BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

In the event of a natural or man-made disaster within the Town of Buckeye, Town government must be prepared to implement plans and procedures to protect lives and property.

The purpose of this plan is to provide direction and guidance to Town governmental departments and supporting agencies. It constitutes a directive to Town departments to prepare for and execute assigned emergency tasks to ensure maximum survivability of the population and to minimize property damage in the event of a disaster. It is applicable to all elements of the Town government and the private sector engaged in, or acting in support of emergency operations.

This plan is published in support of the State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan and is in accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 26, Chapter 2, and the Maricopa County Emergency Operations Plan. This plan supersedes all previously published copies of the Buckeye Emergency Operations Plan.

This plan is effective for planning purposes and for execution when the Mayor makes an emergency declaration or when placed in effect by the Town Manager or other authorized official.

A copy of this plan has been filed in the Office of the Town Clerk of the Town of Buckeye, under the provisions of Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 26-307B.

__________________________  ___
Date  Mayor

__________________________
Town Clerk
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EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

RECORD OF CHANGES

This issue of the plan, dated August 2006, is a total reissue incorporating editorial improvements, technical revisions, updated and expanded responsibilities for Town personnel, as well as the addition of the Homeland Defense Threat Conditions Annexes, Volunteers and reference to the National Incident Management System. **All previous issues of this plan are obsolete and should be destroyed.**

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Record of Changes vi August 2005
GLOSSARY

**Anticipated Emergency:** Those conditions, which because of their nature, may require mobilization of emergency forces if conditions increase in severity.

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

**Civil Defense:** Preparedness activities designed to minimize the effects on the population from an attack or peacetime disaster, to deal with the immediate emergency conditions, which would be created, and to carry out emergency repairs to facilities that have been destroyed or damaged.

**Command Group:** That portion of the Emergency Services Staff organization charged with the strategy of directing and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency or delegated authority. The six major functional areas of the Command Group include Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety. The Command Group is supported directly by the Command Staff who include the Public Information Officer and the Emergency Services Coordinator. The Command Group receives policy direction from the Executive Group.

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

**Disaster:** Occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury or loss of life or property or extreme peril to the safety of persons or property resulting from any natural or man-made causes, including, but not limited to fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, blight, drought, famine, infestation, air contamination, epidemic, explosion, riot or other acts of civil disobedience which endanger life or property or hostile military or paramilitary action.
**Emergency**: A situation arising with or without warning, causing or threatening death, injury or disruption to normal life for numbers of people in excess of those which can be dealt with by the public services operating under normal conditions, and which requires special mobilization and organization of those forces.

**Emergency Forces**: All governmental and private sector agencies, departments, trained manpower, volunteers and other resources required to perform emergency functions.

**Emergency Alert System (EAS)**: A communications system that enables the President, federal, state and local officials to rapidly disseminate emergency information over commercial AM and FM radio bands as well as National Weather Service weather radios. This information is intended to reduce loss of life and property and to promote rapid recovery in the event of a natural disaster, a man-made disaster or an attack on the nation.

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

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

**Emergency Manager**: Manager of the emergency services organization.

**Emergency Operations Center (EOC)**: A central facility from which key officials can gather information, make decisions, and direct and coordinate response and recovery efforts. The Emergency Operations Center is located at the Fire Department Administration Office, 404 S. Miller Rd., Buckeye, AZ.

**Emergency Operating Forces**: Departments of local government that have the capability to respond to emergencies 24 hours a day. They include law enforcement, fire/rescue, and public works.

**Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)**: Multi-hazard, functional plan that treats emergency management activities generally, with the unique aspects of individual disasters contained in hazard-specific annexes. It describes the emergency organization and the means of coordination with other entities. It assigns functional responsibilities and details tasks to be carried out as accurately as permitted by the situation.
**Emergency Procurement:** The need for the immediate purchase of materials, services or construction that cannot be met through normal procurement methods, the lack of which seriously threatens public health or safety, the preservation of property or the functioning of government.

**Emergency Response Organization:** The functional organization of municipal employees and volunteers with the common theme of protecting life and property. This organization consists of individuals, both elected and appointed, and includes the Emergency Services Coordinator, Emergency Services Staff and Emergency Support Services.

**Emergency Services Coordinator:** Is the Fire Chief and is charged with the day-to-day responsibility for emergency management programs and activities. The role of the Emergency Services Coordinator is to coordinate all aspects of a jurisdiction’s mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery capabilities. This individual’s task is to use a variety of resources, techniques, and skills to reduce the probability and impact of extreme events--and, should a disaster occur, to bring about a quick restoration of the routine.

**Emergency Services Group:** Organization, administration, trained manpower, facilities, equipment, material, supplies, programs, emergency plans, ability to execute emergency plans and all other measures necessary and incidental thereto relating to disaster prevention preparedness response and recovery by all governmental and private sector agencies to protect or save health, life or property.

**Emergency Services Staff:** The Emergency Services Staff is comprised of the Executive Group, the Command Group and the Emergency Services Group. The Emergency Services Staff consists of the Mayor, Town Manager, Chief of Police, Fire Chief, Public Works Director, Emergency Services Coordinator and other Town staff members as directed by the Mayor. The Emergency Services Staff is charged with gathering information, making decisions, directing and coordinating response and recovery efforts, establishing priorities and managing resources.

**Extremely Hazardous Substance:** Any of over 300 highly toxic chemicals on a list compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency, as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 355, Paragraph 355.20.

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

**Flood Retarding Structure (FRS):** A dam or similar structure constructed on a river, creek, stream or wash that is normally dry and flows only after significant rainfall. The
The purpose of the FRS is to detain heavy flows and then release them downstream at a considerably reduced rate to protect downstream structures from flooding.

**Hazardous Materials:** Substances or materials, which because of their chemical, physical, or biological nature pose a potential risk to life, health, or property if they are released. Explosive substances, flammable or combustible substances, poisons, and radioactive materials are all classified as hazardous materials.

**Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD 5):** Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003, is intended to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system. In HPSD-5 the President designates the Secretary of Homeland Security as the Principal Federal Officer (PFO) for domestic incident management and empowers the Secretary to coordinate Federal resources used in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies in specific cases. The directive assigns specific responsibilities to the Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and the Assistants to the President for Homeland Security and National Security Affairs, and directs the heads of all Federal departments and agencies to provide their “full and prompt cooperation, resources, and support,” as appropriate and consistent with their own responsibilities for protecting national security, to the Secretary of Homeland Security, Attorney General, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of State in the exercise of leadership responsibilities and missions assigned in HPSD-5. The directive also notes that it does not alter, or impede the ability to carry out, the authorities of Federal departments and agencies to perform their responsibilities under law.

**Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HPSD 8):** National Preparedness, December 17, 2003. This directive establishes policies to strengthen the preparedness of the United States to prevent and respond to threatened or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal, establishing mechanisms for improved delivery of Federal preparedness assistance to State and local governments, and outlining actions to strengthen preparedness capabilities of Federal, State, and local entities.

**Incident Commander (IC):** The individual who is responsible for management of the tactical field operations of all involved departments and supporting agencies/organizations at or near the scene of an emergency. Functions from the Command Post reports directly to the EOC staff.

**Incident Command System (ICS):** A nationally recognized system of managing small to large-scale events through the systematic development of a complete, functional organization. The system uses common terminology; is modular in nature; and has a unified command structure, manageable span of control, consolidated action plans, comprehensive resource management and integrated communications.
**Incident Management System:** The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of assigned resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertaining to an incident. The incident management system is designed for emergency managers to direct and control emergencies ranging in size and complexity from limited to large-scale disasters. The system is flexible and expandable to allow for coordination between various agencies, jurisdictions and levels of government and yet it affixes overall responsibility, maintains effective span of control and addresses the functional areas of command, operations, plans, logistics, administration/finance and safety which are common to every incident.

**Incident of National Significance:** Based on criteria established in HSPD-5 (paragraph 4), an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by and appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, nongovernmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation activities.

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

**Joint Field Office (JFO):** A temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for Federal, State, local, and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the Joint Operations Center, the FEMA Disaster Field Office, and the Joint Information Center within a single Federal facility.

**Joint Operations Center (JOC):** The JOC is the focal point for all Federal investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident. The JOC becomes a component of the JFO when the National Response Plan is activated.

**Lessons Learned Information Sharing (LLIS.GOV):** LLIS is a national network of lessons learned and best practices for emergency response providers and homeland security officials. Focusing on information sharing, the system seeks to improve preparedness nationwide by allowing local, state, and federal homeland security and response professionals to tap into a wealth of front-line expertise on the most effective planning, training, equipping, and operational practices for preventing, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from acts of terrorism.

**Limited Emergency:** An event which requires response of emergency forces over and above normal working functions, but which is manageable within local capability.
Local Emergency: The existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons or property within the territorial limits of the Town of Buckeye, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of the Town and which requires the combined efforts of other political entities.

Major Disaster: Any natural catastrophe, or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance to supplement the efforts of state and local governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating damage, loss, and hardship.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): A command and control system that will provide a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, and Local governments to work effectively together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, and Local capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, terminology, and technologies covering the Incident Command System; multi-agency coordination systems; unified command; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualifications and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Response Plan: A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one unified, all-discipline, and all-hazard approach to domestic incident management.

Persons with Disabilities: Those individuals who are visually or hearing impaired, physically disabled (e.g. cardiac condition, paralysis, arthritis), developmentally disabled (e.g. cerebral palsy, mental retardation, autism, epilepsy), mentally ill, or frail elderly.

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

Public Safety Executive Partnership (PSEP): Comprised of the director of each of the following departments; fire, police, public works, and water resources.

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

Regulations: Orders, rules and emergency procedures deemed essential for civil preparedness.
Response: The efforts to minimize the risks created in an emergency by protecting the people, the environment, and property, and the efforts to return the scene to normal pre-emergency conditions.

Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG): Standard operating guidelines is a term used to imply a certain level of discretion in dealing with an emergency. Since emergency situations are unpredictable and flexibility is essential, SOGs reduce a need to identify exceptions.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): Generally a checklist or set of instructions, having the force of a directive, which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

State of Emergency: The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or extreme peril in the state are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, or facilities of any single county, Town or town, and which requires the combined efforts of the state and the political subdivision.

State of War Emergency: The situation which exists immediately whenever this nation is attacked or upon receipt by this state of a warning from the federal government indication that such an attack is imminent.

Terrorism: The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. (FBI definition)

Threshold Planning Quantity: The minimum amount of an extremely hazardous substance that must be reported under the provisions of Section 302 of Public Law 99-499 (SARA, Title III).

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

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): Weapons of Mass Destruction are characterized in five major areas, which include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear weapons and explosives (CBRNE). WMD is defined as any weapon or device that is intended, or has the capability, to cause death or serious bodily injury to a significant number of people through the release, dissemination, or impact of – (A) toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (B) a disease organism; (C) radiation or radioactivity, (D) nuclear device or weapon or (E) an explosive devise.
Weather - Related Definitions Issued by the National Weather Service:

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

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

SEVERE WEATHER STATEMENT: A brief release used to provide specific information on observed severe weather and to convey imminent danger, to cancel all or part of a short-term WARNING, or to extend a WATCH for an hour or two.

SHORT TERM FORECAST: Commonly referred to as a NOWcast product, it is used to convey information regarding weather or hydrologic events that are expected to occur within the next few hours. NOWcasts eliminate the need for short-term applications of SPECIAL WEATHER STATEMENTS and most SEVERE WEATHER STATEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

URBAN AND/OR SMALL STREAM FLOOD WARNING: Notification that expected rainfall will cause life-threatening runoff conditions in low-lying, poorly drained areas such as roadways, washes, and/or small streams.
HEAT ADVISORY: Issued when the temperature is forecast to be excessive but not life threatening. The advisory is based on temperature, humidity, sky coverage and duration of the conditions.

HIGH HEAT WARNING: Issued when heat conditions are forecast to be life threatening. The warning is based on temperature, humidity, sky coverage and duration of the conditions.
AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Federal

2. State of Arizona
   a. Chapter 2, Title 26, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended.
   b. Chapter 1, Title 35, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended.

3. Maricopa County
   b. Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for Disaster and Emergency Management Between the County of Maricopa, Arizona and the Town of Buckeye, Arizona, October 20, 1993.

4. Town of Buckeye
   a. Town Code Article 3-4 Emergency Services
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

LIST OF JURISDICTIONAL EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Avondale</td>
<td>Art Snapp</td>
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<td>623.333.6000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buckeye</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carefree</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cave Creek</td>
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<td>Chandler</td>
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I. MISSION

To provide emergency response to and expeditious recovery from a serious emergency or disaster situation that would cause hazardous conditions to life and property in the Town of Buckeye.

II. PURPOSE

The town's emergency services organization is hereby created and established. The role and responsibility of the manager of the emergency services organization, as appointed by the town manager.

III. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The Town of Buckeye has a current population of 50,876 (2010 estimate) and is situated in the western section of Maricopa County. Being an industrial and commercial center, which services the entire metropolitan area, Buckeye is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for creating casualties, causing damage, and disrupting the community. Possible natural hazards include floods, fires, earthquakes and severe storms. There is also the threat of a war-related incident such as a nuclear, biochemical, or conventional attack. Other disaster situations could develop from a hazardous materials accident, conflagration, major transportation accident, terrorism, or civil disorder.

1. The Town of Buckeye is vulnerable to the adverse effects of natural, man-made or technological disasters and enemy attack, which may result in loss of life, property damage and social disruption.

2. Transportation of extremely hazardous substances and other toxic chemical materials through the Town of Buckeye, as well as the storage and use of these substances within the Town, provides a potential for disaster.

3. Localized flooding, due to thunderstorms during the monsoon season (July through September), and more general flooding from winter
storms (December through February), provide a potential natural hazard in the Town of Buckeye. Flooded road crossings and localized flooding are possible.

4. Windstorms, with wind speeds up to tornado strength (called microbursts), frequently occur in conjunction with the monsoon season thunderstorms. Straight-line winds also represent a significant hazard.

5. Commercial carrier accidents including aircraft, trains and buses represent a potential for disaster. Additionally, trucks and trains traveling through the Town of Buckeye provide a potential for hazardous materials accidents.

6. Urban fires, civil disturbances, and terrorism may also cause an emergency or disaster.

7. A nuclear attack on the United States could occur through accident, miscalculation, irrational act, unplanned escalation of a conventional war, or as a deliberate act.

8. Maricopa County could be subjected to the direct effects of a nuclear attack and/or receive the effects of radiation fallout from nuclear bursts in other areas.

B. Assumptions

1. The Town of Buckeye may be subject to a variety of natural, man-made or technological disasters in the future and has the primary responsibility for emergency actions within the Town. The Town of Buckeye will commit all available resources to save lives, minimize injury to persons and minimize damage to property and the environment.

2. In the event of a major disaster, it is likely that outside assistance would not be immediately available. Until additional assistance arrives, the Town will initially carry out disaster response and short-term recovery operations on an independent basis.

3. Disasters may occur at any time with little or no warning. In some instances, increased readiness measures and warning may allow actions to be taken in advance.

4. During events of National Significance the Town of Buckeye will function and coordinate operational assistance activities with the Joint Field Office in accordance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HPSD 8) and coordinate public information through an established Joint Information Center (JIC).
5. In the event of an attack on the United States, the Town of Phoenix and Luke Air Force Base are probable targets and thus subject to direct weapons effects. The Town of Buckeye would also be subject to radioactive fallout after such an attack. Nuclear attacks in southern California or southern Arizona could subject the Town to additional radioactive fallout. Following a nuclear attack, assistance from outside of the County will not be available during the immediate post-attack period.

6. Local government officials recognize their responsibilities for the safety and well being of the public and will assume their responsibilities in the implementation of this Emergency Operations Plan. Proper implementation of this plan will reduce or prevent disaster related losses. It must be understood that, due to the nature of some disasters, the Town of Buckeye may not be physically capable of handling all requests for assistance for everyone immediately. Residents of the Town need to be self-sufficient for the first 72 hours of any disaster.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Mayor is responsible by law for directing and controlling disaster operations. The Town Manager acts as chief advisor to the Mayor during disaster operations and is responsible for the direct conduct of activities necessary to the operation of the emergency preparedness program. Town forces supplemented by volunteers will conduct emergency operations.

   a) In addition to the powers granted by the other provisions of the law, the mayor may, by proclamation, declare an emergency or a local emergency to exist. The proclamation may be rescinded by a majority of the council after seventy-two hours.

   b) During an emergency or local emergency, the mayor will govern the town by proclamation and will have the authority to impose all necessary policy to preserve the peace and order of the town, including, but not limited to:

      I. Imposition of curfews in all or portion of the town.

      II. Ordering the closing of any business.

      III. Closing to public access any public building, street or other public place.
IV. Calling upon regular or auxiliary law enforcement agencies and organizations within or without the town for assistance.

2. Heads of Town departments and agencies are responsible for emergency functions as specified in this plan. Existing agencies of government, including Town departments, will perform emergency activities closely related to those they perform routinely. The efforts that would normally be required for those functions will be expanded to accomplish the emergency functions needed in a large-scale emergency or disaster.

3. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated when an emergency reaches such proportions that it requires a closely coordinated effort on the part of leading Town officials. The Executive Group, Command Group, Emergency Services Group, and other personnel having duty assignments in the EOC, will report to the Center when it is activated.

   a. The Executive Group will include both elected and appointed officials with certain legal and policy-making responsibilities, and will consist of the Mayor, Town Council and Town Attorney.

   b. The Command Group, Town Manager lead by the Emergency Manager, is responsible for directing the activities of the Emergency Services Group necessary to maintain and restore Town operations during and after an emergency situation. The Town Manager is assisted by the Emergency Manager. A legal advisor will normally be assigned to the Executive Group, but will provide legal advice to the EOC Chief as required. The Town Manager will designate an EOC Chief if the Emergency Manager is unable to act in that capacity See Appendix 1 to Annex A, Emergency Services Staff Organization.

   c. The Emergency Services Group consists of five sections that include the Operations, Planning, Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety Sections. It includes those department heads and designated representatives assigned to assist in carrying out the tactical functions of the Operations, Planning, Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety Sections. Each section is lead by a Section Chief. The Town Manager will designate the Section Chiefs to direct the activities of the Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety Sections respectively.

4. The Town emergency organization will take the necessary actions to control a limited emergency occurring in its jurisdiction. When conditions of a local emergency or disaster are present or are imminent and a need for assistance can be anticipated, requests for assistance
will be made to the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management. When the emergency exceeds the Town’s or County’s capabilities to respond, assistance will be requested from the State by the County. The Federal Government will provide assistance to the State as needed relative to the nature and scale of the emergency. (Different levels of emergencies, Limited, Local and Major Disaster, are defined under Glossary, page xi.)

5. The Mayor, or his/her designee will proclaim a local emergency, as defined in Section 26-311, Arizona Revised Statutes, when an emergency situation is, or is likely to be, beyond the control of the Town and the combined efforts of other political entities are considered essential for an effective response. When outside assistance is required from other political jurisdictions or from organized volunteer groups, it will be requested and used only as an adjunct to existing Town services.

6. Provide Lessons Learned Information Sharing to LLIS.GOV to improve terrorism prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities to other emergency responders and homeland security officials to improve national security.

7. Automatic and mutual aid agreements will be implemented when effective response to the disaster is beyond the capabilities of Town resources.

8. This plan covers both nuclear war and peacetime emergencies. The Basic Plan and Annex A provide guidance for handling all types of emergencies, while the remaining annexes deal with specific types of emergencies and related topics. This plan will be reviewed annually by the Emergency Manager and updated as required.

9. Training and exercising:
   a. Training for Town staff will be conducted by the Emergency Manager and assisted by the PSEP Members and, on request, departments tasked in the plan. National Incident Management System (NIMS), based ICS training, will be provided to all responders (IS 700 series).
   b. Exercises to test all or parts of this plan will be conducted annually. These exercises will be conducted based upon ICS principles. Actual emergencies may substitute for an exercise.
   c. Orientation for new Town employees will include basic emergency services training.
B. Phases of Emergency Management. This plan follows the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) INTEGRATED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IEMS) and uses a functional and hazard specific approach that includes the appropriate emergency functions within each hazard annex. The plan accounts for activities before, after, and during emergency operations; and deals with the four major phases of emergency management, defined as follows:

1. **Mitigation**: Activities designed to prevent occurrence of an emergency, reduce vulnerability to a hazard, or lessen the severity of adverse impact upon the population. Mitigation efforts often take the form of risk analysis, education, engineering and enforcement.

2. **Preparedness**: Programs, systems or activities that exist prior to an emergency that enhance response and readiness. Planning, training and exercising (disaster drills) are examples of activities under this phase.

3. **Response**: Response actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs, to save lives, minimize damage to property, and to enhance the effectiveness of recovery. This phase encompasses all aspects of the actual response during an emergency including warning, evacuation, rescue, direction and control, plus other similar operations.

