

Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan



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Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan

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Acceptance and Promulgation

Yavapai County Board of Supervisors hereby adopts and accepts the Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan as its response plan, with its provisions, policies, authorities, and responsibilities.

The Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan (YC-EOP) is coordinated with the State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) and sets forth the specific delegation of authority and delineates responsibilities of county personnel and resources in the event of an emergency. The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) meets the requirements set forth in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG-101), Arizona Revised Statutes Title 26, Military Affairs and Emergency Management, Chapter 2, Emergency Management, Article 1 General Provisions, and Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) § 26-308, **Powers of local government; local emergency management establishment; organization**, Paragraph D, which reads:

*“State emergency plans shall be in effect in each such political subdivision of the state. The governing body of each such political subdivision shall take such action as is necessary to carry out the provisions thereof, **including the development of additional emergency plans for the political subdivision in support of the state emergency plans.**”*

Yavapai County Office of Emergency Management (YCOEM) has prepared the YC-EOP to provide a framework for the allocation of resources for the benefit of Yavapai County and its civilian population in an emergency response.

The Plan addresses Yavapai County’s responsibilities in certain emergencies associated with natural disaster, human-caused emergencies, and technological incidents. It provides a framework for coordination of response and recovery efforts within Yavapai County’s jurisdiction, in coordination with Local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies, and as such, adopts the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) model for response.

This plan supports NIMS, which is a nationwide incident management system enabling Local, State, Tribal, and Federal Governments, Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to work together effectively and efficiently to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

While no plan can prevent death and destruction, good plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can reduce losses. This plan establishes emergency organization guidelines and provides for coordination of planning efforts of the various emergency staff and response organizations.

The YC-EOP will be reviewed periodically and revised as deemed appropriate to meet changing conditions.

The YC-EOP is effective upon approval by Yavapai County Board of Supervisors (YCBOS). The YC-EOP provides authority and delineates specific responsibilities of the participants during a response.

YCOEM is charged with the responsibility of implementing this plan through coordination with all county departments, response agencies, and municipalities involved.

The YCBOS directs that all County Departments adopt the **“ONE COUNTY CONCEPT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE”**. Defined as:

“Yavapai County will support response to emergencies when the people of Yavapai County, their homes, businesses, our infrastructure, or environment is threatened by a hazard. Being one county, any departments will respond when requested.”

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This plan supersedes the previous versions of Yavapai County's Disaster Response Plan, and it is ordered that the YC-EOP be distributed in accordance with the Record of Distribution and is For Official Use Only.

SUBMITTED BY:

Ron Sauntman, Emergency Manager
Yavapai County Emergency Management

Date

APPROVED BY:

Randall W. Garrison, Chairman
Yavapai County Board of Supervisors

Date

Phil Bourdon, County Administrator
Yavapai County

Date

ATTEST:

Kim Kapin, Clerk of the Board
Yavapai County Board of Supervisors

Date

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Activity Authority

All County departments that are under the direct supervision of the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors are directed to cooperate with the implementation of the YC-EOP for the support of disaster response activities and the assignment of responsibilities for various departments, agencies, and personnel, to ensure the most effective and timely response to any emergency which occurs within Yavapai County.

The YC-EOP may be activated when emergency conditions exist for emergency response by:

1. Yavapai County Board of Supervisors
2. Yavapai County Administrator
3. Yavapai County Sheriff
4. Yavapai County Emergency Manager
5. Yavapai County Directors
 - Public Works
 - Community Health Services
 - Flood Control District

Record of Changes

Plan Updating Procedure

To be most effective, this plan needs to be current. The emergency plan shall be updated as needed and reviewed at least annually, or whenever any of the following changes occur:

1. Improvement Planning resulting from an After-Action Review (AAR).
2. Emerging threat identified through a Gap Analysis or Risk.
3. Facility modifications resulting in a change of any floor plans and/or operational procedures.
4. Significant modifications of resources.
5. Pertinent changes in legislation.

To assure that this plan is kept “up-to-date”, the Yavapai County Emergency Manager will maintain a record of changes and revisions to the YC-EOP. It shall be the responsibility of the Yavapai County Emergency Manager to undertake an annual review of the YC-EOP. All contact information and other pertinent data shall be reviewed, verified, and updated as necessary. Any and all changes shall be documented on the attached Record of Changes. This record shall include:

1. The sequential number of the change.
2. A brief description of the changes, updates, and revisions to the plan.
3. The date the change was made.
4. The person(s) authorizing the change(s).

Each page of the plan is uniquely numbered and dated. Any approved proposed change section shall be removed from the plan, and the newly revised section shall be inserted in their place. All significant changes are to be approved and authorized by YCOEM prior to insertion into the plan. To assure complete control of the plan’s distribution, copies of the plan shall be uniquely numbered. In addition, a list of all parties holding a copy of the plan is attached and shall be maintained by Emergency Management. This will facilitate recall and update of all copies of the plan.

Change Procedures

Users of this plan are encouraged to recommend changes to this plan which the user believes might enhance or clarify a particular portion of the area being addressed. Suggested changes should be submitted in writing to the YCOEM for coordination, comment, concurrence, and approval. The format of suggested changes should be by Basic Plan or Annex, Section, Paragraph/Subparagraph and page number.

Refer to the Proposed Change to Emergency Operations Plan Forms on the pages vi and vii.

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Proposed Change to Emergency Operations Plan

If the document is hand written, please print legibly.

COPY AS NEEDED

Submitted by: _____ Date: _____

Department: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

EOP Page Number(s) and Section Number (e.g. Ch2.4.A.16.h.iii):

Proposed Change:

Reason for Change:

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- Approved - Denied By: _____ Date: _____ Change Number: _____

The YC-EOP is updated as changes occur such as dictated by personnel, phone numbers, technology, system additions or modifications. A record of plan updates follows:

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Change Number	Subject	Date	Entered By
1	Full 5-year rewrite.	12/03/2019	Tiffany Chiaravalloti

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Record of Distribution

Upon initial approval of the YC-EOP by all parties, the Yavapai County Emergency Manager shall ensure prompt distribution of the plan to the following agencies and organizations:

Hard Copy Distribution Digital Distribution

Yavapai County:

Board of Supervisors
County Administrator
County Sheriff
County Attorney
Public Works
Community Health Services
Flood Control District
Development Services
Finance Director
Information Technology Services
Medical Examiner's Office
Human Resources & Risk Management

Local Governments:

City of Cottonwood
City of Prescott
City of Sedona
Town of Camp Verde
Town of Chino Valley
Town of Clarkdale
Town of Dewey-Humboldt
Town of Jerome
Town of Prescott Valley
Town of Wickenburg

Bordering Counties:

Coconino County
Gila County
La Paz County
Maricopa County
Mohave County

State:

State of Arizona

Tribal Governments:

Yavapai-Apache Nation
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe

Other Agencies:

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs
Yavapai College
Prescott College
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
Fire Districts/Departments
Superintendent of Schools
Northern Arizona Veteran Affairs Health Care System
Verde Valley Medical Center
Yavapai Regional Medical Center, East Campus and West Campus
American Medical Response
U.S. Forest Service
Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management
Yavapai County COAD

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The Yavapai County Emergency Manager shall also ensure that all updates of this plan, approved by the Yavapai County Administrator, are promptly distributed to the agencies and organizations listed.

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Chapter 1: Purpose, Scope, Situation, & Assumptions

Preface

- The Yavapai Emergency Management Program is governed by a wide range of laws, regulations, plans, and policies. The program is administered and coordinated by the Yavapai County Office of Emergency Management (YCOEM), which is located within the Yavapai County Public Works Department. The program receives its authority from the Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.), the National Response Framework (NRF), Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System (ICS), and the Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP). These authorities provide planning and policy guidance. Collectively these documents support the development and serve as the foundational planning tool for this Emergency Operation Plan (EOP).
- The EOP is an all-hazard regional plan which describes how Yavapai County will organize and respond to emergency events, both internally to Yavapai County and externally to requesting agencies. The plan describes how various agencies and organizations in Yavapai County will coordinate resources and activities. The use of NIMS and ICS is a key component of county coordination in response operations.
- Implementation of the Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan (YC-EOP), and its supporting procedures, will require extensive cooperation, collaboration, and information sharing across jurisdictions, as well as between Yavapai County Government and its partners. The plan is aligned, both vertically with Local, State, and Federal partners, and horizontally with neighboring counties.
- The EOP is a preparedness document, designed to be read, understood, and exercised prior to an emergency or disaster. As well, the plan does not address day-to-day emergencies, or the well-established and routine procedures used in coping with such emergencies. Instead, the operational concepts reflected in the plan focus on large-scale events.
- YCOEM maintains this plan with its supporting documents, as well as the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to address responses to major incidents.
- The Yavapai County Board of Supervisors (YCBOS) directs that all County Departments adopt the **“ONE COUNTY CONCEPT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE”**. Defined as:
“Yavapai County will support response to emergencies when the people of Yavapai County, their homes, businesses, our infrastructure, or environment is threatened by a hazard. Being one county, any departments will respond when requested.”

Purpose

The purpose of the YC-EOP is to:

1. Establish a framework of response.
2. Attempt to prevent and/or minimize injuries and preserve property and resources within Yavapai County’s jurisdiction by making use of all available manpower, equipment, and other resources as needed in the event of a natural, man-made, or technological emergency.
3. Provide authority and delineate responsibilities in emergencies associated with natural disaster, man-made emergencies, and technological incidents.
4. Provide for direction, support, and the continuity of Government in an emergency.

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5. Provide for the integration and coordination of resources and capabilities within Yavapai County's jurisdiction.
6. Define and coordinate the roles and responsibilities of local government, Nongovernmental Organization (NGO), Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), and private agencies for the preparation and conduct of emergency operations prior to, during, or after an incident.
7. Provide a basis for the preparation of detailed emergency operating procedures and training by Yavapai County, and support organizations assigned emergency responsibilities.
8. Set forth Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) using NIMS/ICS adopted by Yavapai County for handling emergencies resulting from natural, man-made, and technological incidents
9. To transition to recovery quickly and efficiently.
10. Implement and use, as required, Multiagency Coordination System (MACS).
11. To maintain compliance with NRF and NIMS.

Scope

The YC-EOP is an all-hazards plan which identifies authorities and responsibilities for County officials and provides them with guidance for supporting a response to natural, man-made or technological emergencies. In the event of an emergency within Yavapai County, this plan will be activated and will conclude when the danger to life, property, and the environment resulting from the emergency has ended, or risk of the hazard has been determined manageable under normal operations, allowing for the resumption of normal everyday activities.

Situation Overview

Population and Demographics

Yavapai County covers 8,127.78 square miles, the seventh largest county in Arizona out of a total of fifteen counties. The United States Census Bureau estimates that Yavapai County has a population of 231,993 (U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2018). Of this, approximately 45 percent or 105,174, live in the Prescott Quad-City Area that encompasses the City of Prescott, Towns of Prescott Valley, Chino Valley, and Dewey-Humboldt. The Town of Cottonwood is the next largest population concentration with approximately 12,199 people, followed by the Town of Camp Verde with approximately 11,239 people, followed by the City of Sedona with 10,335 people. The Town of Jerome is the smallest incorporated town, with a population of 457.

Tribal Lands comprise of 2,055 acres (3.21 square miles) of Yavapai County and are home to the Yavapai-Apache Nation and the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe. Federal ownership (comprised of the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Park Service) controls 50 percent; 25 percent is owned by the State of Arizona; and the remaining 25 percent is privately owned.

General

- Yavapai County is governed by a Board of Supervisors (BOS), consisting of five members, who appoint a County Administrator as chief executive officer for Yavapai County. The incorporated cities and towns have an elected Council/Mayor type of government with

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governing of day-to-day municipal operations to be the main responsibility of the City/Town Manager.

- Law enforcement protection is provided by the Yavapai County Sheriff's Office (YCSO) headquartered at 255 E. Gurley St., Prescott, AZ 86301 as well as City/Town, tribal, and local police departments. The Cities/Towns of Cottonwood, Prescott, Sedona, Camp Verde, Chino Valley, Clarkdale, Jerome, and Prescott Valley have municipal police. YCSO provides law enforcement services to all unincorporated areas of Yavapai County, as well as contracted Law Enforcement Services to the Town of Dewey-Humboldt.
- Fire protection is provided by local municipal Fire Districts/Departments located throughout Yavapai County. There is no statutory authority for fire protection in unincorporated areas of Yavapai County beyond those in established Fire Districts/Departments, except statutory authority provided by State, Federal land management, Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management (AZDFFM), and United States Forest Service (USFS).
- Emergency Management activities are directed by YCOEM.
- Public Health activities are directed by the Yavapai County Community Health Services.
- Major highways that serve Yavapai County include Interstate 17 and 40, US Route 93, State Route 69, State Route 71, State Route 89, State Route 169, State Route 179, and State Route 260.
- Railway corridors pass through Yavapai County through the communities of Ashfork, Bagdad, Congress, Paulden, Skull Valley, Seligman, and Wickenburg.

