

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MINUTES
GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

Date: April 27, 2010

SHIRLEY L. DAWSON
Chairman

JOHN F. NELSON
Clerk of the Board

TOMMIE C. MARTIN
Vice-Chairman

By: Marilyn Brewer
Deputy Clerk

MICHAEL A. PASTOR
Member

Gila County Courthouse
Globe, Arizona

PRESENT: Shirley L. Dawson, Chairman; Tommie C. Martin, Vice-Chairman (via video conferencing); Michael A. Pastor, Supervisor; John F. Nelson, Interim County Manager/Clerk; Marian Sheppard, Chief Deputy Clerk; and Bryan Chambers, Chief Deputy County Attorney.

Item 1 - Call to Order - Pledge of Allegiance - Invocation

The Gila County Board of Supervisors met in Regular Session at 10:00 a.m. this date in the Board of Supervisors hearing room. Michael Pastor led the Pledge of Allegiance and Reverend Dell Kimberly of the Church of Christ in Payson delivered the invocation.

Item 2 - Presentation of a briefing by Mark Neveau, Federal Coordinating Officer of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and Lou Trammell, State Coordinating Officer and Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM), for the disaster recovery from the January storms.

Chairman Pastor called on Lou Trammell of Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) and Mark Neveau of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to review what the state and federal governments are doing in response to the damages and issues in Gila County caused by the January, 18-22, 2010, storms. Mr. Trammell noted that Mr. Neveau and his team from FEMA have temporarily relocated to Phoenix in order to work jointly with ADEM to help the state recover from the disasters on behalf of several counties. He began with a PowerPoint presentation and stated that the purpose of this outreach was to inform the leadership on the January winter storm recovery process and efforts around the state. He stated that the mission of ADEM is to prepare and coordinate emergency services and the efforts of government agencies to reduce the impact of disasters on persons and property. He then explained the Declaration Process, which includes the following: 1) after an

emergency event, the local/county government responds and rapidly assesses the damage, which was conducted by Gila County during the incident dates of January 18-20, 2010; 2) if the event is beyond the local and county capability, local/county declares an emergency to request assistance from the state; Gila County declared an emergency on January 20, 2010; 3) local/county/state governments assess and verify damage; ADEM declared an emergency on January 21, 2010 and issued an amended declaration on February 11, 2010; 4) then ADEM makes recommendations to the Governor regarding the request, which was done on February 16, 2010; 5) if the results meet federal criteria, the state requests joint PDA (preliminary damage assessment) with FEMA, which occurred on March 18, 2010; 6) local/state/federal governments assess and verify damage; and 7) the Governor submits a request to the President of the United States and FEMA Region submits recommendations to the President. A map was then shown of the counties in Arizona that were affected and for which Presidential Major Disaster Declarations were submitted. Although 11 counties and 6 tribal reservations were submitted for Presidential Major Disaster Declarations, only 8 qualified to receive support from FEMA. However, all 11 counties are included in the Governor's declaration and are eligible for funding support from the state to restore infrastructure. The assistance requested includes: 1) Individual Assistance (response pending) for funds for housing and serious needs not covered by insurance; 2) Public Assistance (approved) for 8 counties, including Gila County, and 6 tribal nations for funds to rebuild government infrastructure, emergency protective measures and debris removal; 3) Hazard Mitigation (approved) statewide funds for mitigation projects to prevent/reduce long-term risk to life and property. Mr. Trammell advised that he just received notice 30 minutes ago that FEMA did in fact deny Individual Assistance. ADEM will be working with Gila County Emergency Management and be as creative as possible in utilizing resources from volunteer agencies, faith-based organizations and other social services from the state to meet the needs of those citizens. For Public Assistance, an applicant briefing was held in Globe on April 9, 2010, to provide a general overview of the Public Assistance program, addressing application procedures, administrative requirements, funding and program eligibility criteria. The federal government will pay 75% of the costs, the state will pay 15% and Gila County will be responsible for 10% of the match for those projects in Gila County; the incorporated areas such as the Town of Miami or City of Globe will be responsible for their own 10% match. Kick-off meetings were held for Gila County, the Town of Miami and the Town of Payson on April 14, 2010, for one-on-one meetings with an applicant to provide a more detailed review of the applicant's specific needs. The Gila County Applicant Projects identified to date include: 1) Pinal Creek and Miami Wash debris removal; 2) Vertical Heights road repair; 3) snow removal; and 4) Mackey Camp Bridge for a total cost of \$829,000. Payson projects include: 1) snow removal; 2) emergency road repair; and 3) trees threatening power lines for a total cost of \$9,500. Miami Projects include: 1) debris removal; 2) sewer repair; and 3) building repair for a total of \$158,500. Upon inquiry from Vice-Chairman Martin, Mr. Trammell