4. **Recovery**: Recovery is both a short-term and a long-term process. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public by seeking restoration of vital services, such as food supply, temporary shelter, and utilities. Recovery planning should include a review of ways to avoid future emergencies and to improve preparedness and response.

C. **Organization**

1. All Town employees are included in the Town emergency organization. Departments will conduct operations under the control of their respective directors or supervisors.

2. The emergency response organization is made up of the Emergency Services Staff and of field forces from specified departments.

3. The emergency response organization for each contingency will be tailored to ensure an effective response to that particular emergency.

4. **The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program** educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may
impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community.

5. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HPSD 5) directs the United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) to lead a coordinated national effort with other federal departments and agencies and State, Local and Tribal governments to establish a National Response Plan (NRP) and a National Incident Management System (NIMS).

6. The Town of Buckeye recognizes these policies and utilizes the NIMS as a basis for the ICS structure. The NIMS creates a standard incident management system that is scalable and modular, and can be used in incidents of any size/complexity. These functional areas include command, operations, planning, logistics and finance/administration. The NIMS incorporates the principles of Unified Command (UC), and Area Command, ensuring further coordination for incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies and multiple events.

7. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HPSD 8) is a companion policy to HPSD 5, and will provide guidance and standards, through the NIMS Integration Center (NIC), for preparedness activities, to include training, exercising, employee certification, credentialing and national resource typing protocols.

8. The Incident Command System (ICS), as approved by proclamation, will be utilized for the management of activities during emergencies.

D. Tasks

The following tasks apply to all major emergencies. Specific tasks for each hazard are assigned in the appropriate annexes.

1. Annexes to this plan have been prepared which outline the emergency functions performed by the Town departments and agencies in controlling the various emergencies that might occur in the Town of Buckeye. Those departments that are emergency-oriented in their normal operations will be involved in all emergencies and will be responsible for developing and maintaining their own emergency management standard operating procedures (SOPs). Other
departments may be required to assist by furnishing personnel and/or logistics support.

2. The mayor in addition to the power granted by the other provisions of the law, the mayor may, by proclamation, declare an emergency or a local emergency to exist. The proclamation may be rescinded by a majority of the council after seventy-two (72) hours.

3. During an emergency or local emergency, the mayor will govern the town by proclamation and will have the authority to impose all necessary policy to preserve the peace and order of the town, including, but not limited to:
   a. Imposition of curfews in all or a portion of the town.
   b. Ordering the closing of any business.
   c. Closing to public access any public building, street or other public area.
   d. Calling upon regular or auxiliary law enforcement agencies and organizations within or without the town for assistance.

4. The Town Manager, or in his/her absence an The Emergency Manager, will assist and act as chief advisor to the Mayor and be responsible for the following functions:
   b. Implementing the policies and decisions of the Mayor/Council.
   c. Implementing the appropriate incident command structure and assigning Command Staff members to Operations, Planning, Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety Sections, as needed.
   d. Serving as (or designating) the EOC Chief and providing overall leadership and guidance to the Emergency Services Group. If necessary to designate an EOC Chief, normal replacement would be the highest ranking Fire Department staff, or Police Chief.
   e. Supporting the overall preparedness program in terms of its budgetary and organizational requirements.
   f. Requesting outside assistance when necessary.
   g. Directing the activation of the Emergency Services Staff and the EOC when conditions warrant.
h. Directing and controlling emergency operations.
i. Disseminating emergency public information.
j. Authorizing information to be released to the news media.
k. Authorizing evacuation orders and making rules for ingress and egress to affected areas.
l. Establishing guidelines for the preservation of vital Town records.
m. Managing the recovery effort.
n. Ensuring all departments are trained.
o. Conducting an after action review of the situation, response and overall effectiveness.

5. Command Group Responsibilities
   a. The Command Group is responsible for overall management of the incident, to include the development and implementation of strategic decisions and approving and ordering the release of resources.

6. The Emergency Manager (Fire Chief or his/her designee) will:
   a. Assist and act as an advisor to the EOC Chief.
   b. Develop, coordinate and maintain the Town of Buckeye's Emergency Operations Plan.
   c. Periodically train and exercise emergency staff.
   d. Conduct ongoing hazard awareness and public education programs.
   e. Maintain a listing of resources available to respond to an emergency.
   f. Comply with State and County emergency plans and procedures.
   g. Maintain the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in a condition to permit activation with minimal notice.
   h. Coordinate requests for critical resources and mutual aid.
i. Coordinate disaster assistance on behalf of the Town and its citizens following the disaster, if State or Federal disaster relief funds are made available.

7. The Police Department will:
   a. Provide a representative for assignment to the Emergency Services Staff at the EOC.
   b. Provide on-site direction and control of local emergencies.
   c. Receive and disseminate warning of imminent and actual hazardous conditions.
   d. Detect and maintain control over evacuation of persons from affected areas.
   e. Provide prompt and accurate information from field forces to the Emergency Services Staff.
   f. Provide security for vital government emergency facilities and essential private facilities.
   g. Provide traffic control at emergency sites.
   h. Provide ingress and egress routes for emergency vehicles responding to the disaster.

8. The Fire Department will:
   a. Provide a representative for assignment to the Emergency Services Staff at the EOC.
   b. Contain or extinguish fires.
   c. Conduct rescue operations including technical rescue.
   d. Assist the Police Department in traffic control if not engaged in fire fighting.
   e. Provide emergency medical response.
   f. Provide hazardous materials response.
   g. Provide weapons of mass destruction response.
   h. Provide a representative to the Safety Section of the EOC.
9. The Public Works Department will:
   a. Provide a representative for assignment to the Emergency Services Staff at the EOC.
   b. Provide current road information.
   c. Assist the Police Department in traffic and area control, perimeter security, and in rescue and evacuation missions.
   d. Perform emergency repair of roads.
   e. Provide support to rescue operations.
   f. Provide debris clearance and removal on Town roads.
   g. Furnish and place road barricades.
   h. Provide lights for night operations.

10. Water Resource Department will:
   a. Provide a representative for assignment to the Emergency Services Staff at the EOC.
   b. Provide potable water supplies.
   c. Repair water tanks and mains as required.
   d. Provide support to rescue operations.
   e. Provide emergency facility water and sanitation needs.

11. Community Services will:
   a. Provide a representative for assignment to the Emergency Services Staff at the EOC.
   b. Maintain emergency facilities power sources.
   c. Maintain security door and pass system.
   d. Assist in operation of shelter operations, emergency housing and food supplies.

12. Administrative Services will:
a. Provide a representative for assignment to the Safety Section of the
   Emergency Services Staff at the EOC.

b. Prepare to mobilize Town resources of personnel.

c. Establish emergency purchasing procedures.

d. Be prepared to employ volunteer agencies and individuals.

e. Maintain records of emergency-related expenditures.

13. Welfare Department. The Town of Buckeye does not have a Welfare
    Department. In an emergency, this function will be coordinated through
    the Maricopa County Emergency Operations Center. Peacetime
    disasters may require the County EOC to perform the following actions:

    a. Serve as liaison to the Red Cross for emergency lodging, feeding,
       clothing and other services.

    b. Serve as liaison with other social services groups.

    c. Provide support for shelter managers.

14. Health Department. The Town of Buckeye does not have a Health
    Department. In an emergency, this function will be coordinated through
    the County EOC.

E. Emergency Services Staff Responsibilities

Emergency Services Staff positions listed after each function indicates
normal responsibility assignments.

1. Warning Town PIO, Fire PIO, Police PIO

   a. Disseminate emergency public information as requested.

   b. Receive and disseminate warning information to the public and to
      key Town officials.

   c. Prepare and maintain supporting Standard Operating Guidelines
      (SOGs) to this procedure.

2. Police Communications Police Chief

   a. Establish and maintain an Emergency Police Communications
      System.
b. Inform all concerned agencies upon notification of an emergency and/or disaster.

c. Coordinate the use of all public and private communications systems necessary during emergencies including EAS.

d. Prepare and maintain supporting Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to this procedure.

3. Fire Communications
   Fire Chief

   a. Establish and maintain an Emergency Fire Communications System.

   b. Inform all concerned agencies upon notification of an emergency and/or disaster.

   c. Coordinate the use of all public and private communications systems necessary during emergencies including EAS.

   d. Manage and coordinate all emergency communications operations in the EOC, once activated.

   e. Prepare and maintain supporting Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) to this procedure.

4. Shelter
   Community Services Director

   a. Coordinate operations of shelter facilities, whether they are operated by the Town, local volunteers, or organized disaster relief agencies.

   b. Coordinate special care requirements for sheltered groups, such as unaccompanied children, the aged and others.

   c. Establish and coordinate a congregate care program for natural disasters.

   d. Coordinate support with other Town departments, relief agencies and volunteer groups.

   e. Prepare and maintain supporting Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to this procedure.

5. Radiological Protection
   Fire Chief

   a. Establish and maintain a radiological monitoring and reporting network.
b. Under fallout conditions, provide Town officials with information on fallout rates, fallout projections and allowable doses.

c. Provide monitoring services and advice at the scene of accidents involving radioactive materials.

6. Evacuation

   Fire Chief

   a. Define responsibilities of Town departments and private sector groups.

   b. Identify high hazard areas and number of potential evacuees (Fire Department).

   c. Coordinate evacuation planning to include:

      (1) Movement control (Police).

      (2) Safety/health/medical requirements (Fire).

      (3) Fire inspection of shelters (Fire).

      (4) Transportation needs (Community Services).

7. Fire/Rescue/HAZMAT/EMS/WMD

   Fire Chief

   a. Serve as the Emergency Manager in the Town Manager's or assigned.

   b. Assess incident situation.


   d. Conduct initial briefing of the Command Staff and Operations Section.

   e. Approve and authorize implementation of the incident action plan.

   f. Determine information needs and inform Command Staff of personnel requirements.

   g. Coordinate staff activity.

   h. Authorize release of information to the news media.

   i. Coordinate search and rescue activities.

   j. Maintain a reserve pool of manpower and equipment for rescue purposes.
k. Coordinate on-scene triage and treatment of the injured in cooperation with emergency transport companies.

l. Approve demobilization plan.

8. Law Enforcement

   Police Chief

   a. Support the Emergency Manager.

   b. Assess incident situation.


   d. Conduct initial briefing of the Command Staff and Operations Section.

   e. Approve and authorize implementation of the incident action plan.

   f. Determine information needs and inform Command Staff of personnel requirements.

   g. Coordinate staff activities.

   h. Authorize release of information to news media.

   i. Approve plan for demobilization.

9. Incident Commander at the Scene

   Assistant Chief/Deputy Chief

   (1) Assume overall on-scene authority when the preponderance of the incident is on rescue, treatment and/or transport of injured, fire suppression functions, HAZMAT or WMD.

   (2) Coordinate triage, treatment, transport and other EMS activities immediately after the disaster strikes.

   (3) Supervise fire suppression activities.

   (4) Contain and coordinate cleanup of hazardous spills.

   (5) Inspect damaged area for fire hazards.

   (6) Supervise fire prevention activities.
(7) Inspect shelters for fire hazards.

b. Police Assistant Chief/Commander

(1) Assume overall on-scene authority when the preponderance of the incident is on law enforcement and/or police investigative functions.

(2) Supervise law enforcement activities.

(3) Supervise traffic control activities.

(4) Ensure crowd control.

(5) Cordon and isolate damaged areas.

(6) Ensure damage reconnaissance and reporting.

(7) Ensure explosive ordnance reconnaissance.

(8) Evacuate and secure disaster area.

10. Health and Medical Fire Chief

a. Coordinate planning efforts of hospitals and other health facilities with Town planning requirements.

b. Determine health facilities' capabilities to receive patients during emergencies.

c. Develop emergency health and sanitation standards and procedures.

11. Emergency Public Information Town PIO, Fire PIO, Police PIO

a. Compile and prepare emergency information for the public in case of an emergency.

b. Arrange for media representatives to receive regular briefings on the Town's status during extended emergency situations.

c. Secure printed and photographic documentation of the disaster situation.

d. Handle unscheduled inquiries from the media and the public.
12. Damage Assessment  
   Community Development Director
   a. Establish a Damage Assessment Team from among Town departments with assessment capabilities and functions.
   b. Train and provide Damage Assessment Team to the EOC.
   c. In cooperation with Building Inspectors, condemn unsafe structures.
   d. Develop a system for reporting or compiling information on deaths, injuries and dollar damage to tax-supported facilities and private property.
   e. Assist in determining geographic extent of damaged area.

13. Public Works  
   Public Works Director
   a. Barricade hazardous areas.
   b. Assess damage to streets, bridges, traffic control devices, and other public works facilities.
   c. Ensure priority restoration of streets and roadways.
   d. Remove debris.
   e. Assess damage to Town owned facilities.
   f. Direct temporary repair of essential facilities.
   g. Provide sand and dirt for emergency repairs.

14. Utilities  
   Water Resources Director
   a. Provide emergency power sources as required.
   b. Restore water treatment and supply services.
   c. Coordinate private utilities recovery activities.
   d. Assess damage and identify recovery times for affected utility systems.
e. Augment sanitation services.

f. Restore other utility services including gas and wastewater systems.

15. Resource Management  Administrative Services Director

a. Prepare to mobilize Town resources of personnel.

b. Establish procedures for employing volunteers for disaster operations.

c. Coordinate deployment of reserve personnel to Town departments requiring augmentation.

16. Finance  Administrative Services Director

a. Establish emergency purchasing procedures and/or a disaster contingency fund.

b. Maintain records of emergency-related expenditures for personnel, equipment and materials.

c. Compile estimates of damage for use by the Town officials in requesting disaster assistance.

d. Evaluate the effects of damage on the Town's economic index, tax base, bond ratings, insurance ratings, etc., for use in long-range recovery planning.

17. Human Resources  Community Services Director

a. Identify facilities to accommodate mass feeding in emergency situations.

b. Identify resources to obtain clothing and essential items for disaster victims.

c. Secure sources of emergency food supplies.

d. Assist in operation of shelter facilities, whether they are operated by Town volunteers or organized disaster relief agencies.

e. Assist in special care requirements for sheltered groups, such as unaccompanied children, the elderly, physically challenged and others.

18. Transportation  Community Services Director
Basic Plan August 2005

19. Legal Town Attorney

   a. Advise Town officials on emergency powers of local government and necessary procedures for invocation of measures to:
      
      (1) Implement wage, price and rent controls.
      (2) Establish rationing of critical resources.
      (3) Implement evacuation procedures.
      (4) Establish curfews.
      (5) Restrict or deny access.
      (6) Specify routes of egress.
      (7) Limit or restrict use of water or utilities.
      (8) Secure use of any publicly or privately owned resource, with or without payment to the owner.
      (9) Remove debris from publicly or privately owned land.

   b. Review and advise Town officials on possible liabilities arising from disaster operations, including the exercising of any or all of the above powers.

   c. Prepare and/or recommend legislation to implement the emergency powers that may be required during an emergency.

   d. Advise Town officials and Town departments on record keeping requirements and other documentation necessary for the exercising of emergency powers.

20. Other Agencies.

   Other department and agency heads not assigned specific functions in this plan will be prepared to make their resources available for emergency duty at the direction of the EOC Chief.

F. Support
1. Requests for assistance will be coordinated through the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management or the Maricopa County EOC, if activated.

2. The American Red Cross, Grand Canyon Chapter, will
   a. Provide care to disaster victims and displaced persons, to include shelter, feeding, clothing, limited medical care, registration, and inquiry.
   b. Administer individual and family services for persons requiring support as a result of personal disaster.
   c. Assist individuals and families in recovering from the disaster, to include case work services, home repair, furnishings, medical and nursing care, occupational supplies, and equipment.
   d. Provide mental health assistance to disaster victims.
   e. Conduct private sector damage assessments.
   f. Feed emergency workers in the field.
   g. Provide training for volunteer agencies.

3. The Salvation Army will
   a. Provide congregate care to disaster victims and displaced persons, to include shelter, feeding, clothing, limited medical care, registration, and inquiry.
   b. Administer individual and family services for persons requiring support as a result of personal disaster.
   c. Assist individuals and families in recovering from the disaster, to include case work services, home building and repair, furnishings, medical and nursing care, occupational supplies, and equipment.
   d. Feed emergency workers in the field.

V. INCREASED READINESS CONDITIONS
   National Terrorism Advisory System
   A. The National Terrorism Advisory System, or NTAS, replaces the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS). This new system will more effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing
timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.

B. These alerts will include a clear statement that there is an imminent threat or elevated threat. Using available information, the alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat. The NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat: in some cases, alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector, while in others, alerts will be issued more broadly to the American people through both official and media channels.

C. Most emergencies follow some recognizable build-up period during which actions can be taken to achieve a state of maximum readiness. General departmental actions are outlined in this plan, while specific actions will be detailed in departmental standard operating procedures (SOPs) and standard operating guidelines (SOGs).

D. Increased Readiness Conditions, or CONDITIONS, will be used as a means of increasing the Town's alert posture for natural and technological disasters.

E. The State of Arizona has regionalized the state into 5 separate Homeland regions with the Town of Buckeye and Maricopa County located within the Southwest Region.

F. The National Terrorism Advisory System threat conditions correspond to the Town of Buckeye Increased Readiness Conditions and denote increased levels of readiness for man made disasters such as terrorist acts, civil disturbance and national security emergencies.

G. The Mayor, Town Manager or their designee has the authority to declare a state of increased readiness at any time based on available information and impending conditions.

1) Imminent Threat Alert: Warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

2) Elevated Threat Alert: Warns of credible terrorist threat against the United States.

3) Sunset Provision: An individual threat alert is issued for a specific time period and then automatically expires. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves.

H. If the threat level is initiated at a higher level, ensure lower threat condition activities are completed as necessary
VI. DIRECTION AND CONTROL  See Annex A, Direction and Control.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

1) Prescribed administrative, fiscal and procurement procedures will be followed.

2) Extraordinary financial obligations will be assumed only with the prior approval of the Town Manager.

3) Documentation to substantiate reimbursement for emergency expenditures, including both time and materials, will be maintained by each involved department or agency.

4) Priority for the use of resources will be given to activities essential for survival and well being of people, protection of property, and the conduct of necessary governmental operations.

5) May appropriate and expend funds, make contracts and obtain and distribute equipment, materials and supplies for purpose of emergency services.

6) In the absence of specific authority in state emergency plans and procedures, the council shall take emergency measures as deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of Title 26, Chapter 2, Arizona Revised Statues and amendments thereto.

7) In a state of war emergency the council may waive procedures and formalities required by law pertaining to the performance of public works, entering into contract, incurring obligations, employing permanent or temporary workers, utilizing volunteer workers, renting equipment, purchasing and distributing supplies, materials and facilities and appropriating and expending public funds when the council determines and declares that strict compliance with such procedures and formalities may prevent, hinder or delay mitigation of the effects of the state of war emergency. The town shall be exempt during such emergency from budget limitations prescribed by Ariz. Rev. Stat. 42-303.
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL

I. MISSION

The mission of the Town Emergency Services Staff is to promote coordination within the Town emergency organization and outside agencies while providing direction, control, and coordination of Buckeye forces and resources during and following periods of emergency.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. See Basic Plan.

2. The Buckeye Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is located in the Wastewater Facility Office at 915 S. 7th Street. The EOC will be activated upon notification of a possible or actual emergency. During emergency situations, certain agencies will be required to relocate to the EOC. During large-scale emergencies, the EOC will become the seat of government for the duration of the crisis.

3. Hazards that exist in the Town have the potential for causing a disaster of such magnitude as to make centralized direction and control of the Town's response essential.

B. Assumptions

1. Most emergency situations are handled routinely by the emergency support services organizations.

2. Most major emergencies can be managed at the field level under established procedures, with an on-scene incident commander (IC) directing operations from an on-scene command post.

3. During large-scale local emergencies, many management activities can be handled at the EOC, thereby allowing field forces to concentrate on essential scene tasks.

4. In most major emergency situations, centralized direction and control is the most effective approach to management of emergency operations.
III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. The Emergency Services Staff is responsible for coordination of the Town emergency response, and will be activated and report to the EOC to provide direction and control under the guidelines listed below.

   a. Emergency situations vary markedly in speed of onset and in their potential for escalation to disaster proportions. The extent to which the EOC is activated and when it assumes command of emergency operations depends upon the type of emergency situation, its potential for escalation, its geographic extent, and other factors. The objective is to activate the Emergency Operations Plan (and EOC) at an appropriate time and level of implementation to allow emergency staff ample time for response, briefing, and action plan development. This may be immediate and at a fully activated level under certain circumstances.

   b. It is incumbent upon the on-duty field emergency services personnel and dispatch telecommunicates at a supervisory level to be prepared to immediately contact the Town Manager or one of the following designees to report any emergency situation which may require EOC activation.

   c. Individuals authorized to activate the EOC:

      (1) Town Manager
      (2) Emergency Services Manager
      (3) Fire Chief
      (4) Assistant Fire Chief
      (5) Fire Shift Commander
      (6) Police Chief
      (7) Assistant Police Chief
      (8) Police Duty Captain

   d. The EOC will ordinarily be fully activated and the Emergency Services Staff will assume control of emergency operations in any emergency situation of such magnitude as to require significant mobilization of elements of local government other than those principally involved in emergency services on a day-to-day basis.

   e. The EOC may be partially activated during emergencies of lower magnitude, when doing so will assist field incident commanders in controlling the emergency, providing a controlled release of
information to the public, or facilitating the liaison and coordination with outside agencies or jurisdictions.

f. The EOC may be activated and staffed incrementally in response to a slow developing emergency.

