



Section III

2023 CITY OF MESA

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INCIDENT-SPECIFIC ANNEX

Table of Content

Contents

TABLE OF CONTENT.....	2
INCIDENT-SPECIFIC ANNEX	8
Purpose.....	8
Situation	8
<i>Tab A – Incident Specific Matrix</i>	<i>9</i>
Active Threat	10
<i>Purpose</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Scope.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Situation Overview</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Concept of Operations.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities.....</i>	<i>10</i>
Air Quality Emergencies	11
<i>Purpose</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Scope.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Situation Overview</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Assumptions</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Concept of Operations.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Information Collection and Dissemination</i>	<i>12</i>
Civil Disturbances	13
<i>Purpose</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Scope.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Situation Overview</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Assumption</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR).....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Concept of Operations.....</i>	<i>14</i>

<i>Phase I</i>	14
<i>Phase II</i>	14
<i>Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities</i>	14
Tasks	14
Direction, Control and Coordination	16
Information Collection and Dissemination.....	16
Tab A - Proclamation of Local Emergency and Curfew.....	17
Tab B - Proclamation to End Local Emergency and Curfew	19
Common Carrier Accidents	20
Purpose.....	20
Scope	20
Situation Overview	20
Assumptions.....	20
Concept of Operations.....	20
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	20
Tasks	20
Tasks	22
Tasks	24
Earthquakes.....	26
Purpose.....	26
Scope	26
Situation Overview	26
Concept of Operations.....	26
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	27
Tasks	27
Direction, Control and Coordination	28
Information Collection and Dissemination.....	28
Electrical Power Outages.....	29
Purpose.....	29
Scope	29
Situation Overview	29

Assumptions	30
Concept of Operations	30
Tasks	31
Excessive Heat Emergencies	34
Purpose.....	34
Scope	34
Situation Overview	34
Assumptions	34
Concept of Operations	34
Organization	35
Tasks	35
Support	36
Direction, Control, and Coordination	36
Information Collection and Dissemination.....	36
Administration, Finance, and Logistics	36
Fire and Explosion	37
Purpose.....	37
Scope	37
Situation Overview	37
Concept of Operations	37
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	37
Tasks	37
Direction, Control, and Coordination	38
Information Collection and Dissemination.....	38
Administration, Finance, and Logistics	38
Hazardous Materials	39
Purpose.....	39
Scope	39
Situation Overview	39
Assumptions	40
Concept of Operations	40

Control of Hazardous Area.....	41
Records and Reports	42
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	42
Tasks	42
Direction, Control, and Coordination	45
Information Collection and Dissemination.....	45
Administration, Finance, and Logistics	45
Authorities and References.....	45
Tab A – Assistance.....	46
Tab B – Hazmat Accident/Incident Report Form.....	47
Tab C – Supplemental Radiological Incident Report	48
Tab D – Arizona Hazmat Response Incident Report Form	49
Global Pandemic.....	50
Purpose.....	50
Scope	50
Situation Overview	50
Concept of Operations	51
Tasks	52
Direction, Control and Coordination	53
Information Collection and Dissemination.....	53
Authorities and References.....	54
Natural Gas Outages.....	55
Purpose.....	55
Scope	55
Situation Overview	55
Assumptions	56
Concept of Operations	56
Tasks	57
Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS)	58
Purpose.....	58
Scope	58

Situation Overview	58
Assumptions	60
Concept of Operations	60
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	60
Information Collection and Dissemination	60
Administration, Finance, and Logistics	61
Authorities and References.....	61
Storms and Floods	62
Purpose.....	62
Scope	62
Situation Overview	62
Assumptions	63
Concept of Operations	63
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	63
Direction, Control, and Coordination	64
Information Collection and Dissemination	64
Administration, Finance, and Logistics	64
Tab A – Salt River Granite Reef Dam.....	65
Terrorist Incidents	66
Purpose.....	66
Scope	66
Situation Overview	66
Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR)	67
Assumptions	68
Concept of Operations	68
Assumptions	70
Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities	71
Tasks	72
Direction, Control, and Coordination	76
Information Collection and Dissemination	76
Administration, Finance, and Logistics	76

Tab A – 91 st Civil Support Team.....	77
Tab B - Metropolitan Medical Response System.....	78
Tab C – Strategic National Stockpile.....	79
Tab D – Site Control Plan	80
Tab E - Toxicity of Selected Chemical and Industrial Agents	81

Incident-Specific Annex

Purpose

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of the hazards or incident types that are included in Annex C to the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

Situation

Response to all hazards, natural or man-caused has been generally described previously in the Basic Plan. The following information will detail the response, by hazard, stipulating additional support required by each situation as it differs from the Basic Plan or in the Emergency Support Functions.

The following hazards or incident types are addressed in this Annex.

- Active Threat
- Air Quality Emergencies
- Civil Disturbances
- Common Carrier Accidents
- Earthquakes
- Electrical Power Outages
- Excessive Heat Emergencies
- Fire and Explosion
- Hazardous Materials
- Influenza Pandemic
- Natural Gas Outages
- Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS)
- Storms and Floods
- Terrorist Incident

Tab A – Incident Specific Matrix

<u>Departments/Divisions</u>	Active Threat	Air Quality Emergencies	Civil Disturbances	Common Carrier Accidents	Earthquakes	Electrical Power Outages	Excessive Heat Emergencies	Fire and Explosion	Hazardous Materials	Influenza Pandemic	Natural Gas Outages	Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS)	Storms and Floods	Terrorist Incident
Mayor and City Council			X		X	X	X	X		X	X			
City Clerk			X											
Courts			X											
City Attorney														
City Manager					X	X		X			X			
Emergency Management					X		X	X	X					
Fire/Medical	X			X	X			X	X					X
Police	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X
Public Information and Communications							X							
Information Technology														
Business Services														
Financial Services														
Parks, Recreation & Community Facilities														
Facilities Maintenance														
Fleet Services														
Transportation			X		X			X	X					X
Engineering														
Development Services					X				X					
Energy & Sustainability				X	X	X			X		X			X
Human Resources														
Solid Waste					X	X					X			X
Water Resources									X					X
Economic Development/Airports														
Community Services							X							

Active Threat

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to immediately respond to an active threat incident by focusing on neutralizing the threat(s), preventing access to potential victims, and rescuing injured persons and potential victims.

Scope

The scope of this appendix is to provide broad objectives that will protect lives, preserve property, and provide for the resumption of essential services and everyday activities as soon as possible.

Situation Overview

An active threat is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases there is a use of a firearms(s) however the assailant may use other methods to cause harm, and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims.

Concept of Operations

Active threat situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. Typically, the immediate deployment of law enforcement is required to stop the shooting and mitigate harm to victims. Because active threat situations are often over within 10 to 15 minutes, which may be before law enforcement arrives on the scene, individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with an active threat situation.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The on-scene Police incident command system will be expanded and integrated into the City EOP National Incident Management System. Refer to Base Plan. The City of Mesa Police Department Emergency Operations Manual provides detailed information in managing active threats.

The Emergency Operations Center will only be activated should this incident cause a Mass Casualty/Mass Fatality situation.

Air Quality Emergencies

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to assist in the reduction of air pollution generated by the emissions of City of Mesa employee vehicles during air quality emergencies.

Scope

This appendix briefly describes the policies and procedures to reduce air pollution generated by the emissions of City of Mesa employees' vehicles during air quality emergencies.

Situation Overview

The City of Mesa is within an air quality non-attainment area for three pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), ozone, and particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM-10). CO is most likely to reach an unhealthy 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. Ozone is most likely to reach an unhealthy level on calm days during the summer when the temperature is warm. Particulate matter is most likely to reach an unhealthy level at any time of the year during calm or windy conditions.

The Maricopa County Air Quality Department monitors all three pollutants daily from 23 fixed air monitoring sites as does the Arizona Department of Air Quality (ADEQ). This information is used by ADEQ to make daily forecasts of pollution levels for the coming evening and the next day.

Assumptions

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."

Concept of Operations

ADEQ issues a Health Watch when the highest concentrations of ozone or particulate matter levels may approach the federal health standard. At this point, people of the whole community with respiratory or other health problems that make them more sensitive to air pollution are advised to limit their outdoor activity.

ADEQ issues a High Pollution Advisory (HPA) when the highest concentrations of ozone or PM levels may exceed the federal health standard. At this point, pollution levels are reaching unhealthy levels for everyone, not just people with respiratory problems. HPA's encourage people to limit outdoor activity and reduce driving and other activities that cause air pollution. A HPA also alerts businesses to implement their travel reduction plans. In addition, the Maricopa County Air Quality Department may issue a No Burn Day restriction prohibiting all fireplace, woodstove and outdoor burning devices. This includes the use of manufactured logs.

When the City of Mesa is notified of an HPA, it will encourage its employees, when possible, to use an alternative method of getting to work such as car or vanpooling, telecommuting, riding a bike or the bus to work (trip reduction program).

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The Emergency Operations Center will not be activated to accomplish implementation of this incident.

Information Collection and Dissemination

If the Governor declares an air quality emergency, the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs 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. The Emergency Manager will be responsible for notifying City officials.

Civil Disturbances

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to restore law and order and to protect life and property in the event of a civil disturbance within the City of Mesa

Scope

The scope of this appendix is to set forth policies and procedures to maintain or restore law and order and protect life and property in the City of Mesa.

Situation Overview

A civil disturbance emergency could develop at any time. Expect well-organized, unlawful activities to be directed towards governmental agencies, public utilities and the private sector.

Assumption

Civil disturbances will be accompanied by other criminal activities such as vandalism, arson, looting, sabotage, sniping, or bomb threats. The Police Department has the capability to preserve the peace and to suppress civil disturbances. Assistance from outside agencies may be required to support Police Department efforts. The Police Department participates in periodic training and exercises with other regional, county, state and federal law enforcement entities to prepare for events of this nature.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR)

Most of the CI/KR-related assets, systems, and networks are owned and operated by the private sector. However, in sectors such as Water and Government Facilities, the majority of owners and operators are governmental or quasi-governmental entities. The great diversity and redundancy of the Nation's CI/KR provide for significant physical and economic resilience in the face of terrorist attacks, natural disasters, or other emergencies, and contribute to the strength of the Nation's economy. However, this vast and diverse aggregation of highly interconnected assets, systems, and networks may also present an attractive array of targets to domestic and international terrorists and magnify greatly the potential for cascading failure in the wake of catastrophic natural or manmade disasters. Improvements in protection and resilience that focus on elements of CI/KR that are deemed to be nationally critical can make it more difficult for terrorists to launch destructive attacks, as well as lessen the impact of any attack or other disaster that does occur and provide greater resiliency in response and recovery.

Concept of Operations

The Mayor has the overall responsibility for actions taken to control civil disturbances including demonstrations and unlawful acts ranging from passive disobedience to mass insurrection. The Chief of Police or designee will assume control of operations and will prescribe operational procedures.

The plan will consist of two phases:

Phase I - Notification of a pending or active civil disturbance. It is designed to be a partial commitment of forces to cope with the situation or to prepare the organization for a Phase II alert.

Phase II - Begins when the disturbance is serious enough to require the application of massive counter forces or the situation becomes too critical for the forces already on hand to control.

The execution of Phase I will be upon the direction of the Chief of Police or the Police Incident Commander.

The execution of Phase II will begin upon the direction of the Chief of Police or the Police Incident Commander on scene, if the event reaches levels as described in Phase II. If Unified Command is established within the EOC prior to levels described in Phase II, the Police Department Operations Section Chief will authorize execution of Phase II.

- Operational control will be retained at normal locations in Phase I.
- The Police Department will maintain operational control throughout the duration of the emergency, assigning specific tasks for supporting agencies.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

The on-scene Police incident command system will be expanded and integrated into the City EOP National Incident Management System. Refer to Basic Plan. The City of Mesa Police Department Emergency Operations Manual provides detailed information on managing large crowds and civil disturbances.

Tasks

Mayor/City Council will:

- Establish policy and pass emergency legislation to suppress any civil disturbance.
- Declare an emergency; may meet with disaffected leaders to negotiate differences; formulate official public information.

- Request assistance if needed. See Civil Disturbance in Annex C for Civil Disturbance Proclamations.

