



City of Goodyear, AZ

# EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

2016

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

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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.

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**Mayor, City of Goodyear**

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**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.

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**Mayor, City of Goodyear**

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**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:**

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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. <b><u>All previous issues of this Plan are obsolete and should be destroyed.</u></b>		
	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. <b><u>All previous issues of this plan are obsolete and should be destroyed.</u></b>		
	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 <sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team (Weapons of Mass Destruction) Annex and reference to the National Incident Management System. <b><u>All previous issues of this plan are obsolete and should be destroyed.</u></b>		



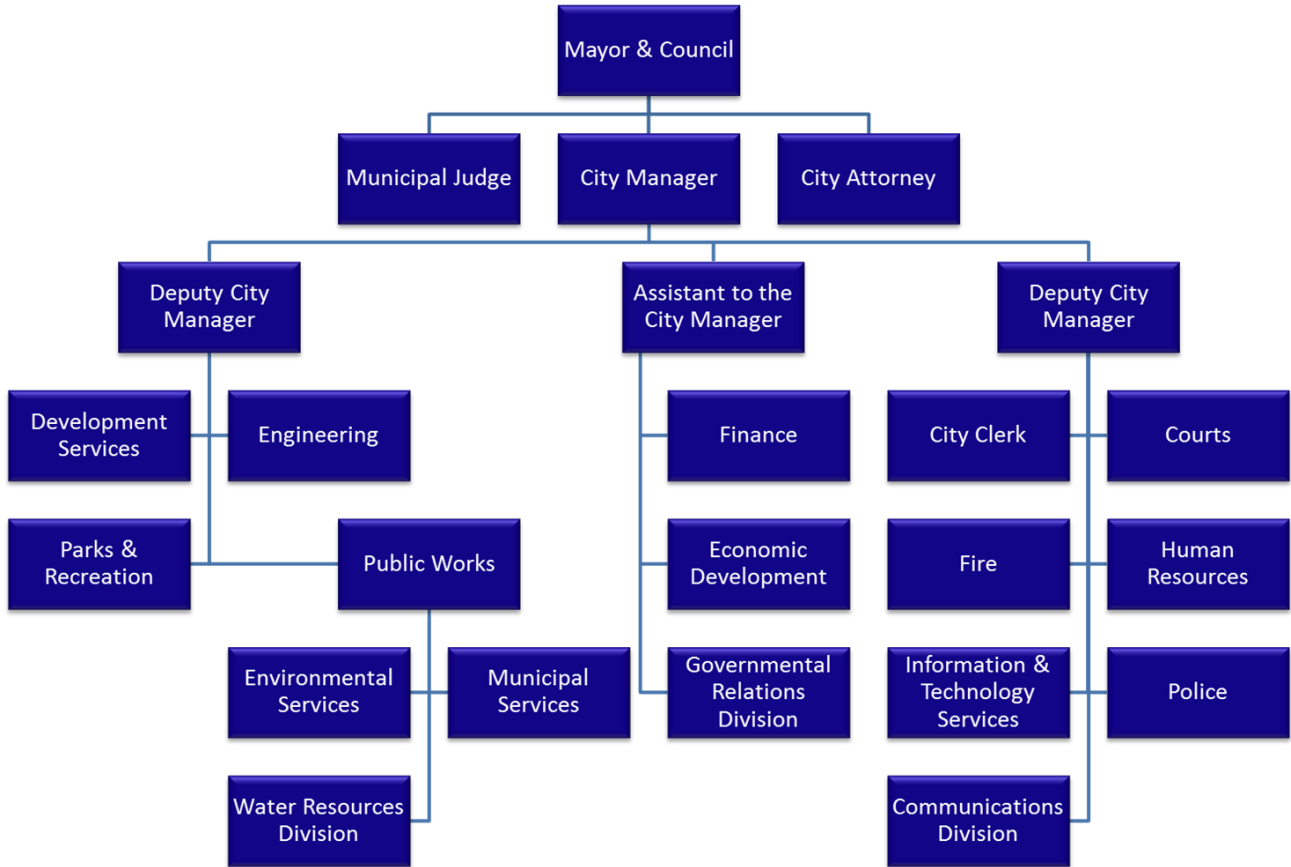
# City of Goodyear Arizona Emergency Operations Plan

## Record of Distribution

Agency	Number	Agency	Number
<b>City</b>		<b>County</b>	
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	<b>State</b>	
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	<b>Other</b>	
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		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>55</b>

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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 1980
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 Ordnance 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 denotation 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.



# BASIC PLAN

## INTRODUCTION

### Purpose

The purpose of the City of Goodyear Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to provide an overview of the management structure, the responsibilities assigned to various departments, non-governmental agencies and the private sector during major emergencies and disasters. This plan covers both natural and human caused disasters whether created accidentally or intentionally, whether in peacetime or in time of war. The direction and guidance provided in this plan constitutes a directive to city departments and supporting agencies to prepare for and execute assigned emergency tasks to ensure the greatest possible survival of the population, protection of property, and continuity of government.

The City of Goodyear Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) covers both natural and human caused disasters, whether created accidentally or intentionally and emergencies, whether in peacetime or in time of war. The plan consists of a Basic Plan and three (3) Annexes.

**BASIC PLAN:** Provides an introduction and situation overview as well as explanation of the incident management cycle, a description of plan maintenance, and management and lists statutory authorities.

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESF) 1 through 15:** A mechanism for grouping functions used to provide support, the ESFs identify Primary and Support agencies, situation and planning assumptions, concepts of operations, and organizational roles and responsibilities in preparing for and responding to an emergency. Each ESF is headed by at least one lead city department or division, in coordination with support agencies, which are selected based upon their authorities, knowledge, resources, and capabilities.

**SUPPORT ANNEXES:** Provide emergency responders with additional information about those activities inherent in most emergencies. Support annexes also expand on activities covered in the Basic Plan, and they are intended to assist with the implementation of a coordinated and comprehensive response to an emergency.

**INCIDENT ANNEXES:** Describe the variables associated in response to specific incidents. The Incident Annexes give the situation and planning assumption of specific incidents, the concepts of operation that may vary based on a specific incident, and the incident specific tasks designated to departments and agencies.

**LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (LEPC) PLAN** (as appropriate).

### Scope

Established in 1917 and incorporated in 1946, the City of Goodyear is bordered on the north by Litchfield Park, northeast by Avondale, Northwest by Buckeye, and south by the Maricopa Mountains and Sonoran Desert National Monument. Goodyear encompasses an area of approximately 192.2 square miles. Major access to Goodyear is provided via the Interstate 10 on the north and W Maricopa Rd (State Route 238) to the south. According to census data, the population of Goodyear is 74,743, 22,304 households, 28,004 housing units, with estimated occupancy averaging about 2.86 persons per unit (MAG, July 1, 2014). Residential growth is estimated to grow to over 90,000 by year 2020.

## **Preparedness and Response**

The City of Goodyear Fire Department is the lead agency for planning the effective use of available resources and coordination of appropriate emergency support functions in response to situations beyond the capacity of a single department.

The City of Goodyear Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is applicable during a proclamation of emergency or local emergency issued by the Mayor, and during such times this plan is considered to have the effect of law pursuant to the City Code of Ordinances, Article 3-7. This plan may also be carried out in a flexible manner as determined by the Mayor, City Manager, EOC Director, and/or Incident Commander. This plan is applicable as directed by the Goodyear City Manager or designee and constitutes guidance prior to the proclamation of local emergency by the Mayor.

The EOP represents a framework to approach response and recovery operations. It assigns discretionary responsibilities to city emergency organizations in order to bring to bear every available resource needed to save lives, protect property and public health, maintain or restore city processes and productivity, and preserve the citizens' confidence in their government. This plan is applicable to all city departments and agencies that may be tasked to perform activities during response or recovery. The tasks identified in this plan should not be considered specific, limiting, or mandatory. If these tasks cannot reasonably be performed by the emergency organization responding to or recovering from an emergency disaster under this plan, each emergency force member, as identified in the Goodyear Code of Ordinances, should use their own discretion as to the most reasonable course of action that upholds the plans priorities.

This plan incorporates the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) into the general approach toward responding emergencies. These are national standards as mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) and Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8):

- ICS is a standardized incident management concept designed to allow responders to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of a single incident or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.
- NIMS is a system that provides a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity.

The Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management (MCDEM) worked with the City of Goodyear to ensure that the Goodyear EOP and the County EOP are aligned, allowing for a more coordinated response. The information contained in the EOP serves as a guide for emergencies. It does not create a right to rely on the City of Goodyear, its employees, officers, or agents to carry

out the plan in any particular manner or at all. Departments not specifically tasked are considered available to perform specific functions, when required by the City Manager or designee.

## **Key Concepts**

This section outlines the key concepts used by the Goodyear Fire Department and described in this Emergency Operations Plan. These key concepts include:

- The National Response Framework (NRF) provides the guiding principles that enable all responding departments and agencies to prepare for and provide a systematic, coordinated, all-hazards approach to incident response.
- A component of the NRF, the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) ensure the deployment of crucial resources, assets, and personnel in response to an emergency. The ESF approach assigns responsibility to departments or agencies based on authorities, resources, and capabilities.
- All responding departments and agencies utilize the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS).
- The scope of operations encompasses prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery activities as they are related to potential emergencies within the City of Goodyear.
- Proactive planning, mitigation, and whole community education will ensure the success of all elements of this plan.
- The EOP provides the framework for the development of detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and contingency planning for all hazards.
- The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) will be followed in every aspect of this Emergency Operations Plan. Emergency and disaster response services and activities will be accessible and usable to all individuals regardless of disability, access or functional need. This plan is committed to the principle that it takes the full range of government, private, non-government, faith-based and volunteer groups to successfully meet the needs of the whole community during times of disaster. Persons with disabilities, access and functional needs will be included in local emergency planning, training, and exercise processes.
- The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 requires that local and state government emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency. More information can be found in ANNEX A – ESF#6 (Mass Care).

## **SITUATION AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS**

The City of Goodyear is vulnerable to the adverse effects of natural, technological, or other manmade disasters, which could result in loss of life, property damage, and social disruption. The most frequent, severe natural hazards in the City of Goodyear are flooding during the monsoon season (June 15 through September 30). The National Weather Service records indicate major storms and floods have occurred almost annually in Maricopa County for the past one hundred years and that severe weather conditions can occur at any time of the year. Goodyear has been subjected to the damaging effects of flooding from the New Waddell Dam, McMicken Dam, heavy rainfall creating localized street flooding, and windstorms. In addition, tornados have occurred in the City and in neighboring jurisdictions. During the summer months, it is common to experience extreme high temperatures, severe wind, and thunderstorms.

## **Hazard Analysis Summary**

In 2015, Maricopa County and 26 other jurisdictions, including the City of Goodyear, prepared the Maricopa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MCMJHMP) to guide hazard mitigation planning for the county. The MCMJHMP identifies relevant hazards, originating in and from neighboring jurisdictions, and vulnerabilities including unique time variables and strategies. Specific roles and responsibilities are integrated into this EOP to decrease vulnerability and increase resiliency and sustainability to protect Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR), protection, and restoration are managed within the jurisdiction and are outlined in ESF #14 (Recovery and Mitigation).

Fourteen (14) hazard categories present the greatest potential to affect the City of Goodyear. These include Air Quality, Biological, Civil Disturbances, Common Carrier Accidents, Communications/Utility Loss, Cyber Attacks, Earthquakes, Fires and Explosions, Hazardous Materials, Heat Wave Emergencies, Pandemics, Nuclear/Radiological Incidents, Storms and Floods, and Terrorism. Full analysis of these hazards and delineation of the associated risks with these hazards are addressed in the Maricopa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MCMJHMP), the City of Goodyear Human-Caused Hazard Mitigation Supplement, and the Incident Annexes of this plan.

## **Capability Assessment**

An important component of the mitigation strategy is a review of the jurisdiction's resources in order to identify, evaluate, and enhance the capacity of local resources to mitigate the effects of hazards. The detailed results are contained in the MCMJHMP and Resource Gap Analysis. The jurisdiction's capability to respond and recover for a given incident is integrated in the Incident Annexes of this document.

Other significant risk/threat assessments produced by various federal, state, and local government entities, as well as private organizations, may be available for use. Some examples include:

- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 which emphasizes the need for entities to closely coordinate mitigation planning and implementation efforts.
- Terrorism Threat assessments by law enforcement agencies (e.g., Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS), Maricopa County Sheriff's Office (MCSO), etc.).
- On-going analysis and dissemination of criminal, homeland security, and terrorist information through the Arizona Counter-Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC).
- Earthquake severity zones, as defined by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).
- Floodplain delineation Studies and Flood Insurance Studies from (FEMA).
- Maps produced by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) of FEMA.
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III, HAZMAT facility reporting documents and other research accomplished under the auspices of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) are outlined in ESF # 10 (Hazardous Materials).
- Specific and detailed hazard assessments for potential HAZMAT incidents are accomplished using plume modeling software programs which are available to both county and municipal agencies.