Hazard Analysis

Yavapai County is threatened by natural, man-made and technological hazards. The risk posed by these hazards is both immediate and long-term. These hazards have the potential to disrupt day-to-day activities and cause extensive property damage. Historically, the greatest risk was perceived to be from natural hazards (e.g., floods, wildland fire). Detailed hazard analysis can be found in the Yavapai County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP) and State of Arizona's THIRA/SPR. Possible hazards that could be experienced in Yavapai County include:

1. Wildland fire. The forested regions of Yavapai County offer significant sources of fuel and topography that are favorable to wildland fire. In addition, overlap hazards such as bark beetle infestations and extended severe drought conditions increase the wildland fire hazard.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) expansion has increased throughout forested area to increase both probability and impact to our population and infrastructure.

2. Flooding. In Yavapai County, several variations of flood hazards occur due to the different effects of severe thunderstorms, seasonal (monsoon) rains, melting snow cap and other weather-related conditions. Some low-lying areas of Yavapai County are vulnerable to inundation flooding, which occurs when the flow of rainwater runoff is greater than the carrying capacities of the natural drainage systems. The Verde River, Oak Creek and confluence of the Agua Fria/Black Canyon Creek areas are the most prevalent flash flooding and riverine.
3. Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT). Greatest risk for HAZMAT is along transportation corridors both highway and rail. HAZMAT incidents can occur from either point

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source spills or from transportation related accidents. Point source facilities and major transportation corridors are identified as part of the hazard profiling.

The point source facilities were obtained from Tier II HAZMAT reports maintained by the Arizona Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC) and provided by Yavapai County.

4. Severe Weather. Yavapai County has incidents of extreme weather, straight line winds, hail, and winter weather.
5. Transportation
 - a. Yavapai County has a large transportation network consisting of major highways, airports, and railroads.
 - b. It is also important to note that a major transportation accident could occur in a relatively rural area, stressing the capabilities of local resources to respond effectively.

6. Earthquakes. Earthquakes in Yavapai County have the potential to cause great and sudden loss. Devastation of communities can occur in minutes.

The last earthquake of any consequence in Yavapai County occurred in 1976, where a 5.2 magnitude quake in the Big Chino Fault, which had its epicenter under what is now Chino Valley High School. Although damages were reported Yavapai County was sparsely populated.

Yavapai County has four major seismic faults that split Yavapai County in half, running from the northwest to the southeast. Near Seligman is the Aubrey Fault. The Big Chino Fault runs from the northwest of Paulden, through Chino Valley. The Verde Fault extends from northwest of Clarkdale, under Jerome, on to the west sides of Cottonwood and Camp Verde. The Horseshoe Fault resides in the extreme southeastern part of Yavapai County.

Although we have enjoyed over 30 years of earthquake dormancy, quakes can resume activity at any time. Dr. David S. Brumbaugh of the Arizona Earthquake Information Center (AEIC) at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff notes that any of the Yavapai faults have the potential of a 7.25 magnitude quake. Jerome is particularly prone to severe damage. The AEIC has written a separate analysis of the Earthquake Hazards of Jerome. Copies of these evaluations are in the YCOEM.

7. Civil Disorder. Civil disorder may occur in Yavapai County. However, civil disorder is often preceded by periods of increased tension caused by social and/or political events.
8. Terrorism
 - a. Yavapai County has critical and high-profile facilities, high concentrations of population and tourists.
 - b. Yavapai County consists of Governmental, transportation, commercial, infrastructure, cultural, academic, research, athletic, and other activities and facilities.
 - c. The possibility exists in the form of other hazards described in this section when executed for criminal purposes.

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9. Dam Failure. Yavapai County has no federally regulated dams, but can be affected by the failure of dams, especially those at Watson Lake (Granite Dam), Lynx Lake, Upper, and Lower Goldwater Lakes.
10. Drought. Yavapai County is not immune to drought periods, the most recent having occurred in 1983, 1986, 1993, and 1998 - 2002. The 1998–2002 drought has had a major economic impact on the state with significant effects on tourism, forestry, and agriculture. Losses continue to accumulate and are difficult to quantify because of the indirect impact it has on so many sectors.
11. Nuclear Facilities. Yavapai County is within the 50-mile Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ) for the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS).

Probability of Hazard

Hazard	Probability	Magnitude Severity	Warning Time	Duration	CPRI
Natural Hazards					
Drought	Possible	Limited	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.05
Earthquake	Possible	Critical	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.50
Extreme Cold/Heat	Possible	Limited	24+ hours	Less than one week	1.95
Flooding/Flash Flooding	Likely	Catastrophic	Less than 6 hours	Less than one week	3.45
Infestation	Likely	Limited	24+ hours	More than one week	2.50
Landslide/Mudslide	Possible	Limited	Less than 6 hours	Less than 24 hours	2.30
Monsoon	Highly Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.80
Subsidence	Unlikely	Negligible	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	1.45
Thunderstorms/High Winds	Highly Likely	Limited	12-24 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.90
Tornados/Dust Devils	Possible	Limited	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.20
Wildfires	Highly Likely	Catastrophic	Less than 6 hours	Less than one week	3.90
Winter Storms	Possible	Critical	12-24 hours	Less than one week	2.40
Human-Caused Hazards					
Building/Structure Collapse	Unlikely	Limited	Less than 6 hours	Less than one week	1.75
Dam/Levee Failure	Possible	Limited	Greater than 24 hours	Less than 6 hours	1.75
Explosion/Fire	Unlikely	Negligible	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	1.45
Fuel/Resource Shortage	Unlikely	Negligible	Less than 6 hours	Less than one week	1.65
Hazardous Material Incidents	Highly Likely	Limited	Less than 6 hours	Less than 24 hours	3.20
Power/Utility/ Failure	Possible	Limited	Less than 6 hours	Less than one week	2.40
Sabotage	Unlikely	Limited	Less than 6 hours	Less than one week	1.95
Special Event	Unlikely	Limited	Less than 6 hours	Less than 24 hours	1.85
Transportation Accidents	Likely	Critical	Less than 6 hours	Less than 6 hours	2.95

Figure 1-1: Summary of Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) Values for Each Hazard

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Areas Likely to be Affected

YCOEM recognizes that disasters are likely to occur in the following areas:

1. I-40, I-17, SR-89, SR-89A, SR-69, SR-169, SR-179 and SR-260.
2. Railroad corridors through Yavapai County, including the line from Bagdad, north through Congress, Kirkland, Skull Valley, Williamson Valley to Ash Fork and the tracks across Yavapai County along I-40.
3. Severe weather (monsoon storm systems, high winds, hail, winter storms, etc.) can impact portions up to and including the entirety of the county.
4. Areas susceptible to flooding:
 - a. Black Canyon City at the confluence of the Agua Fria River and Black Canyon Creek
 - b. Oak Creek within the Sedona and Cornville regions
 - c. The Verde River from Clarkdale to Cottonwood, Bridgeport, Verde Village to Camp Verde
 - d. Lake Montezuma homes on the banks of the creeks and at the bridge
 - e. Mobile home/RV park on the east shore of Willow Lake
 - f. Mobile home/RV park north of Granite Dam (Watson Lake)
 - g. Willow Creek & Bottleneck Wash, flooded SR-89 at the Prescott Airport (1983)
 - h. Agua Fria at Dewey-Humboldt and Mayer and Big Bug Creek at Mayer and Spring Valley
5. Wildland/grass fires. Wildland fires affect the area south of Prescott. Significant grass fires have occurred over most of Yavapai County outside of the Prescott National Forest.
6. Hazardous Materials Incidents. HAZMAT incidents occur primarily along the major transportation corridors, both highway and railroad causing extensive and extended backups requiring response with water, food and blankets. However, significant events have also occurred locally requiring evacuations.
7. Transportation Incidents. Multiple vehicle accidents have backed-up traffic for many miles and for extended periods which may delay first responders and could disrupt evacuation routes. Severe heat or cold may demand a higher level response.
8. Incidents can also occur as a result of land/rock slides, HAZMAT incidents, flooding, extreme weather conditions, snow/icing, and wild/grass fires.
9. Terrorist events could affect critical facilities or high population areas.

Additional information regarding vulnerable facilities can be obtained in the Yavapai County Critical Infrastructure Facilities Listing and Protection Plan.

Maps indicating potential low-lying flooding areas, interstate highway system, natural and LP gas line, and railroad systems are available at YCOEM and in the Yavapai County Emergency Operations Center (YCEOC).

Critical Infrastructure and Vulnerable Populations

Critical Infrastructure

Critical facilities are buildings and structures that provide essential services to a community. Significant damage to or destruction of one or more of these facilities would seriously impact the ability to respond and recover from a disaster. These include, but are not limited to, hospitals, fire and police departments, government offices, power stations, communications, and waste water facilities. Different critical facilities are at a higher risk for specific hazards as a result of their location in Yavapai County.

Vulnerable Populations

Some populations in the community share common characteristics that make them more susceptible to hazards. Access and functional needs populations in Yavapai County include the mobility impaired, the disabled, the elderly, low income population, seasonal/non-seasonal camps, and non-English-speaking persons. These groups are vulnerable because of financial constraints, a lack of available resources and services, and/or insufficient public awareness of their situations. Because of this, they often find it difficult to advocate for, or provide for all their needs themselves, and so, must rely on others for at least some support services.

The United States Census Bureau estimates that Yavapai County has a population of 231,993 (U.S. Census Bureau, July 1, 2018). Of that it is estimated 73,310 or 31.6 percent, are over the age of 65. 25,055 or 10.8 percent of the total population speaks a language other than English at home. Yavapai County is home to 6 hospitals facilities: three acute care centers (one with a psychiatric department), one rehabilitation, one psychiatric, and a Veterans Administration Medical Center. There are 398 total beds between the six facilities. In Yavapai County, there are 13 ambulatory surgical centers, 57 Assisted Living Facilities, 8 Long Term Care Facilities, 8 Hospice Facilities, 43 Behavioral Health Facilities, and 60 Developmentally Disabled Group Homes.

Additional population segment involves approximately 30 private, religious, and civic camps serving thousands of children on weekends and weekdays at any given time of the month or year seasonally, as well as, fulltime. This population is widely dispersed throughout the boundaries of Yavapai County, with potential issues of ingress/egress (narrow, poorly maintained dirt/paved roads), and disruption of communication systems.

In addition to the permanent residential population, thousands of travelers visit or pass through Yavapai County each day. Yavapai County could experience a loss of life and property due to an array of hazards. Location can also be a common characteristic that can make a population more susceptible to hazards than others.

Assumptions

General

- An incident may occur with little or no warning and may escalate more rapidly than the ability of any single local response organization or jurisdiction can handle: when an emergency exceeds local resource and response capabilities, Local Government will request assistance from the next higher level of government.
- Yavapai County does not manage an incident but will support the response efforts: Yavapai County will support response within its capabilities under the ONE COUNTY CONCEPT,

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and will ask for assistance from its neighboring counties and the State of Arizona when needed, and will endeavor to save lives, protect property, protect critical infrastructure, and protect the environment.

- It is understood that cities and towns within the jurisdiction boundaries of Yavapai County will respond and support disasters in their respective jurisdictions; and will support sub jurisdictions as their capabilities become overwhelmed.
- Local Government will utilize resources obtained by pre-arranged agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, States, and Federal entities, and the local private sector. Response organizations and Local Government will establish Mutual Aid Agreements to support incident response and will activate those agreements when needed.
- It is understood that ALL Intergovernmental Agreements (IGAs), Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and Mutual Aid Agreements will be executed and fulfilled as designed and promised.
- Declarations will be prepared by Local leadership, forwarded to Yavapai County Government, then to State and Federal Government as needed based on the scope and size of the incident and capability to respond.
- It is understood that each organization will keep proper financial, incident, and organizational records.
- It is understood that Yavapai County and response organizations will integrate into any Incident Management Team (IMT) or Incident Command; promoting cooperation, coordination, communication, and integration of response efforts. Yavapai County will provide multiagency coordination, as well as a liaison to incident command. All organizations have adopted and use the NRF, NIMS, and ICS.
- It is understood that the State and Federal resources will be available to support Yavapai County as its ability to respond is overwhelmed, or beyond its capability.
- Yavapai County will use VOAD, and resources needed from the State to respond to and recover from any disaster.