City of Mesa Police Department will:

- Initiate Phase I of this plan and notify the City Manager.
- Provide warning to the whole community.
- Control access to and prevent looting in affected areas.
- Control all assisting forces deployed at the site of the emergency.
- Collect and disseminate information and intelligence.
- Establish holding areas for processing of violators along with transportation of prisoners to the Mesa Court building in the event the courtroom jail is insufficient.
- Furnish liaison personnel to other agencies as required.
- Advise the Mayor and City Manager's Office when Phase II is initiated.
- Provide law enforcement and security protection for the personnel and equipment of supporting units.
- Provide security at water treatment plants, pumping stations, reservoirs, electrical substations, and other locations as required.

Mayor/City Council and the Police Department may be needed to:

- Be prepared to handle on-site incident response activities. They may be required to provide law enforcement resources to ensure site management control, including incident-specific access, or personnel resources trained to protect pipeline operations and critical infrastructure.

City of Mesa Transportation Department will:

- Provide barricading.
- Remove barricades erected by rioters.
- Conduct debris clearance.
- Provide assessment of damage and emergency repairs to City property.
- Be prepared to assist in traffic control and evacuation.

Courts:

- Upon notification of initiation of Phase I, set up courtrooms for mass arraignments.
- Establish area for posting of bonds and payment of fines.

Other departments will provide support functions as outlined in the Basic Plan.

Support

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

Direction, Control and Coordination

City of Mesa Police will direct and control from the on-scene Command Post and coordinate with other agencies as necessary. All operations will be carried out using NIMS ICS. See also Annex A: ESF #13 "Law Enforcement".

Information Collection and Dissemination

City of Mesa Police Department will be responsible for notifying City officials. See Annex A: ESF #15 External Affairs and Annex B Support Functions.

Tab A - Proclamation of Local Emergency and Curfew

WHEREAS, Arizona State Law (ARS Section 26-311), that the Mayor shall take command and govern the City by Proclamation during times of great danger, and

WHEREAS, there have been many acts of violence, rioting, insurrection, looting, arson, unlawful assembly, destruction of property, danger to life, or other civil disturbances, and

WHEREAS, these acts have been committed and are presently being committed, and

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the Mayor now take command of the Police Department and govern the City in order to protect life and property and to preserve the peace of the City of Mesa.

NOW THEREFORE, I, _____ Mayor of the City of Mesa, County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, in conformity therewith and by virtue of the authority in me vested, and in accordance with the law, do hereby,

PROCLAIM AND DECLARE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF MESA that there now exists in the City of Mesa a local emergency, and great danger, and

I DO FURTHER DECLARE that within the area bounded by

_____, _____,
_____, and _____,

there shall be a curfew which shall be in effect from _____ P.M. to _____ A.M. and further that all business establishments within the area having on their premises any intoxicating beverages, and all service stations, are hereby ordered closed during these hours, and

I DO FURTHER ORDER that all persons living or residing within the aforementioned area under curfew go immediately to their homes and remain there and all other persons not residing within the aforementioned area under curfew immediately leave this area, and

I DO HEREBY PROCLAIM that the Police are ordered to remove, disperse or arrest any person or persons found to be in violation of this PROCLAMATION or committing or attempting to commit any of the following acts. Disturbing the peace by using any threat to use force or violence or other means to disturb the peace, or making an attempt or advance toward the commission of any act which would be a riot if actually committed; taking part in a riot or unlawful assembly or committing any crime against the laws of the State of Arizona or the ordinances of the City of Mesa, or any person refusing to obey the lawful order of any public officer or person assisting such public officer in attempting to restore peace, tranquility and order to the City, and

I DO FURTHER PROCLAIM AND ORDER that the Police of the City of Mesa are hereby authorized to use any and all means at their disposal for the enforcement of this PROCLAMATION; the Police are further authorized and empowered to use any other means at their disposal to dispel or disperse a riot, or rout an unlawful assembly or to protect life and property, and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED that anyone violating any provision of this PROCLAMATION shall be punished as provided by law.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL THIS _____ day of _____, _____.

Mayor

ATTEST:

City Clerk

Tab B - Proclamation to End Local Emergency and Curfew

WHEREAS, beginning on the ____ day of _____, _____, there were acts of violence, riot, insurrection, looting, arson, unlawful assembly, destruction of property, and danger to life, and other civil disturbances, and

WHEREAS these acts were continuing, and

WHEREAS, Arizona State Law (ARS Section 26-311) provided that the Mayor shall take command and govern the City by proclamation during these times of great danger, and

WHEREAS, on the ____ day of _____, _____, at _____, I, _____, Mayor of the City of Mesa, proclaimed a local emergency existed, and

WHEREAS, the City of Mesa has been restored to peace, tranquility and order,

NOW, THEREFORE, I _____, Mayor of the City of Mesa, County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, in conformity therewith and by virtue of the authority in me vested, and in accordance with the law, do hereby

PROCLAIM AND DECLARE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF MESA, that there no longer exists in the City of Mesa a local emergency, and

I DO FURTHER PROCLAIM that the activities of the government of the City of Mesa and all of its departments hereby return to business as usual according to the Charter and ordinances of the City of Mesa.

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this ____ day of _____, _____

Mayor

ATTEST: _____

Common Carrier Accidents

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to ensure 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.

Scope

This appendix addresses general and specific emergency response activities to off-site incidents caused by aircraft, trains, and buses within the City of Mesa.

Situation Overview

Common commercial carriers, defined as aircraft, trains, buses and trucks, transport people and goods above and through the City of Mesa by air, rail and roads. 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 City officials be cognizant of their role as well as the responsibilities of other concerned agencies.

Assumptions

A common commercial carrier accident may occur in the City of Mesa. The carrier will be an aircraft, train, bus or other commercial vehicle. There will be survivors requiring extrication, decontamination, on-site treatment, and emergency transportation. Secondary effects of fire and disruption of gas, water, and electrical distribution in the immediate vicinity will occur. Hazardous materials may be involved particularly with trucks and appropriate HAZMAT response measures will have to be taken.

Concept of Operations

See Basic Plan and appropriate ESF and support function (Annex A and B). For clarity, each type of commercial carrier accident is covered separately under the headings of Aircraft, Trains, Buses, or Trucks.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Tasks

City of Mesa Police Department will:

- Perform rapid survey of crash scene and damaged areas.
- Report findings immediately to the Incident Commander (or EOC if activated) with recommendations regarding mobilization of additional forces.
- Assist the Fire/Medical Department in establishing an On-Scene Command Post.
- Establish traffic and personnel access control procedures, establish a perimeter, and preserve the accident scene intact (to include all debris).
- Recall off-duty personnel.
- Ensure that emergency vehicles responding to the crash site have the best possible access routes, which will enable them to reach and exit the scene without unnecessary delay.
- Direct teams 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 the accident investigators authorize removal.
- Recommend evacuation of any residents, if required, and establish evacuation assembly areas until congregate care facilities can be arranged.

City of Mesa Fire/Medical Department will:

- Establish an On-Scene Command Post in conjunction with the Police Department and assume primary responsibility for on-scene management of the accident site.
- The Automatic Aid agreement will assign units as necessary. Request mutual assistance from Maricopa County, as required.
- Activate the Metropolitan Medical Response System partners from Phoenix, Glendale, Gilbert and Tempe, (Tucson also has MMRS capabilities and may be asked to respond) to assist in treatment, decontaminations and transportation of victims.
- Recommend evacuation from the disaster area when deemed advisable, in coordination with the Police Department.
- Assign search and rescue teams to search for and remove survivors from the accident scene.
- Designate open areas close to the scene for first aid stations and medical triage teams.
- Establish and provide a transportation sector to supervise regular and improvised ambulances until a medical coordinator is available.
- Recall off-duty personnel as appropriate and necessary.

City of Mesa Energy and Sustainability Department will:

- Conduct debris clearance operations (does not include components of the carrier or other elements of the accident scene).
- Commercial carrier accidents are categorized below as aircraft, trains, buses or trucks. Additional response procedures used in dealing with each category are addressed.

Aircraft Accidents

Central Arizona is in a zone of converging commercial, military, and general aviation traffic. In addition to Falcon Field and Phoenix/Mesa Gateway Airport the City of Mesa is in proximity to a major air terminal at Sky Harbor International Airport and another airfield nearby in the City of Chandler.

The Fire/Medical 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 outside the corporate boundaries, the County Sheriff's Office will be notified.

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

Automatic Aid and Mutual aid agreements will be implemented to enhance response to the disaster as this type of incident may exceed the capability of City resources and/or if the crash site is near or crosses jurisdictional boundaries.

Tasks

The General Staff will perform the following:

- Notify the FAA's Albuquerque Air Route Traffic Control (1-505-856-4500) to request a temporary flight restriction over the crash site, if required.
- If the incident involves military weapons, notify the Luke Air Force Base Command Post (623-856-5600 or 623-856-5800).
- If many passengers are involved:
 - Request on-site triage and medical coordination support, if required.
 - If helicopter support is needed, request support from the Department of Public Safety.
 - Establish and provide a transportation sector to supervise regular and improvised ambulances until a medical coordinator is available.
 - Notify the Medical Examiner at 602-506-1138 if there are fatalities. Coordinate with the Medical Examiner to establish a temporary morgue site.

As soon as possible, forward the following information to the Maricopa County EOC (602-273-1411):

- The location of the accident.
- The number of injuries or deaths, if known.
- The type of aircraft (passenger, cargo, etc.).

- Whether the aircraft is military or civilian.
- The best available access routes into and out of the area for emergency vehicles.
- Any additional assistance required (police, fire, medical, military, etc.).

When the following information is available, forward to the Maricopa County EOC:

- The aircraft identification numbers.
- The owner(s) of the involved aircraft.
- The name and address of the pilot.
- A description of property damage.
- The location of known survivors.
- A brief statement of circumstances surrounding the incident.
- Whether weapons were aboard if the aircraft was military.
- Whether US mail was aboard.

If a potential mass casualty situation exists, notify the Mesa Fire/Medical Department Dispatch Center, which will, through established procedures, activate the MMRS and Maricopa County Medical Alerting System to put local area hospitals on alert.

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

Upon the arrival of the NTSB access is restricted to the scene unless authorized by the NTSB. The NTSB will lead the aviation crash investigation until it is determined to have been caused by a criminal act. Upon determination that the crash is the result of a criminal act, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will become the lead investigative agency.

The Maricopa County Emergency Operations Plan (Annex B) 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.

Train Accidents

A major line of the Union Pacific Railroad traverses the City of Mesa. The branch is between Broadway and Main and turns south along Center Street. These lines are used by Union Pacific to transport cargo, and it can be assumed that hazardous material makes up part of the load. 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 PSI.

Tasks

The Fire/Medical Department will establish an on-scene command post, if necessary, while the Police Department will provide security.

The General Staff will notify the Union Pacific Police Dispatch Center in Omaha, Nebraska at 1-888-877-7267 (24/7) of an accident.

Arizona Corporation Commission pipeline and railroad safety emergency line at 602-252-4449 (24/7) will be notified of rail accidents.

Bus Accidents

Buses and coaches transiting the City of Mesa are subject to motor vehicle accidents. Response procedures to accidents involving large numbers of individuals are the same as regular road accidents, except for increased logistics problems involved with greater numbers of victims.

DPS will oversee on-scene operations when the location of the accident is on a State or Federal highway.

Truck Accidents

Commercial and private trucks transiting the City of Mesa are subject to vehicle accidents. Response procedures to accidents involving trucks are like other vehicular road accidents, with the exception of an increased potential for these vehicles to carry hazardous materials and the resulting increased possibility of hazmat spills. See Hazardous Materials Specific Appendix.

DPS will oversee on-scene operations when the location of the accident is on a State or Federal highway.

Direction, Control and Coordination

City of Mesa Police and Fire/Medical will direct and control from the on- scene Command Post and coordinate with other agencies as necessary. All operations will be carried out using NIMS ICS. See also Basic Plan Section and appropriate ESF's and support.