## Planning Assumptions

The City of Goodyear cannot plan for all contingencies, but bases its operational vision within an established framework. This framework includes assumptions used in the development of plans that are assumed as true and will have an impact on the execution of the plan. The following assumptions were used in the development of this plan:

- Events may occur at any time with little warning, or in some instances, allow for increased readiness measures and warning actions to be taken in advance.
- A catastrophic incident will rapidly overwhelm the resources of the city. With a catastrophic incident, immediate assistance will be requested from the county, state, and federal government.
- The city will experience emergencies and disasters that may cause death, injury, and damage, or may necessitate evacuation and sheltering of the whole community at risk.
- Centralized direction and control, achieved by utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) is the most effective approach to the management of emergency operations.
- Due to the nature of some disasters or due to emergency response prioritization, the City of Goodyear may not be capable of processing all requests for assistance immediately. Therefore, residents of the city need to be self-sufficient for at least the first 72 hours of any emergency or local emergency.
- The city will develop emergency plans that incorporate the needs of the whole community including provisions for unique populations, i.e., children; persons with medical, access, and/or functional needs; and pets and/or service animals.
- City departments and agencies tasked with emergency service provision have identified personnel and resources to complete assigned responsibilities. These departments and agencies have developed internal procedures to ensure the support of and compliance with this plan.
- Should a situation occur that requires a warning or an evacuation, of persons with disabilities access or functional needs and unique populations such as schools, hospitals, and managed care facilities will require specific attention.
- A catastrophic incident will rapidly overwhelm the ability of all agencies that normally provide mass care services such as food and shelter. While there may be enough shelters for a catastrophic event, there will not be enough personnel or supplies, e.g. food, blankets, etc., to operate these facilities.
- Normal communications systems may be destroyed, degraded, or rendered inoperable in a disaster.
- Local media, particularly broadcast, will perform an essential role in providing emergency instructions and up-to-date information to the whole community.
- The ability of the city to recover and resume normal operations following a disaster is directly influenced by the effectiveness of continuity of government, continuity of operations, and recovery planning.
- Because terrorist attacks usually occur without warning, planning for such an uncertain event, and because the method of attack (i.e. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive) might not be known until well after the attack, implementation of some aspects of the plan will be delayed until the effects of the disaster emerge.

## **MISSION STATEMENT**

**Provide community-wide education, planning, coordination, and continuity of government for the residents and visitors of the City of Goodyear in order to protect lives, property and the environment in the event of a natural, man-made disaster or act of terrorism.**

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS (CONOPS)**

The Mayor is responsible, by law, for directing and controlling disaster operations. Heads of the City departments and agencies are responsible for emergency functions as specified in this plan. Emergency operations will be conducted by City forces, contract vendors and supplemented by volunteers. The scope of operations encompasses awareness, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions as it related to potential emergencies within the City of Goodyear. The Goodyear Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated at the discretion of the Mayor/City Manager or designated representative when an emergency reaches such proportions that it requires a closely coordinated effort on the part of leading City officials. When the size and complexity of an emergency overextends the local capabilities, mutual aid agreements may utilized to protect lives and property, and to support emergency operations during an emergency or disaster event. Upon notification of an impending or actual emergency, this plan is considered to have the effect of law pursuant to the City Code of Ordinances, Article 3-7. The City Attorney will resolve all legal questions or issues that result from preparedness, response, or recovery actions. Liability protection is available to responders per A.R.S. §26-353.

The following priorities are listed in order of importance: **(may or may not involve those actions specific under each priority)**

### **Save Lives (People)**

- Save or rescue lives
- Provide immediate citizen medical care
- Warn the whole community to avoid further casualties
- Evacuate the whole community from the effects of the emergency
- Search for lives
- Shelter and care for those evacuated

### **Protect Public Health (People)**

- Distribute prophylaxis as required
- Provide mass care, housing and unmet needs services for whole community
- Provide sanitation services

### **Protect Property (Property):**

- Save property from destruction
- Take action to prevent property damage
- Provide security for property (e.g., evacuated or destroyed areas)

### **Restore the city's critical processes (Processes):**

- Restore essential community lifelines (e.g., utilities, communications)
- Restore community infrastructure (e.g. roads, transportation)
- Help restore economic stasis within the community

- Restore the city's environmental resources

**Recover city's productivity engines (Productivity):**

- Restore long term citizen services (e.g., housing and food)
- Restore full functioning of essential utility support services
- Building/Utility/Staff replacement process
- Plan recovery of city programs
- Plan and coordinate economic recovery (Restarting the city's economic engine)
- Plan and coordinate community recovery

## **Communications and Information Management**

Emergency management and incident response activities rely on communications and information systems that provide a common operating picture to all command and coordination sites. NIMS describe the requirements necessary for a standardized framework for communications and emphasize the need for a common operating picture. This component is based on the concepts of interoperability, reliability, scalability, and portability, as well as the resiliency and redundancy of communications and information systems.

## **Resource Management**

Resources (such as personnel, equipment, or supplies) are needed to support critical incident objectives. The flow of resources must be fluid and adaptable to the requirements of the incident. NIMS defines standardized mechanisms and establishes the resource management process to identify requirements, order and acquire, mobilize, track and report, recover and demobilize, reimburse, and inventory resources.

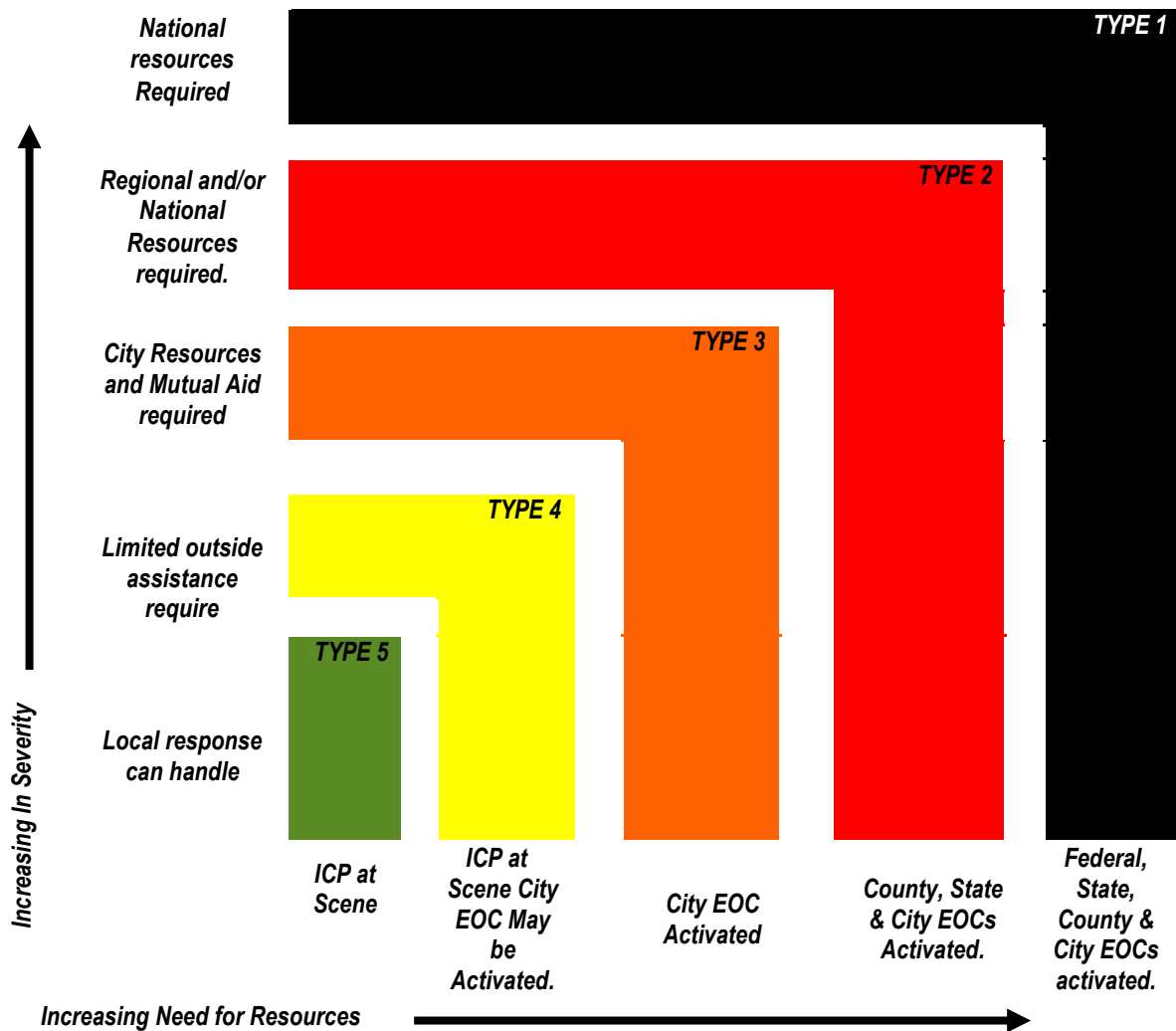
## **Command and Management**

The Command and Management component is based on three key organizational constructs: the Incident Command System, Multiagency Coordination Systems, and Public Information. A major advantage of NIMS is the ability to fill only those parts of the structure which are required for each unique incident. For some incidents, and in some applications, only a few of the organization's functional elements may be required. However, if there is a need to expand the organization, additional positions do exist within the framework to meet virtually any need.

## **Ongoing Management and Maintenance**

The National Integration Center (NIC) provides strategic direction, oversight, and coordination of NIMS and supports both routine maintenance and the continuous refinement of NIMS and its components. The NIC oversees the program and coordinates with federal, state, tribal, and local partners in the development of compliance criteria and implementation activities. It provides guidance and support to jurisdictions and emergency management/response personnel and their affiliated organizations as they adopt or, consistent with their status, are encouraged to adopt the system.

## GRADUATED EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM



**Figure 1:** Increasing severity in disasters compared to increasing need for resources.

The Graduated Emergency Response System is designed to activate those agencies, activities, and EOC positions needed to stabilize the situation and reduce the risk to people, property, city processes, and productivity depending on the magnitude or severity of the emergency.

The City of Goodyear uses this graduated response approach in categorizing, responding to, and managing emergencies and disasters. As the potential severity of the incident, the geographic area impacted, or the demand on local resources grow, the City Manager or designee may increase emergency response and coordination activities to meet intensifying emergency demands. The Goodyear EOC Director may declare the appropriate Incident Type for the city after coordination with the City Manager and on-scene Incident Commander (IC).



Incidents are classified into five (5) Incident Types based upon complexity. Type 5 Incidents are the least complex and Type 1 the most complex. Incident Typing provides an efficient method to mobilize emergency response forces. These designations correspond directly with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Types. Figure 1 (on the previous page) demonstrates the correlation between the severity of an incident and resource needs.

## **Type 5 - Routine Occurrence**

**Scope of Emergency:** This type of situation is a routine emergency response. The scope and potential effects are very limited, and a limited area or population is involved. Evacuation or in-place shelter is typically not required.

**Resources Needed:** Typically, one or two single resources with up to six personnel are required for this type of incident. Command and General Staff positions, other than the IC are not activated. The EOC is not activated.

**Examples:** Vehicle fire, traffic stop, or injured person.

**Completion or Progression:** The incident usually is contained within the first operational period and often within a few hours after resources arrive on scene. Depending upon the event, a Type 5 Incident either is brought to closure or is elevated to Type 4. Request for activation of the EOC should be made only after the IC has determined that the Incident Type 5 event with associated support cannot control the incident adequately. Contacting GDEM and requesting a Type 4 Incident classification or higher may be necessary to provide resources to minimize impact to the city.

## **Type 5 – Routine Occurrence – Continued**

**Completion or Progression:** The incident usually is contained within the first operational period and often within a few hours after resources arrive on scene. Depending upon the event, a Type 5 Incident either is brought to closure or is elevated to Type 4. Request for activation of the EOC should be made only after the IC has determined that the Incident Type 5 event with associated support cannot control the incident adequately. Contacting GDEM and requesting a Type 4 Incident classification or higher may be necessary to provide resources to minimize impact to the city.

## **Type 4 - Serious Local Incident**

**Scope of Emergency:** A situation that is limited in scope and potential effects; involves a limited area and/or limited population; evacuation or in-place sheltering is typically limited to the immediate area of the incident; and warning and public instructions are conducted in the immediate area, not community-wide.

**Resources Needed:** Normally, this situation is handled by one or two local response agencies or departments acting under an Incident Command System (ICS), and may require limited external assistance from other local response agencies or contractors. The ICS is necessary to direct and control emergency response forces on scene. Once the Incident Command Post (ICP) and

Staging Areas are established, the IC has the ability to control an emergency without additional assistance other than normal mutual aid. The EOC is activated if necessary in this situation.

**Examples:** Spills, leaks, or fires of small amounts of fuel, oil, or limited hazardous material release.

**Completion or Progression:** Upon notification by the IC or other agency that a local emergency exists or is imminent, GDEM begins coordination with city departments or other local jurisdictions to assess the incident as appropriate. GDEM may convene a group of designated city representatives to conduct initial planning and assessment in the EOC. Incident information is gathered and the event is monitored. Depending upon the response to the emergency, a Type 4 emergency either is brought to closure or is elevated to Type 3.

### **Type 3 - Citywide Emergency**

**Scope of Emergency:** A situation that is larger in scope and more severe in terms of actual or potential effects than Type 4 Emergency. It could involve a large area, significant population, critical facilities and it may require implementation of large-scale evacuation or in-place sheltering, temporary shelter and/or mass care operations, and community-wide warning and public instructions. The incident may require a sizable multi-agency response operating under an IC, and external assistance from other local response agencies, contractors, and limited assistance from state and federal agencies.

