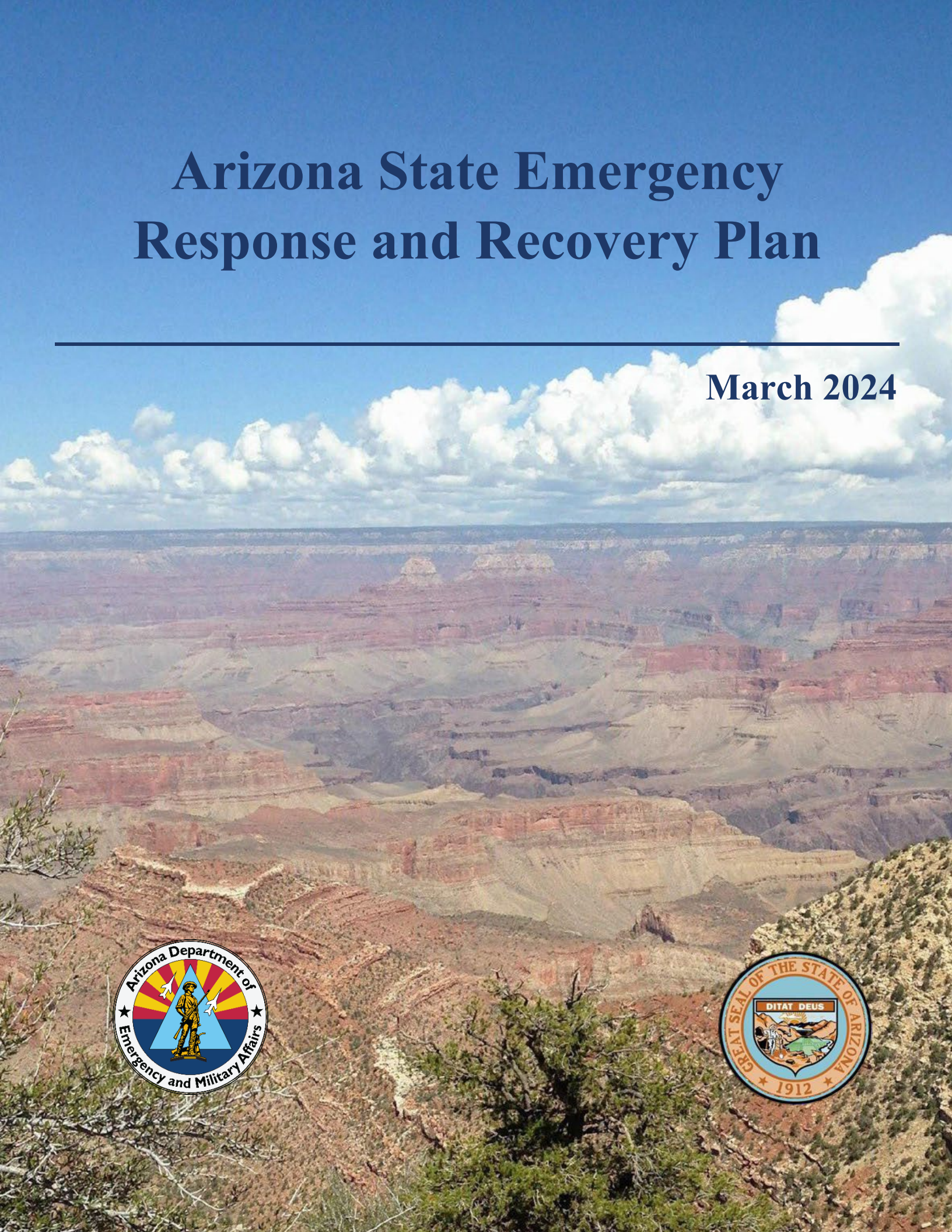
Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan

March 2024



The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is the result of collaboration between state agencies and partners led by the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs. For more information on this plan, contact:

The DEMA Planning Branch at planning@azdema.gov

The SERRP is published at:

Department of Emergency and Military Affairs Planning Branch

State of Arizona Executive Order

GOVERNOR KATIE HOBBS

STATE OF ARIZONA

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Executive Order 2024-02

Adoption of 2024 Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
(Rescinding and Replacing Executive Order 2017-06)

WHEREAS, A.R.S. §§ 26-301 through 26-321 outline certain responsibilities and authorities for disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with A.R.S. § 26-305, there is established in the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA), the Division of Emergency Management, which is administered by the Department under the authority of the Adjutant General, subject to powers vested in the Governor as provided by law; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the responsibilities outlined in A.R.S. § 26-306, the Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management has reviewed the State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan dated October 2017 (the "2017 Plan") and has recommended that a revised 2024 State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (the "2024 Plan") be adopted by the Governor, and

WHEREAS, State agencies play a vital role in emergency and disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation activities; and

WHEREAS, significant organizational and procedural changes have occurred in numerous federal, state, and local governments to prevent and prepare for potential domestic or international acts of terrorism within Arizona.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Katie Hobbs, Governor of the State of Arizona, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Arizona, do hereby order the adoption of and adherence to the 2024 Plan, and direct the following:

1. The Adjutant General, or their delegated representative, shall update the 2024 Plan periodically and test the quality of the 2024 Plan through exercises.
    a. The 2024 Plan shall be implemented upon the activation of the Arizona State Emergency Operations Center ("SEOC").
    b. The 2024 Plan shall prescribe the rules and regulations for emergency and disaster operations anywhere in the State of Arizona.
    c. Each State agency shall prepare procedures to implement the various emergency functions in the 2024 Plan.
    d. Each State agency shall participate in an annual review to, as necessary, update the 2024 Plan and agency procedures.
2. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 26-302, the Adjutant General is authorized to activate and deactivate the SEOC and to exercise overall direction and control of state emergency or disaster operations. The

Adjutant General may further delegate the authority in this paragraph, in whole or in part, to an appropriate individual or individuals within DEMA.

a. The Adjutant General or delegated representative shall maintain at all times the necessary materials, including contact lists for all possible responders in the SEOC to effectively respond to statewide emergency and disaster situations, including, without limitation, terrorist incidents.

b. The Adjutant General or delegated representative shall keep records of each disaster response as it occurs, tracking missions assigned and completed, for use during the response effort and review afterward.

c. The Adjutant General or delegated representative shall formally critique the response coordination efforts and produce after-action reports that identify areas needing improvement during a response effort.

d. The Adjutant General or delegated representative shall direct the activation, employment, direction and control of the Arizona National Guard's Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD-CST).

3. Each State agency shall appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management. Each State agency shall:

   a. staff the SEOC with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management;

   b. maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the 2024 Plan is activated; and

   c. maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.

4. All State agencies not assigned a primary or secondary role in the 2024 Plan shall carry out whatever duties or services may be specified or directed by the Governor.

5. The 2024 Plan supersedes the 2017 Plan and any subsequent revisions.

6. Executive Order 2017-06 (October 25, 2017) is hereby rescinded and replaced.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Arizona.

GOVERNOR

DONE at the Capitol in Phoenix on this Twenty-Fifth day of March in the Year Two Thousand Twenty-Four and of the Independence of the United States of America the Two Hundred and Forty-Eighth.

ATTEST:

SECRETARY OF STATE

Primary Agency Promulgation

Arizona Commerce Authority

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency **roles and responsibilities** during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational-level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order adopts the SERRP and establishes roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA) is the Primary Agency for RSF 2 – Economic Recovery. By acknowledging their role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, ACA commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.
- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.

- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order: Continuity of Operations.

The undersigned President/CEO of ACA, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed, and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.



11/2/2023

President/CEO Sandra Watson
Arizona Commerce Authority

Date

Primary Agency Promulgation

Arizona Department of Administration

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency **roles and responsibilities** during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

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In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

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- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.

- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.
- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order: Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned President/CEO of ACA, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed, and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.



Director Elizabeth Alvarado-Thorson
Cabinet Executive Officer & Executive Deputy Director
Arizona Department of Administration

February 6, 2024
Date

Primary Agency Promulgation

Arizona Department of Agriculture

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

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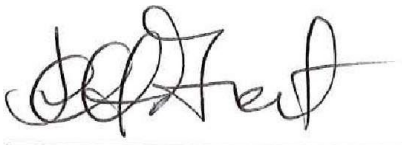
In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure, The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Programs are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Arizona Department of Agriculture (AZDA) is the Primary Agency for ESF 11 — Agriculture and Natural Resources. By acknowledging their role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, AZDA commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.

- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of AZDA, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.



Interim Director Jeff Grant
Arizona Department of Agriculture



Date

Primary Agency Promulgation

Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency **roles and responsibilities** during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational-level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order adopts the SERRP and establishes the roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for managing and coordinating the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordinating Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). DEMA is the Primary Agency for ESF 2 – Communications, ESF – 5 Information and Planning, ESF 6 – Mass Care, ESF 7 – Logistics, ESF 9 – Search and Rescue, and ESF 15 – External Affairs. By acknowledging its role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, DEMA commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.

- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of DEMA, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.

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Director Major General Kerry L. Muehlenbeck
Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs

16 February 2024
Date

Primary Agency Promulgation

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order adopts the SERRP and establishes roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

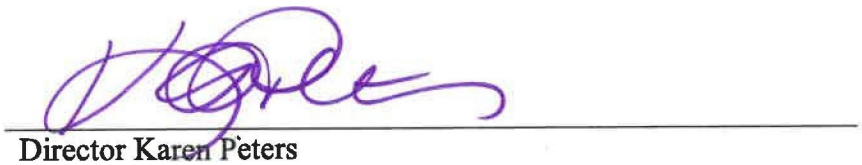
In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is the Primary Agency for ESF 10 — Hazardous Materials and RSF 6 — Natural and Cultural Resources. By acknowledging their role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, ADEQ commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.

- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of ADEQ, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.



Director Karen Peters
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

4/11/23
Date

Primary Agency Promulgation

Arizona Fire Chiefs Association

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

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In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Arizona Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA) is the Primary Agency for ESF 4 – Firefighting. By acknowledging their role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, AFCA commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.

- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned President of AFCA, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.



2-10-2023

President Fire Chief Tom Shannon
Arizona Fire Chiefs Association

Date

Primary Agency Promulgation

Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order 2017-06 adopts the SERRP and establishes roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) is the Primary Agency for ESF 4 Firefighting. By acknowledging their role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, DFFM commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.

- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws. rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of DFFM, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.



April 12, 2023

Director Thomas Torres
Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management

Date

Primary Agency Promulgation

Arizona Department of Health Services

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order 2017-06 adopts the SERRP and establishes roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) is the Primary Agency for ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, and RSF 3 – Health and Social Services. By acknowledging their role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, ADHS commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.

- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of ADHS, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.

Jennifer Cunico

Acting Director Jennifer Cunico
Arizona Department of Health Services

05/19/2023

Date

Primary Agency Promulgation
Arizona Department of Housing

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order adopts the SERRP and establishes roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH) is the Primary Agency for RSF 4 – Housing. By acknowledging their role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, ADOH commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.

- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order: Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of ADOH, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.



4/18/2023
Date

Director Joan Serviss
Arizona Department of Housing

Primary Agency Promulgation

Arizona Department of Public Safety

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency **roles and responsibilities** during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and pa1tnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order 2017-06 adopts the SERRP and establishes roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Arizona Department of Public Safety (AZDPS) is the Primary Agency for ESF 13 - Public Safety. By acknowledging their role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, AZDPS commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.
- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training

exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.

- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and repo1ting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order: Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of AZDPS, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.

Director, Colonel Jeffery Glover
Arizona Department of Public Safety

6/14/2023
Date

Primary Agency Promulgation
Arizona Department of Transportation

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order adopts the SERRP and establishes roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

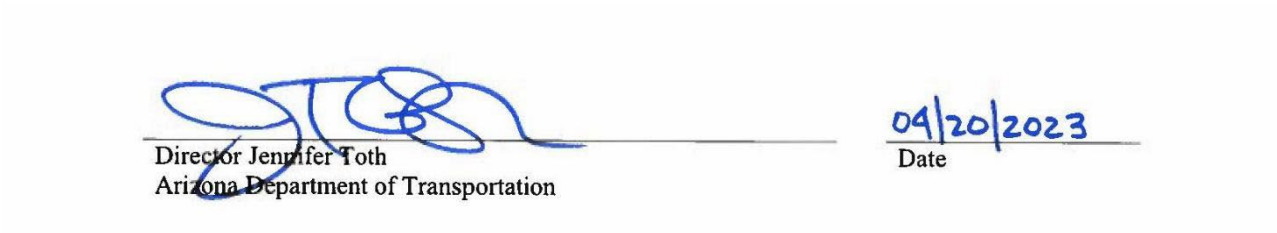
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- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.

- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.
- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order: Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of ADOT, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.



Primary Agency Promulgation
Office of the Arizona Governor
Office of Resiliency

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational-level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order adopts the SERRP and establishes the roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Office of Resiliency (OOR), which resides within the Office of the Arizona Governor, is the primary agency for ESF 12 – Energy. By acknowledging its role as a Primary Agency in the SERRP, OOR commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.

- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental organizations.
- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order: Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of OOR, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.

Maren Mahoney
Maren Mahoney (Dec 1, 2023 13:08 MST)

Director Maren Mahoney
Office of the Arizona Governor
Office of Resiliency

Dec 1, 2023
Date

Primary Agency Promulgation
Office of the Arizona Governor
Office Strategic Planning and Budget

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazards plan that identifies state agency **roles and responsibilities** during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedures. Operational level details are left to the appropriate agency procedure documents. The plan supports the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) mission to provide military and emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the nation. The SERRP establishes the concept of operations for response and recovery as it applies to state agencies and partnering entities for incidents that reach a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

The SERRP is consistent with all applicable state and federal guidance and authorities. This includes utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure. The Governor's Executive Order 2017-06 adopts the SERRP and establishes the roles and responsibilities of state agencies for emergency response and recovery.

In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards.

Those Primary Agencies are state agencies identified in the SERRP as responsible for coordination of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). Primary Agencies are selected based on the authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional area(s). The Office of Strategic Planning and Budget, which resides within the Office of the Arizona Governor, is the primary agency for RSF 1 – Capability and Capacity Building. by acknowledging its role as a primary agency in the SERRP, The Office of Strategic Planning and Budget commits to the following:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act on behalf of the agency during an emergency or disaster and shall furnish the name and contact telephone numbers to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Develop and maintain procedures to support accomplishing the roles and responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
- Coordinate and participate in necessary plan maintenance and testing, training, and exercising of the SERRP, the suite of supplementary documents, and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to validate response and recovery capabilities.
- Coordinate maintenance and implementation of respective ESFs/RSFs with applicable Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and non-governmental

organizations.

- Staff the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) with personnel during training exercises relevant to the agency and during emergencies and disasters as requested by the DEMA/EM Director.
- Maintain and operate a 24-hour response capability when the plan is activated.
- Maintain logs, records, and reporting systems required by state and federal disaster assistance laws, rules, and regulations.
- Develop and maintain a Continuity of Operations plan in accordance with the Governor's Executive Order: Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Planning.

The undersigned Director of the Office of Strategic Planning and Budget, designated as a Primary Agency, has reviewed and approved the SERRP and commits to the responsibilities as listed above and ongoing engagement, review, and maintenance of this and all future versions of the plan.

Sarah Brown Nov 13, 2023

Sarah Brown (Nov 13, 2023 20:20 MST)

Director Sarah Brown Date

Office of the Arizona Governor

Office of Strategic Planning and Budget

DEMA/EM maintains the Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan as a living document intended to be continuously reviewed and revised, with input from all stakeholders, to guarantee the most current plan possible.

Plan Record of Changes			
Date	**Summary of activity**	**Plan Section**	**Entry Made By**
02/12/2024	Formatting, grammar, and plan restructure.	All	A. Maese
11/20/2023	FEMA Mission Core Capabilities added in base plan.	Base Plan	R. Gonsalves
11/14/2023	Add signed Promulgations from Primary Agencies ESF/RSF Tables Updated	Primary Agencies Promulgations Base Plan	R. Gonsalves
11/08/2023	Office of the Arizona Governor; Office of Strategic Planning and Budget (OSPB) listed as primary agency for RSF 1: Community Planning and Building Capacity.	RSF 1	R. Gonsalves
10/31/2023	Added Presidential Policy Directive & State law: A.R.S §13-2316 and reference national plans Added National Cyber Incident Response Plan to supplementary documents. Table headers repeated. Added Attorney General's Office, Computer Crimes Unit to ESF 14.	Base Plan; Tables Base Plan; Supplementary Documents ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	R. Gonsalves
10/6/2023	State Energy Security Plan (SESP) added in the base plan and ESF 12 – Energy. Navigation Pane formatted and aligned to titles and sections of the SERRP. Gila River Indian Community Utility Authority added in ESF 12 – Energy as a support agency. Updated SEOC Organizational Chart (Full) added.	Base Plan ESF 12 – Energy	R. Gonsalves

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Introduction

Introduction

The Arizona State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP) is an all-hazard plan addressing Arizona's hazards and threats to the environment, including natural, technological, and human caused emergencies or disasters. The SERRP is written to support the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, Emergency Management (DEMA/EM) mission to provide emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the Nation.

The plan is designed as a high tier Whole Community document identifying state agency roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. The SERRP does not include procedure. Operational level details are the responsibility of the appropriate agency procedure documents. The SERRP references the State of Arizona emergency management enterprise as the collaboration of all state agencies and departments that have missions or capabilities in support of emergency response and recovery operations. As of 2024, the SERRP plan no longer follows nor pursues the Emergency Management Accreditation Program certification.

The SERRP integrates, supports, and is consistent with all applicable federal and state guidance, as listed in the Authorities and References section, and utilizes the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS) as a basis for the structure.

In the State of Arizona, Whole Community partners are engaged in all aspects of the all-hazards emergency management structure. The Arizona Emergency Management Program is specifically defined in coordination with and through guidance found in the SERRP. The SERRP Primary Agencies, which make up the Arizona Emergency Management Program, are responsible for the management and coordination of the state prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities for all hazards. The 13 Primary Agencies are as follows:

- Arizona Commerce Authority
- Arizona Department of Administration
- Arizona Department of Agriculture
- Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
- Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management
- Arizona Department of Health Services
- Arizona Department of Housing
- Arizona Department of Public Safety
- Arizona Department of Transportation
- Arizona Fire Chiefs Association
- Office of the Arizona Governor, Office of Resiliency
- Office of the Arizona Governor, Office of Strategic Planning and Budget

Purpose, Scope, Situation Overview, and Assumptions

Purpose

The purpose of the SERRP is to establish the concept of operations for all-hazards emergency response and recovery as it applies to State of Arizona agencies and partnering entities.

Scope

The SERRP describes the structure for implementing the State of Arizona response and recovery policy and operations for all types of incidents. This plan is implemented when an emergency or disaster reaches a level that overwhelms local, county, or tribal resources, or is determined by the Governor to constitute a state of emergency.

Applicability

The SERRP is applicable not only to those state agencies listed within the plan as Primary and/or Support Agencies, but also to the following:

- Any state agency or department that may:
    - Be tasked to provide emergency response and/or recovery assistance.
    - Require emergency assistance to perform critical missions and services as directed per statutory requirements.
- Any political subdivision within the state requires or is capable of providing assistance.
- Any county or federally recognized tribal government located within the State of Arizona formally requests state emergency assistance.
- Any non-governmental organization (NGO) or Private Sector Partner listed in this plan.
- Any organization considered a Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource (CI/KR) and requiring, or capable of providing, emergency response and/or recovery assistance.

Situation Overview

The SERRP leverages the results of the annual Arizona State Preparedness Review, Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, and other applicable local, county, tribal, and state threat and hazard data to develop the Core Capabilities addressed in this plan. Threats and hazards addressed include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Natural hazards, such as floods, wildland and urban fires, drought, and heat emergencies.
- Technological and infrastructure hazards, such as transportation system failures and accidents, power failures, dam failures, chemical or other hazardous materials incidents, and radiological or nuclear material releases.
- Human-caused hazards, such as terrorist acts involving conventional weapons, weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and cybersecurity threats.

The SERRP recognizes the 15 hazards identified in the State of Arizona Hazard Mitigation Plan:

- Dam failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Extreme heat
- Fissure
- Flooding
- Hazardous Material Incidents
- Infectious disease
- Landslide
- Levee Failure
- Severe wind
- Subsidence
- Terrorism
- Wildfire
- Winter storm

No single threat or hazard exists in isolation. For example, an earthquake can lead to landslides, fires, and hazardous material spills. The SERRP, therefore, focuses on Core Capabilities that can be applied to deal with not only the initial threat or hazards, but also the cascading effects. The SERRP addresses each of the Common, Response, and Recovery Core Capabilities.

Mission Area and Core Capabilities

The National Preparedness Goal (NPG) identifies five mission areas and 32 core capabilities intended to assist everyone who has a role in achieving all of the elements in the NPG. The Five Mission Areas are:

- **Prevention**
  - Prevent, avoid, or stop an imminent, threatened, or actual act of terrorism.
- **Protection**
  - Protect our citizens, residents, visitors, and assets against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations and way of life to thrive.
- **Mitigation**
  - Reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.
- **Response**
  - Respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident.
- **Recovery**
  - Recovery through a focus on the timely restoration, stringing and revitalization of infrastructure, housing, and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident.

32 Core Capabilities

The core capabilities, established in the NPG, are referenced in many national preparedness efforts, including the National Planning Framework. The Goal groups the capabilities across the relevant five mission areas. Some core capabilities fall within a single mission area, while others apply to multiple or all mission areas.

The chart below identifies common core capabilities, response core capabilities, recovery core capabilities elements aligned to emergency support functions in the state emergency response and recovery plan.

National FEMA Core Capabilities Supported by the State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP)	Emergency Support Functions														
	ESF 1: Transportation & Infrastructure	**ESF 2: Communications**	**ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering**	**ESF 4: Firefighting**	**ESF 5: Information and Planning**	**ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary**	**ESF 7: Logistics**	**ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services**	**ESF 9: Search & Rescue**	**ESF 10: Hazardous Materials**	**ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources**	**ESF 12: Energy**	**ESF 13: Public Safety and Security**	**ESF 14: Cross Sector Business and Infrastructure**	**ESF 15: External Affairs**
Common Core Capabilities															
Planning	All ESFs support the three Common Core Capabilities														
Public Information and Warning															
Operational Coordination															
Response Core Capabilities															
Critical Transportation	X		X			X	X	X		X	X				
Environmental Response/Health and Safety			X					X		X	X				
Fatality Management Services			X			X		X							
Fire Management and Suppression				X											
Logistics and Supply Chain Management			X	X		X	X	X			X	X			
Mass Care Services			X			X	X	X			X				
Mass Search and Rescue Operations									X						
On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement													X		
Operational Communications		X		X			X								

National FEMA Core Capabilities Supported by the State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP)	Emergency Support Functions															
	ESF 1: Transportation & Infrastructure	**ESF 2: Communications**	**ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering**	**ESF 4: Firefighting**	**ESF 5: Information and Planning**	**ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary**	**ESF 7: Logistics**	**ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services**	**ESF 9: Search & Rescue**	**ESF 10: Hazardous Materials**	**ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources**	**ESF 12: Energy**	**ESF 13: Public Safety and Security**	**ESF 14: Cross Sector Business and Infrastructure**	**ESF 15: External Affairs**
Public Health, Healthcare, and Emergency Medical Services				X		X		X			X				
Situational Assessment				X	X							X			
Infrastructure Systems		X	X	X			X			X	X	X		X	
Recovery Core Capabilities															
Economic Recovery														X	X
Health and Social Services								X						X	
Housing						X								X	
Natural and Cultural Resources											X			X	

Planning Assumptions

The SERRP is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Incidents begin locally and end locally and are typically managed at the lowest possible jurisdictional level.
- Incidents may occur at any time and with little or no warning.
- Incidents may involve multiple hazards or threats that may impact multiple jurisdictions.
- The **Whole Community** is considered in all operations.
- Response priorities are life safety, incident stabilization, property, and environment conservation, in that order.
- The recovery process begins during response.
- Incidents may exceed the capabilities of local, county, and tribal governments, and the private sector in the affected area(s).
- Resource and policy issues are addressed at the lowest organizational level practicable. Unresolved issues are elevated to the next level for resolution.
- Incidents may require SEOC activation to coordinate operations and/or resource support.
- The Governor may request the President to declare a major disaster or emergency under the provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Act.
- Incidents may require integration and significant information sharing across multiple jurisdictions at the local, county, tribal, state, and federal levels, and between public and private sectors.
- Incidents may have significant short-term and long-term impacts, both physical and economic, beyond the State of Arizona.
- Incidents may result in many casualties, fatalities, health and medical problems, displaced persons, property loss, disruption of normal CI/KR systems, disruption of essential public services, and/or significant damage to the environment.
- Incidents may attract an influx of spontaneous volunteers and donations.
- Incidents may require prolonged incident management operations and support activities.
- Incidents may require long-term recovery activities.
- The principles of NIMS are utilized when coordinating responses or supporting recovery from an incident.
- Each state agency and volunteer organization involved in response and/or recovery documents their costs throughout the incident and seeks reimbursement as appropriate for expenses incurred during operations.

Overview

Planning Structure

The SERRP is comprised of a Base Plan, fifteen Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes and six Recovery Support Function (RSF) Appendices. A list of supplementary documents is also included.

The SERRP does not include agency-specific plans and procedures. However, it serves as the foundation for the development of respective local, county, tribal, state, and NGO plans and procedures in support of the SERRP.

Base Plan

The Base Plan serves as the foundation for all annexes and appendices in the SERRP. It describes the overall state structure, concept of operations, and roles and responsibilities comprising the statewide approach to emergency management. The Base Plan is designed to integrate the efforts and resources of local, county, tribal, state, private sector, NGOs, and, if necessary, the Federal Government.

Annexes and Appendices

Annexes and Appendices provide high-level overviews of roles and responsibilities from subject matter expert agencies. They are meant to provide an easy-to-use, simplified explanation of necessary actions that agencies can reference during stressful and rapidly developing incidents.

The SERRP contains an annex section that outlines Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which are activated to support emergency response operations, as well as Recovery Support Functions (RSFs). The annex section of ESFs and RSFs:

- Are an organizational structure for providing the emergency response and recovery support, resources, and program implementation needed to save lives, protect property and the environment, restore essential services and critical infrastructure, and help communities return to normal following an incident;
- Detail the high-level missions, policies, structure, and responsibilities of state agencies for coordinating emergency response and recovery support to local, county, and tribal authorities, and other state agencies;
- Bring together core response and recovery capabilities of state departments and agencies, Private Sector Partners, and NGOs;
- Are coordinated and implemented by a Primary Agency, which is a state agency or department that has been selected based on authorities, resources, and capabilities necessary to support the respective functional areas;
    - The appropriate Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and NGOs are also selected for each annex based on their capabilities.
- Include specific actions required of the Primary and Support Agencies;
- May be selectively activated based on the needs of each incident; and

- Should be augmented by supporting plans and procedures developed and maintained by Primary and Support Agencies to accomplish their respective operational missions.

