 million.



STRATEGIC ISSUE: NATIONAL GUARD READINESS CENTER MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The federal government provides the majority of funding for the AZARNG Training Sites, Army Aviation Support Facilities (AASF), Maintenance Repair Facilities, and Readiness Centers (RC). The state of Arizona is required to provide match funding of 25%, 50%, or 75% in certain cases.

Backlog Facility Conditions

The AZARNG has 33 Readiness Centers and 19 support facilities located in 20 different communities. The average age of Readiness Centers is 41 years old, with over 50% of Readiness Centers averaging 50 years old or older. 30% of the Readiness Centers are in poor or failing condition. The current level of state funding to sustain the aged inventory of AZARNG facilities cannot keep up with the demand for repairs and modernization. Estimated Cost of the State Share for backlogged maintenance is \$3.5 Million, with an additional \$1.4 Million for needed health-life-safety repairs.

2015 Facility Maintenance

During the fiscal year, the AZARNG executed over 22 minor military construction projects totaling \$6.2M. Of those projects, six had a state match-funding requirement that totaled \$747,750. This accounts for 12% of the funds spent. Additional federal funding is available if state match funding levels are increased to meet repair demands.

Future Readiness Center Construction

Construction of new Readiness Centers requires a 25% state match. Below are the Military Construction (MILCON) (over \$750k) projects that have been authorized by Congress for replacement of current aged Readiness Centers contingent upon the 25% state match-funding requirement.

<u>Future Years Defense Program (FYDP)</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
Rittenhouse Readiness Center	\$13M (Federal \$9.75M; State \$3.25M)	2021
Safford Readiness Center	\$11M (Federal \$8.25M; State \$2.75M)	2021

Note: Projects under the FYDP are approved by US Congress and National Guard Bureau, and federal funds are committed.

<u>Long Range Construction Plan (LRCP)</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>
Goodyear Readiness Center	\$12M (Federal \$9M; State \$3M)	2021

Note: Projects under the LRCP are not yet approved by US Congress and National Guard Bureau, and no federal funds are committed.

To offset National Guard Bureau’s 25% state match requirement for construction projects, AZARNG is in the process of applying revenues from sales of facilities that no longer support the Guard mission or have outlived their 50-year life expectancy. However, sales of old facilities do not meet the growing financial requirements of facilities needed to replace them.

State Match Required for Military Construction

Estimate of Sales Revenue for next 5 years:	\$3M
<u>Estimate of State Share for future construction:</u>	<u>\$9M</u> (Rittenhouse \$3.25M; Safford \$2.75M; Goodyear \$3M)
State Match Required:	\$6M

Without these funds, National Guard Bureau will not commit federal match funding to build, which will prevent construction of Readiness Centers and negatively impact Soldier readiness. To illustrate the need, the last time the state provided match funding for Readiness Center construction was 1972.



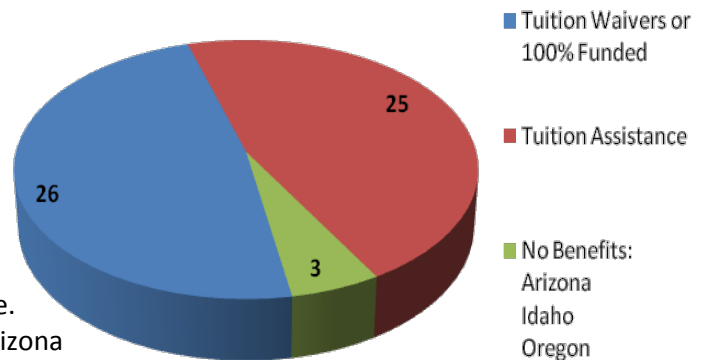
STRATEGIC ISSUE: STATE EDUCATION ASSISTANCE

The Arizona National Guard’s ability to attract and retain quality Soldiers can be significantly enhanced with a subsidized tuition assistance program. While Arizona House Bill 2240 was enacted this past session and proposes to convert the currently unfunded National Guard Tuition Reimbursement Program into a Tuition Waiver program, the waiver still requires the cost of tuition to be fully reimbursed to the college or university. Without funding support from the Arizona Legislature for this required reimbursement, the tuition waiver has no impact beyond the currently unfunded National Guard Postsecondary Education Reimbursement Program (A.R.S. §§ 26-179, 180, 181).

Arizona is one of only three states that do not offer any form of tuition assistance to its National Guardsmen. Under any proposed tuition assistance program, Guard Members must meet and maintain eligibility throughout a maximum five-year period and would utilize all other authorized federal funding first. Any tuition assistance is revocable for ineligibility reasons and monies recouped if a Guardsmen fails to meet academic standards, commits an act that qualifies as a misdemeanor or felony, or performs an act that would cause the member to be separated from service under any category other than honorable. Recoupment action could take place through the Arizona Department of Revenue via the Arizona Board of Regents.

States/Territories that Provide NG Education Assistance

(Source: 2015 National Governors Association Survey of State and Territory Support for Members of the Military, Veterans and their Families)



Continuing education is necessary for promotion and career advancement in all branches of the U.S. Armed Services, including the National Guard. Without higher education provided by the state, our Soldiers and Airmen are placed at a disadvantage when competing for training and advancement opportunities required for promotion with their peers in other states. Failing to continue to advance could also cause separation from service. Providing tuition assistance, either in the form of a tuition waiver, scholarship, or discounted tuition, would stabilize our force and ultimately benefit the state of Arizona by ensuring the state’s primary emergency response force is fully manned through the attraction and retention of quality Guard Members.

Typical Guard Educational Benefits

	Amount	2 SEMESTER TOTAL
Montgomery GI Bill: Chapter 1606 Benefits	\$367.00 <i>per month for 36 mos.</i>	\$3,303.00
Federal Tuition Assistance*	up to \$250.00 <i>per 16 semester hrs</i>	\$4,000.00
	TOTAL BENEFITS	\$7,303.00

*Not available for Air National Guard

Undergraduate Tuition v Benefits	Tuition/YR	Fees/YR*	TOTAL	Army	Air
				+ / - TUITION vs FED BENEFITS	+ / - TUITION vs FED BENEFITS
Community College	\$2,016.00		\$2,016.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
ASU	\$9,484.00	\$673.00	\$10,157.00	-\$2,854.00	-\$6,854.00
NAU	\$7,156.00	\$868.00	\$8,024.00	-\$721.00	-\$4,721.00
UA	\$9,576.00	\$823.82	\$10,399.82	-\$3,096.82	-\$7,096.82
Graduate Tuition v Benefits	Tuition/YR	Fees/YR*	TOTAL	+ / - TUITION vs FED BENEFITS	+ / - TUITION vs FED BENEFITS
ASU	\$10,610.00	\$692.00	\$11,302.00	-\$7,302.00	-\$11,302.00
NAU	\$8,296.00	\$868.00	\$9,164.00	-\$5,164.00	-\$9,164.00
UA	\$10,718.00	\$1,019.82	\$11,737.82	-\$7,737.82	-\$11,737.82

*Does not include the cost of books or class supplies

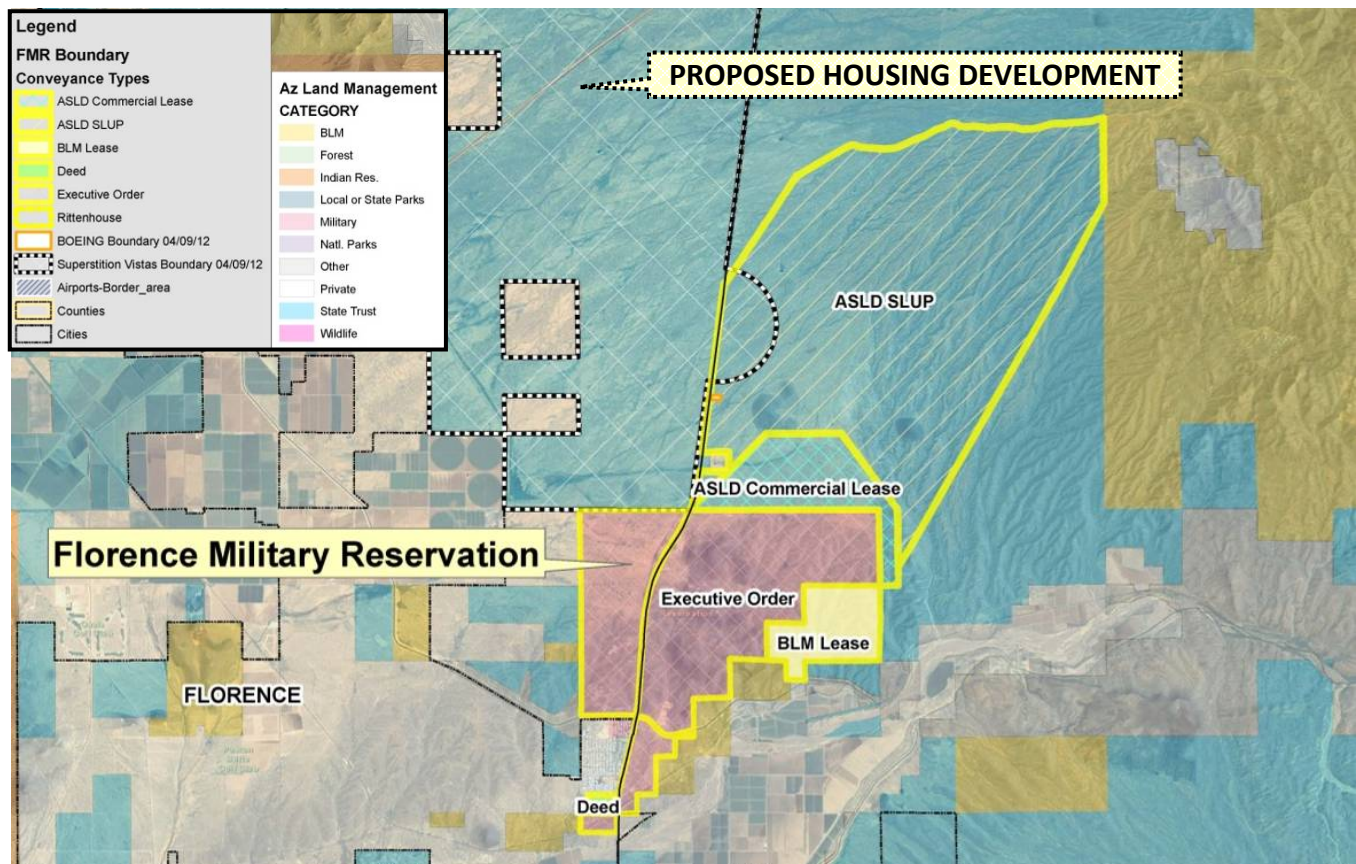


STRATEGIC ISSUE: LAND SHORTFALLS & ENCROACHMENT

The Arizona Army National Guard (AZARNG) is actively seeking resolution on land shortfalls and encroachment issues that impact training areas. As previously stated, the two major training sites for the state of Arizona (Camp Navajo and Florence Military Reservation), provide a majority of the training resources and facilities for the state. Based on the Army Range Requirements Model, the Arizona National Guard currently has a 29,000 acre shortfall (FMR – 15,200 acres and CN – 13,800 acres) in available training areas. Potential residential development threatens training areas at both locations and, if not addressed, will impact the training viability of both installations. The AZARNG continues to work closely with local stakeholders to develop compatible use buffers around each area. Furthermore, Florence Military Reservation has reached range development capacity (half of the installation consists of State Trust land). The purchase of additional land buffer will enable the AZARNG to develop required ranges and maneuver space to support future force structure.