2. The services, resources and facilities of existing Town departments will be utilized. When necessary, the private sector will be requested to perform emergency tasks and functions unavailable to the Town of Buckeye.

3. Departments with field forces will establish a **unified command at a joint on-site command post** from which to control their operations and coordinate with other field forces.

4. When a Local Emergency is proclaimed, the Mayor is authorized, by ARS 26-311, to govern by proclamation, and shall impose all necessary regulations to preserve peace and order within the Town. This authority includes but is not limited to:

    a. Imposition of curfews.
    b. Ordering the closing of any business.
    c. Closing to public access any public building, street or other public area.
    d. Calling upon regular and auxiliary law enforcement agencies within or outside the Town for assistance.
    e. Requesting mutual aid from other political subdivisions.
    f. Committing local resources in accordance with local emergency plans.

5. In addition to the powers granted by the other provisions of the law, the mayor may, by proclamation, declare an emergency or a local emergency to exist. The proclamation may be rescinded by a majority of the council after seventy-two hours.

6. During an emergency or local emergency, the major will govern the town by proclamation and will have the authority to impose all necessary policy to preserve the peace and order of the town, including, but not limited to:

    a. Imposition of curfews in all or portion of the town.
    b. Ordering the closing of any business.
c. Closing to public access any public building, street or other public place.

d. Calling upon regular or auxiliary law enforcement agencies and organizations within or without the town for assistance.

7. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) will be an integral part of all disaster operations. The Arizona Critical Incident Stress Management Network can be contacted to perform peer support and psychological debriefing services to lessen the effects of excessive stress on disaster workers.

B. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities Within the EOC

1. Organization of the EOC will be accomplished utilizing the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) "Integrated Emergency Management System." The EOC is organized into a Command Group and an Emergency Services Group. See Basic Plan for definitions and responsibilities of the Executive Group including the emergency functions of the Mayor and Town Manager.

2. Within the context of the Integrated Emergency Management System the EOC is organized into five functional areas: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety. The Operations, Planning, Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety Section Chiefs are members of the Command Group and are also charged with activating and supervising the branches and units within their respective sections. These areas will be implemented, staffed and organized by the EOC Chief as dictated by the scope of the emergency.

3. Emergency Manager (the Town Manager or designee) serves as the overall manager of the Command Group and is responsible for all incident activities. These responsibilities include:

   b. Assessing the incident situation.
   c. Conducting initial Operations Section briefings.
   d. Managing incident operations.
   e. Authorizing evacuation orders.
   f. Determining information needs and informing Operations Section personnel of these needs.
   g. Approving and authorizing implementation of the incident action plan.
   h. Coordinating staff activity.
4. Command Group Responsibilities

The Command Group is responsible for overall management of the incident, to include the development and implementation of strategic decisions and approving and ordering the release of resources. In addition to the Emergency Manager, other members of the Command Group include the Chiefs of the Operations, Planning, Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety Sections. The Command Group is supported by a Command Staff who assume key functions that are not part of the line organization. These individuals include the Emergency Services Coordinator, Public Information Officer and Town Attorney, when not required by the Executive Group.

5. Emergency Services Group Responsibilities

The Emergency Services Group is comprised of five functional units that support the Command Group: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety. Their functions and responsibilities are as follows:

a. Operations Section

The Operations Section is responsible for the management of operations directly applicable to the incident and the collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information concerning the development of the incident. This information is needed to: 1) understand the current situation; 2) predict the probable course of incident events; and 3) prepare alternative strategies and control operations for the incident. Responsibilities include:

(1) Obtaining briefings from the Emergency Manager.
(2) Developing the operations portion of the Incident Action Plan.
(3) Briefing and assigning Operations personnel.
(4) Supervising operations in conjunction with the Incident Command Post.
(5) Determining needs and requests for additional resources.
(6) Reporting information about specific activities, events and occurrences to the Emergency Manager.
(7) Reviewing suggested list of resources to be released and initiating recommendations for release of resources.

(8) Ensuring general welfare and safety of Operations Section personnel.

(9) Providing any additional services, as indicated in respective departmental annexes.

(10) Establishing information requirements and reporting schedules for each incident.

(11) Identifying needs for use of specialized resources.

(12) Performing operational planning for the Planning Section.

(13) Compiling and displaying incident status summary information.

(14) Advising the Command Group of any significant changes in the incident status.

(15) Preparing and distributing Emergency Manager orders.

b. Planning Section

The Planning Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, dissemination and use of information concerning the development of the incident. Information is needed to: 1) understand the current situation; 2) predict the probable course of incident events; and 3) prepare alternative strategies and control operations for the incident. Responsibilities include:

(1) Obtaining briefings from the Emergency Manager.

(2) Activating Planning Section.

(3) Supervising preparation of the Incident Action Plan.

(4) Establishing information requirements and reporting schedules for each incident.

(5) Assembling information on alternative strategies.

(6) Establishing a Weather Data collection system when necessary.

(7) Identifying needs for use of specialized resources.

(8) Providing periodic predictions on the incident.

(9) Compiling and displaying incident status summary information.

(10) Advising the Command Group of any significant changes in the incident status.
(11) Ensuring the general welfare and safety of the Planning Section personnel.

(12) Prepare demobilization plan.

c. Logistics Section Public Works/Community Services
   Water Resource

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing equipment, facilities, materials, supplies, and services in support of the incident. The Logistics Section participates in the development and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. Responsibilities include:

(1) Obtaining briefings from the Emergency Manager.
(2) Planning of the organization of the Logistics Section.
(3) Assigning work locations and preliminary work tasks to section personnel.
(4) Maintaining resource status information.
(5) Notifying the Planning Section of resources units activated, including names and locations of assigned personnel.
(7) Identifying service and support requirements for planned and anticipated operations.
(8) Providing input and review to the communications plan, medical plan and traffic plan.
(9) Coordinating and processing requests for additional resources.
(10) Receiving requests for future service and support requirements.
(11) Receiving demobilization plan from the Planning Section.
(12) Recommending release of unit resources.
(13) Ensuring general welfare and safety of Logistics Section personnel.

d. Administration/Finance Section Administrative Services/
   Community/Development Services/
   Community Services

The Administration/Finance Section is responsible for all documentation of the incident, including financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident, and for coordinating legal information and recommendations. Responsibilities include:
(1) Obtaining briefing from the Emergency Manager.
(2) Attending briefings with responsible agencies to gather information.
(3) Identifying and procuring supply and support needs for the Logistics Section and EOC as well as supporting logistical needs through procuring of supplies.
(4) Developing an operating plan for finance function for the incident.
(5) Preparing work objectives for subordinates, briefing staff and making assignments.
(6) Determining need for providing meals for extended EOC operations.
(7) Informing the Emergency Manager when the Section is operational.
(8) Meeting with assisting and cooperating agency representatives as required.
(9) Providing input in all planning sessions on financial and cost analysis matters.
(10) Maintaining contact with agency administrative headquarters on financial matters.
(11) Documenting all financial costs of the incident, including documenting for possible cost recovery for service and supplies.
(12) Advising the Command Group on possible liabilities arising from disaster operations.
(13) Making a list of volunteers according to functional capabilities and informing the Logistics Section of availability.
(14) Collecting and compiling input data and after action reports.
(15) Evaluating the effects of damage on the Town economic index, tax base, bond ratings and insurance ratings for use in long-range recovery planning.
(16) Establishing shelters and providing shelter management when necessary.

e. Safety Section

The Safety Section is responsible for the development and recommended measures for assuring personnel safety, and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations.
Responsibilities include:

(1) Obtaining briefings from the Emergency Manager.
(2) Participate in planning meetings
(3) Identify hazardous situations associated with the incident.
(5) Exercise emergency authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
(6) Investigate accidents that occurred within the incident area.
(7) Assign assistants as needed.
(8) Review and approve medical plan
(9) Maintain unit log.

f. The Public Information Officer will:
   
   (a) Develop accurate and complete information regarding the incident cause, size, current situation, resources committed, and other matters of general interest.
   
   (b) Be the point of contact for media and other governmental agencies that desire information about the incident.
   
   (c) Establish staff.
   
   (d) Establish media collection point.
   
   (e) Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) during events of national significance.

6. Organization

   a. See Appendix 1, Emergency Services Staff Organization, to this annex.

   b. The EOC will be staffed to support 24-hour operations.

7. Other members of the Emergency Services Staff include those department heads and designated representatives assigned to assist the Command Staff in carrying out the tactical functions of the Operations, Planning, Logistics, Administration/Finance and Safety Sections. These functions may be directed from normal Town locations (coordinated by the Command Staff at the EOC) or the Command Staff may request actual representation in the EOC to coordinate one or more of these areas. Functions of the Emergency Services Staff include:

   a. Coordinating the activities of field forces.
b. Collecting, evaluating, responding to, and disseminating essential information.

c. Maintaining logs, displays, and records of essential information.

d. Collecting and consolidating data from field forces and preparing situation reports and summaries for periodic briefings, after-action reports and forwarding as required.

e. Receiving and processing requests for resources from field forces.

f. Providing assistance to persons with disabilities. See Appendix 10, Persons with Disabilities, to this annex.

g. Providing inputs for news releases to the media.

h. Notifying the local school districts of any major emergencies that may affect their schools or transportation routes.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A. Communications

1. See Appendix 4, Telephone Systems, and Appendix 5, Radio Systems, to this annex.

2. Existing communications regulations and system control procedures apply.

3. The telephone will be the primary method of communication. Police and Fire Department radio networks will provide backup communications in the event of a telephone system failure.

B. Warning

1. The Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office is responsible for disseminating all weather watches, weather warnings, alert and attack warnings to the local Public Safety Access Point (PSAP) center.

2. The Police Department and/or the Fire Department Alarm Room will:

   a. Notify the Communications and Public Affairs Division who will notify the Town Manager or Emergency Manager.

   b. Activate the Community Emergency Notification System (CENS) to disseminate emergency warning information.
c. Utilize mobile sirens and PA systems to further disseminate warnings to the public.

d. Advise the public to listen to commercial radio and TV broadcasting stations that should disseminate emergency warning and information.

C. EOC Displays

1. Buckeye Town Maps
2. Maricopa County Highway Map
3. Metropolitan Phoenix Area Map
4. Arizona State Map
5. Bulletin Board
7. Event Log Forms

D. Continuity of Government

1. The lines of succession of elected officials and the Town staff are shown in Appendix 3, Line of Succession, to this annex.

2. Preservation of Records
   a. Important Town records must be preserved to ensure continued operation of Town government during a major emergency or reconstitution of Town government following such an emergency.

   b. Procedures for preservation of vital Town records will be prescribed in a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that will be filed in the Town Clerk's Office.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Reports. See Appendix 6, Reports, to this annex.

B. Forms. Forms to accommodate message traffic, event logs, and various reports are maintained in the EOC.
The Emergency Services Staff is comprised of the Executive Group, the Command Group, Emergency Services Group and other Town staff members as directed by the Town Manager or Emergency Manager.

### EXECUTIVE GROUP

- **Mayor**
- **Town Manager**
- Legal Advisor

### COMMAND GROUP

- **Town Manager**
- Emergency Manager
- Public Information

### EMERGENCY SERVICES GROUP

- **Safety**
  - Fire or Police
- **Operations**
  - Fire or Police
- **Planning**
  - Fire or Police (PSEP)
- **Logistics**
  - Public Works
  - Community Services
  - Water Res.
- **Admin/Fin.**
  - Admin. Svcs
  - Comm. Dev. Svcs

During periods of increased readiness, the EOC will be staffed for 24-hour operations.
APPENDIX 2 – EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) LAYOUT
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL

APPENDIX 3 - LINE OF SUCCESSION

1. Line of succession of the elected officials is:

   Mayor
   Vice-Mayor
   Remaining Council Members in order of seniority

2. Line of succession of the appointed staff is:

   Town Manager

   Fire Chief/Police Chief
   Public Works Director
   Water Resources
   Admin. Services
   Community Services
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL

APPENDIX 4 - TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

1. Command Group telephone numbers in the EOC:
   Station 701, Administration: 623-349-6700
   Fire Chief Rounds: 602-919-0329

2. Operations Section telephone numbers in the EOC:
   Station 702, BC Office: 623-349-6757

3. Planning Section telephone number in the EOC:
   Station 701, Administration: 623-349-6700

4. Logistics Section telephone number in the EOC:
   Station 701, Administration: 623-349-6700

5. Administration/Finance Section telephone number in the EOC:
   Station 701, Administration: 623-349-6700

6. Safety Section telephone number in the EOC:
   Station 701, Administration: 623-349-6700

7. Public Information telephone number in the EOC:
   Bob Bushner: 623-349-6005

8. Security telephone number in the EOC
   Police Station: 623-349-6400

9. Supporting agencies
   a. Maricopa County EOC 602-273-1411
   b. American Red Cross
      Grand Canyon Chapter 602-336-6660 or 602-303-1184 (after hours)
1. The Town government will utilize the law enforcement and fire communication nets that are in use on a daily basis. The Police Department is responsible for the coordination and use of these communication nets during emergency situations when the EOC is activated.

2. Law Enforcement Nets - 800 MHz Trunking System: NOT FINALIZED

853.4125
853.6375
853.7125
853.8375
853.8875
854.3625
856.4625
857.4625
858.4625
859.4625

Channels are allocated by the trunking controller based on the next available frequency. No frequency corresponds to any particular channel and frequencies are shared with all other users including Public Works.

3. Fire Department Nets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Channel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Ground 1 154.430 MHZ</td>
<td>Channel 1 Blue Deck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Ground 2 155.955 MHZ</td>
<td>Channel 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazmat 155.865 MHZ</td>
<td>Channel 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutual Aid 154.280 MHZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL

APPENDIX 6 - REPORTS

1. Event Log:
   An event log, compiled by members of the Emergency Services Staff, will be used to record significant events, status reports, event descriptions, and actions taken by the staff.

2. Situation Report:
   a. See Tab A to this appendix.
   b. A Situation Report will be prepared by the shift supervisor at the end of each work shift. One copy will be sent to the Mayor, and a second copy will be sent to the County EOC. The report to the County EOC may be submitted by telephone.
   c. Initial reports may be fragmentary and by telephone if the Mayor is not at the EOC. When conditions stabilize, complete reports will be provided.

3. Security Log:
   A record of all persons entering and leaving the EOC will be maintained by the Police security personnel at the entrance. All personnel entering the EOC will be required to check in at the Security Desk and be issued a pass.

4. Disaster Summary Report:
   If a determination is made that State and Federal assistance will be needed, a Disaster Summary Report should be forwarded through the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management to the Arizona Division of Emergency Management. This report will be compiled from the individual damage assessment surveys conducted by the Damage Assessment Team.

5. After-Action Report
   a. See Tab B to this appendix.
   b. Within five days after emergency operations are concluded, each involved department will submit an After-Action Report to the Town Manager.
   c. The report will include estimates of operational costs if actual cost data is not yet available. Subsequent reports will be made as requested and as refined data becomes available.
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL
APPENDIX 6 - REPORTS

TAB A - SITUATION REPORT

ITEM

1. Report No. ____________________ Date ____________________ Time ____________________

2. From __________________________________________________________________________

3. To ____________________________________________________________________________

4. Nature of Emergency _____________________________________________________________

5. Location of Emergency ____________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

6. Date/Time of Occurrence __________________________________________________________


8. Property Damage ________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

9. Actions Taken (Details in Remarks)

   a. Declaration of Emergency ____________________ c. Movement of People ___________

   b. Evacuation _______________________________ d. Movement of Supplies ______________

10. Assistance Required

    a. Personnel:  Skill/Number _______________________________________________________

                   ________________________________________________________________
                   ________________________________________________________________

    b. Equipment:  Type/Number________________________________________________

                   ________________________________________________________________
                   ________________________________________________________________

Tab A to Appendix 6 to Annex A
Situation Report 40  August 2005
c. Other Resources

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

11. Is Area Accessible?

_______________________________________________________________________________

12. Communications Available

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

13. Actions Take By:

a. American Red Cross

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

b. Salvation Army

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

14. Remarks

_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL
APPENDIX 6 - REPORTS

TAB B - AFTER-ACTION REPORT

1. Department/Activity Making Report __________________________________________
2. Period of Emergency Operations _____________________________________________
3. Nature of Emergency ______________________________________________________
4. Departments or Jurisdictions that you supported:
   a. _______________________________ d. _______________________________
   b. _______________________________ e. _______________________________
   c. _______________________________ f. _______________________________
5. What was your Emergency Support Function? _________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
6. Labor Information:
   a. Total Number of Employees Participating in the Emergency Function: __________
   b. Total Work Hours: Regular ___________________ Overtime _________________
   c. Number Injured: _________________ Estimated Hours Lost _________________
   d. Estimated Cost to Department: __________________________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOB TITLES</th>
<th>NUMBER OF PERSONS</th>
<th>ESTIMATED COST TO DEPT</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Tab B to Appendix 6 to Annex A
After-Action Report

August 2005

COB1791
7. Resource Expenditures:
   a. Department-owned: Estimated Total $ ____________________________
   b. Expenditures for Emergency Requirements: Estimated Total $ ___________
   c. Description of Expended Materials______________________________________
      ____________________________________________
      ____________________________________________
      ____________________________________________

8. Damages or Loss of Town-owned Property: Estimated Total $ ________________
   Property Description _______________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

9. Summary of Activities Related to Your Emergency Support Function:
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________
   ____________________________________________

Signed _________________________________________
Department Representative
Date___________________________________________
1. The Emergency Services Staff recommends and the Mayor directs evacuation of disaster-stricken portions of the Town.

2. Types of Evacuation:
   a. **VOLUNTARY**: Persons perceive the hazard and leave the area of their own volition. No official assistance is required.
   b. **RECOMMENDED**: Upon declaration of a Local Emergency, endangered persons are advised to evacuate to safe areas. Normally, emergency shelter and feeding are provided. Assistance may be requested or required.

3. The Police Department will assume responsibility for evacuation operations. Specific tasks are as follows:
   a. Warn residents of the area to be evacuated.
   b. Establish an on-site command post for coordination of agencies authorized to operate in the affected area.
   c. Coordinate available transportation to move evacuees and establish evacuation routes.
   d. Provide traffic control in and near the affected area.
   e. Provide security for the evacuated area, with emphasis on the protection of essential facilities.
   f. Assist persons with disabilities and any other citizens that need assistance in the evacuation process.
   g. Designate pickup points for persons lacking transportation.

4. The Emergency Services Staff will coordinate the opening of congregate care shelters with the American Red Cross.
1. The Town of Buckeye participates in a number of federal Citizen Corps programs that can be employed during an emergency or may be used for education in promoting readiness for the Citizens of Buckeye. These programs are designed to prepare families, neighborhoods, and communities to be trained to offer assistance to first responders involved in fire, rescue, emergency medical services, and law enforcement. As part of Citizens Corps, the Town of Buckeye has a well organized Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program. Members are trained in light search and rescue, notification, first aid and other response capabilities. The team consist if members who are trained at different levels of capability including local and regional deployment.

2. Activation protocols are established using phone trees to contact to activate these various Citizen Corps programs. Activation procedures are as follows:

   a. The Fire Department member receiving the request (typically the on duty Deputy Chief) contacts the Alarm room, Council Chairperson of the Council District, or his/her representative.

   b. The Chairperson receiving the request from the alarm room or deputy will document the nature of the incident, special considerations or instructions, location of rally point and any other specific information needed to ensure a safe and accurate response.

3. The Chairperson will contact the top person on the phone tree who will then contact other members with in that tier.

4. Council members should document each call, whether contact was made or message left and whether CERT member can respond and their arrival time.

5. Council members will contact the CERT Council Chairperson with the results.

6. The Chairperson will contact the requesting party with information on number of Tier Three responders and estimated time of arrival.
1. Disasters create a need to coordinate donation of goods, money and volunteer services. When circumstances warrant, a united and cooperative effort by private volunteer organizations and the donor community is necessary for the successful management of donations campaigns and relief supplies. This appendix will not interfere with any individual or private community volunteer organization’s policies concerning gifts or donations.

2. The Arizona Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (AzVOAD) can assist in organizing and implementing donation procedures in both small and large scale disasters requiring additional personnel above and beyond the capabilities of dedicated paid employees.

3. All inquiries concerning donations for a specified organization will be referred to that organization. Organizations accepting/receiving designated donations will follow its own policies.

