

**TOWN COUNCIL OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT
STUDY SESSION & SPECIAL MEETING NOTICE**

Tuesday, June 5, 2018, 2:00 P.M.

**STUDY SESSION & SPECIAL MEETING
2735 S. HWY 69, SUITE 10**

**COUNCIL CHAMBERS, TOWN HALL
DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA**

AGENDA

The issues that come before the Town Council are often challenging and potentially divisive. In order to make sure we benefit from the diverse views to be presented, the Council believes that the meeting be a safe place for people to speak. With this in mind, the Council asks that everyone refrain from clapping, heckling and any other expressions of approval or disapproval. Council may vote to go into Executive Session for legal advice regarding any matter on the open agenda pursuant to A.R.S. 38-431.03 (A) (3), which will be held immediately after the vote and will not be open to the public. Upon completion of Executive Session, the Council may resume the meeting, open to the public, to address the remaining items on the agenda. Agenda items may be taken out of order. Please turn off all cell phones. The Council meeting may be broadcast via live streaming video on the internet in both audio and visual formats. One or more members of the Council may attend either in person or by telephone, video or internet conferencing. **NOTICE TO PARENTS:** Parents and legal guardians have the right to consent before the Town of Dewey-Humboldt makes a video or voice recording of a minor child. A.R.S. § 1-602.A.9. Dewey-Humboldt Council Meetings are recorded and may be viewed on the Dewey-Humboldt website. If you permit your child to participate in the Council Meeting, a recording will be made. You may exercise your right not to consent by not permitting your child to participate or by submitting your request to the Town Clerk that your child not be recorded.

1. Call To Order.

2. Roll Call. Town Council Members Jack Hamilton, Mark McBrady, Amy Timmons, Doug Treadway, Victoria Wendt, Vice Mayor John Hughes and Mayor Terry Nolan.

3. Study Session. No legal action to be taken.

A. Review and possible adoption of an ordinance, amending Dewey-Humboldt Town Code, Title III Administration, Chapter 30 Town Council and Officials, Council Meetings, §30.105 Council Agenda; §30.107 Time of Adjournment; and §30.108 Agenda Packets, Subsection (A), related to council meetings and agendas (As directed by Council 5/1/18)

4. Special Meeting. Legal action to be taken.

A. Review and approval of appointment of Associate Magistrate per the Dewey-Humboldt Town Code §30.032 by the presiding Magistrate

B. Review and approval of contract for special Plan Check and Building Inspection services with Colibryn

C. Approval of Yavapai County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

5. Adjourn.

For Your Information:

Next Town Council Meeting: Tuesday, June 19, 2018 at 6:30 p.m.

Next Town Council Work Session: Tuesday, August 7, 2018 at 2:00 p.m.

Next Planning & Zoning Meeting: Thursday, July 5, 2018 at 6:00 p.m.

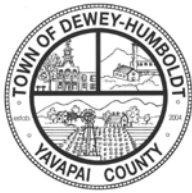
Persons with a disability may request reasonable accommodations by contacting the Town Hall at 632-7362 at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting.

If you would like to receive Town Council agendas via email, please sign up at AgendaList@dhaz.gov and type Subscribe in the subject line, or call 928-632-7362 and speak with Julie Gibson, Town Clerk.

Certification of Posting

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the attached notice was duly posted at the following locations: Dewey-Humboldt Town Hall, 2735 South Highway 69, Humboldt, Arizona, Chevron Station, 2735 South Highway 69, Humboldt, Arizona, Blue Ridge Market, Highway 69 and Kachina Drive, Dewey, Arizona, on the 1st day of June, 2018, at _____ a.m. in accordance with the statement filed by the Town of Dewey-Humboldt with the Town Clerk, Town of Dewey-Humboldt.

By: _____, Town Clerk's Office.



TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT
P.O. BOX 69
HUMBOLDT, AZ 86329
Phone 928-632-7362 ▪ Fax 928-632-7365

TOWN COUNCIL STUDY SESSION & SPECIAL MEETING

June 5, 2018 – 2:00 p.m. Town Council Meeting Chambers

Agenda Item - #3. A. Review and possible adoption of an ordinance, amending Dewey-Humboldt Town Code, Title III, Administration, Chapter 30 Town Council and Officials, Council Meetings, §30.105 Council Agenda; §30.107 Time of Adjournment; and §30.108 Agenda Packets, Subsection (A), related to council meetings and agenda (Postponed from 5/15/18 Meeting)

To: Mayor and Town Council Members
From: Tom Wilson
Date submitted: June 1, 2018

Summary:

Council reviewed Staff's revisions to Town Code §30.105 Council Agenda; §30.107 Time of Adjournment; and §30.108 Agenda Packets as current in Town Code, along with a "strike-out" version and a proposed "new" version without strike-outs. Council requested minor revisions, which have been made.

Recommendation:

Review Staff's additional revisions and adopt the amended Town Code §30.105 Council Agenda; §30.107 Time of Adjournment; and §30.108 Agenda Packets.

ORDINANCE N^o 18-142

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, ARIZONA, AMENDING THE TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA CODE OF ORDINANCES, TITLE III ADMINISTRATION, CHAPTER 30 TOWN COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS, COUNCIL MEETINGS, SECTIONS 30-105 COUNCIL AGENDA, 30-107 TIME OF ADJOURNMENT, AND 30.108 AGENDA PACKETS, SUBSECTION A, ALL RELATED TO COUNCIL MEETINGS AND AGENDAS; PROVIDING FOR A SAVINGS CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona, as follows:

The Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona Code of Ordinances, Title III Administration, Chapter 30 Town Council And Officials, Council Meetings, Section 30-105 Council Agenda is hereby amended to read as follows (additions in ALL CAPS; deletions in ~~strikeout~~):

§ 30.105 COUNCIL AGENDA.

(A) The Town Manager and Town Clerk are responsible for receiving and organizing all materials for COUNCIL Meeting Agendas, in collaboration with the Mayor and Vice-Mayor. ~~The Manager will then prepare a memorandum for distribution to the Council containing all agenda items currently scheduled.~~ THE MAYOR, VICE MAYOR, TOWN MANAGER AND TOWN CLERK SHALL CONSTITUTE THE AGENDA COMMITTEE. The Mayor or ~~Vice Mayor~~ TOWN MANAGER should be contacted if an individual Councilmember wishes to modify THE AGENDA ~~that~~ schedule.

~~(B) Any resident of Dewey-Humboldt or staff member may request placement of a matter on the Council agenda by requesting that a Councilmember submit a "Council Agenda Action Form."~~

(B)(C) ANY RESIDENT OF THE TOWN MAY REQUEST THAT AN ITEM BE PLACED ON A COUNCIL AGENDA BY PRESENTING THE ITEM AT A COUNCIL MEETING UNDER THE TOPIC OF "PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDIZED ITEMS", OR BY REQUESTING THAT A COUNCILMEMBER SUBMIT A "COUNCIL AGENDA ACTION REQUEST FORM". Any member of the Town Council may request an item be PLACED ON ~~added to~~ A FUTURE Council the agenda for the next regular Council meeting. ~~If the request complies with the requirements set forth in division (D) of this section, the item shall be placed on the agenda~~ A request to modify or remove an agenda item may be made by the Councilmember WHO REQUESTED THE ITEM BE PLACED ON THE AGENDA, in which case it shall be modified or removed without

further action. The Mayor or any other Councilmember may request an item that was submitted by another Councilmember be modified or removed, in which case it may only be modified or removed with the concurrence of the Councilmember who requested it be put on the agenda.

~~(D)~~ (C) Agenda item requests shall be submitted by a Councilmember using a "Council Agenda Action REQUEST Form". THE AGENDA COMMITTEE SHALL PLACE all such requested ITEMS ON THE NEXT APPROPRIATE AGENDA. ~~and shall accurately describe the matter to be addressed and the proposed Council action regarding the matter. Agenda Action Forms shall be submitted prior to the next agenda setting meeting prior to the next requested, regularly scheduled Council meeting.~~ An emergency agenda request may be submitted after the deadline pursuant to § 30.031(B)(10).

~~(E) Any new item will be placed under "New Business" for the Council to determine its disposition. It can be acted upon at that meeting, sent to staff for more work, sent to the appropriate board or commission, set for a work session or tabled to a future date or dropped.~~

(D)~~(F)~~ Order of agenda.

(1) Regular Council Meeting Agendas items shall ~~be~~ BEGIN WITH listed in the following ITEMS order:

- (a) Call to order;
- (b) ROLL CALL;
- ~~(c)~~ (b) Pledge of Allegiance;
- ~~(d)~~ (e) Invocation;
- ~~(d)~~ Roll call;

THE FOLLOWING AGENDA ITEMS SHALL BE APPROPRIATELY PLACED ON THE AGENDA BY THE AGENDA COMMITTEE, BASED ON CONTENT.

(e) PUBLIC COMMENT ~~Announcements regarding current events, guests, appointments, and proclamations;~~

(f) PUBLIC HEARING; ~~Town Manager's report;~~

(g) Consent agenda;

(h) GENERAL REPORTS; TOWN MANAGER'S REPORT ~~Public comment on non-agendized items~~

(i) GENERAL BUSINESS ~~Unfinished business~~

(j) ANNOUNCEMENTS, PROCLAMATIONS ~~New business;~~

(k) CONSIDERATION OF ADDITIONAL SPECIAL SESSION(S) THIS MONTH ~~Public hearing agenda; and~~

(l) Adjournment.

(2) When Council holds a STUDY SESSION ~~work study~~ or Special ~~study~~ Council meeting, agenda items shall be listed in the following order:

- (a) Call to order;
- (b) Roll call;
- (c) Discussion only items;
- (d) Action items;
- (e) Adjournment.

(G) *Modifications to the agenda.*

(1) The presiding officer or any Councilmember may request a change IN THE of order of the agenda ITEMS which, if approved by a majority of the Council, shall be granted.

(2) An agenda item may be continued to a date certain or postponed indefinitely by motion and approval by a majority of the members present who have not declared a conflict of interest.

The Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona Code of Ordinances, Title III Administration, Chapter 30 Town Council And Officials, Council Meetings, Section 30-107 Time of Adjournment is hereby amended to read as follows (additions in ALL CAPS; deletions in ~~strikeout~~):

§ 30.107 TIME OF ADJOURNMENT.

It is the policy of the Town that all STUDY SESSIONS, SPECIAL MEETINGS, AND REGULAR COUNCIL MEETINGS ~~evening meetings of the Council~~ SHALL be adjourned no later than 3-1/2 HOURS FROM THE SCHEDULED START TIME. ~~10:00 p.m.~~ Study sessions shall be adjourned no later than 6:00 p.m. These times shall be referred to as the normal times of adjournment. ~~The Council, by majority vote, may decide to set aside this policy and consider any or all of the items remaining on the agenda. If it appears that the entire agenda cannot be completed before the normal time of adjournment, the Council may decide by motion to consider and act upon the more pressing agenda items. All items that are not considered because of the time limitation shall be continued by the Council to the next regular or special meeting.~~ At or before the normal time of adjournment, the presiding officer shall ask for a motion to CONTINUE OR adjourn and, ~~upon Council approval~~, the meeting. ~~shall be adjourned~~

The Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona Code of Ordinances, Title III Administration, Chapter 30 Town Council And Officials, Council Meetings, Section 30-108 Agenda Packets, Subsection A is hereby amended to read as follows (additions in ALL CAPS; deletions in ~~strikeout~~):

§ 30.108 AGENDA PACKETS.

- (A) Agenda packets are to be made available at the Town Clerk's office, the Town's web site (www.dhaz.gov), and at all Council meetings. Council meeting agendas, minutes and staff reports are available for public review BY CLOSE OF BUSINESS beginning the Friday PRECEDING each Council meeting.

* * *

Section II. Savings Clause

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance as amended is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Ordinance.

Section III. Repeal of Conflicting Ordinance

All other code provisions, ordinances, or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed as of the effective date hereof.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Common Council of the Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona, this ____ day of May, 2018, by the following vote:

AYES: _____

NAYES: _____ ABSENT: _____

EXCUSED: _____ ABSTAINED: _____

APPROVED this ____ day of May, 2018.

Terry Nolan, Mayor

ATTEST:

Julie Gibson, Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Gust Rosenfeld, PLC, Town Attorney
By Susan D. Goodwin

I, JULIE GIBSON, TOWN CLERK, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORDINANCE NO. 18-142 ADOPTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF

DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA ON THE ____ DAY OF MAY, 2018, WAS POSTED IN THREE PLACES ON THE ____ DAY OF MAY, 2018.

Julie Gibson, Town Clerk

ORDINANCE No. 18-142

AN ORDINANCE OF THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, COUNTY OF YAVAPAI, ARIZONA, AMENDING THE TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA CODE OF ORDINANCES, TITLE III ADMINISTRATION, CHAPTER 30 TOWN COUNCIL AND OFFICIALS, COUNCIL MEETINGS, SECTIONS 30-105 COUNCIL AGENDA, 30-107 TIME OF ADJOURNMENT, AND 30.108 AGENDA PACKETS, SUBSECTION A, ALL RELATED TO COUNCIL MEETINGS AND AGENDAS; PROVIDING FOR A SAVINGS CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona, as follows:

The Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona Code of Ordinances, Title III Administration, Chapter 30 Town Council And Officials, Council Meetings, Section 30-105 Council Agenda is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 30.105 COUNCIL AGENDA.

(A) The Town Manager and Town Clerk are responsible for receiving and organizing all materials for Council Meeting Agendas, in collaboration with the Mayor and Vice-Mayor. The Mayor, Vice Mayor, Town Manager and Town Clerk shall constitute the Agenda Committee. The Mayor or Town Manager should be contacted if an individual Councilmember wishes to modify the agenda.

(B) Any resident of the Town may request that an item be placed on a Council Agenda by presenting the item at a Council meeting under the topic of "Public Comment on Non-agendized Items", or by requesting that a Councilmember submit a "Council Agenda Action Request Form".