During the summer of 2015, the AZARNG (in coordination with the federal Office of Economic Adjustment {OEA}) began the process of nominating a Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) for the following training sites: Rittenhouse, Florence, and Silver Bell Army Heliport (SBAH). The JLUS process is another compatible use program that promotes a cooperative land-use planning effort between a local government and a military installation/training site. The study presents recommendations for the community to adopt in an effort to promote compatible development and to protect public health, safety, and welfare while ensuring the military mission is upheld.

The AZARNG welcomes support from the Governor’s office and Legislature in our efforts to reduce the impacts of encroachment on our training areas and acquire additional land to maintain Soldier readiness for future federal and state missions.





THE ARIZONA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The Arizona Air National Guard is trained and ready to serve the Governor of Arizona, and when called to active duty the President of the United States. The Airmen that make up the three major components of Arizona's Air National Guard are dedicated men and women who embody the Air Force Core Values - Integrity First, Service Before Self, and Excellence in All We Do!

The three components of the Arizona Air National Guard are:

1. The Air Staff provides overall direction, coordination, and support to all Air National Guard units in the state.
2. The 161st Air Refueling Wing is located at Sky Harbor International Airport in Phoenix and provides aerial refueling in support of local and global missions.
3. The 162nd Wing conducts international F-16 Fighting Falcon pilot training from Tucson International Airport. The wing also performs a reconnaissance mission from Davis-Monthan Air Force Base.

Strength of Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ-AZ), Papago Park Military Reservation, Phoenix

Number of JFHQ-AZ Airmen:

Authorized:	52; 17 Fulltime and 35 Drill Status Airmen
Assigned:	49; 16 Fulltime and 33 Drill Status Airmen
Recruitment level:	98%

Number of deployed Airmen between July 2014 – June 2015: 3

Joint Staff Units deployed and global location:

- 1 JFHQ Officer, NGB /A1 Washington DC
- 1 JFHQ Officer, CYBERCOM, Stuttgart, Germany
- 1 JFHQ Enlisted, AFRICOM, Ramstein, Germany



A 161st Air Refueling Wing KC-135R Stratotanker refuels F-16 Fighting Falcons from the 162nd Wing based in Tucson, April 8, 2015. (Photo by Master Sgt. Jeffrey Allen)



HEADQUARTERS LOCATION

PAPAGO PARK MILITARY RESERVATION

COMPONENT STRENGTH

2572 AIRMEN

AIR COMPONENT COMMANDER



BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD P. MAXWELL

ENLISTED LEADER



STATE COMMAND CHIEF DAN D. GUTIERREZ



161ST AIR REFUELING WING

Arizona's air refueling unit is a world-premier tanker and mobility force for the State and Nation. The 161st Air Refueling Wing, located on a 54-acre parcel on the southwest edge of Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, is a stand-alone operational Air National Guard KC-135R Stratotanker unit with eight refueling aircraft.



Unit Mission

The 161st Air Refueling Wing's federal mission is to train, equip, and maintain units and individuals to meet worldwide requirements in support of the larger Air Force mission of Global Reach. It is a combat force multiplier for rapid mobilization, worldwide deployment, airlift, aeromedical evacuation and sustained aerial refueling operations for United States and partner nation air forces. The unit strives to enable global engagement by maintaining all-weather warfighting capability in support of conventional and nuclear operations, special operations, contingency tasking, and homeland defense.



A 161st Air Refueling Wing KC-135R Stratotanker refuels an F-16 Fighting Falcon from the 162nd Wing, April 8, 2015. (Photo by Master Sgt. Jeffrey Allen)

As a component of the Arizona National Guard, the wing has a state mission to provide protection of life, property and preserve peace, order and public safety. These missions are accomplished through emergency relief support during natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and forest fires; search and rescue operations; support to civil defense authorities; maintenance of vital public services and counterdrug operations.

Mission Elements

First established as a fighter unit in 1946, the 161st Air Refueling Wing, also known as the 'Copperheads,' eventually transitioned to air refueling in the 1970s. Since then, the wing evolved into a powerhouse for mobility operations and a primary source of air refueling support in the Southwest. The 161ARW is organized to transition smoothly between State and Federal missions. The crews and equipment are seamlessly interchangeable with any active duty component.

The unit operates the KC-135 "R" model, the latest version of the KC-135. The aircraft meets the highest navigation requirements worldwide, is capable of refueling US North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and foreign nation sales aircraft, and has satellite, ground voice, and data linking capabilities. The KC-135 provides the core aerial refueling capability for the United States Air Force and has excelled in this role for more than 50 years. The KC-135 is capable of transporting litter and ambulatory patients using patient support pallets during aeromedical evacuations. Its cargo deck located above the refueling system can hold a mixed load of passengers and cargo. Depending on the fuel storage configuration, the KC-135 can carry up to 200,000 pounds of JP-8 fuel, and 83,000 pounds of cargo, or personnel.

Between aeromedical evacuations, disaster relief efforts, and delivery of cargo and personnel, the 161ARW is one of the busiest tanker units in the Air Force and the Air National Guard. The wing deploys globally, landing and operating in both foreign and domestic soil in order to support



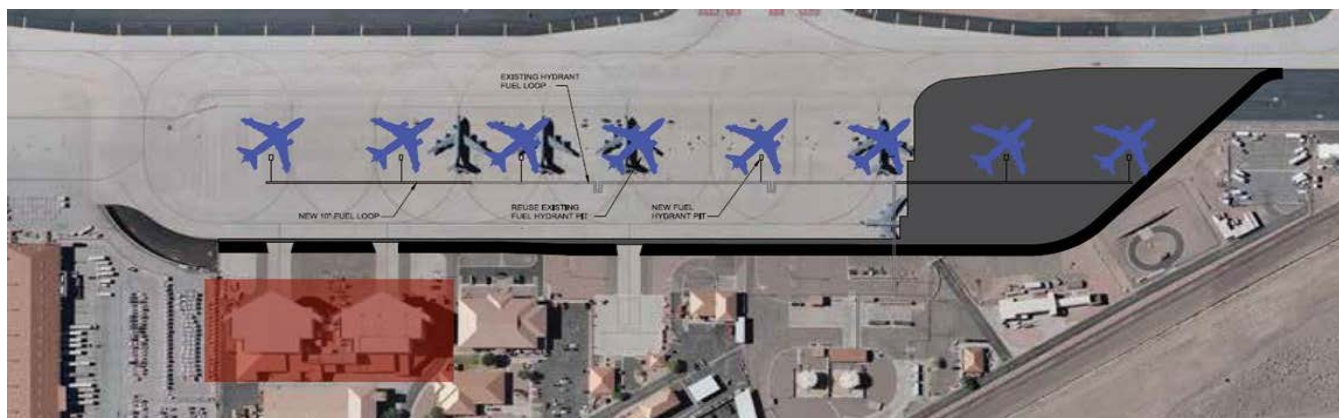
The Honorable Barry M. Goldwater, center, meets with Arizona Air National Guard members in Phoenix circa 1956. In 1946, the U.S. Senator founded the unit that would become the 161st Air Refueling Wing. (Courtesy Photo)



multinational military and humanitarian missions, flying an average of 3,800 hours annually. In 2015, the 161ARW is on track to fly 4,695 hours, the majority in support of contingencies to include U.S. Central Command serving alongside U.S. and coalition forces.

Vision for the 161st

The 161ARW aspires to guarantee its role as a top air refueling wing for the next 50 years. The Air Force's new KC-46A Pegasus, intended to replace the service's aging fleet of KC-135s, is the air refueling platform of the future and will provide greater capacity and operational efficiency than legacy aircraft. The wing's strategy is to



Future bed-down plan for the KC-46.

build a bridge to next generation tanker aircraft by increasing its mission capability and efficiency by surging its fleet of permanently assigned KC-135s from eight aircraft to 12. As the Pegasus replaces the Stratotanker throughout the Total Force, and as air refueling support from KC-10 Extender aircraft tapers off elsewhere, the 161ARW is uniquely situated by its strategic Southwest location and unparalleled expertise to accept surplus KC-135s and increase its support for Air Mobility Command and Strategic Command missions. Simultaneously, the wing intends to pursue military construction for a ramp extension that will house the four additional KC-135s. Combined with existing ramp space, the added area would perfectly accommodate eight KC-46 aircraft, or provide the space and modernizations necessary to bed-down any next generation refueling aircraft.

Significant Events

In May 2014, the 161st Air Refueling Wing launched a KC-135 Stratotanker on short notice, in support of a rescue mission for critically injured sailors aboard a Venezuelan fishing boat in the Pacific Ocean. Along with the 161ARW, the 563rd Rescue Group from Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Ariz., deployed two Combat King II aircraft, and three HH-60 Pavehawk helicopters. The tanker and crew enabled the Combat King II and rescue teams to proceed directly to the vessel and provide lifesaving care.

In December 2014, the 161st Air Refueling Wing hosted an Air Mobility Command Inspector General Unit Effectiveness Inspection Capstone event and earned high marks for its ability to efficiently accomplish its mission and take care of its members. The 161st was one of the first Air Guard units in the country to undergo a Unit Effectiveness Inspection under the new Air Force Inspection System.

In February, the wing served an important security role during Super Bowl XLIX. Airmen and tankers refueled F-16 Fighting Falcon's from the Arizona Air National Guard's 162nd Wing as they enforced the Federal Aviation Administration's 30-nautical-mile-radius temporary flight restriction over University of Phoenix Stadium.



U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Mark A. Welsh III meets with Governor Doug Ducey at the 161st Air Refueling Wing in Phoenix, March 22, 2015. (Photo by Tech Sgt. Courtney Enos)



Airmen salute the flag during the National Anthem at the 161st Air Refueling Wing in Phoenix, May 2, 2015, when the wing dedicated a newly-built fitness center on base. (Photo by Tech Sgt. Courtney Enos)

In March, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Mark A. Welsh III and his wife Betty visited the 161st. The Air Force's highest-ranking officer remarked extensively on the unit's professionalism and the infectious esprit-de-corps displayed by unit members.

In March, the 161st Security Forces Squadron was awarded the 2014 Air National Guard Security Forces Squadron of the Year award. This nation-wide distinction sets it apart from more than 100 Air National Guard security forces squadrons. The award recognized the unit for its in-garrison accomplishments as well as for mobilizing 58 of the squadron's 75 Airmen over three separate deployments.

In April, the wing hosted its sixth-annual Neptune Falcon large force exercise. Within a two-week span, the unit flew or supported 38 sorties, during which 161 receivers accepted 318 million gallons of fuel with 100 percent mission reliability.

In May, the wing opened a new 2,400 square foot fitness center on base dedicated to helping Airmen stay fit to fight. The facility is double the size of the wing's previous facility and is the first standalone constructed fitness center in the Air National Guard. The environmentally friendly gym is designed for low energy usage.

The 161st Air Refueling Wing continued to support the Republic of Kazakhstan as part of the National Guard Bureau's State Partnership Program. In September, a group of air force non-commissioned officers from the Central Asian nation visited with wing members for a professional development and information exchange. Wing Airmen also traveled to Kazakhstan to help their military forces establish new human resource management and training programs to assist the country's transition from a Soviet-era conscription military force to an American modeled all-volunteer force.