advised that there were no projects listed for the Town of Star Valley. Vice-Chairman Martin will follow up on that as there was massive flooding in Star Valley. Mr. Trammell stated that he would follow up as well. Steve Stratton, Public Works Division Director, also stated that the City of Globe was not listed; however, considerable damage occurred within City limits as well. Debra Williams, Risk Management Analyst for Gila County Emergency Management, stated that she had spoken to representatives of the City of Globe and the Town of Star Valley and neither had projects they wanted to submit. Mr. Trammell stated that he will again review those areas, but that is the reason they were not included in the initial application process. Chairman Dawson inquired as to the reason the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) was not present at today's meeting because she understands that ADEM works together with the Corps. Chairman Dawson stated, "We believe that the creek bed is changing its course because of the buildup of silt coming back. We're talking about prevention for the future, mitigating something that was created by engineering. That creek has changed its course and it's eventually going to and is in the process of washing people out. So where is the mitigation in that?" Mr. Trammell replied that he is very familiar with the issue and has brought together the Corps and the Natural Resource Conservation Service. He stated, "First of all the Corps has not had any projects in that area, so it is not responsible for anything. About the feasibility of doing some rechanneling work, etc., I'll tell you what the Corps is going to tell us. They say that is a natural meandering stream. Thou shalt not touch it. That is basically their position. But that's not necessarily the final answer. What we need to do is work with Gila County Emergency Management and get a 404 permit to remove those islands." Vice-Chairman Martin inquired of Mr. Trammell, "Wasn't the Corps involved in the Roosevelt Dam?" Mr. Trammell stated, "I'm not sure about that, but I imagine so." Chairman Dawson stated, "The ones that designed this (the dam), we met with them, the communities met with them when the proposal was made to raise that dam and create more water for the valley below and I just totally object to your saying the Corps is not responsible for anything. Excuse me, they created this." Mr. Trammell stated, "What I meant to say was there in the Tonto Basin area, they (the Corps) didn't build any levies or anything like that, that would have modified the stream. Now if they've done something downstream like the Roosevelt Dam, I understand that." Chairman Dawson stated, "I do not understand abdicating and just saying they are not responsible when in fact...Gila County is not going to hire an engineering company to come in here and explain to us that by raising Roosevelt Dam that a natural result would be the silt building up. That's not a natural meandering creek that we're dealing with. We are dealing with a creek that is dammed up." Vice-Chairman Martin stated that Tonto Creek is an A-grading stream because of that dam. Chairman Dawson stated, "I know exactly why that meandering stream is meandering and it goes right to the Corps' engineering that took place." Mr. Trammell stated that if either the County or ADEM pursues 404 permitting, that case can then be presented to either the Natural Resource Conservation Service or the Corps because right