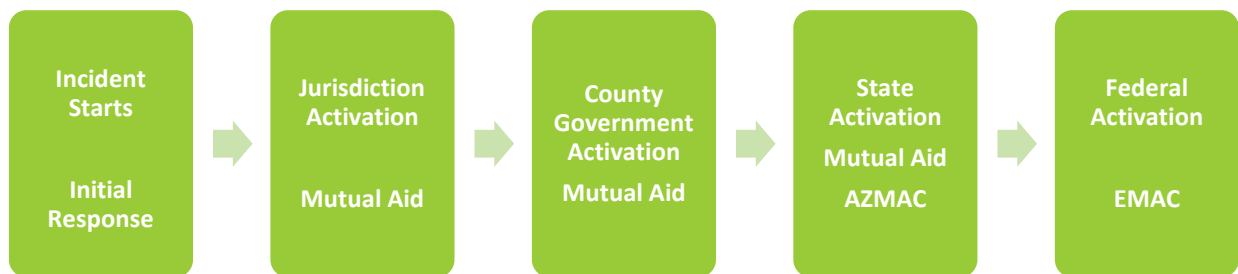


Figure 1-2: Incident and Assistance Flow to Higher Levels of Government

Tribal Government has the option to appeal directly to any appropriate level of Government which is in their interest or best serves the need.

Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan

Federal /State Compliance

The YC-EOP is compliant with the guidelines set forth by National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System (ICS), National Response Framework (NRF), FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG)-101, and State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP).

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Chapter 2: Concept of Operations

Introduction

All disasters are local, as a result, Local Government will be called upon to respond. This document establishes a framework of response, by recognizing existing capabilities and resources among Fire Districts/Departments, Law Enforcement Organizations (LEO), Emergency Medical Service (EMS), Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO), Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD), and Local Government. It uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS), Incident Command System (ICS), as well as the National Response Framework (NRF) to align planning efforts vertically and horizontally. Yavapai County adopts NIMS and ICS framework to mobilize and demobilize response resources relative to the incident type, complexity, and duration. Response priorities are:

1. Life safety.
2. Infrastructure protection.
3. Environment protection.

The Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan (YC-EOP) will be implemented when emergency conditions exist within Yavapai County's jurisdiction, as determined by response priorities. The Yavapai County Emergency Manager in collaboration with Incident Command, and Local/County officials will activate and implement parts or the entirety of this plan. In addition, the Yavapai County Emergency Manager may partially or fully activate and staff the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) based on the incident type, complexity and duration to support Multiagency Coordination System (MACS).

Information needed to support the incident:

1. Situational status.
2. Readiness and availability of essential resources.
3. Changing conditions which could impact the incident.
4. Significant concerns and issues which affect our population and/or critical infrastructure.

Each public safety agency or department will implement individual Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) or general orders. The YC-EOP **DOES NOT** supersede those directives and orders.

NIMS, ICS, and IMT

National Incident Management System Statement

In response to significant disasters, the President issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 which directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish NIMS. This system provides a nationwide template that enables Local, State, Tribal, and Federal governments, NGOs, and the private sector to work together efficiently and effectively to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all incidents. It consists of concepts, principles, organizational processes, and terminology to enable an effective and collaborative incident management. All levels of government are required to adopt NIMS.

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Use of the Incident Command System – Policy Statement

It is the policy of all departments/agencies within Yavapai County which are involved in emergency response efforts to utilize the Incident Command System (ICS), in conformance with NIMS during real world emergencies, as well as training exercises.

ICS and NIMS are intended to be interchangeable by definition regarding the implementation of command and control activities.

Incident Management Team

An Incident Management Team (IMT) is an incident command organization made up of Command and General Staff members and other appropriate personnel in an ICS organization and can be deployed or activated, as needed. IMTs are often formed at an incident or for specific events. IMTs start at local level and increases in levels as the incident increase in scope and size. A Type 3 IMT often manages a smaller incident, while a Type 1 manages a larger incident.

An IMT will be assigned to manage the incident through a delegation of authority by the Jurisdiction in which the incident originated. In the case of wildland fire, national or regional teams may receive delegation of authority from the United States Forest Service (USFS), Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM), or whoever owns the land in which the wildland fire originated. Coordination between the EOC and IMT needs to be maintained by the Yavapai County Emergency Manager at the EOC. This coordination is essential to keeping the EOC informed and providing additional resources and support to the IMT.

Figure 2-1 is an example of an organizational chart for an IMT on the next page.

Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan

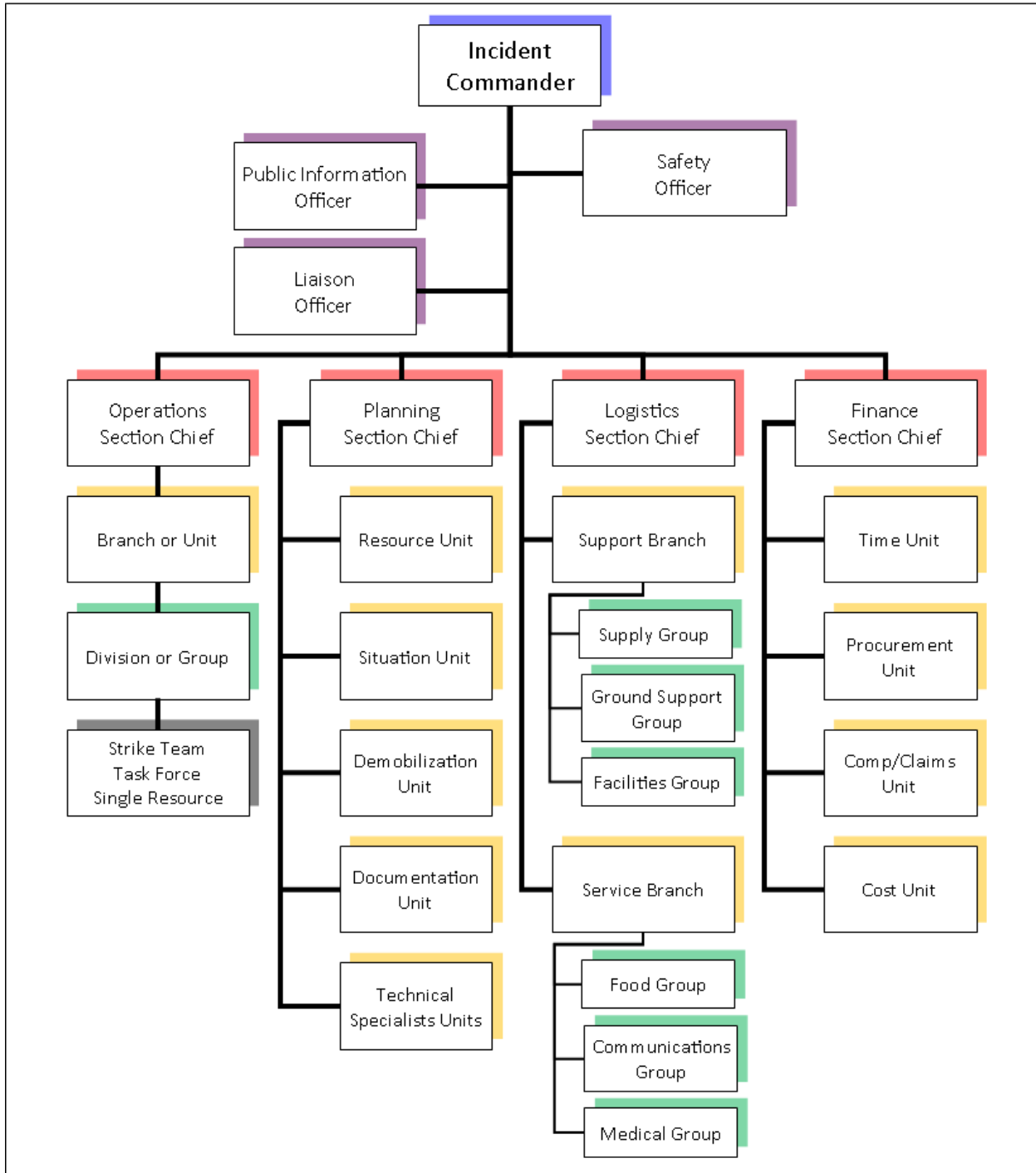


Figure 2-1: Incident Management Team

Role and Function of the Emergency Operations Center

General

The EOC mission statement reads as follows:

“The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) exists to support response to an incident, emergency, or disaster, as well as the people affected by it. The EOC is the designated support and coordination center for Yavapai County’s jurisdictions in a major incident, emergency, disaster, or special event.”

Based on the revisions in NIMS 2017, and in accordance with standard ICS practices, Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) are always operational. Normal Operations are assumed 24 Hours a Day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. The level of activation will escalate or de-escalate to fulfill necessary support requirements on behalf of jurisdictional and community needs.

The EOC’s principle role and functions during an activation are:

1. Assess the incident.
2. Prepare and forward a Disaster Declaration to the Chairman of the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors (YCBOS). Upon County Declaration, forward documentation to the Director of Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs for the Governor’s consideration; in accordance with the Stafford Act, Code of Federal Regulation (C.F.R.) Title 44, Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) Title 26, and Arizona Administrative Code Title 8.
3. Provide Logistic support to an IMT for the incident/event.
4. Manage the consequence of an incident, emergency, disaster, or event:
 - a. Human and animal shelter operations
 - b. Access and functional needs population
 - c. Warning and information coordination
 - d. Develop recovery priorities and plans
 - e. Coordinate large scale medical transport
 - f. Support large area evacuations, as needed
5. Coordinate incident funding through the YCBOS.
 - a. Through the EOC Policy Group (EOC-PG) establish funding guidelines to be considered by the YCBOS for the incident/event
 - b. Allocate and prioritize EOC resources in accordance with incident priorities established by the IMT
 - c. Recover all reimbursable money from a Federal or State Declaration
6. Project the consequence of the incident.
7. Provide incident information to Senior County Officials.
8. Implement MACS.
 - a. Coordinate with Local EOCs and support local incident response, as needed

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- b. Coordinate County Department support of the incident (Public Works, Community Health Services, Information Technology Services, Flood Control District, and others as needed)
 - c. Coordinate with State and Federal EOCs as needed in support of the incident/event through MACS
9. Establish Situation Awareness through an interface with the IMT:
 - a. Telephonic/radio communications
 - b. Liaisons to and from the EOC
 - c. Electronic data
 10. Other activities, as needed to support response to an incident/event.

YCEOC will be activated to support response to an incident/event when:

1. An evacuation has been ordered by the Yavapai County Sheriff's Office (YCSO).
2. The IMT needs resource ordering capability provided by the EOC.
3. When a determination is made that there is widespread risk to infrastructure, residences, or businesses threatened by a hazard.
4. Coordination is required through MACS.
5. An incident which affects the Continuity of Government/Operations.
6. A City/Town EOC is activated, within Yavapai County.
7. When request for support is made or required based on size and complexity of the incident/event.

The EOC will be activated by the Yavapai County Emergency Manager at the request of:

1. YCBOS.
2. Yavapai County Administrator.
3. YCSO.
4. Yavapai County Office of Emergency Management (YCOEM).
5. Yavapai County Directors:
 - a. Public Works
 - b. Community Health Services
 - c. Flood Control District

The primary location for the Yavapai County Emergency Operation Center (YCEOC) is in the Yavapai County Public Works Ready Room in Prescott, and the secondary location for the YCEOC is in the Yavapai County Roads Department Ready Room in Camp Verde. The EOC is comprised of the policy group, EOC Staff Positions, and fifteen Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) configured under the ICS organization.

Local jurisdictions may establish a local EOC for their communities. The location of the facility and identified positions should be established and guidelines developed for operations. These procedures should be provided to the Yavapai County Emergency Manager.

Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan

The YCEOC will support local jurisdiction's EOC for local response. Local EOCs are in direct support of the IMT responding to an incident in their jurisdiction. YCEOC supports Local EOCs which require assistance and provides additional resources which may be required for response and recovery. State Emergency Operations Centers (SEOC) support all County EOCs which require assistance and provides additional support which may be required for response and recovery. SEOC also provides a link between Local and Federal Government for a Declared Disaster or Emergency.

Whenever an EOC is activated, it becomes the jurisdiction's central location for coordinating support efforts to address any major incident that imperils the safety and welfare of the public, infrastructure, or the environment.

Objectives and Deliverables

Objectives:

1. Assess the incident.
2. Support incident response.
3. Coordinate support through MACS.
4. Provide a source of warning and information.
5. Manage incident consequences.
6. Establish and enhance incident bidirectional communication from IMT to EOC.
7. Plan for and implement recovery transition.
8. Coordinating Continuity of Government and Continuity of Operations.
9. Incident documentation and reimbursement.

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Deliverables:

1. General Staff support for the IMT.
2. Logistics support and coordination.
3. MACS support.
4. Incident Coordination Plan.
5. Consequence Estimate.
6. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) support.
7. ESF coordination.
8. Recovery planning and transition.
9. Incident specific needs.
10. Executive leadership information.
11. Finance support and recovery function coordination.