**Resources Needed:** Resources that are immediately available to the IC are exhausted or expected to be within 12 hours. If the emergency is elevated to a Type 3 Incident, the EOC may activate with varying levels of 24-hour staffing based upon the emergency. Activated personnel will assemble at the EOC to coordinate multiple, related, low-level emergencies in different locations, and to provide resource assistance to the on scene IC(s) and local government officials. Maricopa County EOC may partially or fully activate in a Type 3 Incident.

**Examples:** Loss of telephone communications , multi-agency response to an emergency, or release of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) that requires the use of any kind of specialized protective equipment or is beyond the normal scope of first responders to a routine HAZMAT incident.

**Completion or Progression:** If the combined resources of the city and readily available mutual aid cannot effectively manage the emergency, the Emergency Manager, Public Safety Chiefs, or IC may recommend to the City Manager that an incident require a mayoral proclamation of emergency. If the Mayor concurs with this assessment, the proclamation is signed and forwarded to MCDEM. The proclamation provides the Mayor authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order of the city. The proclamation also serves as documentation to request higher-level assistance including the resources of the county, state, and federal governments. Depending upon the response to the emergency, a Type 3 emergency either is brought to closure or is elevated to Type 2.

### **Type 2 - Area Emergency**

**Scope of Emergency:** The occurrence or threat of significant casualties and/or widespread property damage that is beyond the capability of the city resources. It involves a large area, a sizable population, and/or critical resources, and it may require large-scale evacuation or in-place

sheltering, implementation of temporary shelter and mass care operations, and/or community-wide warning and public instructions.

**Resources Needed:** The EOC is activated and the Emergency Manager, Public Safety Chiefs, or IC will assess the emergency. This situation requires significant external assistance from other local response agencies and contractors. Additionally, regional and/or national resources may be necessary to safely and effectively manage the operations. The incident may continue over multiple operational periods, and an EOC Action Plan (EOC-AP) will be required for each operational period. If resources that are immediately available to the IC, including mutual aid, are exhausted or expect to be exhausted within 12 hours, the EOC Director may recommend to the City Manager that additional assistance is required. A request may be sent to MCDEM to ask for consideration on a gubernatorial emergency declaration. Partial activation of the State EOC (SEOC) may occur for a Type 2 Incident.

**Examples:** Major wind event, large scale flooding, prolonged utilities loss.

**Completion or Progression:** A state emergency may be declared for City of Goodyear and Maricopa County. State-level damage assessments, need assessments, and information-gathering operations will most likely begin if the incident continues to escalate and/or state resources are inadequate to address response/recovery needs. The Governor may request federal response/recovery assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region IX will monitor the event and, if necessary, may pre-position or deploy a FEMA Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) and federal resources. Depending upon the response to the emergency, a Type 2 emergency either is brought to closure or is elevated to Type 1.

## **Type 1 - Wide Area Disaster**

**Scope of Emergency:** The most complex incidents, which require national resources to safely and effectively manage. It involves a widespread area, a sizable population, and critical resources; may require the implementation of large-scale evacuation or in-place sheltering, temporary shelter, and mass care operations, and require regional warning and public instructions. The National Response Framework may be implemented for a Type 1 incident.

**Resources Needed:** Local, regional, state and federal response and management resources are activated to coordinate response and recovery activities. This situation requires significant external assistance from mutual aid response agencies, contractors, and extensive state and federal assistance.

**Examples:** Major flooding, severe earthquakes causing widespread damage and loss of life, high hazard dam failure.

**Completion or Progression:** The city EOC continues its assessment of the emergency. When state forces cannot effectively respond to the emergency or disaster, the Governor may request federal response/recovery assistance. When a disaster is declared, the President identifies the scope of the assistance programs and the Director of FEMA designates the affected counties. A federal coordinating officer (FCO) is named to direct the federal response and recovery activities. The FCO will establish a Joint Field Office (JFO) to assist in coordinating federal, state, and local response and recovery efforts.

	<i>(Lowest)</i>				<i>(Highest)</i>
<i>Incident Types</i>	<i>Type 5</i>	<i>Type 4</i>	<i>Type 3</i>	<i>Type 2</i>	<i>Type 1</i>
<i>Scope of Emergency</i>	<b>Routine Response Incidents</b>	<b>Serious Local Incident</b>	<b>City Emergency</b>	<b>Area Emergency</b>	<b>Wide Area Disaster</b>
<i>Resources Needed</i>	<b>Local</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>Local and/or State</b>	<b>Local, State, and/or Federal</b>	<b>Local, State and/or Federal</b>
<i>Possible Emergency Event</i>	<b>Examples: Vehicle fire, traffic stop, or injured person</b>	<b>Examples: Spills or leaks, of <u>small</u> amounts of fuel, oil, or limited hazardous material release; small fires.</b>	<b>Examples: Loss of communications; multi-agency response; serious hazardous material release</b>	<b>Examples: major wind event; large-scale flooding; prolonged utilities loss</b>	<b>Examples: Major earthquake; high hazard dam failure.</b>
<i>Evacuation</i>	<b>No</b>	<b>Possible, Limited Area</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Possible, Large Area</b>	<b>Possible, Large Area</b>
<i>Multiple Sites</i>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<i>Mass Care</i>	<b>No</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Possible</b>
<i>City EOC Activated</i>	<b>No</b>	<b>As Needed</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<i>Local Warnings</i>	<b>No</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<i>Mass Warnings</i>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<i>State EOC Activated</i>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<i>Federal JFO activated</i>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Possible</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**Figure 2:** Characteristics of each Incident Type.

## **EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) ACTIVATION**

### **Incident Evolution**

On-duty 911 dispatch supervisors, Incident Commanders (ICs), Emergency Manager, and/or the media will most likely be the initial point for information that leads to EOC activation. When an incident occurs, there are a series of activities that may be required to address the overall plan priorities (save lives, protect public health, protect property, restore critical city processes, and restore city productivity engines). These activities or phases include issuing citizen warnings, activation of the EOC, alerting EOC staff, notifying jurisdictions and agencies, EOC operations through response and recovery, and deactivation.

### **Resident Warnings**

As an incident expands, it may be necessary to issue warnings to residents. The Emergency Manager, in coordination with the IC(s) and Public Information Officers (PIOs), will construct messages as required to warn residents and provide protective action information.

## **EOC Activation**

Based on the type of incident, severity, and prognosis, the Emergency Manager may recommend an EOC activation level to the Fire Chief. This recommendation will be forwarded to the City Manager or designee for approval.

Alternatively, the IC or Public Safety Chiefs may request activation of the EOC based on their prognosis of the incident and ability to coordinate resources and information. This request may be forwarded to the City Manager or designee for approval.

Upon activation of the EOC, particularly if the need for evacuation, sheltering or alert and warning to the whole community is required the EOC Director may designate a Disabilities, Access and Functional Needs liaison position. A Disabilities, Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Liaison position may be located, depending on the severity and scope of a disaster or emergency event, at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), the Maricopa County Emergency Operations Center (MCEOC), or the EOC. An emphasis will be made to prompt first responders that persons with disabilities, access and functional needs are not separated from their caregivers, mobility devices, other durable medical equipment, and/or service animals during an evacuation, so long as the situation does not present an immediate threat to loss of life. Transportation resources that may need to be provided include buses and vehicles that are capable to transport persons with disabilities, access and functional needs, including the transport of wheelchairs/scooters or other large, durable medical equipment that may or may not be needed by an individual, and drivers. Temporary housing provided for evacuees of the whole community will include accessible units.

## **Alert EOC Staff**

If the request for EOC activation is approved, the Emergency Manager will prepare an EOC Alert Message to notify EOC personnel. This message provides a brief description of the incident, an assembly/briefing time and location, and any special instructions. Special instructions may include routes to the assembly location, safety instructions, and/or specialized equipment required. Once prepared and approved by the Emergency Manager or designee, will begin notifying the departments and agencies responsible for staffing EOC positions using phone lists, and/or electronic notification means. Activated personnel will proceed in the most expeditious manner to the EOC for an initial situation briefing and then begin operations.

## **Jurisdiction Notifications**

Upon notification of an event or incident, all efforts will be made to notify emergency management counterparts in bordering jurisdictions. The Emergency Manager will prepare an Incident Event Report with the known information related to the event causing the EOC activation and create a Notification Log to track the notifications of jurisdictions and agencies.

The Emergency Manager will first notify the county and provide information telephonically, followed by an electronic version via email or through WebEOC. The Emergency Manager will then notify jurisdictions having a common boundary with Goodyear based on which jurisdiction may be impacted first. The jurisdictions/agencies to be notified typically include:

- Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management
- Avondale Emergency Management
- Litchfield Park Emergency Management
- Luke Air Force Base Emergency Management
- Surprise Emergency Management
- Buckeye Emergency Management
- Glendale Emergency Management
- Phoenix Emergency Management
- El Mirage Emergency Management

## **EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) ORGANIZATION**

The Goodyear Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is organized in accordance with the Incident Command System (ICS) and adheres to the concepts of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). City departments assign representatives to the EOC to ensure that coordination occurs during an emergency or planned event.

Depending upon the nature of the emergency, City of Goodyear government officials may serve as members of the EOC. The EOC is made up of two groups, the Policy Group and the Emergency Operations Group:

- The Policy Group provides guidance (by consensus) and objectives to the EOC Director for support of response and recovery operations, evaluate city response and recovery activities, sign emergency legislation and authorize expenditure of city funds. The Policy Group is composed of the Mayor, Vice Mayor, City Council Members, City Manager, City Attorney and Deputy City Managers. The Executive Group responds to the Policy Room in case of emergency/EOC activation.
- The Emergency Operations Group incorporates the Emergency Manager, Fire Chief, Police Chief, Public Works Director, Finance Director, and the Emergency Operations Center Staff. The Emergency Operations Center Staff will include field forces from specified departments including representatives from Community Services, Economic Development, Public Works, Police Department, Fire Department, Information and Technology Services, Human Resources, Finance Department, Administrative Services, Community Initiatives, and the City Clerk's office. The Emergency Operations Group responds to the EOC in case of emergency/EOP activation.

Incidents with multi-jurisdictional or multi-agency involvement will be organized within the Unified Command (UC) structure which allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively. The Incident Commander or Unified Commander will coordinate with the Goodyear EOC regarding response and recovery efforts, as well as provide information to the EOC for the development and implementation of the EOC Action Plan

Personnel assigned to work in the EOC form the EOC Staff. The EOC Staff includes an EOC Director, EOC Management Staff, and EOC General Staff. The EOC Director is responsible for overall operation of the EOC. The EOC Management Staff report directly to the EOC Director and are assigned to carry out staff functions needed to support the EOC Director. These positions

include the Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

EOC staffing may expand under the General Staff. The EOC Operations Section coordinates operational support to on-scene incident management efforts, and citywide recovery operations. The EOC Planning Section provides planning, coordination and situational awareness services for the EOC. The EOC Logistics Section coordinates requests for logistical support for response and recovery operations. The Finance Support Section has the responsibility for management of all financial and administrative aspects of operations.

### City of Goodyear Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Organization Chart

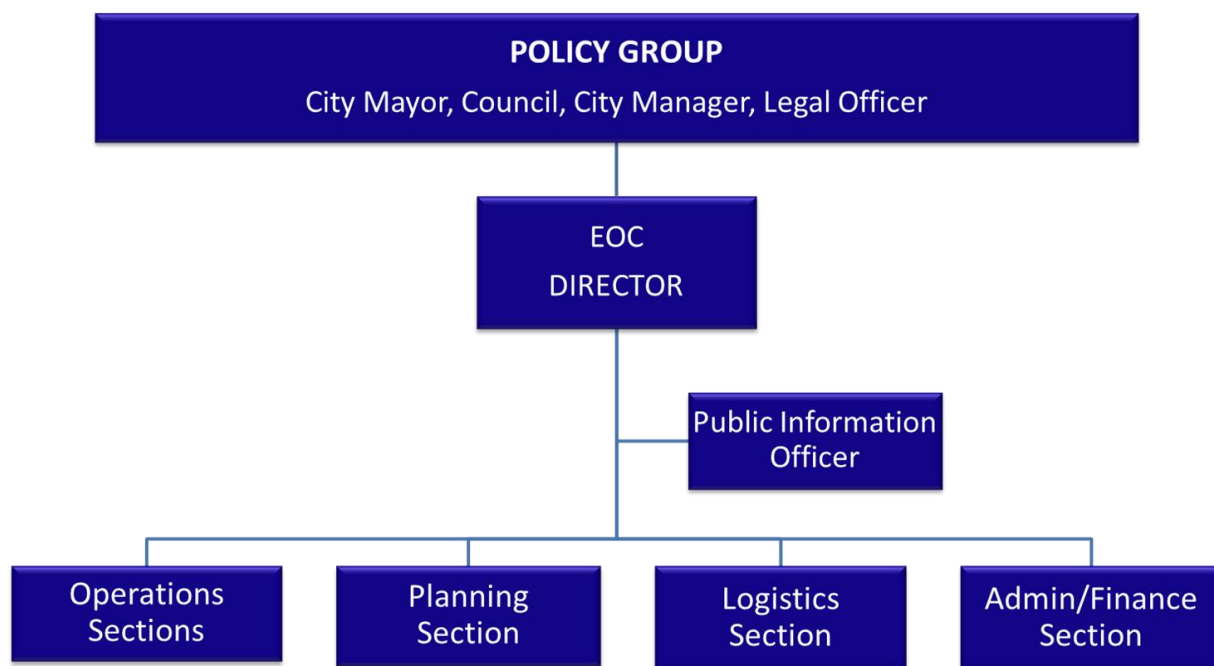


Figure 3: Minimal staffing model for EOC.