now they are saying they are not responsible. Mr. Stratton stated that the County has filed a 205 funding request to the Corps in the amount of \$100,000 in study monies and they would study the channelization of that as a solution. He stated that one of the problems the County has encountered is that the whole river/creek bed is critical habitat for the willow flycatcher, bald eagle and other associated species, which will start another fight, so “Gila County is kind of up against a wall.” The critical habitat was actually named critical when the dam was raised because it eliminated other critical habitat, which had to be replaced. So Tonto Creek was named a critical habitat for those species other than the bald eagle, which was already there. Mr. Trammell stated that ADEM would work with Gila County’s Public Works Division and Emergency Management and pursue the matter; however, he did not know what the outcome would be. Chairman Dawson stated, “Well, the outcome thus far is that Gila County has spent thousands and thousands of dollars on 404 permitting; however, other supervisors in the past have decided to protect property and take care of things. I don’t feel we’re getting any headway. We’ve worked hard to get this permitting for the last 5 years. We’ve certainly paid thousands of taxpayer dollars for something that we did not create.” Mr. Trammell stated, “I understand and I promise you that I will get with the Corps and I will consult with them on your behalf and bring them to the table again. They don’t work for me though.” Mr. Stratton advised that Gila County’s environmental consultant is WestLand Resources and that he and Mr. Pastor were planning to meet with the Corps next month concerning these issues and any long-term remedies which may be available. Mr. Trammell returned to his presentation and reviewed the applicant projects that have been identified to date, which includes 4 projects for Gila County, 3 for the Town of Payson and 5 for the Town of Miami. He will also recheck on Globe and Star Valley. Chairman Dawson noted that only 3 projects were listed for the Town of Miami. Mr. Trammell stated that the projects for Miami include the following: debris removal from the Town streets; sewer repair; 3 buildings that need repair as one item; Public Works Facility; and Bullion Plaza and the Cobre Valley Transit. An inquiry was made from the audience whether the Town of Miami worked on the Mackey’s Camp Bridge. Mr. Trammel stated that at the time of the emergency, the Mackey’s Camp Bridge belonged to the mine and the mine is not an eligible applicant for repairs to the bridge so there will have to be some creative thinking done on how the state is going to participate in the cost of that repair. Mr. Stratton stated that there should be 2 additional projects on the list for Gila County—the Six Shooter Canyon Road where one lane was completely washed out and emergencies repairs were conducted by DalMolin Construction, and the other project is the small bridge in upper Six Shooter Canyon that was overtopped. The Six Shooter Canyon Road washout repair, which is not complete, will cost approximately \$30,000. Mr. Stratton noted that half of the Vertical Heights Road was another road that was washed out, but it was a separate road from the Six Shooter Canyon Road, which is a major thoroughfare. Mr. Bolinger, Director/Epidemiologist of Gila County Emergency Management and Health Preparedness, stated that all of the projects are not in

yet and that he is still working with Mr. Trammell's staff on those. Mr. Stratton stated that he just wanted to make sure those projects were included. Mr. Trammell stated that Gila County is the first county they have visited to provide this outreach effort and right now the damage assessment and writing up of projects is still in the process and this is only an indication of what has been identified thus far. He then explained that the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) is a post-disaster program that provides federal funds for potential mitigation measures. Gila County's HMGP applicant briefing is scheduled for April 29, 2010, at the Gila County Courthouse; and ADEM/FEMA are currently identifying potential mitigation opportunities and will provide a report to Gila County in June. Mr. Neveau then took over and continued with the presentation by explaining that he wanted to provide some background regarding FEMA so people would understand how FEMA operates in order to assist people in starting to work their way through this disaster. Mr. Neveau's Region 9 Office is located out of Oakland, California; however, he is presently working at a joint field office with ADEM in Phoenix. He stated that the State of Arizona is unique in that it has a state-managed public assistance program where the state actually runs what occurs under public assistance, which is very rare in this country because typically FEMA would operate that program. Mr. Neveau stated that he felt it was very important for the Board to know that when the emergency declaration took place and the county and state got overwhelmed, the Governor was asked for assistance, and a Presidential declaration/emergency declaration was processed within a short period of time. He stated, "Frankly, Mr. Trammell really did stick his neck out because he expended a tremendous amount of money, hundreds of thousands of dollars without the guarantee that the federal government was going to come in and provide reimbursement. It did work out and we (FEMA) were able to provide hundreds of thousands of dollars and most of that went towards life sustaining commodities in different parts of the state." He stated that the U.S. President has mandated that every state and every entity will operate under what is known as an Incident Command System. It has been implemented in Arizona and as they go through that joint planning process in the joint field office, joint objectives are established to move forward in partnership. He stated that one of Mr. Trammell's objectives is to ask for the Corps to take a look at the issues here. Mr. Neveau continued the PowerPoint presentation by explaining what FEMA is responsible for as listed: 1) disaster response and recovery; 2) preparedness planning, training and exercises; 3) reduces risk from disasters through mitigation; and 4) works through strong public and private partnerships at the federal, state and local levels. FEMA operates under a Unified Coordination Group as presented on a chart. The Mission Execution: Recovery includes Public Assistance, Hazard Mitigation and Tribal Coordination. He explained some of the issues involved in Tribal Coordination Recovery and FEMA will enter into separate agreements with the tribes to process what are known as project work sheets or subgrantee applications. FEMA recognizes the tribes as sovereign nations and they have elected to deal directly with FEMA as opposed to going through the state. Special advisors to

