



City of Goodyear, AZ

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

2016

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City of Goodyear, Arizona
Emergency Operations Plan
(2016 Edition)

Letter of Promulgation

Arizona Revised Statute Title 26, Chapter 2, Paragraph 26-308 and City of Goodyear Code of Ordinances, Article 3-7 authorize the development of an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This plan lists the responsibilities and authorities of the City of Goodyear during an emergency or local emergency. The City of Goodyear Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is published in support of the National Response Framework (NRF), State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP), and the Maricopa County Emergency Operations Plan (MCEOP). The City of Goodyear EOP is also in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the city's approach to incident management. It establishes a framework through which the City of Goodyear intends to prepare, respond, and recover from emergencies or local emergencies that affect the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens.

This plan provides direction and guidance to city departments and supporting agencies. It constitutes a directive to city departments to prepare for and execute assigned emergency tasks to ensure maximum survivability of the population and property, as well as, recover and reconstitute the city in the event of a natural or human-caused disaster. It is applicable to all elements of the city government and the private sector engaged in, or acting in support of emergency operations.

This plan is effective during emergency/disaster exercises, during any period in which there is a proclamation of emergency or local emergency issued by the city's Mayor, or when placed in effect by the City Manager or other authorized city official.

In accordance with Arizona Revised Statute Title 26, Chapter 2, and Goodyear Code of Ordinances, Article 3-7, once the Mayor of Goodyear proclaims an emergency or local emergency to exist, this plan, and its directives are considered supplementary to City Ordinance and have the effect of law.

A copy of this plan has been filed in the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Goodyear, under the provision of Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 26-307B.

Mayor, City of Goodyear

Date

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City Of Goodyear, Arizona
Emergency Operations Plan
(2016 Edition)

Approval and Implementation

This is the City of Goodyear Emergency Operations Plan. This plan is the framework for emergency responders, City departments, and supporting agencies to effectively coordinate and collaborate, before, during, and after a disaster, in order to provide a comprehensive response to all emergencies.

The Mayor and City Council authorize the Emergency Manager, as directed by the City Manager, to make changes and updates to this plan that do not materially affect the overall planning approach and do not radically change responsibilities of senior city officials or city departments. Changes will be recorded in the record of changes.

This plan is published in support of the National Response Framework, State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan, Maricopa County Emergency Operations Plan, and is in accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 26, Chapter 2, and Goodyear Code of Ordinances, Article 3-7. This plan supersedes all previously published copies of the Goodyear Emergency Operations Plan.

Mayor, City of Goodyear

Date

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City of Goodyear Arizona
Emergency Operations Plan

Emergency Proclamation

WHEREAS, on *<fill in date>*, *<fill in type of emergency>* impacted the City of Goodyear; and

WHEREAS, as a result of this *<fill in type of emergency>*, extensive damage was inflicted to both public and private property; and

WHEREAS, many citizens of the City of Goodyear have been *<enter impacts on citizens>*; and

WHEREAS, *<enter impact on public services>*; and

WHEREAS, the damage to public facilities and private residences and damage to, and interrupting of, public services have jeopardized, and continue to jeopardize, the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the City of Goodyear; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to A.R.S. Sec. 26-311 (A) and the City of Goodyear Code of Ordinance Art.3-7-4 (B), the Mayor of the City of Goodyear is authorized to, by proclamation, declare an emergency to exist; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to A.R.S. Sec. 26-311 (B) and the City of Goodyear Code of Ordinance Art.3-7-4 (B), the Mayor shall, during an emergency, govern the City by proclamation and impose all necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, *<enter name>*, Mayor of the City of Goodyear and by authority of Arizona statutes and the City of Goodyear Code of Ordinance, hereby proclaim:

- (1) Due to the extensive damage resulting to both public and private property from *<fill in type of disaster> on <fill in date>*, in the City of Goodyear, a state of emergency is hereby declared to exist.
- (2) For the duration of the emergency the following regulations and directions shall be in effect:
 - A. The City Manager and staff are to take all reasonable and necessary action to protect and preserve the safety and welfare of the citizens of the City of Goodyear, and to restore local government with a minimum of interruption.
 - B. The City Manager shall request, to the extent necessary the aid of the State Director of Emergency Management in coordinating the provision of services in the damage areas of the City by the State and City.
 - C. The City Manager and his/her staff are directed to pursue with both the State and Federal governments the availability of financial assistance to remedy the damage

to both private and public property caused by *<fill in type of emergency> on <fill in date>*.

D. All citizens are called upon and directed to obey the law, to comply with all necessary emergency measures, and to cooperate with public officials and disaster service forces.