4. A standardized data will be used for documenting donated resources. Donation information will be made available to participating agencies, volunteer organizations, emergency responders and the public.

5. Churches, community-based organizations, volunteer agencies, and local government may operate local distribution centers to provide donated goods directly to disaster victims.

6. News releases and flyers can be used to encourage public donations. Information provided to the media will be coordinated in advance by the participating agencies before being distributed to the public.

7. Donors will be recognized to emphasize the importance of goods and services received to the overall response, relief, and recovery efforts.
APPENDIX 10 - PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

1. Special attention will be directed to the needs of persons with disabilities during emergency notifications, evacuations, and other disaster-related activities. If the nature of the disaster allows and time permits, a listing of all known persons with disabilities, as defined in the "Definitions" section of this plan, will be maintained in the EOC in order to expedite their notification and evacuation.

2. See Tab A, Locator File, to this appendix for a form that can be used to aid in the identification and care of persons with disabilities.

3. The community service department maintains multiple listings of residents with special needs. These listing are to be updated routinely.
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL
APPENDIX 10 - PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

TAB A - LOCATOR FILE

COMPLETION OF THIS FORM IS VOLUNTARY

The information requested by this form is needed to assist emergency response agencies/personnel in locating, warning and if necessary, evacuating persons with disabilities in the event of an emergency.

The information will be held in strict confidence and will be disclosed only to authorized members of the Town of Buckeye emergency response organization as described in the Buckeye Emergency Operations Plan.

When the form is completed, mail it to ______________________________ or phone ___________ and a member of the Town emergency response organization will pick it up at your residence.

NAME __________________________ PHONE __________________________

ADDRESS __________________________ DATE OF BIRTH __________________

PREFERRED/REQUIRED FORM OF NOTIFICATION:

______ TELEPHONE   ______ FLASHING LIGHT OR OTHER VISUAL METHOD
_______ IN PERSON   ______ TELL NEIGHBOR/RELATIVE LISTED BELOW
_______ WRITTEN    _____ TT

RELATIVE/FRIEND WHO CAN PROVIDE ASSISTANCE __________________________

ADDRESS __________________________ PHONE __________________________

FAMILY PHYSICIAN __________________________ PHONE __________________________

TYPE OF DISABILITY __________________________________________________

REQUIRED MEDICATION ________________________________________________
WHERE MEDICATION IS LOCATED IN HOME (BATHROOM, KITCHEN COUNTER, REFRIGERATOR, ETC.) _________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
REQUIRED EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES (WHEELCHAIR, CRUTCHES, OXYGEN, ETC.)
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
SPECIAL DIET REQUIREMENTS _________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
OTHER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE NEEDED __________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
REMARKS ___________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

• Persons with Disabilities may include but are not limited to persons who are hearing or visually impaired, developmentally disabled, mobility impaired, mentally retarded, on life support systems, the frail elderly, or any other persons with special needs for their support during an emergency.

• Keep a copy of this form attached to your refrigerator door for use by emergency responders.
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL

APPENDIX 11 - EMERGENCY DECLARATION PROCESS

1. State law, County resolution, Town resolution and this plan empower the Town government to enact emergency legislation. Among the powers authorized for inclusion in such legislation is the power to declare a Local Emergency. A declared Local Emergency permits Town government to set aside normal procedures of government in deference to the emergency.

2. An official declaration (See Tab A, Emergency Declaration) is the vehicle by which assistance can be obtained from State and Federal agencies. The Declaration should be issued upon receipt of sufficient supportive information and forwarded to the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management.

3. If the emergency is of sufficient magnitude and all County resources are expended, the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management will prepare a Declaration of Emergency to be signed by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors requesting that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency. Financial and other public assistance, but no individual assistance, will be made available when the Governor declares a State of Emergency.

4. The Governor may request a Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster if conditions so warrant. Such a request will be based on a damage assessment and will indicate the degree of commitment of local and State resources in attempting to cope with the situation.

5. When a Major Disaster is declared by the President, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will administer the disaster relief program in the affected area. Two major categories of benefits may be made available -- individual assistance and public assistance as described in Appendix 12.
WHEREAS, the Town of Buckeye on the_________ day of ______________________, does hereby find that due to ______________________________ the Town of Buckeye, County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, is facing a condition of extreme peril to life and property which necessitates the proclamation of the existence of an emergency; and,

WHEREAS, the Mayor of the Town of Buckeye has determined that extraordinary measures must be taken to alleviate the suffering of people and to protect or rehabilitate property;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED BY THE MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF BUCKEYE:

1. That an emergency is declared for the Town of Buckeye.
2. That the Town’s Emergency Operations Plan has been implemented.
3. That the emergency shall continue for a period of not more than seven days from the date hereof, unless the same is continued by the consent of the Town Council of the Town of Buckeye, Arizona.
4. That the proclamation shall take effect immediately from and after issuance.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said emergency the powers, functions and duties of the Council of the Town of Buckeye shall be those prescribed by State Law, Ordinances and the emergency plans of the Town of Buckeye in order to mitigate the effects of such emergency.

ORDERED this the ___________day of __________________________________

________________________________________________
Mayor, Town of Buckeye

ATTEST:

______________________________________________
Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____________________________________________
Town Attorney
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL
APPENDIX 11 - DECLARATION OF AN EMERGENCY

TAB B – MAYOR’S PROCLAMATION OF PUBLIC EMERGENCY

Pursuant to the emergency powers vested in me as Mayor under Arizona Revised Statutes §26-311 and Buckeye Town Code §6-3.2, I do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of public emergency exists within the Town of Buckeye, Arizona due to ________________________________.

Pursuant to the emergency powers vested in me:

1. I do hereby appoint and assign the Town Manager to act as the Director of Disaster Services. The Director of Disaster Services is hereby authorized and directed to prepare for issuance by my office such further proclamations as are in his/her judgment necessary to maintain health, welfare, and safety within the community, and to issue and promulgate such rules as deemed necessary and appropriate under the circumstances. This and other proclamations issued by my office, and the rules issued by the Director of Disaster Services hereto, shall have the force of law, and any violation of such proclamations and rules shall be considered a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable pursuant to the provisions of Buckeye Town Code Article 3-4.

2. I do hereby authorize the ____________________________to ____________________________

3. I do hereby authorize Town personnel assigned to provide emergency services, including but not limited to fire services, traffic control, wastewater maintenance and water distribution, to give directions to the public as necessary to facilitate the provision of said services. The directions given to members of the public by emergency services personnel shall have the force of law, and any violation of such directives shall be considered a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable pursuant to the provisions of Buckeye Town Code Article 3-4.

This Proclamation of Public Emergency shall remain in effect until withdrawn or modified by me.

Issued this ______________day of __________________________

ATTEST:

___________________________________ _______________________________________
TOWN CLERK   MAYOR

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

_________________________________
TOWN ATTORNEY
Tab C – Mayor’s Supplemental Proclamation No. 1

In view of extensive damage to Town buildings and facilities due to ________________, it will be necessary for the Town to lease space for essential Town departments and divisions which have been displaced, to contract for the provision of professional services and construction services to assess and restore Town properties damaged by ________________ and to contract for cleaning services to assist in the clean-up effort. Accordingly, I do hereby proclaim and declare that the Town Manager, as Director of Disaster Services, is authorized to enter into temporary leases of space for the departments and divisions so displaced from Town facilities, to execute contracts for the professional services needed to assess and restore such facilities, to enter into construction contracts for the repair of such damages, and to enter into contracts for cleaning services for such facilities.

This Supplemental Proclamation shall remain in effect until withdrawn or modified by me.

Issued this __________ day of ________________________________

ATTEST:

______________________________ ________________________________
TOWN CLERK   MAYOR

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

_________________________________________
TOWN ATTORNEY
Due to the public emergency caused by______________________________, I hereby proclaim and declare that the Town Council meeting scheduled for ____________________ is canceled and all public hearings scheduled for that date are continued until __________________________ at _____________p.m.

Additionally, all meetings of public boards and commissions are canceled until further notice.

This Supplemental Proclamation shall remain in effect until withdrawn or modified by me.

Issued this ____________ day of __________________________________

ATTEST:

__________________________________________
TOWN CLERK

__________________________________________
MAYOR

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

__________________________________________
TOWN ATTORNEY
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA  
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN  
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL  
APPENDIX 11 - DECLARATION OF AN EMERGENCY  

TAB E - MAYOR’S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION NO. 3  

In view of the _______________________________ to the Town’s water system, I do hereby proclaim and declare that all owners, occupants, and operators of residential, governmental, and business premises within the Town shall, effective immediately, shut off water service to all such premises by closing the shut-off valve adjacent to the water meter. Water service to all such premises shall remain shut off until the Buckeye Water Resources determines that it is ready to resume water service. The Buckeye Water Resources is hereby empowered to direct the resumption of water service to particular areas or user groups in accordance with its ability to restore water service.

This Supplemental Proclamation shall remain in effect until withdrawn or modified by me.

Issued this ________________ day of ________________________________

ATTEST:

_________________________________  ________________________________
TOWN CLERK  MAYOR

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

_________________________________
TOWN ATTORNEY
1. Assistance is available from the State and Federal governments when specific conditions are met:
   a. The Governor must proclaim a State of Emergency in order for the Town of Buckeye to receive assistance from the State.
   b. The President must proclaim a disaster in order for the Town to receive Federal assistance.

2. Types of Disaster Assistance
   a. Public Assistance - financial aid to governmental entities.
   b. Individual assistance - financial aid to private citizens and businesses.

3. If the Governor declares a State of Emergency, but the President does not declare a major disaster, the Town will be eligible for public assistance under Arizona Revised Statute (ARS) 35-192 and its associated rules. Individual assistance to residents affected by the disaster will not be available although, in some cases, Federal agencies such as the Small Business Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Farm Service Agency, and U. S. Army Corps of Engineers may be petitioned to provide loans and/or technical assistance.

4. If the Governor declares a State of Emergency and the President declares a major disaster, the Town and its citizens will generally be eligible for both public assistance and individual assistance from the Federal government and for public assistance from the State. In some cases, however, one form of assistance may be denied by the Federal government, even though the other assistance is provided. The Federal agencies listed in the previous paragraph may again be able to provide loans and/or technical assistance if assistance is denied in the Federal disaster declaration.

5. Types of public assistance that may be available following a State declaration of emergency or a Federal declaration of a major disaster:
   a. During the Response Phase
      (1) Emergency debris clearance.
(2) Emergency protective measures such as search and rescue, demolition of unsafe structures, warning of further risks and hazards, and public information on health and safety measures.

(3) Emergency restoration work, including emergency repairs to essential utilities and facilities.

(4) Emergency communications equipment to supplement, but not replace, normal communications equipment that remains operable.

b. During the Recovery Phase

(1) Costs of Emergency Recovery Work.

(a) Clearance of wreckage and debris.

(b) Emergency protective measures.

(c) Emergency repair or replacement of roads, streets, highway facilities, dikes, levees, irrigation works, drainage facilities, public buildings and related equipment and furnishings, and public-owned utilities.

(d) Salaries and wages.

(e) Equipment, supplies, and materials.

(f) Work performed by the National Guard, under contract, and work performed by arrangement with other political subdivisions.

(2) Costs of Permanent Restoration. Items listed in paragraph (1) above and public facilities under construction.

6. Types of individual assistance that may be available following a Federal declaration of a major disaster:

a. During the Response Phase. Emergency mass care if not provided by welfare organizations.

b. During the Recovery Phase

(1) Temporary housing.

(2) Disaster loans

(3) Federal income tax assistance.
(4) Legal and consumer aid.
(5) Unemployment benefits.
(6) Food stamps.
(7) Psychological counseling.
(8) Grants to individuals and families.

7. Individual assistance usually will be administered from Federal Local Assistance Centers (LACs), which will be established near the affected area to provide victims a convenient centralized location to receive guidance and information and to initiate their personal recovery actions. Insofar as practicable, each LAC will include representatives of all agencies having relief and rehabilitation responsibilities, so that victims are afforded the opportunity to complete their business at a single location and in a minimum number of visits.

8. The Town Manager will ensure that the following tasks are accomplished:
   a. Keep detailed records of all public and private damage sustained during the disaster, to include the estimated cost of fixing the damage. The damage must be visually verified by a qualified inspector following the disaster as estimates made during the disaster are frequently inflated by the stress of the moment. Accurate damage estimates and precise knowledge of damage locations will be invaluable when FEMA teams inspect the Town following the disaster to determine whether a Presidential disaster declaration is warranted. See Damage Assessment Worksheets at Tabs A and B to this appendix.
   b. Prepare a report stating the disaster's impact on the Town's budget and its ability to provide essential services to citizens. A clear statement of the disaster's impact is essential for the Town to qualify for a Presidential disaster declaration.
   c. If a Presidential declaration is made, appoint an Applicant Agent to represent the Town in applying for State and Federal disaster assistance. The Applicant Agent handles all documentation and correspondence for public assistance and must be a person authorized to make financial commitments on behalf of the Town. The Applicant Agent will attend a joint Federal/State briefing at which duties and the forms necessary to apply for assistance will be explained.
   d. Ensure that Town employees keep records of all repair work accomplished after the disaster. The following information must be kept for each work site on each day that work is performed:
      (1) Location of work site.
(2) Date work was done.

(3) Employees and hours worked.

(4) Equipment and hours used.

(5) Materials and quantity used.

(6) Source of materials (vendor or stock).

(7) Copies of delivery tickets.

e. If individual assistance is made available in conjunction with a Presidential disaster declaration, obtain the LAC location and hours of operation from the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management and ensure that Town residents are made aware of that information.
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL
APPENDIX 12 – DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

TAB A - DAMAGE ASSESSMENT WORK SHEET - GENERAL

(Please Print)

Team Members: ________________________________________________________________

Area Assigned: __________________________________________________________________

Date/Time of Observation: ________________________________________________________

1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
   a. Limits of Disaster Area: ______________________________________________________
   b. Major Disaster Agent(s): __________________________________________________
   c. Location and description of hazards to personnel: ________________________________
      __________________________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________________________
   d. Location and description of dangerous conditions requiring accelerated response:
      __________________________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________________________

2. DISASTER VICTIMS
   a. Estimated Homeless: ________________________________________________________
   b. Estimated Injured or ill: ____________________________________________________
   c. Estimated Dead: ____________________________________________________________
3. **HEALTH AND SANITATION** (Description of problem)
   a. Water: ________________________________
   b. Wastewater: ________________________________
   c. Disease: ________________________________
   d. Vector Control: ________________________________

4. **UTILITIES** (Affected area(s), estimated outage time, and damages)
   a. Electricity: ________________________________
   b. Water: ________________________________
   c. Natural Gas: ________________________________
   d. Telephone: ________________________________

5. **FARMS AND RANCHES** (Number destroyed, major or minor damage, and dollar estimates)
   a. Buildings: ________________________________
   b. Crops: ________________________________
   c. Poultry/Livestock: ________________________________

6. **URBAN STRUCTURES** (Number usable, unusable or destroyed, to include estimated dollars)
   a. Homes: ________________________________
   b. Mobile Homes: ________________________________
   c. Apartments: ________________________________
   d. Commercial: ________________________________
   e. Industrial: ________________________________
   f. Governmental: ________________________________

7. **SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, PERSONAL PROPERTY** (Damage estimates in dollars)
   a. Personal Property: ________________________________
   b. Commercial Equipment and Supplies: ________________________________
   c. Industrial Equipment and Machinery: ________________________________
   d. Agricultural Equipment: ________________________________
   e. Governmental Equipment: ________________________________
8. **TRANSPORTATION ROUTES** (Location, type and cause of closure to include estimated time to open)
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 
   f. 

9. **TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND VEHICLES** (Location, non-operational <8 hrs or non-operational >8 hrs and estimated damage)
   a. Railroads: 
   b. Rolling Stock: 
   c. Commercial Stock:
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX A - DIRECTION AND CONTROL
APPENDIX 12 – DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

TAB B - DAMAGE ASSESSMENT WORK SHEET - PRIVATE

(PLEASE PRINT)

1. DATE OF EVENT _____________________________ 2. ASSESSMENT DATE _____________________________

3. TYPE OF EVENT (Check One):
   - Flash Flood
   - Thunderstorm
   - Earthquake
   - Tornado
   - Flood
   - Wind
   - Fire
   - Other

4. JURISDICTION (Check One):
   - Town of Buckeye
   - Maricopa County (Unincorporated Area)
   - Other

5. OWNER/OCCUPANT INFORMATION:

   Name____________________________________________
   Address___________________________________________
   Telephone No.______________________________________

6. CONTACT INFORMATION (If different):

   Name____________________________________________
   Address___________________________________________
   Telephone No.______________________________________

7. TYPE OF STRUCTURE (Circle One):
   - Single-Family Dwelling
   - Mobile Home
   - Apartment
   - Business

8. BUILDING DAMAGE (Circle One):
   - Destroyed (Not Repairable)
   - Major (Needs Repair)
   - Minor (Habitable)
   - No Damage

9. CONTENT DAMAGE (Circle One):
   - Destroyed (Not Repairable)
   - Major (Needs Repair)
   - Minor (Habitable)
   - No Damage

10. STRUCTURAL DAMAGE:

    Walls & Ceilings _______ Collapsed _______ Blown In/Out _______ Water Damage

    Roof _______ Collapsed _______ Truss Damage _______ % Shingles Missing/Damaged

    Foundation _______ Shifting on _______ off _______

   Chimney _______ Collapsed _______ % Damaged

11. OTHER DAMAGE (Circle One):

    Windows Broken Y N
    Insulation Y N
    Furniture Y N
    Appliances Y N
    Awnings Y N
    Flooring Y N
    Pipes Ruptured Y N

12. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

    Flood Water Depth _______ No. of Floor Levels _______
    _______ Seasonal
    PRIMARY UNIT (Check One):
    Recreational Vehicle
    Other _______ _______

13. INSURANCE (Circle One):

    Homeowners Y N
    Flood Y N

14. TYPE OF USAGE OTHER THAN PRIMARY UNIT (Check One):
    Recreational Vehicle
    Other _______ _______

15. REMARKS __________________________________________________________________________________________

   _____________________________________________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________________________________________________

Tab B to Appendix 12 to Annex A  63
Damage Assessment Work Sheet – General

August 2005
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

ANNEX A – DIRECTION AND CONTROL

APPENDIX 13 – MEDIA ALERT PROCEDURES

1. Operational Policy
   a. The Media Alert System shall be used primarily for notification to the public, via the news media, of events of a public safety, health, or welfare concern that have an immediate impact affecting residents of the Town of Buckeye. The Media Alert System may be accessed by Town of Buckeye authorized representatives utilizing Department of Public Safety established procedures.
   
   b. The above policy would include, but is not limited to, major incidents, disturbing traffic flow, airplane crashes, structure fires, large brush fires, hazardous material spills or leaks, flooding, shooting, escapes of dangerous prisoners, health hazards requiring immediate public notification, natural disasters, or any life-endangering circumstances.
   
   c. Notification via the system should be limited to activities in progress that, by their nature or potential, pose a threat of such significance that immediate public notification is warranted.
   
   d. It is permissible to notify the media via the system of the time and place of a news conference or announcement to be made by an agency authorized to use the system.
   
   e. Under special circumstances the Department of Public Safety’s Media Relations Officer or on-duty Watch Commander may authorize use of the system by government agencies or public utilities to disseminate information concerning a specific event or ongoing actual or potential public safety hazard.
   
   f. The system may also be activated via the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management (MCDEM):
      
      (1) During normal working hours, Town officials will telephone or FAX the required information to the County EOC and request County personnel to activate the Media Alert System and input the information. Contact:
(2) During other than normal working hours, Town officials will contact the Department of Emergency Management Duty Officer and request the Media Alert System be activated.

(3) Town officials will provide County emergency management personnel with sufficient details of incident to adequately provide the media with answers to pertinent questions; however, Town personnel may specify there will be no questions, or that media may call Town officials to get questions answered.

2. Operations Guidelines

a. In addition to the general guidelines the following policies are established:

(1) Only those individuals authorized by the Town and on file with the DPS/Department of Emergency Management will be allowed to input information into the system.

(2) Individuals transmitting information on the system agree that a media agency and/or DPS may tape record any statements made, and the media agency may rebroadcast the entire statement or any part of, and any responses to any questions. Any portion of a statement not for rebroadcast must be identified as such by the originator at the time of the statement.

(3) Town officials agree to broadcast on the system only those events, which are appropriate under the guidelines and to do so as soon as is practical under existing conditions.

(4) Town officials agree to broadcast on the system appropriate additional information so as to update an event originally broadcast on the system.

(5) Town officials agree to broadcast on the system the final results of an event, or to notify via the system where that information may be obtained.

(6) Town officials agree to transmit as soon as possible via the system a
notice that an event originally broadcast on the system has been terminated.