### EOC Staffing Models

The EOC will typically use one of three staffing models based on incident type and complexity. Similar to ICS, the EOC Director may activate or deactivate EOC positions as required to meet operational objectives. The determination of the appropriate level of staffing and lead agency to manage each function is the responsibility of the EOC Director. The staffing models include a minimum staffing model (6 positions), medium staffing model (15 positions), and a large staffing model (30 positions).

### Emergency Support Function (ESF)

The ESFs are a grouping of government and some private sector capabilities into an organizational structure to provide support, resources, and services. Federal, state, county, and city government agencies use ESFs to assist in the coordination of resources to support response

and recovery operations. For a list of the primary and support agencies for each ESF, see Figure 10.

The ESFs provide the structure for coordinating interagency support for response to an incident. They are mechanisms for grouping functions most frequently used to provide support, both for declared disasters and emergencies under the Stafford Act and for non-Stafford Act incidents.

While ESFs are typically assigned to a specific section at the EOC for management purposes, resources may be assigned anywhere within the EOC staffing structure. Regardless of the section in which an ESF may reside, that entity works in conjunction with other EOC sections to ensure that appropriate planning and execution of missions occur.

### EOC Activation Levels

The EOC will be activated to a level appropriate to meet the needs of the city during an incident or designated special event.

<b>Type 5 (non-activation):</b>	A Type 5 incident involves a local response to an emergency, which is resolved within the first operational period or few hours after resources have arrived on-scene. This could include mutual aid support i.e. Automatic Aid. A Type 5 incident would not require the activation of the EOC. The Emergency Management Coordinator may notify city management and EOC members if the incident warrants monitoring.
<b>Type 4 (standby):</b>	Should the incident remain unresolved, the emergency status will rise to Type 4 activation. Type 4 activation involves routine assistance from internal and/or external departments/agencies, including mutual aid assistance. Command and control remains with the primary response department. The Emergency Management Coordinator will notify and inform city management of the incident. Departments and EOC members will be placed on standby mode until the incident escalates to a Type 3 or de-escalates to a Type 5.
<b>Type 3 (partial activation):</b>	A Type 3 activation is when an incident begins or escalates to a situation where capabilities exceed initial response and/or may go beyond the first operational period. Type 3 activation could be a major single incident or a city-wide incident which do not exceed city resources and involve natural, man-made or technological hazards. The Emergency Management Coordinator will activate the appropriate ESFs and annexes of the EOP and notify city management. The EOC may require 24-hour staffing. Additionally, the MCDEM duty officer will be notified. A Type 3 activation may not result in a declared emergency
<b>Type 2 (full activation):</b>	A Type 2 activation is when an incident begins or escalates to a situation that goes beyond local capabilities (including mutual aid) and is expected to go into multiple operational periods. A Type 2 incident may require the response of resources from other agencies, including the MCDEM. The Emergency Management Coordinator will activate the appropriate ESFs and annexes of the EOP, and will notify the city management. The EOC is staffed 24-hours. A declaration of a local state of emergency may not be in effect, but will be anticipated. See Tab C of Basic Plan for Emergency Declaration process and template. Additionally, the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management will be notified and its EOC may be activated to provide support.
<b>Type 1 (full activation with outside assistance):</b>	A Type 1 activation is when an incident begins or escalates to a “catastrophic” event that is regional or county-wide. The EOC is fully activated and the city has issued a state of emergency declaration. The county and state EOC’s will be activated to provide support as required. Communication and coordination will be maintained between the city and county EOC’s.



**Figure 4:** Summary of activities at each level of EOC activation.

## **EOC OPERATIONS CYCLE**

The EOC staff reports and establishes the first shift. This begins the EOC Operational Cycle. The EOC Operational Cycle is typically a 24-hour period consisting of two 12-hour shifts.

### **Initial Response**

This phase begins once the EOC is activated and generally refers to the initial 24 hours of the incident or event response. During this phase, the EOC Staff follows the process outlined in the EOC SOP to develop the initial briefings and reports, establish objectives, and create an EOC Action Plan (EOC-AP). The EOC Staff also processes resource requests and requests for information, and provides planning and resource support to incident or unified command.

A key aspect that warrants further discussion is the development of the EOC-AP. The EOC Director and/or Planning Section Chief typically establish a planning cycle. The Planning Section develops an EOC-AP for the next operational period (usually 12 or 24 hours in length) and submitted to the EOC Director for approval. Creation of a planning cycle and development of an EOC-AP for a particular operational period helps focus available resources on the highest priorities/incident objectives. The planning cycle, if properly practiced, brings together everyone's input and identifies critical shortfalls that need to be addressed to carry out the priorities for that period.

### **Sustained Operations**

The Sustained Operations Phase is a 24-hour operational cycle that continues supporting incident response and recovery efforts for as long as is required. This phase begins once the initial EOC-AP is completed, published, and briefed. It continues until response operations support ends, the transition to recovery is complete, and the EOC Demobilization Plan is implemented.

### **Emergency Proclamation**

As part of incident assessment and throughout the response and recovery, the EOC should review the emergency and determine if an emergency proclamation is warranted. If necessary, the Mayor shall govern the City of Goodyear by proclamation and shall have the authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order of the City, including but not limited to:

- Imposition of curfews in all or portions of the city.
- Ordering the closing of any business.
- Closing public access to any public building, street, or other public place.
- Calling upon regular or auxiliary law enforcement agencies and organizations within or without the city for assistance.

Additionally, this document is required to seek higher-level government assistance if the resources of the city and available mutual aid will not be sufficient to respond to the emergency.

### **Local Emergency**

When an incident occurs that may require a mayoral proclamation of emergency, the City Manager will be notified of the developing situation. During emergencies, the City Manager shall act as the principal advisor or aide to the Mayor on emergency operations. Additionally, the Fire Chief/designee shall assist the Mayor in the execution of operations, plans, and procedures required by the emergency. A request to activate the City's EOC, including the date/time of an initial situation assessment briefing may also be presented to the City Manager or designee.

An initial situation assessment briefing may be provided to the City Manager/designee, City Attorney, Fire and Police Chiefs, appropriate department heads, and others as required by the City Manager/designee. Based on the information provided in this briefing, the recommendations of the assembled advisors and the estimate of the city's ability to adequately contain and stabilize the emergency condition, the City Manager/designee will make a decision to prepare a Local Emergency Proclamation.

The information needed to prepare the emergency proclamation includes, but is not limited to, the emergency powers that should be authorized in the proclamation, to which those powers will be delegated, and what direction or protective actions should be given to citizens and city staff through the proclamation.

The EOC Legal Officer prepares the proclamation in cooperation with the EOC Director (if the EOC is activated) It is then forwarded to the City Attorney for review prior to being presented to the City Manager/designee for final review.

The City Manager/designee will discuss his/her recommendation with the Mayor, will present him or her with a draft copy of the proclamation, and request a decision from the Mayor to proclaim a local emergency.

If the Mayor concurs with the recommendation, any changes requested by the Mayor may be incorporated in the draft proclamation document and a Local Emergency Proclamation will be produced in final form for the Mayor's review and signature. Once signed, a Local Emergency Proclamation remains in effect until cancelled by the Mayor or rescinded by City Council action.

A special meeting of the City Council may be called to discuss the emergency. If such a special meeting is called, it will be called no earlier than 24 hours following the proclamation of a local emergency, nor later than 14 days of the date of the emergency occurrence. This timeframe allows the City Council to consider whether to continue the Local Emergency Proclamation. It also complies with the Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) Title 8, Chapter 2 that requires the State Director of Emergency Management to reject an application for emergency assistance from a local jurisdiction that is not received within 15 days from the start of the emergency unless the jurisdiction can show cause for delay.

If the special meeting is called in such a timeframe that 24-hour notice to the public is possible, the City Clerk should post notification of the meeting in accordance with state law. However, it should be noted that Arizona Revised Statute (ARS) 38-431.02 (D) allows, a meeting, including an executive session, ***be held on such notice as is appropriate to the circumstances.*** If this subsection is utilized for conduct of an emergency session or the consideration of an emergency measure from a previously scheduled meeting, the city must post a public notice within twenty-four (24) hours declaring that an emergency session has been held and set forth the information required in subsections H and I of that statute.

In preparation for the special meeting, the city staff will develop proposed objectives for the Council to discuss, review, and/or approve including, but not limited to:

- The continuation or rescindment of the Local Emergency Proclamation
- Emergency-related financial considerations
- Other emergency-related issues or action items

Rescinding a Local Emergency Proclamation should be based on information obtained from the EOC and/or IC, through the City Manager, that:

- Emergency conditions have stabilized;
- The incident is substantially contained;
- Higher level governmental assistance is not required, and;
- A continued Local Emergency Proclamation is no longer needed for response or recovery operations.

***Rescinding the Local Emergency Proclamation under conditions other than those prescribed above has the potential to place local, state, regional, and/or federal emergency assistance and/or reimbursement requests at risk.***

### **State Of War Emergency**

During a State of War Emergency or enemy attack, as defined by ARS § 38-385, the City Council ***shall*** be called into session by the Mayor within 15 days or the Council ***shall automatically*** convene on the 15th day of the inception of the attack at city hall or an alternate site designated as the seat of government, if the council chambers are uninhabitable.

### **Recovery Transition**

The first 90 days following an incident are generally associated with emergency response, and short-term and intermediate recovery efforts. These short-term and intermediate recovery efforts include stabilization and restoration activities. Following resolution of the immediate threats to life and property, recovery activities typically begin with the initiation of restoration activities identified by damage assessments.

A Recovery Planning Team (RPT) may be established to develop an incident-specific Recovery Action Plan (RAP). The RAP will take approximately 60 days to develop. The RPT uses the framework described in the FEMA Long Term Community Recovery (LTCR) Planning Guide to develop the RAP. This provides the long-term recovery focus for a period beginning 90 days after the disaster and continuing until the completion of recovery. Potentially, the timeframe for the RAP may be multiple years, depending on the level of damage sustained.

Implementation of the RAP will generally coincide with closure of the EOC. Management of the RAP and ongoing recovery projects occurs through the standard city project/program management processes. For additional information related to recovery, refer to the Long Term Recovery Planning Guide (FEMA).

### **EOC Deactivation**

The deactivation of the EOC occurs as the incident response and recovery efforts diminish. Deactivation of emergency operations is dependent on a wide range of variables. The recommendation to deactivate or change activation level is made by the EOC Director to the City Manager. EOC staff prepares a demobilization plan to deactivate positions and activities in phases. Responsibilities for deactivated positions are transferred to remaining EOC positions or return to the responsibility of the city departments/divisions responsible for the actions during normal day-to-day operations. Additional information related to EOC deactivation can be found in the Goodyear EOC SOP.

## **Incident Closeout**

Closeout events typically take place as the EOC begins deactivation. During closeout, response information, resource data, and damage assessment information are collected as part of the permanent record. This information is required for possible reimbursements by the state and/or federal government as part of a state or federal declaration. Closeout activities include accounting for resources, equipment, and personnel; the final step in incident closeout is the conduct of hot washes, development of an after-action report, and development and implementation of a corrective action plan.

## **EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) ROLES AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

All City Department/Division/Agency Directors, or their designees, are required to do the following in preparing for emergency response and recovery:

- Provide a point of contact (POC) for annual review of this plan, tracking of department-related action items and exercising of this plan.
- Develop and regularly update internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and/or Field Operating Guides (FOGs) that detail the accomplishment of EOP assigned tasks and how they support the EOC operational cycle and missions.
- Develop and regularly update internal resource listings of equipment, supplies, and services that may be used during emergencies. Ensure that emergency resources are operational, available, and contained in the city's master resource inventory or assist the emergency management division with inventory of said items.
- Activate internal emergency plans, including obtaining supplies, equipment, and facilities according to established criteria and notify the EOC or Emergency Manager when these plans are activated.
- Establish procedures to ensure that organization leadership will continue to function effectively through designation of at least three successors, by position, who are authorized to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties of the office.
- Establish procedures that ensure authorities are enacted that specify the leadership's essential duties and outline procedures for the activation and termination of a successor's responsibilities.
- Ensure that essential records and documents are preserved to enable continued operations if the department/division/agency primary work location is destroyed or otherwise made inoperative.
- Ensure that SOPs, checklists, and notification rosters are prepared to provide for a systematic recall of personnel and the identification of position assignments, responsibilities, and actions during emergency operations.