Information Collection and Dissemination

Fire/Medical Department will be responsible for notifying City officials and as soon as possible forward the following information to the Maricopa County EOC (602-273-1411):

- The location of the accident.
- The number of injuries or deaths, if known.
- The best available access routes into and out of the area for emergency vehicles.
- Any additional assistance required (police, fire, medical, military, etc.).

Earthquakes

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to address the areas of earthquake response and the initial stages of recovery for the residents of the City of Mesa.

Scope

This appendix will ensure a rapid response to disaster areas due to an earthquake in the City of Mesa in order to minimize loss of life and to initiate prompt recovery operations.

Situation Overview

The City of Mesa, like most of Arizona, is in Seismic Risk Area Two and can expect MODERATE damage as a result of an earthquake. 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. The City of Mesa may experience the effects of earthquakes and they may occur without warning. There may be secondary effects of fire and disruption of gas, water and electrical distribution systems. After-shocks may seriously hamper recovery efforts. There may be a need for law enforcement, firefighting, search and rescue, mass shelter, increased medical services, food and water distribution, emergency utilities, evacuation and damage assessment.

Concept of Operations

Earthquakes present a unique challenge to emergency responders. There is usually no warning, and it is difficult to ascertain the area involved and the extent of damage. Emergency response personnel must perform two critical tasks immediately following an earthquake to ensure the most effective operations.

- The Police Department must perform a rapid survey of the City and report the results.
- A status check on all emergency forces and equipment should be completed as soon as possible.

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

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 free-lance responding. An overall assessment must occur to effectively direct response forces.

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

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Significant earthquakes will likely require the full City Emergency organization. Refer to the Basic Plan.

Tasks

Mesa Fire/Medical Department- Office of Emergency Management:

- Obtain the following information from the Maricopa County EOC:
- Seismographic data about the earthquake epicenter and intensity.
- Electrical outages and anticipated restoration times.
- Obtain information about City of Mesa customers of Energy Resources, Arizona Public Service (APS) and Salt River Project (SRP) who are on life support systems. Notify the Fire/Medical Department if any are suspected of living in an area that has experienced a power failure.
- Obtain information about City of Mesa Energy Resources and Southwest Gas customers who provide emergency medical services and care, have life support systems, and require back-up power generation in times of extreme emergencies. Notify the Fire Department if any are suspected of living in an area that has experienced a power failure.
- Collect and maintain data on the condition of buildings and other facilities that are or may become weakened by earthquake activity.
- Notify MCDEM of the situation.

City of Mesa Police Department:

- 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 City EOC.
- Perform rapid survey of damaged areas.
- Warn the whole community to leave buildings considered to be unsafe for further occupancy.

City of Mesa Fire/Medical Department:

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

City of Mesa Transportation and Development Services Departments:

- Survey damage to buildings, roads, utilities and other facilities and report that information to the EOC.

- Designate areas to be used for debris and waste disposal.
- Establish priorities for the repair of public utilities and facilities.
- Determine the structural integrity of buildings damaged as a result of the earthquake.

City of Mesa Energy & Sustainability Department – Electric Division:

- The Utilities Control Center (UCC) and Energy Resources Administrative personnel shall dispatch necessary personnel to the location of reported leaks. This activity could include local emergency responders, such as fire and police.
- Standby personnel will respond and take corrective action as needed, including damage assessment, staffing and material requirements.
- Utility management personnel will report on damage assessment, repair requirements and anticipated restoration times.

City of Mesa Energy & Sustainability Department – Gas Division:

- All operators of natural gas systems are required to maintain plans for emergency response activities and keep a written plan of procedures to cope with gas emergencies.
- The Utilities Control Center (UCC) shall dispatch necessary personnel to the location of reported leaks. This activity could include local emergency responders, such as fire and police.
- Respond to gas leak reports and interruption of gas service.
- Report estimation of restoration for gas service after an outage.

Direction, Control and Coordination

City of Mesa Police and Fire/Medical will direct and control from the on-scene Command Post and coordinate with other agencies as necessary. All operations will be carried out using NIMS ICS. See also Basic Plan Section and appropriate ESF's and support.

Information Collection and Dissemination

Fire/Medical Department will be responsible for notifying City officials.

Electrical Power Outages

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to assist the residents of the City of Mesa in the recovery from outages and shortfalls associated with electrical power failures or rotating electrical power outages.

Scope

The scope of this appendix is to identify the threat and provide guidance during a major loss of power in the City of Mesa that impacts its residents.

Situation Overview

The City of Mesa has two primary providers of commercial electrical power—the City of Mesa Energy & Sustainability Department-Electric Division (ERD) and Salt River Project Agricultural and Power District (SRP). ERD’s electric system is essentially an “electric island” surrounded by SRP’s electric system. However, ERD’s electric system and SRP’s electric system are for the most part independent systems. Thus, normally, an event that impacts ERD’s system has little to no probability of impacting SRP’s customers, and vice versa.

Because the major electric utilities in the western states are interconnected through an extensive grid system operated by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC), the failure of a major transmission line in a location well outside or in other parts of the state could result in large-scale power outages in the City of Mesa. 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.

Local thunderstorms/microbursts, particularly during the summer monsoon season, can cause widespread power failures in the East Valley. Excessive summer heat can have a significant effect on electrical demands in the City of Mesa and the surrounding area and cause power failures.

Energy emergencies have been categorized by the electric utilities that are members of WECC, including those in Arizona, into three alert levels:

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.

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.

Alert 3 means a firm load interruption is imminent or in progress.

When a firm load interruption is required (Alert 3), SRP will employ the use of involuntary curtailments in the form of “rolling curtailments” rather than taking the risk of further degradation of the electric utility grid. When rolling curtailments 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 curtailments, 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 critical needs facilities such as hospitals, water treatment plants and 911 dispatch centers and the circuits servicing those facilities will not be taken offline during the rolling curtailments.

The times of greatest exposure are summer weekday afternoons during summer monsoon season. Wildland fires affecting transmission lines servicing the Valley from the north could aggravate the situation.

Assumptions

If a power outage is large enough to warrant opening the EOC, but not large enough to affect other cities and towns, ERD and/or SRP will send a representative to the city EOC. The representative will keep the City up to date on power restoration efforts through contact with the utility’s EOC.

If a power outage is large enough to affect multiple jurisdictions, SRP will send a representative to the County EOC, and the City EOC will receive updates from the County EOC.

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

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

Locally owned water companies that rely on wells may be unable to deliver potable water. Water treatment facilities will be unable to operate at full capacity, or perhaps even operate at all.

Concept of Operations

Should extended power outages occur due to storm-related damage or equipment failures due to high temperature/electrical demand the Emergency Manager will collaborate with ERD and determine if it is necessary to activate the EOC. The Policy Group will be consulted for approval to

activate EOC.

If an electrical outage or curtailment is expected to last for an extended period and affect a major portion of the City, the EOC will be activated. ERD and SRP will be asked to send a representative to the City EOC.

The Public Information Office will issue news releases and work with the ERD and SRP 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.

If an extended power outage occurs during a summer heat wave, a life-threatening situation can occur for a large segment of the population. These citizens will need to be moved to a temporary shelter where their medical needs can be met until power is restored to their homes.

SRP has a program for customers that voluntarily identifies that the customer 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. The customer also has the option of flagging their account and in return SRP will send them reminders every year prior to summer season that they should have extra sources of power in the home, to keep their devices running. 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.

Tasks

Mayor:

- declare a local emergency if deemed necessary.

ERD and/or SRP will:

- Closely coordinate to accurately identify the cause(s) of any interruptions of electric utility service and coordinate how to best restore service to affected customers.
- Closely communicate with City management and the City EOC to ensure that accurate information is shared in a timely manner.

City of Mesa Police Department will:

- Be prepared to perform traffic management at controlled intersections in affected areas, particularly those areas controlled by stoplights.
- Increase patrols in affected areas for crime prevention and ensure 911 access for residents

whose telephones fail because of the power outage.

Support

Maricopa County Department of Environmental Services will:

- Monitoring of wastewater treatment and disposal facilities.
- Testing of drinking water supplies for both private and public systems.
- Checking regulated facilities such as restaurants and grocery stores for evidence of food spoilage.
- Monitoring cooling centers for proper sanitation and food handling procedures.
- Providing general sanitation advice to the whole community.

Maricopa County Public Health Department will:

- Monitor for disease outbreaks and other health-related problems in areas that have experienced extended periods without refrigeration or interruption of sanitation services.
- Monitor for increased morbidity and mortality.

Maricopa County Department of Air Quality will perform the following:

- Increase air quality monitoring to determine whether the use of generators has increased pollution levels and issuing public warnings if necessary.

Red Cross may at the request of the City:

- Establish shelters outside the power outage area or in buildings within the power outage area that are powered by generators.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

The City of Mesa EOC will be activated when an outage or curtailment is expected to last for an extended period and affect a major portion of the City. ERD will coordinate closely with the utility companies. If a local emergency is going to be declared the IC/UC will confirm with Policy Group and Request for the County EOC to activate and request a Liaison.

Information Collection and Dissemination

Notification of a significant power outage will come from ERD and SRP. The ERD and SRP representatives will provide information regarding specific need requirements of the impacted areas to the City EOC. See ESF #15 External Affairs for dissemination.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

The Finance/Administration Section under the Incident Command System will coordinate fiscal and administrative requirements and determine the necessary financial support for the EOC. Extraordinary financial obligations resulting directly from support of this appendix must have prior approval from the City of Mesa City Manager. Logistical procedures are described in Annex B.

Excessive Heat Emergencies

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to establish a program that will both educate the whole community about how to cope with a heat wave and, when necessary, provide protection from its effects on unique populations.

Scope

The scope of this appendix is to describe emergency response activities and additional support required for heat wave emergencies in the City of Mesa.

Situation Overview

Periods of prolonged excessive heat can result in life-threatening situations, particularly among the whole community who do not have access to air conditioning. Documented cases of fatality count of over 100 have occurred in other U.S. cities during the past few years as a result of prolonged heat waves.

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

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

Assumptions

Cooling site shelters not subject to power outages may be established as required during heat wave emergencies.

Concept of Operations

The Phoenix Office of the National Weather Service (NWS) will issue heat related messages based on these factors: Temperature, Humidity, and Expected Duration. The combination of factors that will trigger one of these heat-related messages may vary with the time of year; for instance, factors that may result in a high heat warning in early May might not result in one in mid-July. These NWS products are:

Heat Advisory - Issued within 12 hours of the onset of the following conditions: heat index of at least 105°F but less than 115°F for less than 3 hours per day, or nighttime lows above 80°F for 2 consecutive days.

Excessive Heat Watch – Issued by the National Weather Service when heat indices in excess of 105°F (41°C) during the day combined with nighttime low temperatures of 80°F (27°C) or higher are forecast to occur for two consecutive days.

Excessive Heat Warning – Issued within 12 hours of the onset of the following criteria: heat index of at least 105°F for more than 3 hours per day for 2 consecutive days, or heat index more than 115°F for any period.

The Public Information Office will issue the appropriate heat emergency messages prior to the beginning of the summer heat season by providing news releases and public announcements to inform the whole community on how to deal with the heat wave.

Organization

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

Tasks

Mayor:

- declare a local emergency if deemed necessary.

Mesa Fire/Medical Department – Office of Emergency Management will:

- Ensure that the provisions of this annex are implemented.

Public Information and Communications Office will:

- Issue press releases giving the public guidance about how to deal with the heat wave emergency. Press releases should emphasize what unique populations may be at risk, 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.

City of Mesa 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.

Other Departments:

- Provide tips on Heat related issues for staff.
- Encourage field staff to monitor conditions of citizens during prolonged heat wave.

Support

The National Weather Service will:

- issue excessive heat advisory, watches, or warnings.

American Red Cross will:

- Assist in shelter operations to serve as cooling sites augmenting those set up by the City see ESF #6.

Salt River Project (SRP):

- may offer free bags of ice and dry ice to affected customers when power interruptions lead to extended outages in their service area.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

The City of Mesa Emergency Operations Center may not be activated to accomplish implementation of this appendix. However, coordination between energy utility and cooling site shelters may be necessary and may be accomplished by City of Mesa Fire/Medical Department-Office of Emergency Management.