E. *<Enter other directions as necessary>*.

In witness, hereof, I have hereunto set my hand this *<fill in day>* day of *<fill in month>*, *<fill in year>*.

MAYOR

Attest:

CITY CLERK

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City of Goodyear Arizona Emergency Operations Plan (2016 Edition)

Record of Changes

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	CHANGE DESCRIPTION	DATE POSTED	POSTED BY:
1	2016	This issue of the plan, dated 2016, is a total reissue incorporating FEMA Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101.Version 2.0, editorial improvements, technical revisions, as well as updated and expanded responsibilities for City departments and personnel. <u>All previous issues of this Plan are obsolete and should be destroyed.</u>		
	April 2011	This issue of the plan, dated April 2011, incorporates the addition of the following Appendices: Handling of Pets and Livestock during Evacuations, Persons with Special Needs, Volunteers and Donations, Emergency Public Information, as well as the removal of the National Security Emergencies Annex and the inclusion of the Pandemic Annex. <u>All previous issues of this plan are obsolete and should be destroyed.</u>		
	March 2005	This issue of the plan, dated March 2005, is a total reissue incorporating editorial improvements, technical revisions, updated and expanded responsibilities for City personnel, as well as the addition of the Bullard Wash Annex, Homeland Defense Annex, Homeland Defense Threat Conditions Annexes, 91 st Civil Support Team (Weapons of Mass Destruction) Annex and reference to the National Incident Management System. <u>All previous issues of this plan are obsolete and should be destroyed.</u>		

City of Goodyear Arizona Emergency Operations Plan

Annual Review

Emergency Management	Date	County Emergency Planner	Date

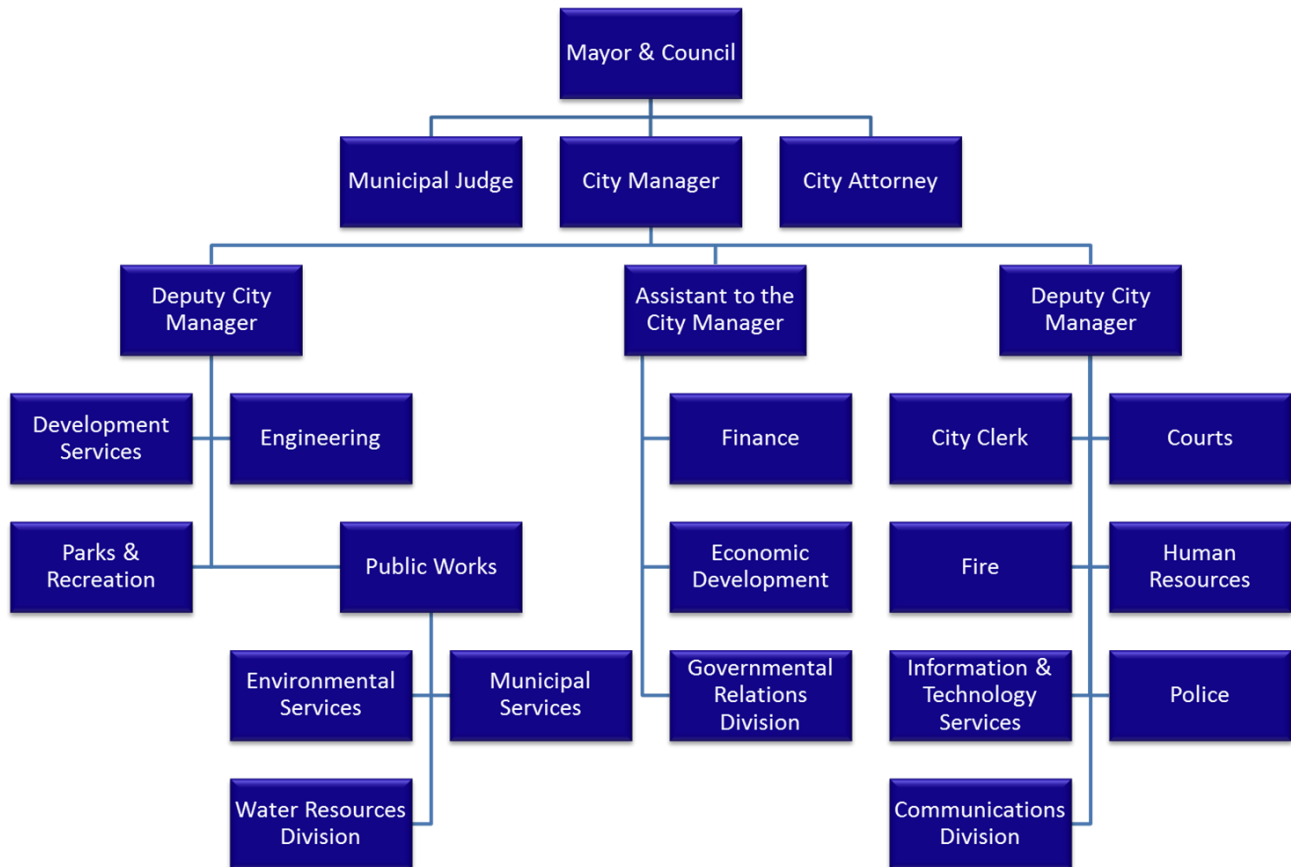
City of Goodyear Arizona Emergency Operations Plan