Any member of the Town Council may request an item be placed on a future Council agenda. A request to modify or remove an agenda item may be made by the Councilmember who requested the item be placed on the agenda, in which case it shall be modified or removed without further action. The Mayor or any other Councilmember may request an item that was submitted by another Councilmember be modified or removed, in which case it may only be modified or removed with the concurrence of the Councilmember who requested it be put on the agenda.

(C) Agenda item requests shall be submitted by a Councilmember using a "Council Agenda Action Request Form". The Agenda Committee shall place all such requested items on the next appropriate agenda. An emergency agenda request may be submitted after the deadline pursuant to § 30.031(B)(10).

(D) Order of agenda.

(1) Regular Council Meeting Agendas shall begin with the following items:

- (a) Call to order;
- (b) Roll Call;
- (c) Pledge of Allegiance;
- (d) Invocation;

The following agenda items shall be appropriately placed on the agenda by the Agenda Committee, based on content.

- (e) Public Comment
- (f) Public Hearing;
- (g) Consent agenda;
- (h) General Reports; Town Manager's Report
- (i) General Business
- (j) Announcements, Proclamations;
- (k) Consideration of Additional Special Session(s) this month
- (l) Adjournment.

(2) When Council holds a Study Session or Special Council meeting, agenda items shall be listed in the following order:

- (a) Call to order;
- (b) Roll call;
- (c) Discussion only items;
- (d) Action items;
- (e) Adjournment.

(G) *Modifications to the agenda.*

(1) The presiding officer or any Councilmember may request a change in the order of the agenda items which, if approved by a majority of the Council, shall be granted.

(2) An agenda item may be continued to a date certain or postponed indefinitely by motion and approval by a majority of the members present who have not declared a conflict of interest.

The Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona Code of Ordinances, Title III Administration, Chapter 30 Town Council And Officials, Council Meetings, Section 30-107 Time of Adjournment is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 30.107 TIME OF ADJOURNMENT.

It is the policy of the Town that all Study Sessions, Special Meetings, and Regular Council Meetings shall be adjourned no later than 3-1/2 hours from the scheduled start time. These times shall be referred to as the normal times of adjournment. At or before the normal time of adjournment, the presiding officer shall ask for a motion to continue or adjourn the meeting.

The Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona Code of Ordinances, Title III Administration, Chapter 30 Town Council And Officials, Council Meetings, Section 30-108 Agenda Packets, Subsection A is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 30.108 AGENDA PACKETS.

- (A) Agenda packets are to be made available at the Town Clerk's office, the town's web site (www.dhaz.gov), and at all Council meetings. Council meeting agendas, minutes and staff reports are available for public review by close of business the Friday preceding each Council meeting.

* * *

Section II. Savings Clause

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this Ordinance as amended is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Ordinance.

Section III. Repeal of Conflicting Ordinance

All other code provisions, ordinances, or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed as of the effective date hereof.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Mayor and Common Council of the Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Arizona, this ____ day of May, 2018, by the following vote:

AYES: _____

NAYES: _____ ABSENT: _____

EXCUSED: _____ ABSTAINED: _____

APPROVED this ____ day of May, 2018.

Terry Nolan, Mayor

ATTEST:

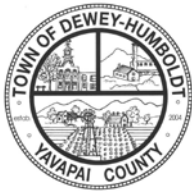
Julie Gibson, Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Gust Rosenfeld, PLC, Town Attorney
By Susan D. Goodwin

I, JULIE GIBSON, TOWN CLERK, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY OF THE ORDINANCE NO. 18-142 ADOPTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT, ARIZONA ON THE ____ DAY OF MAY, 2018, WAS POSTED IN THREE PLACES ON THE ____ DAY OF MAY, 2018.

Julie Gibson, Town Clerk



TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT
P.O. BOX 69
HUMBOLDT, AZ 86329
Phone 928-632-7362 ▪ Fax 928-632-7365

TOWN COUNCIL STUDY SESSION & SPECIAL MEETING

June 5, 2018 – 2:00 p.m. Town Council Meeting Chambers

Agenda Item - #4. A. Review and approval of appointment of Associate Magistrate per the Dewey-Humboldt Town Code §30.032 by the presiding magistrate

To: Mayor and Town Council Members
From: Catherine J. Kelley, Presiding Magistrate
Date submitted: June 1, 2018

Summary:

Section 30.032 (B) of the Town of Dewey-Humboldt Code of Ordinances allows for the Town Magistrate to recommend persons to the Council to serve as Associate Magistrates. These persons would be “on call” Magistrates and would not have regularly scheduled hours. To date, an “on call” magistrate has only been used on a case by case basis, and the need has been very rare – less than one case per year.

Additional provisions in the Code provide that an Associate Magistrate must:

- be a member in good standing with the State Bar of Arizona with at least five years of practice as an attorney or judicial officer;
- that the term of the Associate Magistrate should exceed the current Magistrate’s term by one year;
- that an Associate Magistrate is subject to removal by the Town Council for any reason;
- that the Council shall set their compensation;
- and that they are considered contract employees.

Having at least one Associate Magistrate serves the very real need of any court to be able to provide court services in the event of a conflict of interest between the Presiding Magistrate and a defendant or counsel, or when a motion for Change of Judge is filed. It would also serve the purpose of having an approved substitute magistrate on call in the unexpected or unplanned absence of the Presiding Magistrate.

In the past, as there was no Presiding Magistrate’s contract, the rare appointment of Pro Tem Magistrates was also handled informally. Now that there is a Presiding Magistrate’s contract in place, and the judge who had previously handled any conflict cases is unavailable, rather than maintain the informal management of this position, I am recommending that the Council officially approve the appointment of an Associate Magistrate for the purposes listed in the previous paragraph. A line item to provide for

this position has always been in the Magistrate's budget as line item #421-5002 and there has always been \$1,000 allowed for this line item.

Pro Tem work in Yavapai County is paid at the rate of \$50.00/hr. This hourly wage includes travel time to and from a court.

At this time, there is a necessity for an Associate Magistrate to adjudicate one case presently being prosecuted. The Magistrate who I am recommending to fill this position, was actually Dewey-Humboldt's first Presiding Magistrate and was the judge who set up our court when the transfer from Mayer was made 9 years ago. She is available and is willing to serve this Associate Magistrate function for our Court at the rate of pay listed above. She was eminently qualified when she previously served as our Presiding Magistrate and remains eminently qualified. I have attached her curriculum vitae as evidence of that.

Recommendation:

That the Mayor & Council review and discuss this request along with the attached document and approve the appointment of Joan Dwyer as Associate Magistrate for a term one year beyond the present Magistrate's contract. (Through December of 2020.)

JOAN DWYER

9950 N. American Ranch Road
Prescott, AZ 86305
Cell: 928-300-1073

EDUCATION

St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri
Juris Doctor, May, 1981
Bachelor of Arts in Psychology, *cum laude*, May, 1977
Bachelor of Science in Nursing, May, 1976

PROFESSIONAL LEGAL EXPERIENCE

Presiding Magistrate

Town of Jerome: January 2002 to Present
Town of Dewey-Humboldt: April 2009 to November 2009
Town of Clarkdale: January 2002 to June 2006
City of Cottonwood: August, 2004 to January, 2005 (Interim Appointment)

Associate Magistrate

City of Cottonwood: September 2004 to August 2007
September 2007 to August 2009
Chino Valley: August 2006 to August 2008
Prescott Consolidated Court: 2006-2007

Magistrate, *Pro Tempore*

City of Sedona: 2015 to 2017

Justice of the Peace, *Pro Tempore*

Yavapai County: July 2005 to December 2008; January 2010 to Present

Private Solo Practice of Law 1996 - 2000; 1989 - 1993

St. Louis, Missouri

Municipal Judge, Division II 1994 - 2001

City of Eureka
Eureka, Missouri

Senior Associate 1993 - 1996

Amelung, Wulff & Willenbrock, PC
St. Louis, Missouri

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney 1988-1989

Special Prosecutor 1990

City of Eureka
Eureka, Missouri

Associate Attorney 1986 - 1989

The Wallach Law Firm
St. Louis, Missouri

PROFESSIONAL HEALTHCARE EXPERIENCE

Verde Valley Heart, LLC

Cottonwood, Arizona
Practice Administrator & Office Nurse: October, 2000 to December, 2008

Director of Risk Management Services & In-House Counsel 1981 - 1984

Sisters of Mercy Management and Consulting Office
St. Louis, Missouri

St. Louis University Medical Center

St. Louis, Missouri
Emergency/Trauma Department 1978-1981 (part time)
Cardiac Catheterization 1977-1978
Cardiovascular Recovery, Staff & Charge Nurse 1976-1977
Cardiovascular Step-Down Unit , Staff & Charge Nurse 1976

**BAR MEMBERSHIPS
& LICENSURE**

Arizona Bar #21060 (admitted 2002)
Missouri Bar MBE #29510 (admitted 1982)
United States District Court, Eastern District of Missouri,
1987 - 2000
Missouri State Board of Nursing - RN #070036 (inactive)
Arizona State Board of Nursing – RN #112695 (inactive)

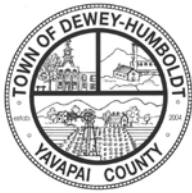
**PROFESSIONAL &
CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS**

(Past & Present)

Certified Professional Compliance Officer (AAPC Certified as
of August 2016)
Arizona Bar Association
Arizona Magistrates Association –
Vice President 2010-2011; 2011-2012
Board Member 2004 to 2007; 2007-2010
Chairman, Nominating Committee (June 2006, 2014)
Missouri Bar Association
American Society for Healthcare Risk Management (2013-
Present)

American Academy of Professional Coders (2014-Present)
Metropolitan Bar Association of St. Louis
Missouri Municipal & Associate Circuit Judges' Association
(1995 - 2001); Board Member (2000 - 2001)
Paralegal Advisory Board, Yavapai College, Prescott, AZ
(2003 to 2007)
Verde Valley Rotary (2002 - 2004)

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TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT
P.O. BOX 69
HUMBOLDT, AZ 86329
Phone 928-632-7362 ▪ Fax 928-632-7365

TOWN COUNCIL STUDY SESSION & SPECIAL MEETING

June 5, 2018 – 2:00 p.m. Town Council Meeting Chambers

Agenda Item - #4. B. Review and approval of contract for special Plan Check and Building Inspection services with Colibryn

To: Mayor and Town Council Members
From: Tom Wilson
Date submitted: May 31, 2018

Summary:

On May 29th the Mayor & Council reviewed a proposed contract with Colibryn for special Plan Check and Building Inspection services for the Giant Gas Station. The Mayor & Council identified two primary areas of concern regarding the contract:

1. That the contract clearly state that the Plan Check and Inspection services were exclusively for one project, the Giant Gas Station.
2. That compensation paid to Colibryn will not exceed the Plan Check and Inspection fees assessed to the Developer and received by Dewey-Humboldt.

Staff proposes language in Section #1 “for the single construction project described as the Giant Gas Station...” to restrict the Consultant (Colibryn) work to the Giant Gas Station.

New language in Section #3 of the contract provides that... “the Town shall not pay any compensation to the Consultant (Colibryn) which exceeds the amount assessed and/or received by the Town as plan review and/or inspection fees.

Colibryn has accepted these conditions. Typos, spelling and appropriate edits were made to provide consistency and to put the contract in proper form.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Mayor & Council approve the contract with Colibryn for special, exclusive Plan Check and Inspection services for the Giant Gas Station at the intersection of State Routes 69 and 169.



Colibryn PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT

This Agreement is made and entered into as of the 31 day of May, 2018, by and between the Town of Dewey-Humboldt ("Town") and Colibryn ("Consultant").

WHEREAS, Consultant is specially trained, experienced and competent to perform the special services which will be required by this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, Consultant is willing to render the professional services described herein on the following terms and conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties agree as follows:

1. **Scope of Services:** The Consultant shall furnish the following services in a professional manner:

"Consultant shall perform the services described on Exhibit A which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, for the single construction project described as the "Giant Gas Station", located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Arizona State Route 69 and Arizona State Route 169 in the Town. Consultant shall provide said services at the time, place, and in the manner specified in Exhibit A, subject to the direction of the Town through its staff that it may provide from time to time."
2. **Time of Performance:** The services of Consultant are to commence upon execution of this Agreement and shall continue until all authorized work is approved by the Town. Consultant shall not be responsible for delays caused by circumstances beyond its reasonable control.
3. **Compensation:** Compensation to be paid to Consultant shall be in accordance with the Schedule of Fees set forth in Exhibit B, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. Without regard to any of the provisions set forth in Exhibit B, the Town shall not pay any compensation to the Consultant which exceeds the amount assessed and/or received by the Town as plan review and/or inspection fees. Payment by the Town under this Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver of defects, even if such defects were known to the Town at the time of payment.
4. **Method of Payment:** Consultant shall submit monthly billings to the Town describing the work performed during the preceding month. Consultant's bills shall include a brief description of the services performed, the date the services were performed, the number of hours spent, and by whom, and a description of any reimbursable expenditures. The Town shall pay Consultant no later than 30 days after approval of the monthly invoice by

The Town staff. When payments made by the Town equal 90% of the maximum fee provided for in this Agreement, no further payments shall be made until the final work under this Agreement has been accepted by the Town.

5. **Ownership of Documents:** All plans, studies, documents and other writings prepared by and for Consultant, its officers, employees and agents and subcontractors in the course of implementing this Agreement, except working notes and internal documents, shall become the property of the Town upon payment to Consultant for such work, and the Town shall have the sole right to use such materials in its discretion without further compensation to Consultant or to any other party. Consultant shall, at Consultant's expense, provide such reports, plans, studies, documents and other writings to the Town upon written request.
6. **Independent Contractor:** It is understood that Consultant, in the performance of the work and services agreed to be performed, shall act as and be an independent contractor and shall not act as an agent or employee of the Town. Consultant shall obtain no rights to retirement benefits or other benefits which accrue to the Town's employees, and Consultant hereby expressly waives any claim it may have to any such rights.
7. **Interest of Consultant:** Consultant (including principals, associates and professional employees) covenants and represents that it does not now have any investment or interest in real property and shall not acquire any interest, direct or indirect, in the area covered by this Agreement or any other source of income, interest in real property or investment which would be affected in any manner or degree by the performance of Consultant's services hereunder. Consultant further covenants and represents that in the performance of its duties hereunder no person having any such interest shall perform any services under this Agreement.

