

# Governor's Emergency Fund Annual Report

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 from July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023.

## I. GUBERNATORIAL PROCLAMATIONS DECLARED

As a result of emergency situations which were beyond the capability and resources of local government, eleven gubernatorial proclamations were declared during FY2023:

### A. Contreras Fire - ADOT (SD2301); Declared July 11, 2022

- On June 11, 2022, a lightning-caused wildfire, subsequently named the Contreras Fire, started on the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation within Pima County, approximately 20 miles east of Sells. The fire burned more than 29,400 acres and was 100% contained on June 24, 2022.
- The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) deployed a message board on State Route 386 and stationed traffic control devices. After performing site assessments, it was determined that approximately 15,100 linear feet of guardrail, and 50 roadway signs and delineators were damaged.
- The severity and magnitude of damages to these roadway features, including the initial response efforts and traffic control, exceeded the capacity of the ADOT, requiring the support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). These roads are eligible for restoration costs under FHWA's Emergency Relief Program. To access this program, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency related to the event that caused the damage. However, this declaration did not obligate any funds from the Governor's Emergency Funds, and FHWA will be the single funding source.

### B. July 2022 Coconino Flooding (SD2302); Declared July 20, 2022

- On July 14-15, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms over the Flagstaff area, in Coconino County, caused flooding in various parts of the City and County. Flood conditions were compounded by rain fall on several recent

and historical burn scars in the area.

- In preparation of the storms anticipated to strike on July 14-15, 2022, City of Flagstaff and Coconino County officials performed emergency protective actions up to 48 hours prior to the anticipated storm, to include sandbagging and flash flood emergency notifications.
- Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, and damages to roadway and drainage systems.

### C. Coconino Floods (SD2303); Declared August 2, 2022

- From July 23, 2022, through August 03, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms over the Flagstaff area, in Coconino County, caused flooding in various parts of the City and County. Monsoonal storms resulted in flooding events with less than 72 hours between flooding events, in addition to contributing to continued ground saturation even during times of no flooding.
- Officials within Coconino County were continuing to respond to an earlier storm event, which resulted in the declaration "July 2022 Coconino Flooding" (SD2302).
- Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, and damages to roadway and drainage systems.
- Coconino County issued a declaration of emergency for this event on July 26, 2022. The Governor issued a declaration on August 02, 2022 (SD2303), which established only the start date of the Incident Period ("July 23, 2022, and continuing").
- The subsequent amendment on August 11, 2022, established the Incident Period as July 23, 2022, through August 03, 2022.

### D. July 202 Pinal Flooding (SD2304); Declared August 8, 2022

- On July 28-30, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms produced rains in excess of a 500 year storm event, which caused flooding throughout Pinal County. The rains produced heavy flooding throughout Pinal County, resulting in damages to the public infrastructure. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, and

damages to roadway and drainage systems.

- The Board of Supervisors for Pinal County declared on August 3, 2022, that a state of emergency existed in Pinal County. In response to the storms, Pinal County activated their Emergency Operations Center and the Pinal County Emergency Response and Recovery Plan.

### E. Coconino Storms (SD2305); Declared August 11, 2022

- Starting on August 07, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms over the Flagstaff area, in Coconino County, caused flooding in various parts of the City and County. Storms continued to impact the area at less than 72-hour intervals, through August 28, 2022.
- Officials within Coconino County were continuing to respond to earlier storm events, which resulted in the declaration "July 2022 Coconino Flooding" (SD2302) and in the declaration "Coconino Floods" (SD2303).
- Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, and damages to roadway and drainage systems. Coconino County issued a declaration of emergency for this event on August 11, 2022.
- The subsequent amendment set the Incident Period for the event to August 2, 2022, through August 28, 2022.

### F. Cochise Flooding (SD2306); Declared September 6, 2022

- Starting on August 23, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms over Cochise County, caused flooding in various parts of the County, including areas of St. David and El Frida. At one point, both the St. David and El Frida areas received more than two inches of rain within an hour.
- Widespread rain upon the various watersheds throughout the County contributed to flood waters and debris flows, resulting in impacted roads and temporary road closures.
- On August 30, 2022, Cochise County issued a declaration of emergency for this event.

### G. Duncan Flooding (SD2307); Declared September 6, 2022

- During the week of August 15-21, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms over eastern Arizona and New Mexico, contributed to flood level conditions for several rivers and

tributaries including the Gila River. Increased flows within the Gila River caused water seepage within, as well as overflowed, portions of an historic levee, causing flooding within the Town of Duncan, located within Greenlee County, Arizona

- Town of Duncan officials issued evacuation orders for portions of the town. Flood waters impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures, damages to private property, roadways, and public buildings.
- Greenlee County elected not to issue a County Declaration.
- The Town of Duncan issued an Emergency Proclamation on August 22, 2022, for this event and in accordance with A.A.C. R8-2-304.B-C., on August 30, 2022, requested assistance from the State directly.

#### **H. 2022 Monsoon Flood Damages - ADOT (SD2308);**

##### **Declared September 15, 2022**

- From July 13, 2022, to August 19, 2022, portions of US 89 and US 180 were impacted by flood water from upstream burn scar areas within Coconino County.
- Monsoon rainfall also caused severe flooding and damage to infrastructure throughout Pinal County, to include the areas of Apache Junction, Casa Grande, Arizona City, and Oracle.
- The Arizona Department of Transportation's (ADOT) infrastructure was impacted by the monsoon flooding including damage to; shotcrete drainage channels, drainage structures, Right of Way (ROW) fence, drainage channels, undermining of drainage structures/pavement, erosion of roadway shoulders/ROW channels, sediment of rocks and debris flows depositing on ADOT's ROW and blocking drainage paths. ADOT deployed equipment and resources during the response and recovery including heavy equipment, haul trucks, specialized equipment, personnel, and vehicles from various ADOT Districts.
- The severity and magnitude of damages to these roadway features, including the initial response efforts and traffic control, exceeded the capacity of the ADOT, requiring the support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). These roads are eligible for restoration costs under FHWA's Emergency Relief Program. To access this program, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency related to the event that caused the damage. However, the declaration did not obligate any funds from the Governor's Emergency Funds, and FHWA

will be the single funding source.