Record of Distribution

Agency	Number	Agency	Number
City		County	
City Manager	1	Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management	1
Building Safety Division	1	Maricopa County Public Health	1
Deputy City Managers	2		
Emergency Manager	1	State	
Emergency Services (EOC)	15	Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs	1
Engineering	1		
Finance	1		
Fire Department	3		
Human Resources	1		
Information Technology Services	1		
Legal Services	2	Other	
Library	1	American Red Cross, Grand Canyon	1
City Clerk	2	Southwest Ambulance	1
Mayor's Office	7	Abrazo West Campus Level 1 Trauma Center	1
Parks and Recreation	1	Cancer Treatment Center of America	1
Planning and Zoning	1		
Police Department	3		
Public Works	3		
Risk Management	1		
Subtotal	48		7
Total			55

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City of Goodyear Organization Chart



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Acronyms

AAR	After-Action Report
ABIL	Arizona Bridge to Independent Living
ACC	Arizona Corporation Commission
ACDC	Arizona Canal Diversion Channel
ACS	Adventist Community Services
ACTIC	Arizona Counter-Terrorism Information Center
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADC	Arizona Department of Corrections
ADE	Arizona Department of Education
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADHS	Arizona Department of Health Services
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
AZDOHS	Arizona Department of Homeland Security
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
ADWR	Arizona Department of Water Resources (or DWR)
AEIC	Arizona Earthquake Information Center
AERC	Arizona Emergency Response Commission
AFB	Air Force Base
ALOHA	Area Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres
APS	Arizona Public Service Company
ARC	American Red Cross
ARCT	Arizona Response Crisis Team
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ARRA	Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency
ARS	Arizona Revised Statutes
ASL	Arizona State Public Health Laboratory
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and Explosives
AZCHER	AZ Coalition for Healthcare Emergency Response
AZDA	Arizona Department of Agriculture
AZDEMA	Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs
AZDES	Arizona Department of Economic Security
AZFB	Arizona Farm Bureau
AZMAC	Arizona Mutual Aid Compact
AZSERC	Arizona Emergency Response Commission
AZSILC	Arizona Statewide Independent Living Council
AZVMA	Arizona Veterinary Medical Association
AZVOAD	Arizona Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
BNSF	Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railroad
CAMEO	Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CAP	Central Arizona Project
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CENS	Community Emergency Notification System

CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CERCLA	Comp. Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act 1908
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CRI	Cities Readiness Initiative
DAC	Damage Assessment Coordinator
DEMA	Department of Emergency and Military Affairs
DES	Arizona Department of Economic Security
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMC	Donations Management Coordinator
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Team, National Disaster Medical System
DOC	Department Operating Center
DOD	Department of Defense (Federal)
DOT	Department of Transportation (see also AZDOT for Arizona DOT)
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DSG	Donations Steering Group
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMAC	Emergency Mutual Aid Compact
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Emergency Public Information
EPRCA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Title III
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FCDMC	Flood Control District of Maricopa County
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOG	Field Operation Guide
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FRS	Flood Retarding Structure
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GEF	Governor's Emergency Fund
GETS	Government Emergency Telecommunications Service

GIS	Geographic Information System
GFD	Goodyear Fire Department
GPD	Goodyear Police Department
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IA	Individual Assistance Program
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IED	Incendiary Explosive Device
IFGP	Individual and Family Grant Program
IHP	Individual and Households Program
IMT	Incident Management Team
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
IRO	Incident Response Option
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LEADS	Law Enforcement Automated Data System
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LP	Local Primary (radio stations)
MARPLOT	Mapping Applications for Response, Planning & Local Operational Tasks
MCACC	Maricopa County Animal Care and Control
MCDEM	Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management
MCDOT	Maricopa County Department of Transportation
MCDPH	Maricopa County Department of Public Health
MCLEPC	Maricopa County Local Emergency Planning Committee
MCISO	Maricopa County Sheriff's Office
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NARAC	National Atmospheric Release Advisory Center
NAWAS	National Warning System
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NCS	National Communications System
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NGO	Nongovernmental Organizations
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center