(7) Media agencies agree to retransmit to the public as soon as possible the information sent to them over the system which is meant to warn the community of an actual or potential public safety hazard. It is understood, however, that the media agencies have final decision and authority in determining what is broadcast, printed, or transmitted over their facilities.
I. MISSION

Through mitigation and preparedness efforts along with response and recovery planning, provide an appropriate level of protection to citizens and property from windstorm, thunderstorm and flood emergencies or disasters.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTION

A. Situation. The Town of Buckeye may be subjected to a variety of windstorm, thunderstorm and/or flood situations with related property damage during any time of the year. The possible situations that may be encountered with this hazard are categorized as follows:

1. Windstorms
   a. Windstorms are usually characterized as straight line winds capable of producing strong outflows up to and in excess of 100 miles per hour, with or without precipitation.
   b. Windstorms are short-lived and frequently develop with little or no warning. Windstorms may approach tornado strength (called microbursts) and may precede thunderstorms and lightning.
   c. Windstorms may occur at anytime throughout the year, but are more prevalent during the monsoon season (July-September).
   d. Windstorms without precipitation can create strong turbulent winds that pick up loose dirt and sand particles in such quantities as to reduce visibility considerably. Generally, they move across the Valley in a northwesterly direction and can give the appearance of solid walls of dust visible from considerable distance.

2. Thunderstorms have many of the same characteristics as windstorms, but may also include tornadoes and lightning.
   a. Lightning may strike some miles from the parent cloud.
b. Tornadoes can be imbedded in thunderstorm clouds and are commonly preceded by heavy rain and frequently by hail.

3. Floods

a. Heavy localized rain leading to heavy or continuous runoff on the Salt and Verde River watershed areas may result in water releases by the Salt River Project. Extreme releases in the Salt and Verde River systems will not directly affect the citizens of Buckeye except for flooding near the river bed, which could result in increased congestion on traffic routes over bridge crossings.

b. Surrounding communities in the Buckeye region have constructed flood retarding structures (FRS) to control flood water in the event of heavy localized rain. Flood retarding structures in the region include White Tanks, Goodyear, Surprise, and Sun Valley Parkway. Failure of any of these structures should not impact the Town of Buckeye.

c. Sandbags are available at Station 1.

d. Damage and problems that may result from windstorms, thunderstorms and floods may include one or more of the following:

   a. Power lines down
   b. Major power outages
   c. Telephone outages
   d. Structural damage, particularly to manufactured homes
   e. Fires and power surges caused by lightning strikes
   f. Road and street congestion due to traffic light outages
   g. Road and street closures/congestion due to flooding or debris
   h. Water and/or wastewater service disruption
   i. Traumatic injuries or death of citizens in severe instances

4. The Town of Buckeye is involved in a number of programs at the local, County, State and Federal levels, designed to mitigate the potential storm and flood damage problems.
B. Assumption. Major street and low lying area flooding could require a great degree of mobilization of Town resources and coordination with outside agencies to cope with evacuation, sheltering, transportation, damage assessment, and recovery problems.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. For typical storms with associated local flooding and wind damage, operations will be performed by normal Town departments that routinely handle such emergencies. These departments will act independently within their normal operating procedures to address problems related to the emergency. Wind speed for planning responses can be estimated using the Beaufort Wind Scale at Appendix 1, in the absence of more precise data.

2. For large-scale disasters with major or catastrophic windstorm/thunderstorm/flood situations, the Emergency Operations Plan will be activated, including the EOC. If activated, the EOC will exercise primary direction and control during a storm or flooding disaster.

B. Tasks

1. See Annex A, Direction and Control.

2. Notification of severe weather information will be available from the National Weather Service. A list of common terminology and weather-related terms is located in “Definitions”.

3. The Town of Buckeye will assume overall direction and control of emergency response operations within its jurisdiction, to include warning, evacuation and security of the affected areas.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

See Annex A, Direction and Control.

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. Condition 3 - Situations exist that could develop into a hazardous condition.

1. Review condition and supply of emergency response resources.

2. Check readiness of all equipment.

3. Review alert list with all personnel.
B. Condition 2 - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into a hazardous condition.
   
   1. Commence moderate public information activities.
   2. Develop detours and emergency routing plans.
   3. Alert personnel of possible emergency duty.

C. Condition 1 - Hazardous conditions are imminent.
   
   1. Be prepared to maintain 24-hour operations.
   2. Be prepared to handle transportation requests.
   3. Mobilize emergency work crews.
   4. Issue public information.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Standard emergency administration and supply procedures will be used. See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force</th>
<th>Explanatory Title</th>
<th>Specification for Use</th>
<th>mi/hr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Calm</td>
<td>Smoke rises vertically</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Light Air</td>
<td>Direction of wind shown by smoke drift, but not by wind vanes</td>
<td>1 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Light Breeze</td>
<td>Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary vanes moved by wind</td>
<td>4 - 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gentle Breeze</td>
<td>Leaves and small twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag</td>
<td>8 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Moderate Breeze</td>
<td>Raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved</td>
<td>13 - 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fresh Breeze</td>
<td>Small trees in leaf begin to sway; wavelets formed on inland waters</td>
<td>19 - 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Strong Breeze</td>
<td>Large branches in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires; umbrellas used with difficulty</td>
<td>25 - 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>High Wind</td>
<td>Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against the wind</td>
<td>32 - 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fresh Gale</td>
<td>Breaks twigs off trees; generally impedes progress</td>
<td>39 - 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Strong Gale</td>
<td>Slight structural damage occurs (chimney pots and slates removed)</td>
<td>47 - 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Whole Gale</td>
<td>Seldom experienced inland; trees uprooted; considerable structural damage occurs</td>
<td>55 - 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>Very rarely experienced; accompanied by widespread damage</td>
<td>64 - 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Hurricane</td>
<td>Widespread severe damage</td>
<td>&gt; 73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. MISSION

To protect citizens and emergency response personnel from the effects of hazardous materials involved in a transportation, storage, or usage incident and provide expeditious recovery from the incident.

II. SITUATION AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. Situation

1. Incidents involving hazardous materials (HAZMAT) can occur without warning at fixed facilities or along transportation routes. They may result in dangerous conditions requiring immediate corrective action by emergency response personnel to protect themselves, accident victims and citizens.

2. Public Law 99-499, the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III: Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know, was enacted to provide local governments the authority to gather information concerning chemical hazards in their community, plan for the response to incidents involving those hazards, and provide a means for the general public to access information concerning hazardous substances in their community.

3. The Arizona Emergency Response Commission (AERC) enforces the provisions of SARA, Title III and other federal laws and regulations dealing with hazardous materials in the State of Arizona. The administrative offices and staff supporting the AERC are located at the Arizona Division of Emergency Management.

4. The Maricopa County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is the County's designated lead agency for emergency planning and enforcement of the provisions of SARA, Title III and other federal laws and regulations dealing with hazardous materials. The administrative offices and staff support of the Maricopa County LEPC are located at the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management.

5. Facilities that store extremely hazardous substances in excess of the threshold planning quantity are required to report pertinent information.
about those substances annually to their local fire department, the Maricopa County LEPC and the AERC.

6. Facilities that store hazardous materials not designated as extremely hazardous substances are required to report pertinent information about those substances annually to their local fire department, the Maricopa County LEPC, and the AERC if the quantity stored is 10,000 pounds or more.

B. Planning Factors

1. The amount of time available to determine the scope and magnitude of the incident will have an effect on the protective actions recommended.

2. Wind speed and direction at the time of the incident will be factors in determining which evacuation routes can be used. Changes in wind velocity may result in changing protective action decisions.

3. Temperature inversions will increase downwind travel and lateral dispersion of toxic plumes.

4. Hazardous materials may enter and contaminate water supplies and sewage systems, necessitating the shutdown of such facilities until decontamination procedures can be implemented.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept Of Operations

1. See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.

2. The Fire Department will establish an on-scene command post in conjunction with the Police Department and control operations at the scene of the incident. The Police Department will secure the incident scene.

3. The Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA) has the primary responsibility for incidents involving radioactive materials. If the incident involves radioactive materials, a trained Radiological Defense Officer (RDO) will direct radiological control measures at the scene until ARRA personnel arrive. If a RDO is unavailable, a trained Radiological Monitor will direct radiological control measures until the arrival of ARRA personnel.

4. The Commander, Luke Air Force Base, has responsibility for incidents involving military weapons. If military weapons are involved, the area will be evacuated to a distance of at least 4000 feet, the Base
Command Post (623-856-5800) will be notified, and the site will be secured until military forces arrive to assume responsibility.

5. The goal of the Town's responding forces is to stabilize the incident, leaving clean-up operations to hazardous materials specialists.

B. Organization. See Annex A, Direction and Control.

C. Tasks

1. Mayor. See Basic Plan.

2. Town Manager. See Basic Plan

3. Emergency Manager (Fire Chief)
   a. See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
   b. Ensure that all emergency response vehicles have the most recent copy of the Emergency Response Guidebook.

4. Emergency Services Staff
   a. See Annex A, Direction and Control.
   b. If the incident involves radioactive materials,
      (1) Notify ARRA.
      (2) Obtain the assistance of a trained RDO to direct radiological control measures at the scene until ARRA personnel arrive. The Maricopa County EOC can provide possible sources for obtaining the services of a RDO.
   c. If the incident involves military weapons, notify the Luke Air Force Base Command Post.
   d. When deemed appropriate, request the Federal Aviation Administration (1-928-778-0465) to restrict airspace at the incident in accordance with Federal Air Regulation (FAR) 91.91.
   e. If there is a mass casualty situation, notify the Phoenix Fire Dispatch Center and ask them to activate the Maricopa County Medical Alerting System (MCMAS). Activating MCMAS will place area hospitals on alert and to prepare them to receive casualties.
5. Police Department
   a. See Basic Plan.
   b. If first on-scene, secure the affected area, remain upwind, and assume on-site control until arrival of the Fire Department.
   c. If the incident occurs on State Highway 85, MC 85 or Interstate 10, notify the Department of Public Safety (DPS) Watch Commander.
   d. Establish and cordon off a holding area for suspected contaminated persons and equipment.
   e. Clear the scene of all personnel not wearing special protective gear and breathing apparatus, if recommended by the Fire Department.
   f. If the incident involves explosives, evacuate the area to a distance of at least 2500 feet.
   g. If the incident involves military weapons,
      (1) Evacuate the area to a distance of at least 4000 feet.
      (2) Notify the Emergency Services Staff.
      (4) Secure the area until military forces arrive.
   h. If the incident involves radioactive materials,
      (1) Notify the Emergency Services Staff.
      (2) Notify ARRA if the EOC is not activated.
      (3) Prevent removal of material and persons from the scene until cleared to do so by a radiological defense officer (RDO).

6. Fire Department
   a. See Basic Plan. Use Fire Dept. SOG #223.025
   b. Maintain records of facilities in and near the Town of Buckeye that store reportable quantities of hazardous materials.
c. Perform a vulnerability analysis on each of those facilities to determine their proximity to schools, hospitals, nursing homes, essential governmental services, and other entities that may need special assistance during a HAZMAT incident.

d. In the event of a HAZMAT incident, establish an on-scene command post in conjunction with the Police Department and control operations at the scene of the HAZMAT incident.

e. Determine the type of hazardous material and request technical assistance as needed.

f. Allow only personnel with special protective gear and breathing apparatus near the incident scene if a health hazard is suspected.

g. If conditions warrant, recommend evacuation of the affected area to the Mayor through the Emergency Services Staff. If the EOC is not activated, direct evacuation as appropriate.

h. If the incident involves radioactive materials,

(1) Segregate clothing and equipment used at or near the scene until they can be monitored for contamination. Place all known contaminated items in plastic bags marked "Radioactive -- Do Not Discard," and hold for ARRA.

(2) When removing injured persons from the accident area, do it rapidly and avoid contact whenever possible. Individuals with open wounds should be covered immediately.

(3) Injured persons believed to be contaminated should be covered to stop further contamination of open wounds and wrapped in blankets to reduce contamination of the interior of the ambulance.

(4) Patients believed to be contaminated should be taken to Good Samaritan Regional Hospital, if possible. In any event, notify the hospital to which the patients are being transported that they may be contaminated by radioactive material.

(5) Dispatch a RDO to the scene if the EOC is not activated. This step will be performed by the Emergency Services Staff if the EOC is activated.

7. Public Works Department. See Basic Plan.
D. **Support**

1. Advice and emergency response resources are available both locally and nationally. The following agencies can be contacted for technical assistance during a HAZMAT incident.


   b. Department of Public Safety Watch Commander – 602-223-2212. If State assistance is required, notifying DPS starts a chain of events for outside assistance and other State agencies will be contacted. The DPS Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialists have the authority to be the State’s on-scene coordinator.

   c. Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA) – 602-255-4845, or after hours through DPS. Notify regarding radioactive materials questions.

   d. Chemical Manufacturers Association (CHEMTREC) - 1-800-424-9300.

   e. Department of Environmental Quality – 602-390-7894 (24 hr duty officer). Provides assistance in cleaning up spills or releases and ensures proper disposal procedures are followed.

   f. National Response Center (EPA) - 1-800-424-8802.

   g. Poison Control – 1-800-222-1222 or 602-253-3334. Samaritan Regional Poison Center (24hrs) or University Medical Center, Tucson 1-800-362-0101.

   h. Environmental Program Coordinator, Town of Buckeye.

IV. **DIRECTION AND CONTROL.** See Annex A, Direction and Control.

V. **INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS**

   A. Condition 3 - Situations exist that could develop into a hazardous condition.

      1. Review status of EOC facility.

      2. Begin watch of possible emergency, monitor developments and log activities.

      3. Correct deficiencies in equipment, facilities, and/or supplies.
4. Check readiness of local health and medical facilities.
5. Check readiness of all fire and rescue equipment.
6. Check readiness of law enforcement equipment, supplies, and facilities.

B. Condition 2 - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into a hazardous condition.
   1. Alert EOC Staff and staff EOC at a standby level, if required.
   2. Establish contact with nearby local governments.
   3. Alert auxiliary personnel, if necessary.
   4. Place off-duty personnel on stand-by, if necessary.
   5. Alert personnel of possible emergency duty.
   6. Establish liaison with private and public health and medical facilities.
   7. Maintain contact with local news media on activities being performed by local government to ensure readiness. Commence moderate public information activities.
   8. Brief key officials.

C. Condition 1 - Hazardous conditions are imminent.
   1. Staff EOC at full strength, if required.
   2. Mobilize all fire and rescue personnel.
   3. Begin traffic control procedures for evacuation movement.
   4. Mobilize all law enforcement personnel.
   5. Mobilize health and medical personnel.
   6. Mobilize emergency work crews.
   7. Commence shelter operations, if necessary.
   8. Commence liaison contact with supporting levels of County and State government, if necessary.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
I. MISSION

To assure an effective and rapid response to a common commercial carrier accident in order to minimize loss of life, expedite recovery efforts and to provide appropriate control and security measures to the site and to the residue.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. Common commercial carriers, defined as aircraft, trains and buses, transport people and goods above and through the Town of Buckeye by air, rail and roads.

2. Regardless of their nature or location, commercial carrier accidents can involve local, State and Federal agencies. Due to this involvement and the immediacy of the control problem, it is imperative that Town officials be cognizant of their role as well as the responsibilities of other concerned agencies.

B. Assumptions

1. A common commercial carrier accident will occur in the Town of Buckeye. The carrier will be an aircraft, train, bus or other commercial vehicle.

2. There will be survivors requiring extrication, on-site treatment and emergency transportation.

3. Secondary effects of fire and disruption of gas, water, and electrical distribution in the immediate vicinity will occur.

4. Hazardous materials may be involved and appropriate HAZMAT response measures will have to be taken.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations. See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
B. For clarity, each type of commercial carrier accident is covered separately under the headings of Aircraft, Trains, or Buses. General guidance for all types of accidents is found in the following paragraph titled Emergency Response Forces.

C. **Emergency Response Forces**

1. **Police Department**
   a. Perform rapid survey of crash scene and damaged areas.
   b. Report findings immediately to the Incident Commander (or EOC if activated) with recommendations regarding mobilization of additional forces.
   c. Assist the Fire Department in establishing an on-scene Command Post.
   d. Establish traffic and personnel access control procedures, establish a perimeter, and preserve the accident scene intact (to include all debris).
   e. Recall off-duty personnel.
   f. Ensure that emergency vehicles responding to the crash site have the best possible ingress and egress routes that will enable them to reach and exit the scene without unnecessary delay.
   g. Direct teams to make a detailed search of the area noting pieces of wreckage, luggage and other debris. In an aircraft disaster, bodies and parts of bodies will be covered and guarded until removal is authorized by the accident investigators.
   h. Recommend evacuation of any residents, if required, and establish evacuation assembly areas until congregate care facilities can be arranged.

2. **Fire Department**
   a. Establish an on-scene Command Post in conjunction with the Police Department and assume primary responsibility for on-scene management of the accident site.
   b. Request automatic aid assistance from other fire departments, as required.
   c. If a mass casualty situation exists, notify the Phoenix Fire Dispatch Center, which will, through established procedures,
activate the Maricopa County Medical Alerting System to put local area hospitals on alert.

d. Recommend evacuation from the disaster area when deemed advisable, in coordination with the Police Department.

e. Assign search and rescue teams to search for and remove survivors from the accident scene.

f. Designate open areas close to the scene for first aid stations and medical triage teams.

g. Establish and provide a transportation sector to supervise regular and improvised ambulances until a medical coordinator is available.

h. Recall off-duty personnel.

3. Public Works Department/Municipal Utilities Department

a. Conditions in the affected area may necessitate the shutting down of certain utilities. Coordinate the priorities for shutdown and restoration with the utility companies involved.

b. Conduct debris clearance operations when approved by on-scene authority. (Debris clearance operations may be delayed due to accident investigation.)

D. Commercial carrier accidents are categorized below as aircraft, trains or buses. Additional response procedures used in dealing with each category are addressed.

1. Aircraft Accidents

a. Western Arizona is in a zone of converging commercial, military and general aviation traffic. The Buckeye Municipal Airport and the proximity of a major air terminal at Sky Harbor International Airport and other airfields nearby could require an emergency response to an aircraft disaster.

b. The Fire Department will establish an on-scene Command Post in conjunction with the Police Department and assume the primary responsibility for on-site management of air crash incidents. If the crash site is in an unincorporated area, the County Sheriff's Office will be notified.

c. If the crash site involves a military aircraft, the wreckage site may become, at the responding military authority's request, Federal
property until the site is released by that authority. The military on-scene Commander will assume on-scene responsibility.

d. Automatic and mutual aid agreements will be implemented as soon as it is apparent that effective response to the disaster will be beyond the capability of the Town resources and/or if the crash site is near or crosses jurisdictional boundaries.

(1) Notify Prescott Flight Service Station 1-928-778-0465 or notify FAA Operations Control Center, Los Angeles, CA (1-310-725-3300) to report an accident. Notify Prescott Flight Service Station (1-928-778-0465) to establish a temporary flight restriction over the crash site, if required. If a military aircraft is involved, notify Luke AFB (623-856-5800).

(2) If helicopter support is needed, request support from the Department of Public Safety.

(3) Establish and provide a transportation sector to supervise regular and improvised ambulances until a medical coordinator is available.

(4) Notify the Medical Examiner at 602-506-1138 if there are fatalities.

(5) As soon as possible, forward the following information to the Maricopa County Emergency Operations Center (602-273-1411):

   (a) The location of the accident.
   (b) The number of injuries or deaths, if known.
   (c) Whether the aircraft is military or civilian.
   (d) The type of aircraft (passenger, cargo, helicopter).
   (e) The best available ingress and egress routes for emergency vehicles.
   (f) Any additional assistance required (police, fire, medical, military, etc).

(6) When the following information becomes available, forward to the Maricopa County EOC:

   (a) The aircraft identification numbers.
(b) The owner(s) of the involved aircraft.

(c) The name and address of the pilot.

(d) A description of property damage.

(e) The location of known survivors.

(f) A brief statement of circumstances surrounding the incident.

(g) Whether weapons were aboard if the aircraft was military.

(h) Whether U.S. mail was aboard.

e. The Maricopa County Emergency Operations Plan (Annex C) provides added details and discusses the roles of other agencies that support aircraft crash disaster operations. Services of these agencies will be provided automatically when the disaster is reported.

2. Train Accidents

a. Union Pacific has a major rail line that traverses the Town of Buckeye from east to west, parallel to Monroe Avenue, through the downtown area. Hazardous materials are transported on this track.

b. Train car initials (for example "UP", "SP", "ATF", etc.) plus the car number can be used to identify different types of cargo. DOT tank car specification numbers consist of a class designation followed by identifying letters and numbers. The second number, where present, indicates tank test pressure in pounds per square inch (psi).

c. Tasks

(1) The Fire Department will establish an on-scene Command Post, if necessary, while the Police Department will provide security.