Strength and Condition of 161st Air Refueling Wing

Number of Airmen:

Authorized:	844; 311 Fulltime, 533 Drill Status Airmen
Assigned:	884; 356 Fulltime, 528 Drill Status Airmen
Recruitment level:	104.7%

Number of deployed 161st Airmen between June 2014 – June 2015: 274



161st ARW Outlook for FY2016

The 161ARW's program metrics are a snapshot of end of fiscal year 2014 execution. Data is derived from various accounting systems. Flying hour supply costs and depot level repair costs are centrally managed and not included in wing figures. Though not reflected below, flying programmatic costs would equal approximately \$20 million in expenses to operate and maintain the wing's fleet of 8 KC-135s which accomplishes 161ARW, Tanker Airlift Control Center, alert and contingency flying missions. FY14 and FY 15 budgets have decreased with increased program execution restrictions, on both military personnel and local operating expense budgets. The 161ARW anticipates another reduction of 10 percent in FY16 to its operations and maintenance budget for base operating costs. The wing executed \$2.3 million in sustainment and repair in FY14. With this renewed focus on sustainment and repair planning, budgeting and execution the wing was able to upgrade critical infrastructure and deliver a new Health and Fitness Center to Airmen on base.



Programs for FY 14 (01 Oct 13 – 30 Sep 14) are as follows:

161st FY14 Federal Funding

Military Personnel Costs:	\$1,678,800
Military Pay & Allowances:	\$25,756,400
Operations & Maintenance:	\$42,487,300
Total:	\$69,922,500

161ARW Facilities / Property

Total Number of Buildings: 18
Total Building square footage: 278,424
Total Cost Basis: \$62,318,276 (cost to build installation in 1999, including a clinic built in 1990)
Total Value: \$1,479,450,150 (as of 2015)

Units deployed and global location:

Maintenance	26	Central Command	Logistics/Readiness	17	Central Command
	97	Pacific Command		5	Pacific Command
Operations	23	Central Command	Mission Support	7	Pacific Command
	59	Pacific Command	Communications	3	Central Command
	2	Northern Command		1	Pacific Command
Security Forces	17	Central Command	Force Support	2	Central Command
Civil Engineers	13	Central Command	Chaplains	2	European Command



162ND WING

Tucson International Airport (TIA) is home to the Air National Guard's premier F-16 fighter pilot training unit, the 162d Wing (162 WG). The Wing shares use of the runway, security, and fire control with Tucson International Airport. The Wing manages a fleet of more than 70 F-16 C/D and Mid-Life Update (MLU) Fighting Falcons. Additionally, on April 1, 2014, the 214th Reconnaissance Group was officially realigned under the 162d Fighter Wing. The unit was re-designated the 162d Wing to encapsulate both a Fighter and Reconnaissance mission. In total, the 162d Wing has a military force of over 1,600 members with over 900 full-time employees.



Unit Mission

Since its activation in 1956, the 162d Wing has fulfilled a dual mission, a provision of the U.S. Constitution that results in each Guardsman holding membership in the Arizona Air National Guard and National Guard of the United States. Specifically, the Wing maintains F-16 aircraft and qualified instructors for training personnel in support of U.S. and Partner Nation requirements; provides persistent, armed MQ-1 Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) and Incident Awareness and Assessment (IAA) capabilities to sustain national and state interests; supports NORAD Air Control Alert directives with 24/7 immediate response aircraft in the defense of North America; and delivers an integrated realistic training environment for U.S. and Partner Nation deployments to enhance unit combat capability and readiness.



Mission Elements

F-16 Fighter Training: In addition to training a share of US Air Force F-16 pilots, the 162 WG is the "face of the USAF to the world" providing the best-trained coalition war-fighting partners for the United States Air Force. The Wing has trained pilots from 28 countries while developing strategic partnerships and building strong international relationships based on performance, friendship and trust.

214th Reconnaissance Group: The 214 RG currently flies the MQ-1B Predator in Afghanistan via satellite from ground control stations in Tucson, Arizona. Air Guardsmen fly 24/7 operations providing key operational intelligence. The MQ-1B Predator is a medium-altitude, long-endurance, remotely piloted aircraft with a primary mission of interdiction and armed reconnaissance against critical targets. In December 2014, the 214th Reconnaissance Group opened a Launch and Recovery element at Fort Huachuca in Sierra Vista, AZ, to provide Incident Awareness and Assessment capabilities to state and federal agencies in support of domestic operations.

Homeland Defense: From Davis-Monthan AFB, the Wing operates an alert detachment 24/7, 365 days per year in order to provide a rapid reaction force ensuring air sovereignty over the Southwest.



Flags representing the nationalities of the pilots currently being trained at the 162d Wing in June 2014. (Courtesy Photo)

Total Force Training Center: Located at Davis-Monthan AFB, the 162 WG detachment provides support for visiting units from around the world training in the optimal weather conditions and ample ranges of Southern Arizona.

The 162d Wing is the 41st largest employer in Southern Arizona injecting \$200 million in the local economy. The 162WG has more than 46 years' experience in fighter training and more than 26 years' experience in international military training. The Wing will continue to modernize fighter-training operations for the United States Air Force, Total Force, and international air forces, defend the homeland, provide trained personnel for the Air and Space Expeditionary Force and fulfill the mandated state mission.



An F-15 Eagle from the Oregon Air National Guard 173rd Fighter Wing waits on the ramp at Davis-Monthan AFB while an F-16 from the 162d Wing taxis as part of the Sentry Cactus training event through Total Force Training Center in March 2015. (Courtesy Photo)

Strength and Condition of 162nd Wing (as of 5 Jun 2015)

Number of Airmen:

Authorized:	1,693
Assigned:	1,639
Recruitment level:	96.8%

Full-Time Workforce:

Federal Technicians:	Authorized – 699 / Assigned – 615 / 88.0% Filled
Active Guard-Reserve:	Authorized – 300 / Assigned – 273 / 91.0% Filled
State Employees:	Authorized – 56 / Assigned – 52 / 92.9% Filled





162WG Arizona Air National Guard Operations and Training Highlights

162nd Operations Group (162OG)

The 162 OG houses three F-16 Flying Squadrons that perform advanced domestic and international F-16 Training: The 148th, 152nd, and 195th Fighter Squadrons. The 162 OG operates an RC-26 Flying Squadron that deploys worldwide for contingency operations and operations other than war, and an Aerospace Control Alert Detachment that maintains an alert posture in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE. The Total Force Training Center Detachment (Davis-Monthan AFB) hosts visiting national and international units, providing use of the Goldwater Training Range.

- 162 OG Sorties: 11,026 resulting in 14,398.5 flying hours in 2014
- 74 Assigned F-16 Aircraft, one RC-26, 50 F-16 flying training classes using 17 different syllabi
- Seven Countries trained in 2014, 28 Nations in past and present: *Norway / Jordan / Poland / Singapore / Oman / Bahrain / Italy / Netherlands / UAE / Greece / Turkey / Taiwan / Japan / Portugal / Belgium / Thailand / Denmark / Chile / Morocco / Colombia / Pakistan / Iraq / S Korea / Indonesia / Israel / Venezuela / United Kingdom, US Military Students: USAF / ANG / NAVY F-16*

214th Reconnaissance Group (214RG), Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, AZ

The 214 RG provides superior armed reconnaissance capabilities in support of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) and Incident Awareness and Assessment capabilities to support state and federal agencies. The MQ-1B Predator is an armed, multi-mission, medium-altitude, long-endurance remotely piloted aircraft that is deployed primarily as an intelligence-collection asset and secondarily as an asset against dynamic execution targets. Given the significant loiter time (continuous flying hours), wide-range sensors, multi-mode communications suite, and precision weapons, it provides a unique capability to perform strike, coordination and reconnaissance (SCAR) against high-value, fleeting, and time-sensitive targets. Predators also perform the critical missions, including intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, close air support, combat search and rescue, precision strike, buddy-lase, convoy/raid over-watch, route clearance, target development, and terminal air guidance. The MQ-1's capabilities make it uniquely qualified to conduct irregular warfare operations in support of combatant commander objectives.



The Arizona Air National Guard MQ-1 Predator from the 162d Wing lifted off and flew a set flight pattern at Libby Army Airfield, Nov. 5, marking the Arizona Air National Guard's first Predator flight on U.S. soil. (U.S. Air National Guard photo taken by 2nd Lt. Lacey Roberts)

214RG Mission participation

Past and Present: Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation New Dawn, Operation Unified Response

- In-theater Sorties Conducted: 312 resulting in 5,211 Mission hours in 2014
- Missile engagements: 6
- Domestic Sorties Conducted: 9 resulting in 9.9 flying hours in 2014

162nd Wing Deployments

- Number of Airmen deployed in support of Overseas Contingency Operations: 16 in 2015
- Number of Airmen deployed in Overseas Contingency Operations since 11 September 2001: 1,643
- Military Training Team Deployments: four in 2014 to Thailand and Poland

162nd Wing Outlook for FY2016

Aircraft Modification

30 Block 25/32 F-16 aircraft will undergo various avionics and structural upgrades in order to maintain current hardware and software levels.

Mobilizations

The 162WG is expected to be tasked with up to 127 deployment requirements in 2016.

Tucson International Airport

The Joint Use Agreement (AJUA) with TIA expired in 2013. The AJUA was extended to 30 September 2014. Negotiations between National Guard Bureau and Tucson Airport Authority (TAA) to renew the AJUA for a 5-year term are currently underway. The 2013 payment to TAA under the AJUA was \$389,736.



Military Construction (MILCON)

Projects recently completed or in construction include:

- Remotely Piloted Aircraft Launch and Recovery Element (RPA LRE) at Fort Huachuca totaling \$9.6M – Project received Beneficial Occupancy – February 2015 – MILCON.
- New Main Gate: The project provides a new entrance access to meet anti-terrorism standards and enhanced security measures - The project budget is \$5.3M –MILCON
- New Munitions Storage Area (MSA). 162WG is working with USAF, NGB, Raytheon Missile Systems, Pima County and Tucson Airport Authority to develop an Aerospace & Defense Corridor that will include a new MSA for the 162WG for Explosive Class 1.3 munitions used for student pilot training. The facility will replace the current MSA located in the middle of the Tucson ANG Base property, limiting explosive weight capacity and creating an unnecessary danger. The new facility will improve the efficiency, effectiveness, safety and security at Tucson International Airport and the 162WG – MILCON.