Information Collection and Dissemination

The City of Mesa Fire/Medical Department-Office of Emergency Management will coordinate with Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management and city Departments on the dissemination of information about the emergency.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

The Finance/Administration Section under the Incident Command System will coordinate fiscal and administrative requirements and determine the necessary financial support for the EOC. Extraordinary financial obligations resulting directly from support of this appendix must have prior approval from the City of Mesa City Manager. Logistical procedures are described in Annex B.

Fire and Explosion

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to provide fire protection support for extraordinary fire and explosion emergencies in the City of Mesa, to include wildland fires affecting or threatening the City.

Scope

This appendix applies only to extraordinary fire and explosion emergencies that exceed the normal response capabilities of the City of Mesa and not as the result of bomb threats or terrorist activity.

Situation Overview

The Fire Management Office of the Arizona State Land Department makes an annual assessment to determine state wildland fire conditions. The City of Mesa has the responsibility for any fire suppression activities within its boundaries.

Concept of Operations

See Basic Plan and ESF #4. The Fire/Medical 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. Fires on State and County land that threaten the City of Mesa should be reported to the Fire Management Office of the State Land Department.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Tasks

City of Mesa Police Department will:

- Assist the Fire/Medical Department in establishing an on-scene command post.
- Prevent looting of damaged and evacuated areas.
- Alert the citizens of areas that are likely to be affected.

City of Mesa Fire/Medical Department will:

- Establish an on-scene command post and assume primary responsibility for on-scene management of the emergency.

- Request mutual aid assistance from other fire departments, as required.
- For fires on State or County land adjoining the City of Mesa, request assistance from the Fire Management Office of the State Land Department.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

The City of Mesa EOC can be activated for incidents that are extraordinary fire and explosion emergencies.

Information Collection and Dissemination

Notification of a fire or explosion will come through 911 to the fire department. The incident commander will provide information regarding specific need requirements of the impacted areas to the City EOC. See ESF #15 External Affairs for dissemination.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

The Finance/Administration Section under the Incident Command System will coordinate fiscal and administrative requirements and determine the necessary financial support for the incident. Extraordinary financial obligations resulting directly from support of this appendix must have prior approval from the City of Mesa City Manager. Logistical procedures are described in Annex B.

Hazardous Materials

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to coordinate the public and private responses that may be required or requested in order 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.

Scope

The scope of this appendix is to provide broad objectives that will provide the greatest protection of life and health, the environment and property of the residents of the City of Mesa.

Situation Overview

A hazardous material is any material or substance, which in normal use can be damaging to the health and well-being of man. Such materials cover a broad range of types which may be classified as follows:

- Toxic agents including drugs, chemicals, either natural or synthetic that in normal use are in any way harmful, ranging from poisons to skin irritants and allergens.
- Corrosive chemicals such as sodium hydroxide or sulfuric acid that destroy or otherwise damage the skin and mucous membranes on external contact or inhalation.
- Flammable materials including organic solvents, finely divided metals or powders, some classes of fibers, textiles or plastics, gases and chemicals that either evolve or absorb oxygen during storage, thus constituting a fire risk in contact with organic materials.
- Explosives and strong oxidizers such as peroxides and nitrates.
- Materials in which dangerous heat build-up occurs in storage, either by oxidation or microbiological action.
- Radioactive chemicals or substances that emit ionizing radiation.
- Hazardous materials are dangerous to health and property, if not properly controlled.

Throughout the City, businesses, industries, residences, etc., store and use a wide variety of hazardous materials on a regular basis. Facilities which use or store extremely hazardous substances or hazardous chemicals in excess of the threshold planning quantity are required to comply with all reporting and planning requirements in SARA Title III and Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 26, Chapter 2, Article 3. These hazardous materials are transported throughout the area via streets, highways, rail, pipeline and air.

An accident may result in emergency response personnel encountering dangerous conditions requiring immediate corrective action to protect themselves, accident victims and citizens. All Mesa

Fire/Medical personnel have received initial hazardous materials response training. The Fire/Medical Department also maintains a Level A trained Hazardous Materials Response Team. Additional assistance may be obtained from specialists and agencies as indicated in Tab A.

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.

The Arizona State Emergency Response Commission (AZSERC) 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 AZERC are located at the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs.

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.

Assumptions

Disasters involving hazardous materials are usually confined to a localized area. Action should be taken to contain the spill as promptly as possible. Rapid communication channels must be utilized to inform responsible officials for emergency response. The training consists of classroom as well as field exercises. Depending on the magnitude, nature, and threatened area, the resources of industry, local, state and federal government, separately or in combination, may be required to cope with the situation.

Concept of Operations

See Basic Plan and ESF #10. Persons arriving at the scene of a hazardous materials incident are expected to immediately contact through the Communications Center (9-1-1) with the Mesa Fire/Medical Department for mitigation, response, and recovery activities. The Fire/Medical Department will control operations and assume responsibility for incident management.

If the situation obviously requires immediate action to cordon off the area or evacuate nearby residents or building occupants (i.e., if there is danger of an immediate explosion or release of toxic gases), the first officer on the scene (either Fire/Medical or Police) should initiate such action immediately. A larger evacuation area should be considered initially, adjustments in size of the Evacuation Zone could be made later after the senior Fire/Medical Officer arrives at the scene. The

ranking Fire/Medical Department Officer on the scene will evaluate the situation and determine if a hazardous material release has occurred or there is a threat of release. He/she will then notify the other responding units and "Alarm". The Police/Fire dispatcher will notify and advise all necessary personnel of the situation.

The initial Fire/Medical Department Officer will also determine a safe route of entry into the area of the incident, provide staging directives, and begin isolating the area.

Other City of Mesa departments and automatic aid partners will be notified and will assist as needed, following NIMS procedures and Fire/Medical Department's direction.

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 an RDO is unavailable, a trained Radiological Monitor will direct radiological control measures until the arrival of ARRA personnel.

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.

Control of Hazardous Area

Hazard Zone (Hot zone)

The Hazard (Hot) Zone is the area in which personnel are potentially in Immediate Danger to Life and Health (IDLH) from hazardous conditions. Lobby Control and Site Safety officers rigidly control access to this area. Only personnel with proper protective equipment and an assigned activity will be allowed to enter. The Hazard Zone should be geographically described to all units on the scene, when possible.

Evacuation Zone (Cold zone)

The Evacuation (Cold) Zone is the larger area surrounding the Hazard Zone in which less risk to personnel exists. All civilians will be removed from this area. The limits of this zone will be enforced by the Police Department, based on distances and directions determined by the Fire/Medical Department. The area to be evacuated depends on the nature and amounts of the material(s) and type of risk presented to unprotected personnel (toxic, explosive, etc.). In some instances, it is necessary to completely evacuate a radius around a site for a certain distance (i.e., potential explosion). In other instances, evacuation only needs to be

downwind, following paths where toxic or flammable vapors may be carried.

Records and Reports

If a reportable release of an extremely hazardous substance or a hazardous chemical, as designated by the Environmental Protection Agency, occurs at a facility, the facility owner/operator/emergency coordinator shall, in accordance with SARA, Title III, and ARS 26-348, immediately notify the following agencies using the format provided in Tab B.

- The emergency response agency (i.e., the local fire department) through 911 or another appropriate number if emergency response is required.
- The Maricopa County Local Emergency Planning Committee (Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management) at 602-273-1411 (24-hour number).
- The Arizona Emergency Response Commission through the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Emergency Response Unit, 602-771-2330 (24-hour number).
- The National Response Center at 800-424-8802 (24-hour number).
- If suspected, or known, that radiological material is involved in an incident, the Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) and the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management must be notified immediately. The Supplemental Radiological Incident Report shall be completed when an incident involves radioactive materials (see Tab C).

Incident Commanders may be required to complete the Arizona Hazardous Materials Incident Form (Tab D) or similar departmental form for the Arizona Emergency Response Commission.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

See Basic Plan and ESF #10.

The on-scene Fire/Medical incident command system would be expanded and integrated into the City EOP. Refer to Basic Plan.

Tasks

Mesa Fire/Medical Department- Office of Emergency Management will:

- Notify the Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) if the incident involves radioactive materials.
- Obtain the assistance of a trained RDO to direct radiological control measures at the scene until BRC personnel arrive. The Maricopa County EOC can provide possible sources for obtaining the services of an RDO.
- If the incident involves military weapons, notify the Luke Air Force Base Command Post (623-856-5600 or 623-856-5800)

- If there is a mass casualty situation, notify the Mesa Regional Dispatch Center and ask them to activate the Mass Casualty Tracking & Reunification an Arizona Collaborative (MCTRAC). Activating MCTRAC will place area hospitals on alert and to prepare them to receive casualties.

City of Mesa Fire/Medical Department will:

- Establish a Command Post, at a safe location near the incident, and coordinate all agencies assisting in the operation. The Incident Commander is responsible for the direction and coordination of all aspects of the incident, from initial response through stabilization.
 - Take immediate steps to identify the type, amount, and nature of the hazardous material and request technical assistance.
 - Isolate, and determine hazard and evacuation zones.
 - Determine necessary levels of Personal Protective Equipment.
 - Set-up a Contamination Reduction Corridor and perform necessary decontamination.
 - Accomplish air monitoring of the incident if needed.
 - Recommend and initiate evacuation if indicated.
 - Complete the Arizona Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form (Tab D) in accordance with established reporting procedures.

City of Mesa Police Department will:

- Clear scene of all unnecessary personnel.
- Carry out evacuation as recommended by the Fire/Medical Incident Commander. See Evacuation Procedures.
- Control access to evacuated areas and prevent looting of damaged or evacuated areas.
- Provide traffic and crowd control.
- Provide levels of security where needed at the scene (i.e., keep onlookers away from contaminated patients).

City of Mesa Transportation, Energy and Sustainability Department, and Development Services Department based on need:

- At least one department official will report to the Command Post and assist the Fire/Medical Department with appropriate heavy equipment for rescue, recovery operations, diking, or clearing access for emergency vehicles, etc.
- Provide barricades around the Hazard and/or Evacuation Zones, as requested.
- Provide sand for building dikes to contain and absorb liquids and for use in blocking run-off into drains or sanitation systems.
- Assist in traffic control with the appropriate signs, barricades, arrows, etc.
- Give appropriate assistance and support to public utilities in checking for damage to their

facilities and restoring services to normal where required.

- Coordinate with Fire/Medical and Police in gathering evidence from personnel clearing or moving debris.

Utility Operations (Water Resources) Administration Based on need:

- Assist in determining the identity of the material and establish the type and degree of the hazard involved.
- Provide assistance or advice on actions required.
- Determine the proper method for neutralizing, containing, or removing hazardous material.
- Assist the on-scene commander in matters pertaining to the effluent which might adversely affect the water and/or sanitary sewage systems.
- Support on-scene emergency actions by filling requests for deployment of department heavy or specialized equipment.
- Regulate the water supply for fire suppression and react to water main damage to restore service as expeditiously as possible.
- React to the entry of any pollutant or contaminant into the water supply sources by shutting off appropriate intakes or switching to alternate sources.
- Cooperate with the Environmental Services Department in determining and carrying out actions designed to neutralize or eliminate pollutants that have entered the water supply system.

Facility Owners/Operators/Emergency Coordinators:

- Comply with all reporting and planning requirements in SARA, Title III, and Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 26, Chapter 2, Article 3.

Support

Advice and emergency response resources are available both locally and nationally. The agencies listed in Tab A can be contacted for technical assistance during a HAZMAT incident.

Fire departments that have specially trained HAZMAT response teams should be contacted for additional support, if required. An automatic aid system exists among most of the fire departments in the Phoenix metropolitan area. Because of this system, the closest fire station to the incident will respond, regardless of the municipality in which the incident is located. Most metropolitan fire departments are dispatched either by the Phoenix Fire Department alarm room or the Mesa Fire/Medical Department alarm room.

Specialized HAZMAT Response Units

The State of Arizona has established the following specialized HAZMAT response units that are available to assist local governments. Requests for their assistance should be submitted

to the Maricopa County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) if it has been activated. State HAZMAT response unit leaders will act as State On-Scene Coordinators (SOSC) during response activities.