- Identify and provide personnel for assignment to the emergency staff at the EOC as outlined in this plan and the City of Goodyear EOC SOP.
- Identify emergency staffing for each function identified in this plan. Ensure that sufficient staff is identified for 24-hour operations both at the EOC and at the site of the emergency as needed. Maintain listings of these personnel, 24-hour contact information, and directions to their residences in the event of communications outages.
- Coordinate the provision of additional personnel, assets, and/or capabilities as required by the City Manager or their designee, or the EOC Director.
- Provide updates to the Emergency Manager when personnel identified as EOC Staff transition to new positions or out of the City. Updates should include the names and 24-hour contact information for the employees replacing the transitioning personnel.
- Provide identified EOC or field staff for disaster/incident training as required.
- Participate regularly in training and exercises to maintain and evaluate SOPs, checklists, assets, and response capabilities.
- Ensure all personnel, assigned to any position in the EOC, maintain records to document disaster-related response and recovery activities and expenses so the city may qualify for and receive state and/or federal disaster assistance funds.
- Submit appropriate documentation for disaster assistance to the appropriate city, county, state, and federal authorities.
- Review security procedures and implement enhancements as needed based upon threats or incidents.
- Maintain lists and descriptions of department/division/agency facilities and equipment damaged by the emergency.
- Advise the EOC or the Emergency Manager when the department/division/agency cannot carry out its roles or responsibilities as described in this plan or annexes.
- Provide regular status reports to the EOC on department/division/agency resources, activities, and emergency conditions encountered.
- Coordinate with the EOC in establishing priorities for restoration of services.
- Provide necessary administrative and technical support to the department/division/agency operational units.
- Provide reports and/or summaries, as requested, to the EOC or the Emergency Manager for inclusion in AARs.
- Provide non-essential department staff to fill a variety of positions as needed in an emergency.

## **EOC Command or General Staff**

All personnel identified as EOC Command or General Staff are required to do the following in order to prepare and respond to emergency response and recovery operations:

- Report to the EOC when activated to support response and recovery operations.
- Understand their EOC Staff role as outlined in the EOC SOP.
- Attend identified training provided by the Emergency Manager or other agencies related to their emergency response and recovery roles.
- Participate in exercises sponsored by the Emergency Manager or other agencies related to their emergency response and recovery roles.
- Act as liaison between their department/division/agency and the Emergency Manager as required.
- Ensure specialized equipment, programs, and materials required for their EOC Staff role are located or accessible from the EOC.

- Maintain and update specialized equipment, programs, and/or materials required for their EOC Staff role.

## **City Department/Division/Individual**

The roles and responsibilities of specific departments, divisions, and individuals when responding to a local emergency are outlined below; however, these may not apply in all emergencies. The roles and responsibilities of departments, divisions, agencies, and individuals are further defined in the ESF, Support, and Incident Annexes.

## **City Manager**

The City Manager, or in his/her absence, a Deputy City Manager or his/her designee will assist and act as chief advisor to the Mayor, if the city is operating under an Emergency or Local Emergency Proclamation, or Mayor and Council during emergency situations not requiring an emergency proclamation. The City Manager or his/her designee is responsible for the following functions:

- Activation of the City of Goodyear EOC, when appropriate.
- Activation of the EOP and LTCR Plan, as required.
- Direct the notification of key staff.
- Size up the situation, based on reports from the Incident Command Post and/or EOC, if activated.
- Act as the primary advisor to the Executive (Elected) Officials.
- Implement the policies and decisions of the Mayor and/or City Council.
- Provide strategic response and recovery planning guidance to the EOC Director.
- Coordinate the emergency activities of all city departments/divisions and delegate emergency responsibilities of various city departments/divisions, when appropriate.
- Recommend the declaration of Emergency or Local Emergency Proclamations to the Mayor, as required.
- Function as the final decision maker for field decisions that cannot be resolved by the unified command structure.
- Coordinate funding and support for the preparedness activities of the city and its response, recovery, and support forces.
- Authorize evacuation orders in coordination with the Incident Commander, EOC Director, and city advisors.
- Request mutual aid and/or outside assistance, through the EOC Director, when necessary.
- Disseminate emergency public information through the EOC Director and PIO as required.
- Authorize information to be released to the news media through the PIO.

## **City Attorney**

- Act as legal advisor to the Mayor, Council, and EOC Director on legal matters related to disasters and the emergency powers of the Mayor and Council.
- Review the draft Emergency or Local Emergency Proclamation as directed by the City Manager or designee.
- Fulfill all requirements for the City Attorney identified in this plan, and its associated annexes.

## **City Auditor**

- Provide audit and consulting services in support of response and recovery operations.
- Review response and recovery processes to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and best practices.
- Fulfill all requirements identified for the City Auditor in this plan, and its associated annexes.

### **City Clerk**

- Manage the documentation, recording, storage, and archival of all pertinent documents related to response and recovery operations.
- Make public notification of council meetings in accordance with city code and state law.
- Prepare minutes of council meetings associated with response and recovery operations.
- Fulfill all requirements identified for the City Clerk in this plan, and its associated annexes.

### **City Court**

- Adjudicate all criminal misdemeanors, traffic, parking, and city code violations related to response and recovery operations as required.
- Fulfill all requirements identified for the City Court in this plan, and its associated annexes.

### **Communications (Public Information)**

- Provide coordinated public information strategies and services in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on public information systems and activities associated with response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate and develop a system to distribute disaster or event-related information to the media and citizens.
- Develop a system to monitor and correct misinformation.
- Ensure the City Manager or designee, or EOC Director approves information prepared for press releases.
- Coordinate VIP visits as required.
- Integrate into the Joint Information System (JIS) and Joint Information Center (JIC) if activated.
- Develop and distribute a disaster information packet for city phone operators to use in responding to citizen inquiries.
- Develop disaster information for use on a city frequently asked questions (FAQ) website as required.
- Act as lead agency for ESF #15 (External Information).
- Fulfill all requirements identified for Communications Department and Public Information in this plan, and its associated annexes.

### **Neighborhood Services Division (Human Services, Library Services, Parks & Recreation)**

- Coordinate mass care services to citizens impacted by disaster in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on mass care activities associated with response and recovery operations.

- Coordinate with higher levels of government and agencies that provide food, water, clothing, shelter, and necessities to citizens impacted by disaster.
- Coordinate the activation of Volunteer Reception Center(s) as necessary.
- Identify, recruit, and register disaster volunteers as required.
- Integrate access and functional needs (AFN) considerations in mass care activities.
- Coordinate with higher levels of government and agencies that provide animal care and sheltering services as required.
- Coordinate with higher levels of government and agencies that provide support services and case management for individuals and families experiencing disaster related financial hardship.
- Coordinate with higher levels of government and agencies that provide short and long-term housing to address citizen-housing needs resulting from a disaster.
- In cooperation with Public Works, coordinate and conduct damage assessment activities in accordance with the requirements outlined in the City of Goodyear Damage Assessment Supplement.
- Support debris management operations as identified in the Goodyear Debris Management Supplement.
- Act as the lead for ESF #6 (Mass Care) and Volunteer Management Annex.
- Fulfill all requirements identified for Community Services, Human Services, Library Services, Parks & Recreation, and the Civic Center in this plan, and its associated annexes.

#### **Development Services (Building Safety, Code Compliance, Planning)**

- Provide building construction inspection, code information, plan review, and permit issuance in support of response and recovery operations.
- Provide long-range community planning and research, current planning, and zoning administration services.
- Integrate the tenets of the current general plan in the recovery process or update the general plan as needed based on the development of the RAP.
- In cooperation with Public Works, coordinate and conduct damage assessment activities in accordance with the requirements outlined in the City of Goodyear Damage Assessment SOP.
- Fulfill all requirements identified for Development Services, Building Safety, Code Compliance, Economic Development, and Planning in this plan, and its associated annexes.

#### **Finance**

- Provide budget management services in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on personnel, services, material, contract activities, and purchasing associated with response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate the purchase of materials and supplies in support of response and recovery operations as required.
- Coordinate all financial, cost analysis, and cost recovery aspects of response and recovery operations.
- Fulfill all requirements identified for Financial Services, Procurement and Budget in this plan, and its associated annexes.

#### **Fire Services (Fire & Emergency Management)**



- Coordinate and provide fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response and remediation, technical rescue, fire prevention, fire investigative services, and emergency management in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response and remediation, fire prevention, fire investigations, and emergency management activities associated with response and recovery operations.
- Activate the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) plan and assets to support mass casualty response operations.
- Coordinate the development, preparation, and maintenance of this plan and associated annexes.
- Review emergency operations plans and procedures.
- Upon direction of the City Manager or designee, activate and expand the EOC as required.
- Coordinate resource support for the incident commander or local officials as requested.
- Conduct planning to develop contingencies to combat the current incident, and future events, that may occur based upon the evolving situation.
- Assist and act as the EOC Director, and City Manager or designee on emergency management and EOC operations.
- Maintain the EOC in a condition to permit activation and operations in accordance with established standards.
- Coordinate with City of Goodyear PIO or ESF #15 to facilitate release of appropriate information to the media.
- Facilitate request for state assistance in responding to the emergency if required.
- Identify and present to council an applicant's agent for the city to coordinate disaster assistance on behalf of the city and its citizen following the disaster if state or federal disaster relief funds are made available.
- Coordinate the training and exercises required to prepare the city staff for response and recovery operations.
- Develop and execute an After-Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP) after the conclusion of response and recovery operations.
- Oversee the return of the EOC and associated equipment to pre-event state when operations have concluded.
- Act as lead agency for ESF#4 (Firefighting), ESF #5 (Emergency Management), ESF #8 (Public Health & Medical), ESF #9 (Urban Search & Rescue), and ESF #10 (Oil and HAZMAT).
- Fulfill all requirements identified for Fire and Emergency Management in this plan, and its associated annexes.

### **Human Resources and Risk Management**

- Coordinate and provide required human capital in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on personnel, volunteer, and safety activities associated with response and recovery operations.
- Conduct risk assessment of disaster response and recovery operations.
- Develop and issue appropriate disaster associated safety guidance for EOC staff, employees, and disaster volunteers.
- Investigate disaster associated accidents or injuries.
- Determine the need for crisis counseling for emergency workers and coordinate critical incident stress management services as required.

- Fulfill all requirements identified for Human Resources and Risk Management in this plan and its associated annexes.

### **Information Technology**

- Provide integrated computer, infrastructure, software, voice, and data technology and maintenance support services in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on technology systems and activities associated with response and recovery operations.
- In cooperation with Public Works, coordinate and conduct damage assessment activities in accordance with the requirements outlined in the City of Goodyear Damage Assessment SOP.
- Establish contracts for the provision of technology equipment and services.
- Evaluate response and recovery operations and recommend innovative ways to leverage technology to improve workflow, tracking, documentation, and reporting.
- Provide Geographic Information Systems (GIS) personnel, services, and resources in support of response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate with higher levels of government for priority on voice systems including the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) and the Nationwide Wireless Priority Service as required.
- Act as lead agency for ESF #2 (Communication) and the Financial Management Support Annex.
- Fulfill all requirements identified for Information Technology in this plan, and its associated annexes.

### **Office of Intergovernmental Programs**

- Provide legislative coordination services in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on intergovernmental issues and activities associated with response and recovery operations.
- Review state and federal legislation impacting response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate with county, state, and federal elected representatives to protect and address the city's interests as they relate to response and recovery operations.
- Assist in the resolution of issues with external partners.
- Fulfill all requirements identified for Intergovernmental Programs in this plan, and its associated annexes.

### **Police Department:**

- Coordinate and provide law enforcement, criminal investigation, prevention, security, and traffic control in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on public safety and security activities associated with response and recovery operations.
- Dispatch first responders and establish initial communications with emergency forces.
- In conjunction with Transportation, develop a resource and evacuation plans as required.
- Establish incident scene security at impacted sites as required.
- Establish security at facilities providing response and recovery services as required.
- Coordinate and provide security for SNS assets and distribution activities as required.
- Provide security for dignitaries and VIPs as required.

- Initiate warnings to citizens using reverse 911 systems (CENS) as required.
- Contact the Emergency Manager in the event of any disaster or significant emergency in accordance with the notification threshold list provided by GDEM.
- In cooperation with Information Technology, coordinate ESF #2 (Communications) operations and activities associated with radio communications.
- Act as lead agency for ESF #13 (Public Safety and Security).
- Fulfill all requirements for Police Services identified in this plan, and its associated annexes.

### **Engineering(Streets Division, Inspection Services Materials Control)**

- Provide preventative maintenance and services for public streets and roadways, and equipment in support of response and recovery operations.
- Provide design, survey, construction inspection, and materials testing services in support of response and recovery operations.
- 
- Coordinate and conduct damage assessment activities in accordance with the requirements outlined in the City of Goodyear Damage Assessment Supplement.
- Develop a priority of repairs of city owned buildings and assets in coordination with the City Manager or designee, and EOC Director, as required.
- Assess the condition of public and private utility assets and develop a priority of repair in coordination with public utility providers and the City Manager and EOC Director as required.
- Coordinate with power providers and monitor energy system damage and repair work.
- Provide information on availability of and capabilities of city-owned power generation equipment.
- Coordinate the provision of power generation equipment in support of response and recovery operations.
- Develop and implement a debris removal and management plan as outlined in the City of Goodyear Debris Management Supplement.
- Participate in recovery planning as part of the RPT.
- Develop and implement a donated goods management plan as outlined in the City of Goodyear Donations Management Supplement.
- Act as lead agency for ESF #3 (Engineering), ESF #7 (Resource Support), ESF #12 (Energy), and ESF #14 (Short-Term Recovery).
- Fulfill all requirements identified for Engineering, Streets Division, and Materials Control in this plan, and its associated annexes.