Consultant is not a designated employee within the meaning of the Political Reform Act because Consultant:

 - a. will conduct research and arrive at conclusions with respect to his/her rendition of information, advice, recommendation or counsel independent of the control and direction of the Town or of any Town official, other than normal agreement monitoring; and,
 - b. possesses no authority with respect to any Town decision beyond rendition of information, advice, recommendation or counsel. [FPPC Reg. 18700(a)(2)].
8. **Professional Ability of Consultant:** The Town has relied upon the professional training and ability of Consultant to perform the services hereunder as a material inducement enter into this Agreement. Consultant shall, therefore, provide properly skilled professional and technical personnel to perform all services under this Agreement. All work performed by Consultant under this Agreement shall be in accordance with applicable legal requirements and shall meet the standard of quality ordinarily to be expected of competent professionals in Consultant's field of expertise.
9. **Indemnity:** Consultant agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Town, its officers, agents, employees and volunteers from and against any and all claims, demands, actions, losses, damages, injuries, and liability, including attorney's fees, direct or indirect (including any and all costs and expenses in connection therein), arising out of the performance of this Agreement to the extent caused by the negligent acts,

errors, or omissions of Consultant. The Town also agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the Consultant, its officers, agents, employees and volunteers from and against any and all claims, demands, actions, losses, damages, injuries, and liability, including attorney's fees, direct or indirect (including any and all costs and expenses in connection therein), arising out of the performance of this Agreement to the extent caused by the negligent acts, errors, or omissions of the Town.

10. **Insurance:** Consultant, at Consultant's own cost and expense, shall procure and maintain, for the duration of the contract, the following insurance policies with insurers possessing a Best's rating of no less than A:

- a. **Workers' Compensation Coverage:** Consultant shall maintain Workers' Compensation Insurance and Employer's Liability Insurance for his/her employees in accordance with the laws of the State of Arizona. In addition, Consultant shall require each subcontractor to similarly maintain Workers' Compensation Insurance and Employer's Liability Insurance in accordance with the laws of the State of Arizona for all of the subcontractor's employees. Any notice of cancellation or non-renewal of all Workers' Compensation policies must be received by the Town at least thirty (30) days prior to such change.
- b. **General Liability Coverage:** Consultant shall maintain commercial general liability insurance in an amount not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per occurrence for bodily injury, personal injury and property damage. If a commercial general liability insurance form or other form with a general aggregate limit is used, either the general aggregate limit shall apply separately to the work to be performed under this Agreement or the general aggregate limit shall be at least twice the required occurrence limit.
- c. **Automobile Liability Coverage:** Consultant shall maintain automobile liability insurance covering bodily injury and property damage for all activities of the consultant arising out of or in connection with the work to be performed under this Agreement, including coverage for owned, hired and non-owned vehicles, in an amount of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) combined single limit for each occurrence.
- d. **Professional Liability Coverage:** Consultant shall maintain professional errors and omissions liability for protection against claims alleging negligent acts, errors or omissions which may arise from Consultant's operations under this Agreement, whether such operations be by the Consultant or by its employees, subcontractors, or sub-consultants. The amount of this insurance shall not be less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) on a claims-made annual aggregate basis.
- e. **Policy Endorsements:** Each general liability and automobile liability insurance policy shall be endorsed with the following specific language:
 - 1) The Town, its elected or appointed officers, officials, employees, agents and volunteers are to be covered as additional insured with respect to liability arising out of work performed by or on behalf of the Consultant, including materials, parts or equipment furnished in connection with such work or operations.

- 2) This policy shall be considered primary insurance as respects the Town, its elected or appointed officers, officials, employees, agents and volunteers. Any insurance maintained by the Town, including any self-insured retention the Town may have, shall be considered excess insurance only and shall not contribute with it.
 - 3) This insurance shall act for each insured and additional insured as though a separate policy had been written for each, except with respect to the limits of liability of the insuring company.
 - 4) Any failure to comply with reporting provisions of the policies shall not affect coverage provided to the Town, its elected or appointed officers, officials, employees, agents or volunteers.
 - 5) The insurance provided by this policy shall not be suspended, voided, canceled, or reduced in coverage or in limits except after thirty (30) days written notice has been received by the Town.
- f. **Deductibles and Self-Insured Retentions:** Any deductibles or self-insured retentions must be declared to and approved by the Town. At the Town's option, Contractor shall demonstrate financial capability for payment of such deductibles or self-insured retentions.
- g. **Certificates of Insurance and Endorsements:** Consultant shall provide certificates of insurance with original endorsements to the Town as evidence of the insurance coverage required herein. Certificates of such insurance shall be filed with the Town on or before commencement of performance of this Agreement. Current certification of insurance shall be kept on file with the Town at all times during the term of this Agreement.
11. **Compliance with Laws:** Consultant shall use the standard of care in its profession to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, codes, ordinances and regulations.
 12. **Licenses:** Consultant represents and warrants to the Town that it has all licenses, permits, qualifications, insurance and approvals of whatsoever nature which are legally required of Consultant to practice its profession. Consultant represents and warrants to the Town that consultant shall, at its sole cost and expense, keep in effect or obtain at all times during the term of this Agreement, any licenses, permits, insurance and approvals which are legally required of Consultant to practice its profession. Consultant shall maintain a Town business license, if required.
 13. **Controlling Law Venue:** This Agreement and all matters relating to it shall be governed by the laws of the State of Arizona and any action brought relating to this Agreement shall be held exclusively in Arizona's state courts.
 14. **Written Notification:** Any notice, demand, request, consent, approval or communication that either party desires or is required to give to the other party shall be in writing and either served personally or sent prepaid, first class mail. Any such notice, demand, etc.,

shall be addressed to the other party at the address set forth herein below. Either party may change its address by notifying the other party of the change of address. Notice shall be deemed communicated within 48 hours from the time of mailing if mailed as provided in this section.

If to Town:

Town of Dewey-Humboldt
ATTN: Town Manager
PO Box 69, Humboldt, AZ 86329

If to Consultant:

Colibryn
819 E Sun Valley Farms Ln San
Tan Valley, AZ 85140

15. **Consultant's Books and Records:**

- a. Consultant shall maintain any and all ledgers, books of account, invoices, vouchers, canceled checks, and other records or documents evidencing or relating to charges for services, or expenditures and disbursements charged to the Town for a minimum period of three (3) years, or for any longer period required by law, from the date of final payment to consultant to this Agreement.
- b. Consultant shall maintain all documents and records which demonstrate performance under this Agreement for a minimum period of three (3) years, or for any longer period required by law, from the date of termination or completion of this Agreement.
- c. Any records or documents required to be maintained pursuant to this Agreement shall be made available for inspection or audit, at any time during regular business hours, upon written request by the Town Manager, Town Attorney, Town Auditor or a designated representative of these officers. Copies of such documents shall be provided to the Town for inspection at Town Hall when it is practical to do so. Otherwise, unless an alternative is mutually agreed upon, the records shall be available at Consultant's address indicated for receipt of notices in this Agreement.
- d. Where the Town has reason to believe that such records or documents may be lost or discarded due to dissolution, disbandment or termination of Consultant's business, the Town may, by written request by any of the above-named officers, require that custody of the records be given to the Town and that the records and documents be maintained in Town Hall. Access to such records and documents shall be granted to any party authorized by Consultant, Consultant's representatives, or Consultant's successor-in-interest.

16. **Entire Agreement:** This Agreement constitutes the complete and exclusive statement of Agreement between the Town and Consultant. All prior written and oral communications, including correspondence, drafts, memoranda, and representations, are superseded in total by this Agreement.

17. **Amendments:** This Agreement may be modified or amended only by a written document executed by both Consultant and the Town and approved as to form by the Town Attorney.

18. **Waiver:** No failure on the part of either party to exercise any right or remedy hereunder shall operate as a waiver of any other right or remedy that party may have hereunder.
19. **Litigation Expenses and Attorneys' Fees:** If either party to this Agreement commences any legal action against the other party arising out of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its reasonable litigation expenses, including court costs, expert witness fees, discovery expenses, and attorney's fees.
20. **Execution:** This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall constitute one and the same instrument and shall become binding upon the parties when at least one copy hereof shall have been signed by both parties hereto. In approving this Agreement, it shall not be necessary to produce or account for more than one such counterpart.
21. **Assignment & Subcontracting:** The parties recognize that a substantial inducement to the Town for entering into this Agreement is the professional reputation, experience and competence of Consultant. Assignments of any or all rights, duties or obligations of the Consultant under this Agreement will be permitted only with the express consent of the Town. Consultant shall not subcontract any portion of the work to be performed under this Agreement without the written authorization of the Town. If the Town consents to such subcontract, Consultant shall be fully responsible to the Town for all acts or omissions of the subcontractor. Nothing in this Agreement shall create any contractual relationship between the Town and subcontractor nor shall it create any obligation on the part of the Town to pay or to see to the payment of any monies due to any such subcontractor other than as otherwise is required by law.
22. **Termination:** This Agreement may be terminated immediately for cause or by either party, or without cause upon fifteen days' written notice of termination. Upon termination, Consultant shall be entitled to compensation for services performed up to the effective date of termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed on the date first written above.

Town:

CONSULTANT:

Mayor

By:


Cindy Sessions Principal
Colibryn

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ATTEST:

Town Attorney

Town Clerk

Attachments: Exhibit A - Scope of Services
Exhibit B - Schedule of Fees
Exhibit C – Colibryn’s Schedule of Charges

EXHIBIT A

SCOPE OF SERVICES

PLAN REVIEW SERVICES

Plan Review: Colibryn will perform plan reviews to cover one or more of the following disciplines: architectural, structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, disabled access and energy requirements - all as modified or amended by the Town, and per the Town's currently adopted building codes. Colibryn will provide a first and second check for each review, and a brief third review based on the attached Schedule of Fees (see Exhibit B). Extensive third reviews (or more) shall be billed on an hourly basis per the rate schedule (see Exhibit C – addendum).

Comment Lists and Plans Delivery: Plan reviews result in typed lists of comments which refer to specific details and drawings, and reference applicable code sections. Colibryn will transport plans and comments to the Town in person, or via email, FAX, and/or reliable overland carrier. Overnight delivery is available at no additional cost. Depending on the Town's preferred process, Colibryn will provide plan check comments and perform rechecks directly with the (1) Town, or (2) the applicant/designer, returning approved documents to the Town after the plan review process is completed.

Turn-Around Schedules: Plan reviews will generally be completed and returned to the Town within approximately ten (10) working days of the date the plans are received by Colibryn. Other turnaround schedules will be accommodated at request of the Town. Large, unusually complex plan reviews may require up to a fifteen (15) working days turn-around.

Technical Support: When mutually agreed between the Town and Colibryn as vital to project success, Colibryn's staff will attend pre-construction or pre-design meetings, field visits upon request, and provide support for field inspection personnel **on an as-needed basis**.

INSPECTION SERVICES

Colibryn will provide building inspector(s) as requested by the Town. The scope of inspection services to be provided will be defined listed below or as defined uniquely for each project or as determined by Colibryn and the Town. Inspector(s) will report directly to the Town Building Official or other person designated by the Town for all project-related work.

In general, the inspection services to be provided may include, but are not limited to, field observation of all construction activity, preparation of daily reports, review of submittals and other duties as assigned.

EXHIBIT B SCHEDULE OF FEES

Building Plan Review Fees

Fees for comprehensive plan reviews, performed at Colibryn offices, will be equal to Seventy-Five percent (75%) of the plan review fees as calculated per the Town. The Town will provide Colibryn with the Town plan review fees (project-by-project) for use in calculating Colibryn's fees based on 2009 valuation table published by ICC and the 1997 Table 1-A.

The above fee covers all services associated with the typical plan review, including:

- Delivery of design documents to the Town.
- First, second, and third quick reviews, if necessary, to approve projects
- Pre-application, pre-construction, or additional meeting attendance that is necessary for unusual or complex projects.

Additional plan reviews (extensive third reviews or more) that may be required will be charged on an hourly rate (per attached Exhibit C – Schedule of Charges).

Partial Plan Reviews for Building Departments

Structural-only plan review fees will be fifty percent (50%) of the plan review fees as calculated per the Town. Special project fees (e.g., plumbing / mechanical / electrical-only, URM) can be based on a percentage of the plan review fee, hourly rate or other fee methods mutually agreeable to both parties.

Other Potential Fee Types for Building Departments

For projects where percentage fees are not applicable, or for plan review projects requiring services far exceeding the normal expectations, the attached hourly rate listed in Colibryn's Schedule of Charges will be used. (Exhibit C)

Inspection Fees for Building Departments

On-site field inspection related support services are performed on an hourly fee basis as listed in the attached Schedule of Charges (Exhibit C). Overtime hours are assessed at an additional twenty-five percent (25%) of the hourly rate, when mutually agreed upon by the Town and Colibryn. When requested by the Town, Colibryn's inspection staff can provide their own transportation to inspection sites, with fees associated to mileage within the Town charged at the current IRS mileage rates + 15%.

Public Works Support & Inspections

Public Works design, plan review, map checking or field inspection can be supplied on an hourly basis. See the attached Exhibit B for the rates and reimbursable costs associated with this type of work.

EXHIBIT C SCHEDULE OF CHARGES

Personnel Charges – Plan Review and Inspection Services

Personnel Description:	Hourly Billing Rate:
Principal	\$110
Supervising Plan Review Engineer/Associate	\$110
Senior Plan Review Engineer/Architect	\$105
Plan Review Engineer/Architect	\$95
Senior Plans Examiner	\$85
Plans Examiner	\$75
Permit Technician	\$55
Clerical Support	\$45
Supervisor of Inspectors	\$100
Senior Inspector/Project Manager	\$90
Inspector II	\$80
Inspector I	\$70

These rates are effective through December 31, 2018 and may be increased every year thereafter. Overtime will be charged at 125% of the standard hourly rates, with prior authorization from the Town. No overtime will be charged without prior authorization.