- Arizona Department of Public Safety, Hazardous Materials Unit, is designated as the SOSC for HAZMAT highway and rail transportation incidents.
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Emergency Response Unit, will act as SOSC for fixed facility and non-transportation incidents.
- Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency will assume the role of SOSC for all incidents where radioactive materials are of primary concern.
- Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) is designated as SOSC for all hazardous liquid pipeline incidents and for railroad incidents after a hazard is no longer present and cleanup determinations have been made.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

See Basic Plan, Fire Annex C, ESF #10 Hazardous Materials and ESF #5 Emergency Management.

Information Collection and Dissemination

All City of Mesa agencies participating in a hazardous materials incident or exercise resulting in an activation of this appendix will provide reports, summaries and estimates as requested to compile after-action reports.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

The Finance/Administration Section under the Incident Command System will coordinate fiscal and administrative requirements and determine the necessary financial support for the incident. Extraordinary financial obligations resulting directly from support of this appendix must have prior approval from the City of Mesa City Manager. See Annex B for Logistical procedures and ESF #7 Resource Support.

Authorities and References

Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 26 and Federal Law 99-288 (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.

Tab A – Assistance

Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Duty Desk	623-466-1999
AZ Department of Public Safety – Watch Commander	602-223-2212
AZ Department of Public Safety – Dispatch	602-223-2163
U.S. Air Force: Luke Air Force Base – 24 hours	623-856-5600
AZ Department of Environmental Quality	602-771-2330
Spill Release Emergency Response Unit Duty Officer – 24 hours	1-800-234-5677
Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management	602-273-1411
Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs- Emergency Management Division (DEMA-EM) -24 hours	Duty Officer 602-469-3401
National Response Center (EPA) – 24 hours	1-800-424-8802
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	1-800-424-9300
Arizona Department of Health Services – Bureau of Radiation Control	602-255-4845 After hours through DPS Watch Commander: 602-223-2212/2190
91st Civil Support Team, Weapons of Mass Destruction	602-267-2428
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	1-800-232-4636
Good Samaritan Poison & Drug Information Center – 24 hours	1-800-222-1222

Tab B – Hazmat Accident/Incident Report Form

HAZMAT ACCIDENT/INCIDENT	
Date:	Time of Report:
Report taken by:	
CALLER INFORMATION	
Name/Title	_____
Organization	_____
Call Back Number	_____
SUSPECTED RESPONSIBLE PARTY	
Name	_____
Organization	_____
Address	_____
Phone	_____
INCIDENT LOCATION	
Address	_____
Building Number	_____
RELEASE MATERIAL(S)	
Chemical	_____
Quantity Released	_____
Time and Duration of the Release	_____
Medium or Media Into Which The Release occurred	_____
Off Facility Site Release?	_____
SOURCE/CAUSE OF INCIDENT	

KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED HEALTH RISKS	
Delayed (Chronic)/Immediate (Acute)	_____
Injuries/Deaths	_____
Evacuation	_____
TRANSPORTATION RELEASE	
Carrier	_____
Truck/Trailer Number	_____ Railroad Car Number _____
Origin/Shipper	_____
Destination	_____
Bill-Lading/Waybill Number	_____

Tab C – Supplemental Radiological Incident Report

TIME OF EVENT		DATE	
PERSON CALLING			
ORGANIZATION		PHONE	
DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT			
NUMBER OF INJURED		INJURED EVACUATED TO	
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS INVOLVED:			
	1	2	3
NAME/ISOTOPE			
GAS, LIQUID OR SOLID			
SEALED OR UNSEALED			
ACTIVITY (CURIES)			
SERIAL NUMBER			
OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVED:			
NAME/ISOTOPE			
GAS, LIQUID OR SOLID			
SEALED OR UNSEALED			
ACTIVITY (CURIES)			
SERIAL NUMBER INVOLVED			
ITEM DESCRIPTION, MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL #, ETC.			
VEHICLE DESCRIPTION			
ON-SCENE CONTROLLER: NAME			
AGENCY			
PHONE OR RADIO FREQ			
RESPONSE AGENCIES ON-SCENE			
FOLLOW UP REPORT			
TIME			
REPORT			

Tab D – Arizona Hazmat Response Incident Report Form

ESF #10 Arizona Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form

Report Taken by:	NRC#	Agency Report #	*AZSERC Mission #
Fire Dept/Agency:	Business Address:	Business Phone No:	Date & Time Call Received:

Caller Information:

Caller Name:	Title:	Organization:
Business Address:	Phone No:	Date and time of Incident:

Incident Information:

General Site Location Description/Directions:			
Street Address:	City:	County:	State:
Zip Code:	Latitude:	Longitude:	Milepost:

Potential Responsible Party Information:

Organization Name:	Business/Street Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip Code:	Office No:
Cellular No:	Email:	Other:		

Incident Description Information:

Incident Type/Description:
Incident Source/Cause:
Affected Medium, Extent, Name Body of Water, Etc. (air, water, soil)

Materials Involved:

Material/Chemical Name/C.A.S. No:	Amount Released:
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Damage Description:

Injuries:	Deaths:	Other Damages:
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Remedial Actions and Response Dates:

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Notification by Caller:

Possible Health Risks, and Environmental Hazards:
Proper Precautions, Medical Advise or Evacuation:
Who Notified:

(OVER)

Global Pandemic

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to enhance the ability of City officials to continue to deliver essential services through city departments during a global pandemic/public health emergency and protect the health and welfare of its employees and their families.

Scope

This appendix seeks to ensure continuity of essential government services during a public health emergency by achieving pre-designed coordination among City departments and the elected and administrative authorities of the City.

Situation Overview

Infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, or fungi. The circumstances of infectious disease emergencies vary by multiple factors, including type of biological agent, scale of exposure, mode of transmission and intentionality. Some infectious diseases may rise to the level of a pandemic. A pandemic is a global disease outbreak. It occurs when a new virus emerges for which there is little or no immunity in the human population. During the 20th century, there were three influenza pandemics. The 1918 pandemic caused at least 500,000 deaths in the U.S. and up to 40 million deaths worldwide. The 1957 pandemic caused at least 70,000 deaths in the U.S. and 1 to 2 million deaths worldwide. The 1968 pandemic caused about 34,000 deaths in the U.S. and 700,000 deaths worldwide. In the 21st century the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic caused about 1.1 million deaths in the U.S. and 6.5 million deaths worldwide.

When a pandemic virus emerges, its global spread is considered inevitable. Its spread can be delayed through measures such as border closures and travel restrictions, but it cannot be stopped. Because the strain of the virus emerges so rapidly, it is highly unlikely that a vaccine will be available for a pandemic flu outbreak.

The City government will be severely affected by a pandemic. It is estimated that 20% to 30% of the workforce is likely to be directly affected by the disease, and additional employees are likely to need to stay home to care for sick family members. At the height of the pandemic, up to 40% of the workforce may be unavailable. In addition, the delivery of such basic commodities as fuel, groceries, etc. is likely to be severely disrupted.

The World Health Organization has developed a Global Influenza Preparedness Plan that breaks the pandemic threat down into several phases which are listed below. It is the recommendation from the World Health Organization that “countries are strongly advised to develop their own national risk assessments based on local circumstances, taking into consideration the information provided

by the global assessments produced by WHO’:

- Interpandemic Phase 1. No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. An influenza virus subtype that has caused human infection may be present in animals. If present in animals, the risk a of human infection or disease is considered to be low.
- Phase 2. No new influenza virus subtypes have been detected in humans. However, a circulating animal influenza virus subtype poses a substantial risk of human disease.

Pandemic Alert Period

- Phase 3. Human infection(s) with a new subtype, but no human-to-human spread, or at most rare instances of spread to a close contact
- Phase 4. Small cluster(s) with limited human-to-human transmission but spread is highly localized, suggesting that the virus is not well adapted to humans.
- Phase 5. Larger cluster(s) but human-to-human spread still localized, suggesting that the virus is becoming increasingly better adapted to humans, but may not yet be fully transmissible (substantial pandemic risk).

Pandemic Period

- Phase 6. Pandemic: increased and sustained transmission in general population.

Several governmental organizations conduct pandemic surveillance on a routine basis and provide information about how to recognize, prepare for, and deal with a pandemic.

- Federal level - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and its parent organization, the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).
- State level - Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS).
- County level - Maricopa County Public Health Department.

In the United States, the pandemic phases are based on the global phases. The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will determine that the nation is in the pandemic period (phase 6) when sustained human-to-human transmission is observed anywhere in the world.

Concept of Operations

If a pandemic appears to be imminent or has been declared, the Maricopa County Department of Health and Department of Emergency Management will issue news releases to inform the public about the specific disease including prevention and treatment measures.

Local government leaders will provide pandemic guidance and policy decisions to their communities based on recommendations from County authorities. This could include measures to avoid the spread of the disease and how to assist those who are ill.

Everyday preventive actions that employees and the general public can take to reduce the spread

of the disease:

- Try to avoid close contact with sick people.
- While sick, limit contact with others as much as possible to keep from infecting them.
- If you are sick with flu-like illness, CDC recommends that you stay home for at least 24 hours after your fever is gone except to get medical care or for other necessities. (Your fever should be gone for 24 hours without the use of a fever-reducing medicine.)
- Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw the tissue in the trash after you use it.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth. Germs spread this way.
- Clean and disinfect surfaces and objects that may be contaminated with germs like the flu.

The City of Mesa will implement measures to ensure that essential services such as law enforcement, fire protection and other vital community programs.

The City of Mesa will cooperate with Federal, State, and County agencies to assist in the identification of pandemic victims. Local governments will also support preventive measures to avoid the spread of the disease. All governmental organizations will work together to provide treatment of those who are ill and appropriate disposition of those who have died.

Tasks

If it is determined that a pandemic is imminent or in progress.

Mayor makes policy decisions in the following areas:

- Implement provisions for non-critical employees to remain at home through alternate work arrangements or leave time.
- Assure that government departments have enough trained employees to provide vital services to the community.
- Make emergency funding available for extraordinary expenses related to the pandemic.
- Identify supplies and services needed for continued government operations.
- Provide public education about measures to prevent the spread of the disease through press releases, hot-lines, and briefings based on sound scientific facts provided by public health officials. Education will also provide information on how the public may sustain itself for a period with limited or no outside assistance.
- Be prepared to implement measures decreed by health authorities to prevent the spread of the disease. Measures may include closing or restricted access to facilities and events that involve gatherings of people. Additional measures may include the quarantine of those who

have become infected with the disease. Other assistance may include logistical support in the distribution and provision of medications.

- Support the local medical community who are involved in treating the ill or making disposition of the diseased.
- Provide critical information to County agencies when requested.

Support

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has a pandemic influenza plan and planning guidelines for state and local governments, individuals, businesses, and schools. This information can be accessed at www.PandemicFlu.gov.

The Arizona Department of Health Services has a pandemic plan and additional guidance on pandemic planning available at www.azdhs.gov/pandemicflu.

The Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management has developed the county's overall plan for response to, and recovery from, major emergencies. This plan involves following the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and can be accessed by calling 602-273-1411.

Direction, Control and Coordination

The EOC would be placed on limited scale activation. The City of Mesa's Continuity of Operation's Plan establishes a line of succession to support this appendix and to provide departmental authority if management becomes incapacitated.

Information Collection and Dissemination

Surveillance, case investigation and management are conducted by the Arizona Department of Health Services and the Maricopa County Public Health Department. When an outbreak is suspected, the City of Mesa Emergency Manager will be notified by the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management. The City of Mesa Emergency Manager will follow call-down procedures.

Administration, Finance and Logistics

Standard emergency administration and supply procedures will be used.

Supply of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Logistics functions prior to an incident include identifying and monitoring emergencies, resource levels, and executing mutual aid agreements, resource service contracts, and

memorandums of understanding. These functions are carried out pre-incident by the Office of Emergency Management and are closely monitored throughout the pandemic as well.

a. OEM will maintain a two-month (60 day) supply stored in a climate-controlled building.

b. The supply will be based on census and a burn rate based on DOH existing guidance and regulations; in the absence of such guidance, OEM will consult the Maricopa County Department of Public health and Arizona Department of Health Services.

c. OEM will adjust the supply based on protocols outlined in guidance that are specific to the pathogen and illness circulating at the time of the pandemic.