the Federal Coordinating Officer have been brought in to help work through the tribal process. For those tribes located in Gila County, and in particular the San Carlos Apache Tribe, there will be a site inspection for the Health Services building this week, road inspections and south section this week. FEMA tribal agreements were sent yesterday from the Tribe. For the White Mountain Apache Tribe, FEMA is looking at the casino, the community center as well as their FEMA tribal agreement they have in hand. A total of 6 tribal requests for proposals have been received from all the tribes and there are approximately 188 projects work sheets projected. Five tribal kickoff meetings have been conducted and there are a total of 95 applicants. With regard to the White Mountain Apache Tribe, there are 188 project work sheets. Chairman Dawson discussed the San Carlos Talkalai Reservoir that is a reoccurring issue which has caused many evacuations. She suggested that Mr. Neveau meet with Mary Kim Titla, Liaison between Gila County and the San Carlos Apache Tribe, after the meeting. Mr. Neveau then explained Recovery: Public Assistance, which is what was being discussed today and it includes the following: 1) federal assistance to the state or local governments and eligible non-profit organizations; 2) emergency protective measures and debris removal; 3) repair, restoration or reconstruction of disaster-damaged public facilities and infrastructure; and 4) encourages protection from future damage by providing funding for eligible hazard mitigation measures. He continued to explain that Hazard Mitigation includes the following: 1) identifies and analyzes risk and develops risk-management strategies; 2) promotes sound development and building practices; 3) implements major statutory mitigation programs such as the National Flood Insurance Program, Hazard Mitigation Grant Program; Dam Safety Program; and National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. He also explained Tribal Coordination. Mr. Trammell returned and reviewed with the Board the Individual Assistance for Residential Impacts in Gila County citing that 26 residences were destroyed; 35 suffered major damage; 26 had minor damage; and 13 were affected for a total of 100 structures. These figures were part of what was submitted to FEMA requesting individual assistance and declaration, but did not meet FEMA's threshold so these will have to be dealt with on a state, county and local basis. Upon inquiry by Supervisor Pastor as to what constitutes FEMA's threshold, Mr. Trammell replied that typically the state requires that approximately 400 homes across the state would have been destroyed or sustained major damage. Mr. Stratton inquired how many of the 100 structures involved had national flood insurance. Mr. Trammell stated that none of the damaged residences were covered by national flood insurance. He stated that presents a major issue when you have people that live right next to an area that floods frequently and don't have flood insurance. The concentration of the damage was in Gisela, Tonto Basin and the Punkin Center area. Those homes are all primary residences, not secondary homes. He provided a map showing the areas of concentrated damage for primary residences that had no flood insurance. The vast majority of destroyed/damaged residences were mobile homes, travel trailers or manufactured housing and the demographics within there was that