Sustainment, Restoration and Modernization (SRM)

Projects recently completed or in construction include:

- Operations Building #44, Relocated 195th Operations Squadron construction completed in March 2015 at a cost of \$500K
- 195th Operations Squadron Administration remodel – completed March 2015 at a cost of \$63K
- Install Direct Digital Controls (DDC) base-wide, construction in work at a cost of \$667K
- Repair Roof at Building 1, Operations and Training Building, construction in work to be completed May 2015 at a cost of \$700K

162WG FY14 Federal Funding

Military Personnel Costs:	\$1,985,653
Military Pay & Allowances:	\$51,918,826
Operations & Maintenance:	\$134,719,859
Total:	\$188,624,338



JOINT TASK FORCE - ARIZONA

The Joint Staff has six key areas of responsibility. First, the Joint Staff coordinates defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) using an all-hazards approach to provide Arizona National Guard (AZNG) capabilities in response to natural or manmade disasters to save lives and protect property. Second, the Joint Counter Narco-Terrorism Task Force (JCNTF) is a fulltime, joint operational endeavor with the mission of supporting the full spectrum of counterdrug efforts to over thirty local, state, federal and tribal law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona. Third the AZNG has supported the Southwest Border Mission (SWBM) since 2006 and Operation Phalanx since 2010. Fourth, the 91st Civil Support Team (CST), Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), is a joint Active Guard specialized unit that supports emergency preparedness programs statewide to assist civilian authorities in preparing for or responding to any emergency that involves the use or threatened use of WMD. Fifth, as a member of the State Partnership Program (SPP), the AZNG and the Republic of Kazakhstan have had an invaluable relationship and long standing partnership for over two decades. Sixth, the Director of the Joint Staff (DJS) acts a principal staff officer, directing communication and coordination with the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) executive special staff, and the Arizona Air and Army National Guard. These responsibilities are accomplished through the combined efforts of the Director of Military Support (DOMS) and the six joint staff directorates, each organized around a particular military function: Manpower and Personnel (J1), Intelligence (J2), Operations and Exercise (J3/7), Logistics (J4), Plans and Policy (J5), and Communications (J6).

The Strength and Condition of the Joint Staff

The Joint Staff is an Army funded, Army manned entity augmented by the Air National Guard. During drill assemblies, the Joint Staff has a total of 35 members: 26 Army and nine Air. Fulltime, the Joint Staff has 19 personnel consisting of ten Army, four Air, four state employees and one contractor with a budget of \$1,861,000. JCNTF has a fulltime work force of 67 Soldiers/Airmen with a budget of \$6.6 million. SWB is staffed with 55 Soldiers/Airmen and has a \$6,133,300 budget. The 91st CST's fulltime workforce consists of 18 Soldiers/4 Airmen and has a budget of \$442,100.

Joint Staff Available Assets

The Joint Staff makes resources available, upon request, in accordance with pre-scripted force packages designed to support DSCA missions; i.e., fires, floods, winter storms, and special events (security). Each year, ADEM and DOMS hold a sourcing conference to discuss AZNG resources and capabilities, review current force packages, sync exercise and training opportunities, and schedule joint exercises.

Joint Staff FY15 Operations and Training Highlights

The AZNG Joint Staff mobilizes, deploys and conducts DSCA operations within Arizona and/or potentially throughout the United States and territories to support civil authorities, mitigate the effects of a disaster, protect life and property, and restore public safety. It coordinates with



HEADQUARTERS LOCATION

PAPAGO PARK MILITARY RESERVATION

TASK FORCE STRENGTH

35 SOLDIERS & AIRMEN

JOINT TASK FORCE COMMANDER



BRIGADIER GENERAL KERRY MUEHLENBECK

JOINT COUNTER-NARCO/TERRORISM TASK FORCE STRENGTH

67 SOLDIERS & AIRMEN

SOUTHWEST BORDER MISSION STRENGTH

55 SOLDIERS & AIRMEN

CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM STRENGTH

22 SOLDIERS & AIRMEN

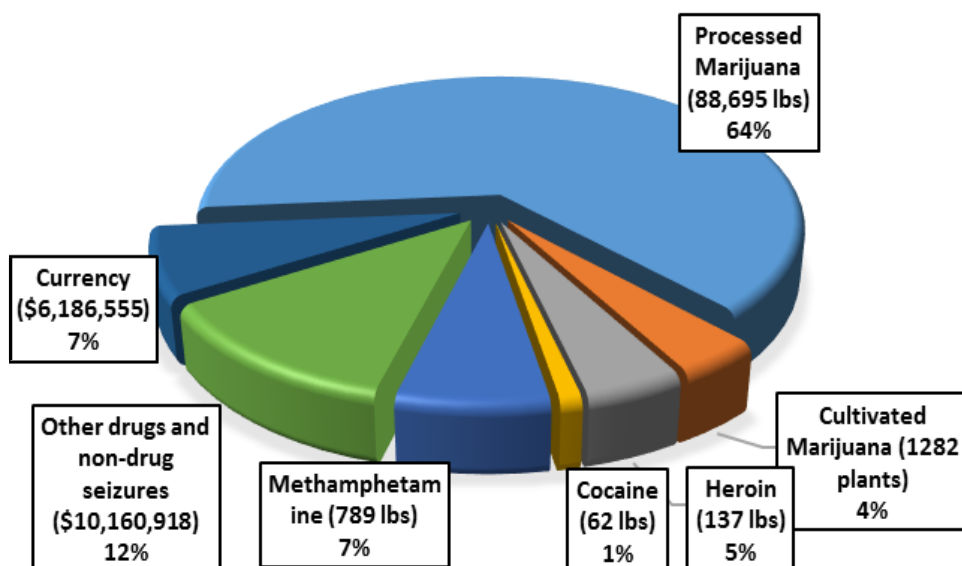


higher/adjacent/ lower/headquarters and federal/state/local agencies as necessary. The DOMS coordinates requests for DSCA through the Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) via mission ready packages to requesting local state and federal partners. The DOMS is responsible for maintaining current situational awareness in Arizona's area of interest via the Joint Operations Center (JOC). The JOC is the hub of communication for The Adjutant General during civil operations, providing situational awareness and maintaining a common operating picture for the Arizona National Guard.

The DOMS manages Army Antiterrorism, Physical Security, Electronic Security Systems (ESS), Emergency Management, Information Security, Foreign Disclosure Briefs, Intelligence Oversight and Operations Security Programs and provides oversight of force protection measures at the two primary Army National Guard installations and one training site (Papago Park, Camp Navajo and Silverbell Army Heliport). The Antiterrorism Officer (ATO) administers program elements and requirements of the Department of Defense (DoD) Antiterrorism Force Protection Program for the Arizona National Guard and assists the Regional Antiterrorism Committee in developing regional strategies, risk and threat assessments. The ATO also consults with federal, state and local agencies, political subdivisions and volunteer agencies to implement planning actions. In October 2014, the Antiterrorism Office coordinated an Active Shooter exercise at the Silverbell Army Heliport. These exercises are developed and enacted to validate installation response plans and identify any shortfalls that might exist in current response measures. The ESS department maintains all the intrusion detection systems, access control systems and video surveillance systems at National Guard facilities throughout Arizona. These systems include weapon vaults, ammunition supply and holding areas, access control points, Mission Essential Vulnerable Areas (MEVAs), and all required state installed systems. Physical Security protects sensitive and classified information, personnel, facilities, installations, sensitive materials, resources and processes against criminal, terrorist, or hostile intelligence activities.

Joint Counter Narco-Terrorism Task Force (JCNTF)

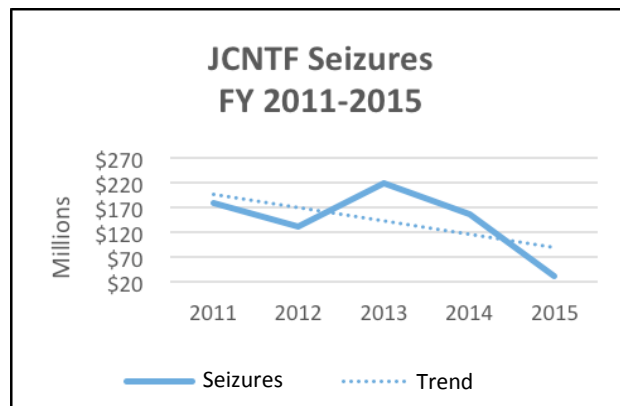
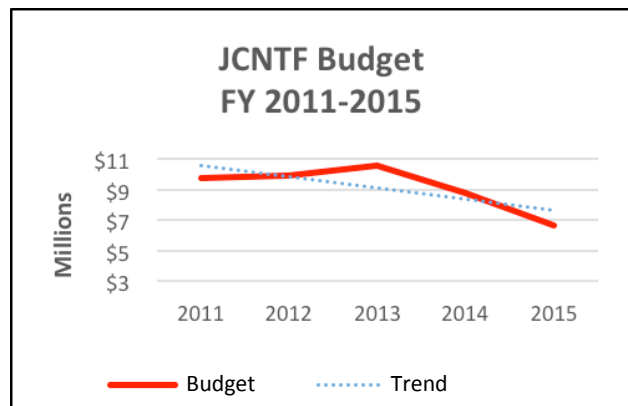
JCNTF is a fulltime, joint Army and Air National Guard program that provides investigative case and analyst support, communications support, ground reconnaissance, aerial reconnaissance and civil operations (formerly known as Drug Demand Reduction), to over thirty local, state, federal and tribal law enforcement agencies throughout Arizona. From May 2014 through June 2015, JCNTF's support to law enforcement resulted in the following seizures depicted below:



In addition, 240 vehicles and 254 weapons were seized during the reporting period along with other drug related seizures valued at \$10,160,918. In total, JCNTF's support to law enforcement resulted in \$77,634,108 in drug related seizures and 716 drug related arrests. On average, 80% of JCNTF's personnel worked in direct support of

law enforcement agencies focused on mitigating the threats posed by transnational criminal organizations along the Arizona/Mexico border.

In fiscal year (FY) 2016, JCNTF's budget is projected to again decrease from \$6.6 million (includes congressional add) to \$4.2 million (baseline budget). Due to the significant reduction in funding from previous years, JCNTF is now experiencing the estimated yearly loss of well over \$100 million in direct drug-related seizure assists. The diagrams below illustrate these related issues:

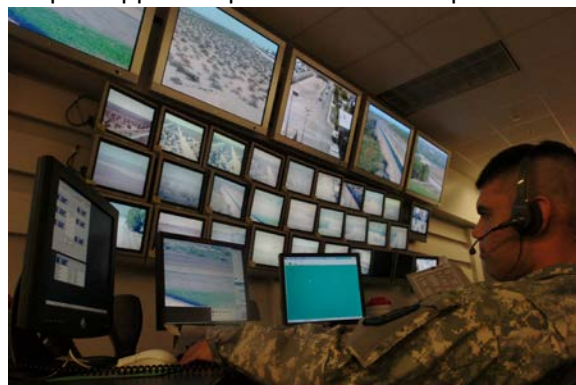


The total number of personnel and resources has been reduced due to reductions in the FY 2014 and FY 2015 budget reductions. This caused reallocations of mission support and eliminated most JCNTF intelligence and analysis capabilities from numerous state and local law enforcement agencies. The FY15 budget reduction caused JCNTF to significantly reduce criminal analytical capability by 63% (from 40 to 15 analysts). The remaining intelligence analysts were realigned and positioned in key federal and state agencies to continue to focus on the counterdrug mission. Direct support to the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol Camera Operations/Command and Control Support mission and the Civil Operations mission ended in FY 2015 due to budget constraints. JCNTF's primary focus will continue to provide direct support to law enforcement agencies involved in illicit drug interdiction operations.

Southwest Border Mission (SWBM) and Operation Phalanx

The AZNG has supported multiple operations along the Southwest Border since 2006 beginning with Operation Jump Start. In 2010, the Secretary of Defense directed Operation Phalanx, a four state National Guard mission along the US Southwest Border. The mission began as a ground reconnaissance mission and shifted in March of 2012, to an aerial detection and monitoring mission meeting multiple support requests from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Operation Phalanx is a national mission with operations in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California assisting with more than 20,000 apprehensions. Since 2012, this has resulted in the seizure of more than 200,000 pounds of marijuana with an estimated street value of approximately \$122,231,400.