NRF	National Response Framework
NRPT	National Pharmacy Response Team
NTC	National Tele-registration Center
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NVOAD	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
NWS	National Weather Service
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PA	Public Assistance Program or Public Affairs
PAG	Protective Actions Guide
PAO	Public Assistance Officer
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PFO	Principle Federal Officer
PHEM	Public Health Emergency Management
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNP	Private Non-Profit Organizations
POD	Point of Dispensing
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	Parts per million
PVNGS	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
RAP	Recovery Action Plan
RCC	Reception and Care Center
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device
RSS	Receive, Store, and Stage
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RSA	Resources Staging Area
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SAR	Search and Rescue
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERRP	State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
SILC	Arizona Statewide Independent Living Council
SITREP	Situation Report
SLD	State Land Department
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOG	Standard Operating Guides or Guidelines
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SRP	Salt River Project
SSE	Safe Shutdown Event
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics Unit
SWG	Southwest Gas
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TCP	Traffic Control Point

TD	Transportation Disadvantaged
TDSR	Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction Site
TICP	Tactical Interoperability Communications Plan
TFR	Temporary Flight Restrictions
TOC	Tactical Operation Center
TLO	Terrorism Liaison Officer
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
TRT	Technical Rescue Team
TSP	Telecommunications Service Priority
TTY	Telecommunications Device for Speech/Hearing Impaired Persons
UC	Unified Command
UNC	Unmet Needs Committee
USACE	United States Army Corp of Engineers
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USAR AZ-TF1	Urban Search & Rescue Arizona Task Force
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VC	Volunteer Coordinator
VIPS	Volunteers in Police Service
VMAT	Veterinary Medical Assistance Team
VMC	Volunteer Management Coordinator
VMI	Vendor Managed Inventory
VMS	Variable Message System
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
VOLAG	Volunteer Agencies
VRC	Volunteer Reception Center
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

Definitions

Access and Functional Needs: Populations who may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance include those who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are elderly, are children, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency, or are non-English speaking, or are transportation disadvantaged. An individual with a disability as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment. The use of “access and functional needs” in place of “special needs” is consistent with current trends nationally. Thus, be aware that these interchangeable terms mean the same thing.

After-Action Report: Detailed, written analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of city level emergency response and recovery activities based upon extensive research of the event and interviews with participating assessment, response, and recovery personnel.

Annex: A hazard specific or functional portion in an EOP.

Area Command: Organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Arizona Bridge to Independent Living (ABIL): Organization that provides programs for individuals with disabilities, their family members, co-workers and employers. Congress enacted Independent Living Center legislation in the amended Rehabilitation Act of 1973. ABIL advocates personal responsibility - by, and for, people with disabilities – as a means to independence. ABIL has offices in Phoenix, Mesa, and the West Valley and provides services throughout Maricopa County.

Arizona Coalition for Healthcare Emergency Response (AZCHER): An agreement in place between medical facilities to help one another in times of emergency when the resources of a hospital are overwhelmed.

Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC): State intelligence fusion center. This center is a joint effort between the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Arizona Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other participating agencies, to provide a unified effort to secure Arizona, to prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and crimes to ensure a safe and secure state while protecting civil rights and liberties of the public.

Arizona Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC): State of Arizona commission pursuant to requirements of SARA, Title III. It includes representation from the Arizona Department(s) of Environmental Quality, Health Services, Public Safety, and Transportation, and is chaired by Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs. The commission deals with issues include: technical support and training, development of appropriate legislation, review of local plans and establishment of community right-to-know information systems.

Arizona Mutual Aid Compact (AZMAC): Terms and procedures for the execution of Arizona political subdivisions and tribal government's full power to provide mutual aid in times of emergencies to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans or agreements.

Arizona Statewide Independent Living Council (SILC): Not-for-profit organization that promotes programs, resources and services for people with disabilities, access and functional needs. The SILC identifies needs of and advocates for programs and services that support people with disabilities to live independently and participate in their communities.

Assembly Point: Designated location for responders to meet, organize, and prepare equipment prior to moving into the emergency site.

Automatic Mutual Aid: Agreement in place between fire departments and districts for the closest, most appropriate, unit to an emergency to respond regardless of the political jurisdiction of the incident or the responders. All fire departments within automatic aid act as one large system.

Base Camp: Location in or near the site of the emergency that is equipped and staffed to provide sleeping facilities, food, water, and sanitary services to response personnel.

Biological Agents: Microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants or animals.

Cache: Predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.