Organization Structure

The EOC operates under the executive authority of the YCBOS. The EOC Policy Group (EOC-PG) is an executive body of the EOC which is comprised of the Chairman of the YCBOS, the Supervisor(s) of the affected district(s), Yavapai County Sheriff, Yavapai County Administrator, Yavapai County Directors [Public Works, Information Technology Services (ITS), Development Services, and Flood Control District (FCD)], and the EOC Manager. The EOC-PG is responsible for setting strategic objectives for the YCEOC, provide authorization for use of equipment and human resources, as well as coordinating financial support through the YCBOS.

YCEOC uses a modified NIMS/ICS as its management model. YCEOC Manager's span of control is organized into a four main coordination sections called "General Staff", each headed by a section coordination chief; Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance. In addition, the "Command Staff" is identified as the Public Information Officer (PIO), Web EOC Administrator, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. The core of the EOC system relies on fifteen Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is administered by an ESF Coordinator who reports to a section coordination chief.

Basic management practices that are integral to the ICS and that will be adhered to in the EOC include:

The EOC will always be activate at the lowest practical level for the incident:

- Normal Operations (Level III)
- Partial Activation (Level II)
- Full Activation (Level I)

ICS provides a modular organizational structure which can easily grow or shrink in size and capability to sustain established goals and objectives over the course of extended operations. Elements of ICS within the EOC include:

- The arrangement of the ESFs will fall under operations or can be assigned to a MAC group.

Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan

- A span of control for each section coordination chief that ranges from three to seven subordinates, with five being ideal.
- The use of comprehensive resource management.
- EOC Action Plan (EOC-AP) for incident support and coordination.

This organization is fashioned as a set of building blocks which, based on objectives established in the EOC-AP, can be easily assembled/mobilized or disassembled/demobilized to support the workload for each operational period (the duration of one shift of duty in the EOC).

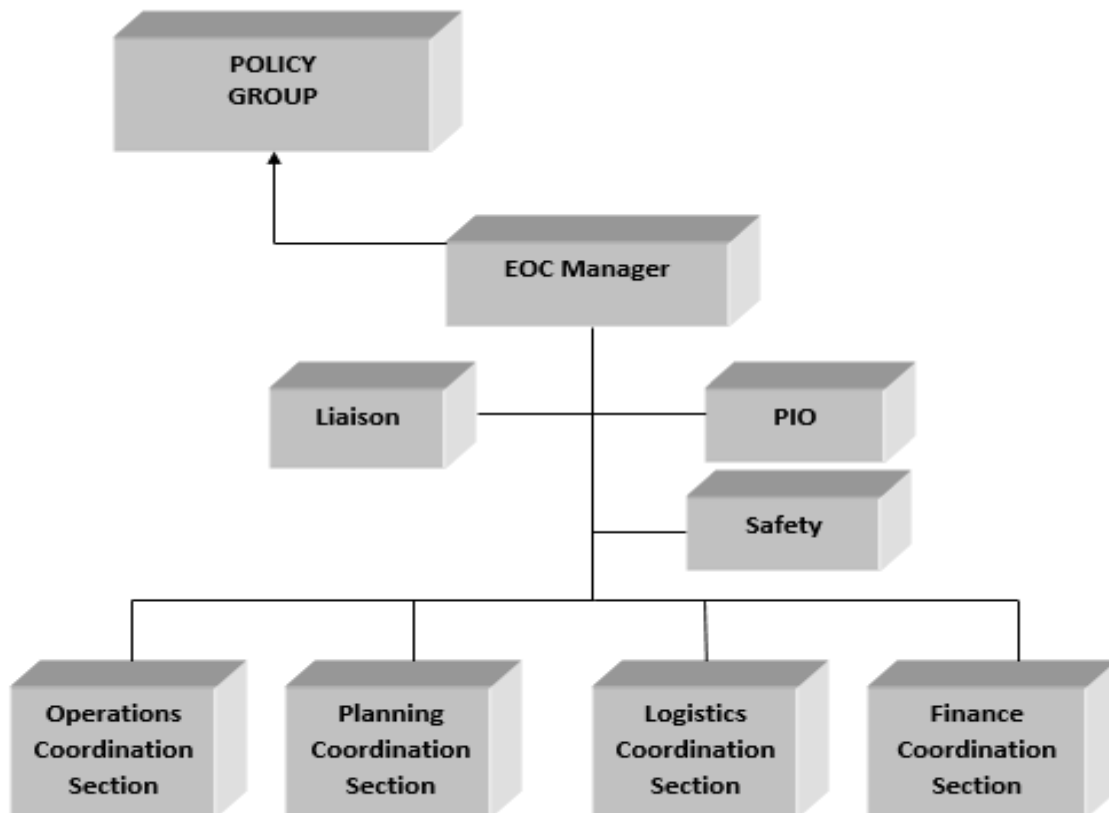


Figure 2-2: EOC Organization Chart

Consequence Estimate

Every incident is a unique event separated by location, and conditions. The risks posed by various hazards are unique to the impacted community, infrastructure, and environment. The consequence estimate was developed to aid in the development of situation awareness and to enhance the EOC's ability to develop a common operational picture.

The consequence estimate uses a series of processes to define an incident, and the dynamic conditions which impact the vulnerabilities of population, infrastructure, and environment. It identifies the vulnerabilities, and projects probable outcomes based upon the hazard agent's properties, behavior, and conditions. It is not an exact science, but is a highly refined educated guess, which is intended to help keep the EOC ahead of the incident.

The consequence estimate report is produced daily by the Planning Coordination Section Chief or at the direction of the Operations Coordination Section Chief. The situations unit and GIS, supervised by the Planning Coordination Section Chief, are responsible for the compilation of the report. The consequence estimate has five principle segments:

1. Situation (Now)
 - a. Incident summary
 - b. Area impacted/location
 - c. Weather Current/+6 hours/+12 hours/ +18 hours /+24 hours
 - d. Resources applied to the incident and projected
2. Hazard Agent Properties and Behavior
3. Vulnerabilities
 - a. Population and communities in relation to the hazard agent
 - Area impacts (now and projected)
 - Evacuation Status
 - Areas Evacuated
 - Shelter Status (now and projected)
 - b. Infrastructure in relation to the hazard agent
 - Roads (Transportation)
 - Bridges (Transportation)
 - Rail (Transportation)
 - Communications
 - Utilities Electric, Gas, and Water
 - c. Environmental concerns
 - Watersheds – water table, lakes, rivers, and streams
 - Atmospheric – air quality, contamination
 - Soil
 - Food – agriculture, processing, supply

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4. Projection
 - a. Intersection of hazard and vulnerability now / +6 / +12 / +18 / + 24
 - b. Cone of confidence: probability decreases as time increases
 - c. Estimates and projection based upon changing conditions / +6 / +12 / +18 / + 24
 - d. Planning considerations based upon projections
 - e. Operational considerations based upon projections
 - f. Logistics considerations based upon projections
 - g. Finance considerations based upon projections
 - h. Depiction maps now through +24
5. Summary
 - a. When completed, the Consequence Estimate provides the variables associated with risk, and quantifies both probability and severity of impact

Roles, Responsibilities, and Authorities

Roles and Responsibilities

To utilize the services and functions of existing offices, departments, and other agencies within Yavapai County's jurisdiction for emergency operations, selected departments and agencies as well as specific personnel have been assigned emergency management responsibilities in this plan.

The Yavapai County Board of Supervisors (YCBOS) directs that all County Departments adopt the "**ONE COUNTY CONCEPT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE**". Defined as

"Yavapai County will support response to emergencies when the people of Yavapai County, their homes, businesses, our infrastructure, or environment is threatened by a hazard. Being one county, any departments will respond when requested."

Authorities

Yavapai County Office of Emergency Management (YCOEM) shall be developed and maintained in accordance with current Federal, State and local emergency management requirements.

The Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan (YC-EOP) has been developed following the guidance provided in Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG-101) published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Response Framework (NRF). All local government departments, agencies and offices and all local emergency management forces that are under the authority of the YCBOS, shall function as outlined in the YC-EOP. Local officials may also wish to refer to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93- 288, as amended.

Local Emergency: Power of Political Subdivisions (A.R.S. § 26-311)

The following is an excerpt from the A.R.S. § 26-311 as it relates to local authorities during emergencies:

A. In addition to the powers granted by other provisions of the law or charter, whenever the Mayor of an incorporated City or Town or the Chairman of the BOS for the unincorporated portion of the county, shall deem that an emergency exists due to fire, conflagration, flood, earthquake, explosion, war, bombing, acts of the enemy or any other natural or man-made calamity or disaster or by reason of threats or occurrences of riots, routs, affrays or other acts of civil disobedience which endanger life or property within the City, or the unincorporated areas of the county, or portion thereof, the Mayor or Chairman of the Board Of Supervisors, if authorized by ordinance or resolution, may by proclamation declare an emergency or a local emergency to exist.

B. If an emergency is declared pursuant to subsection A, the Mayor or the Chairman of the Board Of Supervisors shall, during such emergency, govern by proclamation and shall have the authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order of the city, town, or unincorporated areas of the county, including but not limited to:

- Imposition of curfews in all or portions of the political subdivision*
- Ordering the closing of any business.*
- Closing to public access any public building, street, or other public place.*
- Calling upon regular or auxiliary law enforcement agencies and organizations within or without the political subdivision for assistance.*
- Notifying the constitutional officers that the county office for which they are responsible may remain open or may close for the emergency.*

C. In periods of local emergency, including an emergency declared pursuant to subsection A of this section, political subdivision have full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans or agreements therefor.

D. State agencies may provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment and other available resources to assist political subdivisions during a local emergency in accordance with emergency plans or at the direction of the governor.

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Yavapai County Plans and Agreements

- Yavapai County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Yavapai County Wildfire Protection Plan
- Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan (YC-EOP)
- Yavapai County Recovery Plan (YCRP)
- Yavapai County Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan
- Yavapai County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Guide

State Emergency Authorities and References

Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.)

- A.R.S. Title 26, Chapter 2, “Emergency Management”
- A.R.S. Title 36, Chapter 1, “State and Local Boards and Department of Health”
- A.R.S. § 36-2208, “Bureau of emergency medical services and trauma system”
- A.R.S. § 36-2209, “Powers and duties of the director”
- A.R.S. § 36-2210, “Local emergency medical services coordinating system”

State Orders

- Executive Order 2009-02 (February 2009), Adoption of Revised 2008 SERRP
- Executive Order 98-1 (February 1998) - Superseded
- Executive Order 79-4 (June 1979)

State Plans and Agreements

- Arizona, State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP, 2019)
- Public Assistance Program Plan (July 2001)
- Offsite Emergency Response Plan for Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (January 2003)
- State of Arizona Hazard Mitigation Plan (October 2018)
- Memorandum of Agreement between AZDEMA and AFCA (March 2000)
- AZDEMA Continuity of Government/Operations Plan (January 2018)
- Arizona Fire Chiefs Association Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan (2019)
- Arizona Emergency Management Master Mutual Aid Compact (March 2004)

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Federal Emergency Authorities and Directives

Federal Laws and Rules

- Public Law 78-410, "Public Health Service Act" Section 216; 42 U.S.C. 217
- Public Law 78-410, "Public Health Service Act" Section 311; 42 U.S.C. 243
- Public Law 78-410, "Defense Health Service Act" Section 319
- Public Law 81-774, "Defense Production Act of 1950" as amended, Title I, Section 101(a) and 101(b); 50 U.S.C. 2061; October 2009
- Public Law 93-288, as amended by Public Law 100-707, "Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act" (November 23, 1988)
- Public Law 95-124, "Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977" as amended; 42 U.S.C. 7701 and 7704
- Public Law 95-313, "Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978" as amended
- Public Law 96-510, "Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980" Section 104(i); 42 U.S.C. 9604(i)
- Public Law 101-640, "Water Resources Development Act of 1990" Title III, Section 302, 5(a)(1) (November 1990)
- United States Congress Act of January 5, 1905, as amended; 36 U.S.C. (American National Red Cross Congressional Charter)
- Communications Act of 1934, as amended
- Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, Section 310; 42 U.S.C. 3030
- Food Stamp Act of 1977, Section 5(h)(1); implemented by 46 CFR 8922 and 8923
- Interstate Commerce Act, Emergency Rates; 49 U.S.C. 10724 and 11121 to 11128
- Public Law 93-288, "Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act" as amended, implemented by Food Distribution Regulations, Parts 250.1(b) and 250.8(e)
- 7 CFR Part 250.1(b)(10)&(11) - Food Commodity Funding
- 10 CFR Part 50, NRC - Emergency Planning and Preparedness
- 28 CFR Part 65 - Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance
- 40 CFR Part 300 - National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- 44 CFR Part 322 - Defense Production: Priorities and Allocation Authority
- 44 CFR Part 350 - Review and approval of State and Local Radiological Emergency Plans and Preparedness
- Public Law 106-390 – Amendment to Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (October 2000)
- Public Law 107-296 Homeland Security Act of 2002 (October 2002) Authorities and References November 2008

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Federal Orders

- Executive Order 10480, "Further Providing For The Administration of the Defense Mobilization Program" as amended (August 1953)
- Executive Order 12148, "Federal Emergency Management" (July 20, 1979)
- Executive Order 12472, "Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions" (April 1984)
- Executive Order 12656, "Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities" (November 1988)
- Executive Order 12657, "FEMA Assistance in Emergency Preparedness Planning at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants" (November 1988)
- Executive Order 12777, "Implementation of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Act of October 18, 1972, as amended, and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990" (October 1991).
- Executive Order 10310, Critical Infrastructure Protection (July 1996), as amended – E.O. 13231 (October 2001).
- Executive Order 13228, Establishing the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council (October 2001); as amended – E.O. 13284, January 2003; E.O. 13286, February 2003.
- Executive Order 13231 on Critical Infrastructure Protection (October 2001), as amended – E.O. 13284, January 2003; E.O. 13286, February 2003.
- Executive Order 13286 Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection with the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security (February 2003).