Authorities

- Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD1) - January 17, 2017.
- Federal Continuity Directive 2 (FCD2) - June 13, 2017.
- Executive Order 13347 - July 22nd, 2004.
- ADA Title II and III, including, but not limited to, US Code Title 42, Chapter 126.
    - *Title II: State and Local Government Activities.*
    - *Title III: Public Accommodations.*
- Age Discrimination in Employment Act.
- American with Disability Act (ADA) of 1990.
- Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) Title 8 Emergency and Military Affairs, Chapter 2 Department of Emergency and Military Affairs – Division of Emergency Management.
- Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) Title 26 Military Affairs and Emergency Management.
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Public Health Emergency Response Guide for State, Local, and Tribal Public Health the Directors Version 2.0 April 2011.
- Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980.
- Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101 Version 3.0 September 2021.
- Definition of a Service Animal: Title 28 C.F.R. Section 35.136 Service Animal.
- Executive Order 13407 of June 26, 2006, Public Alert and Warning System.
- Executive Order #2017-06 Adoption of Revised 2018 Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Civil Preparedness Guides.
- Homeland Security Act of 2002: Public Law 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, “Management of Domestic Incidents”.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 8, “National Preparedness”.
- National Response Framework (NRF).
- National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) Number 259, February 4, 1987.

- National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) 51/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 20, National Continuity Policy, May 4, 2007.
- Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006.
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-295.
- Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978.
- Presidential Preparedness Directive 8 (PPD-8), "National Preparedness".
    - *National Preparedness Goal and National Preparedness System.*
    - *National Response Framework (NRF).*
    - *National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF).*
- Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-41: U.S. Cyber Incident Coordination.
- Public Law 104-201, Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996, September 23, 1996 (Nunn-Luger-Domenici Act).
- Public Law 81-920 The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.
- The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. Sec.701).
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, Public Law 93-288, as amended.
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (promulgated as Public Law 99-288).
- Title 28 CFR Part 35 – Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services, Subpart A – General, Section 35.104 Definition of a Service Animal.
- Title 40 CFR Parts 300-355. Final Rule: Extremely Hazardous Substances List and Threshold Planning Notification Requirements (52 Federal Register 13378, April 22, 1987).
- Title 44 CFR Part 206, Federal Disaster Assistance.
- Volunteer Protection Act of 1997, Public Law 105-19-June 18, 1997.
- A.R.S. §13-2316. Computer Tampering & Computer Crimes.
- A.R.S. §26-307. Power of counties, cities, towns, and state agencies designated by the Governor to make orders, rules, and regulations, procedure.
- A.R.S. §26-308. Military Affairs and Emergency Management, Chapter 2, Article 1.

- A.R.S. §26-309. Mutual aid; responsibilities of agencies and officials; agreements; definition.
- A.R.S. §26-311. Local emergency; power of political subdivisions; state agency assistance.
- A.R.S. §26-348. Emergency notification of reportable releases.
- A.R.S. §28-910. Liability for emergency responses in flood areas: definitions.
- A.R.S. §36-627. Temporary hospitals for persons with contagious disease.
- A.R.S. §36-628. Provision for care of persons afflicted with contagious disease.
- A.R.S. Title 34, Public Buildings and Improvements, Chapter 2, Article 2.
- A.R.S. Title 35, Public Finances, Chapter 1.
- A.R.S. Title 36, Public Health and Safety, Chapter 6, Article 9.
- A.R.S. Title 41, State Government, Chapter 12 Public Safety, Article 7.1 Critical Infrastructure Information System.
- ARS Title 41, Chapter 1, Article 1 The Governor.

Supplementary Documents

The SERRP serves as the foundation for the suite of supplementary documents that support the purpose and scope of the SERRP. Supplementary documents have statewide implications and further address policies and operations outlined in the SERRP:

- State of Arizona and Maricopa County Offsite Emergency Response Plan-Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station – DEMA/EM or Maricopa County;
- Arizona Emergency Repatriation Plan – Arizona Department of Economic Security;
- DEMA Operations Procedures Manual – DEMA/EM;
- FEMA Region IX Arizona All-Hazards Concept of Operations Plan (CONOPS) – DEMA/EM/FEMA Region IX;
- State Energy Security Plan (SESP) – DEMA/EM;
- Cyber Incident Annex – Arizona Strategic Enterprise Technology; and
- Arizona Fatality Management Plan – Arizona Department of Health Services.

Disability Access and Functional Needs Considerations

The following applicable state and federal regulations will govern the inclusion of Disability Access and Functional Needs (DAFN) in emergency response and recovery:

- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA);
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (RA);
- Fair Housing Act (FHA);
- Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability in State and Local Government Services, 28

C.F.R. pt. 35;

- Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability by Public Accommodations and in Commercial Facilities, 28 C.F.R. pt. 36;
- The Homeland Security Act of 2002; and
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206.

The SERRP is an all-hazards, whole community document. The whole community includes:

- Individuals and families, including those with access and functional needs;
- Businesses;
- Faith-based and community organizations;
- Nonprofit groups;
- Schools and academia; and
- Media outlets.

All levels of government, including state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners all operational plans developed under the SERRP will include provisions for the inclusion for the access and functional needs community (AFN) in emergency systems. The SERRP recognizes at the strategic level that access and functional needs will be baked into all processes and procedures to ensure equitable access to services before during and after disasters. During level 1 SEOC activations Disaster and Access and Functional Needs (DAFN) advocates and subject matter experts will be included in planning and execution of operations.

The following nondiscrimination consents will guide DAFN considerations during all phases of emergency management:

1. Self-Determination – People with disabilities are the most knowledgeable about their own needs.
2. No "One-Size-Fits-All" – People with disabilities do not all require the same assistance and do not all have the same needs. Many different types of disabilities affect people in different ways. Preparations should be made for people with a variety of functional needs, including people who use mobility aids, require medication or portable medical equipment, use service animals, need information in alternate formats, or rely on a caregiver.
3. Equal Opportunity – People with disabilities must have the same opportunities to benefit from emergency programs, services, and activities as people without disabilities. Emergency recovery services and programs should be designed to provide equivalent choices for people with disabilities as they do for people without disabilities. This includes choices relating to short-term housing or other short- and long-term disaster support services.
4. Inclusion – People with disabilities have the right to participate in and receive the benefits of emergency programs, services, and activities provided by governments, private businesses, and nonprofit organizations. Inclusion of people with various types of disabilities in planning, training, and evaluation of programs and services will ensure that all people are given appropriate consideration during emergencies.

5. Integration – Emergency programs, services, and activities typically must be provided in an integrated setting. The provision of services such as sheltering, information intake for disaster services, and short-term housing in integrated settings keeps people connected to their support system and caregivers and avoids the need for disparate services facilities.
6. Physical Access – Emergency programs, services, and activities must be provided at locations that all people can access, including people with disabilities. People with disabilities should be able to enter and use emergency facilities and access the programs, services, and activities that are provided. Facilities typically required to be accessible include: parking, drop-off areas, entrances and exits, security screening areas, toilet rooms, bathing facilities, sleeping areas, dining facilities, areas where medical care or human services are provided, and paths of travel to and from and between these areas.
7. Equal Access – People with disabilities must be able to access and benefit from emergency programs, services, and activities equal to the general population. Equal access applies to emergency preparedness, notification of emergencies, evacuation, transportation, communication, shelter, distribution of supplies, food, first aid, medical care, housing, and application for and distribution of benefits.
8. Effective Communication – People with disabilities must be given information that is comparable in content and detail to that given to the general public. It must also be accessible, understandable and timely. Auxiliary aids and services may be needed to ensure effective communication. These resources may include pen and paper; sign language interpreters through on-site or video; and interpretation aids for people who are deaf, deaf-blind, hard of hearing or have speech impairments. People who are blind, deaf-blind, have low vision, or have cognitive disabilities may need large print information or people to assist with reading and filling out forms.
9. Program Modifications – People with disabilities must have equal access to emergency programs and services, which may entail modifications to rules, policies, practices, and procedures. Service staff may need to change the way questions are asked, provide reader assistance to complete forms, or provide assistance in a more accessible location.
10. No Charge – People with disabilities may not be charged to cover the costs of measures necessary to ensure equal access and nondiscriminatory treatment. Examples of accommodations provided without charge to the individual may include ramps; cots modified to address disability-related needs; a visual alarm; grab bars; additional storage space for medical equipment; lowered counters or shelves; Braille and raised letter signage; a sign language interpreter; a message board; assistance in completing forms or documents in Braille, large print or audio recording.

The margin of resiliency in emergencies is smaller and the impact is higher for those with access and functional needs. Special consideration will be given throughout all phases of the disaster for individuals with access and functional needs including, but are not limited to those who have/are:

- Blind or low vision;
- Chronic conditions;
- Deaf, deafblind, or hard of hearing;
- Infants and children;
- Injuries;

- Limited English proficiency or are non-English speakers;
- Living in institutionalized settings;
- Mobile disabilities;
- Older adults;
- Physical, intellectual, cognitive, developmental, and mental health-related disabilities;
- Poor or homeless;
- Temporary disabilities; and
- Transportation disadvantaged.

References

- Arizona Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC).
- Arizona State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP).
- Arizona Statewide Independent Living Council (AZSILC).
- Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC).
- AZ Coalition for Healthcare Emergency Response (AZCHER).
- Arizona Bridge Independent Living (ABIL).
- National Incident Management System (NIMS) – NRF Update October 2019.
- National Protection Framework, Second Edition, June 2016
- National Response Framework (NRF), Fourth Edition, October 28, 2019

Concept of Operations

Operational Concept

The SERRP is written as an all-hazards plan. The all-hazards approach is not focused on any specific threat but addresses a broad spectrum of potential risks and impacts from any severe incident. This concept focuses on efforts to build, sustain, and deliver Core Capabilities by way of ESFs and RSFs to achieve desired outcomes.

State of Arizona response and recovery activities, as detailed in the SERRP, are based on the situational needs related to each unique incident. Specific state agency and department roles and responsibilities are outlined in each ESF and RSF contained in this plan. Nothing in the SERRP alters or impedes the ability of first responders to carry out their specific authorities or perform assigned responsibilities according to their policies and procedures.

The SERRP facilitates coordination of requested resources among local, county, tribal, state, federal, NGO, and the private sector without superseding any organization's authorities or statutory functions and responsibilities.

Each ESF and RSF may be assigned a number of missions or tasks throughout an incident. The designated Primary Agencies are responsible for coordinating the activities of the applicable Annex/Appendix and ensuring that missions are accomplished. Primary Agencies and Support Agencies must have the authority to execute response and recovery operations.

Execution

Upon execution of the SERRP, the DEMA/EM Director will initiate state response by activating the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and notifying the appropriate state agencies and departments assigned to the activated ESFs and RSFs. These agencies will take appropriate actions according to their SERRP roles and responsibilities and through their respective agency policies and procedures.



Decisions related to public protection are vested in the level of jurisdictional government best suited for conducting the hazard analysis. In most cases, the level of government will be the local, county, or tribal authority. In cases where the Governor declares a statewide emergency, this function may be assumed by the Governor or statutory designee.

Response Facility Organization

In addition to the local, county, and tribal emergency operations centers (EOCs), incident command posts (ICPs), and other local facilities, multiple state and federal operating facilities may also be activated to facilitate the movement and utilization of personnel and resources. The following represents the key state facilities referenced in the SERRP and most frequently activated during emergencies and disasters:

- The SEOC is the primary location for coordination of state response and support, maintained and operated by DEMA. The SEOC is staffed by DEMA personnel and representatives from the activated ESF and RSF Primary and Support Agencies. It serves as the initial point-of-contact for affected county and tribal governments, state response and recovery agencies and departments, and federal agencies regarding state response activities.
    - In the event the SEOC becomes inoperable or uninhabitable, it may relocate to an alternate SEOC as outlined in the DEMA COOP and SEOC Relocation Procedure.
- Joint Field Office (JFO) - the primary location for the coordination of state and federal response and recovery operations during Presidential-declared disasters, and this facility houses the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and staff.
- Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) is the primary location within an impacted community for federal, state, local and non-governmental recovery assistance to individuals and families affected by a Presidential-declared disaster.
- Individual Assistance Service Center (IASC) is the state equivalent of a federal DRC.
- Joint Information Center (JIC) - the primary location that serves as a focal point for the coordination and dissemination of incident information to the public and media.
    - Under certain authorities and circumstances, agencies and departments may issue their own news releases related to their policies, procedures, and programs; however, these are to be coordinated with the JIC.
- State Emergency Call Center (SECC) is the ready-to-activate, scalable facility equipped with three dedicated workstations and six additional phone lines that the public can call into for timely and accurate incident-specific information.
- Business Emergency Coordination Center (BECC): DEMA is responsible for the coordination of the BECC, the primary location for communication and coordination between the state and Private Sector Partners.
    - The BECC is typically activated virtually through WebEOC, a crisis information management system, but if a physical location is needed, one can be established.

SEOC Activation and Coordination

The SEOC is the primary focal point for incident coordination and situational awareness during statewide emergencies or disasters. The SEOC is always monitoring for situational awareness and is activated to the level required by the incident. Upon activation, and based on the incident, the SEOC may maintain a sustained 24/7 interagency coordination operation, fusing public safety, incident intelligence, emergency response, public information, public health and medical, mass care, and private sector reporting. The SEOC also facilitates emergency management information sharing and operational coordination with local, county, tribal, federal, and non-governmental EOCs. Specifically, the SEOC:

- Establishes and maintains real-time communications links with local, county, tribal, state agencies, and departmental EOCs, appropriate federal and non-governmental response facilities, and relevant elements of the private sector.

- Provides general situational awareness, common operating picture, and provides support to, and acts upon requests for additional resources or information from responding agencies to address the crisis at hand.
- Provides central coordination for facilitating and communicating timely dissemination of accessible and accurate messages to mitigate misinformation, inform public action, and explain (e.g., manage expectations) disaster response and recovery programs.

These actions are facilitated and accomplished by the SEOC activating those ESFs and/or RSFs pertinent to an incident and the coordination of response and recovery functions tasked to each Primary and Support Agency. The chart below identifies the three activation levels for the SEOC:

Level	Description
Level I	**SEOC Full Activation** Command and general staff along with their support staff, ESFs and RSFs, and technical specialists activated to support a response to a major incident or credible threat.
Level II	**SEOC Heightened Steady State with Enhanced Monitoring** Command and general staff, along with needed ESFs and technical staff partially activated to monitor or support a credible threat, risk, hazard, or large scale planned event.
Level III	**SEOC Steady State & Monitoring Operations** Operations are normal for the SEOC, no incident, specific risk or hazard has been identified. The Response Branch conducts normal monitoring.

Note: The type, size, and complexity of the incident or threat will dictate the size of staff needed to support. "Activation" for Levels II or III may be in-person or virtual.

Multi-Jurisdictional Incidents

Emergencies and disasters may affect multiple local governments, counties, tribes, and communities concurrently. In those instances, upon request, the state government may provide:

- Technical assistance for response and recovery operations for each impacted county and/or tribal government.
- State liaisons dispatched for each impacted county and/or tribe to coordinate communications between their EOCs and the SEOC.
- Coordination of ESF and RSF agency and department resources through the SEOC to support the impacted jurisdiction's operations.
- Representation at ICPs where critical or expedited state assistance precludes normal response activities.

Emergency Declaration

The state, county, and local governments are not required to issue a declaration in order for them to request assistance or provide assistance during their response. When an incident exceeds the capabilities of a jurisdiction at any level, that jurisdiction may request assistance

from the next level of government. Local, county, tribal, and state requests for disaster assistance must submit an application for assistance that is in accordance with Title 8 and the following:

- Town/City Government
    - The declaration process and the authorities and the abilities within that jurisdiction vary according to the processes, laws and regulations established by that specific jurisdiction. The declaration process and powers vary greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Upon declaration of a local emergency, the mayor or designated authority may govern by proclamation and may have the statutory authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve the commitments of local resources in accordance with emergency plans.
    - The local emergency proclamation should be forwarded to the county emergency services/management director.
    - If the county denies assistance, then the local government may submit directly to the DEMA/EM Director.
- County Government
    - The declaration process and the authorities and the abilities within that jurisdiction vary according to the processes, laws and regulations established by that specific jurisdiction. The declaration process and powers vary greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Upon declaration of a county emergency, the designated authority may govern by proclamation and may have the statutory authority to impose all necessary regulations to preserve the commitments of county resources in accordance with emergency plans.
    - Upon receipt of a local emergency proclamation, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, often through the county emergency manager, will notify DEMA/EM Director that a situation exists that may require the proclamation of a county emergency and forward the resolution to the DEMA/EM Director.
    - If the county is supporting a local emergency proclamation, the county should then declare in support and send a copy of their declaration as well as their application for assistance to the DEMA/EM Director.
- Tribal Nations and Communities
    - Tribal Nations and Communities are recognized as sovereign nations.
    - The residents of Tribal Nations and Communities are also citizens of the state.
    - Tribal Nations and Communities have the option to declare an emergency independently regardless of a local, county, or state declaration exists.
    - Tribal Nations and Communities have the option to directly request a Presidential Declaration from FEMA.
- State Agencies
    - State agencies or departments responding under their authorities may require additional assistance from other state agencies or departments. In such circumstances, the affected state agency or department may request SEOC

coordination to obtain that assistance.

  - If the event exceeds the state agency's or department's ability to respond, the agency or department shall submit an application for assistance to the DEMA/EM Director.

- State Government
  - Upon receipt of a local or county emergency declaration, the DEMA/EM Director will advise the Governor of the situation and provide recommendations. The Governor may proclaim a state of emergency in response to the DEMA/EM Director's recommendation and execute all or portions of this plan.
  - The Governor's authority does not require a local or county declaration or request for assistance. The Governor can execute a gubernatorial declaration for all or part of the state if circumstances require such action.
  - When an incident exceeds the capabilities of the state, the Governor may request a Presidential Emergency or Major Disaster Declaration. The DEMA/EM Director or Governor's designee will contact the FEMA Region IX Administrator for assistance and submit a formal request. The following actions may be undertaken to support these requests:
    - Surveying the affected areas, jointly with FEMA staff, if possible, to determine the extent of public damage.
    - Surveying the affected areas, jointly with FEMA staff, if appropriate, to determine the extent of private damage.
    - Estimating the types and extent of federal disaster assistance required.
    - Consulting with the FEMA Regional Director on eligibility for federal disaster assistance.
    - Furnishing information on the extent and nature of state resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of the disaster.
    - Certification by the Governor that state and local governments will assume all applicable non-federal cost-share required by the Stafford Act.
  - The completed request, addressed to the President, is sent through the FEMA Regional Director. The FEMA Regional Director makes a recommendation to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Under Secretary, FEMA who, in turn, recommends a course of action to the President.

Recovery Operations

The SEOC is responsible for coordinating recovery activities. Certain recovery activities may commence concurrently with response operations. Response operations should set the conditions for the transition into an emphasis on recovery. Recovery activities follow guidance from Annex F: ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services and the six RSF Annexes.

Following state response to an emergency or disaster, the following will occur:



- DEMA/EM shall coordinate the preparation of an After-Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP) documenting the state response effort or involvement. AAR/IP shall be developed for any level of response and recovery efforts or involvement, including non-SEOC activation and undeclared events.
- Within 30 workdays, upon request from DEMA/EM, each agency involved in the response effort will provide DEMA/EM with an AAR/IP examining that agency's involvement and performance in the disaster response.
- DEMA/EM may submit a copy of the completed After-Action Report/Improvement Plan for all incidents to the Homeland Security Digital Library (HSDL.org) as a best practice.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

DEMA/EM Coordination

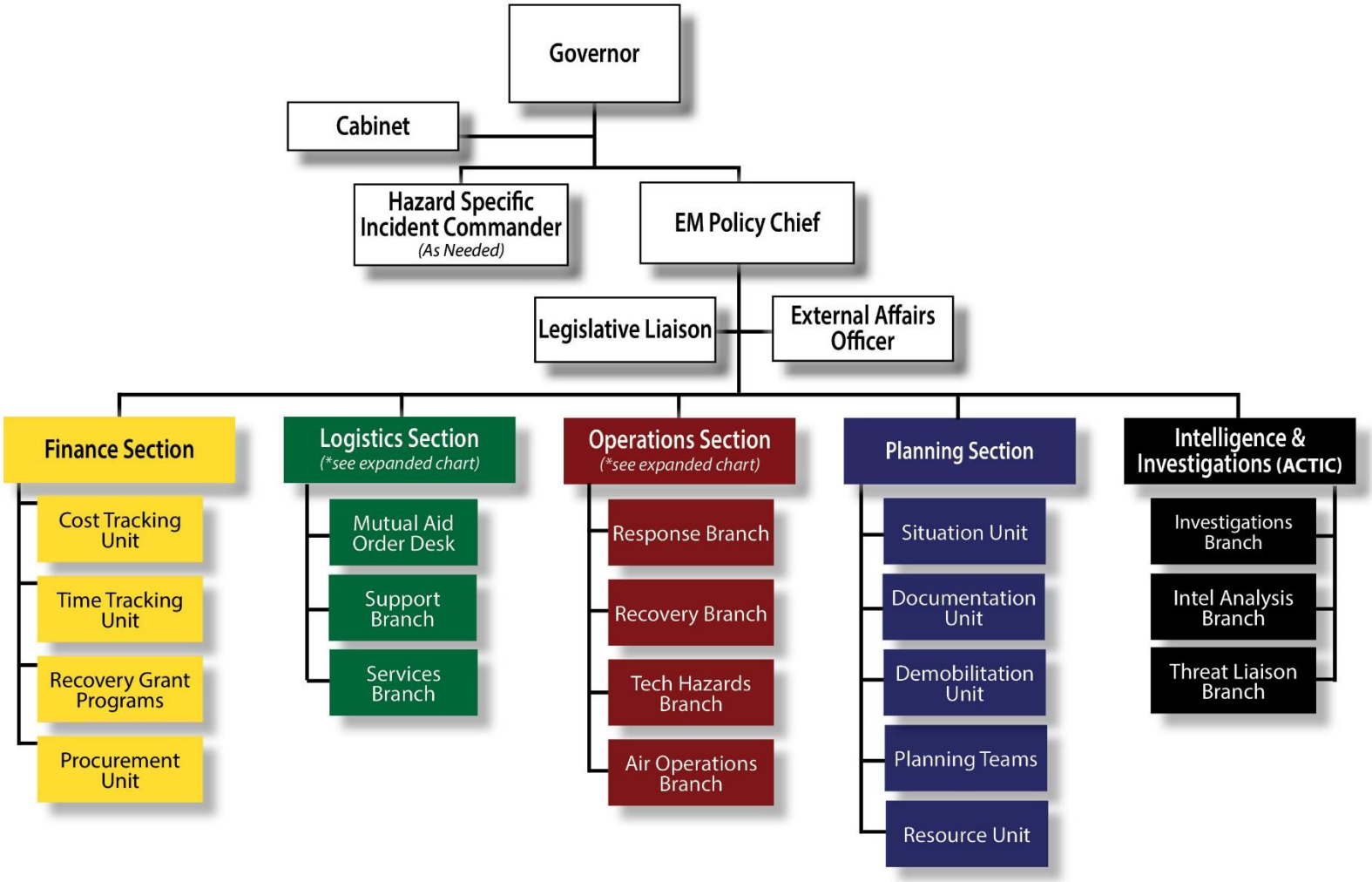
DEMA/EM coordinates statewide response and recovery support efforts by utilizing ICS. ICS, as outlined in the SERRP, is consistent with the concepts and principles of NIMS. ICS provides standardized terminology and procedures, unity of command, and an action planning process that identifies incident response strategies and specific tactical actions. Utilizing ICS, the SEOC provides direction, control, and coordination of state resources during emergency operations. The SEOC is comprised of five sections:

- The Policy Section is responsible for the strategic direction of statewide emergency operations and decision-making. When this plan is activated, the DEMA/EM Director/designee assumes overall responsibility and DEMA/EM becomes the lead agency for the coordination of emergency response and recovery support resources and activities.
    - In a catastrophic incident, the Director may elect to consult with the FEMA Region IX Administrator regarding when to request activation of the Region IX Arizona All-Hazards CONOPS Plan to expedite the ordering of federal resources.
- The Operations Section is responsible for state coordination and incident response assets. The section monitors and assesses current operational conditions, shortfalls, and unmet human needs through state agencies and volunteer organizations. Task forces may be stood up under this section to address specific response missions or operational needs spanning multiple ESFs/RSFs. The Operations Section, via the Recovery Branch, also coordinates Gubernatorial and Presidential Emergency Declarations, damage assessments, mitigation projects, and the establishment of assistance centers, as appropriate.



- Planning Section coordinates elements of information to provide incident analysis and is responsible for monitoring and reporting the current situation status through available technical expertise, and projecting and planning for future contingencies through the development of the SEOC Support Plan.
- The Logistics Section coordinates personnel, resources, communications augmentation, supplies, procurement, etc., required to support incident response.
- The Finance and Administration Section coordinates the cost accounting aspects related to response and recovery, to include procurement approval, and collection of all related documentation.

ARIZONA STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER



September 2023

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Local, Tribal, State, Territorial, and Federal Partners

Each local, county, and tribal authority establishes and provides for emergency management within their jurisdiction in accordance with state emergency plans and programs and local, county, or tribal ordinances. When county, tribal, or private sector resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, they may request state assistance. State assistance may be requested with or without an emergency declaration. Subsequently, the Governor may request federal assistance under a Presidential Emergency/Disaster Declaration. What follows is a summary of the roles and responsibilities of key elected officials and those state agencies and departments that are signatories to the SERRP.

Governor

The Governor of the State of Arizona is responsible for state government operations per Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) Title 41-101. The Governor may delegate any of the powers vested in the Office of the Governor under this chapter to the Adjutant General who may further delegate those powers to the DEMA/EM Director/designee. As the State's Chief Executive, the Governor is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of the State of Arizona. Specifically, the Governor:

- Under ARS Title 26-303, (E)1, *"...shall have complete authority over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise, within the area designated, all police power vested in the state by the constitution and laws of this state in order to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.*"
- Is responsible for coordinating state resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate against, and recover from incidents in an all-hazards context.
- May enter into reciprocal aid agreements or compacts, mutual aid plans, or other interstate arrangements for the protection of life and property with other states and the Federal Government. Such mutual aid arrangements may include the furnishing of supplies, equipment, facilities, personnel, and services.
- Under ARS Title 26-102, is the Commander-in-Chief of the Arizona National Guard when in State Active Duty.
- Requests federal assistance when it becomes clear that local, county, tribal, or state capabilities to respond to or recover from an incident will be insufficient or are exhausted.

County Chairpersons

The Chairperson, County Board of Supervisors, as the political jurisdiction's chief executive, is responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that county. Specifically, County Chairpersons:

- Are responsible for coordinating county resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate against, and recover from incidents involving

all hazards including natural disasters, human-caused accidents, terrorism, and other emergencies and disasters.

- Provide leadership and play a key role in communicating to the public, and in helping people, businesses, and organizations cope with the consequences of any type of incident within the county or unincorporated town(s)
- May authorize negotiations and entrance into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions to facilitate resource sharing.
- May request state and federal assistance through the Governor when the jurisdiction's capabilities are insufficient or exhausted.
- Are responsible, along with the county sheriff, for evacuation and shelter-in-place decisions for their jurisdiction.

Tribal Chief Executive Officer

The Tribal Chief Executive Officer is defined as the individual responsible for the public safety and welfare of the people of that Tribal Nation. Specifically, Tribal Chief Executive Officers:

- Are responsible for coordinating tribal resources to address the full spectrum of actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate against, and recover from incidents involving all hazards.
- Provide communication to the Tribal Nation.
- Negotiate and enter into mutual aid agreements with other tribes and local or county jurisdictions to facilitate resource sharing.
- Make decisions on behalf of the tribe regarding emergency declarations.