- The subsequent amendment on October 11, 2022, established the Incident Period as July 13, 2022, through August 19, 2022.

#### **I. 2022 Arizona City Flooding (SD2309); Declared December 23, 2022**

- Starting on December 03, 2022, through December 04, 2022, heavy rains severely impacted Arizona City and other areas throughout Pinal County. The wide-spread and continuous rains produced significant flooding throughout Pinal County, resulting in damage to the public infrastructure. Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures, increased the risk to life safety and impacting response by emergency services. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, school closures, and damages to roadway and drainage systems.
- The Board of Supervisors for Pinal County declared on December 14, 2022, that a state of emergency existed in Pinal County.

#### **J. 2023 Camp Verde Flooding (SD2310); Declared April 12, 2023**

- Starting on March 15, 2023, heavy rains severely impacted Yavapai County and its communities. The heavy rains and cumulative runoff from the surrounding mountains resulted in swollen streams, rivers and washes, cresting well above normal flows in numerous waterways throughout Yavapai County, especially within the Town of Camp Verde, resulting in damage to the public infrastructure. Local emergency services performed several swift water rescues within abnormally swollen waterways. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damage to private property, and damage to roadway and drainage systems.
- The Board of Supervisors for Yavapai County declared on March 28, 2023, that a state of emergency existed in Yavapai County.

#### **K. US 191 and I-10 Bridge Fire - ADOT (SD2311);**

##### **Declared May 24, 2023**

- On May 3, 2023, a semi-truck heading westbound on I-10 in Cochise County left the highway onto the right shoulder of the road and collided with the nearest column of the US 191 overpass bridge. The semi-truck caught fire which resulted in significant damage to the bridge structure, the roadside safety device, and drainage infrastructure.

- Arizona Department of Transportation's (ADOT) Bridge Group responded and closed I-10 after their assessment that the bridge was unsafe. The crash and fire resulted in damage to the northern-most bridge pier, north bridge embankment slope, concrete barrier wall, and guardrail.
- The severity and magnitude of the damage to these roadway features, including the initial response efforts and traffic control, exceeded the capacity of ADOT, thus requiring the support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The roads are eligible for restoration costs under FHWA's Emergency Relief Program.
- To access this program, the Governor must issue a declaration of emergency related to the event that caused the damage. However, this declaration did not obligate any funds from the Governor's Emergency Funds, and FHWA will be the single funding source.

## **II. 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 Storm & Flooding (25005/73029);**

##### **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, Hopi Tribe, San Carlos Apache Tribe, and the portion of the Navajo Nation within the state of Arizona.
- Maricopa County was not included in the federal declaration as they did not meet the county threshold requirement per federal regulation. Maricopa County is supported

under the Governor's declaration.

- This disaster is undergoing the closeout process with FEMA.

### **C. Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding Emergency (27001/73015);**

**Declared: 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 Grants 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.
- This disaster is undergoing the closeout process with FEMA.

### **D. January 2010 Winter Storm Emergency (20102/73010);**

**Declared: January 21, 2010,**

**Amended: February 11, 2010;**

**Presidential Declaration: 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 snow- fall 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 Nation. This was a complex incident involving two tribes, three counties, and a very large geographical area. Presidential Declaration made that day.
- The President's major disaster declaration made Public Assistance and Hazard Mitigation Grants 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 Tribe, 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 was a total of 243 projects associated with this event.

### **E. Statewide 2014 Flooding (73027/4203-DR);**

**Declared: September 4, 2014**

- On September 8, 2014, a powerful seasonal monsoon rainstorm combined with remnants of Hurricane Norbert caused record precipitation amounts and flooding in Arizona; and the heavy rains resulted in significant flooding impacts to transportation infrastructure throughout the Phoenix-metro area in Maricopa County.
- The subsequent flooding caused closure of State Route 51, Interstates 10 and 17, and U.S. Route 60 in Maricopa County; and the heavy rains threatened lives and required emergency response search and rescue missions, caused residential damages, and forced evacuations in La Paz County.

### **F. ADOT State Route 88 & State Route 366 (73041);**

**Declared: July 24, 2017,**

**Amended: September 05, 2017,**

**Termination: May 04, 2023**

- On July 23-24, 2017, thunderstorms resulted in flash flooding overwhelming highway infrastructure along State Route 366 and State Route 88, resulting in the Arizona Department of Transportation taking action to implement closures to that section of highway. The flooding caused damage to the roadway creating the potential for an imminent public safety situation in eastern Arizona and central Arizona. The severity and magnitude of damage to the highway infrastructure exceeded the capacity of the Arizona Department of Transportation, requiring the support of the Federal Highways Administration.
- There was no financial contribution from the Governor's Emergency Fund for this declaration.

### **G. Drought Impact Assessment (73053);**

**SEC Action: June 17, 2019**

- This assessment conducted by the University of Arizona will evaluate the monetary impact of the current drought on the agriculture, tourism, and recreation sectors. This study will help in estimating the associated costs of drought mitigation actions, such as wildfire fighting, water hauling and placement or early warning system sensors.
- The State Emergency Council in accordance with A.A.C. R8-2-304 appropriated

\$32,000.00 to this event.

- On May 22, 2023 the activity closed and \$7,200.00 was reverted.

### **H. SEC Mitigation Projects FY19 (73054);**

**SEC Action: June 17, 2019**

- The State Emergency Council in accordance with A.A.C. R8-2-304 appropriated \$1,356,207.77 to this event.
- On May 22, 2023, the activity closed and \$148,767.90 was reverted.

### **I. Museum Fire (SD2001);**

**Declared July 23, 2019;**

**Amended September 5, 2019**

- On July 21, 2019, a wildfire originated in the Coconino National Forest northwest of Mount Elden. The fire threatened numerous homes and local residents as well as critical communications infrastructure located at the top of Mount Elden.
- Coconino County, in accordance with A.A.C. R8-2-304, requested assistance from the state with the repair of public infrastructure.

### **J. Pinetop-Lakeside Flooding (SD2002);**

**Declared September 5, 2019**

- On August 1, 2019, an excessive rain and hail event occurred, during which 4.8 inches of rain fell in a 45-60-minute period within the Town of Pinetop-Lakeside, in Navajo County. The excessive rain overwhelmed the storm system and many storm culverts were blocked by hail, debris and silt which caused flooding to private property. Due to the flooding a concrete lined drainage channel received damage.
- The Town of Pinetop-Lakeside, in accordance with A.A.C. R8-2-304, requested assistance from the state with the repair of public infrastructure.
- Final inspections, audits, and closeout on this event have been delayed due to COVID-19 complications.