Federal Directives

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 3 (HSPD-3), “Homeland Security Advisory System” (March 2002)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 (HSPD-5), “Management of Domestic Incident” (February 2003)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 7 (HSPD-7), “Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection” (December 2003)
- Presidential Policy Directive – 8 (PPD-8), “National Preparedness” (March 2011)
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 20 (HSPD-20), “Continuity of Operations” (May 4, 2007)
- National Security Presidential Directive – 51 (NSPD-51), “Continuity of Operations” (May 4, 2007)

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Federal Plans and Agreements

- National Response Framework (NRF) (October 2019)
- National Incident Management System (NIMS) (October 2017)
- Federal Communications Commission Report and Order of August 4, 1981
- National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies (January 1992)
- Department of Defense Directive 3025.1, "Military Support to Civil Authorities" (1992)
- Federal Preparedness Circular 8, "Public Affairs in Emergencies"
- NUREG - 0654/FEMA-REP-1: Criteria for the Preparedness and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in support of Nuclear Power Plants
- NUREG - BR0230: (RCM-96) Response Coordination Manual
- American Red Cross Disaster Services Regulations and Procedures, ARC 3003 (January 1984)
- American National Red Cross Mass Care Preparedness and Operation Procedures and Regulations, ARC 3031(February 1998)
- American National Red Cross National Board of Governors Disaster Services Policy Statement (July 1, 1977) - BOG Disaster Services Policy, Section 2.6, Revised (February 2003)
- Statement of Understanding Between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American National Red Cross (Jan. 22, 1982)
- CPG 1-14, Principals of Warning and Criteria Governing Eligibility of National Warning Systems (NAWAS) Terminals
- CPG 1-16, National Warning Systems (NAWAS) Operations Manual
- DOD Directive 6010.17 - National Disaster Medical Service
- CONPLAN 7300-91, Commander, Western Defense Command Integrated CONUS Regional Medical Mobilization Plan
- Prevention and Control of Stress Among Emergency Workers, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 88-1496
- Disaster Work and Mental Health: Prevention and Control of Stress Among Workers, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), DHHS Publication No. (ADM) 87-1422
- Critical Incident Stress Debriefing: (CISD) - An Operations Manual for the Prevention of Traumatic Stress Among Emergency Services and Disaster Workers. Jeffrey T. Mitchell & George S. Everly, Jr. Plus various other works by Jeffrey T. Mitchell.
- Chemical/Biological (C/B) Health and Medical Services Support Plan (June 1996)
- USDA "National Response To A Highly Contagious Animal Disease Plan" (March, 2001)

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- USDA “Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (Mad Cow Disease) Response Plan” (October 1998)
- Statement of Understanding Between the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American National Red Cross (October 1, 1997)

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Chapter 3: EOC Activation Levels & Initial Considerations

Based on the revisions in NIMS 2017, and in accordance with standard ICS practices, Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) are always operational. Normal Operations are assumed 24 Hours a Day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. The level of activation will escalate or de-escalate to fulfill necessary support requirements on behalf of jurisdictional and community needs.

Level of Activation

Normal Operations (Level III)

Partial Activation (Level II)

Full Activation (Level I)

Initial Considerations

The following considerations and actions may happen during any EOC activation level. Timing of these actions may adjust based upon the incident size and complexity:

1. Initial considerations for determining support:
 - a. Initial Assessment of the incident
 - b. Impacted population, infrastructure, and environment
 - c. Any evacuations that are/were ordered
 - d. Resources that are/were ordered or needed
 - e. Notification
2. Initial considerations are coordinated and communicated at the jurisdiction level appropriate for the response, for example: incident involving the National Forest will be addressed to the U.S. Forest Service, except when Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) or Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) identify specific action. Furthermore, Fire Districts/Departments and LEO will respond within their jurisdiction capabilities.
3. If an incident reaches or begins to exceed the abilities and capabilities of Local response, along with current mutual aid, YCOEM will assist in coordinating additional resources. Furthermore, YCOEM will be provided with the situational status of the incident, and as needed, will activate the EOC to the appropriate level.
4. When established by the responding organization, Incident Command is vested with authority to respond to the needs of an incident. The Incident Commander (IC) has full authority to accomplish incident objectives and goals to preserve life, infrastructure, and the environment. The EOC serves as a support element for the Incident Command Structure under MACS. The IC commands response of the incident.
5. EOC Liaison: The following positions will be coordinated and staffed through the EOC.
 - a. Liaison to the IMT from the EOC
 - b. Liaison from the SEOC to the EOC
 - c. Additional as needed or requested

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6. All response organizations are encouraged to coordinate, collaborate, communicate, and integrate in support of emergency response.
7. Resource Ordering through the EOC: No equipment can be dispatched without a resource order number except when authorized by signature of the EOC Manager. County personnel, equipment, and resources will be readied for deployment, and when ordered staged for use. Resource order numbers are generated by the requesting agency and tracked by the EOC. Resource order numbers will be reconciled daily with the requesting organization, and internally within the EOC.
8. Cost Accounting: The Finance Section will maintain cost accounting principles, a ledger of acceptable expenses, and assign account codes to all expenses and resource orders, maintain force labor cost, and ensure timesheets are complete and approved by appropriate department supervisors, supervise documentation of expenses, and prepare final reimbursement request.
9. The PIO will endeavor to provide the population with timely and accurate information concerning the event to alleviate fears and concerns, control rumors and prepare residents for any necessary protective actions. This messaging may include all media forms, social media, internet, Emergency Notification System (ENS), and the Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS). Priority notification will be given to **identified** access and functional needs populations.
10. Further action dependent upon Initial Assessment:
 - a. Evacuations refer to Evacuation Procedures Pg. 53
 - b. Determining the scope and size of an incident

Initial Assessment

Initial Assessment refers to assessments made within the first few hours of an incident. It is a quick evaluation of the on-scene situation, (if safe enough to be on-scene) and its focus is on collecting and organizing information for incident support.

The initial assessment will include information regarding the:

1. Area or jurisdiction affected.
2. Known injuries and fatalities.
3. Critical facilities threatened, damaged, or destroyed.
4. Evacuations ordered.
5. Mutual aid activated.
6. Resources required.
7. Hazard type and location.
8. Population areas in proximity to hazard.
9. Current and forecasted (+6, +12, and +18 hours) weather.

As additional information becomes available, assessment teams will provide updates to the YCEOC which will then pass the information to AZDEMA.

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An initial assessment will help Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)/State Officials in creating the PDA form that will help in determining a Presidential Disaster Declaration and getting immediate assistance.

Notifications

Principles

- Timely, detailed, and accurate information is critical for response to an emergency. Any news of an actual or potential disaster - even an anonymous call - is normally sufficient to initiate response.
- County response agencies must receive immediate notification whenever an emergency poses a significant threat to lives, public health, safety and welfare or to the environment.
- Key departments and agencies shall be ready to receive and support response to emergency calls.

Procedures

Initial Notifications

The Yavapai County Emergency Manager is tasked with this primary responsibility from the YCBOS to coordinate Response and Recovery functions for Yavapai County. Responsive to our citizens, and as a function of our elected officials, the YCBOS requires information on incidents affecting Yavapai County.

It is the policy of Yavapai County Department of Public Works to notify executives of Yavapai County of emergency situations which impact our communities, residents, environment, or infrastructure.

Incident Notification:

1. YCBOS.
2. YCSO.
3. Other Elected Officials (as appropriate).
4. Yavapai County Administrator.
5. County Directors, Supporting the EOC.
6. Department Heads (as appropriate).
7. PIO.

Upon activation of the EOC, the following will be notified:

1. EOC Staff, VOADs, NGOs, Dispatch Offices [All County, AZDFFM, and USFS].
2. SEOC.

Notification Types:

1. Voice Call (Text to Speech).
2. Text Message.

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3. Email.

YCOEM will make notification, in accordance with policy when YCOEM has been notified by a responding agency with jurisdiction, and any of the following exist:

1. It has been deemed by Incident Command that a portion of population of Yavapai County or a sub jurisdiction has succumbed to an all hazards disaster or is in imminent danger (0 to 6 hours).
2. Wildland Fire: In the event of notification of a fire of approximately 10 acres or larger which is within 5 miles of any values at risk. In the event that a fire is further than 5 miles from any values at risk, fires in excess of 100 acres or more will initiate notification.
3. Any order of evacuation.
4. Any road closure as a result of an all hazards incident.
5. Any activation of the EOC due to resource requests.

Initial Notification Process:

1. The Yavapai County Emergency Manager will make initial telephonic notification to the Supervisor whose district is affected by the disaster within 30 minutes of notification of the responding jurisdiction.
2. The Yavapai County Emergency Manager after notification of the affected Supervisor will make follow up notification to the Chairman of the YCBOS.
3. A follow up email will be sent to the entire YCBOS and Department Heads in accordance with policy.

Initial notification of an emergency or disaster event occurring within Yavapai County's jurisdiction most often comes through citizen reports to LEO or Fire Districts/Departments through Dispatch Centers. Notification of events that occur outside of Yavapai County but have the potential to affect it may come from several other sources. Partner agencies are encouraged to notify YCOEM when applicable. These include, but are not limited to:

1. National Weather Service (NWS) – notifies of severe weather conditions that threaten Yavapai County through public radio communications.
2. DPS Highway Patrol – can notify of dangerous events occurring near or in Yavapai County through direct radio communications.
3. AZDEMA – can notify of any potential or actual dangerous events within the state through normal public telephone service.
4. Adjacent Counties/States – can notify of dangerous events occurring within their jurisdiction through either normal public telephone service or direct radio communications.

The office receiving notification of a disaster or emergency and having reason to believe that YCOEM has not otherwise received notice shall notify YCOEM. The emergency situation shall then be conveyed to the Supervisor of the affected district(s), the Chairman of the YCBOS, and all affected/necessary departmental and agency heads needed to respond.

Daily Reporting Process:

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1. The Yavapai County Emergency Manager will maintain contact with the affected District Supervisor, and Chairman of the YCBOS, updating information as information becomes relevant and available.
2. The Yavapai County Emergency Manager will provide a daily update to the YCBOS.

Public Warning and Emergency Public Notification System

Emergency public information activities will be undertaken for the coordinated release of information to the news media and to the public about disaster related activities. These activities will be carried out through the Joint Information Center (JIC). The JIC may be staffed with state, local and volunteer organizations and, in some instances, commercial public information representatives.

Yavapai County has a variety of warning and information systems which provide information for the various segments of our population. Each Department seeks to work in concert with the various entities to provide accurate and timely information. Yavapai County participates in IPAWS. As part of IPAWS we also participate in the Wireless Alert System (WAS) which is regularly activated as part of storm warnings affecting our area. Warning and information has four parts which may be used in a declared emergency or disaster:

1. Automated warning
 - Code Red (currently with YCSO)
 - IPAWS (currently with AZDEMA).
 - Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA).
2. Media distribution
 - State Media notification for Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Non EAS is from the YCOEM / EOC through AZDEMA/SEOC.
 - Radio Stations and Print Media.
3. Internet and Social Media
 - Flood Control Website.
 - Regional Alert Information.
 - Community Health Services Social Media.
 - YCOEM Social Media (Facebook®).
 - Direct Citizen Notification/Contact
 - Road signage:
 - Static.
 - On-site programmed.
 - Remote programmed (IPAWS/Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)).

Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan

4. YCSO
 - Jeep Posse public notification / evacuation.

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Chapter 4: Response Support

Emergency Response Support Actions

- Continue to alert the public affected. Provide them with available information that may assist in responding to the incident.
- Activate the EOC to the appropriate level.
- Develop appropriate shift commensurate with the incident.
- Staff primary EOC functions, and activate additional function, as needed.
- Support any ordered evacuations.
 - Activate American Red Cross, Animal Disaster Services, Large Animal Shelters and Emergency Readiness, and/or any other VOADs as needed.
 - Provide shelter information to YCSO.
- Prepare a declaration of emergency when conditions exceed Yavapai County's ability to respond and assistance is needed. Chairman of the YCBOS signs the declaration and it is sent to the AZDEMA Director and forwarded to the Governor.
- Establish communications with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and Cities/Towns. Establish liaison with SEOC, liaison to an IMT, and fulfill any requests possible.
- Support protective measures and road closure information with ESF #3 - Public Works and Engineering, based in coordination with response organizations.