State Emergency Council (SEC)

The State Emergency Council (SEC) was established in 1971 and has a variety of duties related to state emergencies. It does not have the authority to promulgate rules. However, it does have the authority to make recommendations to the Governor on rules, policies, and procedures as it fulfills the following functions. Specifically, the SEC:

- Monitors each State-declared Emergency.
- Informs the Governor when a disaster is substantially mitigated.
- Approves and monitors the use of the Governor’s Emergency Fund (GEF).
- Issues a state of emergency in the absence or unavailability of the Governor and the Secretary of State.
- Performs duties in accordance with applicable state statutes.

Arizona Department of Emergency & Military Affairs, Emergency Management (DEMA/EM)

The Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, Division of Emergency Management (DEMA/EM) supports the mission to provide emergency management capabilities to the citizens of Arizona and the Nation through the following responsibilities:

- Is appointed by the Governor to coordinate state response and recovery activities.
- Coordinates the cooperative effort, within Arizona, of the Federal Government, state agencies and departments, political subdivisions, mutual aid, and Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)/AZ Mutual Aid Compact (AZMAC) partners, and NGOs
- Provides necessary coordination of state personnel and equipment to alleviate suffering and loss resulting from an emergency or disaster.
- Works with the FCO, during Presidential declared disasters.
- Functions as the principal point of contact regarding local, county, tribal, and state activities, implementation of this plan, and state compliance with the Federal-State agreement and disaster assistance following a County or State Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster.

All State Agencies

State agencies considered in the emergency management enterprise have a role in response and recovery operations. Specifically, state agencies:

- Appoint an emergency coordinator and an alternate to act and make decisions on behalf of the agency during emergencies/disasters, as required by the Governor's Executive Order 2017-06 included in the introductory materials of this plan.
- Develop and maintain plans and/or procedures for accomplishing Primary and Support Agency responsibilities assigned in the SERRP.
    - While DEMA/EM is responsible for the coordination of the Primary Agencies, each Primary Agency is responsible for coordinating their respective Support Agencies, Private Sector Partners, and NGOs.
- Develop cooperative agreements and relationships with private organizations and associations that possess resources or capabilities for assistance.
- Establish and maintain liaison with federal counterparts to ensure their procedures and available resources are current.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Arizona has several volunteer organizations that assist during emergencies. The American Red Cross (ARC) and The Salvation Army (TSA) assume the lead agency roles for most volunteer efforts associated with mass care, sheltering, and donations and volunteer management during incidents.

Many NGOs, including the ARC and TSA, are members of the Arizona Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD). While each NGO is a stand-alone group, they regularly communicate with each other, exchange ideas, supplies, equipment, and volunteers.

ESF and RSF Primary Agencies coordinate with the appropriate NGOs based on their capabilities as they relate to each functional area.

Private Sector Partners

The State of Arizona encourages cooperative relations between the private sector and governmental authorities at all levels. The SERRP incorporates Private Sector Partners to ensure effective coordination and integration with these partners. The roles and responsibilities of these Private Sector Partners are outlined in the SERRP within each ESF as appropriate. Private Sector Partners hold many different roles in the SERRP to include being recognized as CI/KR, a state response resource, or a regulated party.

Federal Government Support

Pursuant to Homeland Security Presidential Directive #5 (HSPD-5) and delineated in the National Response Framework (NRF), the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, is responsible for coordinating federal operations to prepare for, respond to, mitigate against, and recover from major disasters, terrorist attacks, and other emergencies.

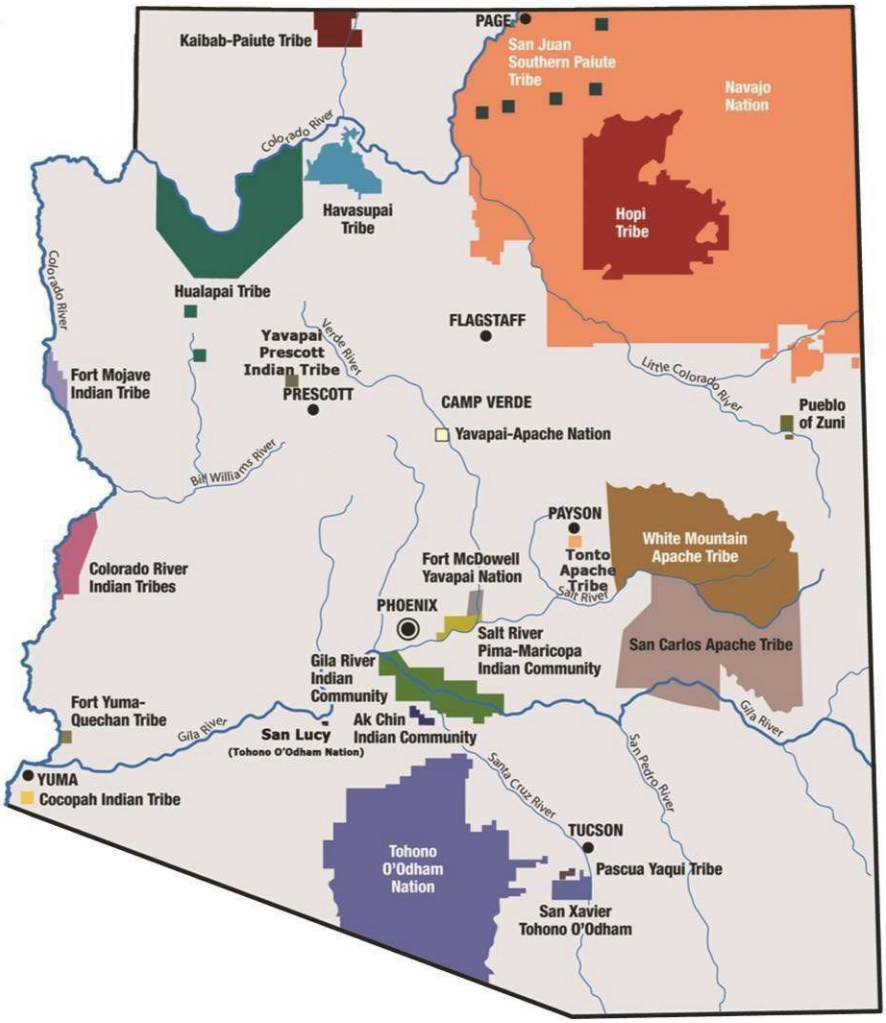
Additionally, the Secretary is designated as the Principal Federal Official for domestic incident management. This role includes coordinating all federal resources utilized in response or recovery operations related to a major disaster or terrorist attack where federal support is requested by the state(s).

Specific information related to federal support can be found in the NRF. The Arizona All-Hazards CONOPS Plan, owned by FEMA Region IX, is used by Arizona and FEMA Region IX as a guide when FEMA assistance is needed in Arizona.

Tribal Relations

The State of Arizona is home to 22 sovereign Tribal Nations, with reservation lands covering over a quarter of the state. DEMA is committed to strengthening its relationships with Arizona tribes and providing emergency assistance to tribal governments and communities during potential or actual incidents on tribal lands that overwhelm the tribe and its response capability or are of statewide or national significance. Activities within the scope of the SERRP will adhere to the DEMA Tribal Consultation Policy. The SERRP does not contravene existing laws governing federal relationships with federally recognized tribes.

The Chief Legislative and Tribal Liaison facilitates the delivery of incident management programs, resources, and support to tribal governments. The liaison functions, resources, and operations are coordinated through Annex E: ESF 5 – Information and Planning Annex. The liaison will be established in the SEOC Policy Section to ensure the reliable and timely flow of critical information between any impacted tribes' EOC(s) and the SEOC. They will maintain situational awareness and provide ongoing technical assistance for potential resource planning and mission objectives. If requested by the impacted tribe(s), the liaison will coordinate the deployment of personnel or resources to provide assistance and service.



- Ak-Chin Indian Community;
- Cocopah Tribe;
- Colorado River Indian Tribes;
- Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation;
- Fort Mohave Indian Tribe;
- Fort Yuma-Quechan Tribe;
- Gila River Indian Community;
- Havasupai Tribe;
- Hualapai Tribe;
- Hopi Tribe;
- Kaibab-Paiute Tribe;
- Navajo Nation;
- Pascua Yaqui Tribe;
- Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
- San Carlos Apache Tribe;
- San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe;
- Tohono O'odham Nation;
- Tonto Apache Tribe;
- White Mountain Apache Tribe;
- Yavapai-Apache Nation;
- Yavapai Prescott Indian Tribe; and
- Zuni Tribe.

The following are tribal relations policies that apply to all state agencies and departments identified in the SERRP:

- State agencies and departments comply with existing federal laws and executive orders mandating that government entities coordinate with tribes on a government-to-government basis, reflecting the federally recognized tribes' right of self-government as sovereign domestic dependent nations.
- State agencies and departments must be aware of the social, political, and cultural aspects of an incident area that might affect incident management operations when requested to participate in potential or actual incident response on tribal lands. State agencies and departments must consult and/or collaborate with tribal governments on matters affecting the tribes.
- State agencies and departments will coordinate with appropriate federal departments and agencies that have a trust responsibility to assist and support Tribal Nation(s) during an incident and the subsequent response and/or recovery operations. Federal departments may include FEMA, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and Indian Health Services (HIS).

ESF Primary and Support Agencies and Partners

Through the Primary and Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners, the ESF structure provides a scalable method that can best address the requirements of each individual incident. Assignments of ESF Primary (P) Agency or Support (S) Agencies are as follows:

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary and Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS													
	ESF 1: Transportation & Infrastructure	ESF 2: Communications	ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4: Firefighting	ESF 5: Information and Planning	ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services	ESF 7: Logistics	ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services	ESF 9: Search & Rescue	ESF 10: Hazardous Materials	ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	ESF 12: Energy	ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	ESF 15: External Affairs
Primary Agencies															
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)	S	S	S		S		S		S			S		**P**	S
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)				S		S	S	S		S	P	S	S	S	S
AZ Department of Emergency & Military Affairs, Emergency Management Division	S	**P**	S	S	**P**	**P**	**P**	S	**P**		S	S		S	**P**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary and Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS														
	ESF 1: Transportation & Infrastructure	ESF 2: Communications	ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4: Firefighting	ESF 5: Information and Planning	ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services	ESF 7: Logistics	ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services	ESF 9: Search & Rescue	ESF 10: Hazardous Materials	ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	ESF 12: Energy	ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	ESF 15: External Affairs
(DEMA/EM)															
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)			S	S			S	S		**P**	S	S		S	S
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM)	S	S		**P**			S				S			S	S
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)		S	S	S		S	S	**P**	S	S	S			S	S
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S	S		**P**		S
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	**P**	S	**P**	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)	S	S		**P**			S				S			S	S
Office of Arizona Governor, Office of Resiliency (OOR)			S			S				S		**P**	S		S
Support Agencies															
AZ Attorney General (AZAG)		S												S	S
AZ Commission for the Deaf & Hard-of-Hearing (ACDHH)		S				S		S						S	S
AZ Corporation Commission (ACC)										S		S			S
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)	S			S			S						S		S
AZ Department of Economic Security (ADES)						S							S	S	S
AZ Department of Education (ADE)														S	S

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary and Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS													
	ESF 1: Transportation & Infrastructure	ESF 2: Communications	ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4: Firefighting	ESF 5: Information and Planning	ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services	ESF 7: Logistics	ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services	ESF 9: Search & Rescue	ESF 10: Hazardous Materials	ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	ESF 12: Energy	ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	ESF 15: External Affairs
AZ Department of Emergency & Military Affairs, AZ National Guard (AZNG)	S	S	S				S		S	S	S		S		S
AZ Department of Gaming (ADG)													S		S
AZ Department of Homeland Security (ADOHS)						S	S							S	S
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)			S	S		S			S					S	S
AZ Department of Insurance (ADOI)													S	S	S
AZ Department of Liquor License & Control (ADLLC)													S		S
AZ Department of Real Estate (ADRE)														S	S
AZ Department of Revenue (ADOR)													S	S	S
Support Agencies															
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)			S				S	S						S	S
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)		S		S			S		S	S	S		S	S	S
AZ Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)						S		S						S	S
AZ Humane Society (AZHS)						S		S							S

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary and Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS													
	ESF 1: Transportation & Infrastructure	ESF 2: Communications	ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4: Firefighting	ESF 5: Information and Planning	ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services	ESF 7: Logistics	ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services	ESF 9: Search & Rescue	ESF 10: Hazardous Materials	ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	ESF 12: Energy	ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	ESF 15: External Affairs
AZ Geological Survey (AZGS)			S												S
AZ Office on Tribal Relations														S	S
AZ Pharmacy Alliance (AZPA)								S							S
AZ Registrar of Contractors (AZROC)			S											S	S
AZ State Land Department (ASLD)											S				S
AZ State Library, Archives, & Public Records (LAPR)											S				S
AZ State Parks (ASP)	S						S						S	S	S
AZ State University (ASU)						S	S	S							S
AZ Statewide Independent Living Council (ASILC)		S				S								S	S
AZ Veterinary Medical Association (AZVMA)								S							S
Support Agencies															
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)						S	S	S						S	S
American Red Cross (ARC)						S	S	S						S	S
Citizens Corps Program, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)						S								S	S
Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)								S						S	S

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary and Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS													
	ESF 1: Transportation & Infrastructure	ESF 2: Communications	ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4: Firefighting	ESF 5: Information and Planning	ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services	ESF 7: Logistics	ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services	ESF 9: Search & Rescue	ESF 10: Hazardous Materials	ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	ESF 12: Energy	ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	ESF 15: External Affairs
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)									S						S
Mental Health Association of Arizona (MHAAZ)								S							S
The Salvation Army (TSA)						S	S							S	S
United Blood Services (UBS)								S							S
Aetna								S						S	S
Arizona Public Service (APS)	S	S										S		S	S
Arizona Grand Resort						S								S	S
Arizona's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (AZWARN)	S														S
Banner Health						S		S						S	S
Big Lots						S								S	S
Support Agencies															
CenturyLink	S	S												S	S
FirstNet		S													S
Fry's						S		S			S			S	S
Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations (ISAOs)		S													S

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary and Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS													
	ESF 1: Transportation & Infrastructure	ESF 2: Communications	ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4: Firefighting	ESF 5: Information and Planning	ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services	ESF 7: Logistics	ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services	ESF 9: Search & Rescue	ESF 10: Hazardous Materials	ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	ESF 12: Energy	ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	ESF 15: External Affairs
Kinder Morgan												S			S
Marriott						S								S	S
Mutual of Omaha														S	S
Northern Arizona University (NAU)						S	S	S							S
Southwest Gas	S											S		S	S
Salt River Project (SRP)	S											S		S	S
Sundt Construction														S	S
Target						S		S						S	S
Team Security						S	S						S	S	S
Tucson Electric Power (TEP)	S											S		S	S
United Services Automobile Association (USAA)														S	S
Support Agencies															
University of Arizona (U of A)						S	S	S							S
Vanguard														S	S
Verizon	S	S				S								S	S
Walgreen						S		S						S	

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Primary and Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS														
	ESF 1: Transportation & Infrastructure	ESF 2: Communications	ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering	ESF 4: Firefighting	ESF 5: Information and Planning	ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, & Human Services	ESF 7: Logistics	ESF 8: Public Health & Medical Services	ESF 9: Search & Rescue	ESF 10: Hazardous Materials	ESF 11: Agriculture & Natural Resources	ESF 12: Energy	ESF 13: Public Safety and Security	ESF 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure	ESF 15: External Affairs
Walmart						S		S						S	
Wells Fargo Bank														S	
Total Support Agencies	**16**	**17**	**10**	**11**	**All**	**29**	**22**	**26**	**9**	**8**	**12**	**12**	**14**	**49**	**All**

RSF Primary and Support Agencies and Partners

Through the Primary and Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners, the RSF structure provides a scalable method for providing recovery support for affected jurisdictions. Assignments of RSF Primary (P) Agency or Support (S) Agencies and Private Sector Partners are as follows:

Recovery Support Function (RSF) Primary & Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	RSF					
	RSF 1: Community Planning & Capacity Building	RSF 2: Economic	RSF 3: Health & Social Services	RSF 4: Housing	RSF 5: Infrastructure Systems	RSF 6: Natural &Cultural Resources
Primary Agencies						
Arizona Commerce Authority (ACA)		**P**				
Office of Strategic Planning and Budget (OSPB)	**P**	S		S		
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	S		S		S	**P**
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)	S		**P**		S	S
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)	S			**P**	S	S
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	S				**P**	S

Recovery Support Function (RSF) Primary & Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	RSF					
	RSF 1: Community Planning & Capacity Building	RSF 2: Economic	RSF 3: Health & Social Services	RSF 4: Housing	RSF 5: Infrastructure Systems	RSF 6: Natural &Cultural Resources
Support Agencies						
AZ Attorney General (AZAG)	S		S			
AZ Board of Appraisal (ABOA)				S		
AZ Corporation Commission (ACC)						S
AZ Department of Emergency & Military Affairs, Emergency Management Division (DEMA/EM)	S	S		S	S	
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)						S
AZ Department of Revenue		S				
AZ Department of Tourism		S				
Residential Utility Consumer Office		S			S	
AZ Department of Real Estate	S	S				
AZ Industrial Commission	S	S			S	
AZ Commission for the Deaf & Hard-of-Hearing (ACDHH)	S		S			
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)	S	S	S	S	S	S
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)	S	S	S	S		S
AZ Department of Economic Security (ADES)		S	S			
AZ Department of Education (ADE)	S		S			
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM)					S	S
AZ Department of Homeland Security (ADOHS)	S					
AZ Department of Insurance (ADOI)	S			S		
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)						S
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	S		S			S
AZ Department of Real Estate (ADRE)	S	S		S		
Support Agencies						
AZ Department of Veteran's Service (ADVS)				S		
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)	S				S	S
AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)					S	S
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)	S				S	S
AZ Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)	S		S			
AZ Office on Tribal Relations	S			S		S
AZ Registrar of Contractors (AZROC)	S			S		
AZ State Land Department (ASLD), Cartographer's Office	S			S		S
AZ State Parks (ASP)	S					S
American Institute of Architects, Arizona				S		

Recovery Support Function (RSF) Primary & Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	RSF					
	RSF 1: Community Planning & Capacity Building	**RSF 2: Economic**	**RSF 3: Health & Social Services**	**RSF 4: Housing**	**RSF 5: Infrastructure Systems**	**RSF 6: Natural &Cultural Resources**
American Red Cross (ARC)	S		S	S	S	
AZ Statewide Independent Living Council (ASILC)	S		S			
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)	S		S	S	S	S
Board of Examiners of Nursing Care Institutions Administration & Assisted Living Facility Managers				S		
Citizens Corps Programs, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)	S		S		S	S
Citizens Corps Programs, Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)	S		S			S
Corporation for National and Community Service			S			
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)	S	S		S		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	S	S		S	S	S
Governor's Office of Youth, Faith, and Family				S		
Indian Health Services (IHS)			S			
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)					S	
Operation HOPE		S				
Small Business Administration (SBA)	S	S		S	S	S
The Salvation Army (TSA)	S		S		S	
US Department of Agriculture (USDA)		S				
US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Farm Services Agency (FSA)						S
US Department of Agriculture (USDA), US Forest Service (USFS)					S	
US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)		S				
US Department of Interior (DOI)		S			S	
US Department of Justice (DOJ)			S			
US Department of Labor (DOL)		S	S			
Support Agencies						
US Department of Treasury (DOTR)		S				
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)		S				
US Veterans Affairs (VA)			S			
Aetna		S				
Arizona Public Service	S	S			S	S
Arizona Grand Resort		S				
Avnet	S	S				
Arizona's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (AZWARN)	S				S	S
Banner Health			S			

Recovery Support Function (RSF) Primary & Support Agencies and Private Sector Partners	RSF					
	RSF 1: Community Planning & Capacity Building	**RSF 2: Economic**	**RSF 3: Health & Social Services**	**RSF 4: Housing**	**RSF 5: Infrastructure Systems**	**RSF 6: Natural &Cultural Resources**
Big Lots	S	S				
CenturyLink	S				S	
Charles Schwab		S				
Desert Botanical Garden						S
Fry's			S			S
General Dynamics		S				
Intuit, Inc		S				
Marriott		S				
Mutual of Omaha		S				
Southwest Gas	S				S	S
Salt River Project (SRP)	S				S	S
Sundt Construction				S		
Target		S	S			
Tucson Electric Power (TEP)	S				S	S
United Services Automobile Association (USAA)		S	S			
Vanguard		S				
Vantage West		S				
Verizon	S				S	
Walgreens			S			
Walmart			S			
Wells Fargo Bank		S				
Total Support Agencies/Partners	**43**	**36**	**27**	**19**	**28**	**27**

Information, Collection, Analysis and Dissemination

DEMA Coordination

DEMA coordinates the collection, analysis, and dissemination of state agency and department information during an incident. This process is coordinated with local, county, tribal, state, federal, NGOs, and the private sector based on the scope of the incident. In most cases, threats and hazards are detected at the local level and reported to DEMA for monitoring. Information coordination during an incident is managed by the Situation Unit in the SEOC Planning Section.

DEMA utilizes WebEOC, a web-based crisis information system, dynamic Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping and analytics, and other technical tools to coordinate the information flow during incidents and to ensure a common operating picture among involved entities.

By direction of the Governor and through a commitment from state agency directors, Primary Agencies are to coordinate the collection of real-time information for a single line of reporting to the Governor's Office. This is accomplished through the use of the AZ ESF/RSF Operations Dashboard. This shared tool is administered by DEMA. However, the content for state agency (ESFs and RSFs) activity belongs to each respective agency. The desired information is collected in the Operations Dashboard and made immediately available to state officials, agencies, and partners. The AZ ESF/RSF Operations Dashboard is For Official Use Only (FOUO - Sensitive Information/Limited Distribution) and is not to be shared with the public or media.

Terrorist incidents involving pre-incident intelligence may also include the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC), operated jointly by the Arizona Department of Public Safety (AZDPS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Public information activities will be conducted through Annex O: ESF 15 - External Affairs to ensure the coordinated, timely, and accurate release of a wide range of information to the news media and the public about emergencies/disasters and related activities. These activities will utilize the Joint Information System (JIS) for coordination and may be carried out from the SEOC or the JIC, if established.

Communications

Response to and recovery from emergencies/disasters requires extensive communications support. Within the State of Arizona, communications systems vary widely in type, size, and technical complexity. The state supports local, county, regional, tribal, statewide, and federal communications with the assistance of a wide range of communications equipment, operations centers, and communications-specific personnel.



When communications systems are disrupted, local, county, tribal, and private sector entities respond using available resources and capabilities. When additional support is required, county and tribal authorities may seek assistance from the state. When incidents expand beyond local communications networks, it is often necessary to manage and coordinate communications resources at the state level until the incident is resolved.

The SEOC serves as a full spectrum, continuously operating, statewide communications hub, maintaining contact with partner organizations throughout all phases of emergency operations. The DEMA/EM Communications Unit Leader (ComL) or designee, exercises direct supervision of the SEOC communications systems.

Dedicated communication networks have been established linking the SEOC, local, county, tribal governments, NGOs, federal warning centers, and response facilities. Primary radio networks are monitored at levels appropriate to the event(s). Operational communications are scalable to meet the communications needs of any type of incident.

DEMA, as the Primary Agency for Annex B: ESF 2 – Communications, will coordinate the establishment of temporary communications in the area(s) affected by an incident according to the SERRP, the State Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), and in alignment with the National Interoperability Field Operations Guide (NIFOG). DEMA will also coordinate with the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) to ensure interoperability of communications systems during an emergency according to the SCIP and ESF 2. Support will include state agency communications, commercially leased communications, and communication services provided by volunteer groups.

DEMA coordinates and implements a warning and notification system known as the "VESTA Communicator." This callout system uses internet, SMS, and telephone lines to notify internal DEMA staff and enterprise partners of any SEOC activations or significant events. The Communicator has multiple redundant inputs and outputs as well as geographic data center diversity in order to offer a very high level of reliability.

Counties are primarily responsible for public alert and warning in their jurisdictions, utilizing the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) and their individual mass notification systems. However, DEMA serves as a backup to the counties for launching IPAWS messages in an emergency.

DEMA utilizes multiple communications systems to provide reliable and redundant communications. DEMA radio, satellite, wireless, and other networks are available to provide backup communications support throughout the state. Communications systems and procedures are identified in the DEMA Operations Procedures Manual.



Finance and Logistics

Finance



Finance activities associated with response and recovery operations will be conducted in accordance with local, county, tribal, and state authority plans, policies, and procedures, which are coordinated with the SERRP. Financial management guidance, as outlined in the SERRP, is meant to ensure that funds are provided, and financial operations are conducted in accordance with state statues, policies, and procedures. This applies to the following entities:

- State departments and agencies, political subdivisions, and local or county agencies that request or provide assistance in response to major disasters or emergencies declared by the Governor per the ARS or the President per the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- State departments and agencies that request or provide intra-state support in incidents that do not involve a Gubernatorial or Presidential Declaration.

Policies and procedures for the use of GEF funds are described in regulations contained in ARS Titles 26 and 35 and Arizona Administrative Code (AAC) Title 8. Reimbursement and advancement of any eligible costs will be processed in accordance with AAC Title 8.

The following are guidelines for financial management activities:

- Each involved entity is responsible for providing financial services and support to response operations in the field. Funds to cover costs for response activities eligible for reimbursement will be administered by DEMA/EM. All liabilities incurred under the provisions of the SERRP will be assumed per the provisions of the ARS.
- The Governor's Office and State Legislature will consider and give timely approval for funds needed to sustain emergency response operations. As response and recovery operations proceed, estimates will be gathered, and additional emergency/disaster appropriations will be evaluated.
- A Gubernatorial Emergency/Disaster Declaration will permit funding from the GEF under the provisions of the ARS. Additional funds may also be made available by special appropriations of the State Legislature.
- An incident may result in a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster thus permitting supplemental response and recovery funding from the Federal Disaster Relief Fund.
- The SEOC Finance and Administration Section will support the management of financial actions related to the coordination of response resources and activities and recovery field operations.
- Eligible expenses incurred in the period immediately following an event (e.g., personnel, travel, and logistical assistance for situation/damage assessment activities) but before a

Gubernatorial Declaration of an emergency/disaster may be reimbursable if the event rises to the level of a declaration of emergency.

- DEMA/EM will not reimburse agencies for direct state assistance provided to a state agency or local government without a Gubernatorial Declaration. This does not preclude agencies from responding with direct state assistance consistent with their own emergency authorities and funding independent of the emergency funding.
- The assisting entity must ensure that all emergency response/recovery actions are at the request of the local government and realize the cost implication for the county since direct state assistance is on a "cost share" basis.
- In a declared emergency, the DEMA/EM Director may direct state agencies to utilize their authorities and resources to assist county/local response efforts. Assistance may be provided with or without compensation as determined by the Director. Reimbursement will be provided for eligible costs.
- It is the responsibility of each ESF Primary and Support Agency to keep DEMA/EM informed regarding funding needs to conduct ESF operations.
- All involved entities should accurately document all mission assignments. This documentation should include the name of the requesting official, organization, ESF which made the request, the content of the tasking, and what action was taken.
- Documentation on mission assignments may be required to support the accounting for costs incurred in the state's response. This detailed documentation is not submitted as part of the request for reimbursement but should be maintained in each entity's records as supporting documentation for bills for reimbursement in the event of an audit.
- Should emergency funds be exhausted, DEMA/EM will request emergency supplemental disaster relief funding from the State Legislature. The DEMA/EM Director will maintain a draft disaster supplemental appropriations budget request which has been coordinated in advance with the Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee staff in order to expedite the approval process.
- Timely financial support of response activities will be critical to successful emergency response. Innovative and expeditious means may be used to achieve financial objectives. It is mandatory that generally accepted state financial policies, principles, and regulations be employed to ensure against fraud, waste, and abuse, and to achieve proper control and use of public funds.