### **K. ADOT Tropical Storm Lorena Flooding (SD2003);**

**Declared October 17, 2019,**

**Amended: December 21, 2020,**

**Amended: April 23, 2021**

- On September 23-24, 2019, Arizona experienced thunderstorms originating from the remnants of Tropical Storm Lorena. Significant rainfall occurred in Maricopa, Gila, Yavapai, and Coconino Counties, as well as the area of the recent Woodbury Fire burn scar. Tributaries to the Salt River overflowed in many locations, damaging bridges, culverts, and retaining walls, many of which

are historic; the flooding damaged State Route 88, a commercial corridor to Tortilla Flats, Apache Lake Marina, and Roosevelt Lake, and created an imminent public safety situation; and this excessive rain caused extensive localized washout, rockfall debris, road scour, flooding, ash flow, and erosion throughout the lower terrain and damaged a significant portions of State Route 88, which caused Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) to close the multiple miles of road and the severity and magnitude of damage to highway infrastructure has exceeded ADOT's capabilities, requiring the support of the Federal Highway Administration.

- Although no injuries were incurred, flood water over-topped the Davis Wash Bridge and swept an (ADOT) patrol crew that was assessing road conditions downstream.
- The Arizona Department of Transportation, in accordance with A.A.C. R8-2-304, requested assistance from the state with the repair of public infrastructure.
- There were no Governor's Emergency Fund dollars allocated to this event.

**L. COVID-19 Emergency (SD2004/4524-DR); State Declared March 11, 2020, Federal Declared April 4, 2020**

- The World Health Organization declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on January 30, 2020, the US Department of Health and Human Services declared a Public Health Emergency related to the COVID-19 outbreak on January 31, 2020, and the World Health Organization officially declared a pandemic due to COVID-19 on March 11, 2020
- There were no Governor's Emergency Fund dollars allocated to this event.
- Current estimated projected obligations are \$1,079,823,473.78, with an estimated State cost share (0%) of \$0.00.
- At this time, that State is still waiting for federal guidance, yet to be determined, for processing reimbursements and closeout requirements.

**M. Rioting-Imposition of Curfew (SD2005) ; Declared May 31, 2020, Amended: December 21, 2020**

- Individuals have engaged in legal and peaceful protests throughout the nation and world and certain persons have engaged in riots resulting in assaults, vandalism, violence and criminal damage; and the violent civil disturbances and riots have continued and grown nationally and in

Arizona, endangering additional lives and property.

- On May 28-30, 2020, multiple protests were held in downtown Phoenix, however, after ending, a number of those attending did not disperse and began to cause a civil disturbance and riot causing damage to police vehicles with officers in them, vandalizing government buildings and throwing rocks and other items at police; downtown area of the City of Tucson was also vandalized by persons who burned dumpsters, blocked streets and destroyed property; and looting occurred in downtown Scottsdale at multiple businesses in the Scottsdale Fashion Square Mall and the surrounding area; and the level of disturbances and danger to persons and property has continued to increase with information suggesting that civil disturbances will expand to other areas of the State.
- Work on this event has been impacted and delayed due to COVID-19 complications.

**N. ADOT Bush Fire (SD2101); Declared August 4, 2020, Termination: May 04, 2023**

- The Bush Fire, a human-caused wildfire, originated twenty-two miles northeast of Mesa on June 13, 2020, along State Route (SR) 87 within the Tonto National Forest.
- The fire spread from Maricopa County northward towards the Mazatzal Mountains and easterly towards the Tonto Basin and Roosevelt Lake areas in Gila County.
- The severity and magnitude of damage to highway infrastructure has exceeded the Arizona Department of Transportation's (ADOT) capabilities, requiring the support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).
- There are no Governor's Emergency Fund dollars associated with this declaration. Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) has been approved by the Federal Highway Administration for Emergency Relief funds for repairs for Maricopa and Gila Counties.

**O. ADOT Salt, Griffin, Gin, & Champion Fires (SD2102); Declared December 11, 2020, Termination: May 04, 2023**

- During the period of August 17, 2020, through September 02, 2020, Arizona experienced the four lightning-caused wildfires (Salt, Griffin, Gin, and Champion Fires), three of which (Griffin, Gin, and Champion Fires) merged into a single fire, which caused fire damages

within Gila County.

- These fires damaged significant portions of infrastructure, including, but not limited to, State Route 188, State Route 288, and US 60.
- There are no Governor's Emergency Fund dollars associated with this declaration. Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) has been approved by the Federal Highway Administration for Emergency Relief funds for repairs for Gila County.

**P. Border Crisis (SD2103); Declared April 20, 2021, Amended: August 20, 2021**

- Soon after January 20, 2021, as a result of a new Presidential administration's anticipated policy changes regarding immigration, foreign nationals began entering the United States at substantially higher rates through both legal and illegal means
- Counties across the state are directly impacted by entries into Arizona
- The declaration authorized the Adjutant General to mobilize and call to activate all or such part of the Arizona National Guard as is determined necessary to assist in the protection of life and property throughout the State and augment and support the Arizona Department of Public Safety and local law enforcement for violation(s) of the laws of the State of Arizona.

**Q. 7th Street Bridge Fire (SD2104); Declared May 11, 2021, Termination: May 04, 2023**

- On February 28, 2021, a 10-inch-high pressure gas main failed and caught fire, damaging the 7th Street Bridge in Phoenix, Arizona, located within Maricopa County.
- Emergency protective measures caused responding agencies to immediately secure and close the bridge
- As a result of the fire, critical structural elements of the bridge were compromised and the extended closure of the bridge continues to cause all traffic, including emergency traffic, to be detoured approximately three miles
- The continued detour increases response times for emergency services and impacts bus routes, residential, and commercial traffic; and
- There are no Governor's Emergency Fund dollars associated with this declaration. Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) was approved by the Federal Highway Administration for Emergency Relief funds.