Chemical Agents: Solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce serious or lethal effects in plants or animals.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-yield Explosive Hazards (CBRNE): Emergency resulting from the deliberate or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological, or toxic or poisonous chemical materials, or the detonation of a high-yield explosive, also referred to as CBRNE incident.

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC): A facility of the Chemical Manufacturer's Association (CMA) based in Washington, D.C., which provides information and assistance in dealing with transportation accidents, 24-hours a day.

Chief Executive Officer (CEO): President of the United States, the governor of this state, the board of county supervisors of any county, or the mayor or city manager of any municipal corporation within this state.

Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI): Program, funded by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention, to enhance the ability of cities to rapidly dispense lifesaving drugs to the entire population. The primary goal of CRI is to minimize loss of lives during a catastrophic public health event by dispensing drugs to 100% of the city's population within a 48-hour timeframe.

Community Emergency Notification System (CENS): System that allows for a large portion of the community to be contacted during times of crisis. The CENS system can be activated through the Goodyear Police Communications Center, or through the Phoenix Fire Regional Dispatch Center (Alarm Room).

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, PL 96-510 (CERCLA): Provides federal authority to respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment (commonly known as the "Superfund").

Critical Facilities: Facilities critical to government response and recovery activities (e.g., life safety and property and environmental protection). These facilities include 911 centers, emergency operations centers, police and fire stations, public works facilities, sewer and water facilities, hospitals and health clinics, bridges and roads, shelters, jails and prisons. Other facilities that, if damaged, could cause serious secondary impacts may also be considered "critical." A hazardous material facility is one example of this type of critical facility.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR): Assets, systems, networks, and functions—physical or virtual—so vital to the United States that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. Key resources are publicly or privately controlled resources essential to minimal operation of the economy and the government.

Cyber Attack: Cyber-related incident may take many forms: an organized cyber-attack, an uncontrolled exploit such as a virus or worm, a natural disaster with significant cyber consequences, or other incidents capable of causing extensive damage to critical infrastructure or key assets.

Cyber-Terrorism: Criminal act perpetrated by the use of computers and telecommunications capabilities, resulting in violence, destruction and/or disruption of services to create fear by causing confusion and uncertainty within a given population, with the goal of influencing a government or population to conform to a particular political, social, or ideological agenda.

Damage Assessment: Appraisal or determination of the destructive effects of a hazard on lives and property within the City of Goodyear.

Disaster: The occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property, or extreme peril to the safety of persons or property, resulting from natural or manmade causes, including but not limited to fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, drought, famine, infestation, air contamination, epidemic, explosion, riot or other acts of civil disobedience which endanger life or property or hostile military or paramilitary action.

Durable Medical Equipment (DME): Medical equipment (e.g. walkers, canes, wheelchairs, etc.) used by persons with functional access needs to maintain their usual level of independence.

Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP): Energy radiated by lightning or nuclear detonation which may affect or damage electronic components and equipment.

Emergency: The existence of a disaster within the city limits requiring immediate action by the emergency forces of the city.

Emergency Alert System (EAS): Consists of broadcast stations and inter-connecting facilities which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency.

Emergency forces: All city governmental and private sector agencies, volunteers, facilities, equipment, trained manpower, and other resources required to perform emergency services functions.

Emergency Functions: Includes warning and communication services, relocation of persons from stricken areas, temporary restoration of utilities, transportation, welfare, engineering, search, rescue, health, law enforcement, fire-fighting, and other activities necessary and incidental thereto.

Emergency Management: Mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities designed to minimize the effects on the population from an attack or peacetime disaster, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions that would be created, and to carry out emergency repairs to essential facilities that have been destroyed or damaged.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location where the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): A document that identifies the available personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources in the jurisdiction and the methods or scheme for coordinated actions to be taken by individuals and government services in the event of an emergency.

Emergency Procurement: The need for the immediate purchase of materials, services, or construction that cannot be met through normal procurement methods, the lack of which seriously threatens public health or safety, the preservation of property, or the functioning of government.

Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the public.

Emergency Support Function (ESF): The grouping of governmental and certain private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help victims and communities return to normal following domestic incidents.

Essential Facilities: Facilities essential to the continued delivery of key government services and/or that may significantly impact the public's ability to recover from an emergency. These facilities may include city buildings, the city courthouse, and other public facilities such as schools.

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Exclusion Area: Area within a hazard zone, which, as determined by the Incident Commander or the EOC Director, has or may have a high degree of danger or which must be heavily controlled for other reasons.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS): A substance on the list described in Section 302(a) (2) of SARA, Title III and published in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A & B. Because of their extremely toxic properties, if these chemicals are released in certain amounts, they may be of immediate concern to the community. Releases must be reported immediately.