Inter-Jurisdictional Coordination

General

Yavapai County has identified the municipalities, special districts, and private agencies within the County geographical area that may have an emergency response role during an emergency or disaster which affects the County. Their emergency roles have been identified. Yavapai County will coordinate with state and federal agencies which have emergency responsibilities to ensure operational integration.

Inter-jurisdictional coordination is important for:

1. Establishing priorities for response.
2. Allocating critical resources.
3. Developing strategies for handling multi-agency response.
4. Sharing information between the IMT to EOC, and EOC to EOC.
5. Facilitating communications.
6. Support jurisdictional/agency objectives.
7. Share resources as needed – Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Flood Control District, Development Services, Public Works, etc.

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Municipalities

A municipality is an administrative entity composed of a clearly defined territory and its population. Most often a City/Town or even a small grouping of people falls into this category. A municipality is typically governed by a Mayor or City/Town council. Only incorporated Cities/Towns and Counties in Arizona, as well as the State of Arizona have emergency powers during an incident.

Because all incidents are “local”, responsibility for immediate response to an incident rests with local government. Their efforts will be augmented by inter-jurisdictional cooperation and, when requested, Yavapai County, then the State; as described in the Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP).

Local municipalities will coordinate and execute their respective authority and program responsibilities during an emergency. Each municipality will promote inter-jurisdictional cooperation and coordination while preserving the unique characteristics and operating procedures. Each municipality has authority to conduct emergency operations within its jurisdictional boundaries, including evacuation of its residents. Sheltering will be coordinated through the YCEOC.

Declarations of emergency/disaster will be forwarded to the Yavapai County Emergency Manager and consequently to the State. All requests for sheltering will be made to the EOC or Emergency Manager.

Tribal Government

There are two Tribal governments within Yavapai County:

1. Yavapai-Apache Nation.
2. Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe.

YCOEM is tasked with coordination and collaboration in emergency planning between Tribal Governments which are within the boundaries of Yavapai County. The Yavapai County Emergency Manager will meet annually with tribal leadership to review plans and procedures and address any emergency management needs.

During emergencies, Tribal officials will declare their own local emergencies to the Tribal Council. Tribal leadership (Tribal presidents/council) will issue emergency proclamations to, or request for assistance from Yavapai County, The State of Arizona, or directly to the Federal Government at their discretion. Available resources will be coordinated between Local Jurisdictions who provide emergency services, County, State, and Tribal Emergency Managers.

Special Districts

Special districts are political sub-divisions of the State in that they only serve one or a few special purposes and do not provide a broad array of services. Special districts may provide functions that the state deems to be a public purpose to include such functions as fire protection, education, water and/or sewer service, transit service, or water resource management.

During emergencies, special districts are primarily responsible for restoration of services that they provide. Special districts may be requested to assist local governments in emergency response.

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In emergency response, coordination and communications will be established between the special districts and the responding organization. During response, special districts are encouraged to provide a liaison to the EOC to facilitate coordination and communication with various agencies and organizations. Special districts are eligible for state and federal public assistance as part of a state or federally declared emergencies, because they are a tax authority.

Private Sectors

The term “private sector” refers to organizations which are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, NGO, and VOAD.

Private sector organizations will be used for both response and recovery functions as appropriate and coordinated through the EOC. VOAD efforts will be coordinated through their EOC representative.

Mutual Aid

Mutual aid agreements allow for one jurisdiction or organization to provide resources, facilities, services, and other required support to another jurisdiction during an emergency or disaster. These agreements assist with the timely movement of resources, during a response. Designated representatives identified in the Mutual Aid Agreement will activate the agreement when needed.

YCOEM has the following Mutual Aids Agreements in effect:

1. State Mutual Aid Compact 2008.
2. Arizona Fire Chiefs Association Fire Service Mutual Aid Plan.

A copy of the Mutual Aid Agreements can be found at YCOEM.

Arizona Mutual Aid Compact

Yavapai County is a signatory of the 2008 Arizona Mutual Aid Compact. The Compact provides procedures for notifying those Jurisdictions offering aid of the need for emergency assistance. It also helps to identify available resources and provides a mechanism for compensation of resources used. All incorporated communities, Tribal Governments, and Fire Districts/Departments are encouraged to become signatory to this statewide mutual aid compact.

State Government

When a local emergency has been declared to exist within Yavapai County, State agencies may provide mutual aid, including personnel, equipment, and other available resources to assist political subdivisions during a local emergency in accordance with emergency plans or at the direction of the Governor, or the appropriate representative.

Federal Government

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For incidents that are Presidential-declared disasters or emergencies, Federal support to Yavapai County is delivered in accordance with relevant provisions of the Stafford Act, a copy of which can be found on FEMA's website at <http://www.fema.gov/robert-t-stafford-disaster-relief-and-emergency-assistance-act-public-law-93-288-amended>.

Under provisions of the Stafford Act and applicable regulations:

1. The Governor may request the President to declare an Emergency or Disaster if the Governor finds that effective response to the event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the State and affected county governments or upon request from a Tribal Government. Predicated on the findings of a joint Local-State-Tribal-Federal PDA indicating the damages are of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant assistance under the act, the President may grant a major disaster or emergency declaration.
2. If the President determines that an emergency exists where the primary responsibility for response rests with the Government of the United States, or because the emergency involves an area or facility for which the Federal Government exercises exclusive or preeminent primary responsibility and authority, the President may unilaterally direct the provision of assistance under the act and will, if practicable, consult with the Governor of the impacted State.
3. United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) can use limited pre-declaration authorities to move initial response resources (critical goods typically needed in the immediate aftermath of a disaster such as food, water, emergency generators, etc.) closer to a potentially affected area.

Response Personnel Safety

General

- Most disasters pose dangers not only to the general public but to emergency responders as well. Since responders are often the first line of defense during disasters, their safety is paramount.
- It is important to provide available information to response personnel concerning health and safety hazards that may be present at the incident.
- All response organizations, IMTs, and Jurisdiction Authorities are mindful of the safety of personnel under their command.

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Protection of Citizens

Evacuation Procedures

YCSO

- YCSO has the statutory authority for planning, initiating, and implementing all evacuations in Yavapai County, as well as providing law enforcement services within the unincorporated areas of Yavapai County, and those incorporated communities that have contracted with Yavapai County for law enforcement services.
- YCSO will identify communities at risk and work with fire experts to establish Management Action Points that may generate evacuation notices for respective communities. These management action points will be maintained and updated within the LE IMT.

EOC

- Identifies transportation resources (e.g., public transit, school buses, etc.) likely to be needed for evacuation operations, and provides available information to YCSO.
- Develops information for evacuees' use on the availability and location of Shelter/Mass Care facilities away from known threats of further hazard-induced problems.
- Assists, as appropriate, Animal Disaster Services and Large Animal Shelters and Emergency Readiness, in the preparedness actions for the evacuation of animals.
- Coordinates with YCSO, ESF 6, and ESF 8 in the identification of and communication to access and functional needs population that requires evacuation, in an affected area.

Sheltering

- The Yavapai County Emergency Manager is the authority to activate shelters.
- YCOEM will request shelter activation when evacuations are ordered, by contacting the American Red Cross and requesting an approved ADA compliant shelter be activated when the evacuated population exceeds 14 persons. When fewer than 14 persons, will be coordinated by Incident Command.
- Functional needs population include sensory impaired, elderly, medically dependent, and the mobility impaired. Concerns and needs of access to access and functional needs population will be coordinated through ESF 6 and ESF 8 for notification, evacuation, sheltering, and transportation.
- Animal shelter will be identified and co-located with American Red Cross shelters when possible for small animals. Large animals, such as horses, pigs and other livestock, will be activated when applicable in an appropriate facility.

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Shelter in Place

There are circumstances which arise during emergencies that impair or prohibit an effective evacuation of citizens from affected areas. Shelter-in place is an effective protection strategy for many types of disasters to include the release of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear material. In such cases, citizens may be directed to remain indoors wherever they are and seek to protect themselves from dangerous materials.

The IC will work with the YCEOC and the YCSO Evacuation Coordinator to determine when sheltering in place is appropriate and will direct the dissemination of the order, and any specific actions to be taken by citizens, through media outlets.

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Chapter 5: Elements of Recovery

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)

The PDA is a joint effort to verify damages after a disaster, identify the adverse impact to essential facilities and services, and estimate the amount of supplemental assistance needed. This effort is conducted by PDA teams; each composed of a representative from Federal, State, and Local Governments; Public Works, Development Services, County Assessors, Solid Waste, and impacted infrastructure SME, (Transportation, Gas, Power, Communications, Sewer). After this assessment is complete, the Governor may request federal assistance. No federal funding assistance can be provided until a Presidential Declaration is received.

An accurate PDA is important in that: 1) it determines if a State or Presidential Declaration may be requested and 2) if public assistance is authorized by a State or Presidential Declaration, the data becomes the foundation for creating the project work order, a document used to define the scope of work to be performed and eligible costs to restore the disaster damaged facilities. In preparation for the arrival of the Federal-State PDA team, applicants should take the following actions in order to expedite the process and help produce accurate estimates:

- As soon as any resources are used in any disaster response, document the labor, equipment and materials used including location and type of work performed. This information is vital to recover costs if the disaster is federally declared.
- Prepare a list of locations damaged as a direct result of the disaster. This list should include a brief description of the damage (i.e. debris cleanup, road washout, bridge damaged etc.), an estimate of the cost to repair to the pre-disaster condition, and an indication of any special considerations that could be present at the site. If work has already been done at a site, a detailed cost breakdown of personnel, equipment, materials, contract costs and photographs of damage prior to starting work in progress or completed are needed to produce an accurate estimate.
- Identify and describe the adverse impact of the damages on essential facilities and services. Particular emphasis should be focused on hospitals, schools, access for emergency services, utilities, and other public health and safety concerns.
- Mark the location of each damage site on a map and develop a route of travel to each. All damage sites should be identified by the applicant before the inspectors arrive. If possible, the sites with the greatest damages should be inspected first. Give a copy of this map to the inspection team.
- Have photographs, site sketches, and/or drawings of each damaged site available for the team. Sketches or drawings should include dimensions; photographs should include a visual size reference (i.e. a person, a surveyor's rod, etc.).
- Be sure that the applicant's representative designated to accompany the survey team has knowledge of repairs already done and those that need to be done, as well as the location of all damage sites.
- Accumulate needed additional information particularly population, budget, budget balance and impact of disaster event.

Nongovernmental Organizations

Yavapai County has a number of voluntary and community organizations that provide assistance in responding to emergencies/disasters. The American Red Cross (ARC) and The Salvation Army (TSA) will assume lead agency roles in most voluntary efforts associated with mass care, sheltering and donations management during incidents of countywide significance.

American Red Cross, Arizona Region

The American Red Cross (ARC) is required by Congressional Charter to undertake disaster relief activities to ease the suffering caused by a disaster. The American Red Cross also provides referrals to the government and other agencies providing disaster assistance.

Assists with the following disaster relief activities:

- Fixed/mobile feeding stations
- Sheltering
- Disaster counseling and spiritual care
- Recovery casework
- Family reunification
- Disaster preparedness
- Comfort kits
- First aid/CPR training
- Blood and blood products
- Food
- Clothing
- Emergency transportation
- Rent
- Home repairs
- Household items
- Medical supplies
- Long-term recovery

The Salvation Army (TSA)

The Salvation Army provides emergency assistance and provides referrals to government and private agencies for special services and logistical support.

Assists with the following disaster relief activities:

- Mass and mobile feeding/hydration
- Temporary emergency shelter
- Collection and distribution of donated goods for victims and responders
- Emotional and spiritual care including crisis referrals

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- CISM trained teams for incidents
- Missing person services
- In-kind donations management
- Individual and family unmet needs assistance

Animal Disaster Service (ADS)

A United Animal Friends sister organization, Animal Disaster Services houses and cares for animals in need during emergencies. ADS works under the direction of Yavapai County Emergency Management.

Assists with the following disaster activities:

- Co-located temporary animal shelters
- 24 HR care for sheltered animals
- Coordinates with LASER to cover animal sheltering needs

Large Animal Shelters and Emergency Readiness (LASER)

The Large Animal Shelters and Emergency Readiness organization works under the direction of Yavapai County Emergency Management.

Assists with the following disaster activities:

- Temporary large animal shelters-except cattle
- 24 HR care of sheltered animals
- Coordinates with ADS to cover animal sheltering needs

Catholic Charities

Catholic Charities USA is the organization that unites the social service agencies operated by most of the 175 Catholic dioceses in the U.S. The Disaster Response section of Catholic Charities USA provides assistance to communities in addressing the crisis and recovery needs of local families.