**R. July 2021 Coconino Flooding (SD2201);**

**Declared July 16, 2021,**

**Amended: August 06, 2021**

- In July of 2019, a wildfire designated as the Museum Fire burned acreage near Elden Mountain in the eastern portion of the City of Flagstaff, resulting in significant burn scars in the area. On July 13, 2021, rainfall over the Museum Fire burn scar began to fall. On July 14, 2021, the National Weather Service reported that approximately 1 inch of rain fell, on already-saturated ground, in approximately one hour in the burn scar area with between 2.17 inches and 2.72 inches of rain falling in the area south of Elden Mountain.
- Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in road closures. Severe post-fire flood impacted local communities due to this rainfall event, including, but not limited to the following: shelter-in-place advisories, damages to private property, roadway damage and damage to drainage systems.
- The City of Flagstaff and Coconino County activated their Joint Emergency Operations Center and an Incident Management Team.
- Additional precipitation was forecasted by the National Weather Service which resulted in the Declaration of Emergency being amended to move the start date of the Incident Period from July 14, 2021, to July 13, 2021, and to further establish the end date of the Incident Period as July 16, 2021.

**S. July 2021 Northern Monsoonal Flooding (SDF2202);**

**Declaration: August 06, 2021,**

**Presidential Declaration: (FEMA-4620-DR-AZ) September 13, 2021**

- During July 22-23, 2021, a series of monsoonal storms produced unusual amounts of heavy rainfall, in Apache, Coconino and Navajo Counties. The National Weather Service reported amounts of more than two inches in some areas of the watersheds.
- During the period of July 22-24, 2021, flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in road closures. Severe flood impacts to local communities occurred due to this multi-day rainfall event, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, public facilities and infrastructure, water treatment facilities, and roadway and drainage systems Bridge in Phoenix, Arizona, located within Maricopa County.
- Due to the magnitude and severity of the event, and federally required thresholds being met, a request for a federal Major Disaster Declaration was made, which was

approved on September 13, 2021 (DR4620).

**T. July 2021 Miami Flooding (SD2203); Declared August 06, 2021**

- In June and July of 2021, a wildfire, designated as the Telegraph Fire, burned acreage near the Town of Miami, in Gila County, resulting in significant burn scars in the area.
- On July 29, 2021, the National Weather Service reported that up to 4 inches of rain fell in approximately two hours on the burn scar and in the surrounding areas.
- On July 29-30, 2021, the Town of Miami experienced severe debris flows and flooding along Hwy 60 and surrounding streets. Flood water and debris flows have impacted roads resulting in road closures. Severe post-fire flood impacts to local communities occurred including, but not limited to, damages to: private property, public buildings and facilities, and roadway and drainage systems.

**U. July 2021 Pinal County Flooding (SD2204);**

**Declared August 06, 2021**

- During the period of July 22-25, 2021, the National Weather Service reported that a series of monsoon storms affected southeastern Arizona.
- From July 22-23, 2021, the NWS reported up to 2.5 inches of rain fell across the Arivapa Canyon watershed, with some areas of the watersheds receiving up to 9 inches of rain. Additionally, from July 22-25, 2021, the NWS reported up to 3-5 inches of rain fell across the Santa Cruz River and San Pedro River watersheds, which impacted the Pinnacle Fire burn scar area.
- The unusual amounts of rain deposited onto these watersheds caused high sheet flows throughout the rivers and washes both inside and outside of the Pinal County borders, and beyond the rainfall dates. River flows did not decrease until after July 27, 2021.
- The flood impacts to local communities involved damages to private property, public facilities, and roadway and drainage systems.

**V. Gila Bend Flooding (SD2205);**

**Declared August 16, 2021,**

**Amended: August 24, 2021**

- During the period of August 13-14, 2021, a monsoon storm affected the Town of Gila Bend, located within Maricopa County, Arizona. The National Weather Service reported up to 1.5 inches of rain fell across

the Town of Gila Bend and up to 2.5 inches of rain in areas of Maricopa County. Additionally, the National Weather Service anticipates additional heavy rains throughout Maricopa County.

- Flood impacts to local communities occurred including, but not limited to, damages to private property, power outages, and roadway and drainage systems. Flood impacts caused local agencies to initiate emergency protective measures, including but not limited to, road closures, helo-rescues of residents stranded on roof tops, and swift-water rescues of trapped drivers in flooded areas.
- Search and Rescue teams conducted operations for missing individuals. The flooding resulted in at least one known fatality.
- The State of Arizona activated the State Emergency Operations Center in support of the event and deployed "on the ground" resources to assist in managing and supporting the incident.
- The Declaration of Emergency was amended to establish the end date of the Incident Period as August 14, 2021.

**W. August 2021 Coconino Flooding (SD2206);**

**Declared August 24, 2021**

- During the period July 13-16, 2021, Coconino County and the City of Flagstaff, suffered significant flooding, resulting in a State Declaration of Emergency (SD2201). During the period July 22-24, 2021, Coconino County and the City of Flagstaff, again suffered significant flooding, resulting in a second State Declaration of Emergency (SD2202).
- On August 17, 2021, the National Weather Service reported that up to 3.3 inches of rain fell, on the Museum Fire burn scar and surrounding areas (Coconino County).
- Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in road closures. Severe post-fire flood impacts to local communities occurred due to this rainfall event, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, public buildings and infrastructure, and roadway and drainage system damages.

**X. Cattle Tank Road Flooding (SD2207); Declared September 08, 2021**

- During the period July 22 - 27, 2021, Pinal County suffered significant flooding, which resulted in a State Declaration of Emergency (SD2204).
- On August 16 - 17, 2021, the National Weather Service reported that up to 2 inches of

additional rain fell in Pinal County, most of which fell within an hour. The high rainfall caused flash flooding and heavy debris flow, which caused damage in numerous areas along Cattle Tank Road in Picacho, Arizona, resulting in road closures.

- Pinal County activated their Emergency Operations Center to manage response efforts and coordinate debris removal operations.