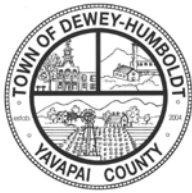
Reimbursable Expenses

Reimbursable expenses shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Mileage	Per current IRS rate
Domestic Travel Per Diem	(\$50/day plus lodging)
Outside Consultants	(at cost plus 15%)
Other Direct Project Expenses	(at cost plus 15%) including:
• Public transportation, charter, or rental • Printing, graphics, photography, and reproduction • Rental or purchase of special equipment and materials • Long distance telephone and special shipping	

*** Hours for inspections in excess of 40 hours (per week) will also be billed as overtime at the rate shown above. When inspection overtime is requested, (on days when inspector has not already performed inspections on the site), inspection overtime services will be provided in 4-hour minimum segments. When the inspection overtime services (on days when inspector has not previously performed inspection on the site) are in excess of 4 hours they will be billed as an eight hour day.*

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TOWN OF DEWEY-HUMBOLDT
P.O. BOX 69
HUMBOLDT, AZ 86329
Phone 928-632-7362 ▪ Fax 928-632-7365

TOWN COUNCIL STUDY SESSION & SPECIAL MEETING

June 5, 2018 – 2:00 p.m. Town Council Meeting Chambers

Agenda Item - #4. C. Approval of Yavapai County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

To: Mayor and Town Council Members

From: Tom Wilson

Date submitted: May 31, 2018

Summary:

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 requires that for a jurisdiction (town, city, county, state) to be eligible for certain Federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding that they prepare, approve and implement a Hazard Mitigation Plan. All the jurisdictions in Yavapai County and the Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe have joined together to draft a new Yavapai County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The Plan is complete and the only task required to initiate Federal compliance is for each jurisdiction to formally approve the Plan. The Plan is almost 300 pages; thus, Staff has provided the key parts of the Plan attached for Mayor & Council review. After the Introduction the key elements are:

- Past Public Outreach/Involvement
- Risk Levels
- Earthquake Rating
- Flooding Rating
- Landslide/Mudslide Rating
- Severe Wind Rating
- Wildfire Rating
- Winter Storm Rating
- Risk Assessment Summary
- Capability Assessment
- Mitigation Strategy.

Staff has downloaded the complete Plan. It can be accessed online from the County's website – see Emergency Management.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Mayor & Council review the Dewey-Humboldt elements of the Plan. Staff will be available to address questions.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to identify hazards that impact the various jurisdictions located within Yavapai County, assess the vulnerability and risk posed by those hazards to community-wide human and structural assets, develop strategies for mitigation of those identified hazards, present future maintenance procedures for the plan, and document the planning process. The Planning Team prepared this Plan in compliance with DMA 2000 requirements.

1.2 Background and Scope

Each year in the United States, disasters injure or take the lives of thousands of people. Nationwide, taxpayers pay billions of dollars annually to help communities, organizations, businesses, and individuals recover from disasters. These monies only partially reflect the true cost of disasters, because tax dollars do not reimburse for the additional expenses to insurance companies and nongovernmental. Many disasters are predictable, and much of the damage caused by these events can be alleviated or even eliminated.

FEMA defines hazard mitigation as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to human life and property from a hazard event." The results of a three-year congressionally mandated independent study to assess future savings from mitigation activities provides evidence that mitigation activities are highly cost-effective. On average, each dollar spent on mitigation saves society an average of \$4 in avoided future losses in addition to saving lives and preventing injuries (National Institute of Building Science Multi-Hazard Mitigation Council 2005).

Examples of hazard mitigation measures include, but are not limited to:

- Development of mitigation standards, regulations, policies, and programs.
- Land use/zoning policies.
- Strong building code and floodplain management regulations.
- Dam safety program, seawalls, and levee systems.
- Acquisition of flood prone and environmentally sensitive lands.
- Retrofitting/hardening/elevating structures and critical facilities.
- Relocation of structures, infrastructure, and facilities out of vulnerable areas.
- Public awareness/education campaigns.
- Improvement of warning and evacuation systems.

The Hazard mitigation planning process identifies hazards that threaten communities; determines the likely affects of those hazards; sets mitigation goals; and determines, prioritizes, and implements appropriate strategies to lessen impacts to hazards that threaten communities. This Plan documents the planning process employed by the Planning Team. The Plan identifies relevant hazards and risks and identifies the strategy used to decrease vulnerability and increase resiliency and sustainability.

This Plan was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Action of 2000 and the implementing regulations set forth in the Federal Register (hereafter, these requirements will be referred to collectively as the DMA2K). While the act emphasized the need for mitigation plans and more coordinated mitigation planning and implementation efforts, the regulations established the requirements that hazard mitigation plans must meet in order to be eligible for certain Federal disaster assistance and hazard mitigation funding under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act.

Information in this Plan will be used to help guide and coordinate mitigation activities and decisions for future land use. Proactive mitigation planning will help reduce the cost of disaster response and recovery to the community and its property owners by protecting structures, reducing exposure, and minimizing overall community impacts and disruption. Hazards have and continue to affect the community and thus the community is committed to

reducing future disaster impacts and maintaining eligibility for Federal funding.

This is a multi-jurisdictional plan that geographically covers the participating communities and tribe within the Yavapai County boundaries (hereinafter referred to as the Planning Area). The following jurisdictions participated in the planning process:

- Yavapai County
- Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe
- Town of Camp Verde
- City of Chino Valley
- Town of Clarkdale
- City of Cottonwood
- Town of Dewey-Humboldt
- Town of Jerome
- City of Prescott
- Town of Prescott Valley
- City of Sedona

1.3 Assurances

As participants in this Plan assure that they will comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 44 CFR 13.11(c). Specifically, the Yavapai Apache Tribe will amend this Plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in Federal laws and statutes as required in 44 CFR 133.11(d).

1.4 Plan Organization

This Plan is organized as follows:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Community Profile
- Section 3: Planning Process
- Section 4: Risk Assessment
- Section 5: Mitigation Strategy
- Section 6: Plan Maintenance

**YAVAPAI COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN****2018**

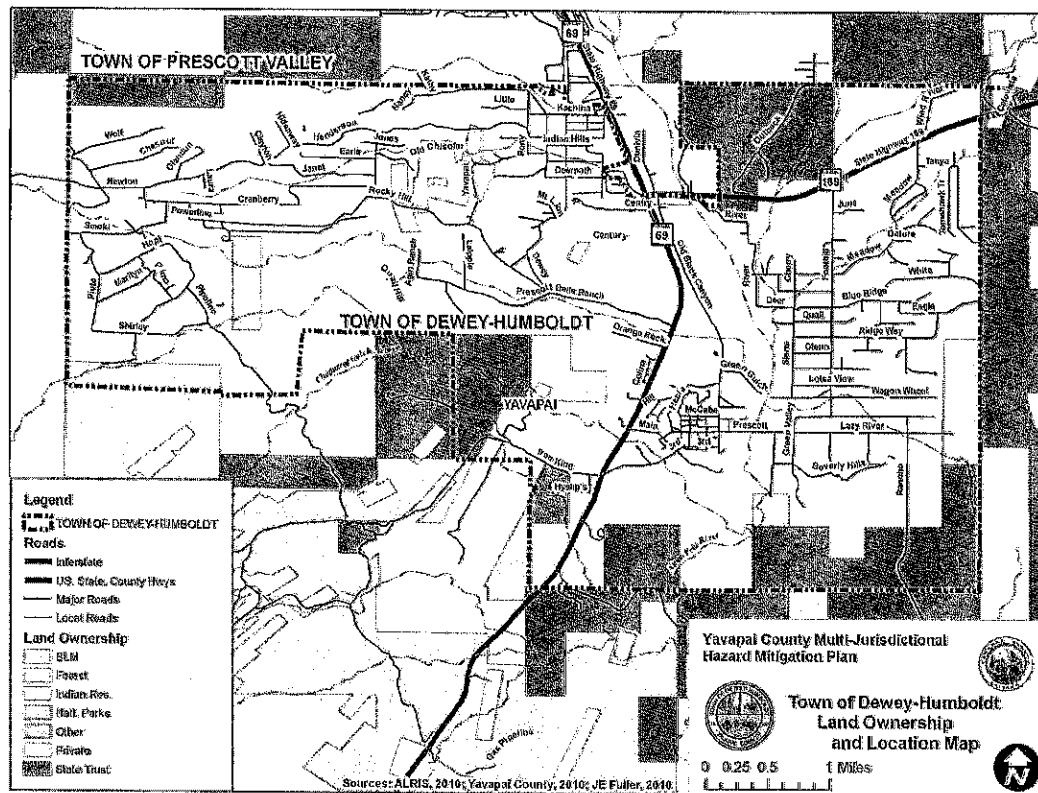
2.6 Dewey-Humboldt

Dewey-Humboldt is adjacent to and south of the Town of Prescott Valley, located in central Yavapai County, and at an elevation of 4,556 feet. The Town is 85 miles north of Phoenix and 199 miles North of Tucson. Dewey-Humboldt is part of the "Quad-Cities" that includes Dewey-Humboldt, Prescott, Chino Valley, and Prescott Valley. On December 20, 2004, the Town of Dewey-Humboldt was incorporated with a population estimate of 4,005. State Routes 69 and 169 pass through Dewey-Humboldt and are the main roadways servicing the community.

Dewey-Humboldt's economic base is small and dependant on a regional economic base. Construction related fields provide the largest proportion of employment for residents of the Town. One of the Town's largest employers is the Humboldt Unified School District. Residents of Dewey-Humboldt cherish the very low density, rural lifestyle within the Town, one of the main drivers of incorporation in 2004.

The Dewey-Humboldt Community has a long history. Dewey-Humboldt began as two separate towns in the late 1800s. One of the towns, later named Humboldt, was established to support mining activity in the area. The first smelter, the Agua Fria Smelter (Bashford Mill), was built in 1876 in Humboldt. The other town, later named Dewey, was established for agriculture and ranching. The area was originally known as Agua Fria with the first post office named the Agua Fria Post Office that was eventually discontinued in 1895. The post office was re-established in 1898 as the Dewey Post Office.

The mining operation in Humboldt suffered closures common to other communities in the State with a short closure in 1907 and again in 1930, at which point the population in Humboldt declined to 300. The nearby Iron King Mine re-opened in 1934 and did not close again until 1968. Presently, the Humboldt Smelter site and the Iron King Mine site are classified as Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund sites. The community diligently works on the clean-up process.



Map 2-8: Dewey-Humboldt Land Ownership and Location

Table 3-3: Past Public Outreach/Involvement	
Jurisdiction	Activities
Camp Verde	• Provided a public notice in local papers of progress, including completed mitigation actions/projects, at least once per year. • Provided an update on the mitigation plan status to the Town Council during a public hearing at least annually, as well as, provide public awareness of the potential hazards in the community. • Maintained and updated the Town's Hazard Mitigation webpage. • Educated the public to increase the awareness of hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions with informational hazard mitigation brochures at local events such as National Night Out, Pecan and Wine Festival Fort Verde Days).
Chino Valley	• Maintained a website linking the public to the county website where the Plan will be posted. • Provided hazard mitigation brochures provided by ADEM at Town Hall and other public venues. • Presented and obtain approval for all hazard mitigation related projects from the Town Council
Clarkdale	• The Town maintained a website linking to the county website where the Plan was posted. • Educated the public to increase the awareness of hazards and opportunities for mitigation actions with informational hazard mitigation brochures at local events such as National Night Out, July 4th, Halloween. • Clarkdale, Clarkdale Police Dept and Clarkdale Fire District co-hosted a Community Meeting on January 26, 2016 with the Yavapai Co Emergency Management Dept and the Yavapai Co Sheriff's Office on Community Emergency Preparedness and Flood Preparedness. The video includes the Power Point presentation as well as a recording of the information presented at the meeting. • Informed and encouraged residents to join the County Code Red emergency notification system through website, newsletter articles and social media information blasts • Conducted public involvement efforts related to drainage and floodplain to keep the public aware of flood hazards and mitigation efforts. • Provided brochures provided by DEMA at Town Hall and other public venues
Cottonwood	• The City maintained a website or link to the county website, where the Plan will be posted and the public will have an opportunity to comment and make recommendations for changes. • PSA announcements in the local Newspapers and public notices were posted with the development of mitigation activities.
Dewey-Humboldt	• Provided the public the opportunity to view and discuss projects contained within the hazard mitigation plan in the previous 5 years by participating in the budget meetings every year.
Jerome	• Continued the Drainage Master Plan work on Golf Road through public input. • Distributed flyers, pamphlets, newsletters, posting of mitigation issues throughout the town as wells as during the Annual Firewise Community Day.
Prescott	• Participated in a vast array of local stakeholder meetings in order to garner input to various community needs associated with city issues at Public Works Forums, Fire Dept Open House Events, and as part of public comment periods at regular voting meetings of the City Council • Participated in the annual Home Show sponsored by the Yavapai County Contractors Association distributing fire and public safety awareness materials. • Regularly attended and serve as participant at the Prescott Area Wildland Urban Interface Commission (PAWUIC) and interact with community leaders in each of the 22 Fire Wise communities within Prescott. • Participated in Earth Day activities on the Courthouse Square in order to interact with the visiting public and showcase the inter-agency cooperation between the City of Prescott, US Forest Service, Dept of Forestry and Fire Management, PAWUIC, and our other local fire districts focusing on Wildfire risk and prevention.

**YAVAPAI COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

2018

CPRI value is obtained by assigning varying degrees of risk to four categories for each hazard, and then calculating an index value based on a weighting scheme.