(2) The Emergency Services Staff will notify the Union Pacific Yardmaster (602-322-2522) or backup Union Pacific Dispatcher in Denver, Colorado (1-888-877-7267). Arizona Corporation Commission (602-252-4449) will be notified of rail accidents.
3. **Bus Accidents**

   a. Buses and coaches transiting the Town of Buckeye are subject to motor vehicle accidents. Response procedures to accidents involving large numbers of individuals are the same as regular road accidents, with the exception of increased logistics problems involved with the transportation of greater numbers of victims.

   b. The Department of Public Safety will be in charge of on-scene operations when the location of the accident is on a state highway.

**IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL**

See Annex A, Direction and Control.

**V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS**

A. **Condition 3** - Situations exist that could develop into a hazardous condition.

   1. Alert key personnel.
   2. Check readiness of all equipment and facilities.
   3. Review alert list with all personnel.

B. **Condition 2** - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into a hazardous condition.

   1. Instruct off-duty personnel to stand by and alert others of possible emergency duty.
   2. Review list of transportation resources.
   3. Develop detours and emergency routing plans.

C. **Condition 1** - Hazardous conditions are imminent.

   1. Maintain 24-hour operations.
   2. Mobilize emergency work crews.

**VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS**

See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
I. MISSION

To provide fire protection support for extraordinary fire and explosion emergencies in the Town of Buckeye, to include wildland fires affecting or threatening the Town.

II. SITUATION

A. See Basic Plan.

B. Fire and explosion emergency measures covered in this annex are those exceeding normal response capabilities but not as the result of bomb threats or terrorist activity.

C. The Fire Management Office of the Arizona State Land Department makes an annual assessment to determine state wildland fire conditions.

D. Each spring, the Governor of Arizona declares a state of emergency to exist due to hazardous fire conditions throughout the State. This action frees emergency funds for use in suppressing fires when it is determined that State or local government property is involved or that the lives and property of a considerable number of citizens are endangered. The Fire Management Office of the State Land Department, which has the authority and funds to arrange for the assistance required, makes the determination.

E. The Town of Buckeye has the responsibility for any fire suppression activities within its boundaries.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.

2. The Fire Department will establish an on-scene Command Post and will assume responsibility for on-site management. The Police Department will provide control and security of the affected area.
3. Fires on State and County land that threaten the Town of Buckeye should be reported to the Fire Management Office of the State Land Department.

B. Organization. See Annex A, Direction and Control.

C. Tasks

1. Mayor. See Basic Plan.

2. Town Manager. See Basic Plan.


4. Emergency Services Staff. See Annex A, Direction and Control.

5. Police Department
   a. See Basic Plan.
   b. Assist the Fire Department in establishing an on-scene command post.
   c. Prevent looting of damaged and evacuated areas.
   d. Alert the citizens of areas that are likely to be affected.

6. Fire Department
   a. See Basic Plan.
   b. Establish an on-scene command post and assume primary responsibility for on-scene management of the emergency.
   c. Request mutual aid assistance from other fire departments, as required.
   d. For fires on State or County land adjoining the Town of Buckeye, request assistance from the Fire Management Office of the State Land Department.

7. Public Works Department/Municipal Utilities Department. See Basic Plan.

D. Support. See Basic Plan.
IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL  See Annex A, Direction and Control

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. Condition 3 - Situations exist that could develop into a hazardous condition.
   1. Check readiness of fire/rescue equipment.
   2. Correct deficiencies in equipment and/or facilities.

B. Condition 2 - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into a hazardous condition.
   1. Alert personnel of possible emergency duty.
   2. Place off duty personnel on stand-by.
   3. Alert auxiliary personnel.

C. Condition 1 - Hazardous conditions are imminent.
   Mobilize all fire and rescue personnel.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS  See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
I. MISSION

To ensure a rapid response at the disaster area in order to minimize loss of life and to initiate prompt recovery operations.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The Town of Buckeye, like most of Arizona, is in Seismic Risk Area Two and can expect MODERATE damage as a result of an earthquake. See Annex F, Appendix 1, Seismic Zone Map of Arizona.

B. Assumptions

1. The Town of Buckeye may experience the effects of earthquakes and they may occur without warning.
2. There may be secondary effects of fire and disruption of gas, water and electrical distribution systems.
3. Aftershocks may seriously hamper recovery efforts.
4. Of all natural disasters, earthquakes can inflict the greatest loss of life and property and require the greatest mustering of resources to mitigate their effects.
5. There may be a need for law enforcement, fire fighting, search and rescue, mass shelter, food and water distribution, damage assessment, emergency utilities, medical services and evacuation.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. Earthquakes present a unique challenge to emergency responders. There is usually no warning and it is difficult to ascertain the area involved and extent of damage. Two critical tasks must be performed
immediately following an earthquake to ensure the most effective operations by emergency response personnel:

a. The Police Department must perform a rapid survey of the Town and report the results.

b. A status check on all emergency forces must be completed.

2. Emergency personnel must conduct communications checks on a unit-to-unit basis (relay if needed) because communications equipment may be inoperative.

3. Once an overall picture of the area and extent of damage emerges, resources can be deployed where they are most needed. Emergency units must avoid freelance responding and stopping at the first emergency encountered. A quick triage must occur to effectively direct response forces.

4. The results of the rapid survey will indicate the need for implementing the EOP and activating the EOC. If needed, the quicker this is accomplished, the better the emergency response outcome will be.

B. Organization. Significant earthquakes will likely require the full Town emergency organization. Refer to the Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.

C. Tasks.

1. Mayor. See Basic Plan.

2. Town Manager. See Basic Plan


4. Emergency Services Staff.

   a. See Annex A, Direction and Control.

   b. Obtain the following information from the Maricopa County EOC:

      (1) Seismographic data about the earthquake epicenter and intensity.

      (2) Electrical outages and anticipated restoration times.

   a. Obtain information about Town of Buckeye customers of Arizona Public Service (APS) and Salt River Project (SRP) who are on life
support systems. Notify the Fire Department if any are suspected to live in an area that has experienced a power failure.

b. Collect and maintain data on condition of buildings and other facilities that are or may become weakened by earthquake activity.

5. Police Department
a. See Basic Plan.
b. Establish an on-scene command post if the damage is sufficiently local in nature. If damage is widespread, establish a mobile command post to coordinate field inputs to the Town EOC.
c. Perform rapid survey of damaged areas.
d. Warn citizens to leave buildings considered to be unsafe for further occupancy.

6. Fire Department
a. See Basic Plan.
b. Assist the Police Department in establishing an on-scene or mobile command post.
c. Evacuate citizens on life support systems if they live in an area that has experienced a power failure.

7. Public Works Department/ Municipal Utilities Department
a. See Basic Plan.
b. Survey damage to buildings, roads, utilities and other facilities and report that information to the EOC.
c. Designate areas to be used for debris and waste disposal.
d. Establish priorities for the repair of public utilities and facilities.
e. Determine the structural integrity of buildings damaged as a result of the earthquake.

D. Support. See Basic Plan.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL  Refer to Annex A, Direction and Control.
V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS. The division heads will immediately be notified and directed to assemble their equipment and personnel for action. The following plan will be followed:

A. **Condition 3** - Situations exist that could develop into a hazardous condition.
   
   Correct all deficiencies in equipment and/or facilities.

B. **Condition 2** - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into a hazardous condition.
   
   1. Alert personnel of possible emergency duty.
   
   2. Place off-duty personnel on stand-by.

C. **Condition 1** - Hazardous conditions are imminent.
   
   Mobilize emergency crews.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS Standard emergency administration and supply procedures will be used. See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
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ANNEX F - EARTHQUAKES

APPENDIX 1 - SEISMIC ZONE MAP OF ARIZONA

ZONE 1  Minor damage; distant earthquakes may cause damage to structures with fundamental periods greater than 1.0 second; corresponds to intensities V and VI of the M.M. Scale.
ZONE 2  Moderate damage; corresponds to intensity VII of the M.M. Scale.
ZONE 3  Major damage; corresponds to intensity VIII of the M.M. Scale.
ZONE 4  Those areas within Zone No. 3 determined by the proximity to certain major fault systems.

• Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of 1931

Appendix 1 to Annex F
Seismic Zone Map of Arizona

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ANNEX G - CIVIL DISTURBANCES

I. MISSION

To restore law and order and to protect life and property in the event of a civil disturbance.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTION

A. Situation

1. See Basic Plan.

2. Civil disturbances are those organized or spontaneous group activities that disrupt the peace and threaten life, health, property or legally constituted authority.

3. Civil disturbances have occurred in nearby communities and may occur in the Town of Buckeye with little or no warning.

4. Terrorist activities may take the form of or include civil disturbances.

B. Assumption. Civil disturbances will be accompanied by other criminal activities such as vandalism, arson, looting, sabotage, sniping, or bomb threats.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. This annex assumes a wide spectrum of civil disorder situations and recognizes that response will vary accordingly.

2. The Police Department is responsible for preserving the peace, suppressing civil disorder, and performing the law enforcement functions of the Town.

3. The Maricopa County Sheriff's Office is authorized to provide mutual aid support to the Town upon request of the Mayor.

B. Organization. See Annex A, Direction and Control.
C. Tasks

1. Mayor
   a. See Basic Plan.
   b. Establish policy and issue emergency legislation and declarations in coordination with the Town Council.
   c. Represent the Town when negotiations take place with leaders of the civil disturbance.
   d. Request mutual aid support from the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office if the situation so dictates.

2. Town Manager. See Basic Plan.


4. Emergency Services Staff. See Annex A, Direction and Control.

5. Police Department
   a. See Basic Plan.
   b. Identify and maintain a list of critical facilities that may be vulnerable to civil disturbances.
   c. Establish an on-scene command post and assume primary responsibility for on-scene management of the emergency.
   d. Warn the public of any potentially dangerous situations.
   e. Provide security of critical facilities as the situation warrants.
   f. Establish holding areas for processing of violators.
   g. If necessary, recommend that the Mayor request mutual aid from the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office and other law enforcement agencies, as required.

6. Fire Department
   a. See Basic Plan.
   b. Assist the Police Department in establishing an on-scene command post.
c. Receive clearance from the EOC before allowing forces to enter the affected area.

7. Public Works Department/Municipal Utilities Department
   a. See Basic Plan.
   b. Provide and set up barricades for crowd control.
   c. Remove barricades erected by rioters.

D. Support. See Basic Plan.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL See Annex A, Direction and Control.

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. Condition 3/Yellow - Situations exist that could develop into a hazardous condition.
   1. Check readiness of police equipment and facilities.
   2. Correct any deficiencies.

B. Condition 2/Orange - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into a hazardous condition.
   1. Alert personnel of possible emergency duty.
   2. Place off-duty personnel on stand-by.
   3. Alert auxiliary personnel.

C. Condition 1/Red - Hazardous conditions are imminent.
   1. Mobilize all law enforcement personnel.
   2. Begin traffic control procedures as appropriate.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
I. MISSION

To prepare for and provide information to effectively respond to an accident at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station and to provide effective response to inquiries.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS) is the largest facility designed for the peaceful use of nuclear power in the United States and is licensed and inspected by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Planning guidance and acceptance criteria for NRC licensees require the State and local governments to develop radiological emergency plans and emergency preparedness procedures. These plans and procedures are outlined in Nuclear Regulation 0654 (NUREG-0654) and Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness 1 (FEMA REP 1).

2. PVNGS is a standardized triple-unit commercial nuclear power facility consisting of three identical pressurized water reactors and turbine generators. The plant is located 55 miles west of downtown Phoenix near the community of Wintersburg and more than 12 miles west of the western boundary of the Town of Buckeye.

3. A joint State/County plan has been developed to respond to an emergency or incident at PVNGS. The Governor of the State of Arizona is responsible for State government operations and receives advice and assistance concerning emergency planning and operational matters from the Director, Arizona Division of Emergency Management. The Chairman of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors has final responsibility for decision making at the County level and the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management (MCDEM) is responsible for the accomplishment of emergency response tasks. Planning and coordination of emergency response tasks, as well as operational activities, are accomplished, by direction, through the County staff at the MCDEM Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
4. The MCDEM Duty Officer receives notification of an accident or emergency at PVNGS through the Notification Alert Network (NAN). The pyramid recall notification list is then initiated and the EOC is activated. Representatives from the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management, Sheriff’s Office, Department of Transportation, Public Health, Environmental Services and the Grand Canyon Chapter of the American Red Cross respond to staff the EOC. Other County Departments, such as the Flood Control District, are recalled as needed. The State Emergency Operations Center is also activated simultaneously.

5. Planning standards outlined in NUREG-0654/FEMA REP 1 establish a 10 mile plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone, commonly referred to as the EPZ, around the plant. The planning basis for the size of the EPZ is determined on the protective action guide (PAG), defined as the projected absorbed dose to individuals in the general population that warrants protective actions. The EPZ size is established based on four criteria. The first criterion is based primarily on the projected doses from traditional design basis accidents that would not exceed PAG levels outside the 10 mile zone. Second, size is based on the projected doses from most core melt sequences that would not exceed the PAG outside the zone. Thirdly, size is determined on the worse case core meltdown, in which immediate life-threatening doses would generally not occur outside the zone. The final criterion is based on the concept that detailed planning within 10 miles would provide a substantial base for expansion of response efforts in the event that this proves necessary. Within the EPZ, shelter and/or evacuation are the principle immediate protective actions to be taken for the general public, and reception and care centers are pre-established to shelter displaced individuals.

6. NUREG-0654 also establishes an ingestion exposure pathway emergency planning zone, commonly referred to as the IPZ, as a defined area of 50 miles radius from the facility within which food or potable water may become contaminated as a result of a release of radioactive materials. The size of the IPZ is determined based on four criteria. The first criterion was selected based on the downwind range within which contamination will generally not exceed the PAG because of wind shifts during the release and travel time. The second criterion is based on the concept that there may be a conversion of atmospheric iodine to chemical forms that do not readily enter the ingestion pathway. Thirdly, it is believed much of any particulate material in a radioactive plume would have been deposited on the ground within 50 miles of the plant. Finally, the size of the IPZ is based on the concept that the likelihood of exceeding ingestion pathway protective action guide levels at 50 miles is comparable to the likelihood of exceeding plume
exposure pathway protective action guide levels at 10 miles. The principle protective actions to be taken generally concern agricultural products and may include impounding of foodstuffs, removal of surface soil contamination, ensuring contaminated products do not enter the market place, and ensuring that animals do not graze on the open range within contaminated areas.

7. Four emergency classifications are used to notify Federal, State and County officials and response organizations of an incident or accident at PVNGS. The lowest classification is an "Unusual Event", which indicates a minor problem has taken place. No release of radioactive material is expected. An "Alert" is the next higher classification level; it indicates a minor problem and a small amount of radioactive material could be released inside the plant. A "Site Area Emergency" is the next higher classification. This classification indicates a more serious problem is taking place. Small amounts of radioactive material could be released near the plant, and if special action needs to be taken, sirens will be sounded. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be used to direct protective action procedures. "General Emergency" is the most serious of all emergency classifications and warns that radioactive material could be released outside the plant site. Sirens will be sounded to initiate protective action procedures and information will be provided over the EAS.

8. PVNGS is considered to be invulnerable to terrorist activity through both design and security measures. Three perimeters of monitored security fencing and the third largest "police force" in the State of Arizona supplement coded door locks and magnetic identification cards for facility entrance. The containment buildings are constructed of steel and reinforced concrete capable of withstanding a major impact without serious damage. The reactors, located in the containment buildings, are below ground level and are also encased in steel and concrete. Because of this, any terrorist shells or bombs used against the buildings would not affect the reactor or the primary coolant pipes.

B. Assumptions

1. Since the Town of Buckeye is inside the ingestion exposure pathway emergency planning zone (IPZ), it will be directly affected by an accident at PVNGS. Emergency operations will be conducted at EOC via MCDEM EOC.

2. A major accident at PVNGS could result in numerous inquiries to Town officials regarding the status of the emergency.
III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. Response procedures for an emergency at PVNGS are detailed in the joint State/County Fixed Nuclear Facility Off-Site Emergency Response Plan. The Plan describes the organization for emergencies, classifies emergencies and defines and assigns off-site responsibilities and authorities.

2. The Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management will activate the Emergency Operations Center by direction of the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors and will assume responsibility for coordination of County response forces and volunteers in the event of an accident at Palo Verde NGS.

3. The Arizona Division of Emergency Management is responsible for State government's Off-Site Emergency Response Plan and will coordinate state and local agencies' emergency actions. The Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA) will evaluate the radiological hazards and recommend appropriate protective actions.

B. Tasks

1. Town of Buckeye officials will be aware of the general concepts of emergency response operations of the PVNGS.

2. The Maricopa County EOC (602-273-1411) will be activated and provide information on request to queries concerning plant status.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL  N/A

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS  N/A
I. MISSION

To reduce air pollution generated by the emissions of employee vehicles during air quality emergencies.

II. SITUATION

A. The Town of Buckeye, along with the surrounding metropolitan area, has been designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a serious nonattainment area for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter. Of these three pollutants, CO imposes the greatest risk to human health. CO levels are most likely to reach an unhealthful level in the metropolitan area on calm days during the winter when a temperature inversion forms that traps cold air and pollutants near the surface.

B. The Maricopa County Environmental Services Department and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) monitor all three pollutants on a daily basis. During the CO season, they make daily forecasts of the CO levels for the coming evening and the next day.

C. Under certain circumstances, the Governor may declare an air quality emergency. Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) Section 49-465(B) states: “If the Governor declares that an emergency exists . . . , the Governor shall prohibit, restrict or condition the employment schedules for employees of this State and its political subdivisions, and on a voluntary basis only, may encourage private employers to develop similar work rules to restrict vehicle emissions during air quality emergencies. Any unscheduled leave that an employee of this State and its political subdivisions is required to take because of this prohibition shall be leave with pay.”

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. A Stage 1 High Air Pollution Advisory will be issued by the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department when air pollution in the
metropolitan area is forecast to reach a predetermined level. Under a Stage 1 Advisory, the public is encouraged to voluntarily eliminate activities that increase air pollution and a mandatory wood burning restriction goes into effect. No action is required by the Town.

2. A Stage 2 High Air Pollution Advisory will be issued by ADEQ when air pollution in the metropolitan area is forecast to reach a predetermined level that is higher than the level that triggers a Stage 1 Advisory. The Governor may declare an air quality emergency and invoke a plan to release certain state and local government employees earlier in the day to reduce the level of air pollution generated during the evening rush hour.

3. When ADEQ issues a Stage 2 High Air Pollution Advisory, the ADEQ Director will notify the Governor. The Governor will then decide whether or not to declare an air quality emergency.

4. If the Governor declares an air quality emergency, the Arizona Division of Emergency Management will notify the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management. The Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management will subsequently notify each of the communities in the nonattainment area of the Governor's order.

5. The Town of Buckeye Fire Department Administration will receive the Town's notification of the air quality emergency from the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management.

6. Fire Department Administration will be responsible for notifying the Town Manager.

7. Each department director should implement their department's air quality emergency plan. These pre-determined plans designate less-essential employees who should be released from work early.

8. As a general guideline, employees who are not responsible for protecting the health and safety of the public are required to be sent home early when an air quality emergency is declared. Department directors will notify affected employees and direct that they leave for home at staggered times.

9. Employees who leave early will be directed to drive directly home and then remain at home. In addition, they will be asked, to the extent possible, to take work home with them to be completed during the remaining work hours.

10. To help prevent the possibility of another air quality emergency the following day, affected employees will be asked to car pool or ride the
bus to work if possible. Those employees who have alternative work (flex) schedules may be asked to take the following day as a flex day rather than their normally scheduled flex day. Employees who sometimes telecommute may be asked to do so the following day.

B. Organization. The Emergency Operations Center will not be activated to accomplish implementation of this annex.

C. Tasks
1. Fire Department Administration will be responsible for notifying Town officials.

2. Department Directors will:
   a. Maintain a listing of all department personnel subject to the provisions of the Governor's order.
   b. Determine which employees, if any, should remain at home the following day, either by telecommuting or adjusting their alternative work (flex) schedules.
   c. Reduce the number of outside meetings -- use phone conferences if possible.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL  Not applicable.

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. Condition 3 - Situations exist that could develop into air quality emergency.
   Review and update personnel subject to provisions of Governor's order.

B. Condition 2 - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into an air quality emergency.
   1. Alert personnel of air quality condition.
   2. Make provisions for those employees selected to remain and/or work at home the following day, either by telecommuting or adjusting their alternative work (flex) schedules.

C. Condition 1 - Air quality emergency declared.
   1. Alerted individuals should be released.
   2. Driving should be kept to a minimum.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS  Not applicable.
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
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ANNEX J - HEAT WAVE EMERGENCIES

I. MISSION

To establish a program that will both educate the population about how to cope with a heat wave and, when necessary, provide protection from its effects to vulnerable segments of the population.

II. SITUATION

A. Periods of prolonged excessive heat can result in life-threatening situations for a large segment of the population, particularly among elderly persons who do not have access to air-conditioning. Documented cases of fatality counts of over 100 have occurred in other U.S. cities during the past few years as a result of prolonged heat waves.