the residents had an average annual income of between \$10,000 and \$18,099 and many of them were elderly. So there are issues of the homeowner's ability to actually recover from such an event. Mr. Trammell had hoped that would be issue enough for FEMA to declare; however it wasn't significant enough. Some of the damage in Gila County was reflected in the photographs provided. Mr. Trammell stated that he knows that Gila County had to deal with the issue of the stream, the waters at high levels, and the isolation of the communities on the eastern side of the Tonto Creek. He understands that has been an issue for many years and is not sure where Gila County is in the process in terms of providing a bridge. Of the businesses that were impacted in Gila County, 1 suffered major damage and 7 had minor damage. He explained the various types of federal assistance that is available to address the impacts. Chairman Dawson stated to Vice-Chairman Martin that since she was more familiar with the flooding issues with the Tonto Creek, "When the comment is made that this has been something that has been reoccurring for years - the flooding has been, but has the washout of homes? I don't recall that we've had this as an ongoing problem until the channel of the river actually changed." Vice-Chairman Martin stated that was correct. She stated, "It's getting worse as we go. There was a time when there was no structure damage, but as the creek comes to the houses, in fact we get more and more flooding with each event." Chairman Dawson stated, "I just have a hard time when we're talking about how do we mitigate this? Every year it's a growing problem. We're not mitigating it. We're mitigating the willow flycatcher making sure he has a home and in doing that we're flooding out the people." Mr. Trammell stated that he is going to get to some options that are being considered that will be on a case-by-case basis. He stated, "The underlying issue is the fact that when you have homes that are immediately adjacent to an area that is susceptible to floods, you're going to have damages. What we need to do is either fix the flooding issue or do something with the residents that are adjacent to the creek." Chairman Dawson stated, "The County is working on a \$30-\$50 million bridge, but that's not going to take care of the problem down where the people reside, where the river is changing its course, so we still have a problem. I think you're the people that we need to be talking to. I understand that the Corps isn't here, but if you're the relief agency and we're talking about how to help these people, then we have to convince them that they will be relocated." Vice-Chairman Martin stated, "We'll need to have help to relocate within Gila County. These folks may not know, but we don't have any private land to relocate them to and we're having to work with the USFS to trade maybe the property in the creek where they live for property on the hill where they will live and I don't know if 'willing' is the right word. I think we've finally come to the understanding that some of those folks, as long as we have that dam and as long as that creek continues to build, we are going to have to relocate some of those folks." Mr. Trammell then moved to the slide entitled "Addressing the Impacts to the Citizens." In the first bullet, it stated that Federal Individual Assistance (IA) was pending. He stated that as of this morning, that is no longer pending, but was disapproved. As a result of that disapproval there is

one program that kicks in, which provides loans from the Small Business Administration (SBA); however, knowing the economics of the community, Mr. Trammell was not sure if the residents, on an individual basis, would be eligible, but it will be presented to them as an option. The SBA provides home disaster loans and business assistance and economic injury loans. He advised that the state does not have an Individual Assistance Program, so what the state does on behalf of the individual citizens is going to be mostly through volunteer agencies and faith-based organizations. Mr. Trammell then advised that the state has set up Individual Assistance Service Centers with a One Stop Shop providing information to individuals, families and businesses registering for disaster recovery assistance. It is located at the Kiwanis Community Center in Tonto Basin and is open Wednesday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. To date, there have been 133 survivor visits and the providers are ADEM and the Lutheran Social Services, which is doing the case management. He explained that in regard to Disaster Case Management, there are individual recovery plans and 32 client cases have been opened. He listed the types of needs involved from immediate unmet major needs such as housing and heating/air conditioning systems, to needs that are partially met such as for appliances, building supplies, behavioral health, financial and furniture and minor needs that have been met such as household items and clothing. Mr. Trammell also discussed the formation of the Tonto Recovery Committee (TRC) established in March 2010, the groups represented in that committee and its accomplishments. The TRC is having the community develop a group that addresses each need and the needs that can't be satisfied will be pursued by ADEM on an individual basis. The Disaster Housing Task Force is meeting on a weekly basis to get new homes for those residents whose houses were destroyed. It's a rough process because the state is not in the business of buying people homes. They are expected to have insurance, which none of them did, so ADEM has to be very creative on how it addresses the disaster housing issue. The TRC consists of participants such as Gila County Emergency Management, AzVOAD (Arizona Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters), ADEM, Arizona Department of Housing and the Arizona Department of Health Services. They have addressed the short-/interim-/long-term housing needs and have received 3 requests for new mobile homes, which will be pursued through volunteer donations. He stated that as a result of the Katrina Hurricane, there are thousands of mobile homes parked in many places across the nation and ADEM will work to get those homes donated. The issue will be how to pay for the transportation of moving those homes here. Mr. Trammell stated that because Arizona has just received federal denial for individual assistance, what will be pursued is ramping up an outreach program on a statewide basis to involve more volunteer agencies and faith-based groups that ADEM has not reached out to before. He did emphasize that ADEM will not put a new home in exactly the same location as the one that was destroyed with unchanged conditions. So until such time that there is some sort of mitigation effort in terms of whether it be a flood control structure, rechanneling the creek, or something that's going to preclude flood water from