Currently, AZNG performs aerial detection and monitoring utilizing UH-72A Lakota helicopters and criminal analyst support for US Customs and Border Protection (USCBP) and associated agencies. The SWBM is a multistate effort, or Task Force, combining pilots and crew chiefs, maintenance personnel and aircraft from numerous supporting states to meet the aviation support requirements. Concurrently, ten Arizona National Guardsmen serve as criminal analysts to the US Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agencies in Phoenix, Tucson, and Yuma.



An Arizona National Guard Soldier monitors the border as part of Operation Phalanx



The AZNG has also embedded Aviation Planners at the USCBP, Joint Field Command Center in Tucson and a Liaison Officer at Joint Task Force-North (JTF-N) Headquarters in El Paso, TX. During the past 12 months, ten states have supported the SWBM in Arizona, flying more than 390 missions and safely performing 2100 hours of UH-72 flight time. During these missions, aircrews detected approximately 1900 undocumented aliens (UDAs) and 26,000 pounds of illegal narcotics. The Secretary of Defense has authorized Operation Phalanx through 31 December 2015. The AZNG is planning for future mission requirements and does not anticipate a SWBM force reduction.

91st Civil Support Team (CST) – Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

The 91st CST-WMD is a fulltime 22 member joint Army/Air National Guard unit. It supports emergency preparedness programs statewide to assist civilian authorities in preparing for or responding to any emergency that involves the use or threatened use of WMD, terrorists and threatened terrorists attacks, intentional/unintentional releases of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) and Toxic Industrial Materials (TIMs) or Toxic Industrial Chemicals (TICs) agents and substances, and natural/man-made disasters.

The 91st CST provides assessments and presumptive identification to analyze CBRN, TICs and TIMs releases. The CST's sophisticated detection, analytical, and protective equipment allows for operations to take place in environments that contain the aforementioned substances. The 91st CST has a unique ability to assess CBRN events by means of computer-based modeling programs, advanced medical training, sample collection, and advanced analytical analysis and identification of CBRN agents and substances. The CST also provides the ability to act as a CBRN reconnaissance force that can provide an enhanced view of the incident site.

The 91st CST has four mission categories that support emergency first



Members of the 91st Civil Support Team search an abandoned vehicle for chemical threats during a joint training exercise in Show Low on Aug. 5. The joint exercise was conducted with first responders to allow local and federal agencies to train together in the detection and mitigation of threats to the community. (US Army Photo by Army Staff Sgt. Monette Wesolek)

responders: response, stand-by, assist, and training. Between August 2014 and July 2015 the 91st CST supported federal, state, tribal, and local authorities during numerous support and training events. Assist Missions included: Four Arizona State University (ASU) Sun Devil football home games, four University of Arizona (UoA) Wildcats football home



91ST CIVIL SUPPORT TEAM COMMUNITY

SUPPORT PROVIDED TO FIRST RESPONDERS

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

TERRORISTS AND THREATENED TERRORISTS ATTACKS

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, OR NUCLEAR (CBRN) THREATS

TOXIC INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS (TIMs) OR TOXIC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS (TICs) AGENTS AND SUBSTANCES

NATURAL/MAN-MADE DISASTERS

SUPPORTED EVENTS

FOUR ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY SUN DEVIL FOOTBALL HOME GAMES

FOUR UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA WILDCATS FOOTBALL HOME GAMES

SIX PHOENIX INTERNATIONAL RACEWAY/NASCAR EVENTS

ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD STATE-WIDE MUSTER

BUCKEYE MARATHON

PF CHANG'S ROCK-N-ROLL MARATHON

PHOENIX MARATHON

PAT TILLMAN RUN

THE VANS WARPED TOUR

SAN CARLOS CHEMICAL RESPONSE

TEMPE NEW YEAR'S EVE BLOCK PARTY

TWO COLLEGE BOWL GAMES

THE 2015 PRO BOWL

SUPER BOWL 49



games, six Phoenix International Raceway/NASCAR events, an AZNG state-wide Muster, four running events (Buckeye Marathon, PF Chang's Rock-n-Roll Marathon, Phoenix Marathon, and Pat Tillman Run), San Carlos Chemical Response, Tempe New Year's Eve Block Party, four bowl games (Fiesta, Cactus, Pro and Super Bowl 49), and the Vans Warped Tour. Training Events included: a C-17 airlift & two follow-on maritime operations and training in San Diego, CA, two multi-CST training exercises with 8th CST (CO) in Aurora, CO, three hazardous materials/WMD/CBRNE/CBRN training drills with local responders, and the Southern AZ Defense Nuclear Detection Office full-scale exercise in Tucson, AZ.

State Partnership Program (SPP)

The State Partnership Program was established in 1993 and is an innovative, low-cost, small footprint/high impact security cooperation program. The program is designed to build capacity and capability with partner nation security forces, cultivate personal, professional and institutional relationships and train National Guard members for future missions. SPP consists of 68 partnerships involving 74 nations around the globe.

AZNG's partnership with the Republic of Kazakhstan was among the first established in 1993 and is the longest partnership between a US state and a Central Asian country. Military-to-military exchanges are coordinated by the US Office of Military Cooperation in Kazakhstan and are designed to share information on a variety of military topics ranging from human resources management to airlift deployment techniques. Currently, the Republic of Kazakhstan is transitioning from a conscription force to one that is an all-volunteer force by the end of 2016. The Kazakhstan Ministry of Defense is currently shaping its infrastructure to aptly make the transition as seamlessly as possible.



Soldiers from the Arizona National Guard participated in a command post exercise as part of the second phase of Steppe Eagle 15, June 21-26, at Illisky Training Center in Kazakhstan. This phase of the exercise focuses on staff planning using the Military Decision Making Process. In its 13th iteration, Steppe Eagle provides multilateral forces with the opportunity to promote cooperation among participating forces, practice crisis management, and enhance readiness through realistic, modern-day interactive scenarios.

the transition as seamlessly as possible.

Defense Institution Building (DIB) and Peace Keeping Operations were the cornerstone of the AZNG exchanges in Fiscal years 2014 and 2015. The Kazakhstan DIB effort is concentrated predominately along three distinct pillars: training management, human resources management and logistics management. The AZNG participated in eleven DIB exchanges; five training management exchanges, two human resource management exchanges, one logistics management exchange, two

REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN



QUICK FACTS

KAZAKHSTAN, A CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRY AND FORMER SOVIET REPUBLIC, EXTENDS FROM THE CASPIAN SEA IN THE WEST TO THE ALTAI MOUNTAINS AT ITS EASTERN BORDER WITH CHINA AND RUSSIA. KAZAKHSTAN RANKS AMONG THE WORLD'S TOP 20 OIL PRODUCERS, WITH THE NINTH-MOST PROVEN RESERVES IN THE WORLD AND ABOUT A 2% SHARE IN GLOBAL PRODUCTION. THE COUNTRY HAS 3% OF THE WORLD'S RAW MATERIALS, INCLUDING 4% OF THE GLOBAL IRON RESERVES, 8% OF THE WORLD'S ZINC RESERVES AND 4% OF THE WORLD'S CHROME RESERVES. KAZAKHSTAN'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOCUSES ON: MODERNIZATION AND A SHIFT TOWARDS GROWTH FROM NON-OIL SOURCES; INDUSTRIAL DIVERSIFICATION, INNOVATION, INVESTMENT IN HUMAN CAPITAL; INTERNATIONAL TRADE INTEGRATION FOR JOB CREATION; STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE, THE BUSINESS-ENABLING ENVIRONMENT, AND PRIVATE-SECTOR ENTERPRISE. (SOURCE: EMBASSY OF KAZAKHSTAN)

STATE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM GOALS

THE ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD'S PARTNERSHIP WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN WAS AMONG THE FIRST ESTABLISHED IN 1993 AND IS THE LONGEST PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN A US STATE AND A CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRY. MILITARY-TO-MILITARY EXCHANGES ARE DESIGNED TO SHARE INFORMATION ON A VARIETY OF MILITARY TOPICS RANGING FROM HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TO AIRLIFT DEPLOYMENT TECHNIQUES. CURRENTLY, THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN IS TRANSITIONING FROM A CONSCRIPTION FORCE TO ONE THAT IS AN ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE BY THE END OF 2016. THE ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD IS ASSISTING THE KAZAKHSTAN MINISTRY OF DEFENSE TO SHAPE ITS INFRASTRUCTURE TO APTLY MAKE THE TRANSITION AS SEAMLESSLY AS POSSIBLE. THE ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD IS ALSO ASSISTING IN THE LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER CORPS.



Air Force noncommissioned officer (NCO) development exchanges and one senior leader visit to Kazakhstan (The Adjutant General and Director of Joint Staff). Peace Keeping Operation exercises and exchanges are executed primarily through Exercise Steppe Eagle. Steppe Eagle is an annual Army Central Command sponsored exercise that has incorporated AZNG participation for over a decade.

In the past year, NCO professionalization received tremendous traction in the training management exchanges. As Kazakhstan continues to professionalize its military, NCO development exchanges are a specific area in which the AZNG will leverage to the greatest extent possible.

The Arizona National Guard is actively pursuing additional State Partnership opportunities as they become available from the Department of Defense. Beyond the military-to-military engagements, the State Partnership Program can be a tool to further Arizona's economic engagement with Kazakhstan and future partners, as well as facilitate broader engagements spanning government, educational and social spheres.

State/Federal Issues Addressed and Actions Taken

The AZNG assembled its first ever "Muster" formation at Arizona Sun Devil Stadium on December 7, 2014. On the 73rd remembrance anniversary of Pearl Harbor, more than 4,000 Soldiers and Airman from the AZNG assembled before a crowd of community and family members. In order to accomplish this complex tasking, the AZNG worked closely with the Arizona State University (ASU) staff, ASU Police Department, Tempe Police Department and Arizona Department of Emergency Management. Speakers at the event were Arizona Governor-Elect Doug Ducey, The Arizona Adjutant General, Major General Michael McGuire, and ASU Special Advisor to Leadership Initiatives, Lieutenant General Ben Freakley (U.S. Army Retired). Following the muster, over 250 vendors participated in a post-muster EXPO event. The AZNG had a number of static displays to introduce their equipment and capabilities to the community and family members.

In February 2015 Arizona hosted Super Bowl XLIX at the University of Phoenix Stadium in Glendale, AZ. In addition to the Super Bowl, the following venues required simultaneous support: The Waste

Management Phoenix Open golf tournament, the ESPN Zone and the NFL Experience (all setup within a 30 mile radius). The AZNG postured and prepared to support local, county and state first responders in the event it was needed. The Arizona National Guard embedded liaison officers at the Phoenix Multi-Agency Coordination Center during the operational period of January 22nd thru February 2nd to cover all venues/events and the AZNG's JOC was fully manned 24/7 during this operational period.

Joint Staff Outlook and Initiatives for FY16

Seasoned with the Muster, SB XLIX, and several resident and nonresident Incident Command System (ICS) courses, the Joint Staff is a cohesive unit technically and tactically prepared to respond and support local, state and federal emergencies. By creating training scenarios and developing/enhancing JOC emergency response checklists, the Joint Staff continuously prepares for an unpredictable and complex future. Technological advances have enhanced our communication capabilities as we continue to improve our DEMA common operating picture by using real time applications to share information. As active shooter events become increasingly more common, it is imperative that we continue to enhance our installation response plans. SPP will continue to build on past success while vigilantly seeking out and exploring new opportunities. The AZNG is pursuing a second partnership as opportunities arise via the NGB State Partnership Process. In FY 15, AZNG submitted nominations for the countries of Kenya and Djibouti. For each nomination, the AZNG received Congressional Delegation endorsement, which conveys a comprehensive approach in the achievement of security cooperation objectives.