Facility: All buildings, structures and other stationary items which are located on a single site, or contiguous or adjacent sites, and which are owned or operated by the same person. For purpose of emergency planning, the term also includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): Senior federal official appointed to coordinate the overall response and recovery activities. The FCO represents the President for the purpose of coordinating administration of federal relief activities in a designated area.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): The central point of contact within the federal government for a wide range of emergency management activities, both in peacetime and wartime for coordinating government activities, providing planning assistance, advising various agencies, and delivering training.

Field Operating Guides (FOGs): Guidelines or checklists that detail how the city emergency response and recovery functions will be addressed by those working on site and in the defined emergency operational area.

Flood Retarding Structure (FRS): A dam or similar structure constructed on a river, creek, stream, or wash that is normally dry and flows only after significant rainfall.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR): Acts as the representative of the Governor during emergencies.

Graduated Response Emergency System: Response approach in categorizing, responding to, and managing emergencies and disasters.

Hazard: An event or physical condition that has the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss.

Hazard Analysis: A systematic study of all hazards that could significantly affect life and property in a jurisdiction. Hazard identification typically prioritizes hazards according to the threat they pose

and provide insight into the history and probability of occurrences. An analysis includes the history, vulnerability, and probability assessments related to the hazard.

Hazard Vulnerability Assessment: Evaluation of elements in the community that are subject to damage should a hazard occur; includes gathering information on the extent of the vulnerable zone, conditions that influence the zone, size and type of the population within the zone, private and public property that might be damaged and the environment that might be affected.

Hazardous Material: Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous materials are classified in this plan as chemical, biological, radiological, or explosive.

Chemical Incident: Toxic, corrosive or injurious substance because of inherent chemical properties and includes but is not limited to such items as petroleum products, paints, plastics, acids, caustics, industrial chemicals, poisons, drugs, mineral fibers (asbestos).

Radiological Incident: Any radioactive substance emitting ionizing radiation at a level to produce a health hazard.

Biological Incident: Microorganisms or associated products which may cause disease in humans, animals or economic crops and includes pathogenic wastes from medical institutions, slaughterhouses, poultry processing plants, and the like.

Explosive Incident: Material capable of releasing energy with blast effect in a split second upon activation; the released energy usually damages or destroys objects in close proximity to the blast.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP): Provides a set of guiding principles for exercise programs, as well as a common approach to exercise program management, design and development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning.

Human-Made Hazard: Includes a range of hazards emanating from the manufacture, transportation, and use of such substances as nuclear, radioactive materials, chemicals, explosives, flammables, agricultural pesticides, herbicides, and disease agents; oil spills on land, coastal water or inland water systems; and debris from space.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 (HSPD-5): [REDACTED]

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Commander (IC): Individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command System (ICS): A nationally recognized system of managing small to large-scale events through the systematic development of a complete, functional organization. The system uses common terminology; is modular in nature; and has a unified command structure, manageable span of control, consolidated action plans, comprehensive resource management, and integrated communications. It is designed specifically to allow responders to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of any single incident or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.

Incident Management System (IMS): The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident.

Incident Typing: A graduated approach system used to respond to emergencies and disasters. This five level system, Type 5 to 1, identifies the level needed by trigger points and moves from one level to the next as the situation expands providing a greater pool of resources to be used in response and recovery operations.

Individual Assistance (IA) Program: Supplementary federal assistance provided pursuant to a Presidential Declaration of emergency or major disaster under the Stafford Act to individuals and families adversely affected. Such assistance may be provided directly by the Federal Government or through state or local governments or disaster relief organizations. **IA** includes those services and programs that benefit individuals, households, businesses, and farmers. FEMA's Individual Assistance programs include "Assistance to Individuals and Households" (providing for housing assistance and other needs), crisis counseling, legal services, disaster unemployment assistance, and referrals to other appropriate forms of aid. Other Federal agencies' Individual Assistance programs include tax refund assistance (Internal Revenue Service), disaster loans (the Small Business Administration and Farm Service Agency), veterans' assistance (Veterans Affairs), and health and social security recipients' assistance (Health and Human Services).

Joint Field Office (JFO): Federal activities at a local incident site will be integrated during domestic incidents to better facilitate coordination between federal, state, and local authorities. The JFO is expected to incorporate existing entities such as the Joint Operations Center, the Disaster Field Office, and other Federal offices and teams that provide support on scene

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.

Joint Terrorism Task Force: Task force coordinated to organize federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in a coordinated manner for the purpose of detecting, preventing and responding to domestic and international terrorist organizations and/or individuals who may threaten or attack.