#### **Y. August 2021 Monsoonal Roads (SD2209); Declared September 28, 2021**

- Beginning August 13, 2021, the National Weather Services issued multiple scattered and widespread coverage of showers, thunderstorms, and increased risk of flash flooding/debris flows advisories on or near recent fire scars throughout the State. This series of storms was a consistent system that spanned over several days, with the greatest impacts occurring August 17-18, 2021, damaging areas in Coconino, Gila, Greenlee, and Pinal Counties.
- Several flood locations were a direct impact from previous wildfire burn scars from the Museum Fire in Flagstaff, the Salt/Griffin Fires near Lake Roosevelt along State Route-288, the Bear Fire along US-191, and the Mescal/Telegraph Fires in the Globe/ Miami areas.
- Site assessments conducted by Arizona Department of Transportation's (ADOT) personnel resulted in the identification of severe damages to, but not limited to, US-191, US-60, SR-188, SR-288, SR-77, and several roads in Flagstaff and Pinal County.
- The severity and magnitude of damage to highway infrastructure exceeded the ADOT capabilities, and required the support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). These roads are eligible for restoration costs under FHWA's Emergency Relief Program. To access this program, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency related to the event that caused the damage. However, this declaration does not obligate any funds from the Governor's Emergency Funds, and FHWA is the single funding source.

#### **Z. Tunnel Fire (SD2210); Declared April 21, 2022, Amended: June 16, 2022**

- On April 17, 2022, a wildfire, subsequently named the Tunnel Fire, started within Coconino County, approximately 14 miles northeast of Flagstaff. The fire has burned more than 19,000 acres. The fire caused the evacuation of more than 750 households

in the area and resulted in the loss of approximately 25 structures.

- The fire resulted in a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration on April 19, 2022, and a Southwest Area Type 1 Incident Management Team was requested and took responsibility for the fire on April 22, 2022.
- Coconino County Emergency Management activated their Emergency Operations Center in support of the incident.
- An Amendment to the Declaration of Emergency was made in order to establish the Incident Period of the event.

#### **AA. US-60 Water Main Break (SD2211); Declared June 03, 2022**

- On May 07, 2022, a 24-inch high-pressure waterline break occurred along US-60, adjacent to the westbound McClintock Drive off-ramp in Maricopa County. The waterline break released a significant amount of water over a period of three days, which resulted in flooding along both directions of US-60, near McClintock Drive.
- After performing site assessments, it was determined that the water caused damage to the US-60 transportation infrastructure, near McClintock Drive, to the east and westbound travel lanes, and cracks in the McClintock bridge structure. As a result, critical transportation infrastructure was compromised that required the ongoing closure of US-60 and the temporary closure of McClintock Drive Bridge
- The severity and magnitude of damage to highway infrastructure exceeded City of Tempe and ADOT capabilities, and required the support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The roads are eligible for restoration costs under FHWA's Emergency Relief Program. To access this program, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency related to the event that caused the damage. However, the declaration does not obligate any funds from the Governor's Emergency Funds, and FHWA is the single funding source.

#### **BB. Pipeline Fire (SD2212); Declared June 16, 2022, Amended: July 20, 2022**

- On June 12, 2022, a human-caused wildfire, subsequently named the Pipeline Fire, started within Coconino County, approximately 6 miles north of Flagstaff. The fire burned more than 26,532 acres and continues to burn.
- The fire resulted in a Fire Management

Assistance Grant (FMAG) declaration (FM-5441-AZ) on June 12, 2022. A Type 1 Incident Management Team was requested and took responsibility for the Pipeline Fire on June 16, 2022, as well as for the nearby Haywire Fire.

- An Amendment to the Declaration of Emergency was made in support of this incident, in order to establish the Incident Period.

#### **CC. Contreras Fire (SD2301); Declared July 11, 2022**

- On June 11, 2022, a lightning-caused wildfire, subsequently named the Contreras Fire, started on the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation within Pima County, approximately 20 miles east of Sells. The fire burned more than 29,400 acres and was 100% contained on June 24, 2022.
- The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) deployed a message board on State Route 386 and stationed traffic control devices. After performing site assessments, it was determined that approximately 15,100 linear feet of guardrail, and 50 roadway signs and delineators were damaged. State Route 386 was closed and forced critical emergency traffic and local traffic to detour, increasing both emergency response and local travel times.
- The severity and magnitude of damages to these roadway features, including the initial response efforts and traffic control, exceeded the capacity of the ADOT, requiring the support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). These roads are eligible for restoration costs under FHWA's Emergency Relief Program. To access this program, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency related to the event that caused the damage. However, this declaration does not obligate any funds from the Governor's Emergency Funds, and FHWA is the single funding source.

#### **DD. July 2022 Coconino Flooding (SD2302); Declared July 20, 2022**

- On July 14-15, 2022, a series of monsoon storms over the Flagstaff area, in Coconino County, caused flooding in various parts of the City and County. Flood conditions were compounded by rain fall on several recent and historical burn scars in the area.
- In preparation of the storms anticipated to strike on July 14-15, 2022, City of Flagstaff and Coconino County officials performed emergency protective actions up to 48 hours prior to the anticipated storm, to include

sandbagging and flash flood emergency notifications

- Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, and damages to roadway and drainage systems.

**EE. Coconino Floods (SD2303);  
Declared August 02, 2022,  
Amended: August 11, 2022**

- Starting on July 23, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms over the Flagstaff area, in Coconino County, caused flooding in various parts of the City and County. Flood conditions were compounded by saturated grounds, and rain fall on several recent and historical burn scars in the area.
- Officials within Coconino County responded to an earlier storm event, which resulted in the declaration “July 2022 Coconino Flooding” (SD2302). In preparation for the storms anticipated to strike on July 23, 2022, volunteers, City of Flagstaff and Coconino County personnel, and State resources performed emergency protective actions, up to 48 hours prior to the anticipated storm, to include sandbagging and flash flood emergency notifications.
- Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, and damages to roadway and drainage systems. Coconino County issued a declaration of emergency for this event on July 26, 2022.
- An Amendment of the Declaration of Emergency was made in order to establish the Incident Period.

**FF. July 2022 Pinal Flooding (SD2304);  
Declared August 08, 2022**

- On July 28-30, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms produced rains in excess of a 500 year storm event, which caused flooding throughout Pinal County. The rains produced heavy flooding throughout Pinal County, resulting in damages to the public infrastructure. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, and damages to roadway and drainage systems
- The Board of Supervisors for Pinal County declared on August 3rd 2022 that a state of emergency exists in Pinal County. In response to the storms, Pinal County activated their Emergency Operations Center

and the Pinal County Emergency Response and Recovery Plan.