Logistics

The Governor of the State of Arizona is responsible for state government operations per ARS Title 41-101 and maintains the authority to direct any state agency to utilize its authorities and resources. This role may be minimal when providing resource support for local emergencies and disasters, or more significant for those incidents considered to be statewide emergencies.

DEMA/EM is responsible for the identification and location of supplemental logistical support as requested by local, county, tribal, and state partners, including Arizona National Guard aviation and ground resources and the 91st Civil Support Team (CST). Requests for National Guard assistance will be forwarded to the Adjutant General via SEOC Operations Section Chief. The DEMA/EM Director will evaluate the requests and make appropriate recommendations to the Adjutant General and the Governor.

DEMA/EM is also responsible for requesting, coordinating, and approving state-level mutual aid

assistance through AZMAC. Arizona is a signatory to the national EMAC and will respond in accordance with the directives outlined in ARS Title 26 Chapter 3.



ADOA is responsible for the procurement of equipment, supplies, and materials not available from state resources. Local and county governments and state agencies will be responsible for documentation of equipment and supplies utilized in the response and recovery operations. Federal agencies will be responsible for logistical support of their response forces.

Logistics operations and resource coordination utilize NIMS Resource Management guidance as a basis for the structure. The SEOC will serve as a central information source regarding the availability and disposition of state and federal resources. WebEOC will be used to make requests and track resources in accordance with the SEOC WebEOC Resource Ordering Procedures.

When resources are not readily available within the state government, the Primary Agencies as outlined in the SERRP will work together via the SEOC to fulfill the request from another source. Resources will be allocated in coordination with the SEOC based on identified priorities as requested and as available.

Plan Development and Maintenance

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Implementation

The SERRP is a living document, meant to be continuously reviewed and revised. All involvement with the SERRP follows the DEMA/EM efforts to plan, train, exercise, and operationalize. Following this cycle ensures that the SERRP remains a current and dynamic plan.

Development and maintenance of the SERRP is coordinated by DEMA/EM, and because of the statewide significance, the state emergency management enterprise as a whole is responsible for this plan. Maintaining the SERRP as a living document in the most current form possible requires a continuous commitment from all involved agencies and departments.

DEMA/EM, in coordination with agencies and partners identified in the SERRP, reviews this plan on an ongoing basis. Regular meetings are held to review and refine the plan, focusing on one ESF/RSF per meeting. Updates to the SERRP continuously occur based on organizational and policy changes, gaps identified during exercises and actual events, and changes in roles and responsibilities. Minor changes, such as grammar and formatting, will be made as they are identified. The DEMA/EM Director/designee shall review the SERRP after significant changes, or at a minimum, annually. Upon approval, revised versions of the SERRP will be shared and distributed with every agency/partner named in the SERRP.



EM staff and partners. State agencies and departments are strongly encouraged to review and update their respective EOPs and SOPs in accordance with this and all future versions of the SERRP. Local, county, and tribal emergency management enterprise partners are welcome to familiarize their agencies with the SERRP and, if desired, incorporate elements of the document into their plans.

Training and Exercising the Plan

DEMA/EM will provide planning, training, and exercise advice, counsel, and technical assistance to local, county, tribal, and state agencies, Private Sector Partners, and NGOs as requested.

DEMA/EM will coordinate periodic training and exercises of the SERRP to include the suite of supplementary documents and ESF/RSF plans and procedures to ensure operational capabilities. Exercises will adhere to the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) to ensure a comprehensive and continuing validation of State of Arizona enterprise all-hazards emergency planning.

A record of plan reviews, updates, and changes and training, exercise, and engagement activities is included in the introductory material of this plan.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION ANNEXES

Annex A: Emergency Support Function 1 – Transportation and Infrastructure

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
- *Emergency Management*
- *AZ National Guard (AZNG)*

AZ Department of Forestry and Fuel Management (DFFM)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)
AZ State Parks (ASP)

Private Sector Partners

Arizona Public Service (APS)
Arizona's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (AZWARN)
CenturyLink
Southwest Gas
Salt River Project (SRP)
Tucson Electric Power (TEP)
Verizon

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 – Transportation and Infrastructure describe disaster assistance available to local, county, tribal, and state entities through ADOT's efforts in:

- Coordinating transportation infrastructure restoration and recovery activities.
- Supporting and assisting law enforcement agencies in traffic access and control.
- Providing access to transportation equipment and personnel.

Scope

ESF 1 acts to meet the transportation needs and essential elements of local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, and other Private Sector Partners. ESF 1 is mindful to have a whole community approach to engage in full capacity with individuals, families, and including individuals with access and functional needs.

The designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) of ESF 1 or successor(s) provides transportation support to assist in incident management throughout the state and its Tribal Nations upon request from an overwhelmed jurisdiction. Activities within the scope of ESF 1 include:

- Processing and coordinating requests for state, federal, private, and non-governmental

transportation support.

- Coordination of alternate transportation services.
- Coordination of state agencies and resources to manage, restore, and maintain transportation arteries.
- Assessing the damage to the transportation infrastructure.
- Analyzing the effects of disasters on the interstate and statewide transportation system.
- Monitoring the accessibility of transportation capacity and congestion.
- Implement management controls.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• Coordinate the provision of state, federal, and non-government transportation services in support of location, county, and tribal, and state governmental entities. • Coordinate response activities of the transportation infrastructure and provide oversight of the affected systems and infrastructure. • Coordinate the recovery, restoration, and safety of the transportation infrastructure, and the long-term recovery of systems and infrastructure. • Manage ADOT headquarters/State Engineer's Office (SEO) functions including the Traffic Operations Center (TOC) and ADOT Departmental Operations Center (DOC). • Provide trained personnel to staff ESF 1 at the SEOC Operations Section, the JFO, Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC), local EOCs, or any other temporary facility in the impacted region. o The representative of the SEOC will serve as a liaison between the SEOC and ADOT and provide information on road closures, infrastructure damage, debris removal, and restoration activities. • Implement emergency functions to include the prioritization and/or allocation of state resources necessary to maintain and restore the state's transportation infrastructure. • Assess the condition of highways, bridges, tunnels, and other components of the state's transportation infrastructure and: o Close those determined to be unsafe. o Close Post signage and barricades. o Inform law enforcement and emergency management personnel. o Protect, maintain, and restore critical transportation routes and facilities. • Assist state and local government entities in determining the most viable available transportation networks to, from, and within the disaster area, and regulate the use of such networks. • Support and assist law enforcement agencies in traffic access and control, hazardous materials containment response, and damage assessment. • Provide technical assistance to local, county, and

Primary Agency	Actions
	tribal governments in the assessment of damage to the transportation infrastructure and the analysis of the impact of the disaster on transportation operations in the disaster area. • Coordinate and implement emergency response and recovery functions performed under ADOT statutory authorities. This includes coordinated management of the emergency highway funding for federally owned highways and highways on the Federal Aid System, hazardous material movement, and damage assessment, including safety- and security-related actions. • Assist in restoring the transportation infrastructure through ESF 3 and the Stafford Act. • Maintain records of costs and expenditures according to guidelines established in the Emergency Assistance Guide. • Provide ADOT law enforcement assets available as requested. • Communicate, collaborate, coordinate, and cooperate with ADOT/Federal Aviation Administration, which oversees the operation and regulation of the U.S. National Airspace System, including during emergencies.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Department of Administration	• Assist in identifying sources for and contracting transportation services. • Provide financial management assistance.
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)	• Provide transportation assets and personnel.
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Emergency Management	• Coordinate the acquisition, movement, and distribution of state-owned resources to the incident area. • Coordinate transportation actions prior to ESF 1 full activation with other counties' EOCs. • Keep ADOT informed of early transportation actions with counties. • Assume responsibility for the closeout of actions after ADOT and other ESF Support Agencies deactivate. • Assist in restoring the transportation infrastructure through ESF 3 and the Stafford Act. • Initiate and coordinate state requests for federal assets via EMAC and/or FEMA Region IX prior to the designation of Presidential declaration.
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) AZ National Guard (AZNG)	• Provide staffing to the SEOC (and Joint Operations Center). • Provide military transportation capacity and personnel to move essential resources. • Assist in the restoration of the transportation infrastructure.
AZ Department of	• Provide transportation resources and personnel.

Support Agencies	Actions
Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)	• Assist with the restoration of transportation infrastructure.
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	• Provide staffing to the SEOC when requested in accordance with ESF 5. • Coordinate roadblocks on state and federal highways. • Provide traffic control assistance. • Provide supplementary departmental transportation assets (e.g., fixed-wing, rotary aircraft, and all-terrain vehicles). • Provide transportation support resources (e.g., mechanics, pilots).
AZ State Parks (ASP)	• Provide transportation assets and personnel. • Provide law enforcement assets. • Provide helipad access and storage (space) areas. • Provide "off grid" capability (water, generators, etc.).

NOTE: Guidance for transporting people and supplies is contained in the ESF relating to the specific need (e.g., mass care, search, and rescue, etc.). It is essential to the orderly flow of resources for ESFs to advise ESF 1 of all transportation movements arranged directly.

Annex B: Emergency Support Function 2 – Communications

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)

Emergency Management

Support Agencies

AZ Attorney General (AZAG)
- *Computer Crimes Unit*

AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
- *AZ Strategic Enterprise Technology (ASET)*

AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)

Private Sector Partners

Arizona Public Service (APS)
CenturyLink
FirstNet
Information Sharing and Analysis Organization (ISAOs)
Verizon

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 - Communications ensures the provision of state communications support to local, county, tribal, state, federal, and private sector response efforts during an incident. This ESF facilitates the delivery of information to emergency management decision-makers and assists in the stabilization and re-establishment of communications systems, including both voice and data, during incidents.

Scope

ESF 2 acts to meet the communications and essential elements of information needs of local, county, tribal, state, and federal governmental agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, other Private Sector Partners, individuals, families, and including individuals with access and functional needs. It is the responsibility of the designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) of ESF 2 or the appointed successor(s) to perform the activities within the scope of ESF 2. The activities include:

- Coordinate the establishment of temporary communications in affected areas. Support will include public safety secure and non-secure communications, commercially leased communications, and communications services provided by voluntary groups, such as Amateur Radio emergency Services (ARES) and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES).

- Supplement the provisions of the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies (NTSP).
- Provide communications services through various sources including federal DHS programs, Shared Resources (SHARES) High Frequency (HF) Radio Program, Telecommunications Service Priority (TSP) Program, Government Emergency Telecommunications Services (GETS), and Wireless Priority Services (WPS).
- Provide disaster emergency communications, which consists of the technical means and modes required to provide and maintain operable and interoperable voice and data communications in an incident area.
- Support the temporary re-establishment of basic public safety communications infrastructure.
- Coordinate the provisioning of priority and other telecommunications services at incident support facilities and provide capabilities and services to aid response and short-term recovery operations.
- Facilitate the delivery of mission-critical information to maintain situational awareness for emergency management decision-makers and support elements.
- Develop and maintain communications and cyber common operating picture.
- Monitor cyber activity, and coordinate response to cyber disruptions.
- Coordinate incident radio frequencies.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs	• Alert the appropriate state agencies, NGOs, and private sector entities depending on the nature and complexity of the incident. • Provide coordination of communications equipment/paths that are mission-critical to the resolution of events or disasters in Arizona. • Provide interoperability expertise and guidance for events or disasters. • Coordinate and implement communications equipment (voice and data) for DEMA in order to complete the mission.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)	• Provide radio networks, Trained Radio Operators (RADOS), portable/mobile repeaters, and aviation assets. • Coordinate incident communications support plans with the DEMA Communication Unit Leader (ComL).
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	• Provide radio networks, portable/mobile repeaters, and aviation assets through the AZDPS Wireless Bureau. • Coordinate incident communications support plans

Support Agencies	Actions
	with the DEMA ComL. • Coordinate cyber intelligence information sharing between DEMA, ASET, and other involved entities via the ACTIC.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS) AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT) AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)	• Coordinate incident communications support plans with the DEMA ComL.

Annex C: Emergency Support Function 3 – Public Works and Engineering

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
AZ department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
- *Emergency Management*
- *AZ National Guard (AZNG)*

AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)
AZ Geological Survey (AZGS)
AZ Registrar of Contractors (AZROC)

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 – Public Works and Engineering assists the state response by coordinating and organizing the capabilities and resources of state government to facilitate the delivery of public works services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from an incident, disaster, or terrorist action that overwhelms available local and/or county resources.

Scope

ESF 3 is structured to provide public works and engineering support for the changing requirements of statewide incident management to include preparedness, prevention, response, recovery, and mitigation actions.

ESF 3 acts to meet the public works and engineering needs and essential elements of local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, and other Private Sector Partners. ESF 1 is mindful to have a whole community approach to engage in full capacity with individuals, families, and including individuals with access and functional needs.

The designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) of ESF 3 or successor(s) will coordinate through the SEOC and inform the proper channel to support incidents when appropriate. Activities within the scope of ESF 3 include:

- Supporting assessments of public works and infrastructure.
- Executing emergency contract support for lifesaving and life-sustaining services.
- Providing technical assistance to include engineering expertise, construction

management, and contracting.

- Providing emergency repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities. ESF 3 is linked to and works closely with the RSF 5.
- Coordinate the transition from emergency measures to long-term restoration activities.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• Provide technical assistance, project management, engineering expertise, and construction management resources and support during response activities to critical infrastructure. • Provide engineering personnel and support to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearing, and restoration of the state's transportation infrastructure. • Provide personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources to assist in emergency operations, such as repair and restoration of transportation infrastructure (e.g., highways, bridges, transit systems, and railways) debris removal, flood fighting, and other related tasks. • Identify private resources, including those of the Associated General Contractors of AZ, to support local and county efforts in the procurement of external consulting services for assessing the structural and fire safety of damaged buildings and lifelines (public works and utilities). • Provide engineering support to conduct Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) prior to a state or federal disaster declaration and in the preparation of Project Worksheets (PWs) after a declaration. • Coordinate potential funding that can be used for repair or reconstruction of major highway facilities and railroads damaged infrastructure.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)	• Provide technical assistance in contract management, procurement construction inspection, and environmental assessments.
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) AZ National Guard (AZNG)	• Provide personnel, supplies, transportation, and equipment.
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	• Provide personnel to assist in damage assessments of drinking water systems, wastewater systems, and the decision-making process for determining necessary emergency repairs. • Coordinate with ADHS to determine the potability of water from public water systems, the suitability of other sources of water for treatment and consumptive use and identify hazardous materials having the potential to impact drinking water sources (e.g.,

Support Agencies	Actions
	ground and surface waters). • Assist in locations and provide safety guidance for areas affected by hazardous materials. Ensure the protection and cleanup of these areas. • Assist in locating suitable debris disposal sites and provide guidance on areas affected by hazardous materials (see ESF 10). • Issue emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances for disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities.
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)	• Provide direct technical support and advice on procurement of external consulting services for assessing the structural and fire safety of damaged buildings and lifelines (public works and utilities). • Provide personnel to assist in damage assessment, structural inspections, debris clearance monitoring, and restoration of facilities.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)	• Provide guidance related to health problems associated with hazardous materials. • Coordinate with ADEQ in determining the suitability for human consumption of water from local sources. • Support contaminated debris management activities by coordinating and/or providing resources, assessments, data, expertise, technical assistance, monitoring, and other appropriate support.
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)	• Provide technical engineering expertise in determining emergency operations required for restoration, flood control facilities, dam safety, drainage channels, and other related areas. • Provide engineering support to assist in evaluating damage to water control systems, such as dams and levees.
AZ Geological Survey (AZGS)	• Provide engineering support to assist in evaluating damage to water control systems, such as dams, levees, and water delivery facilities and structures.
AZ Registrar of Contractors (AZROC)	• Provide a list of structural contractors whose licenses are in dispute or in revocation. • Assist in contractor disputes related to structural restoration and/or damage estimates associated with a disaster or terrorist incident. • Provide support for local building authorities.

Annex D: Emergency Support Function 4 – Firefighting

Primary Agencies

For Wildland & Wildfire Situations

AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM)

For All-Hazards Fire Situations

AZ Fire Chiefs Association

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
- Emergency Management
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4 - Firefighting provides support for the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, an all-hazard incident requiring a coordinated response for assistance.

Scope

ESF 4 coordinates firefighting activities and provides personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local, county, tribal, and state entities involved in wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations. ESF 4 designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and or successor(s) will coordinate activities through the SEOC with the proper channels and provide the appropriate support to all incidents when activated.

The process for activation of the ESF 4 originates at the Department of Emergency and Military Affairs. If the State of Arizona declares an emergency, the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) will activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and recall representatives of state and non-governmental organizations to staff its various Emergency Support Functions.

For wildland or wildfire-related events, the representatives from DFFM will serve in the SEOC to provide support and coordination of resources. However, from an all-hazards response aside from DFFM, the representatives from the Arizona Fire Service Mutual Aid committee will serve the function of ESF 4 to support and coordinate resources utilizing the parameters of the plan as guidance.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) Wildland and Wildfire Situations	• Maintain contact with the SEOC, advising of resource needs. • Assign representatives as required to the SEOC to coordinate fire service missions and resources in the operations and logistics groups. • Procure resources through the Supplemental Dispatch System. • Coordinate local and county firefighting resources. • Provide personnel to support all-hazards incident debris removal, barrier development, triage of impacted areas, and damage assessments. • Reconnaissance and liaison with local and county cooperators. • Provide subject-matter expertise pertaining to the incident in operations/positions. • Provide fire and support heavy equipment via Virtual Incident Procurement (VIPR). • Maintain and activate agreements with local and county cooperators and federal agencies (U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service). • Provide code compliance and interpretation through the State Fire Marshal's Office. • Coordinate local and county cooperator technical rescue teams (TRT). • Provide local, county, state, or federal personnel for critical incident stress management (CISM) support. • DFFM may become a support agency if required during an All- Hazards situation.
AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)	• AFCA will maintain contact with the SEOC, advising of resource needs. • Assign AFSMAC representatives as required to the SEOC to coordinate first service missions and resources in the operations and logistics groups. • Procure resources through the Zone Mutual Aid Coordinator. • Coordinate the most appropriate and closest firefighting resources in proximity to the incident. • Provide personnel to support all-hazards incident debris removal, barrier development, triage of impacted areas, and damage assessments. • Provide code compliance and interpretation through the State Fire Marshal's Office. • Coordinate local and county cooperator technical rescue teams (TRT). • Provide local, county, state, or federal personnel for critical incidents stress management (CISM) support. • AFCA may become a support agency if required during a wildland/wildfire situation.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Department of Agriculture	• Respond in case of fire threats to farms and ranches. • Respond in case of movement of range livestock into

Support Agencies	Actions
(AZDA)	inhabited areas due to fire/threat in their home pastures. • Coordinate provision of livestock transportation resources and temporary holding facilities. • Provide resource advisors to provide technical expertise in areas of natural and man-made infrastructure or pre-existing hazards (i.e., mines, watersheds, archeological areas, livestock, etc.).
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)	• Provide a labor force in support of the all-hazards response. Minimum 20-person crew plus supervision for multiple labor tasks including certified wildland firefighting, debris removal, sandbagging, etc. • Provide vehicles, water trucks, and construction equipment.
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Emergency Management	• Collaborate, supplement, and support response to natural and human-caused fires, and life safety threats, except wildland fires, which exceed or are likely to exceed the capability of local government. • Collaborate, coordinate, and manage the use of fire service resources responding to emergencies/disasters through the Supplemental Dispatch System. • Notify the Arizona Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA) and DFFM when ESF 4 is activated and request appropriate representatives to serve in the SEOC. • Provide support and coordination of resources.
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	• Assume the role of State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for HazMat-related issues and ensure all environmental (air, waste, water) issues are addressed. • Monitor air quality and meteorological conditions and advise the Incident Commander of unhealthy smoke levels for determining whether public evacuations are warranted. • Provide personnel to assist in damage assessments of drinking water systems, wastewater systems, and the decision-making process for determining necessary emergency repairs. • Coordinate with ADHS to determine the potability of water from public water systems, the suitability of other sources of water for treatment and/or consumptive use, and in identifying hazardous materials having the potential to impact drinking water sources (e.g., ground and surface waters). • Identify locations and provide safety guidance for areas affected by hazardous materials. Ensure the protection and cleanup of these areas. • Assist in locating suitable debris disposal sites and provide guidance on areas affected by hazardous materials (see ESF 10). • Issue emergency environmental waivers and legal clearances for disposal of materials from debris clearance and demolition activities.
Arizona Department of Health Services	• Assist county and tribal public health organizations in identifying available emergency medical services. • Identify special needs supervised care facilities in the

Support Agencies	Actions
(ADHS)	evacuation area. • Provide epidemiologist services. • Identify ambulance support resources. • Provide support from the state laboratory. • Provide interpretation of air quality data relating to public health. • Assist county public health agencies to ensure compliance with health and safety codes for food establishments relative to power outages.
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	• Provide roadblocks on state and federal highways. • Assist in the evacuation of the threatened population from state lands. • Provide security for state property and evacuated areas. • Provide rotary and fixed-wing aircraft. • Provide crime laboratory support for evidence collection, body identification, and notification of next of kin.
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• Provide resources and equipment for traffic closures. • Provide law enforcement for road closures. • Provide equipment, supplies, and personnel for non-fire tasks. • Provide public information support. • Provide liaison with IMTs.
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)	• Respond in case of fire threats to fisheries and hatcheries. • Respond in case of movement of wildlife into inhabited areas due to fire/threat in their home territory. • Provide peace officers to control traffic. • Provide transportation resources.

Annex E: Emergency Support Function 5 – Information and Planning

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies

All State Agencies, Boards, and Commissions

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 – Information and Planning is responsible for coordinating overall activities of state-level government for incident response and the management of state resources in support of an overwhelmed jurisdiction, state agency, or Tribal Nation's request for assistance.

ESF 5 provides the core management and administrative functions toward fulfilling the mission of the SEOC.

The purpose of the center is to ensure coordinated and effective resource response when an emergency exhausts the capabilities of a county or tribal entity and, if necessary, with multiple state and/or federal response agencies.

Scope

ESF 5 acts to coordinate and the development of overall situational awareness of incidents, including information sharing and other essential elements to manage an incident. ESF 5 acts to always have a whole community approach to all local, county, tribal, state, and federal governmental agencies, NGOs, industry essential services providers, other Private Sector Partners, individuals, families, and including individuals with access and functional needs.

Coordination of all state-directed response and recovery services will be through the SEOC Section Chiefs and the designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to provide for the most efficient management of resources.

Activities within the scope of ESF 5 include:

- Serves as the support ESF for all state departments and agencies across the spectrum of statewide incident management from prevention to response and recovery.
- Facilitate information flow in the pre-incident prevention phase for the potential placement of assets on alert or the prepositioning of assets for quick response.
- Provide support and planning functions during the post-incident response phase.
- Provide core emergency management and coordination activities of state resources during emergency operations.
- Ensure the efficient use of all resources to protect lives and property.

ESF 5 activities include those functions that are critical to support and facilitate multi-agency

planning and coordination for operations involving potential and actual incidents of statewide significance. This includes:

- Alter and notification.
- Deployment and staffing of DEMA/EM emergency response teams.
- Strategic incident action planning.
- Coordination of operations, logistics, and information management.
- Facilitation of requests for federal assistance.
- Resources acquisition and management (to include allocation and tracking), worker safety and health, facilities management, financial management, and other support.
- Describe to the public the procedures and support requirements necessary for the activation of the SEOC.
- Collect and process disaster conditions and disseminate emergency public information about an actual or a potential emergency.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Emergency Management	• Ensure a common operating picture and shared situational awareness for the Whole Community through effective incident planning and information management. • Develop reports and other products for incident situational awareness. • Coordinate and manage the development of interagency remote sensing and geospatial information used in support of a potential or actual response to an incident.
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Technological Hazards	• Assure the safety and security of food in the impacted radiological area with AZDA. • Provide support for public health matters for radiological incidents. • Coordinate state assets for external monitoring, surveillance, and decontamination activities for radiological emergencies. • Provide, in cooperation with other state (and federal, if Presidential declared disaster) agencies, personnel and equipment, including portal monitors to support initial screening. • Provide advice and assistance to state and local personnel conducting screening/decontamination of persons leaving a contaminated zone. • Provide recommendations, advice, and assistance on the use of potassium iodide (KI) should a radiological/nuclear event involve the release of radioactive iodine.

Support Agencies	Actions
All State Agencies, Boards, and Commissions	• Provide accurate and timely information related to an actual or potential incident. • Execute plans related to an actual or potential incident.

Annex F: Emergency Support Function 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Temporary Housing, and Human Services

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies

AZ Commission for the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing (ACDHH)
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
AZ Department of Economic Security (ADES)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Homeland Security (ADOHS)
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)
AZ Humane Society (AZHS)
AZ State University (ASU)
AZ Statewide Independent Living Council (ASILC)
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)
American Red Cross (ARC)
Citizens Corps Program
Northern Arizona University (NAU)
The Salvation Army (TSA)
University of Arizona (U of A)

Private Sector Partners

Arizona Grand Resort
Banner Health
Big Lots
Frys
Marriott
Target
Team
Security
Verizon
Walgreens
Walmart

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 - Mass Care coordinates and provides life-sustaining resources, essential services, and programs when the needs of disaster survivors exceed local, county, tribal, and state government capabilities.

Scope

ESF 6 acts to meet mass care needs and essential elements of providing services to county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, and other Private Sector Partners. Every incident comes with its own unique circumstances and ESF 6 approaches every incident with a whole community concept of ensuring all individuals, families, and including individuals with access and functional needs services.

Mass care, emergency assistance, temporary housing, and human services agencies and organizations at the local, county, tribal, state and federal levels work together to provide life-

sustaining assistance to disaster survivors. The State Coordinating Officer (SCO) of ESF6 or the designated successor(s) will coordinate through the SEOC to perform activities. Activities within the scope of ESF 6 include:

- Mass Care - congregate sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, and reunification of children with their parent(s)/legal guardians and adults with their families.
- Emergency Assistance - coordination of voluntary organizations and unsolicited donations and management of unaffiliated volunteers; essential community relief services; non-congregate and transitional sheltering; support to individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs in congregate facilities; support to children in disasters; support of mass evacuations; and support for the rescue, transportation, care, shelter, and essential needs of household pets and service animals.
- Temporary Housing - rental, repair, and loan assistance; replacement; factory-built housing; semi-permanent construction; referrals; identification and provision of safe, secure, functional, and physically accessible housing; and access to other sources of temporary housing assistance.
- Human Services - disaster assistance programs that help survivors address unmet disaster-caused needs and/or non-housing losses through loans and grants; also includes supplemental nutrition assistance, crisis counseling, recovery case management, disaster unemployment, disaster legal services, and other state human services programs and benefits to survivors.