Lead Agency: The city organization that leads a city-level ESF team and has primary responsibility for a specific functional area of the EOP (Also called Primary Agency).

Local emergency: The existence of a disaster within city limits and the situation is or is likely to be beyond the capability and resources of the city as determined by the mayor which requires the combined efforts of other political subdivisions.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A committee formed under provisions of Section 301, SARA, Title III to implement local government compliance with the Major Disaster Act.

Major Disaster Act: Any catastrophe in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused by the event.

Mitigation: Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Mutual-Aid Agreements: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): System mandated by HSPD-5 and PPD-8 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, local, and tribal capabilities, NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology.

National Response Framework (NRF): Plan mandated by PPD-8 that presents guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies - from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. The *Framework* establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response.

National Weather Service (NWS): Agency responsible for providing weather, water, and climate data, as well as forecasts and warnings for the protection of life and property.

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs): An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

Nuclear Weapons: Weapons that release nuclear energy in an explosive manner as the result of nuclear chain reactions involving fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei.

Operational Facilities: All facilities required to support response and recovery operations, such as the ICP, EOC, JFO, mobilization areas and staging areas.

Persons with Disabilities, Access and Functional Needs: People who may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional assistance include, but not limited to, those who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, elderly, children, from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency, or non-English speaking, or are transportation disadvantaged. An individual with a disability is defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) as a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such impairment. The use of “access and functional needs” in place of “special needs” is consistent with current trends nationally. Thus, be aware that these interchangeable terms mean the same thing.

Political Subdivisions: Counties, townships or municipal corporations in this state.

Preparedness: Range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness involves the efforts of all levels of government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Presidential Policy Directive 8 / PPD-8: National Preparedness: Directive for the development of a national preparedness goal informed by the risk of specific threats and vulnerabilities in an effort to prepare the nation for threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attack, pandemic, and catastrophic national disasters.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property.

Principle Federal Officer (PFO): Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

Public Assistance (PA): Supplementary federal assistance provided pursuant to a Presidential Declaration of emergency or major disaster under the Stafford Act to state and local governments or certain private, not-for-profit organizations other than assistance for the direct benefit of individuals and families. Under a major disaster declaration, PA may be approved to fund a variety of projects including: debris clearance, when in the public interest, on public or private lands or waters; emergency protective measures for the preservation of life and property; repair or replacement of public roads, streets, and bridges; repair or replacement of public water control facilities (dikes, levees, irrigation works, and drainage facilities); repair or replacement of public buildings, utilities, and related equipment, and repair or restoration of public recreational facilities and parks.

Public Information Officer (PIO): Member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Radiation: High-speed particles and electromagnetic radiation spontaneously emitted from the nucleus of unstable radioactive atoms.

Radioactive Material: Material which emits radiation (subatomic particles or pure energy) in the process of stabilization.

Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES): Emergency service designated to make efficient use of the vast reservoir of skilled radio amateurs throughout the nation in accordance with approved civil defense communications plans.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service and site restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private- sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs that provide housing and promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Release: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers and other receptacles) of any hazardous chemical.

Rescue: Removal of victims from an area impacted by a hazard.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response: The efforts to minimize the risks created in an emergency by protecting the people, the environment, and property, and the efforts to return the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.

Risk: A measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself, this measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people.

Service Animals: Service Animals are defined as dogs or miniature horses that are individually trained to do work or perform tasks for people with disabilities, access and functional needs. Examples of such work or tasks include guiding people who are blind, alerting people who are deaf, pulling a wheelchair, alerting and protecting a person who is having a seizure, reminding a person with mental illness to take prescribed medications, calming a person with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) during an anxiety attack, or performing other duties. Service Animals are working animals, not pets. The work or task a Service Animal has been trained to provide must be directly related to the person's disability, access and functional need. Animals whose sole function is to provide comfort or emotional support do not qualify as Service Animals within the guidance of the ADA.

Shelter: A facility used to protect, house, and supply the essential needs of designated individuals during the period of an emergency. A shelter may or may not be specifically constructed for such use, depending on the type of emergency and the specific programmatic requirements.

Situation Report (SITREP): Provides an overview of emergency activities, developed in coordination with each organization represented in the incident command post and the EOC based on briefing information and meetings with department staff.

Staging Area: Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. Several staging areas may be designated depending upon the scope and intensity of the emergency.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): Checklist or guidance developed by each specific responding organization that detail responsibilities and delineate in detail specific organizational emergency activities.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO): Representative of the Governor who coordinates state response and recovery activities and acts as the primary liaison between the state and federal governments during emergencies.