Whenever possible, OEM will strive to maintain a supply that can handle worst case scenarios without implementing shortage or other mitigation efforts.

d. The supply level will also be based on the PPE necessary for both residents and staff in-order to continue to provide services and support to residents, given the current guidance on various supplies and strategies from Maricopa County Department of Public Health.

e. Supplies to be maintained include, but are not limited to:

- N95 respirators
- Surgical or procedure masks
- Face shield
- Eye protection, i.e., goggles
- Gowns / isolation gowns
- Disposable gloves
- Hand sanitizer
- Disinfectants in accordance with current EPA Guidance

Authorities and References

When a Local Emergency is proclaimed, the Mayor is authorized, by ARS 26-311, to govern by proclamation (See Basic Plan) to declare a local emergency and impose all necessary regulations to preserve the peace and order including: imposing curfew, closing business, public buildings, streets or other public places. Isolation and quarantine authority is held by the County and State Health Departments.

Natural Gas Outages

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to assist the residents of the City of Mesa in the recovery from outages and shortfalls associated with natural gas failures and outages.

Scope

The scope of this appendix is to identify the threat and provide guidance during a major loss of natural gas in the City of Mesa impacting its residents.

Situation Overview

The City of Mesa has two primary distribution providers of natural gas—the City of Mesa Energy Resources and Southwest Gas. Both operators receive their natural gas supply from Kinder Morgan/El Paso Natural Gas (KM/EPNG) through their transmission system.

Because the major natural gas utilities in the western states are interconnected through extensive transmission systems operated by KM/EPNG, the failure of a major transmission line in a location well outside on in other parts of the state could result in large-scale natural gas outages in the City of Mesa and the greater Phoenix area. A lack of adequate transmission capabilities in certain areas might also cause shortages. While this interconnectivity increases the number of ways in which an outage or shortfall could occur, it also increases the options available for the restoration of natural gas.

Energy emergencies have been categorized by KM/EPNG in Arizona, into three alert levels.

- **Warning of Strained Operating Conditions (SOC):** Currently the EPNG system is experiencing a high draft condition with the potential for a low line pack situation. Delivery point operators are encouraged to review their transport to ensure that their takes are in balance with their supplies and to ensure their scheduled supplies are performing as expected. If the situation fails to improve EPNG will declare an SOC for a DRAFT condition.
- **Warning of Critical Operating Conditions (COC):** Curtailment of customer load to meet the Critical conditions of the gas transport shall need to be performed. The level of the curtailment will be coordinated with KM/EPNG.
- **Warning of Extreme Operating Conditions (EOC):** Curtailment shall occur, and transport cannot be guaranteed to meet most of our customer loads. Prioritization and outages shall occur to our customers.

Assumptions

If a natural gas outage is large enough to warrant opening the EOC, but not large enough to affect other cities and towns, the natural gas transmission provider will send a representative to or communicate directly with the EOC. The representative will keep the City up to date on natural gas restoration efforts through contact with the utility's EOC.

If a natural gas outage is large enough to affect multiple jurisdictions, the natural gas transmission provider will send a representative to or communicate directly with the County EOC, and the City EOC will receive updates from the County EOC.

Concept of Operations

As a rule, the City EOC will not be activated when a natural gas outage or curtailment occurs. However, Energy Resources will coordinate closely with Public Information office to ensure that the areas affected by outages are notified as far in advance as possible.

If an outage or curtailment is expected to last for an extended period and affect a major portion of the City, the EOC will be activated. Energy Resources will send a representative to the City EOC, unless it has a representative in the State or County EOC.

The Public Information Office will issue news releases and work with Energy Resources to establish a Citizen's information hotline to inform the public of services available and, to the extent possible, the status of restoration efforts.

Mesa has specific curtailment requirements within its City Charter that detail what customer classes should be curtailed first in an emergency scenario. This hierarchy of service is difficult to adhere to, particularly because

1. Curtailment of the lower priority customer classes would not cause a significant reduction in load on the system.
2. Mesa does not have remote/electronic control of any valves in the gas system through its SCADA system, so curtailing enough customers to influence the load on the system requires dispatching crews to shut multiple valves over wide geographic areas.

Some flexibility is allowed in the code in that the hierarchy should be adhered to "to the extent feasible" and that during times of emergency Mesa shall have the right to shut off, discontinue, re-establish, or continue service to one (1) or more classes of customers, or a portion thereof, irrespective of the priority of preference provisions.

Tasks

Mayor will:

- declare a local emergency if deemed necessary.

City of Mesa Police Department will:

- Be prepared to perform traffic management at controlled intersections in affected areas.
- Increase patrols in affected areas and may check with residents during winter and cold weather if required.

City of Mesa Energy & Sustainability Department will:

- Follow their Emergency Plan procedures located in the Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Manual for each scenario.
- Communicate with EPNG/KM to ascertain the extent or the issue and the timeframe for returning the system to normal operations.
- Initiate their Curtailment plan, as directed by the City Manager or Energy Resources Director.
- Communicate with the City EOC, if activated.
- Activate their Emergency Information Center (EIC), as needed.
- Activate employees through callout, as needed.
- Initiate their Mutual Assistance plan with Southwest Gas, as needed.

Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS)

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is 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.

Scope

The scope of this appendix is to provide broad objectives that will provide the greatest protection of life and health, the environment and property of the residents of the City of Mesa due to a major accident at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS).

Situation Overview

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 Planning and emergency preparedness procedures. These Planning and procedures are outlined in Nuclear Regulation 0654 (NUREG-0654) and Federal Emergency Management Agency Radiological Emergency Preparedness 1 (FEMA REP 1).

PVNGS is a standardized triple-unit commercial nuclear power facility consisting of three identical pressurized water reactors and turbine generators. The plant is located 50 miles west of downtown Phoenix near the community of Wintersburg and about 55 miles west of the western boundary of the City of Mesa.

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 Department of Emergency and Military Affairs. 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).

The MCDEM Duty Officer receives notification of an 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 Department, Environmental Services Department and the Central Arizona 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.

Planning standards outlined in NUREG-0654/FEMA REP 1 establish a 10-mile plume exposure pathway Emergency Planning Zone (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 will provide a substantial base for expansion of response efforts if 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.

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, which 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 marketplace, and ensuring that animals do not graze on the open range within contaminated areas.

Four emergency classifications are used to notify Federal, State and County officials and response organizations of an incident or accident at PVNGS.

Unusual Event- The lowest classification, which indicates a minor problem, has taken place. No release of radioactive material is expected.

Alert is the next higher classification level; it indicates a minor problem and small amounts of radioactive material could be released inside the plant.

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.

Assumptions

Since the City of Mesa is outside the ingestion exposure pathway (IEP) emergency planning zone (EPZ), it will not be directly affected by an accident at PVNGS. A major accident at PVNGS could result in numerous inquiries to City officials regarding the status of the emergency.

Concept of Operations

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.

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

The Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs is responsible for State government's Off-Site Emergency Response Plan and will coordinate State and local agencies' emergency actions. The Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) will evaluate the radiological hazards and recommend appropriate protective actions.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

City of Mesa officials will be aware of the general concepts of emergency response operations of the PVNGS. The Maricopa County EOC (602-273-1411) will be activated and provide information on request to queries concerning plant status.

Information Collection and Dissemination

Information will be collected and disseminated through the Joint Information Center (JIC). The City of Mesa will have access to the County's web-based Crisis Information Management System to track

details of the situation.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

Extraordinary financial obligations resulting directly from support of this appendix must have prior approval from the City of Mesa City Manager. Logistical procedures are described in Annex B.

Authorities and References

Office Site Emergency Response Plan for the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station.

Storms and Floods

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to provide an appropriate level of protection to citizens and property within the City of Mesa from windstorm, thunderstorm and flood emergencies or disasters through mitigation and preparedness efforts along with response and recovery planning.

Scope

The scope of this appendix is to describe specific emergency response activities that may be required in the event of flooding caused by windstorms, thunderstorms, runoffs, and failure of flood retarding structures in the City of Mesa.

Situation Overview

The City may be subjected to a variety of storm 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:

Heavy or continuous rain on the Salt and Verde River water-shed areas may result in some controlled water releases by Salt River Project (SRP). These releases typically cause flooding of downstream street crossings of the riverbed which result in increased congestion on traffic routes over bridged crossings. Extreme releases carry the potential of flooding residential, commercial and industrial property within the floodplain below the Buckhorn-Mesa Flood Structures.

A failure of an upstream dam would result in catastrophic flooding with associated property damage and population displacement within the floodplain area. The City would suffer an extreme disruption to normal functions for a period due to the barrier created, damage to the transportation infrastructure, utilities, and the task of caring for evacuees.

Wind and other related storm damage from high winds, tornadoes, hail, etc. Damage and problems that may result could include one or more of these situations:

- Power lines down
- Major power outages
- Telephone and cell phone outages
- Structural damage
- Traumatic injuries or death of citizens in severe instances
- Natural Gas facility damage

- Natural Gas outage or over-pressurization
- Atmospheric release of natural gas

Assumptions

The City of Mesa is involved in several programs at the local, county, state and federal levels, designed to mitigate potential storm and flood damage problems.

Normal City resources and responsible utility entities handle typical storm and flood damage experienced by the City of Mesa. Available weather information and situation evaluations by the Salt River Project (SRP) and the Arizona Meteorological Network will allow time for activation of the EOC before major water releases are necessary.

Major flooding or catastrophic dam failure would require a greater degree of mobilization of City resources and coordination with outside agencies to cope with the evacuation, sheltering, transportation, damage assessment, and recovery problems.

Concept of Operations

Typical storms, (Micro-Burst) may cause local flooding and wind damage. Existing City departments that routinely handle such emergencies will perform operations. The Streets Department publishes a "Standard Operating Procedures for Emergency Flooding" which details their operating procedures during storms including the set-up of the "Storm Center". The SOP includes information on pumps, capacities, equipment, personnel, etc. Other City departments will act independently within their normal operating procedures to address problems related to the emergency.

For large-scale disasters, with major or catastrophic storm/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. For details see Basic Plan under "Concept of Operations".

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

See Basic Plan, "EOC Staff Functions" and ESF #5.

Notification and distribution of severe weather and water release information will be available from the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Salt River Project (SRP), and National Weather Service (NWS).

The City of Mesa will assume overall direction and control of emergency response operations within its jurisdiction, to include warning, evacuation and security of the affected areas. Determination of evacuation zones will be based on actual or projected water releases in conjunction with flood

inundation maps.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

The City of Mesa EOC if activated, will assume overall direction and control of emergency response operations within its jurisdiction, to include warning, evacuation and security of the affected areas.

Information Collection and Dissemination

Notification and distribution of severe weather information will be available from the National Weather Service, Salt River Project and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County. The Reservoir Pool, Spillway Discharge, and Dam Failure Inundation maps may be found in the appropriate Emergency Action Plan. The structures that affect the City of Mesa are the Salt-Verde River Water releases and the Buckhorn – Mesa Flood Structures.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

The Finance/Administration Section under the Incident Command System will coordinate fiscal and administrative requirements and determine the necessary financial support for the EOC. Extraordinary financial obligations resulting directly from support of this appendix must have prior approval from the City of Mesa City Manager. Logistical procedures are described in Annex B.

Tab A – Salt River Granite Reef Dam

The following pages represent inundation patterns in the Salt River riverbed caused by water releases over Granite Reef Dam when the capacity of the Salt and Verde watershed storage facilities has been exceeded. These maps show releases of 90,000-100,000 cubic feet per second (cfs), 145,000-150,000 cfs and 190,000-200,000 cfs. Additionally, several maps have been adjusted to reflect the 120,000 cfs release experienced during the January 1993 flooding event.

The following table provides information on river crossings and bridge capacities which may affect residents of the City of Mesa during water release events.

Crossing	Distance in miles from Granite Reef	Type Crossing	Design Capacity (CFS)	Maintained by
Granite Reef Dam	0			
Gilbert Road	6	Bridge	80,000	MCDOT
Country Club Road	11	Bridge	180,000	ADOT
McKellips Road	11.5	Grade		MCDOT
Alma School Road	12	Bridge	200,000	MCDOT
Pima-Price Freeway (Loop 101)	14	Bridge	200,000	ADOT
Red Mountain Freeway (Loop 202)	14-15	Bridge	200,000	ADOT
Hayden Road	15	Bridge	200,000	Tempe
Scottsdale Road	16	Bridge	200,000	Tempe

Terrorist Incidents

Purpose

The purpose of this hazard specific appendix is to provide an overview of the 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 within the City of Mesa.