reaching that area, relocation or elevating the home, then ADEM will pursue getting new mobile homes for those residents. Reviewed were the housing challenges in Gila County, which include the following: 1) limited housing infrastructure and land options in the impacted areas, and 2) the inability to meet requirements of housing assistance programs. Mr. Trammell stated that the Arizona Department of Housing Services(ADHS) in many cases in the past, actually provided new homes to disaster victims, but that was only for people that lived in homes where they owned the property and the house. In many of the current cases, these are rental properties so ultimately the assistance from the ADHS is not there so ADEM will have to pursue other options. A map was provided showing the surface land ownership near the Sleepy Hollow RV Park in Tonto Basin. ADEM has looked at the option of transferring ownership; however, as this map shows, the USFS owns all the land and if a land swap could be done, then the residents could be relocated there. If there was state land, ADEM could do a land swap, but it simply isn't there so ADEM's hands are tied in that area. He reviewed the possible housing solutions, which include the relocation of impacted residents; mitigation involving elevation of property and flood control; replacement by donated housing options or fundraisers; and raise money to procure. There is some indication that some residents are willing to be relocated and some of the structures could be elevated. Information has been distributed in an outreach effort to affected residents through the Gila County Recovery Review, through local media, through Arizona Emergency Information Network website (<http://www.azein.gov>), distribution of flyers, Facebook and Twitter. Corrective actions were discussed regarding the Tonto Creek Bridge, which include silt and island buildup in the Tonto Creek; rechanneling/removing settlement that has been deposited; and discussions with the NRCS/Army Corps of Engineers. Mr. Trammell stated that the initial assessment with the Corps was "no", but as the conversation went on, they left the door open saying there is the possibility and ADEM is going to pursue that possibility. It's not something ADEM is going to drop. He stated in regard to the Snow Policy, many counties were impacted by the snow and obviously they had to plow it and in some cases truck it off to another location. Gila County was impacted by the snow; however, that was not part of the Presidential Declaration so the cost share instead of being 75% federal, 15% state and 10% county, will now be 75% state and 25% county in terms of snow removal costs. In conclusion Mr. Trammell reviewed the Governor's Emergency Fund and outstanding state obligations for flooding problems in Arizona, which showed that the State Legislature has decreased the fund from \$4 million in 2008 to \$3.5 million in 2009 and now to \$2.9 million in 2010. It is estimated that this disaster will cost the state approximately \$4 million, so those reimbursements will be extended out a couple of years. Mr. Trammell stated that ADEM may be coming to Gila County for help with the possibility of pursuing a special appropriation. With the situation regarding the state's economy, the bottom line is that the money will eventually be there, but it may not all be there this year. The projects that are completed the earliest are the projects that are

going to be paid the earliest. He reminded the Board that in terms of the number of projects that have been identified, ADEM is still in the assessment process, developing project work sheets and reviewing the possible issues in the Town of Star Valley and City of Globe. Chairman Dawson thanked Mr. Trammell and Mr. Neveau for taking the time to give the Board an update. She stated, "It is a frustrating problem. I have assured Supervisor Pastor, who specifically represents the Tonto Basin area, there's no magic in us building a bridge. That's not going to change the fact that until that river is channeled in some way, we've got a problem that just grows every year." Vice-Chairman Martin stated that the Corps hasn't really helped manage the situation at all. She stated, "...I'm delighted with the help from FEMA. I just want to thank you very much, but you haven't heard the last from me. It's just time that we held the Corps feet to the fire on this one and I'm still thinking about how to do that." Mr. Trammell advised that a meeting has been set up with the Corps to address a number of issues and advised that there is almost the same identical issue in Black Canyon City in Yavapai County. Supervisor Pastor also thanked both gentlemen for providing this information. He inquired of Mr. Neveau where people can get information on FEMA's National Flood Insurance program because local insurance carriers have advised that they don't deal with FEMA's flood insurance program. Vice-Chairman Martin also inquired how people on a \$10,000 to \$18,000 yearly income afford FEMA's national flood insurance. He stated that the flood insurance is sold through the retail market and insurance agencies, so if residents are running into problems, they can contact Mr. Neveau's office. There are also people at the Joint Field Office in Phoenix that could also advise people and there is also a lot of information available through the National Flood Insurance Program on the internet. Mr. Neveau did not have an answer for how people with low incomes could afford to buy the national flood insurance; however, he noted that in providing alternate housing, residents are not going to be able to go right back into a floodplain and then buy flood insurance. Supervisor Pastor inquired as to FEMA's process is or its authority in establishing the floodplain and updating them from the different zones because that is a question he is constantly asked by constituents. Mr. Neveau stated that without being overly complicated, there are engineers that take a look at the floodplain and they remap the area and what's happening across California, Arizona and the western United States. They are taking a look at areas that weren't in a floodplain, but are now, based on scientific data. Supervisor Pastor inquired if FEMA is the coordinating agency for determining the floodplain. Mr. Neveau advised that the National Flood Insurance Program is the coordinating agency and he can get Supervisor Pastor in touch with the technical assistance staff at the region that actually deals with the National Flood Insurance Program and the remapping. Supervisor Pastor inquired of Mr. Trammell whether the state could coordinate a possible land swap for the relocation of residents. Mr. Trammell replied that ADEM could work on that issue with Mr. Bolinger to bring the USFS into the conversation. He stated, "Since we know that we need to now pursue this as a state, local and private issue, we can work with the USFS and see if there is

something we can do in terms of a land exchange. Supervisor Pastor stated, “I’m learning as a new supervisor that there are so many agencies involved, some federal and some state, but it seems like there is really no coordination or communications going forth when critical situations like this come up. We did some work to protect our taxpayers in the community and the Corps comes in and slaps our hands and wants to fine us. When we’re protecting taxpayers, the state and federal government helps us a little bit and all of a sudden the Corps comes in and wants to penalize us.” Mr. Trammell discussed with the Board other towns that the state has assisted in relocating such as Clifton and Winkelman Flats, so relocation is a possibility and ADEM just needs to work through the issues; however, he was unsure how cooperative the USFS would be. Chairman Dawson also inquired about the possibility of acquiring some of the Katrina trailers for those who have been displaced in San Carlos. Mr. Trammell replied that was definitely a possibility and detailed damage assessments are currently being completed. Vice-Chairman Martin stated that she had just driven by thousands of the Katrina trailers back in Mississippi and Alabama and they are just sitting there weathering. She inquired if the trailers would be looked at as taking temporary housing and making it permanent housing because some of them are very rough looking. Mr. Trammell replied that FEMA’s housing inventory varies from fifth wheels to small travel trailers to park mobile homes. ADEM is not pursuing travel trailers or anything similar. And those trailers with issues of formaldehyde will not be considered. ADEM is looking at actual mobile homes and if renovations are needed ADEM will renovate them to ensure they would provide adequate housing. Supervisor Pastor also noted that the Roosevelt area has flood issues too and the residents are concerned about their water supply being in danger. Mr. Trammell stated that the threatening of the water supply would be a wonderful mitigation project. Mr. Neveau stated that he would have someone contact the County about FEMA’s National Flood Insurance program. He also provided FEMA’s Phoenix field office phone number—(602) 952-3660—where anyone can contact them for more information. No action was taken by the Board.

Item 3 - Information/Discussion/Action to officially adopt a Strategic Plan for Gila County.

Berthan DeNero, Personnel Director, began by reading aloud the finalized Mission Statement for Gila County, as follows: “The mission of Gila County government is to provide regional leadership and fiscal responsibility for necessary public services in a healthy, safe community, and to promote and support the wise use of natural resources on public, private and tribal lands.” She then read aloud the finalized value statements, as follows:

- Integrity: We serve the public and one another with trustworthiness, honesty and impartiality in a responsible and ethical manner.
- Teamwork: As we work together we respect, support and accept individuals.

- Accountability: We strive for personal responsibility in all we do.
- Innovativeness: We value innovativeness and value the thoughts and ideas in our people.
- Empowerment: We lead by empowering our people.
- Excellence: We strive for excellence in all we do.
- Inspire: We inspire our people and treat them with respect and trust and lead through competence, creativity and teamwork.”
- Participatory: We include different means for our people and the public to easily learn, understand and directly participate in Gila County government or other social decisions.

Lastly, the goals were reviewed by the Board for finalization, which included the following:

- Assure that Gila County is a safe, healthy and attractive place in which to live, work and play.
- Provide regional leadership in critical public policy areas.
- Continue to improve citizens’ satisfaction with the quality and cost effectiveness of services provided by the County.
- Support environmental concerns of natural and historic resources balanced with the needs of development and recreation.
- Continue sound financial management and build the County’s fiscal strength while limiting the tax burden.
- Provide constant and clear public information of all the County’s activities and direction.
- Actively seek to increase and coordinate volunteerism and active citizen participation that strives for the good of the County as a whole.
- Maintain a quality workforce and equip them with the workspace and resources they need to do their jobs safely and well.

The Board discussed ways of making this Strategic Plan a living document and ways in which to challenge employees to put it into action. Upon motion by Vice-Chairman Martin, seconded by Supervisor Pastor, the Board unanimously adopted a Strategic Plan for Gila County as presented (above). John Nelson, Interim County Manager/Clerk, commended the Board on completing this “monumental accomplishment.” Mr. Nelson advised that he will take this plan to the division/department directors and elected officials and periodically have them present the Board with their own strategic plan outlining how they intend to achieve the goals as set out by the Board.

Item 4 - CALL TO THE PUBLIC: Call to the Public is held for public benefit to allow individuals to address issue(s) within the Board’s jurisdiction. Board members may not discuss items that are not specifically identified on the agenda. Therefore, pursuant to Arizona Revised Statute §38-431.01(G), action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter, responding to criticism, or scheduling the matter for further discussion and decision at a future date.

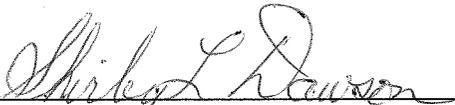
There were no requests to speak from the public.

Item 5 - At any time during this meeting pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.02(K), members of the Board of Supervisors and the Chief Administrator may present a brief summary of current events. No action may be taken on issues presented.

Each Board member and Mr. Nelson presented information on current events.

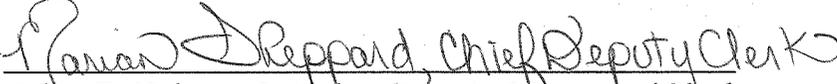
There being no further business to come before the Board of Supervisors, Chairman Dawson adjourned the meeting at 11:56 a.m.

APPROVED:



Shirley L. Dawson, Chairman

ATTEST:


for _____
John F. Nelson, Interim County Manager/Clerk