### **Transportation Services (Airport, Transportation)**

- Provide safe and efficient traffic flow in support of response and recovery operations.
- Provide transportation assets in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on transportation activities associated with disaster operations.
- Assess the condition of the city airport and city streets and routes and develop a priority of repair in coordination with the City Manager and EOC Director as required.
- Monitor the repair of transportation facilities and systems and provide status updates as required.
- Track the repair status of routes and projected time of re-opening of those routes.
- Identify routes of ingress or egress for movement of resources into or out of the impacted area(s).

- Monitor city traffic flow and facilitate changes in traffic signals or patterns to ease congestion.
- Establish contact with local transportation providers and schools to determine the availability of transportation resources for evacuations and other operations as needed.
- In conjunction with law enforcement, develop and resource evacuation plans as required.
- Act as lead agency for ESF #1 (Transportation) and the Evacuation Annex.
- Fulfill all requirements for Airport and Transportation identified in this plan, and its associated annexes.

**Public Works Department to include; Environmental Services, Municipal Services (Water, Reclamation, Sanitation) Water Resources Division**

- Provide safe and reliable water and wastewater service in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on Environmental Services activities associated with disaster operations.
- Assess the condition of public owned water control facilities in the city and develop a priority of repair in coordination with the City Manager and EOC Director, as required.
- Coordinate the repair of public owned water control facilities, as required.
- Assess the condition of water distribution, water reclamation, and wastewater collection facilities and systems, and develop a priority of repair in coordination with the City Manager and EOC Director as required.
- Coordinate and monitor the repair of water distribution, water reclamation, and wastewater collection facilities and systems and provide status updates, as required.
- Coordinate the provision of additional water distribution, water reclamation, and wastewater collection forces, assets, and/or capabilities as required.
- Provide assistance in compliance with environmental policies, regulations, and/or laws in support of response and recovery operations.
- Monitor and coordinate issues related to natural, cultural, or historic resources or properties. Fulfill all requirements for Environmental Services Public Works identified in this plan, and its associated annexes.
- Provide solid waste collection and disposal services in support of response and recovery operations.
- Provide preventative maintenance and services for city facilities, and provide equipment in support of response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on public works and short-term recovery activities associated with disaster operations.
- Maintain an inventory of items available in the city warehouse.
- Fulfill all requirements identified for Public Works, Solid Waste, and Materials Control in this plan, and its associated annexes.

**Non-Governmental and Volunteer Organizations**

It is anticipated that non-governmental entities, volunteer agencies, and private sector businesses will support emergency/disaster response and recovery efforts to the fullest extent possible. These may include, but are not limited to:

- **Amateur Radio Operators:** Augment city and/or county EOC communications and field communications capability when requested.

- **American Red Cross:** Provide liaison to the EOC. Provide care to disaster victims and displaced persons, to include immediate emergency shelter, feeding, clothing, safe and well evacuation registration, welfare inquiry, triage, and first aid within shelters only.
- **Arizona Humane Society (AHS):** May assist in the procurement of animal shelter, food, and health and medical care needs when so requested by county or state government, and as available. May operate animal shelters, collection points, and rescue services for displaced, stray or abandoned animals as a result of emergencies and disasters, and/or provide technical assistance regarding the care and welfare of animals exposed to disaster.
- **Arizona Public Service (APS):** Electric utility providing services in Goodyear. APS may provide wet and dry ice to customers who without power and will coordinate utility-related debris such as power transformers, utility poles.
- **Arizona Statewide Independent Living Council (AZSILC):** The primary focus of AZSILC is to assess and advocate for programs and services that help people with disabilities live and participate in an integrated community. The AZSILC is a Governor appointed advisory council established by Arizona Governor's Executive Order Number 2007-15.
- **Goodyear Citizen Corps and Affiliates:** Provide trained, affiliated volunteers in support of identified response and recovery operations within capability. In cooperation with Public Works and within capability, provide personnel for the conduct of damage assessment activities in accordance with the requirements outlined in the City of Goodyear Damage Assessment SOP. Assist Community Services in the provision of mass care in support of response and recovery operations as required and within Capability.
- **Agua Fria School District:** Provide facilities for emergency or post-impact shelter of citizens as needed. Provide transportation resources and operators for movement of residents as needed and within capability. Support all requirements identified for school district facilities and resources in this Plan, and its associated Annexes within capability.
- **Salt River Project (SRP):** Electric utility providing services in Goodyear. APS may provide wet and dry ice to customers who without power and will coordinate utility-related debris such as power transformers, utility poles.
- **Valley Metro Regional Public Transportation Authority (RPTA):** As regional transit agency for the Phoenix metropolitan area, Valley Metro may augment transportation capability when so requested by county or state government.

## County Government

- **Animal Care and Control Department (MCACC):** Assist in the evacuation of pets, utilizing Animal Care and Control Services vehicles, provide decontamination of pets (if needed), and provide temporary housing for pets of evacuees at any established shelter location.
- **Department of Emergency Management (MCDEM):** Develops, coordinates, and maintains emergency operations plans, resource information, procedures, programs, and other emergency management activities with federal, state, and county agencies, political subdivisions, municipalities, and the private sector.

- **Environmental Services Department:** Provide increased vector control services, as needed. Ensure safety of drinking water supplies. Provide general sanitation advice to the public. Monitor shelters for proper sanitation and food handling procedures.
- **Flood Control District of Maricopa County (FCDMC):** Provide for continued operation, maintenance, repair, and reconstruction of flood control structures and mandated essential functions.
- **Office of the Medical Examiner (MCOME):** Provide for the identification of human remains, determination of cause and manner of death, inventory, and protection of personal effects found on the decedent. Coordinate the services of funeral directors, ambulances, pathologists, dentists, x-ray technicians, and law enforcement agencies as necessary to identify and care for deceased persons.
- **Public Health Department (MCDPH):** Provide epidemiological surveillance, case investigation, and follow-up. Provide personnel to support shelter operations as appropriate.
- **Sheriff Department (MCSO):** Provide law enforcement mutual aid to political jurisdictions requesting assistance. Provide security for vital government emergency facilities and essential private facilities in unincorporated areas.
- **Department of Transportation (MCDOT):** Assist police departments in traffic and area control. Perform emergency repair of county roads and bridges. Provide debris clearance and removal on county roads.
- **Waste Resources and Recycling Management (WR&R):** Residential drop off facilities located around the county that support existing jurisdictional waste management activities.

## State Government

- **Arizona Army National Guard (AZANG):** Requests for National Guard support to augment emergency forces shall be made through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), who will forward the request to the state EOC.
- **Arizona Corporation Commission:** Responsible for public utility regulation, incorporation of businesses and corporations, securities regulation, and railroad and pipeline safety. The Commission may provide support within their core responsibilities when so requested by state government.
- **Arizona Department of Agriculture:** The Department is responsible for fruit & produce inspections and programs, meat and poultry inspections, dairy and egg inspections, and a variety of other programs. The Department may provide support within their core responsibilities when so requested by state government.
- **Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES):** The Department provides a variety of social support services to Arizona residents. Program divisions include: Child Support Enforcement; Aging and Adult Services, Benefits and Medical Eligibility; Employment and Rehabilitation Services; Developmental Disabilities; Children, Youth & Families (also referred to as “Child Protective Services”). The Department will administer appropriate long-term welfare support to disaster victims throughout the whole community.

- **Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ):** ADEQ is responsible for three programmatic divisions (Air Quality, Water Quality, and Waste Programs) and may provide assistance within those core responsibilities when requested by state government.
- **Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS):** ADHS operates programs in behavioral health, disease prevention and control, health promotion, community public health, environmental health, maternal and child health, emergency preparedness and regulation of childcare and assisted living centers, nursing homes, hospitals, other health care providers and emergency services. ADHS may provide assistance within their core responsibilities when requested by state government.
- **Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS):** The Department provides highway and public safety, and provides technical and operations support to other criminal justice agencies. By agreement, DPS may provide aircraft to support health/medical activities.
- **Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT):** ADOT is a multi-modal transportation agency responsible for planning, building, and operating the highway system including building and maintaining bridges. ADOT may provide support within their core responsibilities when so requested by state government.
- **Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR):** ADWR administers and enforces Arizona's groundwater code, oversees the use of surface and groundwater resources under state jurisdiction, inspects dams and participates in flood control planning, and collects and analyzes data on water levels and on water-quality characteristics. ADWR may provide support within their core responsibilities when so requested by state government.
- **Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA):** The Division coordinates emergency services and the efforts of governmental agencies to reduce the impact of disaster on persons and property. The Division may provide direct support by serving as a channel for obtaining and providing resources from the State or from outside the State.
- **Arizona State Forestry Division (ASFD):** The Division provides for the prevention and suppression of wild land fire on 22 million acres of State Trust Land and private property located outside incorporated communities. ASFD may provide direct support to augment heavy-equipment needs within their core responsibilities when so requested by state government. The ASFD is a division of the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD).

## Federal Government

- **Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA):** If the Governor declares a State of Emergency and the President declares a Major Disaster, the City will generally be eligible for Public Assistance from both the State and the Federal government. Please refer to the current Maricopa County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for details (Basic Plan). Generally, FEMA can assist with temporary housing assistance, home repair, home replacement, or assist with permanent housing construction. Assistance may also be available for other emergency needs. Individual assistance may be available for transportation, medical or dental expenses, for repairing or replacing damaged or destroyed personal items not covered by insurance, and other personal expenses.
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI):** The FBI will be the lead federal agency for the criminal investigation of terrorist acts or threats and intelligence collection activities within the

United States. Upon notification of a terrorist incident, the local FBI Special Agent in Charge will establish a Joint Operations Center (JOC) which will provide a Unified Command environment for all law enforcement activities related to the incident. The FBI will, upon request, assist in the identification of the deceased.

- **National Weather Service (NWS):** The NWS collects and maintains meteorological records for weather stations around the state, including precipitation and temperature data, and produces short-term weather forecasts. The NWS issues weather statements and short-term forecasts for significant and/or severe weather events and flooding.

## **ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, AND LOGISTICS**

The administrative, finance, and logistics functions encompass all activities that support EOC operations with the tracking of activities and expenses, and coordination for the provision of resources throughout response and recovery operations. For additional information related to administration, finance, and logistics see the ESF #7 (Resource Support), Donations Management, Financial Management, and Volunteer Management Annexes to this plan.

### **Administration**

- **Documentation:** An effective emergency response requires timely and accurate reporting of information and the maintenance of appropriate documentation. All written records and reports will follow the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Narratives, operational journals, damage assessments, the EOC Action Plan (EOC-AP), and records of disaster-associated expenditures are all examples of documentation that should be included in the official incident record.
- **After Action Reporting:** After an exercise or incident has concluded, field personnel and EOC staff complete a *hot wash* to discuss the operations and identify any lessons learned or areas for improvement. The information gathered during the hot wash forms the basis for the After Action Report (AAR) produced by the Emergency Manager. A corrective action plan or Improvement Plan (IP) is also prepared to identify the group(s) responsible to coordinate the correction for each deficiency.

### **Finance**

For financial purposes, emergencies and disasters are divided into two categories: *proclaimed* and *non-proclaimed*. Proclaimed emergencies are those incidents that the Mayor has signed a Local Emergency Proclamation into effect in the City of Goodyear, in accordance with city municipal code, and state law. Non-proclaimed emergencies are those incidents that meet the definition of an emergency or local emergency, but have not been duly proclaimed by the Mayor. Prior to a proclamation, all standard financial policies, and processes are in effect.

Emergency funds to acquire response and recovery resources may come from the City's General Fund balance because of an appropriations request in conjunction with a Mayoral proclamation. Non-proclaimed emergencies or disasters will be funded from departmental budgets.

The EOC Director may convene a meeting to discuss emergency related financial considerations once an emergency proclamation is issued by the Mayor or at the direction of the City Manager. This meeting should include the City Manager, Assistant City Manager(s), and the Finance



Director, , the Chief Budget Officer, the Public Safety Chiefs, and the Emergency Manager as a minimum. Topics to be discussed include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Is an emergency fund appropriation necessary for the incident? If so, who does the City Manager designate to develop the council communication to be presented to Council?
- Is a new fund required for the appropriation or should an existing fund be modified to track incident related expenditures?
- Does a financial program code need to be developed to track incident related expenditures?
- Does a Time and Labor Tracking Code need to be developed to track incident related costs?

If the Council approves the request for emergency funds appropriation, the Finance Section will complete the actions necessary to appropriate the funds and track the expenditures of both labor and material as necessary to request reimbursement from the state or federal government for eligible incident related costs. These actions include the creation of any program codes necessary to track incident related expenditures.

### **Financial Record Keeping**

The Finance Section is responsible for coordinating all financial transactions necessary to cope with the response and recovery. This includes maintaining records and substantiating the expenditures associated with the incident. These costs may be recovered through reimbursement from the state or federal government, dependent on the scope of the emergency, as declared by the Governor or President of the United States.

The Finance Section will create reports as needed to submit financial information to the State and/or County for reimbursement as required. This data will be collected for submittal utilizing the Goodyear EOC standard forms or WebEOC. All forms will be coordinated through the EOC General Staff and approved by the EOC Director prior to submittal to MCDEM or other outside agency.