Scope

The scope of this appendix is to describe additional response activities and identify agencies that support response to incidents that are determined or suspected to be an act of terrorism within the City of Mesa.

Situation Overview

The City of Mesa 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. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the whole community, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their cause.

Potential targets for terrorism threats include political leaders at all levels of municipal, county, state and federal government, high profile events with instant media coverage, large crowds, particularly in closed facilities (i.e., malls, sports events), critical and accessible facilities or any facility or person of interest to the terrorist cause.

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 instill fear, intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious, or ideological.

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

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

In a terrorist incident, the area of operations could potentially span several political boundaries and involve numerous jurisdictions.

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR)

Cyber infrastructure

Cyber infrastructure includes electronic information and communication systems, and the information contained in these systems. Computer systems, control systems such as Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems, and networks such as the Internet are all part of cyber infrastructure.

- Cybersecurity includes preventing damage to, unauthorized use of, or exploitation of electronic information and communications systems and the information contained therein to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability.
- Cybersecurity also includes restoring electronic information and communications systems in the event of a terrorist attack or natural disaster.

Utility Infrastructure

Most of the CI/KR-related assets, systems, and networks are owned and operated by the private sector. However, in government facilities, the majority of owners and operators are governmental or quasi-governmental entities. The great diversity and redundancy of the Nation's CI/KR provide for significant physical and economic resilience in the face of terrorist attacks, natural disasters, or other emergencies, and contribute to the strength of the Nation's economy. This vast and diverse aggregation of highly interconnected assets, systems, and networks may also present an attractive array of targets to domestic and international terrorists and magnify greatly the potential for cascading failure in the wake of catastrophic natural or manmade disasters.

Critical pipeline facilities, deemed as a facility or a combination of facilities, if damaged or destroyed, would have the potential to:

- Disrupt or significantly reduce required services or deliverability to installations identified as critical to national defense.
- Disrupt or significantly reduce required services or deliverability resulting in major economic disruption.
- Cause mass casualties.
- Disrupt or significantly reduce required services or deliverability resulting in a state or local government's inability to provide essential public services and emergency response for an extended period.
- Disrupt or significantly reduce the intended usage of major rivers, lakes, or waterways (i.e., public drinking water).

- Significantly disrupt pipeline system operations for an extended period.

Assumptions

Local law enforcement, fire and EMS agencies train and exercise on a periodic basis at the State and regional level to assist in preparations for this type of event. They have the capability to respond to suspected terrorist incidents and make the determination as to whether the incident should be classified as a terrorist act.

Concept of Operations

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, as the lead agency for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats and intelligence collection activities within the United States. The local FBI Office activates a Crisis Management Team to establish the Joint Operations Center (JOC) in the affected area, possibly collocated with the City of Mesa's Emergency Operations Center.

The Arizona Department of Health Services Bureau of Radiation Control (BRC) 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. BRC 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.

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.

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.

Terrorism Liaison Officers (TLOs) in coordination with the Arizona Counterterrorism Information Center (AcTIC), a center designed to coordinate homeland security efforts among state, federal, local, tribal and border community agencies, will be able to detect and deter terrorist activities. Additionally, through intelligence gathering, analysis and dissemination of information,

emergency planning and preparedness will build a capacity to respond and recover from a large-scale Weapons of Mass Destruction event.

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 whole community and the environment. These operational boundaries may include the following:

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.

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.

Disaster Boundary - The Disaster Boundary defines the community at-risk which may need to take protective actions such as sheltering, evacuation or quarantine. Access into this area may or may not be restricted.

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

Crisis event 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.

Consequence event 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.

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.

Weapons of mass destruction are categorized into major areas, which include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear or explosive weapons (CBRNE).

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).

Biological weapons are regarded as infectious agents that are replicating (having the ability to produce a replica of itself) such as bacteria, viruses and fungi or toxins (non-replicating), which are poisons produced from agents, other living organisms and plants which are pathogenic to man.

Radiological or Nuclear 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.

Explosive materials are considered WMD agents and can be used independently as an explosive or as a dispersal device for spreading other types of agents such as a radiological dispersal device (RDD) or “dirty bomb”.

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.

Assumptions

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

- Law enforcement is the lead agency for terrorist incidents, but fire services are best equipped for Hazmat situations. Close coordination will be required. Significant health and safety issues may displace the precedence of law enforcement responsibilities.
- The site control zone distances for some of the chemical agents may have a radius distance in

excess of several miles.

- Mass decontamination may be required before people and/or pets can be transported for medical attention.
- Mass decontamination may be required before people and/or pets can be transported to shelters.
- Increased attention will be required to detect physiological clues about the nature of the hazard and to recognize and react to signs of symptoms.
- Biological agents may be difficult to diagnose until symptoms appear, which could result in delays of several days until the disease is detected.
- Protection from chemical and biological agents can be accomplished by evacuation or in-place sheltering.
- The FBI has procedures in place to mobilize federal assets, including consequence management organizations, such as the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, US Public Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services and others as needed at the first sign of a potential WMD crisis. Response time for federal consequence management organizations should be planned for 6-12 hours.
- 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 safe nuclear weapons and devices, limit radiation damage of an explosion if one has occurred, and to decontaminate contaminated areas.
- The 91st Civil Support (Weapons of Mass Destruction) Team of the Arizona National Guard has a detection and response capability that can be employed in suspected terrorist events. See Tab A for capabilities and activation procedures.

Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities

Terrorist incidents are unpredictable in scope and size and will require the activation of the City emergency response organization and EOC. Refer to Basic Plan and ESF 5 Emergency Management. It can be expected that several Federal and State agencies will assist local authorities in responding to the incident.

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.

Tasks

City of Mesa Police Department:

Pre-incident

- Identify potential terrorist capabilities and intentions, as well as conducting an evaluation of general or specific vulnerabilities.
- 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.
- Develop a standard operating procedure to identify whether an incident is a terrorist act.
- Contact FBI (623-466-1999) (623-466-1088) if there is a threatened terrorist act with FBI jurisdiction.

Post-Incident

- Ascertain whether the incident is a terrorist act. If so, initiate notification procedures necessary to activate the Federal response.
- Establish an on-scene command post and, with support from the Fire/Medical Department, establish an on-site control plan.
- Recommend activation of the EOC.
- Control access to the affected area.
- Provide warning to the whole community.
- Collect and disseminate information and intelligence.
- Provide law enforcement and security protection for the personnel and equipment of supporting units.
- Be prepared to secure the scene, awaiting specialized equipment if necessary. Federal response to a terrorist incident may take several hours.

Natural Gas Pipeline Security

Because of their proximity to the pipeline facilities, local governments will need to be prepared to handle on-site incident response activities. They may be required to provide law enforcement resources to ensure site management control, including incident-specific access, or personnel resources trained to handle fire suppression, and hazardous material spills. Any local laws or regulations that apply to pipeline operations may need to be temporarily waived to address the immediate response effort.

City of Mesa Fire/Medical Department:

- Dispatch Hazmat team, activate Metropolitan Medical Response System and command personnel to establish on-site control plan.
- Conduct operations at the scene with consideration to a contaminated environment and decontaminate victims before transport. Notify hospitals which patients were contaminated.
- If the incident involves radiological hazards, hazardous chemicals or biological agents, utilize self-contained breathing apparatus and proper protective clothing.
- 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/Medical Department.
- Establish a contamination reduction corridor at the edge of the hot zone for suspected contaminated persons and equipment.
- Segregate clothing and equipment used near the scene until they can be monitored for contamination.
- When removing injured persons from the incident scene do it rapidly and avoid contact whenever possible. Open wounds should be covered immediately.
- Injured persons believed to be contaminated should be wrapped in blankets to avoid contamination of other persons and equipment.
- Notify the Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management (602-273-1411) and request mutual aid, if necessary.
- 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.

Natural Gas Pipeline Security

- Because of their proximity to the pipeline facilities, local governments will need to be prepared to handle on-site incident response activities. They may be required to provide site management control such as Incident Command, including incident-specific access, or personnel resources trained to handle fire suppression, and hazardous material spills.

City of Mesa Energy & Sustainability Department– Natural Gas Pipeline Operations:

Pre-Incident

- Disruption events can adversely impact the City of Mesa's Energy Resources Division ability to support essential functions and provide support to the operations of citizens and other agencies.
- Emergencies and threatened emergencies differ in priority and impact

Post-Incident

- The City Manager's Office will determine which systems citywide are mission critical.
- The City of Mesa's Energy Resources is responsible to identify which alternate site will be utilized as a backup site, define these systems and address the method of transferring / replicating them at an alternate site.
- The City of Mesa's Energy Resources department personnel and resources located outside the area affected by the emergency or threat will be available as necessary to continue essential functions.
- The City of Mesa's Energy Resources department will provide an operational plan outlining operational capabilities within 12 hours post-event and plan to be able to continue essential operations for at least 30 days or until termination of the event, whichever occurs first.
- The City of Mesa's Energy Resources department must be prepared to operate without help for at least 72 hours.
- The City of Mesa's Energy Resources employees are aware of their responsibilities and respond as directed in the states, counties, and City's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- Some emergencies could affect the organization's resources for providing essential services, thus making it necessary to request resources from other organizations.

City of Mesa Energy & Sustainability Department – Electric Transmission & Distribution (T&D) Operations:

Pre-Incident

- Disruption events adversely impact Energy Resources ability to maintain electric power supply to City agencies and citizens.
- Emergencies and threatened emergencies differ in priority and impact.

Post-Incident

- The City Manager's Office will determine which systems citywide are mission critical.
- The City of Mesa's Energy Resources is responsible to identify which alternate site will be utilized as a backup site, define these systems, and address the method of transferring / replicating them at an alternate site.
- The City of Mesa's Energy Resources department personnel and resources located outside the area affected by the emergency or threat will be available as necessary to continue essential functions.
- The City of Mesa's Energy Resources department will provide an operational plan outlining operational capabilities within 12 hours post-event and plan to be able to continue essential operations for at least 30 days or until termination of the event, whichever occurs first.

- The City of Mesa’s Energy Resources department must be prepared to operate without help for at least 72 hours.
- The City of Mesa’s Energy Resources employees are aware of their responsibilities and respond as directed in the states, counties, and City’s Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).
- Some emergencies could affect the organization’s resources for providing essential services, thus making it necessary to request resources from other organizations.

City of Mesa Water Resources Department – SCADA/IT Infrastructure (Process Controls-Water, Gas and Electric):

Pre-Incident

- Due to the operational need for remote monitoring of Energy Resources utility infrastructures, both Electric and Gas utilities rely heavily on SCADA technology. An alternate site for SCADA monitoring is in the Energy Resources Emergency Information Center.
- Back-up sites for monitoring and managing Electric and Gas utility systems via the SCADA network, are located at the Val Vista water Treatment plant.
- Absent to these alternate sites, Electric personnel can be dispatched to substations and locations on the distribution network to manually operate distribution equipment.
- Accordingly, Gas personnel can be dispatched to distribution gate stations to monitor pressure operations, as well as sub-gate stations, to assure system integrity.

Post-Incident

- Verify communications, internally and in-field to identify cause for issue.
- Communicate the issue identification and Action Plan to management for problem resolution and system repair.
- Isolate the server if necessary to avoid additional complications and issues with City infrastructure.
- Management of the SCADA system may switch to an alternate site.

City of Mesa Transportation Department and City of Mesa Environmental Management and Sustainability Division:

- Close coordination with law enforcement to prevent disturbance of the crime scene and with the fire/medical department to ascertain contaminated or other unsafe areas will be necessary before proceeding with the following:
 - Provide barricading.
 - Conduct debris clearing.

- Provide assessment of the damage and emergency repairs to City property.
- Be prepared to assist in traffic control and evacuation.

Other departments will provide support functions as outlined in Annex A and B.

Direction, Control, and Coordination

The on-scene Police incident command system would be expanded and integrated into the City EOP Incident Management System. The City of Mesa 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.