State of Emergency: The duly proclaimed existence of a disaster within the state, except a disaster resulting in a state of war emergency, which is or is likely to be beyond the capabilities and resources of any single county, city or town, and requires the combined efforts of the state and the political subdivision.

Support Agency: A department or agency designated to assist a primary agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of response operations, under the coordination of the primary agency.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA): An act of the US Congress that requires the development of local plans for hazardous materials response and the development of programs to provide information to THE Public concerning hazards in the community.

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): A quantity designated for each chemical on the EHS list. Any facility having EHS on hand at or in excess of the TPQ is required to notify the AZSERC, the MCLEPC and the fire department/district having jurisdiction over the area in which the facility is located that such facility is subject to the emergency planning requirements of SARA, Title III and ARS, Title 26, Chapter 2, Article 3.

Toxicity: The ability of a substance to cause damage to living tissue, impairment of the central nervous system, severe illness, or death when ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin.

Triage: Process of sorting casualties based on severity and survivability.

Unified Command (UC): An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross-political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies.

Unique Population: Temporary or permanent groups within a jurisdiction which could require specific attention during an emergency or disaster. Examples are schools, hospitals, managed care facilities, group homes, RV parks and campgrounds, temporary youth camps like scouts or student groups, sporting events, incarceration facilities, etc.

Voluntary Organizations Active In Disasters (VOAD): Organizations representing the private and religious assistance organizations that provide services to disaster victims.

Volunteer: For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services as directed by the volunteer's lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed.

Warning Point: A facility that receives warnings and other emergency information over NAWAS and relays this information in accordance with state and local EOPs.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): A device employing disease organisms, toxins, poison gas, explosives, incendiaries, radiation, radioactivity, or other destructive capabilities designed to destroy populations or environments.

Weather - Related Definitions Issued by the National Weather Service:

ALL CLEAR: "All Clear" bulletins are issued whenever a *warning* is canceled; however, a *watch* may remain in effect for the same area or an adjacent area, and special weather statements will continue to be issued accordingly.

DUST STORM WARNING: Gale-force winds and considerable blowing sand or dust reducing visibilities to 1/4 mile or less.

EXCESSIVE HEAT WATCH: Conditions are likely to result in a life threatening heat emergency within the next 24 to 48 hours.

EXCESSIVE HEAT WARNING: Heat index is expected to equal or exceed 115F for 3 hours or longer.

HEAT ADVISORY: Issued for expected daytime heat indices above 105F and nighttime heat indices above 80F for two or more consecutive nights.

HIGH WIND: Sustained wind speeds of 40 mph or greater lasting for 1 hour or longer, or winds of 58 mph or greater for any duration.

MICROBURST: A thunderstorm down rush of air with an affected outflow area of less than 2.5 miles and peak winds lasting less than 5 minutes. Intense microbursts may cause tornado-force winds, which can adversely affect aircraft performance and cause property damage.

REDEFINING STATEMENT: Issued after a tornado/severe thunderstorm watch. Areas affected are expressed in terms of sections with whole counties, large cities, and well-known landmarks included.

SEVERE WEATHER STATEMENT: Provides specific information on observed severe weather and to convey imminent danger, to cancel all or part of a short-term *warning*, or to extend a *watch* for an hour or two.

SPECIAL WEATHER STATEMENT: Only used to describe long-fused weather and hydrologic events, including an appropriate meteorological reasoning, and to clear counties from watches.

URBAN AND/OR SMALL STREAM FLOOD ADVISORY: Expected rainfall will cause ponding and/or significant but not life-threatening runoff conditions in low-lying, poorly drained areas such as roadways, washes, and/or small streams.

URBAN AND/OR SMALL STREAM FLOOD WARNING: Expected rainfall will cause life-threatening runoff conditions in low-lying, poorly drained areas such as roadways, washes, and/or small streams.

WARNING: Threatening conditions (thunderstorm, high winds, tornado, flooding, dam or levee failure) are occurring or are imminent, and are expected to have a harmful effect and pose a threat to life and/or property to those in the area alerted. Persons within the area must take immediate steps to protect themselves.

WATCH: Conditions are such that a storm or flood of significant magnitude is likely to occur but its occurrence, location, and/or timing is still uncertain. It is intended to provide enough lead-time so persons within the area alerted can take precautionary steps.

WIND ADVISORY: Sustained winds of 30 mph or greater are expected to last for 1 hour or more or for gusts of 45 to 57 mph for any duration.

WIND CHILL WARNING: Wind chill temperatures are expected to reach -10°F or colder, with a minimum wind speed of about 10 mph.