Table 4-2: CPRI Categories & Risk Levels

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	- Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. - Annual probability of less than 0.001.	1	45%
	Possible	- Rare occurrences with at least one documented or anecdotal historic event. - Annual probability that is between 0.01 and 0.001.	2	
	Likely	- Occasional occurrences with at least 2 or more documented historic events. - Annual probability that is between 0.1 and 0.01.	3	
	Highly Likely	- Frequent events with a well documented history of occurrence. - Annual probability that is greater than 0.1.	4	
Magnitude Severity	Negligible	- Negligible property damages (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). - Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. - Negligible quality of life lost. - Shut down of critical facilities for less than 24 hours.	1	30%
	Limited	- Slight property damages (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). - Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability and there are no deaths. - Moderate quality of life lost. - Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week.	2	
	Critical	- Moderate property damages (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). - Injuries/illnesses result in permanent disability and at least 1 death. - Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month.	3	
	Catastrophic	- Severe property damages (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). - Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. - Shut down of critical facilities for more than 1 month.	4	
Warning Time	Less than 6 hours	Self explanatory.	4	15%
	6 to 12 hours	Self explanatory.	3	
	12 to 24 hours	Self explanatory.	2	
	More than 24 hrs	Self explanatory.	1	
Duration	Less than 6 hours	Self explanatory.	1	10%
	Less than 24 hours	Self explanatory.	2	
	Less than 1 week	Self explanatory.	3	
	More than 1 week	Self explanatory.	4	

Rather than the asset inventory and loss estimations that were used in the previous plan, this Plan takes a qualitative approach rather than data driven discussion.

Cultural and Sacred Sites

Specific Vulnerability

Table 4-4: Earthquake CPRI Rating					
Jurisdiction	Probability	Magnitude/ Severity	Warning Time	Duration	Rating
Camp Verde	Possible	Limited	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	2.20
Chino Valley	Possible	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	2.80
Clarkdale	Possible	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	1.90
Cottonwood	Possible	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	1.90
Dewey-Humboldt	Possible	Critical	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	1.90
Jerome	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	> 1 week	4.00
Prescott	Possible	Limited	< 6 hours	> 1 week	2.50
Prescott Valley	Possible	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	2.80
Sedona	Likely	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	2.35
Unincorporated Yavapai Co	Possible	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	2.80
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Possible	Limited	12-24 hours	< 24 hours	2.00

Yavapai County – Yavapai County has four major “Normal” faults, which intersect at various points the communities of Chino Valley, Cottonwood, Jerome, Paulden, Perkinsville, Poquito Valley, and Seligman. USGS estimates that the maximum moment intensity potential of the “Big Chino” and “Aubrey” faults would be 7.1 MMI (USGS, 2015). Critical infrastructure Impacted would be power distribution from Hoover Dam to Yavapai County and Phoenix, high-pressure natural gas from the Trans western pipeline servicing Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas, as well as possible impacts to the Chino aquifer servicing the greater Prescott basin. BNSF railroad provides east west service across this region transporting millions of tons of goods. Unknown is the scope and size of the “Little Chino” fault.

Graben(s) exist across the greater Prescott Basin, as well as the western side of the Sierra Prieta’s (Skull Valley), and are susceptible to point ruptures. Notable example is the 3.7 MMI point rupture on October 2011, 3.7 miles west-northwest of Chino Valley.

Black Canyon City was affected by three earthquakes on November 1, 2015. At 8:59PM, a 3.2-magnitude earthquake was reported about 6 miles northeast of Black Canyon City, the second earthquake, registering 4.1 magnitude, was reported at around 11:29 p.m. about 7 miles northeast of Black Canyon City, and The third earthquake happened at around 11:49 p.m. at 4.0-magnitude about 3 miles northeast of Black Canyon City. This is a previously unknown fault system.

Approximately 160,000 people are vulnerable to a major earthquake in this region.

Camp Verde – Camp Verde is located between the “Verde Valley” and “Horseshoe” fault zones. Potential loss from earthquakes is slight; however, the possibility from damage would exist in interruption of electricity to the municipality as well as disruption of some water delivery systems by private water companies. The possibility of disruption of municipal sewer services would be of a concern. Should the Town of Camp Verde eventually purchase water delivery companies and expand with additional sewer services the potential for increased loss would be experienced and appropriate planning would have to be considered.

Chino Valley – To the north of Chino Valley exist the “Aubrey” fault which extends northwest along the western boundary of the Mogollon Rim. North of Chino Valley extending west to east exist the “Big Chino” fault. It lies just south of the west side of Mogollon Rim. On the east side of Chino Valley lies the little known “Little Chino” fault zone. West and south of Chino Valley are grabens.

Chino Valley has a moderate earthquake risk, with 15 earthquakes since 1931. The USGS database shows that there is a 21.84% chance of a major earthquake within 50km of Chino Valley, AZ within the next 50 years. The largest earthquake within 30 miles of Chino Valley, AZ was a 4.9 Magnitude in 1976. (USGS)

Clarkdale – The outlying areas of Clarkdale have experienced tremor type earthquake activity that has produced

negligible damages to date.

Cottonwood – Earthquakes are very infrequent in the immediate Cottonwood area. Earthquakes can result in damage to and loss of municipal and private utilities such as water, power, and natural gas pipelines.

Dewey-Humboldt – Although, there are no known fault zones associated with Dewey Humboldt. Dewey Humboldt is at risk for a regional event of large magnitude. Fault lines associated with the “Little Chino and Verde Valley” seismic zones, as well as the “Chino and Aubrey” faults could potentially affect the residents and town. State Highway 169 and 69 intersect our community and are major transportation routes into Yavapai County. Residential areas of Dewey Humboldt may experience utility power outage, interruption in transportation, gas line breakage, or water interruption. A majority of residential areas are on private wells, which may become impacted due to a major seismic event.

Jerome - Jerome’s vulnerability of individual households contribute to our communities’ vulnerability to earthquakes. Existing social and cultural structures within any community determines the resilience of that community to the disaster. Jerome has an extended family of neighbor’s community organizations and interdependence within the Town to provide strength during a disaster. Any destruction of network for example by relocation during the reconstruction phase of an earthquake can cause a community to become vulnerable as well as traditional values that can be disturbed. The coping mechanism is no longer capable of resiliency to disasters at this point and individual and collective preparedness towards earthquakes are necessary. Earthquakes can be a difficult societal problem because they have low annual probability of occurrence, but a high probability of causing adverse societal consequences. Continuing preparedness and making it a culture of community life makes Jerome’s community resilient towards earthquakes and a lack of it makes our community vulnerable.

Prescott – The City of Prescott is located among many active and inactive seismic zones. Although there is no recent history as it relates to damaging earthquakes within the city it remains a possibility. Being there are no definitive boundaries of an earthquake, and the magnitude or intensity of an earthquake will determine the levels of impact to people, residential areas and structures, critical infrastructure, (including but not limited to transportation routes, government offices, medical facilities, food supply industry, potable water supply and distribution points), operations of government, private enterprise, and utilities. Earthquakes can occur anytime and have occurred in the City of Prescott since recorded history.

Prescott Valley – Prescott Valley resides in proximity to larger Yavapai County faults, as well as, sits at the south end of the Little Chino fault and is at a moderate risk. On February 4, 1976 a 4.9 magnitude earthquake with an epicenter in Chino Valley occurred. The seismic transmission of energy was to the southeast. Prescott Valley had little development, however, today; it would affect over 65,000 people.

Sedona – Sedona has a moderate earthquake risk, with seven earthquakes since 1931. The USGS database shows that there is a 23.33% chance of a 5.0 Magnitude earthquake within 50km of Sedona, AZ within the next 50 years and a 4.25% chance of a 6.0 Magnitude earthquake within 50km of Sedona, AZ within the next 50 years. Since 1931, the largest earthquake within 30 miles of Sedona, AZ was a 4.7 Magnitude in November 2014. No major damage or injuries were reported because of the 2014 earthquake.

Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe – Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribal lands reside in proximity to larger Yavapai County faults, and is in an area surrounded by normal faulting identified by a series of Graben, as identified by Northern Arizona Geology Department. The area also is identified by the USGS as series of micro faults extending primarily east to west across the Prescott Basin. All of the Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe’s land, as well as infrastructure is within this seismic zone.

Vulnerability – Development Trends

The continued growth of tourist visitations will increase the risks when earthquakes occur. Earthquakes have been recorded in Yavapai County from the early 70’s and have been occurring from the early 1900’s. The figure below shows earthquakes that affected Yavapai County where at least aftershocks or tremors were felt.

Vulnerability

Table 4-6: Flooding CPRI Rating					
Jurisdiction	Probability	Magnitude/ Severity	Warning Time	Duration	Rating
Camp Verde	Likely	Catastrophic	<6 hours	< 1 week	3.45
Chino Valley	Highly Likely	Limited	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	3.10
Clarkdale	Highly Likely	Limited	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.30
Cottonwood	Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	< 1 week	2.55
Dewey-Humboldt	Likely	Critical	6-12 hours	< 24 hours	2.90
Jerome	Highly Likely	Critical	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.60
Prescott	Possibly	Limited	12-24 hours	< 1 week	2.10
Prescott Valley	Highly Likely	Critical	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.60
Sedona	Highly Likely	Limited	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.30
Unincorporated Yavapai Co	Highly Likely	Critical	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.60
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Likely	Limited	6 - 12 hours	< 24 hours	2.60

Based on information in the previous Plan, \$29 million and \$0.4 million in asset related losses are estimated for high and medium flood hazards, for all the participating jurisdictions in Yavapai County. An additional \$206 and \$13 million in high and medium flood losses to HAZUS defined residential, commercial, and industrial facilities is estimated for all participating Yavapai County jurisdictions. Regarding human vulnerability, a total population of 11,276 people, or 6.74% of the total population, is potentially exposed to a high hazard flood event. A total population of 2,672 people, or 1.6% of the total population, is potentially exposed to a medium hazard flood event. Based on the historic record, multiple deaths and injuries are plausible and a substantial portion of the exposed population is subject to displacement depending on the event magnitude.

It is noted that the loss and exposure numbers presented above represent a comprehensive evaluation of the County as a whole. It is unlikely that a storm event would occur that would flood all of the delineated high and medium flood hazard areas at the same time. Accordingly, actual event based losses and exposure are likely to be only a fraction of those summarized above. Furthermore, it should be noted that any flood event that exposes assets or population to a medium hazard would also expose assets and populations to the high hazard flood zone. That is, the 100-year floodplain would be entirely inundated during a 500-year flood.

Unincorporated County – Although Yavapai County is the third largest County in Arizona by population it is 8,126 square miles with a majority of the county classified as rural. The county has 8 distinct mountain ranges with elevation ranging from 1,000 to nearly 8,000 feet. This huge elevation differential contributes to flash flooding. Typical Monsoon patterns traverse from Southwest to Northeast developing over the low laying Sonora desert. As these storms intersect the mountainous regions of North Central Arizona, uplift creating shear and copious amounts of precipitation occurs. Other scenarios include the rapid condensing of moisture over higher elevation creating monsoons with rapid onset increasing the potential of dangerous flash flooding.

Winter storms, which create riverine flooding, are Pacific sub tropical frontal systems, which create rain snow events. These events are most pronounced when higher elevation has been impacted by heavy snowfall, followed by rapid warming and a rain event. The winter storm of 2010 created a flood event along the Oak Creek and Verde Rivers in 2010 due to this phenomenon. The flood exceeded the 100-year event threshold.

Camp Verde – Camp Verde has experienced flooding through summer rains, tropical depressions, and winter rains on snow packs. With Clear Creek flowing through municipal boundaries and connecting with the Verde River, it has brought almost annual loss to roadways constructed across the river course in the Verde Lakes area. Often times there have to be repair to the asphalt and rights of way. The 17 miles of the Verde River coursing through the municipal boundaries provides the potential for loss during higher than normal flood events. The advent of FEMA's flood plain maps and the resulting restrictions on where and how structures may be built within flood zones has reduced the possible exposure to flood events and thereby reducing losses. There are some areas where excessive amounts of rainfall i.e. 5" within an hour has caused severe flooding in areas flowing off forest lands and

encroaching into some populated areas in other than the historical and traditional drainages. Changes in those course ways has been the result of the municipality's inability to enter those drainages without costly studies with no guarantee of access or permit to repair drainages by removing the accumulated sediment. This accumulation has created alluvial fans thereby forcing floodwaters to seek alternative drainages into populated areas, which has caused repeated damage to homeowners and businesses.

Chino Valley – Sits North of the Prescott Basin and South of the Western Mogollon Rim. It is surrounded by higher terrain. The streams and creeks bisect the community and have alluvial qualities. Chino Valley also sits just south of the headwaters of the Verde River. The area is prone to shallow inundation, as well as, flash flooding.

Clarkdale – The Verde River and feeder washes bisect a corner of the Town of Clarkdale forming a major riparian corridor lined with large Cottonwood trees. There are Town roads and residential properties along the river that would be affected during flood stage of the Verde River. Some of those properties lie outside the Town limits in Yavapai County, but are the responsibility of the Town Clarkdale during an event. Sycamore Canyon Road and Broadway (Bitter Creek Bridge) would be evacuation routes for those residences, and if compromised, would be a deterrent for evacuation. Clarkdale is susceptible to debris flows that can occur along steep mountain slopes, canyons, and along road cuts from the Town of Jerome. The Town of Clarkdale also has area washes that flood, closing some intersections along with residential properties in the area.

Cottonwood – Due to the proximity of the Verde River, the City of Cottonwood has the potential for damaging flood events to occur. However, there are relatively few structures within the floodplain of the Verde River so the likelihood of substantial property loss is limited.