STATUTORILY AFFILIATED COMMISSIONS & COUNCILS

Arizona State Emergency Response Commission - A.R.S. § 26-305.02

The Arizona State Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC) implements the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) program in Arizona, supervises the Local Emergency Planning Committees, administers state and federal grants, coordinates emergency notification of chemical releases, manages public disclosure of business and industry chemical inventories, and oversees emergency plans, risk communications, and EPCRA outreach activities to support emergency first responders, businesses, the Arizona community and academia.

AZSERC is responsible for collecting, maintaining, and submitting the Tier II chemical reports for the State of Arizona. The Tier II chemical database is a critical resource for residents and first responders to better understand what hazards exist in the community. Additionally, AZSERC administers the Hazardous Material Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant on behalf of the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA), which provides hazardous materials training to state, county and local first responders.

AZSERC administers several federal grants and programs in order to provide preparedness and training for agencies throughout Arizona, including:

- The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) program;
- Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grant;
- The State of Arizona Emergency Response Fund (ERF) grant; and
- State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) meetings.

During reporting year (RY) 2014-2015, AZSERC achieved a 100% electronic submission rate for Tier II chemical reporting by facilities required to report within the state. During the previous year, AZSERC implemented improvements to the online Tier II reporting system used by over 4,300 facilities and companies in Arizona. Over the last several years, AZSERC has worked with federal, state, and local agencies in an effort to streamline the federally mandated Tier II chemical reports. By implementing new software, reports are filed electronically. The new technology has increased the number of companies filing reports (in FY2015), and improved the availability of the Arizona Tier II chemical database.

AZSERC will continue to inform the public of Hazardous Chemicals traveling Arizona State highways, pipeline and rail. Through this procedure the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) can identify what hazardous chemicals are in their jurisdictions. AZSERC continues providing guidance to the LEPC's for the implementation of the new planning template the LEPCs are using for their LEPC Emergency Response Plans. AZSERC supports the LEPCs by annually providing \$132,700 in direct support for the sustainment of local Hazardous Material (HazMat) First Response teams. The U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's (PHMSA) Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant, provides planning assistance, continuing education, and training by DEMA's Training and Exercise Office.

FUNDING SOURCES THAT SUPPORT LEPCs:

ADEQ Hazardous Waste Assessment ERF Deposit	\$132,700.00
U.S. DOT HazMat Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant*	\$371,645.45
TOTAL	\$504,345.45

**Please see page 16 for additional information on Trainings & Exercises.*

As of July 1, 2015 the Arizona Emergency Response Commission was transferred from the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs and placed under the authority of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) per A.R.S. § 49-108.01. All future report information will be supplied by ADEQ.



Military Affairs Commission - A.R.S. § 26-261

The Military Affairs Commission (MAC) met twice in FY14: July and January. The meeting minutes can be found at www.azgovernor.gov/MAC/. This past fiscal year, the MAC recommended the acquisition of seven properties through the restored Military Installation Fund and has advanced support for the missions of Arizona’s military installations, such as the A-10 Thunderbolt II at Davis-Monthan AFB and the Arizona Army National Guard’s AH-64 Apache helicopter mission at Silverbell Army Heliport, Marana. The MAC has continued its relationship with the Arizona Commanders’ Summit to address common issues for the benefit of Arizona’s military installations and defense industry. The MAC has also begun positioning Arizona to respond to any risk or threat of closure to an Arizona military installation or mission through the benefit of HB 2103 passed last session, which also expanded membership to allow new Commissioners to be appointed to represent Northern Arizona and its two military installations – the U.S. Naval Observatory and Arizona Army National Guard’s Camp Navajo.

State Emergency Council - A.R.S. § 26-304

The State Emergency Council is comprised of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Adjutant General, Director of ADEM and the directors of seven additional state agencies that manage the public health and safety of Arizona. The President of the Arizona Senate and Speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives serve as Advisory Members.

The State Emergency Council makes recommendations for orders, rules, policies and procedures to the Governor, recommends responsibility, service or activity to a state agency relative to emergencies or planning for emergencies, and issues, in the event of inaccessibility of the Governor, a state of emergency proclamation under the same conditions by which the governor could issue such a proclamation.

In addition, the State Emergency Council approves expenditures of amounts greater than \$200,000 from the Governor’s Emergency Response Fund.

CURRENT UNFUNDED OUTSTANDING OBLIGATION ESTIMATES:	
Northern Arizona Winter Storm (25004)	\$ -
February 2005 Winter Storm (25005)	\$ 420,631.00
Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding (27001)	\$ 660,095.00
January 2010 Winter Storm (20102)	\$ 373,790.97
Schultz Fire Post-Fire Flooding (11001)	\$ 603,324.00
Navajo Nation- Operation Winter Freeze (73013)	\$ 32,480.00
FY13 Mitigation Projects	\$ 252,463.00
Yarnell Hill Fire (73024)	\$ 115,548.81
Apache/Greenlee Co Flooding (73025)	\$ 164,420.26
FY14 Mitigation Projects	\$ 1,139,104.00
Statewide 2014 Flooding	\$ 2,033,460.00
Cochise County Flooding	\$ 250,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 6,045,317.04

Please see page 55 for additional information on the Governor’s Emergency Response Fund.



STATUTORILY ESTABLISHED FUNDS

Camp Navajo Fund - A.R.S. § 26-152(E)

The Camp Navajo fund was established for the operation, maintenance, capital improvements, and personnel services necessary for the National Guard to operate a regional training site and storage facility at Camp Navajo. The fund is administered by the Adjutant General and consists of monies received from storage of commodities for Department of Defense customers primarily the Departments of the Air Force and Navy.

Beginning Fund Balance: 07/01/2014	\$11,945,500
Revenues:	
Revenues from Operations	\$14,640,600
<u>Total Funds Available</u>	<u>\$26,586,100</u>
Expenditures:	
Personal Services & ERE	\$7,309,500
Operating Expenditures	\$5,445,400
Transfers	\$85,800
<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>\$12,840,700</u>
Ending Fund Balance: 06/30/2015	\$13,745,400

Emergency Response Fund - A.R.S. § 26-352

The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) was established for the implementation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) program in Arizona through the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC). As Chair of the Arizona State Emergency Response Commission, the Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) administered the fund. The ERF consists of monies appropriated by the Arizona Legislature, as well as from federal, private, and other sources. For FY15, the primary source of monies deposited into the Emergency Response Fund came from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), where 10% of the Hazardous Waste surcharges ADEQ assesses are deposited into the Emergency Response Fund for an annual total of \$132,700, and the U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Grant. These grant dollars are then pushed through to the counties for sustainment of existing Hazardous Material (HazMat) First Responder teams throughout the state. Effective January 1, 2015, businesses required to submit a Tier II report based on the type and quantity of chemicals stored at their site(s) began paying a report filing fee to support AZSERC program costs that were no longer covered by grant dollars for the implementation of the EPCRA. These Tier II report filing fees were also deposited into the Emergency Response Fund.

Beginning Fund Balance: 07/01/2014	\$0
Revenues:	
Transfer from ADEQ Hazardous Waste Fund	\$132,700
<u>Total Funds Available</u>	<u>\$132,700</u>
Expenditures:	
First Responder HazMat Team Sustainment	\$128,500
<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>\$128,500</u>
Ending Fund Balance: 06/30/2015	\$4,200

As of July 1, 2015 the Emergency Response Fund was transferred from the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) per H.B 2274. All future report information will be supplied by ADEQ.



Military Installation Fund - A.R.S. § 26-262

The Military Affairs Commission recommended seven applications for acquisition to the Adjutant General in November 2013 based on the FY14 beginning balance. The first of those recommended applications were acquired in June FY15, with the next two following shortly thereafter in July at the beginning of FY16. A fourth application is expected to be completed by Fall 2015, which will exhaust available funding for the FY13 round. The FY15 round of acquisitions is expected to begin by late Fall 2015, with completion by Summer 2016.

Beginning Fund Balance: 07/01/2014	\$5,135,200
Revenues:	
FY15 Appropriation	\$0
<hr/>	
Total Funds Available	\$5,135,200
Expenditures:	
Appraisals, surveys, etc.	\$236,400
Pima County Military Preservation Projects	\$637,400
<u>ALWT Conservation Easement Acquisition</u>	<u>\$772,900</u>
Total Expenditures	\$1,646,700
<hr/>	
Ending Fund Balance: 06/30/2015	\$3,488,500

National Guard Postsecondary Education Reimbursement Program - A.R.S. §§ 26-179, 180, 181

Funding for the Tuition Reimbursement for members of the Arizona National Guard was suspended in FY 2011. Arizona is currently one of only three states that do not provide any form of tuition assistance or waiver to public institutions of higher learning to members of their National Guard. The lack of high education benefits in the Arizona National Guard negatively affects Arizona National Guard retention and recruiting.

Nuclear Emergency Management Fund - A.R.S. § 26-302.02

The Nuclear Emergency Management Fund was established to develop and maintain the Arizona emergency response plan for off-site response to an accident or incident at an Arizona commercial nuclear generating station to comply with the requirements established by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Federal Emergency Management Agency. The development and maintenance of Arizona’s off-site nuclear emergency response plan is funding an assessment levied by the Arizona State Legislature on commercial nuclear generating stations in Arizona, and deposited into the Nuclear Emergency Management Fund.

The Nuclear Emergency Management Fund is developed and managed by the Arizona Division of Emergency Management. Per A.R.S. § 26-306.01, ADEM’s Director is responsible for recommending to the Arizona Legislature an amount “necessary to develop, maintain and support the state plan” by October 31 of each even numbered year. The FY2016 and FY2017 assessment recommendations were passed by the Arizona State Legislature and signed by the Governor in April 2015, and are:

Agency	FY15		FY16		FY17	
	Appropriation	FTEs	Appropriation	FTEs	Appropriation	FTEs
	\$2,269,086	10.88	\$2,404,010	12.88	\$2,412,474	12.88
Arizona Division of Emergency Management	\$549,229	4.5	\$633,196	5.5	\$647,746	5.5
Arizona Department of Agriculture	\$198,434	1.88	\$819,663	1.88	\$789,663	1.88
Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency	\$695,250	4.5	\$198,434	5.5	\$198,434	5.5
*Maricopa County	\$756,264	N/A	\$682,808	N/A	\$706,722	N/A
*Town of Buckeye	\$69,909	N/A	\$69,909	N/A	\$69,909	N/A

*For disbursement by ADEM



GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY FUND REPORT - A.R.S. § 35-192(E)

In compliance with section Arizona Revised Statutes § 35-192(E), the following report is a summary of obligations, allocations and expenditures of state funds under the authority granted by the State Legislature in A.R.S. § 35-192. The report represents the actions taken by the Governor and the Arizona State Emergency Council (Council) in response to Arizona's emergency needs during FY2015 beginning July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

I. GUBERNATORIAL PROCLAMATIONS DECLARED

As a result of emergency situations which were beyond the capability and resources of local government, two gubernatorial proclamation was declared during FY2015.