**GG. Coconino Storms (SD2305);  
Declared August 11, 2022,  
Amended: September 06, 2022**

- Starting on August 07, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms over the Flagstaff area, in Coconino County, caused flooding in various parts of the City and County. Storms are forecasted to continue through the next week at less than 72-hour intervals, which, combined with recent and historical burn scars in the area, increase the occurrences and severity of flooding.
- Officials within Coconino County responded to an earlier storm event, which resulted in the declaration “July 2022 Coconino Flooding” (SD2302). Officials also responded to an additional earlier storm event, which resulted in the declaration “Coconino Floods” (SD2303).
- Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damages to private property, and damages to roadway and drainage systems. Coconino County issued a declaration of emergency for this event on August 09, 2022.
- An Amendment of the Declaration of Emergency for SD2305 was made to establish the Incident Period.

**HH. Cochise Flooding (SD2306);  
Declared September 06, 2022**

- Starting on August 23, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms over Cochise County, caused flooding in various parts of the County, including areas of St. David and El Frida. At one point, both the St. David and El Frida areas received more than two inches of rain within an hour.
- Widespread rain upon the various watersheds throughout the County contributed to continued flood waters and debris flows, resulting in impacted roads and temporary road closures.
- Cochise County activated their Emergency Operations Center and planned, responded, and coordinated resources and support. On August 30, 2022, Cochise County issued a declaration of emergency for this event.

**II. Duncan Flooding (SD2307);  
Declared September 06, 2022**

- During the week of August 15 - 21, 2022, a series of monsoonal storms over eastern Arizona and New Mexico, contributed to

flood level conditions for several rivers and tributaries including the Gila River. Increased flows within the Gila River caused water seepage within, as well as overflowed, portions of an historic levee, causing flooding within the Town of Duncan, located within Greenlee County, Arizona.

- Town of Duncan officials issued evacuation orders for portions of the town. Flood water impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures, and caused damages to private property, roadways, and public buildings.
- Greenlee County has elected not to issue a County Declaration but provided the Town with assistance as requested. The Town of Duncan issued an Emergency Proclamation on August 22, 2022, for this event, and in accordance with A.A.C. R8-2-304.B-C., on August 30, 2022, requested assistance from the State directly.

**JJ. 2022 Monsoon Flood (SD2308);  
Declared September 15, 2022,  
Amended: October 11, 2022**

- From July 13, 2022, to August 19, 2022, portions of US 89 and US 180 were impacted by flood water from upstream burn scar areas within Coconino County. Monsoon rainfall caused severe flooding of downstream locations of the Pipeline and Tunnel Fire burn scars, resulting in numerous complete and partial roadway closures along US 89 and US 180.
- The Arizona Department of Transportation’s (ADOT) infrastructure was impacted by the monsoon flooding including damage to; shotcrete drainage channels, drainage structures, Right of Way (ROW) fence, drainage channels, undermining of drainage structures/pavement, erosion of roadway shoulders/ROW channels, sediment of rocks and debris flows depositing on ADOT’s ROW and blocking drainage paths. ADOT deployed equipment and resources during the response and recovery including heavy equipment, haul trucks, specialized equipment, personnel, and vehicles from various ADOT Districts.
- The severity and magnitude of damages to these roadway features, including the initial response efforts and traffic control, exceeded the capacity of the ADOT, requiring the support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). These roads are eligible for restoration costs under FHWA’s Emergency Relief Program. To access this program, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency related to the event that caused the damage. However, this

declaration does not obligate any funds from the Governor's Emergency Funds, and FHWA is the single funding source.

- An Amendment to the Declaration of Emergency was made in order to add Pinal County in support of this incident.

#### **KK. 2022 Arizona City Flooding (SD2309); Declared December 23, 2022**

- Starting on December 03, 2022, through December 04, 2022, heavy rains severely impacted Arizona City and other areas throughout Pinal County. The wide-spread and continuous rains produced significant flooding throughout Pinal County, resulting in damage to the public infrastructure. Flood water and debris flows impacted roads resulting in temporary road closures, increased the risk to life safety and impacting response by emergency services. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, school closures, and damages to roadway and drainage systems.
- The Board of Supervisors for Pinal County declared on December 14, 2022, that a state of emergency exists in Pinal County.

#### **LL. 2023 Camp Verde Flooding (SD2310); Declared April 12, 2023**

- Starting on March 15, 2023, heavy rains severely impacted Yavapai County and its communities. The heavy rains and cumulative runoff from the surrounding mountains resulted in swollen streams, rivers, and washes, cresting well above normal flows in numerous waterways throughout Yavapai County, especially within the Town of Camp Verde, resulting in damage to the public infrastructure. Local emergency services performed several swift water rescues within abnormally swollen waterways. Flood impacts to local communities occurred, including, but not limited to, damage to private property, and damage to roadway and drainage systems.
- The Board of Supervisors for Yavapai County declared on March 28, 2023, that a state of emergency exists in Yavapai County. .

#### **MM. US 191 and I-10 Bridge Fire (SD2311); Declared May 24, 2023**

- On May 3, 2023, a semi-truck heading westbound on I-10 in Cochise County left the highway onto the right shoulder of the road and collided with the nearest column of the US 191 overpass bridge. It caught fire which resulted in significant damage to the bridge structure, the roadside safety device, and

drainage infrastructure.

- Arizona Department of Transportation's (ADOT) Bridge Group responded and closed I-10 after their assessment that the bridge was unsafe. The crash and fire resulted in damage to the northern-most bridge pier, north bridge embankment slope, concrete barrier wall, and guardrail.
- The severity and magnitude of the damage to these roadway features, including the initial response efforts and traffic control, has exceeded the capacity of ADOT, thus requiring the support of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The roads are eligible for restoration costs under FHWA's Emergency Relief Program.
- To access this program, the Governor issued a declaration of emergency related to the event that caused the damage. However, the declaration does not obligate any funds from the Governor's Emergency Funds, and FHWA is the single funding source.