B. By recognizing a heat wave in its developmental stages, the Town can take actions that will enable citizens to avoid life-threatening conditions.

C. Violent summer thunderstorms can be particularly serious. In addition to increasing the humidity, they can produce power outages that deprive large segments of the population of access to air-conditioning in their homes.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. The provisions of this annex may be put into effect whenever any of the following conditions occur:

   a. The temperature reaches 120 degrees and the daily high temperature is forecast to stay above that level for the next 3 to 5 days.

   b. The National Weather Service issues a high heat warning for the Phoenix metropolitan area.

   c. Four or more heat-related deaths or life-threatening medical emergencies are reported in the metropolitan area within a 24-hour period.
2. The Public Information Office will issue news releases and public announcements to inform the public on how to deal with the heat wave.

3. The Community Services Department will identify senior centers that will operate under extended hours to provide access to air conditioning for senior citizens who do not have air-conditioned homes. If necessary, the Red Cross and the Salvation Army will open shelters to provide air conditioning to those who are unable to utilize senior centers.

B. Organization. Under most circumstances, the EOC will not be activated to implement the provisions of this annex.

C. Tasks.

1. The Town Manager will declare a local emergency if deemed necessary.

2. The Emergency Manager will ensure that the provisions of this annex are implemented.

3. The Public Information Office will issue press releases giving the public guidance about how to deal with the heat wave emergency. Press releases should emphasize what portion of the population is at risk the most, how to recognize and prevent heat stroke, the importance of getting at least two to four hours a day of cooling, where cooling is available and where to call for assistance.

4. The Community Services Department will identify centers to be opened and staffed a minimum of 12 hours a day when the heat wave emergency is initially enacted. On a case-by-case basis, centers may be returned to regular hours prior to the termination of the emergency if demand does not warrant the extended hours.

5. Other Departments

   a. Post heat tips for staff.

   b. Encourage field staff to monitor conditions of citizens most likely to suffer during prolonged heat wave (elderly, homebound).

D. Support

1. The National Weather Service will issue a high heat advisory when the temperature is forecast to be excessive but not life-threatening. When heat conditions are forecast to be life-threatening, they will issue a high heat warning. The decision to make a heat advisory or high heat warning is based on four factors—temperature, humidity, sky coverage,
and the duration of those conditions. The combination of factors that will trigger an advisory varies somewhat according to the time of year; for instance, a combination of factors that may result in a high heat warning in early May might not result in one in mid-July.

2. When requested, the Grand Canyon Chapter of the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army will open one or more shelters to serve as cooling sites augmenting those set up by the Town.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL  Not applicable.

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. **Condition 3** - Situations exist that could develop into a heat wave emergency.

   Review cooling station locations and activation procedures.

B. **Condition 2** - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into a heat wave emergency.

   1. Alert personnel of heat wave situation.
   2. Make provisions for field employees to be aware of citizens likely to suffer from prolonged heat.

C. **Condition 1** - Heat wave emergency is declared.

   1. Prepare and open cooling centers as required.
   2. Release public information on cooling center locations.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS  Not applicable.
I. MISSION

To save lives and reduce property damage through the utilization of coordinated hazard mitigation planning and implementation activities.

II. PURPOSE

This annex describes coordinated hazard mitigation planning and implementation measures to accomplish the long-term prevention or reduction of the adverse impact of natural and man-made hazards on the citizens of Buckeye.

This annex addresses mitigation as a long-term, ongoing process, and identifies planning and implementation procedures applicable to both pre-incident and post-incident situations.

III. ORGANIZATION AND TASK ASSIGNMENTS

A. Organization

1. Hazard mitigation is a function that requires the coordination of a variety of multi-disciplined ongoing activities. The Town Manager is responsible for the overall Emergency Management program; however, the Emergency Manager has been designated as the Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (HMC) and serves as the single manager/coordinate for this function.

2. The Hazard Mitigation Team (HMT) consists primarily of representatives of local government but may also include representatives from industry and the private sector. The HMT provides a pool of local people with skills in the wide variety of disciplines that may be needed to achieve effective hazard mitigation objectives. The Hazard Mitigation Coordinator, who also serves as team leader and functional manager, selects team members.

3. The HMT organization provides the flexibility to involve all team members in the problem-solving process, or to involve only those team members who possess the specific skills needed to mitigate a hazard-specific condition.
B. Task Assignments

1. Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (Emergency Services Coordinator)
   a. Coordinate all hazard mitigation-related activities of this jurisdiction.
   b. Select individual members of the Hazard Mitigation Team, assign tasks, and manage the various activities of the team to accomplish mitigation planning and implementation objectives.
   c. Ensure development, distribution, and retention of mitigation reports, records, and associated correspondence, and monitor implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.
   d. Serve as point of contact and provide local assistance for Federal and State level mitigation planning activities.
   e. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for compiling information, determining priority of efforts, preparing reports, and monitoring implementation of mitigation measures.
   f. Maintain this annex and ensure that all component parts of this annex are updated and contain current data.

2. Hazard Mitigation Team Members
   a. Assist in the accomplishment of team objectives as assigned by the Hazard Mitigation Coordinator.
   b. Provide technical assistance and functional expertise in disciplines as assigned under Section E of the Basic Plan, Emergency Services Staff Responsibilities.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

The Hazard Mitigation Coordinator will manage the activities of the Hazard Mitigation Team and coordinate all hazard mitigation-related activities of this jurisdiction.

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. When an increased readiness condition is declared, most actions involving the mitigation of hazards should be in place and ongoing.
B. The primary mitigating activity during any time of increased readiness condition will be through public information, reminding/informing the citizens of actions to take to lessen the impact of the hazard.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. Not applicable.
I. MISSION

To provide the citizens of Buckeye with a concept of operations for management of response to a terrorist incident that defines coordination with other government agencies and provides response and recovery procedures to protect citizens and property should an incident occur.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Town of Buckeye may be subjected to a terrorist incident with the primary purpose of destroying the public’s confidence in the government’s ability to protect its citizens.

2. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their cause.

3. The objectives of terrorism distinguish it from other violent acts aimed at personal gain, such as criminal violence. It is the calculated use of violence or the threat of violence to inculcate fear, intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

4. Tactics used by terrorists to obtain their goals may include bombing, arson, hijacking, kidnapping, creating ecological disasters, occupation of a building, attacks on facilities, sabotage, hostage taking, assassination and perpetration of hoaxes.

5. Terrorist methods may include conventional weapons or, for more effect, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive (CBRNE) devices or weapons. This annex deals primarily with terrorist incidents using CBRNE devices or weapons, but is adaptable to terrorist incidents using conventional weapons.

6. In a terrorist incident, the area of operations could potentially span a number of political boundaries and involve numerous jurisdictions.
B. Assumptions

1. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, as the lead agency for counter-terrorism, will be able to prevent most terrorist incidents, where legally possible, and to react effectively after incidents occur.

2. Local law enforcement agencies have the capability to respond to suspected terrorist incidents and make the determination as to whether or not the incident should be classified as a terrorist act.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. The overall response to a terrorist incident, whether domestic or international, includes two major components.

   a. Crisis management response involves measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources to anticipate, prevent, mitigate and/or resolve a terrorist threat or incident. Crisis management response is implemented under the primary jurisdiction of the law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.

   b. Consequence management response involves measures to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused by emergencies. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential services, and provide emergency relief to affected agencies and organizations. Consequence management response is implemented under the primary jurisdiction of the affected political subdivision, with support from the Federal government.

2. Technical operations constitute an important support component to both crisis management and consequence management response to a terrorist incident involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Technical operations address aspects of WMD material that are not encountered in standard law enforcement disaster operations. Technical operations involve measures to identify the WMD agent or device; assess the threat posed by the WMD agent or device; provide consultation to decision makers concerning the implications of the WMD agent or device for crisis management and consequence management; render safe, transfer, and/or dispose of a WMD agent or device; and decontaminate response workers and the affected population and environment.
a. Weapons of mass destruction are categorized into several major areas that include chemical, biological radiological, nuclear, or explosive weapons (CBRNE).

(1) Nuclear or radiological terrorism ranges from the actual detonation of nuclear weapons or devices to acts of nuclear threats or extortion. As an example, it can take the form of the release of radioactive substances, such as the radioactive contamination of drinking water, to acts of sabotage in and against nuclear power stations.

(2) Biological weapons are regarded as infectious agents (replicating) such as bacteria, viruses and fungi or toxins (non-replicating), which are poisons produced from replicating agents, other living organisms and plants which are pathogenic to man.

(3) Chemical weapons are defined as compounds which, through their chemical properties, produce lethal or damaging effects and are classified by their effects: nerve (Tabun, Sarin, Soman, VX), blood (hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen chloride, arsine), choking (phosgene) or blister agents (mustards, Lewisite). (See Appendix 3, this Annex.)

3. The lead agency for crisis management response for terrorist incidents within the United States is the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice (DOJ-FBI). The FBI coordinates crisis management response operations throughout a terrorist incident.

4. The Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency (ARRA) is the State lead agency in terrorist incidents involving nuclear material. The Department of Energy, the lead Federal agency for radiological incidents, will implement the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan to coordinate radiological responses. ARRA will assist in assessing the situation, developing protective action recommendations, coordinating the release of public information regarding the event, and serving as the primary State resource of technical information regarding the on-site conditions and the off-site radiological effects.

5. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is a supporting federal agency in terrorist incidents involving biological or chemical material. DHHS will assist in threat assessment, consultation, agent identification, epidemiological investigation, hazard detection and reduction, decontamination, public health support, medical support and pharmaceutical support operations.
6. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a supporting agency in terrorist incidents involving hazardous materials as defined under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). EPA will implement the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan to coordinate the environmental response, which provides environmental monitoring, decontamination and long-term site restoration operations.

7. Operational boundaries may be used to control access to an affected area, target public information messages, divide operational sectors among responders, and facilitate assessment of potential effects on the population and the environment. These operational boundaries may incorporate the principles of Unified Command (UC) or Area Command (AC) and include the following:

   a. The Crime Scene Boundary. The Crime Scene Boundary defines the law enforcement crime scene. Access to the crime scene may be restricted on authority of the FBI, DPS and local law enforcement.

   b. The Hazardous Materials Boundary. The Hazardous Materials Boundary defines the hazardous materials site, which may be referred to in technical operations as the “working point” (nuclear) or the “hot zone” (biological/chemical). Depending on the spread of contaminants, the hazardous materials site may include some portions of the crime scene and the surrounding community. Access into this area may be restricted to response personnel wearing protective clothing and using decontamination procedures.

   c. The Disaster Boundary. The Disaster Boundary defines the community-at-risk that may need to take protective actions such as sheltering, evacuation or quarantine. Access into this area may or may not be restricted on the authority of the State or local Department of Health.

B. Organization

1. Terrorist incidents are unpredictable in scope and size and will require the activation of the Town emergency response organization and EOC. Refer to Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.

2. It can be expected that a number of Federal and State agencies will assist local authorities in responding to the incident.

3. The on-scene Police incident command system would be expanded and integrated into the Town EOP Incident Management System. (See
Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control). The Town EOC will be primarily responsible for interagency coordination in addition to their primary function of setting priorities for response, concentrating on preservation of life and property and the establishment of security.

4. During a terrorist incident, operational transition from crisis management to consequence management, and the corresponding shift in lead agencies, may be complex. Transition could be immediate and clearly defined, or both crisis management and consequence management operations could overlap.

C. Planning Factors

1. Response to a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) terrorism site closely resembles a response to a Hazmat situation with the following modifications:

   a. Law enforcement is the lead agency for terrorist incidents, but fire services are best equipped for Hazmat situations. Close coordination will be required. The precedence of law enforcement responsibilities may be displaced by significant health and safety issues.

   b. The site control zone distances (Appendix 2) for some of the chemical agents may have a radius distance in excess of several miles.

   c. Mass decontamination may be required before victims can be transported for medical attention.

   d. Increased attention will be required to detect physiological clues about the nature of the hazard and to recognize and react to signs and symptoms.

   e. Biological agents may be difficult to diagnose until symptoms appear, which could result in delays of several days until the disease is detected.

   f. Protection from chemical and biological agents can be accomplished by evacuation or in-place sheltering.

2. The FBI has procedures in place to mobilize federal assets, including consequence management organizations, at the first sign of a potential WMD crisis. Response time planning should be 6-12 hours.

3. The Department of Energy and Department of Defense can provide, through the FBI, their Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) with...
the capabilities to measure radiation, identify radiation sources, identify
weapons, render nuclear weapons and devices to a safe condition, limit
radiation damage of an explosion if one has occurred, and to
dectamine contaminated areas.

4. The 91st Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team of the
Arizona National Guard has a detection and response capability that
can be employed in suspected terrorist events. Capabilities and
activation procedures can be found at Appendix 1 of this Annex.

D. Tasks

1. Police Department

Pre-incident

a. Identify potential terrorist capabilities and intentions, as well as
   conduct an evaluation of general or specific vulnerabilities.

b. Maintain liaison with State and Federal law enforcement agencies
   that can provide information regarding potential or known
   terrorists, potential or expected targets, and methods normally
   used against these type targets.

c. Develop a standard operating procedure to identify whether an
   incident is a terrorist act.

d. Contact FBI (602-279-5511) on determination of a terrorist
   incident with FBI jurisdiction.

Post-Incident

a. Ascertain whether the incident is a terrorist act. If the incident is
   identified as a terrorist act, initiate notification procedures
   necessary to activate the Federal response.

b. Establish an on-scene command post and, with support from the
   Fire Department, establish an on-site control plan. See Appendix
   2 to this Annex.

c. Recommend activation of the EOC.

d. Control access to the affected area.

e. Provide warning to the public.

f. Collect and disseminate information and intelligence.
g. Provide law enforcement and security protection for the personnel and equipment of supporting units.

h. Be prepared to secure the scene, awaiting specialized equipment if necessary. Federal response to a terrorist incident may take several hours.

2. Fire Department
   a. Dispatch Special Operations team and command post personnel to establish on site control plan.
   b. Conduct operations at the scene with consideration to a contaminated environment and decontaminate victims before transport. Notify hospitals which patients were contaminated.
   c. If the incident involves radiological hazards, hazardous chemicals or biological agents, utilize self-contained breathing apparatus and proper protective clothing.
   d. Advise the Police Department to clear the scene of all persons not protected by such equipment and secure the evacuation hot zone as determined by the Fire Department.
   e. Establish a contamination reduction corridor at the edge of the hot zone for suspected contaminated persons and equipment.
   f. Segregate clothing and equipment used near the scene until they can be monitored for contamination.
   g. When removing injured persons from the incident scene do it rapidly and avoid contact whenever possible. Open wounds should be covered immediately.
   h. Injured persons believed to be contaminated should be wrapped in blankets to avoid contamination of other persons and equipment.
   i. Notify the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management and request mutual aid, if necessary.
   j. A terrorist incident location is a crime scene, and removal of material or persons from the area should be cleared through the Police Incident Commander.

3. Public Works/Municipal Utilities Department. Close coordination with law enforcement to prevent disturbance of the crime scene and with the
fire department to ascertain contaminated or other unsafe areas will be necessary before proceeding with the following:

a. Provide barricading.

b. Conduct debris clearing.

c. Provide assessment of the damage and emergency repairs to Town property.

d. Be prepared to assist in traffic control and evacuation.

4. Other departments will provide support functions as outlined in the Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

Refer to Annex A, Direction and Control.

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

See Appendices 4-9, this annex for The National Terrorism Advisory System Conditions.

1. Imminent Threat: Alert warns of a credible, specific, and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

2. Elevated Threat: Alert Warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States.

3. Sunset Provision: An individual threat alert is issued for a specific time period and then automatically expires. It may be extended if new information becomes available or the threat evolves.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Standard emergency administration and supply procedures will be used. See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
1. The Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD CST) of the National Guard of Arizona is comprised of a 22-member, highly trained organization identified to support local, state and federal agencies responding to an attack utilizing weapons of mass destruction. The Military Support Office of the Arizona Army National Guard operationally controls the team.

2. The 91st WMD CST is designed to provide support to civil authorities, identify agents and substances, assess current and projected consequences, advise on response measures and assist with appropriate requests for additional support. Their primary responsibility is to sustain emergency operations with state and local government in response to weapons of mass destruction that involve chemical, biological, radiological or high yield nuclear explosions. Response time is 3 hours.

3. The WMD CST maintains significant HAZMAT response capability. As a result of their primary mission they may not be able to respond to routine HAZMAT requests for technical support and assistance to Arizona communities. The WMD CST is not trained or equipped to conduct ordnance disposal operations nor do they engage in civilian law enforcement activities.

4. Requests for WMD CST mission support for an actual or suspected WMD event are made in the following manner:
   a. Requests made through the incident commander should be directed to the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management (MCDEM). Include points of contact and all available information describing the request and emergency conditions.
   b. MCDEM will contact the Arizona Division of Emergency Management requesting WMD CST support. Local and county emergency declarations will be required to support the request in obtaining a state emergency declaration.
   c. Once the Governor approves the request, The Adjutant General (TAG) will direct the WMD CST to deploy.
BUCKEYE, ARIZONA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN
ANNEX L– TERRORIST INCIDENTS

APPENDIX 2 – SITE CONTROL PLAN

Environmental Protection Agency Terms | Other Common Terms
--- | ---
Exclusion Zone = Hot, Red, or Restricted Zone
Contamination Reduction Zone = Warm, Yellow, or Limited Access Zone
Support Zone = Cold or Green Zone
Hot Line = Contamination Perimeter
Contamination Control Line = Safety Perimeter
### Toxicity of Selected Chemical and Industrial Agents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHEMICAL AGENT TYPE AND NAME</th>
<th>MILITARY SYMBOL</th>
<th>TWA/PEL(^1) (ppm)</th>
<th>TWA/PEL(^1) (mg/m(^3))</th>
<th>IDLH(^4) (ppm)</th>
<th>IDLH(^4) (mg/m(^3))</th>
<th>Median Lethal Dose (mg-min/m(^3))</th>
<th>Median Incapacitating Dose (mg-min/m(^3))</th>
<th>Vulnerability Zone(^5) 1/10 IDLH</th>
<th>Vulnerability Zone IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nerve Agent</strong> -- Nerve agents are chemical agents which affect the transmission of nerve impulses by reacting with the enzyme cholinesterase, permitting an accumulation of acetylcholine and continuous muscle stimulation. The muscles tire due to overstimulation and begin to contract.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabun</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>0.000015</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>200-400, 40,000 (skin)</td>
<td>100-300</td>
<td>.1 miles 500 lbs</td>
<td>&lt;.1 miles 500 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarin</td>
<td>GB</td>
<td>.000017</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>70-100, 12,000 (skin)</td>
<td>35-75</td>
<td>2.4 miles 500 lbs</td>
<td>.6 miles 500 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soman</td>
<td>GD</td>
<td>ND(^2)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>70-100, 10,000 (skin)</td>
<td>25-35</td>
<td>.6 miles 500 lbs</td>
<td>.6 miles 500 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent VX</td>
<td>VX</td>
<td>0.0000009</td>
<td>0.00001</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>36-100, 1,000 (skin)</td>
<td>5-50</td>
<td>.6 miles 500 lbs</td>
<td>.6 miles 500 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blood Agent</strong> -- Blood agents are chemical agents which act upon the enzyme cytochrome oxidase. It allows the red blood cells to acquire oxygen but does not allow them to transfer oxygen to other cells. Body tissue decays rapidly due to lack of oxygen and retention of carbon dioxide.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanogen Chloride</td>
<td>CK</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.75 (C)(^3)</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>2.7 miles .6 miles</td>
<td>.6 miles .6 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Cyanide</td>
<td>AC</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.0 (C)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsine</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>7.0 miles 1.1 miles</td>
<td>7.0 miles 1.1 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blister Agent</strong> -- Blister agents are chemical agents that affect the eyes, respiratory tract, and skin, first as a cell irritant, and then as a cell poison.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>HD</td>
<td>0.00045</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>&lt;.1 mile .1 mile</td>
<td>&lt;.1 mile .1 mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisite</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>0.00035</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1200-1500</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>&lt;.1 mile .1 mile</td>
<td>&lt;.1 mile .1 mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Choking Agent</strong> -- Choking agents are agents that irritate the alveoli in the lungs. This irritation causes the alveoli to secrete fluid constantly into the lungs. The lungs slowly fill with this fluid, and the victim dies from lack of oxygen, or &quot;dryland&quot; drowning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosgene</td>
<td>CG</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3200</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>&gt;10.0 miles 2.0 miles</td>
<td>2.0 miles 2.0 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial Compounds</strong> -- Refer to the North American Emergency Response Guidebook for evacuation distances and other response measures.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Chloride</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.5 (C)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1.3 miles .4 miles</td>
<td>.4 miles .4 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>.7 miles .2 miles</td>
<td>.2 miles .2 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Isocyanate</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>.9 miles .2 miles</td>
<td>.2 miles .2 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1TWA/PEL: Time Waited Average/Permissible Exposure Larger; 2ND: Not Determined; 3C: Ceiling; 4IDLH: Immediate Danger to Life and Health. 5Vulnerability Zone based on 3.35 mph wind, open country, climate stability F, 150 lbs of substance unless otherwise noted and 10 minute release.
ANNEX M – ELECTRICAL POWER OUTAGES

I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

1. The Town has two primary providers of commercial electrical power—the Arizona Public Service Company (APS) and Salt River Project (SRP)

2. Because the major electric utilities in the western states are interconnected through an extensive grid system operated by the Western States Coordinating Council (WSCC), the failure of a major transmission line in a location well outside the state could result in large-scale power outages in the Town of Buckeye. A lack of adequate generation and transmission capabilities in certain areas might also cause shortages. While this interconnectivity increases the number of ways in which a power failure could occur, it also increases the options available for the restoration of power.