It is critical the Finance Section Chief and the Logistics Section Chief have a clear picture of current response and recovery costs, projected costs for planned and anticipated operations, and potential budget impacts. Any indication the resource needs or costs will exceed budget allowances must be recognized and communicated immediately to the EOC Director.

City employees involved in response and recovery are required to keep records of disaster-associated expenditures. EOC financial records are consolidated and reconciled by the Finance Section and then provided to the Documentation Unit for archival. Each incident/unified command is responsible for collection of all appropriate financial records relating to their portion of the emergency response and their submittal to the Finance Section upon the demobilization of their activity. The following information must be kept for each work site on each shift and for each employee:

- Location of work site
- Date that work was done
- Employees and hours worked

- Equipment and hours used
- Materials and quantity used
- Source of materials (vendor or stock)
- Copies of delivery invoices

## Emergency Purchases

In situations where the health, safety, or welfare of the public is endangered if immediate action is not taken, the Procurement Manager may make or authorize others to make emergency procurements. A written determination of the basis for the emergency and for the selection of the particular contractor shall be included in the contract file, and a full report of the circumstances of the emergency and the goods and services obtained shall be reported to the Council at its next regular meeting per Goodyear Code of Ordinances, Article 3-5-14.

## Cost Recovery

Recovering costs incurred during emergency operations starts at the onset of the event by establishing a cost tracking system. Each department or agency that provides resources in support of the emergency response tracks disaster-related expenses. This information is reported to and consolidated by the EOC Finance Section. Emergency-related costs include, but are not limited to overtime for personnel and equipment; emergency contracts; debris removal; emergency protective measures; and repair, restoration or replacement of roads and bridges, and critical infrastructure.

After the cessation of response and recovery operations and demobilization of resources has occurred, the Logistics Section Chief and Finance Section Chief must undertake a formal reconciliation process. All costs and resources must be accounted for and reconciled in order to officially complete the EOC demobilization.

- **Nonexpendable Resources Accounting:** Nonexpendable resources (capital asset items, equipment, vehicles, trailers, etc.) are fully accounted for when they are returned to the providing organization. The organization then restores the resources to full functional capability and readies them for the next emergency. Broken or lost items should be replaced through the appropriate resupply process, by the organization responsible for invoicing the incident, or as defined in existing agreements. It is critical that fixed-facility resources are also restored to their full functional capability in order to ensure readiness for the next emergency. Important occupational health and mental health issues should be addressed for response and recovery workers. This may include monitoring the immediate and long-term effects of the incident on emergency personnel.
- **Expendable Resource Accounting:** The city bears the costs of expendable resources (water, food, fuel, etc.), as authorized in financial agreements executed by response and recovery organizations. Restocking occurs at the point from which a resource was issued. Returned resources that are not in restorable condition (whether expendable or nonexpendable) must be declared as excess according to established city regulations and policies.

## Reimbursement

Reimbursement provides a mechanism to recoup funds expended for disaster-specific response and recovery activities. Consideration should be given to reimbursement agreements made prior to an incident. Processes for reimbursement play an important role in establishing and maintaining the readiness of resources. Reimbursement activities include:

- Collecting bills and documentation
- Validating costs against the scope of the work
- Ensuring that proper authorities are secured
- Using proper procedures, forms, and software

Upon declaration of an emergency, a jurisdiction must meet state and county thresholds to be eligible for federal assistance. All city costs will be combined with Maricopa County costs to meet these thresholds. For damage to property, only those costs that are not otherwise covered by insurance are eligible for federal disaster assistance.

## **Logistics**

The emergency resource management process can take place at any level from federal to local as an emergency grows or shrinks in size and scope. The aim is to standardize the process of resource management, as well as the terminology, categorization and typing of resources at all levels in order to ensure critical resource needs are met. Emergencies and disasters are typically handled at the lowest jurisdictional level with unattainable resources being referred to the next higher level of government until assignment is made to fill a given request. Effective resource management during an incident response is critical to successful operations. The following section provides an overview of the logistics and resource management function.

## **Resource Provision**

Initial requests for resources following a disaster will typically be received by the Goodyear 911 Communications Center or the Phoenix Fire Central Dispatch Center and may require the activation of the Goodyear EOC. The activation of the Goodyear EOC automatically activates the city's emergency resource management system. Prior to these conditions, City Manager or designee, or Public Safety Chiefs have the authority to activate the city's emergency resource management system. All EOC functional elements, all departments, and all individuals involved in a city response to an emergency or disaster are responsible for resource management.

The EOC is responsible for coordinating resources committed to the field, whether the resource is requested by Incident Command or by other response or recovery operations (e.g. mass feeding sites). Many resources are maintained by the city in storage areas or are used day-to-day in normal, non-emergency roles. However, supplies, equipment, material, funding, and personnel may be acquired from multiple providers including city-owned property, other government agencies/jurisdictions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), businesses, non-profit agencies, donations, and volunteers. In addition to the physical resources obtained from non-city sources, the city also maintains numerous contracts and agreements with private businesses and non-profit agencies that provide resources which are critical to both emergency and non-emergency operations.

Resources are coordinated by individual ESFs using internal resources from their own inventory stocks. If an ESF is unable to fulfill a request, they may forward it to other ESFs that have the

resource available or can readily acquire it, forward the resource request to the Logistics Chief for further disposition, or obtain it through purchase or contract through the Finance Section.

### **Order and Purchase of Resources**

If requested resources are not available in individual department inventories or through the departmental resource coordination process, the EOC Logistics Section Supply/Procurement Unit may be tasked with locating the resource through mutual aid by coordinating with MCDEM in accordance with the provisions of the Arizona Mutual Aid Compact (AZMAC) or with DEMA through MCDEM, in accordance with the provisions of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). If requested resources are not available via mutual aid from local, state, or federal sources, the EOC Finance Purchasing Unit will obtain those resources through direct purchase or contract.

### **Mutual Aid**

If external assistance is needed and cannot be obtained from existing, purchased, or contracted resources, then mutual aid agreements will be reviewed and may be used prior to a resource request being forwarded to higher government entities. Mutual aid resources can be obtained through the fire automatic aid process, an existing department-to-department agreement when the EOC is not activated, or by notifying the city EOC of an AZMAC mutual aid request. AZMAC requests will be coordinated through MCDEM and have a specific request process (see the AZMAC Compact, Paragraph 5, "*Procedures for Requesting Assistance*" for details). Resource requests not filled through existing agreements or AZMAC may be forwarded through MCDEM to DEMA as a state-to-state mutual aid request under EMAC. Existing mutual aid agreements include:

- Arizona Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan – Provides for the systematic mobilization, organization and operation of necessary fire and rescue resources within the State and its political sub-divisions in responding to and recovering from the effects of disasters.
- Arizona Humane Society – Animal sheltering, care and reunification services in support of disaster response and recovery operations.
- Arizona Mutual Aid Compact – Mechanism for jurisdictions of the State of Arizona to request resources. Signed by all 15 counties, and 55 of the 92 cities and towns.
- Fire Automatic Aid Agreement – Twenty-seven fire departments and fire districts provide automatic assistance for fires and other types of emergency incidents.
- Tri-City Amateur Radio Club – Backup communications capability in support of disaster response and recovery operations.
- Maricopa County Department of Public Health – Provides medications, other medical materials, and information to the City for dispensing to employees and their families in the event of a public health emergency.
- Salvation Army – Donations management services in support of disaster response and recovery operations
- AZWarn – A statewide mutual assistance program between water and wastewater utilities. This network allows utilities to help one another in times of emergency when the resources of a utility are overwhelmed. The foundation of the network is a signed mutual aid agreement between all participating utilities. The network provides member utility contact information and resource listings for use in emergencies.

## **Personnel**

The EOC Personnel Unit is responsible to coordinate the provision of personnel to support response and recovery operations. These personnel are typically recruited from available city staff and volunteers.

### **City Employees**

All city personnel must be able to report to work within 24 hours of an emergency. Those personnel designated as EOC staff must be able to report to the city's EOC within 1 hour of notification of its activation. Work during an emergency or disaster may require irregular working hours, work from locations other than the typical duty station and may include duties other than those specified in the employee's official position description. Employees must be able to relocate to emergency sites with little advance notice and may be required to remain on call until the emergency is officially declared ended.

City of Goodyear personnel aware of an emergency or local emergency that may require their participation must contact their immediate supervisor or department head to determine if they should report to work. If telephone service is interrupted, they should proceed to the nearest accessible facility of their department to determine if their services are needed. All personnel should bring their city issued Identification card in the event roadblocks or other security measures have been established. Failure to contact the city during an emergency or disaster or failure to return to work as directed by the City Manager or their designee may be grounds for legal, administrative, or disciplinary action up to and including termination. The following will be included in all departments' service continuity or operating guidelines:

- Call back of emergency response or recovery personnel.
- Coordinating the use of employees for jobs other than their normal assignments during emergencies.
- Adjusting shift scheduling as needed.
- Providing regular, scheduled rest and relief for employees assigned to emergency response and recovery missions.
- Coordinating the use of temporary or loaned personnel from other organizations to assist with emergency response and recovery.
- Communicating with employees who are not directly involved in emergency response or recovery.
- Communicating with family members of employees assigned to emergency response and recovery missions.

### **Disaster Staff Utilization Center**

The Human Resources Department may establish a disaster staff utilization center that works in conjunction with the EOC Personnel Unit to provide city employees for critical response and recovery missions. This center will work with city departments to identify personnel that are available for non-standard missions.

### **Volunteers**

Disasters, especially those occurring with little or no warning such as a terrorist attack or severe storm, may create a need to coordinate volunteer and/or voluntary services. In the event of a disaster, the City Manager may direct that the EOC be activated to coordinate resources for disaster response and recovery operations. If the EOC Director determines there is a need for the use of volunteer resources, or if spontaneous volunteers converge at or near the disaster scene, he may develop an agreement with a Volunteer Organization Active in Disasters (VOAD) to manage volunteers or donations.

The EOC Personnel Unit in coordination with the Mass Care Branch will coordinate all matters relating to emergency volunteer, recruitment, training, deployment, and demobilization. Of primary concern is the need to establish control measures for spontaneous volunteers. The Personnel Unit may determine that the best means for managing the volunteers is to establish a Volunteer Reception Center (VRC). The concept of Volunteer Reception Centers and their role in context of the overall response to an emergency will be critical to successful, safe use of volunteer resources.

### **Liability Protections for Personnel**

City employees and volunteers registered with the state, county, or city emergency management organization engaging in authorized emergency management activities or performing emergency functions are provided immunities from liability and disability workers compensation benefits in accordance with Arizona Revised Statute 26-314.

### **Donations**

The type and quantity of goods that the public will need in the aftermath of disasters or emergencies will vary due to many factors and no one event will be like another. The City may create and develop formal agreements with Volunteer Organizations to manage donations to maximize the effectiveness of limited resources and increase the responsiveness to the community.

During the initial stages of an emergency, it is not always readily apparent what impacted citizens may require. Therefore, early in an emergency, the City intends to use a coordinated public information campaign to direct prospective donors to a listing of local or national charitable organizations. These first messages will often focus on requests for donations of money. The City of Goodyear cannot manage cash donations directed at a specific disaster/emergency. Donors will be encouraged to make their cash contribution to a charitable organization to address the specific needs of impacted citizens. In later stages, the public information messages will request donated items that are currently needed and those that are anticipated in the near term.

As the demand for donations and resources on city forces increases, the capability of the City to meet this demand decreases. The EOC will assess the donation process during the EOC planning meeting to determine if there is a need for higher-level support. The intent is to request assistance and transition city donations management operations to the Salvation Army under MOU, or the County and/or State donations management process. This transition allows the City to refocus its limited resources to other areas, and adds more advanced and capable donations systems to address the needs of impacted citizens.

The City may open and manage donation sites in support of donations management activities and oversee or manage their operation until operations are transitioned to the Salvation Army, the State Donations Management system is activated, or the event or incident is brought to a close and there is no longer a need for donations management. It is generally anticipated the City may operate or manage donation sites for a period of up to 96 hours before donation sites are transitioned to Salvation Army management or the State Donations Management System.

## **DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION**

Incidents occur in the city every day; however, the majority of these are handled by single resources, or the limited response of one or two departments. This EOP may be activated when an incident reaches such proportions that it requires the coordinated response of the city to effectively respond and recover. The plan focuses response and recovery forces and resources on key priorities and uses NIMS as the standard for incident management.

The initial response to an emergency is the responsibility of the appropriate local public safety organizations. When the size and complexity of an emergency exceeds the local jurisdiction's capabilities, mutual aid agreements may be activated. The Mayor can declare a local emergency for the purposes of expediting emergency response within the city and requesting supplemental assistance from county, state, and federal governments.

When the size and scope of an emergency requires centralized direction and control of the response and recovery, the EOC will typically be activated. Depending upon the nature of the emergency, the City Manager, Director of Emergency Services or designee will assign a director to manage the operations in the EOC. Personnel identified for positions in the EOC will report to their assigned locations upon notification of EOC activation. The level of activation of the EOC is scalable to meet the demands of the response operation. The EOC will coordinate the response by managing the operations based on objectives set forth in the EOC-AP.

City emergency forces will take the necessary actions to control a limited emergency occurring within the city. When conditions of a local emergency or disaster are present or are imminent, and a need for assistance can be reasonably estimated, requests for assistance will be made directly to the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management (MCDEM). When the emergency exceeds the county government's capability to respond, assistance will be requested by the county from the state government. When the emergency exceeds the state government's capability to respond, assistance will be requested by the state from the federal government.

This EOP is the basis for responding to emergencies and it follows the guidance as set forth by the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, the Arizona Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. For more information related to direction, control, and coordination see the City of Goodyear Continuity of Government/Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).

## **INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION**

The City of Goodyear Police or Fire Department Department will provide a Terrorism Liaison Officer (TLO) to the EOC when activated to provide intelligence from the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC).

Coordination between the Planning Section and the ACTIC, including critical information needs, collection priorities, long term information collection, analysis and dissemination strategies are referenced in Annex B. The ACTIC also collaborates with the general public through the community liaison program to include sector-specific watch programs.

Intelligence collection and analysis is among the most critical components of formulating an effective response to a catastrophic incident. To be useful to decision-makers information must be tailored to meet articulated requirements.

### The Intelligence Cycle

The Intelligence Cycle is the overarching process for managing the flow of information across all levels and sectors of government and the private sector. The intelligence cycle supports the concept of risk-based information and provides a continuous flow of intelligence through the process of planning and direction, collection, processing and collation, analysis, and dissemination of necessary information.

<p><b>Step 1: Planning &amp; Direction</b></p>	<p>The Planning and Direction step lays the foundation for the types of information that will be collected. It involves management of the entire intelligence effort, from identifying the need for data to delivering an intelligence product to all stakeholders having a need to know. In this initial step, it is important to formulate specific collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination requirements.</p>
<p><b>Step 2: Information Collection</b></p>	<p>Information collection is the gathering of raw information based on the requirements identified in Step 1. Information is collected from various sources, including on-scene information, predictive modeling, imagery, private sector, and Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR). This step is vital in terms of providing data necessary for decision makers to prioritize activities and the deployment and employment of critical, but often limited, resources. These sources of information are explained below.</p>
<p><b>Step 3: Processing / Collation</b></p>	<p>Processing and collation involves converting raw information into a manageable form that can be effectively analyzed. This is accomplished through indexing, sorting, and organizing raw data into files so that the information can be rapidly retrieved and analyzed effectively.</p>
<p><b>Step 4: Analysis of Information</b></p>	<p>The conversion of basic information from all sources into finished intelligence and breaks down problems and issues into manageable smaller elements. It includes integrating, evaluating, and analyzing available data, and preparing intelligence products. The information's reliability, validity, and relevance is evaluated and weighed. Analysis also allows for the identification of sub-issues and problem areas that can be solved through effective decision making and planning.</p>
<p><b>Step 5: Dissemination of Information</b></p>	<p>Information must be disseminated in a timely manner and provided in a readable format that the intended audience can easily understand. Doing this effectively throughout the incident, minimizes confusion, reduces</p>



	duplication of effort, and facilitates effective and efficient management of incident resources.
<b>Step 6: Reevaluation</b>	Reevaluation assesses current and new information, assists in developing an awareness of possible weak areas as well as potential threats, and strives to eliminate previously identified weaknesses. Overall, this step provides an opportunity to review the performance or effectiveness of the intelligence process.

**Figure 5:** The Intelligence Cycle

## **COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS**

The intent is to establish a comprehensive disaster communication, alert, and warning system to reduce the loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster assistance costs resulting from natural and human-caused disasters in the community. Communication systems and procedures shall be tested regularly to support the needs of the emergency management system. Effective communication systems shall include redundancy to provide alternate means of communication in case of primary system failure.

Details related to the communications support framework is found in the ESF #2 (Communications) Annex of this plan, and in the City of Goodyear Communications, Alert, and Warning Plan.

Communications systems are those systems that enable response and recovery forces to transmit and receive voice, data, and video signals. These include, but are not limited to standard telephone, cellular telephone, satellite telephone, radio, computer network, email, data transmission, data storage, video surveillance, or other systems in which information-bearing signals originating at one place are reproduced at a distant point. The objective of communication systems is to establish, use, maintain, augment, and provide redundancy for communication devices used in response and recovery operations.

- **Alert Systems:** Alert Systems are those systems used to alert key decision makers, emergency response and recovery personnel, and specialized teams that an emergency is imminent or in progress. These include, but are not limited to standard telephone, mobile telephone, pager, city emergency notification systems, emergency management collaborative software, or other system through which emergency information is transmitted to identify city employees.
- **Notification Systems:** Notification Systems are those systems used to make notifications to contiguous/neighboring jurisdictions, as well as higher, lateral, and subordinate entities. These notifications are made to provide information related to incidents that may impact their jurisdiction. In addition, these agencies may have information or equipment available to aid personnel responding to the incident.
- **Warning Systems:** Warning Systems are those systems used to inform the public of impending emergencies that may require them to take protective actions. These include, but are not limited to the Emergency Alert System (EAS), National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, Arizona Department of Public Safety Media Alert, County Emergency Notification System (CENS), or other systems by which citizens are provided emergency public information.

## **PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

This section establishes procedures for interim changes and full updates of the plan and related material. The plan will be updated periodically based on operational or policy requirements and will include lessons learned from exercises and actual events. The combination of training and exercises ensures that the city's emergency forces are fully capable of accomplishing tasks assigned to them in the City EOP. Beyond testing the skills, abilities, and experience of personnel, exercises also test plans, procedures, equipment, and facilities that are part of the COG emergency management system.

### **Training and Exercises**

Emergency personnel will typically receive and maintain training consistent with their current and potential emergency responsibilities. The objective of emergency training is to create awareness and enhance the skills required to develop, implement, maintain, and execute the emergency management system including, but not limited to, the skills and requisite knowledge required for the successful execution of the city EOP and its supporting functional procedures. Multiple types of training are available for staff:

- **NIMS Training:** Based on an employee's work assignment, they are assigned specific FEMA independent study courses to complete within their first 90 days of employment. Federal policy requires jurisdictions to meet NIMS compliance requirements as a condition for receiving federal preparedness assistance (through grants, contracts, and other activities). NIMS compliance statistics are compiled annually and provided to the federal government through MCDEM.
- **Job Specific Training:** Departments are responsible to ensure that employees maintain and/or receive the requisite skills, training, and certifications to perform their day-to-day jobs and tasks assigned in the EOP.
- **EOC Staff Training:** The Emergency Manager will coordinate and/or provide the training for EOC Staff to perform their assigned functions. Departments are responsible to ensure identified EOC Staff attend EOC training and exercises.
- **Exercises:** The Emergency Manager will coordinate and conduct periodic exercises to test all portions of this plan and its supplements in accordance with Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) at least once a year. Actual emergencies may substitute for an exercise. The city may use the full spectrum of seminars, drills, and exercises to help achieve its exercise goals. The intent of the exercise program is to strengthen the emergency management system by testing its policies, plans, procedures, and associated training.

All drill and exercise participants must either include direct involvement of, or have adequate representation and forethought of, the whole community. This includes, but not limited to, the participation of persons with disabilities, access and functional needs, representatives from unique populations, and the voluntary agencies incorporated into this plan that may be utilized by the jurisdiction to support a full-cycle disaster or emergency event.

Additionally, the City must include training in the planning for, and socially appropriate care of, persons with disabilities, access and functional needs and persons from other unique populations. Training to a jurisdiction's internal staff may be provided by Federal, Tribal, State, local

government entity, or by another source outside of government well-recognized and experienced. Training topics and/or inclusive planning activities include, but not limited to, best practices on inclusion in exercise planning teams, inclusion in exercise participants and/or inclusion through protocol training as response personnel.

## **EOP Updates**

Updates may include additions of new or supplementary materials and deletions. No proposed change should contradict or override the authorities or other plans contained in statute, order, or regulations.

Each City Department/Division/Agency, EOC Staff member, and stakeholder entity with responsibilities assigned in the EOP should review the plan annually. Any City Department/Division/Agency, EOC Staff member, or stakeholder entity with responsibilities assigned in the EOP may propose a change to the plan. The Emergency Manager is responsible for coordinating proposed modifications to the EOP with all interested parties.

A major change is one which significantly alters or establishes new policy. Major changes to the EOP will be processed through the City Council for approval. Minor changes may be approved by the City Manager, based on recommendations from the Emergency Manager. All annual reviews, updates or revisions (major or minor) of the Goodyear Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), will be disseminated to stakeholders, including, but not limited to: the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management.

- **Notice of Change:** After coordination and approval has been accomplished, The Emergency Manager will issue an official Notice of Change. This notice will specify the date, number, subject, purpose, background and action required and will provide the change language on one or more numbered and dated insert pages that will replace the modified pages in the EOP or supporting documents. Once published, the modifications will be considered part of the EOP for operational purposes pending a formal revision and re-issuance of the entire document. Interim changes can be further modified or updated using the above process.
- **Distribution:** The Emergency Manager will distribute the Notice of Change to all participating stakeholder agencies. Notice of Change to other organizations will be provided upon request. Working toward continuous improvement, the Emergency Manager is responsible for a periodic review and update of the EOP to include supporting material. The review and update will consider lessons learned and best practices identified during exercises and responses to actual events, and may incorporate new information from higher and lateral governments as required and available.

## **AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES**

### **City of Goodyear**

The plan is authorized by Arizona Revised Statute Title 26, Chapter 2, Paragraph 26-308 and Goodyear Code of Ordinances, Article 3-7. This plan is published in support of the National Incident Management System, National Response Framework, State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan, and the Maricopa County Emergency Operations Plan. Additional

statutory authorities, regulations, policies, and plans provide the basis for actions and activities related to emergency management.

### **Maricopa County**

- Arizona Central Region Tactical Interoperation Communications Plan.
- Intergovernmental Agreements for Disaster and Emergency Management Services between Maricopa County and Participating Cities/Towns, 2010.
- Maricopa County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, April 2010.
- Maricopa County Emergency Management Resolution of 2011.
- Maricopa County Emergency Operations Plan, November 2012.
- Maricopa County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2015.
- The Code of Ethics for Maricopa County Established 12/15/1997.

### **State of Arizona**

- A.R.S. §26-307. Power of counties, cities, towns and state agencies designated by the Governor to make orders, rules and regulations; procedure.
- A.R.S. §26-308. Military Affairs and Emergency Management, Chapter 2, Article 1.
- A.R.S. §26-309. Mutual aid; responsibilities of agencies and officials; agreements; definition.
- A.R.S. §26-311. Local emergency; power of political subdivisions; state agency assistance.
- A.R.S. §26-348. Emergency notification of reportable releases.
- A.R.S. §28-622. Failure to comply with police officer; classification.
- A.R.S. §28-644. Obedience to and required traffic control devices.
- A.R.S. §28-651. Use of private property to avoid traffic control device prohibited.
- A.R.S. §28-910. Liability for emergency responses in flood areas: definitions.
- A.R.S. §36-624. Quarantine and sanitary measures to prevent contagion.
- A.R.S. §36-627. Temporary hospitals for persons with contagious disease.
- A.R.S. §36-628. Provision for care of persons afflicted with contagious disease; expenses.
- A.R.S. §41-1401. Arizonans with Disabilities Act, Sec R 10.3.401-412
- A.R.S. Title 34, Public Buildings and Improvements, Chapter 2, Article 2.
- A.R.S. Title 35, Public Finances, Chapter 1.
- A.R.S. Title 36, Public Health and Safety, Chapter 6, Article 9.
- A.R.S. Title 41, State Government, Chapter 12 Public Safety, Article 7.1 Critical Infrastructure Information System.

### **Federal**

- Age Discrimination in Employment Act.
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Public Health Emergency Response Guide For State, Local, and Tribal Public Health Directors Version 2.0 April 2011.
- Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980.
- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101: November 2010.
- Definitions of a Service Animal: Title 28 C.F.R. Section 35.136 Service Animal.
- Executive Order 13407 of June 26, 2006, Public Alert and Warning System.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Civil Preparedness Guides.

- Homeland Security Act of 2002: Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 3, Homeland Security Advisory System, March 11, 2002.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, “Management of Domestic Incidents”.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 8, Annex I, Planning, January, 2008.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 8,”National Preparedness”.
- National Response Framework (NRF).
- National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 51/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 20, National Continuity Policy, May 4, 2007.
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act (Pets Act) (42 U.S.C. 5196b as amended 2006).
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-295.
- Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978.
- Presidential Preparedness Directive 8, “National Preparedness.”
- Public Law 104-201, Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996, September 23, 1996 (Also Known As Nunn-Luger-Domenici Act).
- Public Law 81-920 The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.
- The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. Sec.701)
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (promulgated as Public Law 99-288).
- Title 28 CFR Part 35 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services, Subpart A – General, Section 35.104 Definition of a Service Animal.
- Title 28 CFR Part 35 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services, Subpart B – General Requirements, Section 35.136 Service Animals.
- Title 40 CFR Parts 300-355. Final Rule: Extremely Hazardous Substances List and Threshold Planning Notification Requirements (52 Federal Register 13378, April 22, 1987).
  - Title 44 CFR Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance.
  - Volunteer Protection Act of 1997, Public Law 105-19-June 18, 1997