### **III. GUBERNATORIAL PROCLAMATIONS TERMINATED**

#### **A. 73014**

HWY 89 Collapse  
Declaration: February 28, 2013  
Termination: May 04, 2023

#### **B. 73041**

State Route 88 and State Route 366 Flood Damage  
Declaration: July 28, 2017  
Amended: September 05, 2017  
Termination: May 04, 2023

#### **C. SD2101**

Bush Fire  
Declaration: August 04, 2020  
Termination: May 04, 2023

#### **D. SD2102**

Salt, Griffin, Gin, and Champion Fires  
Declaration: December 11, 2020  
Termination: May 04, 2023

#### **E. SD2104**

7th Street Bridge Fire  
Declaration: May 11, 2021  
Termination: May 04, 2023

#### **F. SD2105**

Telegraph Fire  
Declaration: June 09, 2021  
Amended: August 20, 2021  
Termination: December 23, 2022

#### **G. SD2106**

Mescal Fire  
Declaration: June 09, 2021  
Amended: August 20, 2021  
Termination: December 23, 2022

#### **H. SD2208**

July 2021 Monsoonal Roads  
Declaration: September 28, 2021  
Termination: May 04, 2023

### **IV. CONTINGENCIES**

#### **A. Statewide Search & Rescue Contingency (70100)**

There were 1,324 search and rescue mission identifiers issued for field operations during FY2023, of which 534 received contingency fund assistance. Costs reimbursed to County Sheriffs and State support agencies as well as audit costs incurred for this contingency totaled \$198,099.

#### **B. Hazardous Materials Contingency (80100)**

There were no hazardous materials incident responses supported by the Governor's HAZMAT Contingency Fund from July 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022. Accordingly, there were no funding allocations made for the Hazardous Materials Contingency within fiscal year 2022.

### **V. 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 Meetings and Actions:**

##### **1. June 14, 2023, Meeting**

- Motion #1
  - » A motion was made to close the activity and revert \$7,200.00 to the reversion account from Drought Impact Assessment (73053) on May 22, 2023.



- » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #2
  - » A motion was made to close the activity and revert \$148,767.90 to the reversion account from FY19 Mitigation Projects (73054) on May 22, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #3
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$200,000.00 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the July 2021 Coconino Flooding event (SD2201) on May 22, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #4
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$75,000.00 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the July 2021 Miami Flooding event (SD2203) on May 22, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #5
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$1,000,000.00 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the July 2021 Pinal County Flooding event (SD2204) on May 22, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #6
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$1,000,000.00 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the Gila Bend Flooding event (SD2205) on May 22, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #7
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$75,000.00 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the August 2021 Coconino Flooding event (SD2206) on May 22, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #8
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$50,000.00 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the Cattle Tank Road Flooding event (SD2207) on May 22, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #9
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$109,481.71 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the Coconino Storms event (SD2305) on May 22, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #10
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$200,000.00 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the July 2022 Coconino Flooding event (SD2302) on June 30, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #11
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$200,000.00 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the Coconino Floods event (SD2303) on June 30, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously
- Motion #12
  - » A motion was made to allocate \$200,000.00 from the Governor's Emergency Fund to the July 2022 Pinal Flooding event (SD2304) on June 30, 2023.
  - » Council Action: Motion passed unanimously



**GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY FUND ALLOCATIONS & EXPENDITURES**

Fiscal Year July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023

STATE ACCOUNT	EMERGENCY DECLARATION	BEGIN BALANCE	REVERSION / TRANSFER	EXPENDITURES	END BALANCE FY23
MA11000	2023 GEF Appropriation	\$ 4,000,000.00	\$ -	\$ (4,000,000.00)	\$ -
80100	Statewide Hazardous Materials	\$ 1,897.31	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,897.31
70101	Search and Rescue	\$ 339,986.92	\$ 200,000.00	\$ (201,890.68)	\$ 338,096.24
73000	Reverted Emergency Appropriations	\$ -	\$ 909,481.71	\$ (909,481.71)	\$ -
73010	January 2010 Winter Storm Emergency	\$ 171,736.38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171,736.38
73015	Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding Emergency	\$ 8,158.41	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,158.41
73018	Schultz Fire Post-Fire Flood Emergency-15	\$ 10,706.06	\$ (10,706.06)	\$ -	\$ -
73027	Statewide 2014 Flooding	\$ 18,524.92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,524.92
73029	February 2005 Storm & Flooding-PCA25005	\$ 8,694.71	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,694.71
73042	Nogales International Outfall Interceptor Breach	\$ 12,787.29	\$ (12,787.29)	\$ -	\$ -
73043	Woolsey Flooding	\$ 12,931.88	\$ (12,931.88)	\$ -	\$ -
73045	Tinder Fire	\$ 44,186.19	\$ (44,186.19)	\$ -	\$ -
73048	2018 Coconino County Flooding Emergency	\$ 297,260.87	\$ (297,260.87)	\$ -	\$ -
73049	2018 Mammoth Monsoon & Water Sys Emergency	\$ 3,468.92	\$ (3,468.92)	\$ -	\$ -
73051	2018 Pinal County Flooding	\$ 674,858.56	\$ -	\$ (1,293.60)	\$ 673,564.96
73052	2019 February Winter Storm	\$ 1,388,520.23	\$ -	\$ (16,550.58)	\$ 1,371,969.65
73053	Arizona Drought Impact Assessment	\$ 7,200.00	\$ (7,200.00)	\$ -	\$ -
73054	Mitigation Projects (SEC FY19)	\$ 148,767.90	\$ (148,767.90)	\$ -	\$ -
SD2001	Museum Fire Emergency	\$ 137,391.76	\$ -	\$ (5,441.22)	\$ 131,950.54
SD2002	Pinetop-Lakeside Flooding	\$ 91,518.57	\$ -	\$ (731.95)	\$ 90,786.62
SD2004	COVID-19 Emergency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SD2005	Rioting-Imposition of Curfew	\$ 267,594.61	\$ -	\$ (9,865.60)	\$ 257,729.01
SD2103	2021 Border Crisis	\$ 126,970.95	\$ -	\$ (3,294.37)	\$ 123,676.58
SD2105	Telegraph Fire	\$ 174,148.09	\$ (173,737.78)	\$ (410.31)	\$ -
SD2106	Mescal Fire	\$ 198,516.92	\$ (198,434.82)	\$ (82.10)	\$ -
SD2201	2021 Coconino County Flooding	\$ 416,579.57	\$ 200,000.00	\$ (3,215.51)	\$ 613,364.06
SD2202	July 2021 Northern Monsoonal Flooding	\$ 487,098.02	\$ -	\$ (208,385.61)	\$ 278,712.41
SD2203	July 2021 Miami Flooding	\$ 183,361.21	\$ 75,000.00	\$ (4,795.92)	\$ 253,565.29
SD2204	July 2021 Pinal County Flooding	\$ 480,604.51	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ (28,525.34)	\$ 1,452,079.17
SD2205	Gila Bend Flooding	\$ 471,693.63	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ (349,776.42)	\$ 1,121,917.21
SD2206	August 2021 Coconino Flooding	\$ 361,049.42	\$ 75,000.00	\$ (2,496.30)	\$ 433,553.12
SD2207	Cattle Tank Flooding	\$ 182,447.81	\$ 50,000.00	\$ (10,991.75)	\$ 221,456.06
SD2210	Tunnel Fire	\$ 195,551.10	\$ -	\$ (5,768.24)	\$ 189,782.86
SD2212	Pipeline Fire	\$ 199,921.99	\$ -	\$ (4,424.48)	\$ 195,497.51
SD2302	July 2022 Coconino Flooding	\$ -	\$ 400,000.00	\$ (43,594.62)	\$ 356,405.38
SD2303	Coconino Floods	\$ -	\$ 400,000.00	\$ (7,103.27)	\$ 392,896.73
SD2304	July 2022 Pinal Flooding	\$ -	\$ 400,000.00	\$ (26,293.17)	\$ 373,706.83
SD2305	Coconino Storms	\$ -	\$ 309,481.71	\$ (4,152.42)	\$ 305,329.29
SD2306	Cochise Flooding	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ (11,143.58)	\$ 188,856.42
SD2307	Duncan Flooding	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ (17,297.21)	\$ 182,702.79
SD2309	Arizona City Flooding 2022	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ (20,410.38)	\$ 179,589.62
SD2310	2023 Camp Verde Flooding	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	\$ (9,319.40)	\$ 190,680.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 7,124,134.71</b>	<b>\$ 4,909,481.71</b>	<b>\$ (1,906,735.74)</b>	<b>\$ 10,126,880.68</b>

**GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY FUND EXPENDITURES**

**Fiscal Year July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023**

STATE ACCOUNT	EMERGENCY DECLARATION	PERSONAL SERVICES 6000	EMPLOYEE-RELATED EXPENDITURES 6100	IN-STATE TRAVEL 6500	OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL 6600
80100	Statewide Hazardous Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
70101	Search and Rescue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73000	Reverted Emergency Appropriations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73010	January 2010 Winter Storm Emergency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73015	Summer 2006 Monsoons & Flooding Emergency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73018	Schultz Fire Post-Fire Flood Emergency-15	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73027	Statewide 2014 Flooding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73029	February 2005 Storm & Flooding-PCA25005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73042	Nogales International Outfall Interceptor Breach	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73043	Woolsey Flooding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73045	Tinder Fire	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73048	2018 Coconino County Flooding Emergency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73049	2018 Mammoth Monsoon & Water Sys Emergency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73051	2018 Pinal County Flooding	\$ 735.15	\$ 468.03	\$ 90.42	\$ -
73052	2019 February Winter Storm	\$ 13,300.01	\$ 3,079.35	\$ 171.22	\$ -
73053	Arizona Drought Impact Assessment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
73054	Mitigation Projects (SEC FY19)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SD2001	Museum Fire Emergency	\$ 4,294.25	\$ 1,146.97	\$ -	\$ -
SD2002	Pinetop-Lakeside Flooding	\$ 640.05	\$ 91.90	\$ -	\$ -
SD2004	COVID-19 Emergency	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
SD2005	Rioting-Imposition of Curfew	\$ 7,325.91	\$ 2,539.69	\$ -	\$ -
SD2103	2021 Border Crisis	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,294.37	\$ -
SD2105	Telegraph Fire	\$ 296.11	\$ 114.20	\$ -	\$ -
SD2106	Mescal Fire	\$ 59.23	\$ 22.87	\$ -	\$ -
SD2201	2021 Coconino County Flooding	\$ 2,574.08	\$ 641.43	\$ -	\$ -
SD2202	July 2021 Northern Monsoonal Flooding	\$ 118,395.31	\$ 33,923.94	\$ 2,682.51	\$ 226.88
SD2203	July 2021 Miami Flooding	\$ 3,890.79	\$ 905.13	\$ -	\$ -
SD2204	July 2021 Pinal County Flooding	\$ 20,973.58	\$ 7,551.76	\$ -	\$ -
SD2205	Gila Bend Flooding	\$ 9,725.33	\$ 2,372.55	\$ 158.70	\$ -
SD2206	August 2021 Coconino Flooding	\$ 2,131.61	\$ 364.69	\$ -	\$ -
SD2207	Cattle Tank Flooding	\$ 8,051.99	\$ 2,939.76	\$ -	\$ -
SD2210	Tunnel Fire	\$ 4,059.78	\$ 1,405.96	\$ 302.50	\$ -
SD2212	Pipeline Fire	\$ 3,153.52	\$ 1,083.12	\$ 187.84	\$ -
SD2302	July 2022 Coconino Flooding	\$ 29,168.05	\$ 8,177.25	\$ 6,011.15	\$ -
SD2303	Coconino Floods	\$ 5,319.50	\$ 1,254.74	\$ 520.27	\$ -
SD2304	July 2022 Pinal Flooding	\$ 19,909.95	\$ 6,047.63	\$ 290.74	\$ -
SD2305	Coconino Storms	\$ 3,178.23	\$ 928.87	\$ -	\$ -
SD2306	Cochise Flooding	\$ 7,646.10	\$ 1,746.08	\$ 1,614.49	\$ -
SD2307	Duncan Flooding	\$ 13,596.59	\$ 2,630.12	\$ 992.86	\$ -
SD2309	Arizona City Flooding 2022	\$ 16,034.03	\$ 3,458.82	\$ 789.95	\$ -
SD2310	2023 Camp Verde Flooding	\$ 5,910.34	\$ 2,854.10	\$ 297.74	\$ -
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 300,369.49</b>	<b>\$ 85,748.96</b>	<b>\$ 17,404.76</b>	<b>\$ 226.88</b>