State ESF 6 agencies are linked closely with two RSFs defined in the NDRF: RSF 3 - Health and Social Services and RSF 4 - Housing. Following an incident, these RSFs may be activated concurrently with ESF 6, although their initial focus is on planning and information sharing rather than response. When active at the same time, the ESFs and RSFs collaborate and share information while focusing on their respective functions. There is an intentional overlap between ESF and RSF missions, but, as ESF requirements diminish, RSFs assume the residual ESF activities that are associated with recovery. The timing of this transition depends on the incident and the needs of survivors. ESF 6 works closely with the Housing RSF to coordinate the transition of survivors from sheltering and temporary housing to long-term and permanent housing as quickly as possible. ESF 6 also coordinates closely with the Health and Social Services RSF to ensure continuous support for social services needs in the impacted communities.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Emergency Management	• Activate SEOC and appropriate Primary and Support Agencies. • Provide mass care, housing, and human resources direction, coordination, and availability of resource activities. • Coordinate logistical and fiscal activities supporting priorities and activation associated with ESF 6. • Assist human and animal evacuees. • Act as liaison between the AZ VOAD and state agencies. The AZ VOAD will request assistance from state agencies through the SEOC Operations Section. • Assist in the provision of medical supplies and services.

Primary Agency	Actions
	• Provide leadership in coordinating and integrating overall state/federal efforts associated with mass care, housing, and human services. • Provide leadership of the Access and Functional Needs Task Force. • Assist in establishing priorities for and the coordination of the transition of ESF 6 response operations to recovery via ESF 14 and the RSFs. • Assist in victim confidentiality and the release of information for recovery services, benefits eligibility, and notification of relatives. As the primary agency for recovery activities pursuant to a Gubernatorial or Presidential- declared disaster or emergency, DEMA Recovery Branch provides ESF 6 staff to various assignment locations, as appropriate.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (ACDHH)	• Ensure mass care messages are delivered to the population in an accurate and timely manner. • Provide technical assistance to SEOC and other local, county, and tribal entities.
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)	• Provide support involving the emergency relocation of livestock. • Provide technical assistance regarding the care and welfare of food- producing animals exposed to a disaster.
AZ Department of Economic Security (ADES)	• Provide human services assistance for those individuals, households, and families with mass care and disaster recovery needs, including those with access and functional needs currently enrolled in ADES program. • Assist county authorities in identifying victims with special emergency needs within their respective jurisdictions. • Provide federal food products as overseen by the department.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)	• Assist local, county, tribal, and state entities to ensure that health standards are maintained in shelters (see ESF 8). • Provide non-medical volunteers through ESAR-VHP to augment personnel assigned to shelters upon request and as available. • Provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to food/nutrition vectors, water supply, and waste disposal. • Assist in the provision of medical supplies, medical screenings, and shelter surveys. • Coordinate with AHCCCS to support crisis counseling programs and other disaster-related behavioral health relief as necessary.
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)	• Provide assistance with acquiring resourcing short-term and long- term housing solutions to impacted survivors.
AZ Department of	• Assist ADOT and local governments in coordinating

Support Agencies	Actions
Public Safety (AZDPS)	traffic control and directing evacuees to reception/care centers or shelters. • Coordinate security of reception/care centers or shelters.
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• Assist AZDPS and local law enforcement in directing evacuees and emergency workers to county reception/care centers or shelters.
AZ Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)	• Provide human services assistance for those individuals, households, and families with mass care and disaster recovery needs.
AZ Statewide Independent Living Council (ASILC)	• Provide technical assistance in sheltering operations, food services, and other considerations associated with access and functional needs.
AZ State University (ASU)	• Provide technical and physical assistance in sheltering operations, food services, and other considerations.
American Red Cross (ARC)	• Support local government in the management and coordination of sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid services, and support services to the disaster-affected population. • Provide appropriate authorities in response to disaster welfare inquiries and family reunification requests. • Manage mass care logistical and related fiscal activities. • Provide liaison to the SEOC. • As the co-lead for mass care and Support Agency for ESF 6. • Work with DEMA to identify available mass care capacity, and anticipated mass care requirements, and establish strategies to address gaps in coordination with local, county, tribal, state, and federal agencies, NGOs, and Private Sector Partners. • Provide mass care technical assistance to DEMA and serves as its principal mass care subject matter expert. • Facilitate coordination and planning among government, NGO, and private sector entities that provide mass care services in response to major disasters. • Support DEMA in working with designated state Mass Care Coordinator(s) for mass care in planning, preparedness, and response activities to include exercise participation. • Work closely with DEMA at designated locations to support ESF 6 activities as requested. • Provide situational awareness and reports on current mass care activities prior to and during response operations. • Work with DEMA to facilitate the mobilization of NGO and Private Sector Partners for the provision of mass care services in support of states. • Support reunification efforts through the Safe and Well website and reunification teams. • Provide critical disaster relief and preparedness information to the public through proactive media.
AZ Voluntary	• Provide assistance in sheltering operations, food

Support Agencies	Actions
Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)	services, and other identified needs, including housing and human services for disaster victims and families. • Provide coordination with county and regional COADs and VOADs. • Act as a liaison between the AZ VOAD partners and state agencies. • Provide liaison/representative to the SEOC.
Citizens Corps Program	• Provide certified human resources to complement state response and recovery activities.
The Salvation Army (TSA)	• Support the management and coordination of bulk distribution of emergency relief items. • Provide mass feeding to support shelter operations and impacted communities. • Provide pastoral counseling through emotional and spiritual care. • Provide liaison/representative to the SEOC.
AZ Humane Society (AZHS)	• Provide technical assistance regarding care and welfare for household pets and service animals impacted by the disaster. • Assist in procurement of shelter, food, health, and medical care needs for household pets and service animals.

Annex G: Emergency Support Function 7 – Logistics

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
- *AZ National Guard (AZNG)*

AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Homeland Security (ADOHS) AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)
AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)
AZ State Parks (ASP)
AZ State University (ASU)
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)
American Red Cross (ARC)
Northern Arizona University (NAU)
The Salvation Army (TSA)
University of Arizona (U of A)

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 – Logistics addresses the provision of state resource support to county and tribal governments and state organizations, prior to, during, and after an incident of statewide significance. This includes the coordination of NGO and private sector resource response efforts during an incident that overwhelms a political subdivision, Tribal Nation, or state agency.

Scope

This ESF involves the provision of logistical and resource support to local, county, and tribal governments and state organizations during the immediate response phase of an emergency/disaster.

- This support may include relief supplies, office or other space required, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications, contracting services, transportation services, and personnel required to support immediate response activities.
- It also provides logistical support for requirements not specifically identified in other ESFs (e.g., stocks surplus to the needs of state government).
- This ESF also addresses the effort and activity necessary to evaluate, locate, obtain, and provide essential material resources.

This ESF will coordinate the state's resource support activities in the areas affected by an emergency or disaster. Resource support may include activities involving:

- State departments/agencies.

- Intrastate emergency management mutual aid agreements.
- NGOs.
- Other states through EMAC.
- The private sector.
- The Federal Government through the NRF.

This ESF also recognizes that prior to or during a catastrophic incident within the state, the Federal Government may provide immediate deployment of pre-identified federal resources to the affected area prior to an actual formal request from the state.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Emergency Management	• Coordinate all state resources that are requested and tasked to the emergency or disaster. • Manage resources in accordance with NIMS. • Ensure that all procurement will be made according to current state laws and regulations. • Coordinate with the Federal Government during catastrophic incidents to determine what prepackaged response resources are needed under the Federal Catastrophic Incident Supplement.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA) AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA) AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR) AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)	• Implement internal plans to ensure adequate administrative support. • Provide appropriate representation to the SEOC. • Provide resources. • Ensure adequate staff and administrative support. • Provide appropriate representation to the SEOC. • Provide resources.
AZ Department of Homeland Security (ADOHS) AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA) AZ Game	• Ensure adequate staff and administrative support. • Provide appropriate representation at the SEOC. • Provide resources. • Maintain inventory of deployable assets. • Coordinate and request AZ Guard assets for equipment when all other ESFs have been exhausted.

Support Agencies	Actions
and Fish Department (AZGFD) AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT) AZ State Parks (ASP) AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS) AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR) AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) AZ National Guard (AZNG)	
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD) American Red Cross (ARC) The Salvation Army (TSA)	• Provide support to the development of the Whole Community logistics supply chain through alignment of pre-planning activities and coordination during responses to major disasters.

Annex H: Emergency Support Function 8 – Public Health and Medical Services

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Support Agencies

American Red Cross (ARC)
AZ Area Agency on Aging (AZ AAA)
AZ Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers
AZ Coalition for Healthcare Emergency Response (AZCHER)
AZ Commission for the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing (ACDHH)
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
AZ Department of Education (ADE)
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)
AZ EMS Association (ArMA)
AZ State Board of Pharmacy (ASBP)
AZ Statewide Independent Living Council (AZSILC)
AZ State University (ASU)
Northern Arizona University (NAU)
University of Arizona (U of A)
AZ Voluntary Organizations in Disaster (AZ VOAD)
Citizens Corps Programs
- *Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)*

Vitalant Blood Donation

Private Sector Partners

AETNA
Banner Health
Fry's
Target
Walgreens
Walmart

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 - Public Health and Medical Services provide the mechanism for federal assistance to supplement local, county, tribal, and state resources in response to a disaster, emergency, or incident that may lead to a public health, medical, behavioral, or human service emergency, including those that have international implications.

Scope

ESF 8 provides planning and coordination of public health, healthcare delivery, and emergency response systems to minimize and/or prevent health emergencies from occurring; detect and characterize health incidents; provide medical care and human services to those affected; reduce public health and human service effects on the community and enhance community resiliency to respond to a disaster.

ESF 8 acts to meet essential elements of public health and medical service needs to all local, county, tribal, state, federal governmental agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, other Private Sector Partners, individuals, families, and including individuals with access and functional needs.

ESF 8 has an established State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and appointed successor(s) who can fill in as the primary spokesperson to be present at the SEOC to coordinate support activities during activations. These actions are informed through integrated bio-surveillance capability, assessment of health and human service needs, and maintenance of the safety and security of medical products, and the safety and defense of food and agricultural products under the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulatory authority.

Public health and medical services (e.g., patient movement, patient care, and behavioral healthcare) and support to human services (e.g., addressing individuals with disabilities and others with access and functional needs) are delivered through surge capabilities that augment public health, medical, behavioral, and veterinary functions with health professionals, pharmaceuticals to include distribution and delivery of medical countermeasures, equipment and supplies, and technical assistance. These services are provided to mitigate the effects of acute and longer-term threats to the health of the population and maintain the health and safety of responders. ESF 8 disseminates public health information on protective actions related to exposure to health threats or environmental threats (e.g., to potable water and food safety).

Jurisdictional medico-legal authorities are assisted in carrying out their fatality management responsibilities by providing specialized teams and equipment to conduct victim identification, grief counseling and consultation, and reunification of remains and effects to authorized persons. ESF 8 may continue providing services and ensure a smooth transition to recovery while the community rebuilds its capability and assumes administrative and operational responsibility for services. ESF 8 provides supplemental assistance to local, county, tribal, and state governments in the following core functional areas:

- Assessment of public health/medical needs.
- Health surveillance.
- Medical surge.
- Health/veterinary supplies and support.
- Patient movement.
- Patient care.
- Safety and security of drugs, biologics, and medical devices.
- Blood supply.
- Food safety and defense.
- Agriculture safety and security.
- All-hazards public health and medical consultation, technical assistance, and support.
- Crisis counseling coordination.
- Public health and medical information.
- Vector control.
- Guidance on potable water/wastewater and solid waste disposal.
- Mass fatality management, victim identification, and decontaminating remains.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)	• Activate and staff internal Health Emergency Operations Center (HEOC) appropriate to an existing incident. • Request appropriate ESF 8 organizations to activate and deploy health and medical personnel, equipment, and supplies in response to requests for state public health and medical assistance via SEOC. • Provide leadership in coordinating and integrating overall state efforts to provide public health and medical assistance to the affected area. • Coordinate directly with federal health and medical authorities (e.g., USDHHS, CDC, USPHS, USFDA, etc.). • Assess whether food facilities in the affected area are able to provide safe and secure resources. • Assist and support county, and tribal public health agencies in conducting disease surveillance and laboratory testing. • Develop guidelines for the administration of scarce pharmaceuticals (e.g., vaccines, antiviral medications) through the Vaccine and Antiviral Prioritization Advisory Committee (VAPAC). • Coordinate the development of incident-specific crisis standards of care (CSC) guidelines for healthcare system partners through the State Disaster Medical Advisory Committee (SDMAC). • Assist county and tribal health departments in establishing a registry for individuals potentially exposed to radiation, performing dose reconstruction, and conducting long-term monitoring of this population for potential long-term health effects. • Evaluate local requests for medical supplies and equipment based on relevant threat information and route requests through emergency management channels, which may include Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), or Chempack assets. • Provide planning and coordination assistance for fatality management and mortuary services. • Provide healthcare volunteers through ESAR-VHP.

Support Agencies	Actions
American Red Cross (ARC)	• Assist in providing first aid for sick and injured persons. • Provide coordination of blood/blood products in their responsible areas. • Provide a representative liaison to the SEOC upon activation.
Arizona Area Agency on Aging (AZ AAA)	• Partners with our community to foster innovative programs and services to enrich the quality of life for older adults, caregivers and diverse populations.
AZ Board of Funeral Directors and	• To create and maintain a balance between fair and equitable business regulation and the protection of the public's health, safety and welfare in the use and

Support Agencies	Actions
Embalmers	purchase of goods and services required for death.
AZ Coalition for Healthcare Emergency Response (AZCHER)	• To unify Arizona's healthcare and public health systems for the continual development and improvement of relationships, plans, and actions that meet the needs of the Whole Community before, during, and after emergencies.
AZ Commission for the Deaf and Hard-of- Hearing (ACDHH)	• Provide subject matter expertise for access and functional needs in general population shelters. • Provide subject matter expertise for access and functional needs regarding public messaging. • Assist in public outreach.
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)	• Provide leadership for the coordination of animal-related issues, such as the disposal of animal carcasses and protection of animal health. • Provide technical assistance regarding zoonotic diseases associated with domestic animals. • Assist in the assurance of food safety and security in coordination with ADHS and the SEOC. • Provide technical advice and assistance regarding the handling and disposal of contaminated and non-contaminated animal remains. • Monitor and test affected area(s) for food supply, livestock, and pet animal contamination that may be detrimental to public health.
AZ Department of Economic Security (DES)	• Support Arizonans to reach their potential through temporary assistance for those in need, and care for the vulnerable.
AZ Department of Education (ADE)	• Advance equity and excellence for all students by serving school leaders, educators, and staff, collaborating with communities, and leading with data-driven best practices.
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)	• Coordinate logistical and fiscal activities supporting priorities. • Act as the liaison between ADHS and state agencies. ADHS will request assistance from state agencies through the SEOC Operations Section when activated. • Coordinate the activation and implementation of state resources. • Assist in the provision of medical supplies and services. • Request activation of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). • Coordinate federal assistance with the disaster designated FCO upon receipt of the Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster. • Provide support to ADHS activities identified in the requisition and deployment of the SNS as requested.
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	• Assist in the detection, containment, and removal of chemical and/or biological agents resulting from a terrorist incident involving WMD or other human-caused accident. • Provide support to ADHS in public health matters for radiological incidents.

Support Agencies	Actions
	• Provide technical assistance and environmental information to assess health/medical aspects of situations involving hazardous materials, including technical and policy assistance in matters involving surface and groundwater resources and wastewater disposal. • Assist in identifying alternate water supplies for critical care facilities. • Provide bio-surveillance, warning, and detection capabilities for the water sector. • Provide advisories on solid and human waste collection and disposal as well as boil orders for potentially contaminated potable water supply in the affected area(s). • Assist local, county, and tribal authorities in the monitoring and surveillance of the incident area.
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	• Provide security of federally allocated SNS state inventories while in state custody.
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• In collaboration with the SEOC, and in coordination with other agencies, identify and communicate impacts on transportation during an emergent event including collaboration with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as requested.
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)	• At the request of ADHS, provide data on water sources (e.g., aquifers, wells, water storage, and water treatment locations) regarding constituents of concern (radioactive isotopes). • Provide technical assistance and advice in the event of severe flooding or anticipated severe flooding. • Provide technical advice and assistance to ADHS regarding impacts on water supply during such events.

AZ EMS Local Coordinating Systems	• Provide technical assistance and communication during any incidents that impact emergency medical services (EMS) and trauma care through Arizona's four Emergency Medical Services Local Coordinating Systems.
	• Encourage collaboration between organizations involved with providing EMS through the following regions:
	  ○ Arizona Emergency Medical System (AEMS)
	  ○ Southeastern Arizona EMS Council (SAEMS)
	  ○ Northern Arizona EMS Council (NAEMS)
	  ○ Western Arizona Council of EMS (WACEMS)

AZ Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)	• Provide out-of-network waivers to disaster-impacted areas. • Coordinate with Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (RHBAs).
AZ Humane Society (AHS)	• Provide technical assistance regarding the care and welfare of domestic household animals exposed to disaster.

Support Agencies	Actions
	• Assist in the procurement of domestic household animal shelter, food, health, and medical care needs.
AZ Medical Association (ArMA)	• On behalf of member physicians, ArMA promotes leadership in the art and science of medicine and advocates for economically sustainable medical practices, the freedom to deliver care in the best interests of patients, and health for all Arizonans.
Arizona State Board of Pharmacy (ASBP)	• Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise on pharmacy-related issues during an emergent event.
AZ Statewide Independent Living Council (AZSILC)	• Collaborate with ADHS to ensure inclusion and access for people who have disabilities. • Provide technical assistance and subject matter expertise on AFN concerns during an emergent event.
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)	• Coordinate voluntary agencies that can provide resources to the affected areas. • Act as a liaison between ADHS and volunteer organizations to provide assistance in health care, assisted care, medical equipment, and supplies for disaster victims and families. • Provide governmental liaison/representative to the SEOC.
Citizens Corps Program Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)	• Assist with coordination and communication with credential- verified health/public health volunteers to support public health and healthcare partners' response and recovery activities. • Provide technical assistance to local responding jurisdictions utilizing volunteer support.
Vitalant Blood Donation	• Provide coordination and delivery of blood products in their responsible areas.

Annex I: Emergency Support Function 9 – Search and Rescue

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
AZ National Guard (AZNG)
Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)
AZ Department of Fire and Forestry Management (DFFM)
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)
AZ State Mine Inspector (ASMI)

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9 – Search and Rescue is activated to rapidly deploy assets within Arizona to provide specialized lifesaving assistance to local, county, tribal, and state entities during an incident. ESF 9 activities include locating, extricating, and providing onsite medical treatment to victims trapped in collapsed structures. Search and Rescue (SAR) also covers all Wilderness Search and Rescue Missions (A.R.S. 11-441).

Scope

ESF 9 acts to meet the essential elements of SAR response for all local, county, tribal, state, and federal governmental agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, other Private Sector Partners, individuals, families, and including individuals with access and functional needs.

During incidents that require a unified SAR response, the Primary and Support Agencies of ESF 9 are responsible for providing timely and specialized SAR capabilities to those in need. These capabilities are achieved through coordination at the SEOC through the assigned State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and pre- determined successor(s). These capabilities include distress monitoring, incident communications, locating distressed personnel, coordination, and execution of rescue operations, including extrication and/or evacuation, and providing immediate medical assistance. Due to the time- sensitive nature of SAR operations, it is important to keep in mind that the roles and responsibilities outlined in this annex must not obstruct or limit the prompt and effective action of those who are assisting those in distress.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)	• Coordinate SAR activities at the state level and supplement the activities of local government. • Coordinate SAR Arizona Task Force 1 (AZTF #1) activities with federally deployed US&R task forces

Primary Agency	Actions
Emergency Management	through the Incident Commander. Ensure feeding, shelter, salary reimbursement, and other logistical support of SAR AZTF #1 for incidents of extended duration. Coordinate and manage state task force deployment to, employment in, and demobilization from the affected area. • Assist the Governor in requesting a Presidential Declaration for major disasters. • Coordinate logistical support for state assets during field operations. • Coordinate evacuation and continuing care for victims when county and local emergency medical services resources are overwhelmed. • Support County Sheriffs with Wilderness SAR operations. • Coordinate management of SAR-related federal resources through the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) AZ National Guard (AZNG)	• Provide personnel, heavy equipment, medical, and aviation support. • Assist with the transportation of rescue workers and response personnel. • Provide additional security, technical assistance, and equipment for SAR operations.
Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Civil Air Patrol	• Provide personnel with ground and air search capabilities, including K9 units. • Provide aviation support for SAR operations. • Provide technical assistance for radio direction findings, cell phone forensics, and radar analysis.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)	• Coordinate the efforts of public and private sector healthcare organizations. • Direct the activities of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) and Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs). • Provide personnel and equipment to support task force medical teams from ESF 8, including liaisons, medical and pharmaceutical supplies, and veterinary support. • Provide patient evacuation and continuing care for victims when county and local emergency medical services resources are overwhelmed.
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	• Assist with the coordination of security for the impacted area. • Provide supplemental ground assets for SAR operations. • Provide supplemental aviation assets (e.g., fixed-wing, rotary aircraft, medical, technical rescue, and UAS) for SAR operations.
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• Provide heavy equipment and operators to support on-scene activities. • Provide barricades and equipment for disaster area

Support Agencies	Actions
	security.
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)	• Assist with the coordination of security for the impacted area. • Provide watercraft(s) for SAR operations. • Provide aviation assets, such as fixed-wing aircraft and drones, and trained operators. • Dispatch Wildlife Managers (WM) assigned to game management units to share technical expertise. • Provide heavy equipment and trained operators for ATVs, four-wheel drive vehicles, and snowmobiles. • Provide communications equipment to support SAR operations. • Provide personnel trained in SCUBA and rappelling to support SAR operations.
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)	• Provide personnel and equipment for SAR operations. • Provide buses for the transportation of personnel.
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM)	• Provide Type III incident management teams to support SAR operations. • Provide personnel and equipment for SAR operations.
AZ State Mine Inspector (ASMI)	• Provide technical assistance and specialized equipment for SAR operations.

Annex J: Emergency Support Function 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)

Support Agencies

AZ Corporation Commission (ACC)
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
- *AZ National Guard (AZNG)*

AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 – Hazardous Materials provides state support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of hazardous materials during incidents of statewide or national significance upon activation with the mission to:

- Protect life and property from risks associated with the discharge, release, or misuse of hazardous materials by providing coordinated, effective state support to local, county, and tribal governments upon request and to coordinate with and request assistance from federal and private organizations as needed.
- Comply with the principles of NIMS to align processes with those identified in the NRF and to comply with the state's hazardous materials emergency planning mandate, FEMA, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) policies and procedures.

Scope

ESF 10 acts to meet hazardous material response efforts by providing essential services and resources for local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, other Private Sector Partners, individuals, families, and individuals with access and functional needs.

The designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) of ESF 10 or successor(s) will coordinate through the SEOC and inform the proper channel to support incidents when appropriate. Activities within the scope of ESF 10 include:

- Provide a coordinated response to actual or potentially hazardous materials incidents by placing the hazard-specific response mechanisms of local and tribal jurisdictions within the broader SERRP coordination structure.
- Include the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potentially hazardous materials incidents. Hazardous materials addressed under the SERRP include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released. These include certain chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive substances considered WMDs.

- Lead coordination roles, the division of, and the specification of responsibilities among state agencies, statewide and onsite response organizations, personnel, and resources that may be used to support response actions.
- Applies to all state departments and agencies with responsibilities and assets to support local, county, and tribal response to actual or potential oil or hazardous materials incidents.
- Describe criteria and procedures for requesting state/federal assistance.
- Response to hazardous materials incidents is carried out in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR Part 300). The NCP implements the response authorities and responsibilities created by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the authorities established by section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act.

Appropriate response and recovery actions can include efforts to detect, identify, contain, clean up, or dispose of released hazardous materials. Specific actions may include:

- Stabilizing the release using berms, dikes, or impoundments.
- Capping of contaminated soils or sludge.
- Use of chemicals and other materials to contain or retard the spread of the release or to decontaminate or mitigate its effects.
- Drainage controls; fences, warning signs, or other security or site-control precautions; removal of highly contaminated soils from drainage areas; removal of drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk containers that contain oil or hazardous materials; and other measures as deemed necessary.

In addition, ESF 10 may be used to respond to actual or threatened releases of materials not typically responded to under the NCP but that, as a result of an incident of statewide or national significance, pose a threat to public health or welfare or to the environment. Appropriate ESF 10 response activities to such incidents include, but are not limited to:

- Household hazardous waste collection.
- Permitting and monitoring debris disposal.
- Water quality monitoring and protection.
- Air quality sampling and monitoring.
- Protection of biological resources and natural ecological resources.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	• Establish an emergency response unit to function as the public health and environmental element of the state hazardous materials emergency management program (ARS §49-108) that: ○ Act as the SOSC for non-transportation hazardous materials incidents. ○ Provide scientific support to other SOSCs and respond to incidents involving potential environmental hazards. ○ Receive incident reports from facilities on reportable releases of hazardous and/or

Primary Agency	Actions
	extremely hazardous substances. ○ Evaluate imminent hazards to human health and/or the environment. ○ Ensure that response/disposal phases of environmental emergencies are properly completed. ○ Coordinate with support agencies when closure/reentry phases are appropriate. ○ Monitor cleanup/disposal to ensure that all life/health and environmentally threatening conditions are compromised. ○ Act as the incident-specific state representative on the RRT. ○ For reportable quantity releases, encourage the responsible party, if known, to report to the NRC. For terrorist or suspected terrorist acts, report to the NRC. ○ Request assistance from the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). ○ Implement the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) or request the use of the GEF through DEMA. ○ Notify the State Mine Inspector of incidents occurring on active and abandoned mining property. • Plan and support regular meetings with other primary and support agencies related to preparedness, response, and recovery activities. • Manage and administer water quality, air quality, and solid waste and hazardous waste regulations (ARS Title 49). • Implement EPA programs including the: ○ Clean Air Act, as amended (PL 95-95). ○ Federal Water Pollution Control Act (PL 92-500). ○ Safe Drinking Water Act (PL 94-523). ○ Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (PL 94-580). • Authorize and coordinate WQARF expenditures. • Apply criteria and standards for the characteristics, identification, listing, generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste (ARS §49-922).

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) AZ National Guard 91st Civil Support Team (CST)	• Deploy the CST to support Civil Authorities (e.g., State On-Scene Coordinator(s), Incident Commander(s)) during events that result, or could result, in catastrophic loss of life or property as a result of: ○ Use of or threatened use of WMD. ○ Terrorist attacks or threatened terrorist attacks. ○ An intentional or unintentional release of nuclear, biological radiological, or toxic or poisonous chemicals. • Natural or human-caused disasters. • Provide support at incident sites by identifying

Support Agencies	Actions
	hazards, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with appropriate requests for additional support.

AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	• The AZDPS Duty Officer (AZDPS-DO) will notify the appropriate SOSC as follows for:
	  ○ Highway transportation incidents notify:
	  ▪ Hazardous Materials Unit (HMU)
	  ▪ ADOT Emergency Response Specialist.
	  ○ Non-transportation incidents notify ADEQ and AZDPS-HMU.
	  ○ Radioactive materials incidents notify AZDPS-HMU.
	• Pipeline incidents will be reported to the Pipeline Safety Section of the ACC and AZDPS-HMU and:
	  ○ Railroad transportation incidents notify AZDPS-HMU and the Railroad Safety Section of the ACC.
	• WMD or terrorist act incidents, notify the ACTIC, FBI, and AZDPS- HMU.

AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT) Enforcement & Compliance Division	• Administer and enforce commercial vehicle registration, financial responsibility, and highway user fees. • Conduct random vehicle inspections and monitor state ports of entry. Transportation Division • Perform highway maintenance and construction activities, possess resources and capabilities to support response and recovery efforts. • Provide assistance with traffic control including personnel, vehicles, and signage. • Coordinate ADOT equipment, trained personnel, and materials for incident stabilization, as appropriate and within personnel's NIMS-ISC training and qualifications. Emergency Preparedness and Management Group • Coordinate ADOT emergency response and recovery operations. • Provide liaison support to the SEOC and local, county, and state agencies. • Support and coordinate ADOT objectives at the Unified Command. • Support ADOT District personnel, Emergency Response Specialist, and SOSC. • Provide situation reports to the agency and SEOC. • Activate the ADOT Departmental Operations Center (DOC).
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)	ADHS is the Governor's designee for receiving advance notification for both Highway Route Controlled Quantity (HRCQ) and Large Quantity shipments of radioactive material and the transportation of nuclear waste (Amendments to 10 CRF parts 71 and 73). • Regulate the safe use, storage, and disposal of

Support Agencies	Actions
	radioactive materials. • Receive advance notification for both Highway Route Controlled Quantity (HRCQ) and Large Quantity shipments of radioactive material and for the transportation of nuclear waste (Amendments to 10 CFR parts 71 and 73). • Maintain primary responsibility for responding to and handling incidents, accidents, and emergencies involving radioactive materials (ARS §30-654). • Provide radiological technical assistance (ARS §30-651 et. seq.). • Assume the role of SOSC for the incident hot zone in which radioactive materials are of primary concern. Coordinate with the ADEQ SOSC for facility incidents and the AZDPS SOSC for transportation incidents. • Provide technical information/assistance for handling and disposal of radioactive materials. • Provide both field and fixed laboratory sample analysis. • Monitor cleanup/disposal phases.
AZ Corporation Commission (ACC)	• Regulate hazardous materials transportation by pipeline and rail through the adoption of the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations (AZ Constitution, Art 15; ARS §40- 441, §40-442 & §40-801, et. seq., and AAC §R14-5-107 & §R14-5-202). • Response to pipeline and railroad incidents. • Support state/local response and recovery efforts. • Assume the role of SOSC for pipeline incidents. • Support local emergency services and coordinate the federal/state/private activities and resources. • Provide the SOSC with a railroad safety liaison between the SOSC and railroad officials and offer technical assistance. • Assume the role of SOSC for railroad incidents after the threat has been abated and cleanup determinations have been made. • Conduct railroad post-accident investigations.
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) NCH Resources Protection	• Provide scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to and to restore or stabilize NCH resources. Areas covered include: • Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. • Biological resources, including fish and wildlife. • State-managed threatened and endangered species. Archives, artifacts, and sites of historical significance.

Annex K: Emergency Support Function 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
- *Emergency Management*
- *AZ National Guard (AZNG)*

AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)
AZ State Land Department (ASLD)
AZ State Library, Archives, and Public Records (LAPR)

Private Sector Partners

Fry's

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources coordinates the emergency support activities of the state, federal, and private resources in response to and recovery from natural or human-caused disasters and plant, pest, and foreign animal disease incidents that can negatively impact agricultural production. ESF 11 response efforts protect agricultural commodities that enter the food chain, thus ensuring the safety and security of the commercial food supply. ESF 11 response may also involve the identification, prevention, and control of diseases that threaten public health and welfare.

Scope

ESF 11 acts to meet all agricultural and natural resources by providing emergency services for local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers and other Private Sector Partners. Emergency response efforts also include individuals' families, and individuals with access and functional needs.

ESF 11 is applicable to all agencies identified in the Primary and Support Agency outline that may provide technical advice and assistance to county and local government efforts to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to and recovery from incidents affecting agricultural. During activations, the designated State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and appointed successor(s) will be assigned to the SEOC for communication and coordinator of all ESF 11 activities.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)	• Assess the need for resources, and coordinate assistance and support in close cooperation with local, county, state, and federal agencies and NGOs. • Have representation in the SEOC to provide agricultural response assistance including expertise on animal/plant diseases, threats posed by pests and invasive species, food supply safety/integrity, direction, control, and resource availability. • Deploy a Public Information Officer to the AZDA Command Post or JIC to assist in the release of response information to the public and media.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Emergency Management	• Provide interoperability communications links to multiple agencies.
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA) AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) AZ State Land Department (ASLD) AZ State Library, Archives, and Public Records (LAPR) NCH Resources Protection	• Provide scientific/technical advice, information, and assistance to help prevent or minimize injury to and to restore or stabilize NCH resources. Areas covered include: o Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. o Biological resources, including fish and wildlife. o State-managed threatened and endangered species. o Archives, artifacts, and sites of historical significance.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)	Animal and Plant Disease and Pest Response • Coordinate human surveillance activities with ESF 8 in zoonotic diseases. • Coordinate with ESF 8 in the case of a disaster in which animal, veterinary, and or wildlife issues arise, to ensure public health support. Food Supply Safety and Security • Coordinate with SEOC to conduct tracing, recall, and control of adulterated products. This includes proper disposal of contaminated products to protect public

Support Agencies	Actions
	health and the environment in the affected area.
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS) AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• Establish and execute traffic control plans to support emergency operations, including quarantines and food embargoes. • Support state and local government activities with law enforcement personnel and equipment resources.
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	• Provide technical assistance in determining when water is suitable for human and animal consumptive uses. • Provide technical assistance of environmental impacts of response activities such as animal depopulation and carcass disposal.

Annex L: Emergency Support Function 12 – Energy

Primary Agency

Office of the Arizona Governor
Office of Resiliency (OOR)

Support Agencies

AZ Corporation Commission (ACC)
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
- *AZ Division of Weights and Measures (ADWM)*

AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
Gila River Indian Community Utility Authority

Private Sector Partners

Ajo Improvement Company
AZ Electric Power Cooperative
AZ G&T Cooperatives
Arizona Public Service (APS)
City of Mesa Energy Resources
Columbus Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Dixie Escalante Rural Electric Assoc, Inc. Duncan Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.
El Paso Gas & Electric
Electrical District No. 2
Electrical District No. 4
Garkane Energy Cooperative
Graham County Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Morenci Water & Electric Cooperative
Navoapache Electric Cooperative
Salt River Project
Southwest Gas
Sulphur Springs Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Tucson Electric Power Company/UNS Electric Inc.

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 - Energy supports and coordinates the restoration and re-establishment of damaged energy systems and components for incidents requiring a coordinated statewide or regional response as requested.

Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) is the shared responsibility of the private sector and local, county, state, and Federal Governments. ESF 12 balances the need for critical infrastructure protection with the state philosophy of a "free-market approach" and minimum government intervention. The purpose of ESF 12 is to *support* energy infrastructure owners in their capability to conduct an effective and rapid response to energy emergencies. ESF 12 provides assistance as requested to support coordination efforts aimed at enhancing the resilience of the response, reducing risk and vulnerability in critical energy infrastructure, and recommending the appropriate actions to ensure adequate energy infrastructure, and recommending the appropriate actions to ensure adequate energy in the State of Arizona. A supporting document titled State Energy Security Plan (SESP) assists state agencies to achieve a secured and reliable energy infrastructure

that can restore services rapidly.

Scope

ESF 12 acts to respond and assist in energy emergency efforts for local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, and other Private Sector Partners. The ESF 12 team's top priority is the safety and welfare of communities in energy including individuals, families, and individuals with access and functional needs.

The term "energy" includes producing, storing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing, maintaining, and controlling energy systems and components including electric power, petroleum product, natural gas and propane, and coal infrastructures.

An "energy emergency" is an actual or impending shortage or curtailment of usable, necessary energy resources, such that the maintenance of necessary services; the protection of public health, safety, and welfare; or the maintenance of a sound economy is imperiled in any geographical section of the state or throughout the entire state.

Most of the energy infrastructure in Arizona is privately owned. Private sector energy partners maintain their own policies and procedures for responding to an energy emergency. Nothing in this annex alters or impedes the ability of these partners to carry out their specific authorities, but rather outlines the capabilities of Primary and Support Agencies to support an incident when assistance is requested.

Under Arizona state law, public service utilities are regulated entities given the opportunity to earn a fair and reasonable return on their investments. These organizations maintain awareness of geography and demographic trends that may affect supply and demand, and awareness of how their systems and assets may be identified as critical infrastructure within the framework of emergency planning efforts developed by the government. The government depends on the utilities and infrastructure owners to maintain situational awareness of potential vulnerabilities, provide key industry contacts, and understand how the inner workings of the energy markets play a role in overall system design and how it will respond to impacts that may affect the wider community.

Activities within the scope of ESF 12 will be coordinated by the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and assigned successors through the SEOC. These activities may include the following:

- Collect, evaluate, and share information on energy system damage and provide estimations on the potential impacts of energy system outages within affected areas.
- Provide information, through coordination with local energy providers, concerning the energy restoration process, including priorities, projected schedules, percent completion information, geographic impact data, conservation efforts, energy forecasts, and other information as appropriate.
- Facilitate energy response efforts by activating legal authorities and by facilitating the receipt of waivers.
- Provide technical expertise to energy asset owners and operators, conduct damage assessments, and assist government and private sector stakeholders to overcome inherent challenges in restoring energy systems by providing appropriate supplemental state assistance and resources.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
Office of the Arizona Governor Office of Resiliency (OOR)	• Support incident response activities consistent with statutory authority, incident scope, or other appropriate directives. • Lead coordination and information-sharing efforts with the energy private sector and with local, county, tribal, and state authorities. • Determine and assess the nature, extent, potential impact, and duration of potential or actual energy shortages/emergencies. • Coordinate communication of initial energy sector damage assessments (areas impacted, the extent of damage, restoration priorities, and expected restoration times). • In coordination with energy providers, communicate restoration priorities. Providers may have predetermined priorities (hospitals, health care facilities, etc.). • Assist local, county, tribal, and state authorities with requests for energy emergency response support. • Coordinate with ESF 6 to identify emergency shelter power restoration status and needs. • Recommend specific energy conservation measures for state agencies to the Governor's Office, including an emergency declaration requiring mandatory reductions in state energy usage and recommendations for reduced energy usage for public and private building owners and tenants. • Coordinate public information for elected officials, the media, and the public concerning energy emergency conditions, state response and recovery operations, and federal support and assistance programs.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Corporation Commission (ACC) Office of Pipeline Safety	• Serve as the state safety authority for Arizona's natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines and liquefied natural gas facilities. • Provide oversight and enforcement to ensure the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of the state's pipeline transportation system.
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)	• Monitor and communicate routine energy consumption at state facilities. • Implement conservation measures for the state vehicle fleet, building/facility energy consumption, and other alternate state government workforce conservation of energy.
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)	• Track the impact of energy shortages on the agricultural community. • Assist agricultural, dairy, produce processors and/or distributors in obtaining generators and fuel supplies to support the continued flow of food to the community. AZ Division of Weights and Measures (ADWM)

Support Agencies	Actions
	• Coordinate the collection of fuel supply information from energy facilities necessary for the evaluation and preparation of temporary waivers from federal air quality standard requirements. • Provide for state enforcement discretion of fuel quantity standards following the issuance of an EPA waiver.
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	• Respond to requests from energy facilities or local, county, tribal, and state authorities regarding temporary waivers for petroleum products from federal air quality standard requirements of the Clean Air Act during energy shortages. • Coordinate the submittal of temporary waiver requests to EPA.
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	• Plan for and coordinate security for critical facilities, critical infrastructure, vital energy supplies, and response personnel. • Identify and communicate threats to specific energy facilities. • Enforce energy shortage mitigation measures as required, including increased enforcement of posted speed limits, price gouging, etc.
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• Provide transportation infrastructure situational awareness and planning and recovery information to local, county, tribal, and state authorities and response organizations. • Assist energy facilities, local, county, tribal, and state authorities with requests for special permits, waivers, and approvals for motor carriers moving energy response support materials, including implementing Emergency Operations Provision R17-6-112. • Coordinate technical assistance in identifying and arranging appropriate types of transportation into affected areas and accessible routes (including debris removal).
All State Agencies	• Coordinate with the SEOC and energy providers to identify state facilities that have operational criticality and coordinate with energy providers to ensure their awareness of these facilities as they pursue restoration efforts. • Coordinate temporary facility repairs, the use of alternate energy sources, and other continuity measures until permanent energy sources can be restored. • Direct requests for assistance to the appropriate Support Agencies. • Provide updates on the status of mission assignments to ESF 5 and other external entities. • Maintain contact with predetermined vendors in conjunction with ESF 7 for petroleum fuel procurement and delivery in support of government operations.

Annex M: Emergency Support Function 13 – Public Safety and Security

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)
AZ Department of Economic Security (ADES)
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
- AZ National Guard (AZNG) AZ Department of Gaming (ADG)
AZ Department of Insurance (ADOI)
AZ Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (ADLLC)
AZ Department of Revenue (ADOR)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)
AZ State Parks (ASP)

Private Sector Partners

Team Security

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 – Public Safety integrates state public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of law enforcement incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents of statewide significance.

ESF 13 supports local, county, and tribal authorities and other ESFs, and coordinates state and federal agency efforts during an emergency or disaster.

Scope

ESF 13 acts to meet public safety efforts by providing essential services and or resources for local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, other Private Sector Partners, individuals, families, and including individual with access and functional needs.

ESF 13's assigned State Coordinating Officer (SCO) and successor(s) have the capabilities to support incident management requirements including, but not limited to, force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and general law enforcement response and assistance, both pre-incident and post-incident. ESF 13 is activated in situations requiring significant public safety and security response and/or presence where local, county, tribal, and state government resources are overwhelmed or are inadequate, or for the state to support incidents that require protective measures or capabilities unique to law enforcement.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)	• Deploy a representative to the SEOC. • Establish Unified Command with all ESF 13 entities monitoring the incident. • Assess the need for ESF 13 resources, and coordinate response assistance and support in close cooperation with local, county, and tribal authorities and AZDPS field elements. • Provide intelligence information and support via the Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center (ACTIC) for situational awareness.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry (ADCRR)	• Provide assistance to impacted local/county law enforcement agencies in the evacuation or sheltering of jailed inmates.
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) AZ National Guard (AZNG)	• Assist with law enforcement activities. • Prevent looting in evacuated areas. • Provide interoperability communications links to multiple agencies.
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• Establish and execute traffic control plans to support emergency operations. • Provide law enforcement personnel, equipment, and resources.
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA) AZ Department of Economic Security (ADES) AZ Department of Gaming (ADG) AZ Department of Insurance (ADOI) AZ Department of Liquor Licenses and Control (ADLLC) AZ Department of Revenue (ADOR) AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD) AZ State Parks (ASP)	• Provide law enforcement personnel, equipment, and resources.

Annex N: Emergency Support Function 14: Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure

Primary Agency

Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA)

Support Agency

Arizona Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
Office of the Arizona Governor
- Office of Resiliency
Arizona Department of Homeland Security (ADOHS)
Arizona Department of Health and Human Services (ADHS)
Industrial Commission of Arizona
Arizona Department of Economic Security (ADES)
Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH)
Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)
Arizona Treasury Office
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
Arizona Department of Administration (ADOA)
- General Services Administration Division
Arizona Small Business Administration (ASBA)

Private Sector

AETNA
Arizona Public Service (APS)
Arizona Grand Resort
Banner Health
Big Lots
CenturyLink
Fry's
Marriott
Mutual of Omaha Southwest Gas
Salt River Project (SRP)
Sundt Construction
Target
Team Security
Tucson Electric Power (TEP)
United Services Automobile Association (USAA)
Vanguard
Vantage West
Verizon
Walgreens
Walmart
Wells Fargo

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function 14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure provide support by assisting local, state, and tribal entities, voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in the management of cross-sector operations, including stabilization of critical supply chains and community lifelines, among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, cyber security, and their government partners.

ESF14, along with other ESF annexes, coordinates actions that will provide immediate and short-term assistance for business, industry, and economic stabilization needs. In the initial response efforts, ESF14 will also identify business and industry resources to support emergency response and recovery activities. The success of this effort requires the coordination, pooling, and networking of both available and obtainable resources provided by state agencies, local government entities, voluntary organizations, and the private sector.

The means of procuring resources may be conducted through contract, lease, purchase, mutual aid agreements, or otherwise from outside the inventory or control of participating agencies. These resources may include facilities, personnel, certified personnel (e.g., medical, etc.), equipment, materials, supplies, consulting services, easements, rights-of-way, technical assistance, or others.

Scope

The primary function of ESF14 is to align and support cross-sector operations among infrastructure owners and operators, businesses, and government partners to stabilize community lifelines, as well as any impacted National Critical Functions. Community lifelines rely on businesses, interdependent critical infrastructure sectors, and complex supply chains. Disruptions in one sector can rapidly cascade across others. Such incidents can also disrupt National Critical Functions and related supply chains.

ESF14 also provides important opportunities for integrating and aligning public and private sector efforts to identify priorities for developing improved capabilities that support cross-sector operations. For example, as part of a broader attack on U.S. critical infrastructure, adversaries may seek to disrupt communications systems businesses and government agencies typically use to communicate with each other. Successful execution of cross-sector operations will depend on continued progress in developing survivable communications systems to facilitate public-private sector communications in catastrophic incidents, tools for shared situational awareness in severely disrupted environments, and other initiatives being led by the private sector and their government partners. ESF14 enables these collaborative efforts to fit within a broader, prioritized framework for identifying required capabilities.

Cybersecurity

ESF14 provides subject matter expertise consultation focused on cybercrimes or cyber incidents. A.R.S §13-2316 describes cybercrimes as unauthorized release of proprietary or confidential computer security information.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §18-551(10) a "Security incident" means an event that creates reasonable suspicion that a person's information systems or computerized data may have been compromised or that measures put in place to protect the person's information systems or computerized data may have failed.

A cybersecurity incident may involve but is not limited to a vulnerability in an information system, system security procedures, internal controls, or implementation that could be exploited by a threat source.

ESF14’s objective and activities regarding cybersecurity incidents may consists of the following:

- Monitoring and coordinating cybersecurity incident response for state, federal, and private sector partners impacted or potentially impacted by a cybersecurity incident that requires the activation of the SEOC.
- Provide support and coordinate cybersecurity incident response through the SEOC and staff, including other ESF partners.
- Support and coordinate situational awareness and information sharing among primary and support agencies identified within this annex relating to cybersecurity incidents.

- Provide subject matter expertise to policy on potential impacts to cybersecurity infrastructure in the event of a non-cyber specific event.

Integration of the National Protection Framework

Protection core capabilities are a key component of preparedness. The National Protection Framework focuses on Protection core capabilities that are applicable during both steady-state conditions and escalated decision-making and enhanced Protection operations before or during an incident and in response to elevated threat.

Protection partners assess and analyze risks by looking at potential threats, hazards, vulnerabilities, and the likelihood of consequences to occur. The data collected helps decision makers to take considerations to compare and prioritize. During an incident, these analyses are tailored and adapted to support response efforts.

ESF14 serves as an integration point between the Protection and Response mission areas for critical infrastructure. For example, the analytic products developed in support of protection activities are also designed to support response and provide the basis for operational prioritization and execution during an incident.

Similarly, critical infrastructure impact assessments and prioritization efforts during response also rely on the partnership structures and relationships within the Protection mission area (e.g., Sector Coordinating Councils, Government Coordinating Councils, and Information Sharing and Analysis Centers). Sharing cyber threat information and warnings between federal, state, and private sector partners, in coordination with other appropriate ESFs, is another activity that bridges Protection to Response.

Integration of the National Response Framework

ESF14 is closely linked with all six RSFs - Community Planning and Capacity Building, Economic and Infrastructure Systems, Health and Social Services, Natural and Cultural Resources, and Housing. RSFs identify recovery challenges, contribute resources and solutions, facilitate local stakeholder participation, and promote intergovernmental and public-private partnerships. ESF 14 coordination activities with private and public sector partners help inform actions to stabilize critical community lifelines and initial response requirements, which ultimately integrate into longer-term restoration and sustainment activities typically conducted under the RSFs.

Integration of National Cyber Incident Response Plan

ESF14 responds and supports cyber security emergencies for state, county, local, tribal, and private partners. Performing incident response to cyber security incidents can be a complex undertaking and requires substantial planning and resources to establish a successful incident response capability. ESF14, utilizing the NCIRP, sets the strategic framework for how the states plans, prepares for, and responds to cyber incidents by establishing an architecture for coordinating the broader community response during a significant cyber incident in accordance with U.S. law and policy.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
Arizona	• Support other ESFs in developing common,

Primary Agency	Actions
Department of Administration (ADOA)	consistent, and coordinated incident priorities and objectives within each operational period to achieve incident stabilization. • Shape deliberate concepts of operations, objectives, and opportunities to establish public-private partnerships that meet the needs of survivors. • Facilitate a shared understanding of interdependencies, impacts, and opportunities for incident stabilization. • Enable synchronization of Requests for Information (RFIs), Essential Elements of Information (CIRs), and data sharing. • Provide data and conduct outreach to the business community— including utilizing local stakeholder networks—to determine disaster damage and resource needs. • Identify options to help businesses resume operations and to incentivize growth following disasters. • In the event of a cyber disruption, initial assessment and coordination of resources will be led by Arizona Department of Homeland Security (ADOHS). • Operate the AZ Security Operations Center (AZ-SOC) and serve as the Incident Command for the state's government network cyber incident response, according to ASET's Cyber Incident Annex. • Request and coordinate the response of external cyber resources and organizations, including the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC), United States Cyber Emergency Response Team (US-CERT), Arizona Cyber Threat Response Alliance (ACTRA), and other organizations. • Ensure proper communication and reporting occurs internally and with external reporting organizations, including ACTIC, MS-ISAC, ACTRA, and BECC.

Support Agencies	Actions
AZ Attorney General (AZAG) Computer Crimes Unit	• Represent and provide legal guidance to state agencies, enforce consumer protection laws and criminal laws, and bring and defend lawsuits on behalf of the state. Focus on combating cybercrimes against critical infrastructure systems. • Investigate and pursue legal action against cyber terrorists that affect business and state infrastructure.
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Emergency Management AZ National Guard	• Respond to and mitigate risks from adverse incidents impacting the Mission Assurance and Defense Industrial Base (DIB). • Share incident information on risks to Mission Assurance and DIB assets through appropriate government and commercial channels. • Identify and prioritize efforts to restore damaged critical Mission Assurance and DIB assets and any critical supplier interdependencies. • Deploy the 411th Signal Unit to support voice and data communications with satellite field force packages.

Support Agencies	Actions
	Cyber Joint Task Force • Provide personnel and equipment to support cyber disruptions.
Office of the Arizona Governor Office of Resiliency (OOR)	• Coordinate with ESF 14, as needed. • Provide information, in cooperation with local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and energy industry officials, on energy supply and demand conditions, as well as the requirements for and the availability of materials and services critical to energy supply systems (e.g., outages, restoration status, energy infrastructure status). • Facilitate the use of the Environment for Analysis of Geo-Located Energy Information (EAGLE-I) system, an energy infrastructure monitoring capability that provides real-time emergency response tools to the Federal Government and EAGLE-I users. • Facilitate the activation of personnel trained to provide expertise to owners and operators during incidents to enable swift energy infrastructure restoration and recovery. • Assist in analyzing and modeling potential impacts on the electric power, oil, natural gas, and coal infrastructures; identifies energy market impacts on the economy; and determines the effect a disruption has on other critical infrastructure. • Perform due diligence in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies to implement emergency waivers. • Work with the energy sector and the appropriate ISACs to share critical threat information.
Arizona Department of Homeland Security (ADOHS)	• Provide support and subject matter expertise in cybersecurity breaches. • Support all applicable ESF partners to plan for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from all critical hazards that affect the safety, well-being, and economic security of Arizona. • Operate the AZ Security Operations Center (AZ-SOC) and serve as the Incident Command for the state's government network cyber incident response, according to the most current Cyber Incident Annex and Incident Response Plan. • Request and coordinate the response of external cyber resources and organizations, including the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC), US Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT), Arizona Cyber Threat Response Alliance (ACTRA), and other organizations. • Coordinate proper communication and reporting occurs internally and with external reporting organizations, including ACTIC, MS-ISAC, ACTRA, and US DHS.
Arizona Department of Health and Services	• Coordinate ESF 8 - Public Health and Medical Services and coordinate with ESF 14, as needed. • Provide sector-specific support to the Food and

Support Agencies	Actions
(ADHS)	Agriculture Sector. • Facilitate information sharing with Healthcare and Public Health Sector entities and track the status of the medical supply chain. • Conduct outreach to the healthcare and public health community to determine challenges and issues. • Identify Healthcare and Public Health sector systems or assets whose incapacity or disruption would result in loss of life or significant economic consequences or would adversely impact government response efforts.
Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH)	• Work with housing grantees and industry groups to determine housing needs and inform response planning.
Industrial Commission of Arizona	• Activate and fund the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to provide technical assistance support to protect the safety and health of response workers. This assistance may include 24/7 site safety monitoring, worker exposure sampling and analysis, development and oversight of a site-specific safety and health plan, personal protective equipment selection and training, and respirator fit testing.
Arizona Department of Economic Security	• Coordinate and support ESF5 – Information and Planning and ESF 14, as needed. • Lead all communication and coordination between the U.S. Government and other nations regarding the response to a domestic crisis, including but not limited to the coordination of international offers of assistance and formally accepting or declining these offers on behalf of the U.S. Government.
Arizona Department of Economic Security	• Coordinate and support ESF5 – Information and Planning and ESF 14, as needed. • Lead all communication and coordination between the U.S. Government and other nations regarding the response to a domestic crisis, including but not limited to the coordination of international offers of assistance and formally accepting or declining these offers on behalf of the U.S. Government.
Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)	• Coordinate with ESF 14, as needed. • Work with other state partners, local and state transportation departments, and industry partners to capture, assess, and report damage to the Transportation Systems Sector. • Analyze the impact of the incident on transportation operations. • Address private sector requests for support and offers of assistance. • Facilitate Transportation Systems Sector incident-related information sharing and situational awareness across public and private sector partners.

Annex O: Emergency Support Function 15 – External Affairs

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
Emergency Management Division

Support Agencies

All applicable agency PIOs

**DEMA is responsible for the coordination of ESF 15 planning updates and serves as the interim Primary Agency until the lead agency (e.g., public health, public safety, fire management, etc.) for the incident (e.g., pandemic, terrorism, wildfire, etc.) can assume Primary Agency duties.*

Introduction

Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 – External Affairs ensures that sufficient state assets are available to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely public information to target audiences, including at-risk, in the Whole Community.

Scope

The identity of the Primary Agency depends on the type of emergency and the public information capabilities of the lead agency (e.g., public health, public safety, fire management, etc.) for that type of incident (e.g., pandemic, terrorism, wildfire, etc.).

ESF 15 acts to meet external affairs efforts to keep local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, and industry essential service providers with appropriate information regarding an incident or event. ESF 15 efforts include individuals, families, and individuals with access and functional needs.