3. Local thunderstorms, particularly during the summer monsoon season, are capable of producing widespread power failures in the West Valley. Excessive summer heat can have a significant effect on electrical demands in the Town of Buckeye and the surrounding area.

4. Energy emergencies have been categorized by the electric utilities that are members of WSCC, including those in Arizona, into three alert levels.
   a. Alert 1 means all available resources are in use. The utility has no reserves beyond the minimum requirement, and there is a concern that it may not be able to sustain its required operating reserves. All non-firm wholesale energy sales are curtailed.
   b. Alert 2 means load management procedures are in effect. At this point, the utility makes appeals to the public to reduce energy use, initiates voltage reductions on the system, and curtails interruptible loads through a voluntary curtailment program.
   c. Alert 3 means a firm load interruption is imminent or in progress.
5. When a firm load interruption is required (Alert 3), APS and SRP will both employ the use of involuntary curtailments in the form of “rolling blackouts” rather than taking the risk of further degradation of the electric utility grid. When rolling blackouts occur, service will be cut off to circuits servicing one or more predetermined areas, each of which contains approximately 750 homes or their equivalent. These outages will generally last approximately twenty minutes to one hour for each circuit disconnected. As service is restored to areas that just experienced the blackout, it is then interrupted to another set of areas. This process repeats itself until power demands fall to the point at which power can be restored throughout the utility’s service area. The utilities have identified such critical needs as hospitals, water treatment plants, and 911 dispatch centers, and the circuits servicing those facilities will not be taken off line during the rolling blackouts.

6. Due to limited additions to power generation or transmission capability over the past 10 years, power availability is not guaranteed. The times of greatest exposure are summer weekday afternoons. Wildland fires affecting transmission lines servicing the Valley from the north could aggravate the situation.

B. Assumptions

1. If a power outage is large enough to warrant opening the Buckeye EOC but not large enough to affect other cities and towns, the electrical provider will send a representative to the Buckeye EOC. The representative will keep the Town up to date on power restoration efforts through contact with the utility’s EOC.

2. If a power outage is large enough to affect multiple jurisdictions, the electrical provider will send a representative to the County or State EOC, and the Town EOC will receive updates from the County or State EOC.

3. Traffic management plans will need to be developed for intersections with stoplights in affected areas.

4. Because some telephone systems rely on electric power, access to the 911 system may be limited in affected areas.

5. Locally owned water companies that rely on wells may be unable to deliver potable water.

6. Water treatment facilities will be unable to operate at full capacity, or perhaps even operate at all.
7. APS has provided dry ice to its customers during extended power outages in the past and can be expected to do so during future situations of a similar nature.

II. MISSION

To assist the residents of Buckeye in the recovery from outages and shortfalls associated with electrical power failures or rotating power outages.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. As a general rule, the Town EOC will not be activated when rolling blackouts occur. However, the Public Works Department will coordinate closely with the utility and the Maricopa County EOC to ensure that the areas affected by blackouts are notified as far in advance as possible.

2. If a blackout is expected to last for an extended period of time and affect a major portion of the Town, the Town EOC will be activated. The involved utility will be asked to send a representative to the Town EOC, unless it has a representative in the State or County EOC.

3. The Public Information Office will issue news releases and work with the Town Clerk’s office to establish a Citizen’s information hotline to inform the public of services available and, to the extent possible, the status of power restoration efforts.

4. If an extended power outage occurs during a summer heat wave, a life-threatening situation can occur for a large segment of the population, particularly the elderly.

5. APS and SRP both have programs that identify persons who rely on electrically operated medical systems in their homes, and these persons have been advised to procure battery-powered backups to meet their needs during the short power outages associated with rolling blackouts. In the event of unanticipated power failures of an extended nature, however, these people will need to be moved to a temporary shelter where their medical needs can be met until power is restored to their homes.

B. Tasks

1. The Town Manager/Mayor will declare a local emergency if deemed necessary.
2. The Town Manager will ensure that the provisions of this Annex are implemented.

3. Because of the possibility of a technological crisis caused by power interruptions to computer systems in Town offices, the Information Technology Department should send representatives to the EOC, when activated.

4. The Police Department will:
   a. Be prepared to perform traffic management at controlled intersections in affected areas, particularly those areas controlled by stoplights.
   b. Increase patrols in affected areas for crime prevention and to ensure 911 access for residents whose telephones fail as a result of the power outage.

C. Support
   1. When extended power outages occur in APS service areas, the company will procure dry ice for distribution to its customers who are without power. It will make public service announcements to inform the public of distribution points.
   2. The Maricopa County Environmental Services Department will provide support in the following areas:
      a. Monitoring of sewage treatment and disposal facilities.
      b. Testing of drinking water supplies for both private and public systems.
      c. Checking regulated facilities such as restaurants and grocery stores for evidence of food spoilage.
      d. Monitoring cooling centers for proper sanitation and food handling procedures.
      e. Increasing air quality monitoring to determine whether the use of generators has increased pollution levels, and issuing public warnings if necessary.
      f. Providing general sanitation advice to the public.
   3. The Maricopa County Public Health Department will assist in the following areas:
a. Monitoring for disease outbreaks and other health-related problems in areas that have experienced extended periods without refrigeration or interruption of sanitation services.

b. Monitoring for increased morbidity and mortality.

4. The Red Cross and the Salvation Army will establish shelters outside the power outage area or in buildings within the power outage area that are powered by generators.

IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL. See Annex A

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. Condition 3 - Situations exist that could develop into a power outage condition.

1. Review condition and supply of emergency response resources.
2. Check readiness of all equipment.
3. Review alert list with all personnel.

B. Condition 2 - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into an extended power outage situation.

1. Commence moderate public information activities.
2. Develop detours and emergency routing plans.
3. Alert personnel of possible emergency duty.

C. Condition 1 – Extended power outage conditions are imminent.

1. Be prepared to maintain 24-hour operations.
2. Be prepared to handle transportation requests.
3. Mobilize emergency work crews.
4. Issue public information

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. Accurate, detailed record keeping must be instituted and maintained throughout the incident to support future requests for reimbursement and to provide information to the Town Attorney’s Office for
defense of Town personnel and agencies in the event of litigation against the Town.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Because of the breakup of the Soviet Union and the end of the “cold war,” the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has eliminated funding of civil defense programs dealing with preparedness of the population for the effects of nuclear warfare. In addition, FEMA directed the recall of all supplies that were previously stocked in fallout shelters, to include radiological monitoring equipment. Because of the elimination of the program at the federal level, the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management no longer has a radiological defense (RADEF) officer or a RADEF training program, the department no longer has a shelter planner, the fallout shelter listing is no longer updated (last update was in 1992), and the siren system has been deactivated. The procedures in this annex have been retained to provide a basis for redeveloping the County’s civil defense capability if the need arrives at some point in the future.

I. MISSION

To prepare for a potential nuclear attack during periods of increased international tension, warn of impending attack, and reduce vulnerability to radioactive fallout.

II. SITUATION

A. See Basic Plan.

B. The course of international events could produce a situation that requires the Town of Buckeye to change from peacetime operations to wartime readiness.

C. Nuclear attack could be preceded by a period of increased international tension, enabling the Town to take increased-readiness actions.

D. A nuclear attack could occur through accident, miscalculation, an irrational act, unplanned escalation of a conventional war, or as a deliberate act (including single detonations as reprisal for political or military policies). Any detonation may, if sufficiently close to the ground, produce radioactive fallout. The Town of Buckeye could be subjected to the direct effects of a nuclear attack and/or receive the effects of radioactive fallout from nuclear detonations in other areas.
E. The Town of Buckeye has an insufficient number of designated fallout shelters.

III. EXECUTION

A. Concept of Operations

1. State of Arizona Readiness Defense Conditions (REDECON) are used to define the level of readiness required by varying degrees of international tension.

2. The Maricopa County EOC will be activated on a 24-hour basis when REDECON THREE is declared. The County EOC will assist all the towns and cities in the county with their increased readiness measures and will release information to the public on subjects such as attack warning, where to go and what to do in case of attack, and radiation hazards.

3. The Town of Buckeye EOC will be activated on a 24-hour basis when REDECON THREE is declared. Actions taken during this period are designed to ensure an orderly transition from normal peacetime operations to wartime readiness.

4. Warning of a nuclear attack will be received by the Maricopa County EOC and the Sheriff's Office over the National Warning System (NAWAS). Warnings will be passed over the County Warning Net.

5. Upon receipt of the warning, the Police Department will notify the Town EOC and the Fire Department. The Police and Fire Departments will alert the public by means of sirens and loudspeakers.

6. The citizens of Buckeye should be instructed to turn on an EAS radio or television station for information and instructions, and then prepare to take shelter.

7. The fallout monitoring station will report any measurements of fallout radiation to the EOC. The EOC will report that information to the County EOC, which will analyze the radiological threat. The Radiological Defense Officer (RDO) at the County EOC will offer advice as to what activities, if any, should be authorized outside the fallout shelters.

8. If the County EOC cannot be contacted for advice in a radiation environment, the Emergency Services Staff will base its advice to the public and direction to employees on the following table, developed by the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements:
Every effort should be made to keep exposure of the general public less than the top line of the table. Any exposure of public service personnel above that amount should be only as a result of weighing the expected benefits against the additional body injury sustained.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radiation Exposure (in Roentgens) Accumulated in</th>
<th>1 Week</th>
<th>1 Month</th>
<th>4 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical care will be needed by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOME (5% may die)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOST (50% may die)</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. **Organization.** See Annex A, Direction and Control.

C. **Tasks**

1. **Mayor**
   
   a. See Basic Plan.
   
   b. Activate the EOC for 24-hour operations when REDECON THREE is declared.

2. **Town Manager.** See Basic Plan.

3. **Emergency Manager**
   
   a. See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
   
   b. Direct and control radiological defense (RADEF) operations, with the assistance of the RDO at the Maricopa County EOC.

4. **Emergency Services Staff**
   
   a. See Annex A, Direction and Control.
   
   b. Prior to an attack

   (1) Identify buildings that could be used as expedient fallout shelters and designate shelter managers for those buildings.
(2) Test EOC communications.

(3) Submit Increased Readiness Reporting (IRR) Local Status Forms (see Appendix 1 to Annex N) to the County EOC. The initial report is due as soon as possible after REDE-CON THREE is established. Reports will be submitted daily by 5:00 p.m. or upon establishment of a new readiness defense condition. After the initial report, only those items which change need to be reported.

(4) Consult with Maricopa County EOC for advice on radiological defense (RADEF) requirements.

(5) Ensure that the Town’s citizens are familiar with the attack warning signal and know how to respond to such a warning.

c. During and after an attack

(1) Receive radioactive fallout measurements from the fallout monitoring station and pass information to the Maricopa County EOC.

(2) Ensure that Town employees or citizens do not leave their shelters without authorization of the RDO at the Maricopa County EOC.

5. Police Department

a. See Basic Plan.

b. At REDECON THREE and each step higher

(1) Test warning and alerting systems.

(2) Test communication systems.

c. During and after an attack

(1) Receive attack warning. Notify the EOC and the Fire Department, and alert the public by means of sirens and loudspeakers.

(2) Assist citizens in moving to fallout shelters.

(3) Maintain law and order within fallout shelters.
6. Fire Department
   a. See Basic Plan.
   b. At REDECON THREE and each step higher
      (1) Test warning and alerting systems.
      (2) Test communication systems.
      (3) Advise the public about fire prevention and suppression measures.
   c. During and after an attack
      (1) Assist citizens in moving to fallout shelters.
      (2) Assist Police Department in alerting the public of an attack.
      (3) Activate the fallout monitoring station and report measurements to the Town EOC.

7. Public Works Department/Municipal Utilities Department
   a. See Basic Plan.
   b. During periods of increased readiness
      (1) Prepare shelters, plus the EOC, for occupancy. Stock shelters with water, food, sanitation equipment, basic medical supplies and other essential equipment.
      (2) Train shelter managers.
      (3) Advise citizens how to construct expedient home shelters.
   a. When an attack is imminent, dispatch shelter managers to shelters.
   b. Determine structural integrity of buildings.

D. Support
1. See Basic Plan.
2. Maricopa County EOC will provide RADEF advice and support until the Town has a trained RDO.
IV. DIRECTION AND CONTROL  See Annex A, Direction and Control.

V. INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

A. **Condition 3/Yellow** - Conditions exist that could develop into a hazardous situation.
   1. Review plans and procedures for emergency public shelter/welfare.
   2. Initiate public service information on shelter locations and procedures.
   3. Meet with local relief agencies on shelter and welfare requirements.

B. **Condition 2/Orange** - Situations exist that have definite characteristics of developing into a hazardous condition.
   1. Review shelter requirements.
   2. Request assistance.
   3. Open public shelters in coordination with local relief agencies.

C. **Condition 1/Red** - Hazardous conditions are imminent.
   Commence shelter operations.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS  See Basic Plan and Annex A, Direction and Control.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCREASED READINESS REPORTING (IRR) LOCAL STATUS FORM</th>
<th>DATE:</th>
<th>REPORT NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCREASED READINESS (IR) ACTIONS TO BE REPORTED</strong></td>
<td>TODAY'S REPORT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASIC ACTIONS TO INCREASE LOCAL GOVERNMENT READINESS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1A Head of government briefed and checklist of IR actions reviewed</td>
<td></td>
<td>1A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1B Local Emergency Operations Plans reviewed and/or updated</td>
<td></td>
<td>1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A Moderate step-up in local CD public information activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B Local CSP-type information disseminated to public</td>
<td></td>
<td>2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C Final public information crisis preparations short of taking shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td>2C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC ACTIONS DURING IR PERIOD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A Estimated level of retail food sales above normal</td>
<td></td>
<td>3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3B Estimated level of retail gasoline sales above normal</td>
<td></td>
<td>3B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3C Estimated number of persons who have evacuated</td>
<td></td>
<td>3C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D Estimated number of evacuees arriving</td>
<td></td>
<td>3D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACCELERATED TRAINING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A Accelerated training started</td>
<td></td>
<td>4A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4B Number of shelter managers completing training</td>
<td></td>
<td>4B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4C Number of radiological monitors completing training</td>
<td></td>
<td>4C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EOC FACILITY IMPROVEMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A Improvement or development of EOC completed</td>
<td></td>
<td>5A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DIRECTION AND CONTROL READINESS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6A EOC manned 24 hours at standby level</td>
<td></td>
<td>6A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6B EOC manned at minimum operational level</td>
<td></td>
<td>6B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6C EOC fully manned</td>
<td></td>
<td>6C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLIC SHELTER IMPROVEMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10A Expedient group shelter improvement and/or construction started</td>
<td></td>
<td>10A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10B Expedient group shelter improvement and/or construction completed</td>
<td></td>
<td>10B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TEXT:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 1 to Annex N
Increased Readiness Reporting
(IRR) Local Status Form

132 August 2005

COB1881
### CRITERIA FOR MAKING REPORT ON IRR LOCAL STATUS FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1A</th>
<th>HEAD OF GOVERNMENT BRIEFED AND CHECKLIST OF IR ACTIONS REVIEWED</th>
<th>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if head of government (mayor, Town manager, board of county commissioners, etc.) has been briefed on situation and checklist of IR actions has been reviewed. (See Attachment B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1B</td>
<td>LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PANS REVIEWED AND/OR UPDATED</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if your local Emergency Operations Plan and supporting annexes have been reviewed and/or updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>MODERATE STEP-UP IN LOCAL CD PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if the local government has taken any public information actions which represent a moderate but significant step-up from the normal level of activity. The information should be disseminated during the Increased Readiness period. If your community has not completed a CSP, report &quot;Yes&quot; if information has been disseminated to public which covers &quot;where to go/what to do,&quot; either specifically or in general terms. Examples would include publication of a list of public shelters in the newspaper, together with advice on the general areas of the community with public shelters available; advice for persons in areas not served by public shelters on taking shelter in home basements (if available) and on how to improvise additional fallout protection in or near homes with or without basements, and advice on supplies to be taken to public or home shelter areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B</td>
<td>LOCAL CSP-TYPE INFORMATION DISSEMINATED TO PUBLIC</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if CSP maps and instructions (on &quot;where to go and what to do in case of attack&quot;) have been disseminated during the Increased Readiness period. If your local government street or engineering department equipment and personnel, or construction contractors in your locality, have started construction or improvement of expedient public shelters (e.g., earth-covered trench or similar types of shelters for groups of people, or upgrading of existing buildings), report &quot;Yes&quot; if activity has been completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
<td>PUBLIC URGED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO MAKE FINAL CRISIS PREPARATIONS SHORT OF TAKING SHELTER</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if local authorities in your community have urged citizens to make without delay such final preparations as improvising and stocking home shelters; gathering supplies to take to public shelters upon warning to do so; cleaning up trash; closing venetian blinds or whitewashing or covering windows with aluminum foil (to reduce fire hazard) filling containers with drinking water; etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A</td>
<td>ESTIMATED LEVEL OF RETAIL FOOD SALES ABOVE NORMAL</td>
<td>Report estimated percentage level of retail food sales above normal for the time of year and day of week. For example, report 25 percent above normal. (This is the same as 125 percent of normal.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3B</td>
<td>ESTIMATED LEVEL OF RETAIL GASOLINE SALES ABOVE NORMAL</td>
<td>Report estimated percentage level of retail gasoline sales above normal. (See example for 3A above.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3C</td>
<td>ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE EVACUATED</td>
<td>Report the estimated total number of people who have evacuated, either voluntarily or by direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D</td>
<td>ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EVACUEES ARRIVING</td>
<td>Report the estimated total number of evacuees who have arrived in your jurisdiction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>ACCELERATED TRAINING STARTED</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if accelerated training commenced locally in one or more areas (e.g., Shelter Manager, Radiological Monitor, CD education for the public, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4B</td>
<td>NUMBER OF SHELTER MANAGERS COMPLETING TRAINING</td>
<td>Report the cumulative number of persons who have completed training as shelter managers during Increased Readiness period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4C</td>
<td>NUMBER OF RADIOLOGICAL MONITORS COMPLETING TRAINING</td>
<td>Report the cumulative number of persons who have completed training as radiological monitors during Increased Readiness period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>IMPROVEMENT OR DEVELOPMENT OF EOC COMPLETED</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if your EOC is now fully operational because you have completed the improvement or development of an adequate EOC facility. These improvements or EOC developments might include such things as protection factor, emergency power with fuel, communications equipment, and other life or operational support systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6A</td>
<td>EOC MANNED 24 HOURS AT STANDBY LEVEL</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if EOC is manned 24 hours with minimum staff so that there is at least a 24-hour communications watch. You should answer &quot;Yes&quot; if the EOC is manned on a 24-hour basis for day-to-day operations -- for example, by peacetime fire or police dispatchers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6B</td>
<td>EOC MANNED AT MINIMUM OPERATIONAL LEVEL</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if EOC is manned by minimum operational staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6C</td>
<td>EOC FULLY MANNED</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if EOC is fully manned. (Report in text, location of chief executive if not at EOC; for example, &quot;Mayor is at his office in Town Hall during working hours, 5 minutes from EOC.&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>EXPEDIENT GROUP SHELTER IMPROVEMENT AND/OR CONSTRUCTION STARTED</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if local government street or engineering department equipment and personnel, or construction contractors in your locality, have started construction or improvement of expedient public shelters (e.g., earth-covered trench or similar types of shelters for groups of people, or upgrading of existing buildings).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10B</td>
<td>EXPEDIENT GROUP SHELTER IMPROVEMENT AND/OR CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED</td>
<td>Report &quot;Yes&quot; if activity has been completed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DETERMINING SHIFTS IN POPULATION

| 3C | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE EVACUATED | This number can be determined through coordination with local utility companies. There is a correlation between the amount of electricity and water used and the population. For example, a 20% drop in usage indicates an approximate reduction in population of 20%. Utility companies normally keep track of daily usage and should be able to provide you with a percentage figure for your use in determining shifts in population. (Should be used only by a RISK jurisdiction.) |
| 3D | ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EVACUEES ARRIVING          | Registration of arriving evacuees should be used to determine this number. (Should be used only by a HOST jurisdiction.) |