Information Collection and Dissemination

Information sharing about possible terrorism activity is coordinated through the City of Mesa Police Department, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office and other law enforcement agencies.

Administration, Finance, and Logistics

The Finance/Administration Section under the Incident Command System will coordinate fiscal and administrative requirements and determine the necessary financial support for the EOC. Extraordinary financial obligations resulting directly from support of this appendix must have prior approval from the City of Mesa City Manager. Logistical procedures are described in Annex B.

Tab A – 91st Civil Support Team

1. The 91st Civil Support Team (91st CST) is a full-time, federally funded, Arizona National Guard unit that is stationed at Papago Park Military Reservation in Phoenix, AZ.
2. The 91st CST is designed to augment local and regional terrorism response capabilities in events known or suspected to involve Weapons of Mass Destruction. WMD events are incidents involving hostile use of chemicals (such as Chemical Warfare Agents, biological, or radiological agents). The team can be enroute within three hours of notification to support civil authorities in the event or suspicion of a WMD attack. The CST is a Consequence Management organization.
3. The 91st CST is not intended to replace the First Responder but will augment local resources with special capabilities as the first *military* responder. The team integrates with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in support of the local Incident Commander providing a crucial capability between the initial local response and that of follow-on state and federal assets. The CST is a force multiplier adding to an overall response package of local, state and federal assets. **The 91st CST provides rapid confirmatory analysis of chemical and radiological hazards, as well as presumptive identification of biological agents at a WMD Incident.** The team uses special military and commercial detection, identification, and communications equipment and is trained for WMD response. Advice on event mitigation, medical treatment, follow-on resources, and other response concerns are provided to the Incident Commander.
4. Requests for assistance may be made directly to the team commander by an Incident Commander through the Phoenix, Mesa and Tucson Regional Dispatch Centers, through a regional fire coordination center or the State Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS). Designated State on-scene coordinators may also make direct requests. At first notification of a probable WMD event, the team will assemble for rapid deployment. Military support guidelines allow the 91st CST Commander to respond immediately without an official declaration to valid civil requests that involve imminent threat to life and property. The team is on call 24 hours, 7 days a week. The 91st CST can be enroute within three hours of notification. Primary mode of transportation is 8 modified commercial vehicles, and the unit is also air transportable. No cost incurred to the State of Arizona or jurisdictional entities to utilize the CST because it is federally funded. The team may also be formally requested through government emergency management channels to support deliberate stand by missions for major events or high-profile events.

Tab B - Metropolitan Medical Response System

1. The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) is an operational system that focuses on a strong medical response to the consequences of a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive Weapons of Mass Destruction (CBRNE/WMD) incident as well as a multiple victim event that exceeds a jurisdiction's normal response capability. As a federal program MMRS is developed and operated at a local level. The system assists the Phoenix metropolitan area to achieve an enhanced local capability to respond to a multi-casualty event until significant state and federal resources can be mobilized including the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). It involves the integration of emergency management, health and medical systems into a coordinated response to multi-casualty incidents. This system can be activated for a natural occurring disaster and/or public health emergency.
2. Three cities in Maricopa County (Glendale, Mesa and Phoenix) are designated MMRS cities by contract with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The Fire Departments in these cities manage and coordinate the MMRS program. In addition, the system has support cities that participate and provide assets and resources to assist regional/statewide MMRS deployment (Gilbert, Peoria, Scottsdale, and Tempe are all support cities). The City of Tucson is also a MMRS city with the program coordination through Tucson Fire Department. Tucson MMRS also has regional support from other fire agencies that include Northwest Fire District, Green Valley Fire Department, Drexel Heights Fire District and Rural/Metro Fire Department. The Tucson MMRS assets are also deployable on a regional/statewide MMRS deployment.
3. Any jurisdiction affected by a catastrophic event involving multiple victims that extends beyond local capabilities and resources can request assistance from the MMRS through the Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS), which is the statewide coordinating agency for CBRNE/WMD events. In addition, the Phoenix and East Valley Regional Automatic Aid Consortium can also request MMRS assets to assist with any multi-casualty incident.
4. The MMRS system maintains response capabilities of personnel, trucks, trailers, equipment, and supplies to include mass medical casualty and decontamination equipment and a limited supply of pharmaceuticals. Stakeholders with the MMRS system include Arizona Department of Health Services, Maricopa County Public Health Department.
5. A potential MMRS response is evaluated, and deployment determined by specialty trained Command Staff located within the four MMRS cities. The Phoenix and Tucson Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) can provide additional specialty trained CBRNE response capabilities to support an incident to include Police and Fire Rapid Response Teams (RRT) for tactical law enforcement, bomb, hazmat and technical rescue support.

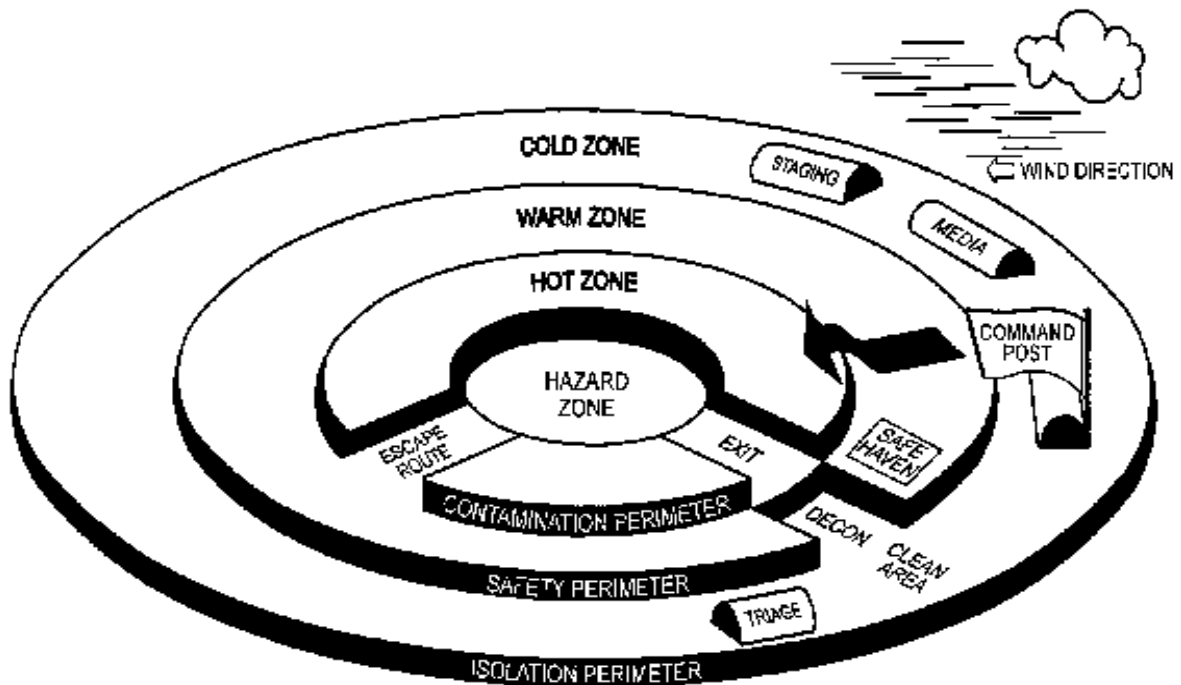
Tab C – Strategic National Stockpile

1. The Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) is a large cache of medicines maintained under a joint agreement between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Department of Homeland Security for responding to a biological or chemical attack or any other major health emergency. It is designed to meet shortfalls in the MMRS pharmaceutical capability, local hospital supplies, and other components of the state's ability to respond to such an incident.
2. The SNS can be deployed prior to receipt of a federal disaster declaration. Requests for deployment of the SNS are generally originated upon the recommendation of the Director of the Arizona Department of Health Services to the Governor or the Governor's designee, the Director of the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA). The request by the Governor or the DEMA Director is sent to the CDC or the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services. The state can request either the standard pharmaceutical package, known as the "12-hour push package," or, if the number of symptomatic patients and the need for mass prophylaxis is more precisely known, a more specifically targeted vendor managed inventory (VMI).
3. The Federal Government has contracted with Federal Express (FedEx) and United Parcel Service (UPS) to transport the SNS. The prime receiving area in Maricopa County is Sky Harbor International Airport. If the SNS cannot be shipped to Sky Harbor, it can be shipped to Phoenix-Goodyear Airport or Phoenix-Mesa Gateway Airport. While Sky Harbor has commercial offloading equipment capable of handling the SNS, Phoenix-Goodyear and Phoenix-Mesa Gateway do not, and DEMA would need to coordinate the use of National Guard military material handling equipment. The SNS can also be shipped by land, utilizing seven 48-foot tractor-trailers.
4. After its arrival in the local area, the SNS is stored in a well-lighted, secure, temperature/humidity-controlled facility known as the Receive, Store, and Stage (RSS) warehouse. DEMA contracts for this facility. The SNS push package weighs over 50 tons and requires about 5,000 square feet of storage space. Additional space is required for staging, offices, and repackaging, bringing the total space requirement for the RSS warehouse up to approximately 12,000 square feet.
5. The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) is responsible for security of SNS personnel, equipment, and material during movement to, and storage at, the RSS warehouse, distribution centers, dispensing sites, and treatment centers. The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) oversees repackaging, if required, and distribution of pharmaceuticals and supplies to distribution centers, dispensing sites, and treatment centers.

Tab D – 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



Tab E - Toxicity of Selected Chemical and Industrial Agents

CHEMICAL AGENT TYPE AND NAME	MILITARY SYMBOL	TWA/PEL ¹ (ppm)	TWA/PEL (mg/m ³)	IDLH ⁴ (ppm)	IDLH (mg/m ³)	Median Lethal Dose (mg-min/m ³)		Median Incapacitating Dose (mg-min/m ³)	Vulnerability Zone ⁵ 1/10 IDLH	Vulnerability Zone IDLH
Nerve Agent -- 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 over stimulation and begin to contract.										
Tabun	GA	0.000015	0.0001	ND	ND	200-400 40,000 (skin)		100-300	.1 miles 500 lbs.	<.1 miles 500 lbs.
Sarin	GB	.000017	0.0001	ND	ND	70-100 12,000 (skin)		35-75	2.4 miles 500 lbs.	.6 miles 500 lbs.
Soman	GD	ND ²	ND	ND	ND	70-100 10,000 (skin)		25-35		
Agent VX	VX	0.000000 9	0.00001	ND	ND	36-100 1,000 (skin)		5-50		
Blood Agent -- 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.										
Cyanogen Chloride	CK	0.3	0.75 (C)3	ND	ND	11,000		7000		
Hydrogen Cyanide	AC	4.7	5.0 (C)	50	56	ND		ND	2.7 miles	.6 miles
Arsine	SA	0.05	0.16	3	10	3200		1600	7.0 miles	1.1 miles
Blister Agent -- Blister agents are chemical agents that affect the eyes, respiratory tract, and skin, first as a cell irritant, and then as a cell poison.										
Mustard	HD	0.00045	0.003	ND	ND	1500 10,000 (skin)		150 200 (eye), 2000 (skin)	<.1 mile	<.1 mile
Lewisite	L	0.00035	0.003	ND	ND	1200-1500 100,000 (skin)		<300 (eye) >500 (skin)	<.1 mile	<.1 mile
Choking Agent -- 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 dryland drowning.										
Phosgene	CG	0.1	0.40	2	8	3200		1600	>10.0 miles	2.0 miles
Industrial Compounds -- Refer to the North American Emergency Response Guidebook for evacuation distances and other response measures.										

Chlorine	N/A	0.5	1.5	10	29.5	ND		ND		
Hydrogen Chloride	N/A	5.0	7.5 (C)	50	76	ND		ND	1.3 miles	.4 miles
Hydrogen Sulfide	N/A	10	14	100	142	ND		ND	.7 miles	.2 miles
Methyl Isocyanate	N/A	0.02	0.047	3	7.11	ND		ND	.9 miles	.2 miles

¹TWA/PEL: Time Weighted Average/Permissible Exposure Limit; 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.

CAUTION: Distances may vary depending on circumstances. Use as a general guide and consult the MSDS information