ESF 15 coordinates state actions to provide the required external affairs support to local, county, tribal, state, and federal agencies.

ESF 15 applies to all state actions to provide the required external affairs support to local, county, tribal, and federal agencies.

ESF 15 applies to all state departments and agencies that may require public information support and/or whose public information function may be shorthanded and/or deployed during an incident of statewide or national significance.

The provisions of this annex apply to all emergencies/disasters declared by the Governor of the State of Arizona or emergencies/disasters that necessitate significant interagency coordination.

Roles and Responsibilities

Primary Agency	Actions
Dependent on the type of emergency and the capabilities of lead agency for	• Coordinate external affairs when requested by the Governor's Communication Office or when your agency is the lead for a response. • Coordinate strategic communication plans, policy

Primary Agency	Actions
that incident type	issues, and external affairs operations with the Governor's Communication Office. • Serve as a member of the Policy Section at the SEOC when activated. • Coordinate news conferences and public information about disaster conditions, response operations, and disaster assistance programs. • Conduct public information, media relations, and community education programs. • Coordinate with other state agencies and external partners (local, federal, tribal, voluntary, etc.) regarding their agencies' emergency response activities.

Support Agencies	Actions
All State Agencies	• Share prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery/mitigation public information with the Primary Agency and the Arizona Emergency Information Network, AzEIN.gov. • Depending on the incident, all state departments and agencies may be tasked to provide appropriate external affairs support for ESF 15. Participate in the JIS to ensure consistent, coordinated messaging.

RECOVERY SUPPORT FUNCTION

Annex P: Recovery Support Function 1 – Community Planning and Capacity Building

Primary Agency

Office of the Arizona Governor
Office of Strategic Planning and Budget

Support Agencies

AZ Attorney General (AZAG)
AZ Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (ACDHH)
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
AZ Commerce Authority (ACA)
AZ Department of Education (ADE)
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Homeland Security (ADOHS)
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)
AZ Department of Insurance (ADOI)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Real Estate (ADRE)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)
AZ Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)
AZ Office on Tribal Relations
AZ Registrar of Contractors (AZROC)
AZ State Parks (ASP)
American Red Cross (ARC)
AZ Statewide Independent Living Council (ASILC)
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)
Citizens Corps Program
- *Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)*
- *Medical Reserve Corps*

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Small Business Administration (SBA)
The Salvation Army (TSA)

Private Sector Partners

Arizona Public Service (APS)
Avnet
Arizona's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (AZWARN)
Big Lots
CenturyLink
Southwest Gas
Salt River Project (SRP)
Tucson Electric Power (TEP)
Verizon

Introduction

Purpose

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 1 - Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB) supports and helps build recovery capacities and community planning resources of local, county, tribal, and state governments This RSF focuses on enhancing governmental capacities to effectively plan for, manage, and implement disaster recovery activities in large, unique, or catastrophic incidents.

Scope

In Arizona, RSF 1 will focus on increasing recovery planning efforts across the state by working with the whole community in building capacity within the other five RSFs listed in the AZDRF.

RSF 1 acts to assist and provide appropriate services in community planning and capacity building. RSF 1 efforts include local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry essential service providers, other Private Sector Partners, individual families, and individuals with access and functional needs.

This RSF serves as the planning and coordination group of the RSF's. Additionally, RSF 1 can provide technical assistance to impacted jurisdictions that may be lacking in a government component of recovery such as, zoning and planning, building inspection, and permitting. RSF 1 has the responsibility to maintain, update, and operationalize the AZDRF.

Certain state departments, agencies, counties, and NGOs are expected to provide specific services in response to an emergency. These services are outlined in the five additional RSFs.

This RSF recognizes the primacy of affected local, county, and tribal governments and the private sector in defining and addressing risk reduction and long-term recovery priorities and as such, should share a joint planning role and effort with the local impacted government to craft the recovery activities and priorities.

RSF 1 should look for mitigation opportunities and review other RSF projects and proposals and ensure mitigation measures have been considered and implemented, if practical. DEMA/EM Mitigation should work with stakeholders to identify mitigation programs, such as FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance Program, 404 and 406 Mitigation programs, and opportunities outside of FEMA programs.

Community Planning and Capacity Building

Primary Agency	Actions

Office of the Arizona Governor
 	
Office of Strategic Planning and Budget (OSPB)
	• Coordinate state agency efforts to develop local community capacity post disasters.
	• Enhance governmental capacities to effectively plan for, manage, and implement disaster recovery activities in large, unique, or catastrophic incidents.
	• Maintain communication through the recovery process between local, county, tribal, and state governments and all other partners to ensure ongoing dialogue and information sharing.
	  ○ Identify the range and significance of the disaster's effects on the communities in the impacted areas.
	  ○ Aid local, county, and tribal governments to identify and integrate all affected stakeholders, including vulnerable populations, the Access and Functional Needs (AFN) community, and those with limited English proficiency into the public sector recovery plans and decision- making process.
	• Maintain the AZDRF.

Support Agencies	Actions
All Support	• Provide resources and capabilities, as needed, in

Support Agencies	Actions
Agencies	coordination with DEMA/EM to support the impacted area(s).

Annex Q: Recovery Support Function 2 – Economic Recovery

Primary Agency

Arizona Commerce Authority

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Operation HOPE
Small Business Administration (SBA)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)
U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
U.S. Department of the Treasury (DOTR)

Private Sector Partners

Atena
Arizona Public Service (APS)
Arizona Grand Resort
Avnet
Big Lots
Charles Schwab
General Dynamics, Inc. Marriott
Mutual of Omaha Target
United Services Automobile Association (USAA)
Vanguard
Vantage West
Wells Fargo Bank

Introduction

Purpose

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 2 – Economic integrates state and federal resources to help the local, county, and tribal governments and the private sector sustain and/or rebuild businesses and employment. This RSF is to work with impacted areas to develop economic opportunities that result in sustainable and economically resilient communities after large-scale and catastrophic incidents.

Scope

RSF 2 has two main purposes- one focuses on the restoration and sustainability of locally impacted businesses, and the other relates to the overall health and vitality of the impacted community's economic base. While these efforts are being conducted, RSF 2 acts to include all essential information and needs of local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies involved. In addition, this includes accommodating individuals, families, and those with access and functional needs.

A community relies on economic stability and vitality to function, and most relies on businesses to contribute to this end. A disruption in services or goods provided by businesses can further stress residents and create a strain on recovery efforts. Recovery of a community's business sector shows citizens that recovery efforts are underway and creates a sense of improvement when citizens see businesses re-opening and people returning to work.

Disasters can have tremendous impacts on businesses. The U.S. Small Business Administration

estimates that 25% of businesses impacted by a disaster do not re-open following an incident. Other sources state this figure is even higher. The closing of local and even national chain businesses has cascading impacts on a community that is attempting to recover. Some of these impacts include job loss, lower tax revenue, a reduction in goods and services in the community, and a long-standing sense of loss in the community.

When a community is recovering from a disaster, one strategy that can support economic recovery is to purchase recovery supplies from local businesses, not nationwide chain stores. The impact of shopping at local businesses magnifies the returns to that community. Local businesses often rely on other local businesses for their operational support. Local businesses contribute a larger portion of taxes to the local government. Local businesses are often more inclined to support local charities. By purchasing disaster recovery supplies from local businesses, a significantly larger portion of the spending will be returned and invested in that community and following a disaster, those dollars are a tremendous asset.

From the local government's perspective, even if the government is not physically impacted by an incident, the fiscal impacts of a disaster can linger for years. Destroyed homes will lower property tax revenue, destroyed businesses will decrease sales tax revenue and often disasters will cause unexpected expenditures for the local government. By focusing on restoring the economy, impacts to local governments will be decreased, allowing the overall recovery process to continue more smoothly.

This RSF should join federal and state resources to work with local economic engines, chambers of commerce, local tourism promoters, and any other local relevant stakeholders to jointly create an economic recovery plan that focuses on rapid recovery, and long-term economic sustainability.

Economic Recovery Programs

Agencies	Programs
Operations HOPE	HOPE Coalition America • The only financial emergency preparedness and recovery service in the country. Through partnerships with industry leaders in a wide range of industries spanning banking, financial services, insurance, social and community services, financial and economic assistance is provided to those affected by natural disasters. The Crisis Hotline and on-site counseling centers assist clients in their financial recovery from natural disasters, foreclosures, and other emergencies. Also provides pre-disaster planning. HOPE Financial • A network of community-based locations providing financial resources, literacy, and counseling to people in underserved neighborhoods. Banking On Our Future • Financial literacy training in a classroom environment
Small Business Administration (SBA)	Funding and Technical Assistance • Provide loans for property damages to non-farm businesses of all sizes and private nonprofit organizations; provides Economic Injury Disaster Loans to eligible small businesses and private

Agencies	Programs
	nonprofit habitats and creates mechanisms for the mitigation of damages. Provide technical assistance regarding program eligibility, application processes, and project requirements. Provide counseling and other technical assistance to small businesses and entrepreneurs. Promote small business' access to capital through loans, investments, etc., aimed at sustaining businesses and encouraging entrepreneurial applications.
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	Rural Business Enterprise Program (RBEG) • Provide grants for rural projects that finance and facilitate the development of small and emerging rural businesses, helps fund distance learning networks and helps fund employment-related adult education programs. To assist with business development, RBEGs may fund a broad array of activities. The RBEG program is a broad-based program that reaches the core of rural development in a number of ways. Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant (REDLG) • Provide funding to rural projects through local utility organizations. Under the REDLoan program, USDA provides zero-interest loans to local utilities which they, in turn, pass through to local businesses (ultimate recipients) for projects that will create and retain employment in rural areas. The ultimate recipients repay the lending utility directly. The utility is responsible for repayment to the Agency. Under the REDGrant program, loans are made to projects that will create or retain rural jobs. Technical Assistance: Community & Economic Development Programs (CEDP) • Administer programs and initiatives that promote self-sustaining, long- term economic and regional development in rural areas. The programs demonstrate how every rural community can achieve self- sufficiency through innovative and comprehensive strategic plans developed and implemented at a grassroots level. The programs stress continued local involvement and decision-making which is supported by partnerships among private, public, and nonprofit entities. Technical Assistance: Cooperative Programs • Cooperatives market and distribute agricultural products and supplies and provide other rural services and needs. Programs promote the understanding and use of the cooperative form of business. Cooperative Programs' technical assistance program helps agricultural producers and rural residents form new cooperatives and improve the operations of existing cooperatives facing specific problems or challenges. This service is available to existing rural cooperatives and groups of rural residents interested in forming a cooperative.

Agencies	Programs
U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS)	Technical Assistance: Defense Industry • Administer the authority and priorities of the Defense Production Act through the Defense Priorities and Allocations System to implement priorities and allocation provisions for industrial resources.
U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) Economic Development Administration (EDA)	Grants/Funding Program • Provide funding through competitive grants for economic recovery projects.
U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) Economics and Statistics Administration/Census Bureau (ESA)	Technical Assistance: Demographics/Data • Prepare pre-disaster demographic and economic baseline data for regions impacted by disasters during Economic RSF activations, as needed.
U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) International Trade Administration (ITA)	Technical Assistance: Tourism and Foreign Markets • Provide technical assistance to businesses for accessing foreign markets to encourage outside investment. Provides technical assistance and information regarding tourism consequences.
U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA)	Funding and Technical Assistance: Minority Business • Provide direct financial assistance, market access, and technical assistance for minority businesses.
U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	Grants/Technology: Ecosystem-dependent economies • Provide grants and technologies to spur the recovery of ecosystem- dependent economies, restore economically important habitats, and create mechanisms for the mitigation of damages.
U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)	Technical Assistance: Manufacturing Sector • Administer the Manufacturing Extension Partnership to work with small and mid-sized US manufacturers to help create and retain jobs, increase profits, and save time and money.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	Technical Assistance: Health Services Sector • Provide technical assistance regarding program eligibility, application processes and project requirements for HHS programs as applicable under existing authorities. Provide assessment information regarding the consequences for the health and social services sector in an affected community. Provide technical assistance on the economic consequences to low- or moderate-income disaster survivors.
U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	Assessments/Technical/Financial Assistance: Losses • Provide economic damage assessment information regarding the insured and uninsured losses, economic

Agencies	Programs
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	recovery issues and other data sources gathered during federal response efforts. Provide technical and financial assistance regarding program eligibility, the application process, and project requirements.
U.S. Department of Housing (DOH)	Grants/Financial and Technical Assistance and Assessments • Provide flexible grants to help cities, counties, and states recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas. Provide technical and financial assistance regarding program eligibility, application processes, and project requirements. Provide economic damage assessment information regarding the economic consequences of the loss of housing stock, the housing market, and community development issues, from its network of regional and field resources.
U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)	Assessments/Technical/Financial Assistance: Natural & Cultural Assets • Provide technical and financial assistance regarding program eligibility, application processes, and project requirements. Provide economic damage assessment information on the natural and cultural assets throughout the country, through its networks and available stakeholders.
U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)	Assessments/Technical/Financial Assistance • Provide technical and financial assistance regarding program eligibility, application processes, and project requirements. Provide economic damage assessment information on the consequences to the local workforce, labor markets, and worker retraining needs.
U.S. Department of the Treasury (DOTR)	Technical Assistance Information: Taxes • Provide financial literacy and tax-related assistance through education, outreach, and tax return preparation assistance. Provide program data for use in economic damage assessments. Facilitate the operation of the Financial and Banking Information Infrastructure Committee, including the identification of sector impacts and resource requirements.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Technical/Financial Assistance • Provide technical assistance to communities developing plans and policies to coordinate land use and infrastructure investments for a sustainable economic recovery. Provide financial support for clean-up and reuse of the contaminated property.

Annex R: Recovery Support Function 3 – Health and Social Services

Primary Agency

Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Support Agencies

AZ Attorney General (AZAG)
AZ Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (ACDHH)
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
AZ Department of Economic Security (ADES) AZ Department of Education (ADE)
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS)
AZ Statewide Independent Living Council (ASILC)
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)
American Red Cross (ARC)
The Salvation Army (TSA)
Citizens Corps Program Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)

Corporation for National and Community Service

Department of Justice (DOJ)
Department of Labor (DOL)
Indian Health Services (IHS)
Veterans Affairs

Private Sector Partners

Banner Health
Fry's
Target
United Services Automobile Association (USAA)
Walgreens
Walmart

Introduction

Purpose

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 3 - Health and Social Services assist locally led recovery efforts in the restoration of the public health, health care, and social services networks to promote the resilience, health, and well-being of affected individuals and communities.

Scope

As the name implies, the RSF 3 focuses on two components, the health care system and non-medical individual and family needs. While the two aspects are related, the services they provide and the partners necessary to complete the missions are quite broad and require the participation and services of many agencies. When coordinating this RSF, it is necessary that both health-related and social service needs are addressed.

Additionally, when RSF 3 is activated, it's imperative that information on health professionals and social services needs are coordinated with all local, county, tribal, state, and even federal governmental agencies. This also includes individuals, families, and individuals with access and functional needs being informed to receive appropriate services.

The purpose of the health care component of this RSF is to restore the health care system as quickly and as effectively as possible in order to ensure that people are receiving vital health services. It is important to note that the "health care system" spans a wide range of health care providers, not solely hospitals. The health care system includes, but is not limited to, behavioral health providers, long-term care facilities, medical equipment suppliers and service providers, health care workers, outpatient care centers, and environmental health impacts.

The human services portion of this RSF builds and expands on the short to intermediate needs addressed by Human Services within the DEMA/EM Recovery Branch and the Individual Assistance Program when awarded by FEMA. This RSF can continue the work initiated by the case management process in order to meet the client's long-term needs and any other more challenging recovery-related needs.

Additionally, this RSF has the lead role in ensuring access and functional needs (AFN) are adequately addressed and these populations are included in recovery planning efforts. While each of the six RSFs should independently consider AFN in all aspects of their efforts, RSF 3 incorporates AFN experts as standing support members; as such, this RSF can lend support to other RSFs should they need assistance with AFN concerns.

Health and Social Services Recovery Programs

Agencies	Programs
AZ Healthcare Cost Containment Services (AHCCCS) BHS COOP	Crisis Counseling • Professionals trained in stress recognition and management techniques assist emergency responders and disaster victims with immediate crisis counseling, critical incident stress management (CISM), and referral to ongoing behavioral health services. Enrollment and Penetration Report • This is a monthly report that tells how many people are enrolled in each Tribal and Regional Behavioral Health Authority. During a disaster recovery period, this data is used to determine how many people in a given region are enrolling for behavioral health services. Measure before and after the event to monitor any change in enrollment. Crisis Call Volume • The number of behavioral health crisis calls is monitored and recorded. This is useful in measuring the behavioral health impact on a community. Crisis Utilization Report • This includes the number and types of behavioral health crisis services provided by the Regional Behavioral Health Authority or Providers.
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)	Fleet Management • The Fleet Management Office manages approximately 1,800 vehicles that are leased to state agencies. Maintenance on these vehicles is performed by ADOT and regular preventative maintenance schedules are kept. Material Management-Surplus Property

Agencies	Programs
	• Usable and necessary surplus materials are distributed for public purposes to a state governmental unit or a political subdivision. Building Management • Manages the ADOA Building System and private space leasing program. Also provides custodial, grounds, and physical security, and repair and maintenance on ADOA's owned or leased/managed buildings.
AZ Department of Economic Security (ADES)	Unemployment Insurance (UI) • Provide monetary benefits to eligible claimants who lose their jobs by no fault of their own. Disaster Nutrition Assistance Program (DNAP) • Nutrition Assistance, also known as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formally known as Food Stamps). Provide Nutrition Assistance benefits for those impacted by declared disasters.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)	Epidemiology and Surveillance • The Epidemiology Section contributes to activities in all phases of a disaster. Specific disaster-related activities in which epidemiology methods and tools may be significantly utilized include: o Public Health Surveillance: During a disaster, it is important to conduct surveillance to determine the extent and scope of the health effects on the affected populations. Surveillance is the systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of deaths, injuries, and illnesses which enables public health to track and identify any adverse health effects in the community. It allows public health to assess the human health impacts of a disaster and evaluate potential problems related to planning and prevention. Disease surveillance can help prevent the likelihood of outbreaks through early detection and response. Additionally, conducting health surveillance allows for the ability to make informed decisions about action items such as allocating resources, targeting interventions to meet specific needs, and planning future disaster responses. Public health surveillance may be conducted in hospital emergency departments, evacuation centers, special needs shelters, clinics, and surveys of households in affected communities. o Tracking and Registries: identify long-term consequences of a disaster to inform the need for ongoing care or public health measures and developing health education and disease prevention measures. Registries are used to identify people in the at-risk cohort and gather names and contact information while the response and recovery are underway. The

Agencies	Programs
	registries can then be used to estimate exposures and provide a guide for who should be screened and tracked for possible long-term effects. o Community Assessment for Public Health Response (CASPER): public health epidemiology can provide needs assessments to help measure the post-disaster health status and basic needs of the affected community. The primary purpose is to identify immediate needs among impacted communities. The information can provide situational awareness and improved actionable information for emergency response leaders and local health officials. CASPER can provide identification of community needs to guide public health efforts (e.g., health problems); identification of community knowledge, beliefs, and practices regarding public health issues; establishment of priorities for decision-makers through household-based population estimates; evaluation of the effectiveness of public health activities (i.e., are needs being met, is the community receiving appropriate messaging, are implemented programs successful?). o Health messaging to providers and local health departments. Smoke-Free Arizona Program • The Smoke-Free Arizona Program is required to provide compliance assistance and conduct inspections at enclosed public places and places of employment throughout Arizona to ensure compliance with the Smoke- Free Arizona Act and Rules. Inspections in response to complaints alleging violations of the Smoke-Free Arizona Act and Rules must be conducted within 15 days of a complaint being received by the Program. ADHS Smoke-Free Arizona Program staff and delegated AZ County Health Department Smoke-Free Arizona Program staff are authorized to conduct inspections on behalf of ADHS.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS) Bureau of Nutrition and Physical Activity (BNPA)	Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) • Provide nutritious foods, nutrition education (including breastfeeding promotion and support), and referrals to health and social services to participants at no charge. Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) • Food boxes include a variety of foods, such as infant formula and cereal, nonfat dry and ultra-high temperature fluid milk, juice, farina, oats, ready- to-eat cereal, rice, pasta, peanut butter, dry beans, canned meat or poultry or fish, and canned fruits and vegetables.

Agencies	Programs
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS) Immunization Program Office	Immunization Services • State immunization contact to county health departments, Indian Health Services/tribal agencies, community, and rural health centers, fire departments, schools, childcare facilities, and other public and private immunization programs. Immunization/vaccine direction, guidance, and technical assistance to enhance the service delivery of immunizations in order to raise immunization coverage levels for all Arizona citizens. AZ State Immunization Information System (ASHS) • State immunization contact to county health departments, Indian Health Services/tribal agencies, community, and rural health centers, fire departments, schools, childcare facilities, and other public and private immunization programs. Immunization/vaccine direction, guidance, and technical assistance to enhance the service delivery of immunizations in order to raise immunization coverage levels for all Arizona citizens. Immunization Assessment Section • Assess immunization coverage rates in schools and daycare facilities on an annual basis. Assess annual CDC-provided data, including National Immunization Survey results for Arizona and influenza vaccine uptake. Assesses annual BRFSS data on child immunizations. These current data used may not be particularly timely for an outbreak or emergency response and often cannot get down below the state level can provide context. Also, this section can provide these data and evaluate any other ad hoc data available to assess coverage levels statewide. Vaccine Center • AZ point-of-contact for Federal "Vaccines for Children" Program; Federal 317 vaccine; and when available, state-purchased vaccine. Procure, store, manage and distribute vaccines statewide.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS) Bureau of EMS and Trauma System	Regulatory Functions • License, inspect, and as necessary investigate trauma centers, air and ground ambulance companies, EMS medical control hospitals, EMS training programs, and emergency medical care technicians. System Development Functions • Aggregate, evaluate, and report on EMS and trauma system data. Facilitate the activities of three statutory advisory bodies; promote EMS and trauma system development.

Agencies	Programs
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS) PHS/EDC/ODIS	Aids Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) • Provide medications to qualifying clients. ADAP ceases to provide drugs when available funding is exhausted or terminated. ADAP is not an entitlement program and does not create a right to assistance absent available funding.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS) Office of Vital Records	Vital Records - Birth and death certificate issuance • The Office of Vital Records (OVR) can issue certified copies of birth and death records for events that occurred in Arizona. The OVR can provide some assistance to individuals needing quick access to a birth record from another state if there is a significant disaster that necessitates assistance.
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS) Office of Environmental Health	Environmental Toxicology Program • Assist communities and citizens to understand potential public health effects from known or suspected environmental exposures. Food Safety and Environmental Services • To prevent and control human illness related to the transmission of infectious agents or toxic substances in food and water. In addition, works directly with county environmental health offices with public health sanitation in hotels and motels, trailer coach parks, public and semi-public swimming pools, children's camps, and behavioral health centers.

Annex S: Recovery Support Function 4 – Housing

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)

Support Agencies

AZ Board of Appraisal (ABOA)
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
AZ Department of Insurance (ADOI)
AZ Department of Real Estate (ADRE)
AZ Department of Veteran's Service (ADVS)
AZ Office on Tribal Relations
AZ Registrar of Contractors (AZROC)
AZ State Land Department (ASLD)
- *Cartographers Office*

AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)
American Institute of Architects
Arizona American Red Cross (ARC)
Board of Examiners of Nursing Care Institutions Administration and Assisted Living Facility Managers
Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Governor's Office of Youth, Faith, and Family
Small Business Administration (SBA)

Private Sector Partners

Sundt Construction

Introduction

Purpose

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 4 - Housing addresses disaster-related housing issues after an emergency or disaster. RSF 4 coordinates and facilitates the delivery of federal, state, private, and voluntary agency resources, and activities to assist impacted communities in the rehabilitation. Other activities include the reconstruction of destroyed and or damaged housing, and the development of other new permanent housing options.

Scope

RSF 4 aims to identify and apply housing solutions that meet the needs of the whole community in incidents where local resources have been exhausted. The housing of disaster survivors typically falls under three categories: temporary, intermediate, and permanent.

RSF 4 acts to meet the housing efforts and provides essential resources to meet the needs for local, county, tribal, state, and federal Government agencies, NGOs, and essential service providers.

Temporary housing consists of emergency sheltering operations and is normally coordinated and completed by ESF 6 - Mass Care; however, the components and players may transition into RSF 4 Intermediate housing issues relating to the time that individuals may be in transitional housing

while awaiting repairs or reconstruction of their permanent home. Hotels, rental units, and travel trailers are examples of intermediate housing. Permanent housing refers to the individuals' or families' "new normal" housing unit. Projects that lead to permanent housing included housing repairs or total reconstruction of a home on the original site or new location.

The goal of RSF 4 is to identify challenges at every phase of the housing sector's recovery and collectively craft recommendations and solutions that lead to holistic recovery. Based on the recovery assessment, the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator will work with the primary agency to determine the housing-related challenges the event may present. Following this determination,

RSF agencies should consult one another to determine possible solutions to be presented to the impacted county or community for action.