Assists with the following disaster activities:

- Crisis and long-term recovery needs for individuals and families
- Temporary housing
- Low income family assistance
- Counseling for children, elderly and disaster relief workers

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Amateur Radio Emergency Services / Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (ARES/RACES)

ARES/RACES, administered by local, county and state emergency management agencies, and supported by FEMA and the United States government. It is a part of the Amateur Radio Service that provides radio communications for civil-preparedness purposes only, during periods of local, regional or national civil emergencies. These emergencies are not limited to war-related activities, but can include natural disasters such as fires, floods and earthquakes.

As defined in the rules, ARES/RACES is a radio communication service, conducted by volunteer licensed amateurs, designed to provide emergency communications to local or state agencies. It is important to note that ARES/RACES operation is authorized by emergency management officials only, and this operation is strictly limited to official activity in the event of an emergency-communications situation.

United Way of Yavapai County

The United Way improves lives by mobilizing the caring power of the communities of Yavapai County.

Assists with the following disaster activities:

- Donations management
- Warehouse storage
- Manages financial donations

Volunteer and Donation Management

It is the policy of Yavapai County that it will not accept Spontaneous Unaffiliated Volunteers or monetary donations. Only those members who are registered members of a recognized disaster response organization can and will be allowed to participate in response and recovery efforts. Nongovernmental organizations and volunteer agencies may have different policies and procedures regarding spontaneous volunteers during disasters and large-scale emergencies.

Reentry and Continuation of Recovery Efforts

Reentry into an evacuated area occurs when:

1. Deemed safe by response authority IMT and Yavapai County Sheriff.
2. The affected community has available:
 - Water
 - Power
 - Gas
 - Sewer/septic (If Applicable)
 - Safe roadways
 - Communications

A reentry packet will be coordinated and developed by the IMT, Sheriff's Office, and EOC, and disseminated through shelters and checkpoints.

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After undertaking efforts to limit the loss of life, property, infrastructure, and environment, and other efforts in response to an incident, demobilization of the EOC will occur, and the focus will move from response to recovery in order to assist in the return of the community affected by an incident, to a state of normality similar to that which existed before the incident occurred. For more detailed information, refer to the Yavapai County Recovery Plan (YCRP).

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Chapter 6: Plan Development & Maintenance

Responsibilities for the Plan

Yavapai County Office of Emergency Management (YCOEM)

Yavapai County Office of Emergency Management (YCOEM) is responsible for updating and maintaining the Yavapai County Emergency Operation Plan (YC-EOP), in coordination with those departments, agencies, organizations, and other jurisdictions within Yavapai County that have been assigned emergency duties or responsibilities.

Each department, agency, organization, or jurisdiction within Yavapai County responsible for emergency functions outlined in the YC-EOP will maintain a response strategy and procedures consistent with the principles and premises that are supported in the YC-EOP.

The YCEOP Appendices and Annexes are to be used as a guide for the support of operations of the Yavapai County Emergency Operations Center (YC-EOC). Flexibility to support response and recovery to unique and varying incidents is the key principle in the development of the Appendices and Annexes. It is recognized that all plans are fluid and require a level of flexibility; therefore, the YCEOP Appendices and Annexes may require additional changes and updates as needed. The YCEOP Appendices and Annexes are an ever-changing set of documents that are maintained by YCOEM in accordance and alignment with the dynamic laws, rules, regulations, and policies that are set forth by Federal, State, Tribal, and Local Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Voluntary Organizations.

Planning and Review

YC-EOP Review Members

YC-EOP will be submitted to the YC-EOP review members that are listed below for review, revision, and approval before being submitted to the YCBOS for Board approval. Review members will be chosen by the Yavapai County Emergency Manager. A listing of the Cities and Towns that are considered to be a part of “Basin” and “Verde” are contained within Chapter 8 Definitions and Abbreviations.

- (3) Elected Officials
 - (1) YCBOS
 - (1) Basin Mayor
 - (1) Verde Mayor
- (4) County Department Directors
 - (1) Public Works
 - (1) Development Services
 - (1) Community Health Services
 - (1) Flood Control District
- (1) Fire Service

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- Yavapai Fire Chiefs Association
- (7) Law Enforcement Organization (LEO)
 - (2) Yavapai County Sheriff's Office (YCSO)
 - (2) Basin LEO
 - (3) Verde LEO
- (2) State Organizations
 - (1) Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (AZDEMA)
 - (1) Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management (AZDFFM)
- (1) Federal Organization
 - (1) United States Forest Service (USFS)
- (2) Tribal Organization
 - (1) Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe
 - (1) Yavapai-Apache Indian Tribe
- (1) Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
 - (1) LEPC Representative
- (1) Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD)
 - (1) Yavapai County COAD
- (2) Public
 - (1) Basin
 - (1) Verde

Count: 24

Education and Exercising the Plan

General

- Those members that have been assigned a position in the EOC are recommended by YCOEM, to have a number of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Independent Study (IS) and in-person courses to better understand and operate in the position assigned, as well as management courses sponsored by YCOEM.
- The YC-EOP will be reviewed and tested annually for the purpose of correcting deficiencies identified through actual emergency response operations, exercises, changes in local government structure, technological changes, etc.
- Minor changes shall be accumulated and made with major changes. If no major changes occur and there are no minor changes to be made, Emergency Management, and all holders of the plan, will be notified in writing.
- Each jurisdiction is encouraged to develop an EOP in coordination horizontally and vertically with the YC-EOP.

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- Each Local government may enter into mutual aid agreements as needed to enhance response.

Educational Requirements and Recommendations

In order for individuals to become more familiarized with emergency operations, FEMA has created a series of online and in-person courses. These courses are designed for people who have emergency management responsibilities and the general public. All are offered free-of-charge to those who qualify for enrollment. Independent Study courses can be found on FEMA's website under the header *FEMA Independent Study* at <https://training.fema.gov/is/crslist.aspx>. Independent Study courses are noted with "IS-." In-person courses are shared through AZDEMA and publicized by YCOEM as they become offered in the area.

Basic EOC Staff Requirements:

1. IS-100 Introduction to Incident Command System.
2. IS-700 National Incident Management System (NIMS) An introduction.
3. IS-800 National Response Framework, An Introduction.
4. IS-2200 Basic Emergency Operations Center Functions

EOC General Staff Position Additional Recommendations:

1. ICS-300 Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incidents.
2. ICS-400 Advanced ICS.
3. ICS-191 ICS/EOC Interface.
4. G2300 Intermediate EOC Functions.

Emergency Operations Center Policy Group (EOC-PG) Additional Recommendations:

1. IS-908 Emergency Management for Senior Officials.
2. G402-ICS for Executives and Senior Officials.

Coordination Section Chief Position Additional Recommendations:

1. IS-230 Fundamentals of Emergency Management.
2. IS-241 Decision Making and Problem Solving.
3. IS-703 NIMS Resource Management.
4. IS-235 Emergency Planning.
5. IS-551 Devolution Planning.
6. O305-All-Hazards Incident Mgt. Team Development & Training.
7. L973-All-Hazards Finance/Admin Section Chief.
8. L967-All Hazards Logistics Section Chief.
9. L958-All-Hazards Operations Section Chief.
10. L962-All Hazards Planning Section Chief.

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Those individuals that have been assigned an **ESF Specific Position** are recommended to have subject specific training as available. Please contact YCOEM for information.

Public Information Officer (PIO) Additional Recommendations:

1. IS-029 Public Information Officer Awareness.
2. IS-042 Social Media in Emergency Management.
3. IS-242 Effective Communications.
4. IS-247 Integrated Public Alert & Warning System (IPAWS).
5. IS-702 National Incident Management System (NIMS) Public Information Systems.
6. G289-Public Information Office Awareness.
7. G290-Basic Public Information Officer.
8. G291-JIS/JIC Planning for PIO's.
9. L952-All-Hazards Public Information Officer.

Community Organizations Active in Disaster (COAD) that assist in animal response/rescue/sheltering recommendations:

1. IS-10 Animals in Disasters: Awareness and Preparedness.
2. IS-11 Animals in Disasters: Community Planning.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Additional Recommendations:

1. IS-060 Introduction and Overview–Homeland Security Geospatial Concept-of-Operations (GeoCONOPS).
2. IS-061 GeoCONOPS In-Depth–Homeland Security Geospatial Concept-of-Operations (GeoCONOPS).
3. IS-062 GeoCONOPS In-Practice–Homeland Security Geospatial Concept-of-Operations (GeoCONOPS).
4. IS-063 Introduction and Overview–DHS Geospatial Information Infrastructure (GII).
5. IS-922 Applications for GIS for Emergency Management.

Exercise Requirements

YCOEM will coordinate Discussion or Operational Exercise at least once every calendar year that follows the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP). HSEEP constitutes a national standard for all exercises. Through these exercises YCOEM supports organizations to achieve objective assessments of their capabilities so that strengths and areas for improvement may be identified, corrected and shared as appropriate prior to a real incident.

The objectives of having an exercise are (but not limited to):

1. Test and evaluate plans, policies and procedures.
2. Reveal planning weaknesses.
3. Reveal gaps in resources.
4. Improve inter-agency coordination and communications.
5. Clarify roles and responsibilities.

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6. Train personnel in roles and responsibilities.
7. Improve and grows individual performance.
8. Satisfy government requirements.

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Chapter 7: Continuity of Government & Operations

Continuity of Government

Line of Succession to County

- Chairman, Yavapai County Board of Supervisors (YCBOS)
- Vice-Chairman, YCBOS
- Supervisor, YCBOS (ranked by seniority)
 - Supervisors of equal seniority will be ranked by age (oldest to youngest by date of birth).
- Yavapai County Administrator
- Yavapai County Sheriff

Line of Succession to Emergency Manager

- Yavapai County Emergency Manager
- Yavapai County Community Health Services Director
- Yavapai County Public Works Director
- Yavapai County Emergency Management staff or an assigned agent through AZMAC

Continuity of Operations

Line of Succession to Department Head

The line of succession to each department head is according to the operating procedures established by each department, and in accordance with their Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan.

Successor's Powers and Responsibilities

During any period, the Yavapai County Administrator is unable to fulfill the duties outlined in this plan because of absence or disability, the person who assumes the position will have all the powers and responsibilities (as outlined in this plan) as the chief executive officer of Yavapai County. The successor's powers and responsibilities shall terminate upon the return of the Yavapai County Administrator. Local cities and towns should follow local policies or ordinances for Continuity of Government succession planning.

Extent, Limits, and Cessation

In order to ensure continuity in operations of County departments and agencies during a period of emergency resulting from disaster (natural, man-made or technological, or national security); a line of succession, and the extent, limits and cessation of the successor's powers will be specified in each department's or agency's annex or standing operating procedures.

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Preservation of Records

It is the responsibility of the manager or supervisor of each department to establish procedures for the preservation of important records and equipment during and after emergencies. Said record will be retained pursuant to Yavapai County policy and Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.).

Essential Functions

Providing leadership and essential County functions continuously or rapidly following a disruption to normal activities is a critical element in Continuity planning. County departments and local agencies should follow local policies or ordinances to identify which functions are essential and perform these during or immediately following emergencies and disasters. Additionally, for each essential function identifying staff who will perform these duties, who they will communicate with, and what records and systems they require should be planned for.

Facilities

Alternate facilities that can be used to carry out essential functions in a Continuity event can be identified during Continuity planning. County departments and local agencies should consider facilities that are not directly within an impact zone of their primary location. Alternate facilities should host the space, equipment and resources employees require to perform their department's essential functions. Locations should be evaluated for safety, health, and security and should be near housing options should staff require relocation. County departments and local agencies additionally may consider a transportation support plan or allow employees to telework if appropriate.

Human Capital Considerations

Concerns for human capital in a continuity situation should include: designating continuity personnel, communicating and providing guidance to all employees. During Continuity planning, County departments and local agencies should identify the minimum number of employees required and capable of performing each essential function, what their shifts and support staff requirements are as well as where/how they will perform their duties. Prior to a Continuity event inform key personnel about their roles and discuss any additional needs identified.

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Chapter 8: Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions

AGENCY LIAISON OFFICER (ALO): Persons appointed by Director of designated state agencies who, during emergency periods, coordinate an agency's actions for providing effective relief and assistance in accordance with this plan and Public Law 93- 288.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY AND MILITARY AFFAIRS (AZDEMA): The state agency responsible for preparation and execution of emergency functions to prevent, minimize and repair injury and damage resulting from hostile actions or natural disasters as stated in the Arizona Emergency Management Act.