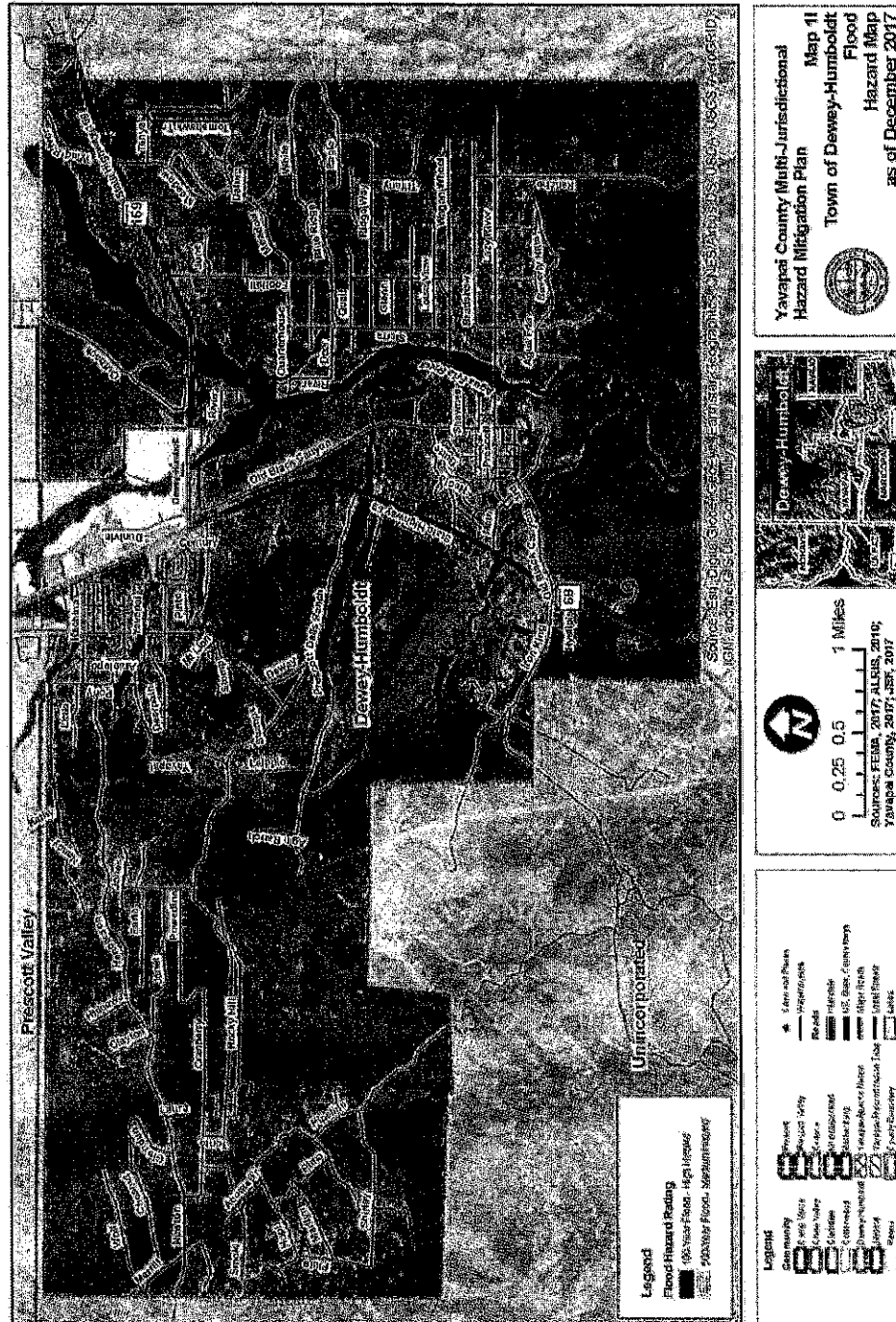
Dewey-Humboldt – This community is naturally bifurcated by the Agua Fria River. The Agua Fria being an intermittent river has never been effectively mitigated. An event greater than 10 years effectively bifurcates the community. Historically, the river is highly susceptible to rapid flash flood rise due to monsoonal activity, and quickly recedes when the rain passes. However, the greatest impacts have been observed in 2017, 2016, 2015, 2010, and 2009 when the river demonstrated riverine flooding characteristics over multiple days and multiple events. Impacted tributaries during a regional event greatly enhance flow and output to Dewey Humboldt essentially cutting off the community from emergency services and residential ingress and egress.

A majority of damage caused by these events have been to public infrastructure as a repetitive loss. Dewey Humboldt has worked to mitigate public infrastructure; roads, culverts, and crossing over the last 6 years using local flood control and town funds.

Jerome – Storm water runoff management was given very little consideration during the early years of Jerome's development. An extensive array of spillways, catch basins and culverts have been constructed and modified over the years to convey runoff through the community. The majority of the Town's drainage system consists of obsolete or non-working structures that have been abandoned damaged or not maintained and are no longer functioning. The primary drainage conveyance structure is a deteriorating concrete flume that conveys excess spring water from the Cleopatra Hill water tanks through Town and outfalls into Bitter Creek Wash. The flume captures a large amount of runoff from Cleopatra Hill and intercepts flows from a significant portion of the downtown area.

The neglected drainage infrastructure and Town budget limitations have resulted in many residents, commercial properties and roadways being adversely affected by storm water runoff. Historical drainage patterns have been changed by private runoff diversionary improvements and other projects have been completed without adequate drainage planning.

Jerome received funding from Yavapai County Flood Control District (YCFCD) to evaluate the existing drainage facilities within the Town for adequacy of the overall drainage system and to provide recommendations for areas of improvement. The project included: existing drainage structure inventory, drainage basin delineations based on existing structures, channels, roadway configurations and site evaluations, modeling of the drainage basins for current runoff data, floodplain delineation for Bitter Creek Wash adjacent to the Jerome Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP), hydraulic analysis on the capacity of the existing major drainage structures and to provide recommendations for Improvements to mitigate damage from storm water runoff experienced by the community.



Map 4-6: Dewey-Humboldt Flood Map

Vulnerability

Table 4-8: Landslide/Mudslide CPRI Rating					
Jurisdiction	Probability	Magnitude/ Severity	Warning Time	Duration	Rating
Camp Verde	Unlikely	Limited	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	1.85
Chino Valley	Unlikely	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	1.45
Clarkdale	Likely	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	2.35
Cottonwood	Unlikely	Negligible	12-24 hours	< 24 hours	1.25
Dewey-Humboldt	Likely	Limited	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	2.65
Jerome	Likely	Critical	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	2.95
Prescott	Possible	Negligible	12-24 hours	< 24 hours	1.70
Prescott Valley	Possible	Limited	< 6 hours	< 6 hours	2.20
Sedona	Possible	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	2.00
Unincorporated Yavapai County	Possible	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 1 week	2.10
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Possible	Negligible	< 6 hours	< 1 week	2.10

Critical facilities most vulnerable to landslides/mudslides are the roadways, bridges, and culverts along known debris flow areas and hillside cuts. Facilities located downhill of intensely burned wildfire areas are also at an elevated risk to debris flows and mudslides. Underground utility lines are also vulnerable to landslides.

Losses are difficult to estimate given a lack of accepted standards, however, the County and some communities have spent significant time and money removing and repairing landslide/mudslide related damages along the state highways especially following heavy precipitation events and post-wildfire debris flows. For the period of 1978-1985, 16 landslide incidents have been cataloged by the Arizona Department of Transportation with repair costs ranging from \$1,000-\$150,000. Thirteen of these events are considered minor with repair costs of less than \$1,500 each. Comparatively, the damages experienced in Jerome in the 1920's and 1930's were equivalent to approximately \$2.1M in 2010 dollars. Accordingly, losses associated with landslides/mudslides are highly variable and difficult to predict.

Unincorporated County – Landslides occur frequently in Yavapai County due to the radical inclines in elevation. Primary routes and mountain passes are susceptible to closure due to landslides. Impacts include transportation routes used for emergency services, local residential access, and commerce along State Highway 89, 89A, and County maintained roads of Crown King Rd, Senator Highway, County Roads 10, 15, Copper Basin, Iron Springs, and numerous Prescott National Forest Roads.

In 2012, post Gladiator Wildfire, heavy localized rain led to flash flooding and landslides along Lincoln Ridge along Crown King Road. The road was cut in four locations effectively isolating the mountain community of Crown King. In the winter of 2013, Senator Highway was cut off due to a landslide along the Hassayampa.

Camp Verde – There is some potential for disruption to travel within the boundaries of the municipality of Camp Verde. However, there are very limited spots where this event could actually occur due to the topographical nature of the location of roadways. There is perhaps a higher potential for impact with the possibility of major events occurring on Hwy 260 to the east and to Hwy 17 south. The topography lends itself to slides as you travel east and south on the access roadways to the Verde Valley. Major slides could potentially restrict and/or delay the delivery of goods and services to the municipalities within the Verde Valley.

Chino Valley – There is really nothing that creates landslide/mudslide vulnerability to this jurisdiction.

Clarkdale – Many areas of Clarkdale are susceptible to various types of rock falls, landslides, and debris flows that can occur along steep mountain slopes, canyons, and along road cuts coming from Jerome. Extreme precipitation and snowmelt are the primary triggers. Although landslides possible in Clarkdale, property damage would probably be negligible as the majority of damage would be due to inundated washes, culverts and road cut infrastructure.

Cottonwood – Due to our topography, Cottonwood has very limited exposure to these events.

Dewey-Humboldt – The community would only be susceptible to this during post wildland fire flooding. Residential areas adjacent to the town are in the wildland urban interface and are on slopes conducive to moderate landslide activity. This hazard would be enhanced through increased hydrological flows as a transport media. The areas associated with slope and potential landslides are along Hwy 169, and outlying residential areas.

Jerome – Many landslides have occurred in the past cutting off SR 89A, which has put Jerome in a state of isolation for lengthy periods. The Town's utilities are also at stake; the water tanks are the only water supply and in the event of telephone system failure, Jerome's backup communications capability is nearly nonexistent. Power failure could also be a result of landslides placing the Town in extreme peril considering our location and possible transportation/ evacuation routes being blocked. Given the extensive mining operations that have taken place here, landslides are highly probable and could cause disastrous results.

Prescott – The City has a varied and unique topography that renders it susceptible to a landslide/mudslide event. There are a number of million dollar homes scattered throughout the community that are built on and into the hillsides overlooking the Town. Although there is limited history as it relates to such events occurring the do at times. Commercial properties are better insulated against such events however; there are some businesses that may still be susceptible.

Prescott Valley - There is really nothing that creates landslide/mudslide vulnerability to this jurisdiction.

Sedona – Sedona has some steep terrain, but the bedrock and soil types are not very conducive to landslides and mudslides. When they do occur, the most likely area is in Oak Creek Canyon. Burn areas increase the likelihood of mudslides in the Sedona region.

Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe – The Tribe recently had to do a repair/stabilization on a portion of our commercial buildings so that the building does not fall off the side of the hill. If this were to happen this would severely affect our business ventures.

In many of the communities within Yavapai County, development of hillside areas is both popular and sometimes necessary, as are hillside cuts that are required as a part of roadway improvements. Areas of greater slope will also be areas of greatest risk to landslides. Adequate geologic investigations should be made for any improvements involving construction on hillsides, creation of large hillside cuts, or both.

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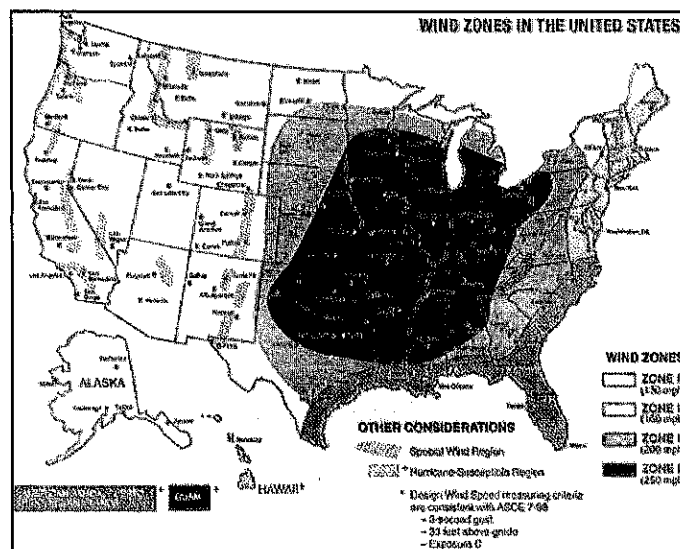


Figure 4-5: FEMA Wind Zones

Based on historic record, the probability of tornadoes occurring in Yavapai County is limited. Tornado damage severity is measured by the Fujita Tornado Scale, which assigns a numerical value of 0-5 based on wind speeds. Most tornadoes in Arizona last less than 30 minutes and the paths can range from a few hundred feet to a few miles. The width of a tornado may range from tens of yards to more than a quarter of a mile.

Vulnerability

Jurisdiction	Probability	Magnitude/ Severity	Warning Time	Duration	Rating
Camp Verde	Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	> 6 hours	2.80
Chino Valley	Highly Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	< 24 hours	2.60
Clarkdale	Likely	Limited	6-12 hours	< 24 hours	2.60
Cottonwood	Possible	Limited	12-24 hours	< 6 hours	1.90
Dewey-Humboldt	Likely	Critical	6-12 hours	< 1 week	2.10
Jerome	Highly Likely	Limited	6-12 hours	< 6 hours	2.95
Prescott	Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	< 24 hours	2.45
Prescott Valley	Likely	Critical	6-12 hours	< 24 hours	2.90
Sedona	Highly Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	< 6 hours	2.80
Unincorporated Yavapai County	Highly Likely	Limited	6-12 hours	< 1 week	3.15
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Highly Likely	Limited	> 24 hours	< 6 hours	2.65

The entire County is assumed equally exposed to the damage risks associated with severe winds. Typically, incidents are fairly localized and damages associated with individual events are relatively small. Based on the historic records over the last five years, it is feasible to expect average annual losses of \$1.0 to \$1.5 million (countywide). It is difficult to estimate losses for individual jurisdictions within the County due to the lack of discrete data.

Unincorporated County – Yavapai County is susceptible to localized severe wind events some of which have led to death. Straight-line winds have also caused damage to structures due to dissipating monsoons. Typical impacts to severe wind events in Yavapai County are loss of utility power, accidents, and structural damage.

Camp Verde – The Town's potential loss from severe wind events is comparatively small. There have been

historical instances where there has been loss to roofs, downed power lines involving trees and/or branches. There has been increased mitigation by APS in their tree trimming efforts to reduce the incidents of power outages due to branches falling as the results of severe wind. Mobile homes have been the most often incident involving loss in the historical recollections/documentations of loss. However, with more recent code requirements of having those homes anchored to prevent loss from severe wind events has reduced the recorded losses.

Chino Valley – Most severe winds in Chino Valley are associated with severe thunderstorms. From June to August Chino Valley is at risk for microburst, straight-line winds, and low intensity tornadic activity. Weather warnings from NOAA provide minimal warning as Monsoons can develop and dissipate quickly over higher elevations.

Clarkdale – Most of the severe winds in Clarkdale are associated with thunderstorms. The National Weather Service issues a severe thunderstorm watch when conditions are favorable for development of severe thunderstorms, which produce severe winds. In Clarkdale, weather fronts can sometimes be accompanied by high winds coming through Sycamore Canyon. The probability of a severe thunderstorm occurring with high velocity is likely with limited damage with the most vulnerability coming from downed trees and road blockages. The community does have a number of mobile and manufactured homes, which are more vulnerable to severe weather than other structures.

Cottonwood – While Cottonwood has the potential for severe wind events, historically there have been few such events and limited property loss from severe wind.

Dewey-Humboldt – Severe wind is an occasional event normally associated with winter storms and monsoonal weather. The community is vulnerable to moderate residential, public utility, and public infrastructure loss due to straight-line winds associated with winter storms and monsoons.

Jerome – Jerome is built on a side of a hill that provides an excellent conduit for wind. It often sweeps down the hill in energetic bursts. It can be windy year round but spring and fall are generally the strongest. The National Weather Service statistics prove that tornadoes can occur in association with any severe thunderstorm activity. Tornadoes only occurring on flat terrain are a myth and Jerome is subject to numerous severe mountain storms each year, which could include tornadoes, “straight line” or high winds. In association with heavy rains, these could produce landslides as well as devastation to residential and public commercial structures. Constructed on the steep slopes of Woodchute Mountain, Jerome is susceptible to more than just damaged roofs. Many of these structures are built on stilts are poorly built or have sustained damage from age or blasting and other mining operations. Most recently, a historic structure here in Jerome was lost due to both age and the high line winds that struck Jerome on March 5, 2017. The entire SW facing wall was blown over separating it from the rest of the building creating damage to the remaining walls. Structures like this one simply cannot handle high winds and are in danger of being damaged by severe wind.

Prescott – The City can expect some degree of seasonal severe winds. Historically these events have been known to interrupt utility services, primarily electricity, as well as down trees onto fixed structures and in the public rights of way. The impact of such events is somewhat limited and rarely has it been overly problematic to any significant sites within the city limits. However, when high winds and red flag conditions are prevalent during a wildfire as part of a winter storm, such events may be catastrophic and affect wide segments of infrastructure and community members.

Prescott Valley - Most severe winds in Prescott Valley are associated with severe thunderstorms. From June to August Chino Valley is at risk for microburst, straight-line winds, and low intensity tornadic activity. Weather warnings from NOAA provide minimal warning as Monsoons can develop and dissipate quickly over higher elevations. Annually, Prescott Valley residents file multiple claims for Monsoon related wind damage.

Sedona – The City has had few wind related events that have resulted in property damage. Downed trees and road blockages from high wind present the greatest threat.

Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe – Because the Reservation is so small, many natural disasters can severely affect commerce and life on the Reservation. Severe wind affects all areas in the Prescott basin. There have been a number of tornados sighted in our area.

- June 2008, the Lane 2 Fire was human-caused and burned an area 1 mile south of the community of Crown King. The fire started June 28, 2008 and was controlled July 14, 2008, and burned a total of 9,629 acres with over \$5.6 million in fire suppression costs. The fire destroyed 5 homes, 1 commercial property, and 12 other buildings. Two injuries were reported.
- July 2005, the SH Ranch Complex Fire was started by fifteen lightning strike locations and burned an area 10 miles east of Bagdad. The fire started July 17, 2005 and was controlled July 24, 2005, burning a total of 23,696 acres with one reported injury and a final fire suppression cost of \$676,333. There were no reported injuries or structural losses.
- July 2005, the J. Canyon Fire was ignited by lightning and burned an area 15 miles northeast of Wickenburg. The fire started July 17, 2005 and was controlled July 23, 2005. It burned a total of 10,500 acres with over \$1.5 million in fire suppression costs. No injuries or structural losses were reported.
- June 2004, the Willow Fire was ignited by lightning and burned an area 6 miles southwest of Payson. The fire started June 24, 2004 and was controlled July 17, 2004, and burned a total of 119,500 acres with over \$11.5 million in fire suppression costs. Two out buildings were destroyed and three people were injured.

Probability and Magnitude

The probability and magnitude of wildfire incidents for Yavapai County are influenced by numerous factors including vegetation densities, previous burn history, hydrologic conditions, climatic conditions such as temperature, humidity, and wind, ignition source (human or natural), topographic aspect and slope, and remoteness of area.

Vulnerability

Table 4-11: Wildfire CPRI Rating					
Jurisdiction	Probability	Magnitude/ Severity	Warning Time	Duration	Rating
Camp Verde	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.90
Chino Valley	Unlikely	Negligible	> 24 hours	< 6 hours	1.45
Clarkdale	Possible	Limited	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	2.30
Cottonwood	Possibly	Critical	12-24 hours	< 1 week	2.40
Dewey-Humboldt	Likely	Limited	< 6 hours	< 1 week	2.85
Jerome	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	> 1 week	4.00
Prescott	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.90
Prescott Valley	Possibly	Limited	< 6 hours	< 24 hours	2.30
Sedona	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	< 1 week	3.90
Unincorporated Yavapai Co	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	< 6 hours	> 1 week	4.00
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Likely	Critical	6-12 hours	> 1 week	3.10

Based on the previous Plan, \$31 and \$23 million in asset related losses are estimated for high and medium wildfire hazards, for all the participating jurisdictions in Yavapai County. An additional \$392 and \$111 million in high and medium hazard wildfire losses to HAZUS defined residential, commercial, and industrial facilities, is estimated for all participating Yavapai County jurisdictions. It should be noted that these exposure dollar amounts do not include the cost of wildfire suppression, which can be substantial. For example, a Type 1 wildfire fighter crew costs about \$1 million per day.

Regarding human vulnerability, a countywide population of 15,695 and 23,979 people, or 9.38% and 14.33% of the total, is potentially exposed to a high and medium hazard wildfire event, respectively. Typically, deaths and injuries not related to firefighting activities are rare. However, it is feasible to assume that at least one death, injury, or both, may be plausible. There is also a high probability of population displacement during a wildfire event, and especially in the urban wildland interface areas.

It is noted that the loss and exposure numbers presented above represent a comprehensive evaluation of the

County as a whole. It is unlikely that a wildfire would occur that would impact all of the high and medium wildfire hazard areas at the same time. Accordingly, actual event based losses and exposure are likely to be only a fraction of those summarized above.

Unincorporated County – The largest impacts from wildland fire are in the wildland urban interface. That transitional area is where the wildland meets civilization. Community development in the wildland urban interface increases the risk to life and property. Fire is a good tool for managing hazardous fuels in the wildlands, however, mitigation efforts need to focus on healthy forest, sound fire regiments, and building defensible space. Most at risk are the communities in the wildland interface and adjacent to the transitional vegetation zones: Wilhoit, Dewey-Humboldt, Groom Creek, Camp Wood, Crown King, Mayer, Ruger Ranch, Peebles Valley, Potato Patch, Walker, Mount Union Communities, Jerome, and Breezy Pines.

Camp Verde – Camp Verde's historical profile for wildfire loss is relatively small. Forest and State lands along with some private lands do however provide a potential for damage to populated areas located adjacent to those specific landmasses. There is little threat posed by large growth trees with the exception of along the Verde River corridor of 17 miles located within the Town's municipal boundaries. Likewise, there is a small section of large tree growth and deadfall flood debris, which is located on private, and forestlands within the Clear Creek corridor within the Town's municipal boundaries. The most likely potential for loss and threat is from grass fires burning into populated areas from other than private lands.

Chino Valley – The vegetation type around the town of Chino Valley is primarily grass or prairie. Although a range fire is very probable, the impacts are minimal.

Clarkdale – The historical and potential damage to the small community of Clarkdale due to wildfire events has been relatively minor. Clarkdale does have the possibility of wildfire due to the large amount of undeveloped land along Sycamore Canyon Road and portions of the Verde River where people recreate, which could inadvertently start a wildfire. Overgrown washes and vegetation along the Verde River would also be avenues of wildfire throughout the Town of Clarkdale.

Cottonwood – The City of Cottonwood is primarily surrounded by wildland fuel types that minimize the potential for wildland-urban interface fire situations. The greatest risk for wildland fire is along the Verde River corridor that runs through the northern portion of the city. There has been a project undertaken by non-governmental groups during the last two years to remove invasive species of plants along this corridor lessening the potential of fire. Fortunately, there are few structures located in proximity to the Verde River corridor limiting the potential for substantial property loss.

Dewey-Humboldt – The community sits in the transitional zone between the low laying deserts and the alpine forest at 4300 feet above sea level. Chaparral is the predominate vegetation which encapsulates the community. Within the Town, residents have worked to effectively mitigate the propagation of wildland fire through Firewise mitigation strategies. However, there remain outlying areas, which require additional attention. Historically, Dewey Humboldt has been threatened by wildfire. The 2012 Cherry Hill Fire started southeast of town and burned towards the Orme community. In 2014, the White Horse community had a wildland start associated with a structure fire, which burned into the Prescott National Forest. Dewey Humboldt has promoted a Community Firewise Program to enhance defensible space and worked with stakeholders in hazardous fuels mitigation. Emphasis currently is those properties on the west and southwest side of Town.

Jerome – The town of Jerome sits at an elevation of 5100 feet and is in the transitional zone of the Prescott National forest. The community is on the Northeast side of the Woodchute Mountain Range and is in the Wildland Urban Interface. The community has mixed vegetation of chaparral and conifer. The topography is steep and promotes the rapid spread of wildfire. The community has a very high visitor population and with its historic building at a high risk for wildfire. The highest potential and impacts for wildfire is from May to August during the driest months with highest tourist traffic.

Prescott – Wildfire is the premier hazard within the incorporated boundaries of the City of Prescott along with the communities surrounding it. Unseasonably warm temperatures, low humidity, and red-flag conditions can turn a seemingly benign event into a career fire suppression campaign in just a few hours. Loss estimations could reach

elevations. Strong gusty winds also affected many valley locations during the evening hours of the 19th and the early morning hours of the 20th. Six inches of snow fell at 6,700 feet 6 miles south of Prescott. A strong winter storm hit northern Arizona with widespread snow and rain. Heavy snow fell along the Eastern Mogollon Rim. Snowfall totals for this one storm include Clints Well 16 inches, Heber 13 inches, Clay Springs 14-15 inches, and Forest Lakes 16 inches. The second in a series of strong Pacific storms moved across northern Arizona with widespread heavy precipitation. The snow level dropped down to 5000-5500 feet elevation as the storm moved east. The Governor signed a Declaration of Emergency and released \$200,000 for emergency response and recovery expenses from the weather events. An additional \$1 million was approved by the Governor to cover state-share costs. Damages from the winter storm were estimated at \$14.9 million (DEMA, 2010; FEMA, 2010)

- December 2008, snow began falling over the area during the afternoon of December 15. By the morning of December 18, there was about two feet of new snow on the ground at the 7,000-foot level. The snow caused many traffic accidents, power outages, and business/school closures and delayed openings. A spotter near 9,000 feet had a storm total of 38 inches. Munds Park had 14 inches of snow by 8 AM on the 16th with snow still falling. A large-scale trough of low pressure brought two back-to-back storms to northern Arizona over much of a four-day period. During the event, the Department of Public Safety for northern Arizona responded to 188 slides off on highways in the northern region. Officers also responded to 65 collisions, 12 of which involved injuries. Two people were transported to Flagstaff Medical Center to be treated for their injuries. (NCDC, 2010)
- March 2006, a major winter storm affected all of northern Arizona from Friday (3/10) through most of the day on Sunday (3/12). Heavy snowfall and rare low elevation snowfall occurred over almost all of northern Arizona. This made for difficult driving conditions on snow packed and icy roads with some areas having very poor visibility. Some storm totals include (in inches): Ash Fork 7, Bagdad 5, Black Canyon City and Camp Verde T, Chinle 3, Clarkdale 0.5, Concho 23, Cordes Junction 6, Crown King 16, Forest Lakes 40-48, Jerome 6, Prescott 7-12, and Sedona 2. Two Embry Riddle University students and their friend died when their car hit a truck on a snow covered road in Prescott Valley. (NCDC, 2010)
- October 23, 2005, DPS reported five wrecks due to hail covering the road on I-17 near Highway 69. There was one fatality in a wreck on Highway 69 between I-17 and Mayer. (NCDC, 2010)

Probability and Magnitude

Snow level measurements are recorded daily across the United States and can be used to estimate the probability and frequency of severe winter storms. In Arizona, there is a 5% annual chance that snow depths between zero and 25 centimeters will be exceeded, a snowfall probability that is among the lowest in the nation. (FEMA, 1997) However, snowfall extremes can occur in Yavapai County and can have serious effects to the population and critical infrastructure.

Vulnerability

Table 4-12: Winter storm CPRI Rating					
Participating Jurisdiction	Probability	Magnitude/ Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI Score
Camp Verde	Likely	Critical	12-24 hours	< 1 week	2.85
Chino Valley	Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	< 24 hours	2.15
Clarkdale	Possible	Limited	12-24 hours	< 24 hours	2.00
Cottonwood	Possible	Negligible	> 24 hours	< 1 week	1.65
Dewey-Humboldt	Likely	Limited	6-12 hours	< 1 week	2.70
Jerome	Highly Likely	Critical	6-12 hours	< 1 week	3.45
Prescott	Likely	Critical	12-24 hours	< 1 week	2.85
Prescott Valley	Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	< 1 week	2.55
Sedona	Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	< 1 week	2.55
Unincorporated Yavapai County	Likely	Critical	12-24 hours	> 1 week	2.95

Table 4-12: Winter storm CPRI Rating

Participating Jurisdiction	Probability	Magnitude/ Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI Score
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe	Possible	Negligible	> 24 hours	< 1 week	1.65

All of the county population and assets are exposed to winter storm conditions to a varying degree, depending on the location within the county and the elevation. Estimation of losses due to winter storm is difficult, but given the historic record and losses of both life and property makes this probable.