A. Statewide 2014 Flooding (730027)

Declared: September 8, 2014

On September 8, a powerful rainstorm combined with remnants of Hurricane Norbert caused record precipitation amounts and flooding in Arizona, heavy rains resulted in significant flooding impacts to transportation infrastructure through the Phoenix metropolitan area in Maricopa County. Flooding caused closure of State Route 51, Interstates 10 and 17 and US Route 60 in Maricopa County. Heavy rains threatened lives and required emergency response search and rescue missions, caused residential damages and forced evacuations in La Paz County. Pinal County experienced rainfall in excess of a 500-year storm event and produced heavy flooding throughout the county resulting in damages to public infrastructure.

Maricopa, La Paz and Pinal Counties, in accordance with A.A.C. R8-2-304; requested assistance from the State with the repair of public infrastructure.

The Governor's declaration appropriated \$200,000 to this emergency for these repairs.

The President declared a Major Disaster on November 4, 2015, for La Paz and Maricopa Counties to allow for additional federal funding to recovery from this event.

B. Cochise County Flooding (730028)

Declared: November 4, 2014

Between September 17 and 19, 2014, a powerful series of rain storms fueled by the remnants of Hurricane Odile caused significant precipitation amounts and flooding in Cochise County, the heavy rains resulted in significant flooding impacts, erosion, and debris flows which caused substantial damage to critical infrastructure and public facilities throughout Cochise County. Heavy rains threatened lives and required emergency response search and rescue missions, caused residential damages, and forced evacuations, heavily saturated soils from a historically high monsoon seasonal rainfall have greatly increased the threat of flooding.

Cochise County, in accordance with A.A.C. R8-2-304; requested assistance from the State with the repair of public infrastructure.

The Governor's declaration appropriated \$200,000 to this emergency for these repairs.



II. GUBERNATORIAL PROCLAMATIONS TERMINATED

A. PCA 11003 Monsoon 2010 Emergency

Declared: August 4, 2010

Terminated: July 7, 2014

B. PCA 25004 Northern AZ Winter Storm Emergency

Declared: December 29, 2004

Terminated: August 5, 2014

C. PCA 73001 December 2010 Flooding Emergency

Declared: January 27, 2011

Terminated: August 5, 2014

D. PCA 73014 Highway 89 Collapse

Declared: February 20, 2013

Terminated: May 28, 2015

III. GUBERNATORIAL PROCLAMATIONS CONTINUING

A. STATEWIDE DROUGHT EMERGENCY (99006)

Declared: June 23, 1999

- The Governor proclaimed an emergency due to the lack of precipitation.
- On May 22, 2007, the Governor signed Executive Order 2007-10, Drought Declaration for The State of Arizona. The Order supplements the directives in the Statewide Drought Emergency and shall remain in effect until the Governor rescinds it.
- Loans that offset economic losses because of reduced revenues to farmers and ranchers caused by drought have been made available by USDA and Small Business Administration.
- No funding allocation from the Governor's Emergency Fund has been made.

B. February 2005 Winter Storms & Flooding Emergency (25005) (Presidential Declaration FEMA-DR-1586-AZ)

Declared: February 16, 2005

Amended: March 8, 2005

Presidential Declaration FEMA-1586-DR-AZ: April 14, 2005

- The President's declaration provided Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs for the counties of Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Mohave, Pinal and Yavapai as well as the Havasupai Tribe, the Hopi Tribe, the San Carlos Apache Tribe and the portion of the Navajo Tribal Nation within the State of Arizona.
- Maricopa County was not included in the Federal declaration as they did not meet the county threshold requirement in accordance with the federal regulation. Maricopa County is supported under the Governor's declaration.
- One project is still active/outstanding for this event due to an extended environmental review process with FEMA.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$4,332,689.

C. Summer 2006 Monsoons & flooding Emergency (27001) (Presidential Declaration FEMA-DR-1660-AZ)

Declaration: August 8, 2006

Amended: September 13, 2006

Presidential Declaration FEMA-1660-DR-AZ: September 7, 2006



Amended: September 29, 2006 and November 9, 2006

- The President's declaration and subsequent amendments made Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs available for Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Navajo, Pinal and Pima Counties, the Gila River Indian Community within Pinal County, the tribal areas of the Hopi Tribe within Navajo County, the Navajo Nation within Apache, Coconino and Navajo Counties and the Tohono O'odham Nation within Pima and Pinal Counties.
- One project is still active/outstanding for this event due to an extended environmental review process with FEMA.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$2,651,217 with no anticipated additional future allocation needs.

D. JANUARY 2010 WINTER STORM EMERGENCY (20102)
(Presidential Declaration FEMA-DR-3307-AZ and FEMA-DR-1888-AZ)

Declaration: January 21, 2010

Amended: February 11, 2010

Presidential Declarations: FEMA-3307-DR-AZ: January 24, 2010

FEMA-1888-DR-AZ: March 18, 2010

- The Governor declared an emergency for significant cumulative precipitation coupled with high winds and heavy snow in areas across Arizona from January 18 – 22, 2010. This storm system led to record levels of snowfall and significant flooding posing an extreme danger to public health and safety.
- On January 24, 2010 the Governor submitted a request to the President for an Emergency Declaration in support of life sustaining efforts to the citizens of the Hopi Tribe and Navajo Nations. This was a complex incident involving two tribes, three counties and a very large geographical area.
- President Obama declared an emergency on January 24, 2010 and authorized Federal relief for the affected area.
- The President's major disaster declaration made Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs available for Apache, Coconino, Gila, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo and Yavapai Counties and the Gila River Indian Community, Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, San Carlos Apache, Tohono O'odham Nation and White Mountain Apache Tribe.
- The Governor's requests for Snow Assistance as well as activation of FEMA's Individual Assistance Program were denied, as was the appeal.
- There were a total of 243 projects associated with this event. One project is still open and active. The remaining projects are in various stages of final inspection, audit and closeout.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$5,260,000.

E. SCHULTZ FIRE POST-FIRE FLOODING EMERGENCY (11001)
(Presidential Declaration FEMA-DR-1940-AZ)

Declaration: July 21, 2010

Presidential Declarations: FEMA-1940-DR-AZ: October 4, 2010

Amended: November 22, 2010

- On July 20, 2010 an early afternoon rainfall of about 1.6" to 2" within a 30 minute timeframe fell on the steep terrain and intense burn area of the Schultz Fire. This rain caused flash flooding of debris, ash, mud and rain impacting many downstream communities in the Flagstaff area.
- On September 16, 2010 the Governor submitted a request to the President for a Major Disaster Declaration for this Post-Fire Flooding event.
- On October 4, 2010, the President declared a major disaster for Coconino County, activating the Public Assistance Program and making available the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to political subdivisions statewide. Both of these programs are to be administered by the Arizona



Division of Emergency Management.

- On November 22, 2010, the President amended this declaration to include the Hopi Tribe. FEMA is providing the Hopi Tribe with support for the Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs. As a sovereign nation the Hopi Tribe is working directly with DHS/FEMA and will provide for their non-federal cost share.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$2,290,000.

F. Navajo Nation-Operation Winter Storm (73013)

Declared: February 5, 2013

- On January 12, 2013, a period of extreme sub-freezing temperatures began in much of Northern Arizona, including all of the Hopi Tribe and Navajo Nation, as an arctic air mass moved over the area.
- Record or near record low temperatures caused significant damage to the potable water infrastructure creating severe potable water shortages and potential public health and safety situations on the Hopi and Navajo Nation. Public facilities, educational facilities, homes, and businesses were impacted. Weather conditions caused limited accessibility to water infrastructure and significantly delayed repairs.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$200,000 with no anticipated additional future allocation needs.

G. Yarnell Hill Fire (73024)

Declaration: July 1, 2013

- The Yarnell Hill Fire, which was caused by lightning, began burning June 28, 2013, 1.5 miles west of the community of Yarnell. The Yarnell Hill Fire burned uncontrolled for thirteen days as federal and state fire suppression resources responded and worked to suppress the fire.
- Prior to its containment, evacuations were ordered for the residents of Yarnell and Peoples Valley due to the extreme fire behavior. 108 homes were destroyed in this fire.
- The Arizona State Forestry Division received a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency on June 30, 2013 that supported the reimbursement of costs associated with suppression of the fire being directed by the Incident Management Team and emergency protective measures and response efforts conducted by county and state agencies as directed by the county.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$700,000 with no anticipated additional future allocation needs.

H. Apache & Greenlee Counties Flooding (73025)

Declaration: September 20, 2013

- On September 13-14, 2013, powerful seasonal monsoon rains passed over Apache and Greenlee Counties, resulting in significant flooding, erosion, and debris. The flooding isolated residents in the Blue River area, and severely restricted accessibility for other residents of both counties.
- All projects under the declaration are complete and the applicants' files are in our standard audit process. This disaster will be terminated in FY16.
- Total allocations from the Governor's Emergency Fund to date are \$950,000.

IV. ARIZONA STATE EMERGENCY COUNCIL AND MEETINGS

A. THE ARIZONA STATE EMERGENCY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP:

- Governor
- Secretary of State
- Attorney General



- Adjutant General, Department of Emergency and Military Affairs
- Director, Division of Emergency Management
- Director, Department of Transportation
- Director, Department of Health Services
- Director, Department of Environmental Quality
- Director, Department of Public Safety
- Director, Department of Agriculture
- Director, Department of Administration
- Director, Department of Water Resources
- President, Arizona State Senate (Advisory Member)
- Speaker, Arizona House of Representatives (Advisory Member)

B. THE ARIZONA STATE EMERGENCY COUNCIL MEETING AND ACTIONS:

December 19, 2014 Meeting

- Proposal #1: Supplemental funding for the February 2005 Winter Storms & Flooding (PCA 25005) to support outstanding state obligations.
Council Action: The Council unanimously approved to allocate \$60,000 for this proposal.
- Proposal #2: Supplemental funding for the January 2010 Winter Storm Emergency (PCA 73010) to support outstanding state obligations.
Council Action: The Council unanimously approved to allocate \$800,000 for this proposal.
- Proposal #3: Supplemental funding for the Schultz Fire Post Fire Flooding (PCA 73018) to support outstanding state obligations.
Council Action: The Council unanimously approved to allocate \$400,000 for this proposal.
- Proposal #4: Supplemental funding for the Statewide 2014 Flood Emergency (PCA 73027) to support outstanding state obligations.
Council Action: The Council unanimously approved to allocate \$400,000 for this proposal.

Please visit www.dema.az.gov for minutes of the State Emergency Council Meetings

V. CONTINGENCIES

A. STATEWIDE SEARCH AND RESCUE CONTINGENCY (70100)

There were 645 search and rescue mission identifiers issued for field operations during FY2015. Costs reimbursed to County Sheriffs and State support agencies as well as audit costs incurred for this contingency totaled \$120,794.89. Funding allocations made for the Search and Rescue Contingency within fiscal year 2015 totaled \$200,000.

B. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTINGENCY (80100)

There were no hazardous materials incident responses supported by the Governor's HAZMAT Contingency Fund during the period July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. Accordingly, there were no funding allocations made for the Hazardous Materials Contingency within fiscal year 2015.