BASIN: In reference to communities on the southwestern side of Yavapai County that is comprised of the City of/Town of Chino Valley, Dewey-Humboldt, Prescott, and Prescott Valley, as well as the unincorporated areas of Crown King, Mayer, Peoples Valley, Paulden, Walker, Town of Wickenburg, Wilhoit, Williamson Valley, and Yarnell.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT): A program that helps train people to be better prepared to respond to emergency situations in their communities. CERT members give critical support to first responders in emergencies, provide immediate assistance to victims, organize spontaneous volunteers at a disaster site, and collect disaster intelligence to support first responder efforts.

COMMON OPERATIONAL PICTURE (COP): The Common Operational Picture (COP) is the core Department of Homeland Security (DHS) situational awareness (SA) capability for effective decision making, rapid staff actions, and appropriate mission execution. It is an integrated SA application that supports the DHS mission of responding to threats and hazards to the nation by collecting, sharing and displaying multi-dimensional information that facilitates collaborative planning, and responses to these threats

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTER: COAD is an organization, based within a community or jurisdiction, composed of representatives from public, private, and not-for-profit agencies. COADs enhance the community's ability to mitigate, prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, ensuring that human needs in a disaster are evaluated and addressed. COADs coordinate with VOADs during a disaster at the State and Federal Level.

DISASTER: A dangerous event that causes significant human and economic loss and demands a crisis response beyond the scope of any single agency or service, such as the fire or police department. Disasters are distinguished from emergencies by the greater level of response required. Disaster may require resources beyond those available locally.

DISASTER DECLARATION: Disaster Declarations are governed by: The Stafford Act, CFR 44, and Arizona Administrative Code Title 8. Disaster Declarations occur when a jurisdiction has exceeded its capabilities to respond. The Senior Elected Official of a jurisdiction will sign a proclamation and forward it to the next higher jurisdiction. E.g. City Mayor will send their declaration to the County Board of Supervisors, then the County Board of Supervisors will forward it to the State Governor, and the State Governor will forward it to the President of the United States.

DISASTER - MAN-MADE/TECHNOLOGICAL: A disaster caused by acts of man including, but not limited to, an act of war, terrorism, chemical spill or release, or power shortages that require assistance from outside the local political subdivision.

DISASTER - NATURAL: Any natural catastrophe, including, but not limited to, a tornado, severe storm, high water, flood waters, wind-driven water, earthquake, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm,

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or drought which causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant hazard mitigation or the use of resources of the federal government, or the state and political subdivisions thereof to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

DEFENSE COORDINATING OFFICER (DCO): Supported and provided by the Department of Defense to serve in the field as the point of contact to the Federal Coordinating Officer and the Emergency Support Functions regarding requests for military assistance.

EMERGENCY: An incident which requires response.

"EMERGENCY" AS PROCLAIMED BY THE COUNTY BOARD CHAIRMAN OR CITY/TOWN MAYOR: Whenever, in the discretion of the County Board Chairman or City/Town Mayor, the safety of Yavapai County and its citizens requires the exercise of extreme measures due to an impending or actual disaster, he/she may declare an emergency to exist in the state, or any part of the state, in order to aid individuals and local government.

EMERGENCY DECLARATION: An emergency declaration is a declaration in support of response of or an anticipated event. An emergency declaration provides additional authorities from the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors or the Governor of the State of Arizona.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC): A centralized facility to be utilized by a Local, County, State, Tribal, or Federal Government for direction, control, and coordination responsible for carrying out the principles of emergency preparedness and emergency management, or disaster management functions at a strategic level in an emergency or disaster.

EMERGENCY PERIOD: The period of time immediately before, and/or immediately after the impact of a catastrophe when severe threats exist to human life, animals, other private and public property and/or the environment.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF): A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of Federal and State assistance required to the County during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (ERT): Teams of federal personnel formed by the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region VI, and deployed in a declared major disaster area to assist the federal coordinating officer in carrying out his responsibilities.

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER (FCO): The person appointed by the President of the United States to operate under the Director, Region VI Federal Emergency Management Agency to coordinate federal assistance in a declared major disaster area under the provisions of Public Law 93-288.

GOVERNOR'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (GAR): The person appointed by the Governor of Arizona in the Federal/State Disaster Assistance Agreement as his authorized representative to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE (IA): Disaster assistance available for affected individuals, families and businesses following a Presidential disaster declaration. Assistance may be provided in the form of low-interest loans, cash grants, housing assistance, unemployment benefits and other forms.

INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE CENTER (IASC): The IASC is a state managed facility set up within a public building near a disaster area. The IASC mission is to assist impacted communities by providing a centralized location for disaster recovery services, resources, and referrals to address unmet needs following a disaster or significant emergency.

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INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM (IPAWS): Provide integrated services and capabilities to local, state, and federal authorities that enable them to alert and warn their respective communities via multiple communications methods. IPAWS allows alerting authorities to write their own message using open standards.

INDEPENDENT STUDY (IS): FEMA's Independent Study Program offers courses that support the nine mission areas identified by the National Preparedness Goal: Incident Management; Operational Planning; Disaster Logistics; Emergency Communications; Service to Disaster Victims; Continuity Programs; Public Disaster Communications; Integrated Preparedness; and Hazard Mitigation. Self-paced courses designed for people who have emergency management responsibilities and the general public. All are offered free-of-charge to those who qualify for enrollment.

JOINT FIELD OFFICE (JFO): The office established in or near the designated area to support Federal and State response and recovery operations. The JFO houses the FCO and the Emergency Response Team (ERT), and where possible, the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and support staff.

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC): The primary field location for the coordination of Federal, State and Local media relations, located in or near the EOC or JFO.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Yavapai County, AZ, City of Cottonwood, City of Peoria, City of Prescott, City of Sedona, Town of Camp Verde, Town of Chino Valley, Town of Clarkdale, Town of Dewey-Humboldt, Town of Jerome, Town of Prescott Valley, Town of Wickenburg, Yavapai-Apache Nation, and Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe.

MASS CARE CENTER: A place selected locally by the private volunteer groups to provide care for individuals dislocated during the emergency period. Services provided are lodging, feeding, registration, first aid and other social services.

MAJOR DISASTER: Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, snow storm, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States that, in the determination of the United States, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude as to warrant major disaster assistance under Public Law 93-288 above and beyond emergency services by the federal government, to supplement the efforts and available resources of the state, local governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviation of the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS): A protected full-time voice communications system that provides warning information throughout the nation.

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO): A nongovernmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group which is organized on a local, national or international level. Task-oriented and driven by people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of service and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PA): Disaster relief from a Presidential Declare Disaster through which the Federal Government supplements the efforts of state and local governments to return the disaster area to pre-disaster conditions. These efforts primarily address the repair and restoration of public facilities, infrastructure, or services which have been damaged or destroyed.

PUBLIC FACILITY: Any flood control, navigation, irrigation, reclamation, public power, sewage treatment and collection, water supply and distribution, watershed development, or airport facility, any non-federal aid street, road or highway and any other public building, structure or system.

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RECOVERY PERIOD: That period of time subsequent to an emergency when economic recovery from disaster damage takes place, including the use of any available county, state, federal government and private resources.

RESPONSE: Activities to address the immediate and short-term effects of an emergency or disaster.

SITUATION AWARENESS (SA): Being aware of what is happening in the vicinity, in order to understand how information, events, and one's own actions will impact goals and objectives, both immediately and in the near future.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS: All hazardous material releases of any size and type, earthquakes, large building, facilities, and/or wildland/grass fires, explosions, bomb threats, terrorist/civil disturbance, aircraft crash, natural disaster, utility disruption, dam breach, technological/man-made incident, search and rescue, structural collapse, and any other incident that poses significant consequences to the jurisdiction.

COORDINATING AGENCY / DEPARTMENT: The County or State department or agency assigned primary responsibility to facilitate and coordinate a specific ESF.

SUPPORT AGENCY: A state or volunteer agency designated to assist a specific state coordinating agency with available resources, capabilities, or expertise in support of ESF response operations.

STATE AND REGIONAL DISASTER AIRLIFT (SARDA) PLAN: Plan to provide the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs with a means to access and utilize general aviation resources within the State, when needed to support emergency operations.

TERRORISM: Defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

TERRORISM INCIDENT: Defined as the act associated with Terrorism. Categories include Chemical (including explosive devices), Biological (including infectious and noninfectious organisms), Nuclear (including contamination and weapons) and Electronic (including interference with telephone systems, computers, etc.).

VERDE: In reference to communities on the northeastern side of Yavapai County that is comprised of the City of/Town of Camp Verde, Clarkdale, Cottonwood, Jerome, and Sedona, as well as the unincorporated areas of Cornville, Lake Montezuma, Verde Village, and the Village of Oak Creek.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN DISASTER (VOAD): A coalition of the major voluntary organizations that have made disaster work a priority and organizations who are able to provide human or material resources to the relief and recovery effort. VOADs coordinate with county and jurisdictional Community Organizations Active in Disaster.

WILDLAND FIRE: Any non-structure fire that occurs in the wildland. A wildland fire can be considered a Natural, Man-made, or Technological disaster depending on the initial cause. Three distinct types of wildland fire include wildfire, wildland fire use, and prescribed fire.

List of Acronyms

AAR	After Action Report
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADHS	Arizona Department of Health Services
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
ADS	Animal Disaster Services
AFCA	Arizona Fire Chiefs Association
AP	Action Plan
APS	Arizona Public Service
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARRL	American Radio Relay League
A.R.S.	Arizona Revised Statutes
AZDEMA	Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs
AZDFFM	Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management
AZSERC	Arizona Emergency Response Commission
BOS	Board of Supervisors
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
CNF	Coconino National Forest
COAD	Community Organizations Active in Disaster
COG	Continuity of Government
CONUS	Contiguous United States
CONPLAN	Contingency Plan
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPG	Civil Preparedness Guide
CPG-101	FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101
CPRI	Calculated Priority Risk Index
DCO	Defense Coordinating Officer
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team

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DOD	Department of Defense
DOH	Department of Health
DPS	Department of Public Safety
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DWI	Disaster Welfare Inquiry
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
ENS	Emergency Notification System
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOC-PG	Emergency Operations Center Policy Group
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCD	Flood Control District
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GII	Geospatial Information Infrastructure
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GeoCONOPS	Geospatial Concept-of-Operations
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HIVRA	Hazard Identification Vulnerability Risk Assessment
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IASC	Individual Assistance Service Center
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert & Warning System
IPZ	Ingestion Pathway Zone
IS	Independent Study
ITS	Information Technology Services

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JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
KNF	Kaibab National Forest
LASER	Large Animal Shelters and Emergency Readiness
LEO	Law Enforcement Organizations
LEMO	Labor, Equipment, Materials, and Other
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MACS	Multiagency Coordination System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MST	Mountain Standard Time
NAWAS	National Warning System
NFIA	National Flood Insurance Act
NFIRA	National Flood Insurance Reform Act
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRF	National Response Framework
NSPD	National Security Presidential Directive
NUREG	Nuclear Regulation
NWR	NOAA Weather Radio
NWS	National Weather Service
PAWUIC	Prescott Area Wildland Urban Interface Commission
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PIO	Public Information Officer
PNF	Prescott National Forest
POC	Point of Contact
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PVNGS	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARDA	State and Regional Disaster Airlift
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SCO	State Coordinating Officer

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SERRP	State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
SITREP	Situation Report
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TES	Temporary Employment Services
TSA/SA	The Salvation Army/Salvation Army
USPS	United States Postal Service
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDHS/DHS	United States Department of Homeland Security
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USFS	United States Forest Service
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
WAS	Wireless Alert System
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface
YCBOS	Yavapai County Board of Supervisors
YCEOC	Yavapai County Emergency Operations Center
YCOEM	Yavapai County Office of Emergency Management
YCRP	Yavapai County Recovery Plan
YCSO	Yavapai County Sheriff's Office
YC-EOP	Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan
ZULU	Time Zone Corresponding to Greenwich, England

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Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan Appendices and Annexes Disclaimer

The Yavapai County Board of Supervisors (YCBOS) has approved the Yavapai County Emergency Operations Plan (YCEOP), Base Plan Volume 1.0, Version 2.0, on 18 December 2019, to be in effect on 01 January 2020. The approval spans the first 84 physical pages (cover page to numbered page 67) of the YCEOP. Beginning from numbered page 1, the YCEOP Appendices and Annexes, Volume 1.0, Version 2.0, are to be used as a guide for the support of operations of the Yavapai County Emergency Operations Center (YC-EOC). Flexibility to support response and recovery to unique and varying incidents is the key principle in the development of the Appendices and Annexes. It is recognized that all plans are fluid and require a level of flexibility; therefore, the YCEOP Appendices and Annexes may require additional changes and updates as needed. The YCEOP Appendices and Annexes are an ever-changing set of documents that are maintained by YCOEM in accordance and alignment with the dynamic laws, rules, regulations, and policies that are set forth by Federal, State, Tribal, and Local Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Voluntary Organizations.