Unincorporated County – Vertical elevation in Yavapai County extends from 1,000 above sea level (ASL) in the southern regions to nearly 8,000 feet ASL in the Central Highlands (Mt Union). Winter storms regularly affect up to 85% of the 8,126 square miles of Yavapai County. I-17 and I-40 are frequently impacted due to heavy snow closing these major commercial transportation routes. Impacts to rural Yavapai County are more severe with the potential of limiting access to emergency services. Utility power is often vulnerable with costly repairs and extended outage.

Camp Verde – With an elevation of 3160 ft, Camp Verde’s vulnerability to actual snow loss is relatively small. Homes are designed for adequate snow loads and other normal protections related to freezing at this elevation of exposure. Increased exposure to flooding happens with more than normal snow accumulation’s at higher elevations followed either by additional precipitation in the form of warm rains, or by warmer than normal weather accelerating the melting of the snowfall. There has been some loss recorded to older buildings, which were primarily flat roof sheds, or out buildings, which were not designed with snow load provisions. Longer termed presence of snow accumulation provides some disruption with travel on lesser-used roads and without municipal snow removal resources, which is usually supplied by local heavy equipment contractors or as in most cases, the weather changes in time for most roads to be passable in 2 to 3 days.

Chino Valley – Historically Chino Valley has received heavy snow. The community is along State Route 89, which is the principle route for commercial traffic to I-40. Heavy snow has the potential to close this arterrial route. The impacts are otherwise minimal.

Clarkdale – The elevation of Clarkdale normally sets the risk for winter storms as a possibility, with a limited impact. Normally, if the Town does receive snow, freezing rain, etc. it is only for a short time and has relatively minor impacts, except for travel during the event, which clears quickly. When the snow does not melt quickly, travel is impeded due to lack of snow removal equipment and the steep terrain of the community. Freezing temperatures over long periods will cause municipal water pipes and meters to freeze along with residential homes and businesses.

Cottonwood – While the City of Cottonwood has the potential for winter storm events, our lower elevation makes major snow events very rare. Historically, there has been limited property loss from winter storms.

Dewey-Humboldt – The community experiences little to no winter storm and currently has requisite equipment and personnel to address the needs associated with the hazard. Additionally, mutual aid, emergency contracts, and intergovernmental agreements fill the gap where needed.

Jerome – Recent climatological conditions have blessed Jerome with mild conditions. The not so distant past paints another picture as snowfall statistics in Jerome have exceeded 20” in a day. Such occurrences with that kind of heavy snow can happen on any given year between the months of November and March. Jerome is ill equipped to handle such storms. Minimal equipment is available and would not be able to support these kinds of storms. This exposes the town’s population and visitors to an immediate emergency scenario. Any snow sleet or even rain that freezes overnight generates additional risk in Jerome that would be routine elsewhere. The steep grade of many of Jerome’s streets would make vehicular travel over them impossible. Attempting access to some areas would be dangerous and cause possible crashes into other vehicles and into residences all too easily. The equipment necessary to effect mitigation in this area is impossible for the town to purchase. As many measures as possible have been adopted; however none of these would help in a major winter storm. There is only one road in and out of Jerome. State Route 89A over Mingus Mountain is one access point and the same road leading down the mountain to Clarkdale is the other. Other roads such as FR 318, otherwise known as Perkinsville Road would be

Risk Assessment Summary

The jurisdictional variability of risk associated with each profiled hazard is demonstrated by the various CPRI and loss estimation results. Accordingly, each jurisdiction has varying levels of need regarding the hazards to be mitigated, and may not consider all of the hazards as posing a great risk to their individual communities. The table below summarizes the hazards selected for mitigation by each jurisdiction and will be the basis for each jurisdictions' mitigation strategy.

Table 4-13: Hazards Mitigated by Jurisdiction						
	Earthquake	Flood	Landslide / Mudslide	Severe Wind	Wildfire	Winter Storm
County	X	X	X	X	X	X
Camp Verde		X		X	X	X
Chino Valley	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clarkdale		X		X		
Cottonwood		X				
Dewey-Humboldt		X	X		X	X
Jerome	X	X	X	X	X	X
Prescott	X	X			X	X
Prescott Valley	X	X		X	X	
Sedona		X		X	X	X
YPIT		X	X	X	X	X

Cottonwood Technical Staff & Personnel Capabilities	
Resource	Department/Agency - Position
	Lieutenant
Emergency Manager	Fire Dept. – Fire Chief

Cottonwood Fiscal Capabilities		
Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
Capital Improvements Project funding	Yes	Five Year CIP Plan
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Sales Tax
Fees for water and sewer	Yes	Fees
Impact fees for homebuyers or new developments/homes	No	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	
Other		

Table 5-3-6: Dewey-Humboldt Capability Assessment		
Tool	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
Codes	2012 ICC Codes 2011 National Electric Code	Community Development / Building Official
Ordinances	Update Dewey-Humboldt Regulations	Community Development
Plans, Manuals, Guidelines	- Dewey-Humboldt 2009 General Plan update (due in May 2019) - Dewey-Humboldt Capital Improvement Plan	Community Development; Engineering

Dewey-Humboldt Technical Staff & Personnel Capabilities	
Resource	Department/Agency - Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Certified Planner, Town Public Works Director
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings, infrastructure, or both	Building Official,
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with and understanding of natural, human-caused hazards, or both	Certified Planner, Town Public Works Director, Building Official
Floodplain Manager	Yavapai County
Surveyors	Contracting service for Town Public Works Department
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Town Public Works Director, Building Official
Personnel skilled in GIS, HAZUS, or both	Certified Planner
Emergency Manager	Town Manager
Grant writer(s)	Certified Planner, Town Manager

Dewey-Humboldt Fiscal Capabilities

**YAVAPAI COUNTY
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN**

2018

Resource	Accessible or Eligible to Use	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	Apply for CDBG on an annual basis
Capital Improvements Project funding	don't know	CIP is now a working document due to no sustainable funding.
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric service	No	No Town water or sewer facilities, no franchise for power or gas
Impact fees for homebuyers or new developments/homes	Yes	Currently no impact fees implemented; town has the authority to impose impact fee at any time.
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	

Table 5-3-7: Jerome Capability Assessment

Tool	Description	Responsible Department/Agency
Codes	Jerome Town Code - includes by reference: • 2003 International Building Code • 1988 Uniform Code for the Abatement of Dangerous Buildings • 2003 International Residential, Plumbing, Mechanical, Fuel Gas, Property Maintenance, and One- and Two-Family International Dwelling Codes • 2012 International Fire Code • 2002 National Electrical Code • 2003 Town of Jerome Grading Ordinance • 2009 Town of Jerome Administrative Code	Fire Chief; Chief Building Official Zoning Administrator
Ordinances	All ordinances have been codified into the Jerome Town Code.	
Studies	Area Drainage Study	Yavapai County

Jerome Technical Staff & Personnel	
Resource	Department/Agency - Position
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Town Planner, Town Engineer
Engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings, infrastructure, or both	Building Inspector
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with and understanding of natural, human-caused hazards, or both	Town Engineer, Yavapai County
Floodplain Manager	Yavapai County
Surveyors	Town Engineer
Staff with education or expertise to assess the community's vulnerability to hazards	Town Planner, Police Chief, Fire Chief
Personnel skilled in GIS, HAZUS, or both	Jerome Fire Department, Town Engineer
Scientists familiar with the hazards of the	Yavapai County

Table 5-4-6: Dewey-Humboldt Mitigation Strategy

Priority	Project Name Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Estimated Cost / Completion	Project Lead	Potential Funding Sources	Status	Comments
L	All Weather Crossing of the Agua Fria River at Prescott Street. An all weather crossing is recommended at the location of the exiting low-flow at-grade crossing along Prescott St. to improve circulation and emergency vehicle access. In addition to local studies, a 2012 Arizona Dept. of Transportation study identified the need. The Town is considering either a Bridge or Box Culverts.	Fire, Flood	\$3,500,000 to \$900,000 depending on solution (either a bridge or a box culvert) 2025	Dewey-Humboldt Public Works Dept.	IGA, General Fund, or HURF, Possible Grants	No progress since the ADOT study.	No funds. Annual review will determine funding availability. Once funding is established project will proceed.
M	Implement and Enforce building Codes. Implement and enforce council directed building codes and adopt new international codes as they become available and/or are applicable. Codes will be enforced through building inspections, permits and code enforcement portion of the Planning and Zoning office.	All Hazards	\$0 As published	Dewey-Humboldt Community Develop and Bldg Dept	N/A	Complete	Town has adopted the 2012 Building Code and will adopt future updates as needed. Town enforces 2012 Building Code through the code enforcement process.
M	Public Outreach. Educate the public on the risks resulting from fire, severe weather, and associated hazards; including recommendations on how to protect themselves and their property from damages due to natural and human-caused hazards events. This is accomplished in the monthly town newsletters and through the FireWise groups in town.	Wildfire, Drought	\$5,000 Semi-annual basis	Dewey-Humboldt Community Develop	General Fund	In progress	Implemented and received "FireWise USA" certification. Supported by Town Council, 2 communities in DH have undergone efforts to become "FireWise". The communities formed a Board to work together Prescott Wildland Urban Interface Committee & Central Yavapai Fire/Medical Authority to implement defensible space initiative through grant & Town local funding sources. These groups are planning to expand throughout the Town by presenting material/information at various meetings and locations throughout town. This will help reduce the fuel and fire hazard during times of drought.

Table 5-4-6: Dewey-Humboldt Mitigation Strategy

Priority	Project Name Description	Hazard(s) Mitigated	Estimated Cost / Completion	Project Lead	Potential Funding Sources	Status	Comments
M	FireWise Community Certification. In 2016/2017 two areas of the Town became FireWise community certified. In these areas, the residents are now working to maintain defensible space for fire hazards.	Wildfire, Flooding, landslides	Staff Time 2017	Dewey-Humboldt Community Develop with resident's participation and then taking over the lead after start up	Grant from Prescott area wildland urban interface commission	Complete and in progress for other areas of the Town.	The Blue Hills area is completed. This area lies on the west side of Town adjacent to National Forest Ground and the foothills are on the east side of town adjacent to State Trust Land is also complete. The groups are working on the other areas in Town.
L	Winter Storm Public Outreach. The Town supplies information on the website as well as informational articles in the Town Newsletter during the winter months. In preparation of winter storms, the Town has also purchased a Snowplow to be used when need to clear roads. When winter weather is expected staff prepares equipment for use.	Winter storm	Staff Time Completed as needed through the Winter months.	Town of Dewey-Humboldt	General Fund	In progress when needed	Inform residents of impending storm website, preparation for storms is done through the newsletter and website during the winter months. Staff prepares removal equipment for use as needed through the winter months.
M	Annual Cleanup Program. This Program enables residents to dispose of excess brush, rubbish, etc from their properties twice a year service provided by the town. This helps residents get rid of vegetation and rubbish enabling them to create a defensible space and reduce potential fuel for fires.	Fire	\$10,000 Annually	Dewey-Humboldt Public Works Dept	General Funds	In Progress	It is open to all Town Residents that want to participate. On average 80Tons of brush and rubbish are disposed of.
M	Ditch and Channel Cleanup and Repair. Annually clean and repair drainage ditches and channels throughout Town. This helps keep drainage ways open for water drainage and runoff, with annual inspections if any areas are in need of extra erosion protection it can be placed. The mitigation against long-term risk is an annual inspection of the areas, maintaining areas that may have problems arising.	Flooding, Landslide, Erosion Control	\$35,000 Annually	Dewey-Humboldt Public Works Dept	General Funds/ Hurricane Funds/ Flood Control	In Progress	This is completed along with the Multi-Year Road Maintenance Plan. Any areas that are in need of erosion control are evaluated and addressed at that time.

Table 6-3: Future Public Outreach/Involvement	
Jurisdiction	Activities
Dewey-Humboldt	• The city maintains a website link to the county website, where the Plan will be posted and the public will have an opportunity to comment and make recommendations for changes. • Newsletter articles will be placed as appropriate to announce hazard mitigation activities.
Jerome	• Public input on Capital Improvement Plan • Community Wildfire Outreach – Annual FireWise Day in which there is public outreach through face-to-face, pamphlets, and flyers. Posted on Town Website and Facebook page • Complete Town of Jerome General Plan by conducting workshops and public meetings • Jerome will present a Volunteer Day to help with Hazard Mitigation activities including assisting homeowners with labor to rehabilitate dilapidated homes and buildings that are in danger of collapse from neglect and threatening hazards like Flood, Wind, and Fire. • Jerome will hold Educational Workshops on Severe Wind and Earthquakes as well as implementing the distribution of Educational Material in relation to Hazard Mitigation • Revise Town website to attract more of the public to get involved.
Prescott	• The City of Prescott has linked with Yavapai County Emergency Management for accepting plan comments via electronic means. • The Fire Department is an active/supporting member of the Prescott Area Wildland Urban Interface Commission (PAWUIC) and utilizes that body for communication of on-going mitigation strategies and undertakings. • The city will continue to remain engaged with the USFS, State Division of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management and other first responder fire entities to ensure a collaborative effort of all parties. • The City of Prescott will continue to maintain a presence at the Annual Home Show in order to provide direct input to our citizens and seek their involvement • Prescott Fire Dept will be conducting a Citizen's Fire Academy in hopes of allowing the public and opportunity to explore what we do and provide input as to means to add efficiencies.
Prescott Valley	• Conduct public involvement efforts related to floodplain delineation studies, as well as all hazards to keep public aware of the various hazards and mitigation efforts. • Maintain a hazard mitigation webpage with a copy of the Plan posted for public review and comment. • Present all major mitigation related projects to the Town Council for approval and funding. • The Town will continue to provide the same public involvement opportunities as is in the past. • Publish all detailed studies for major floodway channels. • Maintain website link to the county's website where the Plan will be posted.