VI. GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY FUND ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

- See attached Table 1

VII. GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY FUND EXPENDITURES

- See attached Table 2



TABLE 1
GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY FUND ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES
JULY 1, 2014 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2015

State Acct. Number PCA	Emergency Declaration	Starting Balance	FY 2015 Allocations	Reversion of Funds	Expenditures	Balance June 30, 2015
70100	Search and Rescue	\$ 155,219.15	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 276,934.75	\$ 78,284.40
80100	Statewide Hazardous Materials	\$ 51,897.31		\$ (50,000.00)	\$ -	\$ 1,897.31
25004	Northern Arizona Winter Storm Emergency	\$ 252,877.24		\$ (232,239.99)	\$ 20,637.25	\$ -
25005	February 2005 Winter Storms and Flooding	\$ 63,067.21			\$ 13,282.71	\$ 49,784.50
27001	Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding	\$ 159,764.29			\$ 844.67	\$ 158,919.62
20102	January 2010 Winter Storm	\$ 3,451.62			\$ 3,451.62	\$ -
11001	Schultz Fire Post-Fire Flood Emergency	\$ 69,460.52			\$ 5,199.58	\$ 64,260.94
73010	January 2010 Winter Storm (from 20102)	\$ 9,850.01		\$ 800,000.00	\$ 323,393.89	\$ 486,456.12
73011	Coconino Cty. Cambell Ave. Flood Emerg. (from 73006)	\$ 42,086.25	\$ -	\$ (42,086.25)	\$ -	\$ -
73013	Hopi Tribe & Navajo Nation Winter Freeze	\$ 61,495.48	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,328.95	\$ 43,166.53
73015	Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding (from 27001)	\$ 500,000.00			\$ 240.88	\$ 499,759.12
73016	Monsoon 2010 Flooding Emergency (from 11003)	\$ 315.56	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 315.56	\$ -
73018	Schultz Fire Post-Fire Flood Emergency (11001)	\$ 336,327.68	\$ -	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 33,207.25	\$ 703,120.43
73019	December 2010 Flooding Emergency (73001)	\$ 1,993.95	\$ -	\$ (2.63)	\$ 1,991.32	\$ -
73020	Wallow Fire Emergency (from 73002)	\$ 2,876.02		\$ (3,278.54)	\$ (402.52)	\$ -
73022	FY2013 GEF Hazard Mitigation Projects	\$ 485,597.13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 222,276.96	\$ 263,320.17
73024	Yarnell Hill Fire Emergency	\$ 231,862.36	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104,792.23	\$ 127,070.13
73025	Apache/Greenlee Counties Monsoon Flood Emergency	\$ 282,351.85	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,415.12	\$ 273,936.73
73026	FY2014 GEF Hazard Mitigation Projects	\$ 1,648,125.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,088,215.85	\$ 559,909.15
73027	Statewide 2014 Flooding	\$ -	\$ 600,000.00	\$ -	\$ 447,664.93	\$ 152,335.07
73028	Cochise County Flooding	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ 29,784.71	\$ 170,215.29
73028	February 2005 Winter Storms and Flooding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00
	TOTALS	\$ 4,358,618.63	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 932,392.59	\$ 2,598,575.71	\$ 3,692,435.51



**TABLE 2
GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY FUND EXPENDITURES
JULY 1, 2014 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2015**

State Acct. Number PCA	Emergency Declaration	Personal Services 6011	Employees Related Expenditures 6100	Professional and Outside Services 6200	Travel In State 6500	Travel Out of State 6600	Aid To Organization 6800	Other Operating Expenditures 7000	Capital Equipment 8400	Indirect 8600/9100	Total Expenditures
70100	Search and Rescue	131.42	76.26				273,217.41	3,509.66		0.00	\$ 276,934.75
80100	Statewide Hazardous Materials										\$ -
25004	Northern Arizona Winter Storm Emergency	678.13	322.31				19,636.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$ 20,637.25
25005	February 2005 Winter Storms and Flooding	8,154.48	3,353.42		0.00		0.00			1,774.81	\$ 13,282.71
27001	Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding	473.35	216.74		0.00		0.00			154.58	\$ 844.67
11001	Schultz Fire Post-Fire Flood Emergency	3,845.09	1,354.49		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	\$ 5,199.58
73010	January 2010 Winter Storm (from 20102)	21,172.52	10,202.12	0.00	72.93	0.00	285,953.79	488.96	0.00	5,503.57	\$ 323,393.89
73011	Coconino Cty. Campbell Ave Flood Emerg. (from 73006)	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$ -
73013	Hopi Tribe & Navajo Nation Winter Freeze	(34,577.30)	(6,150.62)	0.00	1,599.14	(31,582.17)	0.00	87,194.57	0.00	1,845.33	\$ 18,328.95
73015	Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding (from 27001)	75.35	38.46	-	101.58	-	-	-	-	25.49	\$ 240.88
73016	Monsoon 2010 Flooding Emergency (from 11003)	-	0.00		0.00		0.00			315.56	\$ 315.56
73018	Schultz Fire Post-Fire Flood Emergency (11001)	20,231.59	7,449.66	0.00	154.36	(150.57)	0.00	129.33	0.00	5,392.88	\$ 33,207.25
73019	Dec-10 Flooding Emergency (73001)	1,260.31	713.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.44	0.00	0.00	\$ 1,991.32
73020	Wallow Fire Emergency (from 73002)	-	-							-	\$ -
73022	FY2013 GEF Hazard Mitigation Projects	8,389.89	2,546.13	0.00	272.93	0.00	137,529.69	71,480.60	0.00	2,057.72	\$ 222,276.96
73024	Yarnell Hill Fire Emergency	17,067.20	6,305.75		635.57		75,457.76	1,181.76		4,144.19	\$ 104,792.23
73025	Apache/Greenlee Counties Monsoon Flood Emergency	(2,213.02)	761.22	0.00	272.13	(4,892.57)	13,457.17	0.00	0.00	1,030.19	\$ 8,415.12
73026	FY2014 GEF Hazard Mitigation Projects	10,880.43	3,026.67	0.00	364.26	0.00	443,160.00	627,807.59	0.00	2,976.90	\$ 1,088,215.85
73027	Statewide 2014 Flooding	294,935.68	71,267.23	0.00	7,537.93	3,193.18	1,374.46	1,981.18	0.00	67,375.27	\$ 447,664.93
73028	Cochise County Flooding	21,674.43	4,306.76	0.00	1,745.94	0.00	0.00	28.33	0.00	2,029.25	\$ 29,784.71
73029	February 2005 Winter Storms and Flooding	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$ -
	TOTALS	372,179.55	105,790.17	0.00	12,756.77	(33,432.13)	1,249,787.09	793,819.42	0.00	94,625.74	2,595,526.61



APPENDIX 1: EXPLANATION OF NATIONAL GUARD SERVICE STATUSES

*The organized militia shall be designated “The National Guard of Arizona”
Arizona State Constitution Article 16, Section 2*

The National Guard has a long and honored history of service. Although the present-day National Guard was established with the Militia Act of 1903, the National Guard’s heritage can be traced back to December 13, 1636 when the Massachusetts legislature ordered the formation of the first state-run militia. The National Guard’s heritage in Arizona began on September 2, 1865. Since that day, the National Guard has remained ready to answer the call of our state and nation during times of emergency and conflict. Arizona’s National Guard Soldiers and Airmen reflect the highest levels of professionalism and dedication. They stand ready, be it at home or abroad, to answer the call to serve our state and defend our nation.

The National Guard is unique in that it is first and foremost a state entity, yet serves a dual mission and must be ready and capable of performing both its state and federal missions. In addition to serving the nation on a federal deployment or mobilization, members of the Arizona National Guard serve the state, ready to be called up on by the Governor to assist our civil authorities in response to natural disaster or emergency, and to protect the lives and property of the citizens of Arizona.

To understand the differences and distinctions of these dual missions, it is first important to understand the differences between the components of the United States Armed Forces and the various authorities that Arizona’s Soldiers and Airmen can operate under, as these directly impact mission sets, command and control, and ultimately organizational readiness. Those differences and authorities are derived directly from the U.S. Constitution in Article 1 § 8. Our Founding Fathers recognized the inherent risk to democratic government of maintaining a large standing Army; therefore, it conceived a system of checks and balances on the Armed Forces of the United States by enshrining the state’s role in our national defense by empowering the federal government to raise an army through each state’s militia.

Since the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, each branch of the U.S. Armed Forces has developed into an Active Component and a Reserve Component that provides additional personnel for strategic depth of forces and logistical support. The Army and Air Force, however, are the only two branches that have a third component – the organized militia of each state known since the Military Act of 1903 as the Army National Guard and Air National Guard. The National Guard component of the Army and Air Force provides an operational reserve that is capable of full spectrum combat operations, a unique arrangement derived directly from Article 1 § 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

Although having a dual role, there are three different statuses that a National Guard Service Member can operate under while performing military duties: State Active Duty, Title 32, or Title 10.

State Active Duty

Under State Active Duty status, the National Guard is, at all times, a state government entity, operating under the command and control of the Governor of Arizona and The Adjutant General. National Guard forces under State Active Duty are paid with state funds and perform duties authorized by the Governor and in accordance with state law. While National Guard forces are in a State Active Duty status, the Posse Comitatus Act (18 U.S. Code, § 1385), which restricts federalized troops from performing law enforcement duties, does not apply because they are not under the command and control of the federal government. National Guard troops in a State Active Duty status can therefore participate in law enforcement duties in accordance with the applicable provisions of state law and as directed by the Governor of Arizona.



Title 32 U.S.C.

The U.S. Constitution also permits the National Guard to operate under state control, but in the service of the federal government. Title 32 of the U.S. Code authorizes the use of, and provides federal funds to, National Guard forces performing a federal mission while under the command and control of their respective Governor. For example, Arizona National Guard forces currently assigned to the Joint Counter Narco/Terrorism Task Force and Operation Guardian Eye border mission are under "Title 32" status as they use federal funds in compliance with prescribed federal operational standards. Although federal appropriations are used to fund National Guard forces on a federal mission, Posse Comitatus does not apply because National Guard forces are not under the command and control of the President, but rather with their respective Governor.

Title 10 U.S.C.

In addition to State Active Duty and Title 32 Status, National Guard service members can also be in a "Title 10" status. National Guard service members under Title 10 U.S. Code are federally funded and are placed under federal control for national defense purposes. Per the U.S. Constitution Article 2 § 2, "The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States." The federal government has the authority to "federalize" National Guard forces to mobilize and deploy for federal missions, which places the federalized National Guard forces in Title 10 Status under the Command and Control of the President, the Secretary of Defense, and Combatant Commander. These service members are commonly known to be in "Title 10 or active duty status." Title 10 status severs the National Guard's relationship with its state Governor.

This has resulted in the following component structure and authority of the U.S. Armed Forces:

Branch	Federal Components		State Component
Army	Active Army	Army Reserve (est 1908)	Army National Guard (est 1636)
	Title 10 U.S.C.	Title 10 U.S.C.	State Active Duty, Title 32 U.S.C., Title 10 U.S.C.
Air Force	Active Air Force	Air Force Reserve (est 1948)	Air National Guard (est 1906)
	Title 10 U.S.C.	Title 10 U.S.C.	State Active Duty, Title 32 U.S.C., Title 10 U.S.C.
Navy	Active Navy	Navy Reserve (est 1915)	N/A
	Title 10 U.S.C.	Title 10 U.S.C.	
Marine Corps	Active Marine Corps	Marine Forces Reserve (est 1916)	N/A
	Title 10 U.S.C.	Title 10 U.S.C.	
Coast Guard	Active Coast Guard	Coast Guard Reserve (est 1941)	N/A
	Title 10 U.S.C.	Title 10 U.S.C.	



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