Housing Recovery Programs

Agencies	Programs
American Red Cross (ARC) Grand Canyon Chapter (GCC) Southern Arizona Chapter (SAC)	Sheltering Assistance with emergency disaster-caused needs including: • Disaster mass care sheltering and feeding • Impact and damage assessment • Disaster counseling • Health-related services • Financial assistance for the replacement of essential items • Outreach services • Disaster welfare information (connecting families after a disaster) • Distribution of clean-up supplies; communications- CBs- hams • Disaster Preparedness and Training; first aid/CPR training Non-disaster emergency services including: • Armed Forces Emergency Services • Domestic Violence Services (Maricopa County only) • Health and Safety; Blood Services • Youth Services • International Service
AZ Community Action Association	Technical/Financial Assistance • Trained volunteers in communication, housing (eviction prevention), and utility assistance. Assist in applying for government aid.
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)	Sheltering Installation Program • Regulate the installation of pre-1976 mobile homes, HUD-manufactured homes, and residential and commercial factory-built buildings. In agreement with HUD to regulate the installation of HUD-manufactured homes under the State Installation Program, inspectors inspect the installation of homes or buildings to current state-approved plans. Housing Plan Review

Agencies	Programs
	• Authority over the manufacturing and installation of residential and commercial factory-built buildings in the state and for homes and buildings entering the state. Plan review and approval of factory-built building plans; foundation and installation plans for factory-built buildings; foundation and installation plans for pre-1976 mobile homes and HUD manufactured homes going into a flood plain or being installed deviating from what is prescribed in the home's manufacturer installation manual, or from what's typical in HUD Installation Standards or State Rules. Rehabilitation Program • Authority over the inspection of pre-1976 mobile homes entering the state of being moved; Pre-1976 mobile homes that fall into one of the three categories are required to be rehabilitated to increase the home's safety for the tenant. There is no state authority over pre-1976 mobile homes with regard to the Rehabilitation Program; however, local jurisdictions may have ordinances requiring compliance with the State Rehabilitation Program or have a local Rehabilitation Program. Primary Inspection Agency (IPIA) Program • Regulate the manufacturing of HUD-manufactured homes and residential and commercial factory-built buildings, in agreement with HUD to regulate the manufacturing of HUD-manufactured homes on their behalf. Inspectors inspect the construction of HUD-manufactured homes to Design Inspection Primary Inspection Agency approved plans and per HUD 24 CFR, Part 3280 Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards. HUD Label Verification and Accountability • Verification may be necessary for the sale, purchase, movement, installation, demolition, or structural remodeling. HUD-manufactured homes that are being demolished, being changed for use other than a single-family residence, or being remodeled to compromise the structural integrity of the homes no longer comply with HUD 24 CFR Part 3280 Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards and must have HUD labels removed (if available) and mailed to the state with a letter explaining the circumstance for removal. The state will report HUD label removal to HUD. Removal of HUD labels occurs on a case-by-case basis; contact the office before proceeding. Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA) Program • Intergovernmental Agreements may be entered into with county and local jurisdictions for the installation inspection of pre-1976 mobile homes, HUD-manufactured homes, and residential and commercial factory-built buildings. Locals may issue installation permits and conduct installation inspections on behalf

Agencies	Programs
	of the state, according to state-approved installation/floodplain/attached accessory structure plans.
AZ Housing Alliance	Technical Assistance/Training • Arizona Housing Alliance is a statewide affordable housing coalition. It comprises 150+ members, individuals, businesses, and organizations that create affordable housing. AZ Housing Alliance offers training and advocacy for its members- this may include operating as a trade association. The AZ Housing Alliance may be able to help recovery efforts by linking DEMA to a member organization that provides housing in a specific area that was hit by a disaster.
AZ Southern Baptist Disaster Relief	Mass Care, Feeding, Debris, Counseling Services, Rebuilding • Disaster response services include a mobile feeding trailer, shower trailer, storm recovery equipment trailer, mud-out, chainsaw crews, a mobile command center, chaplains for disaster counseling services, and outreach services.
Brethren Disaster Ministries	Home Repairs • Provide emergency childcare, trained volunteers for childcare, and cleanup/home repairs.
Brethren Disaster Ministries	Home Repairs • Provide emergency childcare, trained volunteers for childcare, and cleanup/home repairs.
Lutheran Social Services of the Southwest	Long-Term Recovery Assistance • Cash, grants, and loans; personal inquiries; unmet needs assessment; case management; adult home care services; adult day-care; refugee resettlement; job assistance; food banks; and shelter services for single homeless women.
Agencies Programs Mennonite Disaster Services	Rebuild/Repair Housing • Respond, repair, and rebuild those affected by a disaster.
World Renew	Cleanup/Reconstruction/Feeding/Donations Management • Mass care feeding and hydration service from fixed or mobile feeding operations; mass care shelter management at limited locations; Aidmatrix administrator and recipient organization; donations management including in-kind goods collection, sorting, storage, transportation, and distribution; emotional and spiritual care services; disaster survivor assistance for short term unmet needs including food clothing, household goods, and financial assistance; long term recovery assistance for unmet needs; and communication support with amateur radio base/portable units.

Annex T: Recovery Support Function 5 – Infrastructure Systems

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM)
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)
AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)
American Red Cross (ARC)
Citizens Corps Programs Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)
Small Business Administration (SBA)
The Salvation Army (TSA)
US Department of Agriculture (USDA)
US Forest Service (USFS)
US Department of the Interior (DOI)

Private Sector Partners

Arizona Public Service (APS)
Arizona's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (AZWARN)
CenturyLink
Southwest Gas
Salt River Project (SRP)
Tucson Electric Power (TEP)
Verizon

Introduction

Purpose

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 5 - Infrastructure Systems facilitate the integration of the capabilities of state and federal government and voluntary agencies in support of local, county, and tribal governments and other infrastructure owners and operator's efforts to achieve recovery goals relating to the state's multiple infrastructure systems.

Arizona relies heavily on built infrastructure. Roads, utilities, water systems, and government facilities are just some of the infrastructure systems that routinely are impacted by disasters within the state.

As recovery efforts on infrastructure move forward, post-disasters, RSF 5 approaches with whole

community involvement to ensure all information and needs of local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry service providers, and other private sector partners are included in the process. Additionally, RSF 5 includes the accommodation of individuals, families, households, and individuals with access and functional needs.

The State of Arizona administers the GEF as a way to help local jurisdictions recover their infrastructure. Beyond this, FEMA administers the Public Assistance Program which can provide additional financial and technical support. Even with these two programs in place, there may be incidents within the state that require additional assistance outside their scope of eligibility. It is vital to the community that key services be restored to allow residents to reach their new normal in the most expeditious way possible. The focus of RSF 5 is to bring together experts and agencies that can support the recovery of vital infrastructure when the GEF and the FEMA PA Program are insufficient or not applicable. Therefore, the scope of this RSF includes, but is not limited to, the following infrastructure sectors and subsectors:

- Energy.
- Water.
- Dams.
- Communications.
- Transportation.
- Agriculture (food production and delivery).
- Government facilities.
- Utilities.
- Sanitation.
- Engineering.
- Flood Control.
- Other systems that directly support the physical infrastructure of communities.
- Facilities for essential services (public safety, emergency services public recreation).

When coupled with informed decisions by county, local, and tribal officials, this RSF provides the support system necessary for the restoration of a community's infrastructure.

Infrastructure Systems Recovery Programs

Agencies	Programs
AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)	Fleet Management Office • Manage the approximately 1,800 vehicles leased to state agencies. Vehicle maintenance is performed by ADOT, and regular preventative maintenance schedules are kept. Material Management-Surplus Property • Distribution of surplus materials that are usable and necessary for public purposes to a state governmental unit or a political subdivision.

Agencies	Programs
	Building Management • Manage the ADOA Building System and private space leasing program. Also provide custodial, grounds, and physical security, and repair and maintenance on ADOA's owned or leased/managed buildings.
AZ Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) Emergency Management	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) • Post-disaster mitigation program; 75% federal 25% non-federal match requirement; eligible mitigation projects include minor flood control, property acquisitions/relocations, structural elevation, and wildfire mitigation. Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) • Flood-only projects; 75% federal 25% non-federal match requirement; eligible activities include acquisition/relocation, elevation, dry floodproofing of non-residential structures, and minor flood control projects. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (PDM) • All-hazard; 75% federal 25% non-federal match requirement; eligible activities include acquisition/relocation, elevation, dry floodproofing of non-residential structures, and minor flood control projects.
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)	Firewise Communities USA • The program's goal is to encourage and acknowledge action that minimizes the potential losses from wildfires. It also educates communities to prepare for fires before they occur.
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief Program • Designed to assist state, county, city, and tribal entities in dealing with emergencies due mainly to natural disasters such as flooding, fire, earthquake, etc. causing damage to the roadway system. Technical Assistance - Bridges • Design, inspect, maintain, and load rate all state and local bridges and culverts meeting FHWA National Bridge Inspection (NBI) Standards. Feature Inventory System: Data • Digital collection of inventoried features ranging from drainage structures to the physical location of a signpost or guardrail segment. All data is georeferenced to within the right-of-way and can provide a detailed as-built view of the affected highway segment. Environmental Assessment Assistance

Agencies	Programs
	• Natural and cultural resource evaluation and impact assessment.
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)	Floodplain Management: National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) • Communities participating in the NFIP adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. According to FEMA, flood damage is reduced by nearly $1 billion a year, nationally, through communities implementing sound floodplain management requirements and property owners purchasing flood insurance. Dam Safety • State law assigns the responsibility for the supervision of the safety of dams to ADWR. ADWR can provide the locations of state-regulated dams and associated information (i.e., owner contact, capacity, age, construction, condition), and technical assistance with respect to, emergency or unusual conditions at dams, operations, and necessary dam repairs. Well Drilling • Prior to drilling a new well, or deepening or modifying an existing well, a Notice of Intent to Drill must be filed with ADWR. ADWR can provide the locations of registered wells (municipal, domestic, agricultural, industrial) and associated data (well depth, casing diameter, owner information) and expedite the application process for new well drilling permits.
Department of the Interior (DOI) National Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER)	Post-Wildfire Impact The DOI maintains two standing National Interagency BAER teams to assist field units to develop plans to address emergency stabilization issues on wildfires where post-wildfire impacts pose immediate and significant threats to human life and property. Typical actions a BAER team considers include the ground cover replacement, installation of water control devices such as water bars, area closures, weed treatment, and placing warning signage. The team does not work on replacing losses due to fire.
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)	Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Emergency Relief (ER) Program • State and local governments may work directly with the FHWA if no state routes or rights of way are involved.
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) • Through the EWP, the U.S. NRCS can help communities address watershed impairments that pose imminent threats to lives and property. In areas that suffered damage due to flood, fire, drought, windstorm, or other natural occurrences, NRCS may pay up to 75% of the construction costs of emergency measures, 90% for projects within limited-resource areas as identified by the U.S. Census. EWP program

Agencies	Programs
	addresses watershed impairments, which may include debris-clogged stream channels; undermined and unstable stream banks; jeopardized water control structures and public infrastructures; wind-borne debris removal; and damaged upland sites stripped of protective vegetation by fire or drought.

Annex U: Recovery Support Function 6 – Natural and Cultural Resources

Primary Agency

AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)

Support Agencies

AZ Department of Administration (ADOA)
AZ Department of Agriculture (AZDA)
AZ Department of Health Services (ADHS)
AZ Department of Housing (ADOH)
AZ Department of Public Safety (AZDPS)
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT)
AZ Department of Water Resources (ADWR)
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)
AZ Office on Tribal Relations
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM)
AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)
AZ State Parks (ASP)
AZ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (AZ VOAD)
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Citizens Corps Program
- *Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)*
- *Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)*

Small Business Administration (SBA)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
Farm Services Agency (FSA)

Private Sector Partners

Arizona Public Service (APS)
Arizona's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (AZWARN)
Desert Botanical Garden
Fry's Southwest Gas Salt River Project (SRP)
Tucson Electric Power (TEP)

Introduction

Purpose

Recovery Support Function (RSF) 6 - Natural and Cultural Resources integrates state, federal, and voluntary agency assets, coordination to help local, county, and tribal governments, and addresses long-term communities' environmental and cultural resource recovery needs.

Scope

RSF 6 acts to meet the cultural and natural resources by providing essential elements of resources to preserve cultural and historical landmarks or sites. Through coordination and facilitation, RSF 6 works closely with local, county, tribal, state, and federal government agencies, NGOs, industry essential services providers, and other private sector partners to provide necessary resources to

vulnerable sites.

State natural and cultural resources are vulnerable during disasters. During the efforts of RSF 6, communication is vital to all parties, this includes government entities, community leaders, individuals, families, and individuals with access and functional needs. Disasters often take an extreme toll on the natural environment such as destroying trees and vegetation, contaminating waterways, and polluting the air.

Additionally, culturally sensitive and historic properties are also extremely vulnerable to disasters and many of these sites are irreplaceable. The purpose of RSF 6 is to utilize expertise in the field to minimize the impact of disasters and proactively and appropriately restore these important resources.

Besides cultural and historic significance, the destruction of natural resources can have long-lasting impacts on the communities and residents who rely on them. If these resources are ignored, the secondary effects of disasters can appear months or years later and continue to impact communities while other segments of the community have recovered.

Arizona also possesses cultural resources that cannot be found anywhere else in the world. From tribal to territorial days, many cultural sites within the state date back hundreds, even thousands of years. It is imperative that these sites be identified prior to a disaster and closely monitored when events are occurring that may threaten the site. During an event, experts should be consulted to determine the best way to mitigate impacts to these resources and what is the best and most culturally sensitive way to properly restore and preserve these sites for the future.

Should a natural or cultural resource be impacted by a disaster, an item that may be required prior to reconstruction and/or clean-up efforts is an Environmental Historic Preservation Review (EHP). The purpose of an EHP is to verify project proposals are in compliance with federal environmental/historic preservation laws and Executive Orders. It is important to note that disasters and emergencies do not exempt projects from EHP review and responsibilities.

Because there can be so many components to the restoration and recovery of a natural or cultural resource, it is important to consult experts in many fields. This makes RSF 6 an extremely valuable forum and resource for protecting and conserving these resources.

Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Programs

Agencies	Programs
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	Community Liaison Program • Place key employees in their communities so they can have frequent and direct contact with agency customers. Community Liaisons can facilitate communications between ADEQ and the impacted communities. They are available to attend recovery meetings and report to management on local concerns and needs. Disseminate vital information to residents, address questions from the public, conduct smoke monitoring, and serve as a single ADEQ point of contact for local recovery agencies. Emergency Response Unit • ADEQ Emergency Response Unit is on call 24/7, to ensure that all environmental emergencies are promptly addressed. The Unit works to minimize injuries, deaths, property damage, and threats to

Agencies	Programs
	human health and the environment from chemical spills, fires, explosions, and other pollutant releases by stabilizing emergency incidents through its role as SOSC and as the environmental support agency of the SERRP.
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Office of Border Environmental Policy (OBEP)	Technical Assistance: Wastewater/Communication/Mapping • The Office of Border Environmental Protection has strong ties with public and private stakeholders south of the border; can facilitate communication and coordination as needed in response to a catastrophe in the border region; provide communication support to Spanish-speaking stakeholders; supports border communities with associated products in the context of catastrophic failure of bi-national wastewater infrastructure. The office has staff members with wastewater treatment plant operator experience and certification and can provide technical assistance; versed in geographic information systems, geographic analysis, and map preparation. As needed, the staff can access public and DEMA-sourced data to produce maps communicating hazard risks following a catastrophic incident, and national elevation dataset freely available from the U.S. Geological Survey to develop local surface water flow regimes that may be impacted by hazardous chemical spills and/or other catastrophes. Using data available from the ADEQ and the ADWR, maps can be developed showing critical water and wastewater infrastructure and water supply wells in the vicinity of a catastrophic incident. Associated risks can be mapped and communicated to the public and respond, depending on the event.
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Water Quality Division (WQD)	Grants: Water Quality Improvement Program (WQIP) • Allocate monies from the EPA for implementation of nonpoint source management and watershed protection. Grant funds from the EPA are administered by ADEQ which uses these federal funds to implement on- the-ground water quality improvement projects to control non-point source pollution. Inspections: ER of Regulated Drinking Water Systems and Wastewater Discharges • Prioritize inspections/facility files and database reviews and assign staff to inspections. Water Permits and Approvals • Facilitate the protection of drinking water source waters through oversight of wellhead protection, public water system capacity development, and the certification of a public water system and wastewater system operators; to provide plan review and approval of public water systems and wastewater facilities; and to issue permits for facilities that discharge pollutants, for reclaimed water and to register drywells. • Depending on the event, permit review and approval

Agencies	Programs
	support would include but not be limited to water system engineering design and maintenance guidance; regulatory guidance; data retrievals for the certified operator and facility-related information; wastewater and drinking water operational and treatment guidance. Water Quality Monitoring: Impaired or Impacted Waters • The WQD conducts surface and groundwater monitoring throughout the state to determine ambient water quality and to assess whether the water body is attaining its designated uses (e.g., recreation, domestic water source, aquatic & wildlife). The agency works with federal and state agencies to collect and assess data collected by those agencies. The surface water program characterizes water quality throughout the 10 surface watersheds over a five-year cycle of monitoring.
AZ Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) Waste Programs Division	Technical Assistance: Waste Inspections and Compliance • Provide assistance with the proper handling, storage, treatment, and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes and the proper operation and maintenance of underground storage tank systems. Technical Assistance: Underground Storage Tanks • Investigate and coordinate efforts to clean up leaking underground storage tanks once a release has occurred. Technical Assistance/Permitting: landfills; Bio-Hazardous Medical Waste Facilities; Hazardous Waste • Provide technical review and permits to landfills; bio-hazardous medical waste facilities; hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.
AZ Department of Forestry and Fire Management (DFFM) AZ Fire Chiefs Association (AFCA)	Technical Assistance: Post Fire • Technical expertise in assessing fire damage and impacts on carrying capacity of grazing permitted to land and timber stands. Grants: Volunteer Fire Assistance • Provide financial assistance to train organize and equip fire departments in rural areas and rural communities to prevent and suppress fires. A rural community is defined as having 10,000 or fewer population. Grants: Western Wildland Urban Interface • Reduce hazardous fuels/restore fire-adapted ecosystems; improve prevention and education; community wildfire protection planning.
AZ Department of Transportation (ADOT) Environmental	Archaeological and Cultural Resource Technical Assistance and Data • Archaeological and Cultural Resource staff is located in Phoenix and Flagstaff and Tucson. • Staff meeting Secretary of Interior Professional

Agencies	Programs
Services	standards criteria (as cited in Code of Federal Regulations). Data management of inventoried sites within ADOT jurisdiction discovered during project-by-project investigations. Natural Resources • Four regional groups of Natural Resource Professionals and Technicians (Flagstaff, Prescott Valley, Phoenix, Tucson). Applications of herbicides, pesticides, physical vegetation management, and preventative management strategies. Equipment and expertise focused on chemical applications via spray trucks, and hand applications. District Environmental Coordinators: Technical Assistance • Environmental Coordinators were established in each of the nine engineering districts throughout the state (Kingman, Flagstaff, Holbrook, Prescott, Globe, Phoenix, Yuma, Tucson, Safford). Staff established relationships with local, state, tribal, and federal partners, regulators, and officials as they relate to environmental resource management and regulations. Coordinators: Technical Assistance • Environmental Coordinators were established in each of the nine engineering districts throughout the state (Kingman, Flagstaff, Holbrook, Prescott, Globe, Phoenix, Yuma, Tucson, Safford). Staff established relationships with local, state, tribal, and federal partners, regulators, and officials as they relate to environmental resource management and regulations. Feature Inventory System: Data • Digital collection of inventoried features ranging from wildlife crossing structures to the physical location of a signpost or guard rail segment. All data is geo-referenced within the right-of-way and can provide a detailed as-built view of the affected highway segment. On-call Contracting of Natural Resource and Environmentally Required permits • Established on-call professional services contract meeting state or federal requirements (including NEPA Compliant activities) and other research topics to support the overall environmental clearance process. Maybe pursued in conjunction with FHWA or FEMA Emergency Relief funding. Compliance Evaluation Program • Three regionally assigned Compliance Evaluators with field equipment necessary to ensure compliance with permit requirements, contract stipulations, and mitigation measures associated with environmental conditions.
AZ Department of Water Resources	Groundwater Rights and Withdrawal Permits • The program issues groundwater withdrawal permits,

Agencies	Programs
(ADWR)	processes conveyances of groundwater rights, and manages and maintains a registry of groundwater rights information. Water Exchanges and Permitting • ADWR issues renew and modify water exchange permits. Dam Safety • State law assigns the responsibility for the supervision of the safety of dams to ADWR. ADWR can provide the locations of state-regulated dams and associated information (e.g., owner contact, capacity, age, construction, condition), and technical assistance with respect to, emergency or unusual conditions at dams, operations, and necessary dam repairs. Well Drilling • Prior to drilling a new well, or deepening or modifying an existing well, a Notice of Intent to Drill must be filed with ADWR. ADWR can provide the locations of registered wells (municipal, domestic, agricultural, industrial) and associated data (well depth, casing diameter, owner information) and expedite the application process for new well drilling permits. Technical Assistance in Floodplain Management • ADWR assists communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), sets state standards for floodplain management; and works with local, state, and federal entities during times of flood emergencies. ADWR can provide information on FEMA floodplains and high flood hazard areas. Surface Water Permitting • State law provides a permit must be obtained in order to appropriate surface water. ADWR processes applications related to existing rights for changes in the type of use and severance & transfers from one place of use to another. ADWR can provide information on surface water rights. Assured & Adequate Water Supply Designation • An assured water supply determination is required to sell lots within a subdivision that is located within Active Management Areas (AMA). Some cities, towns, private water companies, and water districts have obtained a Designation of Assured Water Supply for their water service area. Ground Water Recharge • Provisions for recharge programs included in the Groundwater Code allow injection of surface water or treated wastewater into an aquifer for storage. Through recharge programs, surplus renewable water supplies can be stored for use in the future. ADWR tracks long-term storage credits and permits recovery

Agencies	Programs
	wells. Technical Assistance: Flood Warning • Coordinate with local communities, and state and federal agencies for the planning, design, construction, and operation of flood warning systems, operates and maintains field equipment, and hosts the statewide flood warning website. ADWR frequently installs equipment in burn areas to improve warnings due to the increased post-fire flood risk.
AZ Game and Fish Department (AZGFD)	Law Enforcement Support and Fixed Winged Aircraft Support • AZGFD, as State, certified Peace Officers may be called to assist with law enforcement efforts relating to wildlife, OHV, and watercraft. AZGFD also provides fixed-wing aircraft to monitor and survey wildlife and provide support for wildlife-related law enforcement activities. Vehicle Resources/Transportation • AZGFD has a wide variety of vehicle resources including trucks, utility trailers, ATVs / UTVs, and watercraft. Wildlife Habitat Restoration • This program can provide technical advice and guidance relating to the effects of, and recovery efforts for, wildlife habitat restoration. Heritage Data Management System • Provides information on special status wildlife species for environmental compliance during emergency recovery operations. Technical Assistance: Water Quality Lab Support • AZGFD collects and samples water. The focus would be to perform diagnostic work to investigate, and/or prevent, fish kills or potential issues related to aquatic wildlife. Technical Assistance: Wildlife Biology • AZGFD has Wildlife Biologists on staff to provide technical support and assessments for wildlife-related natural resource issues. Technical Assistance: Archaeological Support • AGFD has certified Archaeologists on staff who may be able to provide on-the-ground and technical support for cultural-related events. Technical Assistance: Wildlife Capture and Relocation Support • AZGFD can provide technical support for assessments to determine the impacts of a disaster recovery operation on wildlife populations, migration patterns, and habitats. Under this program, we can provide on- the-ground support for the capture and

Agencies	Programs
	relocation of wildlife in impacted areas. Heavy Equipment Support • Heavy equipment and operators for use on wildlife recovery projects.
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farms Services Agency (FSA)	Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) • Authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill to provide assistance to producers suffering crop losses due to natural disasters. SURE, is available for crop losses due to natural disasters occurring through Sept. 30, 2011. Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, & Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP) • Provide emergency relief to cover losses from a disaster such as adverse weather not adequately covered by any other disaster program. Sections 12033 & 15101 of the 2008 Farm Bill direct the use of up to • $50/yr. from the Trust Fund to provide emergency relief to eligible producers of livestock, honeybees, and farm-raised fish. The emergency relief is to provide financial assistance to reduce the number of losses due to disease, adverse weather, or other conditions, such as blizzards and wildfires. ELAP covers losses that are not covered under LFP, LIP, or SURE. Tree Assistance Program (TAP) • Provide financial assistance to replant or rehabilitate eligible trees, bushes, and vines damaged by natural disasters occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011. TAP was authorized by the 2008 Farm Bill and is funded through the Agricultural Disaster Relief Trust Fund. Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP) • Provide payments to carry out emergency measures to restore land damaged by natural disasters. Funding for EFRP is appropriated by Congress. EFRP is administered by the FSA's state and county committees and offices. Subject to the availability of funds, locally elected county committees are authorized to implement EFRP for all disasters except drought and insect infestations, which are authorized at the FSA national office. Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) • Provide financial assistance to producers of non-insurable crops when low yields, loss of inventory, or prevented planting occurs due to natural disasters. Emergency Farm Loans • Provide Emergency loans that may be used to restore or replace essential property, pay all or part of production costs associated with the disaster year, pay essential family living expenses to reorganize the

Agencies	Programs
	farming operation, or refinance certain debts, excluding real estate. The maximum loan amount is $500,000. Livestock Indemnity Program (LIP) • The "Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008" authorized the LIP to provide benefits to livestock producers for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality caused by adverse weather that occurred on or after Jan. 1, 2008, and before Oct. 1, 2011, including losses due to hurricanes, floods, blizzards, disease, wildfires, and extreme temperatures. The livestock death losses must also have occurred in the calendar year for which benefits are being requested. Under the current LIP, an owner or contract grower's livestock payments will be based on individual producers' losses.

Annex V: Acronyms

Acronyms

Acronyms	Title
AAC	Arizona Administrative Code
AAR	After Action Report
AAR/IP	After Action Report/Improvement Plan
ABIL	Arizona Bridge Independent Living
ACDHH	Arizona Commission for the Deaf & Hard-of-Hearing
ACC	Arizona Corporate Commission
ACTIC	Arizona Counter Terrorism Information Center
ADA	American Disability Act
ADCRR	Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation & Reentry
ADES	Arizona Department of Economic Security
ADE	Arizona Department of Education
ADG	Arizona Department of Gaming
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ADHS	Arizona Department of Health Services
ADLLC	Arizona Department of Liquor License & Control
ADOA	Arizona Department of Administration
ADOH	Arizona Department of Housing
ADOHS	Arizona Department of Homeland Security
ADOI	Arizona Department of Insurance
ADOR	Arizona Department of Revenue
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
ADRE	Arizona Department of Real Estate
ADWR	Arizona Department of Water Resources
AFCA	Arizona Fire Chiefs Association
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
AHCCS	Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System
APS	Arizona Public Services
ARC	The American Red Cross
ARS	Arizona Revised Statutes
ASU	Arizona State University
ASILC	Arizona Statewide Independent Living Council
ASLD	Arizona State Land Department
ASP	Arizona State Parks
AZAG	Arizona Attorney General
AZCHER	Arizona Coalition for Healthcare Emergency Response
AZDA	Arizona Department of Agriculture
AZDPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety
AZGFD	Arizona Game and Fish Department
AZGS	Arizona Geological Society
AZHS	Arizona Humane Society
AZMAC	Arizona Mutual Aid Compact
AZNG	Arizona National Guard
AZPA	Arizona Pharmacy Alliance

Acronyms	Title
AZSERC	Arizona Emergency Response Commission
AZSILC	Arizona Statewide Independent Living Council
AZROC	Arizona Registrar of Contractors
AZVMA	Arizona Veterinary Medical Association
AZ-VOAD	Arizona Voluntary Organizations Active
AZWARN	Arizona's Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
BECC	Business Emergency Coordination Center
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CERT	Citizens Corps Program, Community Emergency Response Team
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CI/KR	Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource
CONOPS	Concept of Operations Plan
CPG	Comprehensive Planning Guide
CST	Civil Support Group
DEMA/EM	Department of Emergency and Military Affairs – Emergency Management Division
DFFM	Arizona Department of Forestry and Fire Management
DOI	US Department of Interior
DOJ	US Department of Justice
DOL	US Department of Labor
DOTR	US Department of Treasury
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistant Compact
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function(s)
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCD	Federal Continuity Directive
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FSA	Farm Services Agency
GEF	Governor's Emergency Fund
HHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
HSDL	Homeland Security Digital Library
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
IASC	Individual Assistance Service Center
ICS	Incident Command System
IHS	Indian Health Services
IP	Improvement Plan
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
ISAO	Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center

Acronyms	Title
JIS	Joint Information System
LAPR	Arizona State Library, Archives, & Public Records
MHAAZ	Mental Health Association of Arizona
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NIFOG	National Interoperability Field Operations Guide
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRF	National Response Framework
NSDD	National Security Decisions Directive
NSPD	National Security Presidential Directive
PETS	Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards
PPD	Presidential Preparedness Directive
RSF	Recovery Support Function(s)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SBA	Small Business Association
SCIP	State Communications Interoperability Plan
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SEC	State Emergency Council
SECC	State Emergency Call Center
SERRP	State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
SRP	Salt River Project
TEP	Tucson Electric Power
TSA	The Salvation Army
UBS	United Blood Services
U of A	University of Arizona
USAA	United Services Automobile Association
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	US Forest Services
VA	US Veteran Affairs
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction