

**RESOLUTION NO. 23-61**

**A RESOLUTION OF MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MARICOPA, ARIZONA ADOPTING THE 2023 CITY OF MARICOPA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN; AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE THE APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN; AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO EXECUTE A LETTER OF PROMULGATION; AND DECLARING PORTIONS OF THE PLAN CONFIDENTIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH A.R.S. §41-1801 AND §41-1803.**

**WHEREAS**, on June 19, 2007, the City Council approved Resolution 07-33 which adopted an Emergency Response and Recovery Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, on July 17, 2012, the City Council approved Resolution 12-48 authorized amendments to the Emergency Response and Recovery Plan; and

**WHEREAS**, City staff has provided the 2023 Emergency Operations Plan to replace the previously approved Emergency Response and Recovery Plan, as amended; and

**WHEREAS**, in accordance with A.R.S. §26-301 et. seq., the City of Maricopa understands that the City has certain responsibilities and authorities for disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Maricopa plays a vital role in emergency and disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities and desires to protect public health and property in the case of any emergency; and

**WHEREAS**, the 2023 Emergency Operations Plan addresses the consequences of any emergency/disaster in which there is a need for City response and recovery assistance; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council believes that adopting the 2023 Emergency Operations Plan will be in the City's best interests.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Maricopa, Arizona as follows:

**Section 1.** The 2023 City of Maricopa Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is hereby adopted and is incorporated herein by this reference. A copy of the EOP Base Plan shall be kept on file with the City Clerk and kept available for public use and inspection.

**Section 2.** The Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to execute the approval and implementation of the EOP, which allows the Emergency Manager to make changes to the

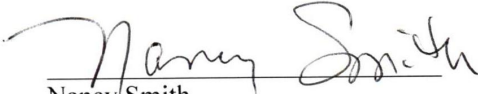
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EOP that do not materially change the planning approach nor radically change responsibility.

**Section 3.** The Mayor is hereby authorized and directed to execute a letter of promulgation to implement the 2023 City of Maricopa Emergency Operations Plan.

**Section 4.** Pursuant to A.R.S. §41-1801 and §41-1803, portions of the EOP contains critical infrastructure information, which is confidential and not subject to public disclosure.

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the Mayor and Council of the City of Maricopa, Arizona, this 7<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2023.

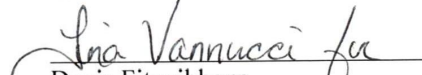
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Nancy Smith  
Mayor

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Vanessa Bueras, MMC  
City Clerk



APPROVED AS TO FORM:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Denis Fitzgibbons  
City Attorney



## LETTER OF PROMULGATION

Arizona Revised Statute Title 26, Chapter 2, Paragraph 26-308 authorizes the development of an Emergency Operations Plan. This plan lists the responsibilities and authorities of the City of Maricopa during an emergency. The City of Maricopa Emergency Operations Plan is published in support of the National Response Framework, State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan, and the Pinal County Emergency Operations Plan. The City of Maricopa Emergency Operations Plan is also published in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the city's approach to incident management. The City of Maricopa intends to prepare, respond, and recover from emergencies or that affect the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens.

This plan establishes a comprehensive all-hazard structure to provide for efficient and well-coordinated emergency management activities in the City of Maricopa. The plan strategically guides city departments and leadership to prepare, respond, and recover from emergencies, with the ultimate goal of safeguarding the community and property to the fullest extent possible. This plan is applicable to all elements of the city government and the private sector engaged in or assisting with emergency operations. The plan will undergo periodic review, evaluation, and be revised to remain current and compliant with relevant standards, lessons learned, and best practices.

A copy of this plan has been filed in the Office of the City Clerk of the City of Maricopa, under the provision of Arizona Revised Statutes, Section 26-307B.

The Mayor and City Council of the City of Maricopa gives its full support to this plan and urges all officials, employees, and residents, individually and collectively, to do their share in the total emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts for the City of Maricopa.

  
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Mayor, City of Maricopa

11/7/2023  
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Date



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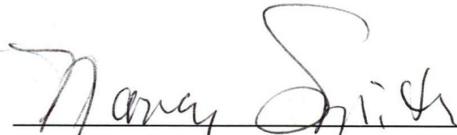


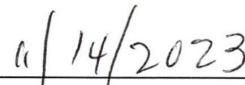
## APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

The City of Maricopa Emergency Operations Plan is the framework for emergency responders, city departments, and supporting agencies to effectively coordinate and collaborate, before, during, and after a disaster, to provide a comprehensive response to all emergencies.

The Mayor and City Council authorize the Emergency Manager, as directed by the City Manager, to make changes and updates to this plan that do not materially affect the overall planning approach and do not radically change the responsibilities of senior city officials or city departments. Changes will be recorded in the record of changes.

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

  
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Mayor, City of Maricopa

  
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Date



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### RECORD OF CHANGES

Change Number	Date of Change	Change Description	Date Posted	Posted By:
1	10/01/2023	This issue of the plan, dated 2023, is a total reissue incorporating FEMA Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101. Version 3.0, editorial improvements, technical revisions, as well as updated and expanded responsibilities for city departments and personnel. <b>All previous issues of this Plan are obsolete and should be destroyed.</b>	11/07/2023	George Burger



### RECORD OF DISTRIBUTION

Agency	Number
City of Maricopa – City Manager	
City of Maricopa – Building Safety	
City of Maricopa – Emergency Management Department	
City of Maricopa – Emergency Operations Center	



## BASE PLAN

### INTRODUCTION

The City of Maricopa Emergency Operations Plan is an all-hazards plan addressing the City of Maricopa's hazard and threat environment, including natural, technological, and human-caused emergencies or disasters. This plan is written to support the City of Maricopa Emergency Management department's mission to provide emergency management capabilities to the citizens of the City of Maricopa.

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

The Plan is designed as a Whole Community document identifying the City of Maricopa's departmental roles and responsibilities during an emergency or disaster. This plan does not include procedures as operational-level details are left to the appropriate city departments or agencies for development, revision, and implementation.

This plan is a major component of the City of Maricopa's comprehensive emergency management program, which addresses the five phases of emergency management as defined in the National Preparedness Goal:

#### ***Prevention***

The capabilities necessary to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop a terrorist incident from occurring. Prevention is the action taken to prevent a threatened or actual incident from occurring.

#### ***Protection***

The capabilities necessary to secure against acts of violence and manmade or natural disasters. Protection focuses on ongoing actions that protect people and property from a threat or hazard.

#### ***Mitigation***

The capabilities necessary to eliminate or reduce the loss of life and property damage by lessening the impact of the event or emergency; to ensure the safety and security of citizens, infrastructure protection, economic stability, and reducing the likelihood that threats and hazards will happen.

#### ***Response***

The capabilities necessary to stabilize an emergency once it has already happened or is certain to happen in an unpreventable way; establish a safe and secure environment to reduce casualties, save lives, stabilize community lifelines, protect property and the environment, meet basic human needs, and facilitate the transition to recovery.

#### ***Recovery***

The core capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively. Short-term recovery is any activity that will return vital life-support systems and critical infrastructure to





minimum operating standards and, in the long-term, any activity designed to return life to normal or to an improved state.

The City of Maricopa's emergency operations plan is designed to be a flexible and scalable document that outlines the key concepts used by the city during all phases of an emergency. These concepts include:

- A whole-community approach to emergency management, which involves engaging all partners in the community in all aspects of emergency management.
- A systematic and collaborative approach to managing incidents, regardless of the type of hazard involved.
- The development of detailed procedures and contingency planning for all hazards.
- A plan that is flexible and scalable to fit the size of the response to all emergencies from simple to complex.
- The involvement of all responding departments and agencies utilizing NIMS and the ICS.
- The deployment of crucial resources, assets, and personnel in response to an emergency.

This plan is designed to be a living document that is continually updated to reflect the latest information and best practices in emergency management. The City of Maricopa is committed to providing its residents with the best possible emergency management services, and this plan is a key part of that effort.

## **PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND APPLICABILITY**

### **Purpose**

The purpose of the Emergency Operations Plan is to guide the City of Maricopa in effectively managing emergencies and disasters and serves to meet the requirements of Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) § 26-308. This plan provides a comprehensive framework for the city to coordinate and implement emergency management activities, and to ensure that all available resources are used effectively. The plan also serves as a reference document for all city departments and agencies, and as a tool for educating the public about emergency management.

### **Scope**

The City of Maricopa Emergency Management Department is the lead department for planning the effective use of available resources and the coordination of appropriate emergency functions in response to situations beyond the capability of the City of Maricopa.

This plan establishes a comprehensive, city-wide structure to provide for effective and efficient coordination of emergency management activities. Any portions of this plan may be activated in response to, or anticipation of, an impending or projected incident with an anticipated threat to life or property.





### **Applicability**

This plan applies to the departments listed within functional annexes as Lead and/or Support agencies, and may include other departments not listed that may:

- Be tasked to provide emergency response or recovery assistance.
- Require emergency assistance to perform critical missions and services as directed.

This plan also integrates Whole Community partners, including but not limited to:

- Other political subdivisions that are capable of providing assistance.
- Tribal governments located near the City of Maricopa that request emergency assistance or are capable of providing assistance.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or private sector partners that require or are capable of providing assistance.
- Critical Infrastructure and Key Resource (CIKR) organizations that provide or require emergency response or recovery assistance.

## **SITUATION OVERVIEW AND ASSUMPTIONS**

### **Situation Overview**

The City of Maricopa is a growing community located in the southwestern portion of the Phoenix metropolitan area. The city is bordered by unincorporated Pinal County, Ak-Chin Indian Community, and Gila River Indian Community. Maricopa has a population of 66,290 (2022) people and is the largest city in Pinal County

The city is served by State Route 347, State Route 238, and Maricopa-Casa Grande Highway. The Mayor and City Council are responsible for governing the city. The City Manager serves as the chief administrative officer and leads the administrative branch of the city. Law enforcement protection is the responsibility of the City of Maricopa Police Department, while fire protection is managed by the City of Maricopa Fire/Medical Department. Emergency management activities are the responsibility of the Emergency Manager.

### ***Hazard Analysis Summary***

Hazard identification and risk assessment is the foundation of mitigation. A detailed analysis of the hazards facing the City of Maricopa was conducted as part of the Pinal County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan. The hazards determined to be the greatest risk within the City of Maricopa were identified as:

- Flooding
- Severe Wind
- Drought



- Subsidence
- Dam Failure

Based on the State of Arizona's Hazard Mitigation Plan, the City of Maricopa acknowledges and plans for additional hazards, which include:

- Extreme Heat
- Hazardous Materials Incident
- Infectious Disease
- Terrorism, including cyber-attack incidents

#### **Planning Assumptions**

- Emergencies and disasters can occur without warning and can have a devastating impact on the community.
- They can cause numerous casualties, displace individuals, damage property, harm the environment, and disrupt essential services.
- The priorities for response are to save lives, stabilize the incident, conserve property, and protect the environment.
- The City of Maricopa will deploy all available resources to achieve these priorities.
- Maintaining critical life-sustaining services is essential for achieving these priorities.
- The continued operation of vital business and government functions is also essential for the community's well-being.
- When resource needs exceed the city's capabilities, additional assistance will be requested.
- An emergency may necessitate activating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to coordinate operations and/or resource support.
- The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and its components will be used when coordinating operations and/or resource support.
- The City of Maricopa may declare a state of emergency or local emergency by proclamation.
- Spontaneous volunteer services and support may be offered by individuals, organizations, and businesses.
- Emergencies may require extensive communication and information sharing across jurisdictional and organizational boundaries.
- Incidents may require prolonged incident management operations and support activities.
- Emergencies and disasters can have a devastating impact on the community, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, those with disabilities, diverse communities, and those with limited English proficiency.



## **PLAN STRUCTURE**

The City of Maricopa Emergency Operations Plan is based on the function-focused format, as referenced in FEMA's Comprehensive Planning Guide (CPG) 101. The plan is comprised of a Base Plan, Functional Annexes, and Threat- or Hazard-Specific Annexes. This plan references other plans including the Pinal County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan as companion plans that collectively make up the comprehensive foundation of all-hazards emergency planning for the City of Maricopa.

### **Base Plan**

The base plan provides an overview of the City of Maricopa's emergency management system, including its preparedness and response strategies. It also describes the city's roles and responsibilities for emergency management, as well as the resources and tools that are available to support the city's emergency management efforts.

The base plan is the foundation for all other emergency management plans and procedures. It provides a common framework for understanding and responding to emergencies and disasters. The base plan is also a living document that is constantly being updated to reflect changes in the city's circumstances and to incorporate new information and technologies.

### **Functional Annexes**

Functional annexes are supplements to the base plan that describe how the city manages a specific function before, during, and after an emergency. They describe the departments that support the function, their actions, roles, and responsibilities, and the resources, capabilities, and authorities that each department brings to the response.

Functional annexes are essential for ensuring that the city has a comprehensive emergency management program. They provide a detailed description of how the city will respond to a specific hazard or threat. Functional annexes also help to ensure that all departments are working together effectively during an emergency.

The city has functional annexes for a variety of functions. The annexes are constantly being updated to reflect changes in the city's circumstances and to incorporate new information and technologies.

### **Threat- or Hazard-Specific Annexes**

Threat- or hazard-specific Annexes describe the policies, situation, concept of operations, and responsibilities for specific threats and hazards. They explain the procedures that are unique to a threat or hazard type. Threat- or hazard-specific Annexes are supplemental to the Base Plan.

While the Annexes outline the specific tasks that need to be done, they do not provide detailed procedures on how to perform them. The designated primary agencies and support agencies are responsible for developing the internal procedures required to perform the tasks.





## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

The City of Maricopa is responsible for comprehensive emergency management, protecting life and property. The city adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and practices, including Incident Command System (ICS), by Resolution 17-37.

Emergency activities are primarily the responsibility of the local government. The relevant local public safety departments are responsible for the initial response to emergencies. If an incident or emergency becomes too large or complex for the local government to handle, despite normal mutual aid assistance, aid from the County or State government will be requested. The aid will be provided through Pinal County, the Arizona Mutual Aid Compact (AZMAC), and/or the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). The Federal Government will assist the State upon request from the Governor or direction by the President, when appropriate.

The City of Maricopa Emergency Operations Plan is an all-hazards plan, based on the concept that it should not be focused on any specific threat, but rather cover a wide range of potential risks and impacts from any severe incident. It emphasizes the need to develop, maintain, and implement mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery measures using Functional Annexes and Incident-Specific Annexes to attain desired outcomes.

### **Limitations**

This plan is adopted to protect and preserve the peace, health, safety, and welfare of the public. Its provisions shall be broadly interpreted to achieve these purposes. The City of Maricopa makes no guarantees, express or implied, by implementing this Plan. In the event of a catastrophic incident, local assets and systems may be damaged, destroyed, or overwhelmed, and the City of Maricopa will make reasonable efforts to respond based on the available information and resources.

State and federal law provide liability protection to public officials, emergency workers, volunteers, emergency management personnel, and others. See authorities and references for applicable laws.

### **Whole Community Approach**

The Whole Community Approach recognizes that effective emergency response requires the collaboration of government agencies, private sector organizations, non-governmental entities, faith-based groups, and volunteers. Representatives from various City of Maricopa departments and stakeholders contributed to the development of this plan. The preparedness and resilience of the community are critical to the effectiveness of emergency response efforts.

No two disasters are ever the same; yet virtually all incidents disproportionately affect Access and Functional Needs (AFN) individuals. The City of Maricopa recognizes that there is a portion of the city's population who may not be able to successfully plan for and respond to an emergency with resources typically accessible to the general population. AFN refers to persons who may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to maintaining health, independence, communication, transportation, support, services, self-determination, and medical care.



People in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities, live in institutionalized settings, are older adults, are children, are from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency or are non-English speaking, or are transportation disadvantaged. Specific planning considerations will be incorporated throughout the various annexes.

This plan will comply with both The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 to ensure the needs of the Whole Community are addressed during the response and recovery phase. Tasked departments will maintain compliance detail within their procedures. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the ADA will be followed in every aspect of this plan. Emergency and disaster response services and activities will be accessible to all individuals regardless of access or functional need.

In disasters, emergency management teams face an array of management challenges, including the care of animals impacted by the disaster. While the care of animals in disasters should never take precedence over the care of people, providing care for animals may facilitate the personal safety and care of a large segment of the human population. The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards (PETS) Act of 2006 requires that local and state government emergency operational plans address the needs of owners with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency. For many reasons, including safety, health, economic, environmental, and emotional concerns; the care of animals in times of disaster is important to the care of people. Planning for household pets, service animals, and livestock in case of disaster is also a human safety issue, ensuring that animal owners and local jurisdictions are well prepared provides additional safeguards and options for them and their animals.

### **Community Lifelines**

The Community Lifelines framework serves as a reporting structure to establish incident stabilization. Any disruption to these lifelines during an emergency or disaster signals that lives are at risk and routine life and supply chains are disrupted. The seven community lifelines represent the essential services a community relies on, and when stable, allow for all other activities within the community to function. Emergency managers, infrastructure owners, and operators, along with other partners, use the lifelines to analyze the underlying causes of an incident impact and prioritize and deploy resources to stabilize them effectively.

Community Lifelines establish a common language to unify the Whole Community, including federal, state, and local governments, private sector entities, and non-governmental organizations. This unification facilitates the prioritization, sequencing, and focus of response efforts to maintain or restore the most crucial services and infrastructure. The community lifelines are described in Appendix A.



APPENDIX A: LIFELINE COMPONENTS

LIFELINE	COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Law Enforcement/Security</li> <li>2. Fire Service</li> <li>3. Search and Rescue</li> <li>4. Government Service</li> <li>5. Community Safety</li> </ol>	<p>Law enforcement, government services, and associated assets that maintain community security, provide search and rescue and firefighting capabilities, and support public safety. Includes impending risks to impacted communities, public infrastructure, and national security concerns.</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food</li> <li>2. Water</li> <li>3. Shelter</li> <li>4. Agriculture</li> </ol>	<p>Support systems that enable the sustainment of human life, such as food retail and distribution networks, water treatment, transmission and distribution systems, housing, and agriculture resources.</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Medical Care</li> <li>2. Public Health</li> <li>3. Patient Movement</li> <li>4. Medical Supply Chain</li> <li>5. Fatality Management</li> </ol>	<p>Infrastructure and service providers for medical care, public health, patient movement, fatality management, behavioral health, veterinary support, and the medical industry.</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power Grid</li> <li>2. Fuel</li> </ol>	<p>Electricity service providers and generation, transmission, and distribution infrastructure, as well as gas and liquid fuel processing, and delivery systems.</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Infrastructure</li> <li>2. Responder Communications</li> <li>3. Alerts, Warnings, and Messages</li> <li>4. Finance</li> <li>5. 911 and Dispatch</li> </ol>	<p>Broadband internet, cellular and landline telephone networks, cable services, satellite communications services, radio, and television. Services include alerts, warnings, and messages, 911 and dispatch, and access to financial services.</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Highway, Roadway, and Motor Vehicle</li> <li>2. Mass Transit</li> <li>3. Railway</li> <li>4. Aviation</li> </ol>	<p>Multiple modes of transportation that often serve complementary functions and create redundancy, adding to the resilience in overall transportation networks. This includes roadway, mass transit, railway, aviation, and intermodal systems.</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilities</li> <li>2. HAZMAT, Pollutants, and Contaminants</li> </ol>	<p>Systems that mitigate threats to public health or the environment. This includes facilities that generate or store hazardous substances, specialized conveyance assets and capabilities to identify, contain, and remove pollution, contaminants, oil, or other hazardous materials and substances.</p>





### **Emergency Response and Operations**

Incidents of all sizes should be managed using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS), which provide a standard, all-hazards approach. City personnel should take actions that align with the objectives below while adhering to the city's statutory authority.

Emergencies should be managed at the most appropriate level to meet the City's emergency management objectives. The City of Maricopa will commit all necessary resources to achieve the response priorities. Incident Commanders and Emergency Managers should not hesitate to request resources and should prioritize having more resources and personnel respond, rather than too few.

While specific roles and responsibilities are detailed in each annex of this plan, it does not restrict responders from carrying out their specific duties or performing assigned responsibilities in accordance with their department procedures. Additionally, it does not prohibit responders from taking any actions required to achieve the emergency response goals outlined in this plan.

### **Declaration of Emergency**

The mayor may, by proclamation, declare an emergency when a situation caused by natural or human factors poses a threat to life or property in the City of Maricopa.

Declarations should include the following minimum details:

- The type, location, and extent of the emergency.
- Effective date and duration of the declaration.
- The agency or agencies responsible for leading the response activities.
- Any ordinances, policies, or regulations that are suspended during the emergency.
- Activation of the Emergency Operations Center and supplementary plans.
- Authority to use funds and deploy personnel, equipment, supplies, and stockpiles.

### **External Incidents**

If the emergency response and recovery needs of another jurisdiction exceed their capabilities, the city may offer assistance through mutual aid agreements, provided that there are not locally identified or prioritized needs for the requested resources.

Requested resources typically include:

- Mutual aid requests
- Technical Assistance
- EOC liaisons and/or staff
- Incident Command Post (ICP) liaisons
- Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) activation and support



### **Response Goals**

The City's primary goals in responding to any emergency or disaster, in order of priority are:

1. Saving human lives, property, and the environment
2. Stabilizing the incident
3. Stabilizing community lifeline services
4. Quickly resume regular business and community services
5. Providing accurate documentation and records

### **Recovery Goals**

Recovery planning starts as soon as the plan is activated. Therefore, recovery goals should be integrated into initial planning and stabilization efforts. Recovery planning should be adaptable and involve collaboration and engagement from the entire community. This may require deviation from the standard Incident Command System (ICS) structure used in response.

Recovery operations will begin as soon as community lifeline stabilization is achieved. However, not all lifelines will be stabilized at the same time. Some recovery operations may start sooner in some lifeline components than others.

The city's initial recovery goals may include the following:

- Identifying residual hazards.
- Restoring community lifeline services and demobilizing temporary solutions.
- Restoring autonomy for individuals and families.
- Establishing and staffing Local Assistance Centers and Disaster Assistance Centers.
- Providing social services programs for individuals and families affected by the incident.
- Conducting damage assessments.
- Coordinating private and public assistance in cooperation with Pinal County Office of Emergency Management, Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- Recovering costs associated with the incident.

Long-term goals, consistent with the National Disaster Recovery Framework, may include the following:

- Establishing conditions for the restoration and creation of adequate, resilient, and affordable housing.
- Ensuring the availability of sustainable and resilient health, education, and social services systems.
- Restoring agricultural and business activities to a healthy state and developing new economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community.



- Facilitating the restoration of infrastructure systems and services to support a viable, sustainable community and improve resilience to and protection from future hazards.
- Rehabilitating, restoring, and conserving natural resources, open spaces, and historic properties.

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

Direction, control, and coordination are fundamental to all effective emergency management operations. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) principles provide a standardized, adaptable, and scalable approach to achieving this essential function.

The City of Maricopa has adopted NIMS and ICS principles and will implement them in all emergencies in accordance with Resolution 17-37 and departmental policies and procedures. The city's emergency management team will utilize its normal departmental command structure while implementing NIMS and ICS principles.

### **Incident Command**

The Incident Commander is the person who is responsible for achieving the city's emergency response goals. They are responsible for all aspects of incident operations including, but not limited to, resource management, communication, decision-making, and direction of other emergency management personnel.

Command is established at all incidents, whether implicit or explicit, with the first responder arriving on the scene. As an incident grows in complexity or scale, the command structure will adjust to meet the challenges of the incident. The Incident Commander must always remain on the scene or close to the scene.

The Incident Commander is responsible for the following:

- Developing and implementing incident objectives and strategies.
- Managing and allocating resources effectively.
- Establishing and maintaining effective communications with all stakeholders.
- Making critical decisions and providing direction to incident management personnel.
- Ensuring the safety of all personnel involved in the incident.
- Coordinating with other emergency response agencies.
- Implementing the incident command system and incident management protocols.
- Coordinating with the Emergency Operations Center and Joint Information Center.
- Developing, reviewing, and revising the Incident Action Plan.
- Providing for the continuity, transfer, and termination of Command.



### **Emergency Operations Center**

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) serves as the primary location, either in-person or virtually, where key city personnel convenes to organize and sustain a coordinated city-wide response to emergencies, disasters, or planned events. The EOC functions under the guidance and supervision of the City Manager and can be activated in situations where the incident exceeds the on-scene incident command's response capabilities or when the EOC's resources can enhance incident management. The EOC does not directly manage incidents.

The EOC's two main functions are:

1. The collection, analysis, and dissemination of information
2. Supporting emergency response and recovery through the allocation and coordination of resources

The EOC may collaborate with Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) or an Area Command Team. A MACC is a location where local governments can coordinate efforts among agencies and make executive decisions to aid incident response and recovery operations. An Area Command Team is a federal resource that supports regional incidents by providing guidance and strategic support.

### ***Emergency Operations Center Goals***

When activated, the primary goals of the EOC for any incident or event are:

1. To provide support to emergency response.
2. Gather and analyze information from a variety of sources to provide situational awareness.
3. Disseminate information to the public and to emergency responders.
4. To establish lifeline stabilization targets in collaboration with policymakers, stakeholders, and incident managers.
5. To identify, prioritize, and acquire additional resources for response and recovery operations.
6. To maintain records and accounting to monitor disaster expenses.
7. Facilitate the recovery process.

### ***Emergency Operations Center Activation***

The EOC is activated by the Emergency Manager or when requested by the City Manager, Police Chief, or Fire Chief. Anyone delegated authority by these individuals can also activate the EOC.

During activation, the Emergency Manager is tasked with the position of EOC Director and is typically responsible for managing the EOC.

The position of EOC Director will activate and staff the EOC as necessary to efficiently support the incident or planned event. The EOC Director will notify the appropriate staff, officials, departments, and agencies of the activation and request assistance.





### **Emergency Activation Levels**

Emergencies that occur in the City of Maricopa may require the activation of the Emergency Operations Center or may require monitoring by emergency management staff. A level of activation is based on the population at risk, resource availability, anticipated length of operations, property threatened, and long-term consequences, Etc.

#### ***Level 1 – Full Activation***

The EOC is fully activated, including personnel from all assisting agencies, to support the response to a major incident or credible threat.

#### ***Level 2 – Partial Activation***

Certain EOC team members/organizations are activated to monitor a credible threat, risk, or hazard and/or to support the response to a new and potentially evolving incident.

#### ***Level 3 – Enhanced Monitoring***

Active monitoring of an incident or event. Notifications to mutual aid and support organizations may be required.

### **Policy Group**

The Policy Group also referred to as the Multiagency Coordination Group, is responsible for the overall, strategic-level management of emergency operations. Its purpose is to create a sense of shared mission, set strategic goals, foster inter-departmental cooperation and coordination, and provide policy direction as needed for Incident Command, Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and Department Directors. The Policy Group may recommend but does not make or approve city policies, rules, or regulations. The Policy Group is led by the City Manager or their representative and is organized by the EOC Director.

#### ***Policy Group Goals***

When activated for any incident or event, the primary goals of the Policy Group are:

1. To suggest city emergency declarations, as needed, to the mayor.
2. To establish Community Lifeline Stabilization Targets in collaboration with stakeholders and incident managers.
3. To establish strategic direction.
4. To resolve cross-jurisdictional and cross-agency resource and policy issues.
5. To identify and, where possible, eliminate legal, policy, and programmatic constraints that may impede efficient emergency operations.
6. To monitor and assess situation status and trends.
7. To work with citizens, private sector businesses and organizations, and government agencies to establish recovery outcome targets.



The Policy Group shall consist of the following officials and employees, as needed:

- The Mayor or designated elected official
- The City Manager (or designee)
- The City Attorney or other legal counsel
- The Fire Chief (or designee)
- The Police Chief (or designee)
- The Director of Public Works (or designee)
- Others as determined by the Policy Group

## **ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES**

This section identifies the roles and responsibilities of the City of Maricopa to prepare for and respond to a major emergency or disaster.

### ***City Manager***

The City Manager, or their designated representative, provides support to the Mayor and City Council during significant emergencies or when the city is under a Local Emergency Proclamation. The following functions are the responsibility of the City Manager or their designated representative:

- Activate the City of Maricopa Emergency Operations Center and assess the activation level as necessary.
- Coordinate the emergency activities of all city departments and delegate emergency responsibilities of various city departments as appropriate.
- Make recommendations to the mayor regarding the declaration of Emergency or Local Emergency Proclamations.
- Notify key staff and elected officials.
- Implement the policies and decisions of elected officials.
- Provide direction for strategic response and recovery planning to Incident Command and the Emergency Operations Center Director.
- Act as the final decisionmaker for field decisions that cannot be resolved by the unified command structure.
- Oversee funding and support for the city's preparedness activities, response, recovery, and support staff.
- Request mutual aid and/or outside assistance, through the Emergency Operations Center as necessary.
- Authorize information to be released to the public and news media through the Public Information Officer.





***City Attorney***

- Provide guidance and advice on legal matters related to incident response and Emergency Operations Center operations.
- Review the draft Emergency or Local Emergency Proclamation as directed by the City Manager or designated representative.
- Advise on potential legal liabilities and risks.
- Meet all obligations and duties assigned to the City Attorney in this plan and its accompanying annexes.

***City Clerk***

- Ensure that all relevant documents pertaining to response and recovery operations are properly documented, recorded, stored, and archived.
- Ensure that public notification of council meetings is made in compliance with city code and state law.
- Record minutes of council meetings pertaining to response and recovery operations.
- Meet all obligations outlined for the City Clerk in this plan and its associated annexes.

***Communications (Public Information)***

- Coordinate and provide public information strategies and services for response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on public information systems and activities related to response and recovery operations.
- Develop and implement a system for distributing disaster or event-related information to the media and citizens.
- Develop a system to monitor and correct misinformation.
- Ensure the City Manager, Incident Command, and EOC Director approves information prepared for press releases.
- Coordinate VIP visits as necessary.
- Integrate into the Joint Information System and Joint Information Center when activated.
- Develop and distribute disaster information packets for city phone operators to use in responding to citizen inquiries.
- Develop disaster information for use on a city frequently asked questions (FAQ) website as needed.
- Meet all requirements outlined for public information and communications in this plan and its associated annexes.



***Development Services***

- Provide building construction inspection, code information, plan review, and permit issuance to support response and recovery operations.
- Provide long-term community planning, research, and current planning and zoning administration services.
- Incorporate the principles of the current general plan into the recovery process or update the general plan as required based on the Recovery Action Plan.
- Collaborate with the Information Technology Division to provide Geographic Information Systems (GIS) personnel, services, and resources to support response and recovery operations.
- Meet all requirements outlined for Development Services, Building Safety, Code Compliance, Economic Development, and Planning in this plan and its associated annexes.

***Emergency Manager***

- Develop, prepare, and maintain this plan and associated annexes.
- Review emergency operations plans and procedures.
- Activate and scale the EOC as directed.
- Coordinate resource support for the incident commander or local officials as requested.
- Plan for contingencies based on the evolving situation.
- Keep the EOC ready for activation and operations in accordance with established standards.
- Coordinate with City of Maricopa Public Information Officer to release appropriate information to the media.
- Facilitate requests for additional assistance if necessary.
- Coordinate training and exercises to prepare city staff for response and recovery operations.
- Develop and execute an After-Action Report (AAR) and Improvement Plan (IP) after response and recovery operations are completed.
- Oversee the return of the EOC and associated equipment to the pre-event state when operations have concluded.
- Meet all requirements outlined for Emergency Management in this plan and its associated annexes.

***Finance***

- Provide budget management services to support response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on personnel, services, materials, contract activities, and purchasing associated with response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate the acquisition of materials and supplies as required to support response and recovery operations.
- Coordinate all financial, cost analysis, and cost recovery aspects of response and recovery operations.



- Meet all requirements outlined for Financial Services, Procurement, and Budget in this plan, and its associated annexes.

***Fire Department***

- Coordinate and provide fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response and remediation, technical rescue, fire prevention, and fire investigation to support response operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response and remediation, technical rescue, fire prevention, and fire investigation in support of response operations.
- Meet all requirements identified for Fire Services in this plan, and its associated annexes.

***Human Resources and Risk Management***

- Coordinate and provide necessary human capital in support of response and recovery operations.
- Monitor, manage, maintain, and report on personnel, volunteer, and safety activities related to response and recovery operations.
- Develop and issue appropriate safety guidance for EOC staff, employees, and disaster volunteers as necessary.
- Investigate accidents or injuries related to the disaster.
- Assess the need for crisis counseling for emergency workers and coordinate critical incident stress management services as needed.
- Meet all requirements outlined for Human Resources and Risk Management in this plan and its associated annexes.

***Information Technology***

- Provide technical support and maintenance for computer systems, infrastructure, software, voice, and data during response and recovery operations.
- Manage and report on technology systems and activities related to response and recovery operations.
- Establish contracts for the provision of technology equipment and services.
- Make suggestions for ways to improve processes, tracking, documentation, and reporting using technology.
- Coordinate with higher levels to prioritize voice and data systems as needed.
- Meet all requirements outlined for Information Technology in this plan and its associated annexes.



***Police Department***

- Coordinate and provide law enforcement, criminal investigation, prevention, security, and traffic control during response and recovery operations.
- Track, manage, maintain, and report on public safety and security measures related to response and recovery operations.
- Request additional public safety agencies as necessary.
- Secure incident sites and facilities providing response and recovery services as required.
- Provide security for any asset and distribution activities as necessary.
- Provide security for dignitaries and VIPs as required.
- Initiate warnings to citizens using a mass notification system as needed.
- Notify the Emergency Manager of any disaster or significant emergency.
- Provide central dispatch operations for unified emergency communications as necessary.
- Meet all requirements outlined in this plan and its associated annexes.

***Public Works***

- Provide preventative maintenance and services for public streets and roadways, and equipment in support of response and recovery operations.
- Conduct and assist with preliminary damage assessment activities.
- Develop and implement a debris removal and management plan.
- Participate in recovery planning.
- Meet all requirements outlined in this plan and its associated annexes.

***Non-Governmental and Volunteer Organizations***

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), volunteer agencies, and private sector businesses are expected to play a crucial role in supporting emergency response and recovery efforts. These organizations can provide resources and personnel, as well as assistance with logistics, communications, and other critical tasks. NGOs and volunteer agencies will work closely with government agencies to coordinate efforts and ensure an effective and efficient response to the emergency.

**INFORMATION COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION**

The collection, analysis, and dissemination of accurate information during an emergency is crucial to achieving the city's emergency management objectives. This information is used to make informed decisions, both strategically and tactically, by providing incident commanders and the policy group with a comprehensive overview of the situation. Additionally, having accurate and up-to-date information facilitates the planning process, enables effective resource management, and promotes collaboration among all stakeholders.





The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is responsible for coordinating the collection, analysis, and dissemination of incident information to city leadership and partners when activated. The EOC Director works closely with Incident Command to ensure that all stakeholders are provided with accurate and timely information. This enables the city to effectively respond to and manage any emergency.

### **Information Collection**

The EOC Director, working with Incident Command, is responsible for the following:

- Collecting, analyzing, and distributing all relevant and up-to-date information during emergencies.
- Distributing situation reports, progress reports, and operational status reports from city departments and agencies on a schedule determined by the EOC Director. The frequency of these reports will vary based on the incident and can be communicated via radio, phone, email, or instant messaging.
- Immediately informing the EOC of any critical information that could potentially affect the response and recovery operations. This information includes:
  - Any fatalities, severe injuries, or hospitalization caused by the incident or response and recovery efforts, involving city employees, volunteers, or members of the public.
  - Accidents or damage to city vehicles, equipment, or facilities resulting from the incident or response activities.
  - Outage and restoration of critical infrastructure, including communication and public utilities such as power, water, and sewer.
  - The opening and closing of arterial roads, highways, interstates, and airports.
  - Changes in the status of emergency shelters.
  - Any event that poses a significant and imminent threat to life, property, the environment, or lifeline services.

### **Briefings**

Effective and efficient information sharing is crucial in an emergency. Briefings serve as a vital tool in this regard by offering a concise overview of the situation, response, and recovery updates, and addressing any questions. These gatherings are crucial for fostering a shared understanding of the incident and ensuring all responders, leaders, and agencies are aligned in their goals. The information shared in briefings must be accurate, current, and tailored to the specific audience to guarantee optimal understanding and value.

Different types of briefings may be held to disseminate information to responders, leadership, and agencies. These may include:

- Operational Period Briefing - held at the start of the operational period, outlines the Action Plan for EOC and Incident Command Section Chiefs.



- Policy Group Briefing - held on a regular schedule for members of the Policy Group, or as needed during Policy Group meetings.
- Agency Briefing - held regularly for one or more agencies with a stake in the response.
- Coordinating Call Briefing - held on a regular schedule with Incident Commanders, the EOC Director, and other relevant agencies, to share information and coordinate efforts.

### **Leadership Summary Report**

A summary report is used to provide city leaders with an overview of the incident and its impact. The report should be clear, concise, and available across a variety of platforms, including text or email. It should be structured in a bullet point format and be delivered at regular intervals. The report should primarily focus on the status of essential services, also known as lifelines, before, during, and after the incident to provide consistent and relevant information.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

### **Coordination of Public Information**

The City Manager oversees managing and releasing public information during emergencies, with this authority delegated to the Public Information Officer(s), and Incident Commanders. Coordination of public information is done using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) principles to ensure consistent and timely messaging is communicated to the public.

The Incident Commanders are responsible for providing clear and consistent incident-related information to the public, in accordance with city and departmental policies and department standard operating procedures.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will handle coordination of public messaging across various disciplines, agencies, private sector, and non-governmental organizations. The Incident Commanders will still maintain responsibility for all incident messaging.

The Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established to improve public information management and coordination. When activated, the JIC will take over coordination of public information from the EOC, and it can be established even without activating the EOC.

The Public Information Officer(s) assigned to the Incident, EOC, and/or the JIC are responsible for the following tasks:

- Developing accurate, accessible, and timely information for press/media briefings, written media releases, or web and social media posts in a proactive manner.
- Monitoring information from traditional media, the web, and social media that is relevant to incident planning and forwarding it as appropriate.





- Advising incident command on any necessary limitations on information release and understanding these limits.
- Obtaining the Incident Commanders' approval of public materials.
- Preparing and conducting media briefings for officials.
- Arrange for tours, community outreach events, interviews, and briefings.
- Making information about the incident available to incident personnel.
- Participating in planning meetings.
- Identifying and implementing methods for controlling rumors control.

When activated, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or Joint Information Center (JIC) is responsible for coordinating the following public information activities:

- Facilitating coordination among agency Public Information Officers (PIOs).
- Collaborating with the City Manager, City Attorney, Incident Commanders, and EOC Director on the release of information.
- Establishing an information release and press briefing schedule for the media and preparing news releases and fact sheets.
- Coordinating news conferences.
- Responding to media inquiries.
- Monitoring print, broadcast, and social media to ensure the accuracy of information being reported and addressing rumors or misinformation.
- Preparing information and scripts for the Citizen Contact Center.

### **Public Alerts and Warnings**

Urgent, targeted messages known as public alerts and warnings are sent to members of the public who may be at risk and need to take protective actions. The primary response agency is responsible for initiating and distributing these alerts and warnings in accordance with their established policies and procedures. When activated, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is responsible for releasing public alerts and warnings.

#### ***Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)***

Notifications for imminent threats will be delivered through the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS). These notifications can be received on mobile phones, radio and television broadcasts, and weather radios, and other participating public communication networks. IPAWS messages can be translated into multiple languages and can be accessible to persons with functional needs.

#### ***Mass Notification System***

The Emergency Manager administers a mass notification system that the public can subscribe to for text notifications and community-related information.



## Administration, Finance, and Logistics

### Finance

During an emergency, city departments are responsible for managing their own financial activities through established processes and resources. Additionally, they must document and keep records of personnel overtime and compensatory time incurred resulting from the emergency.

When requested, City departments must promptly submit accounting records to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC is responsible for the following:

- Maintaining accurate records of the hours worked by employees assigned to the EOC.
- Establishing account numbers and tracking for emergency expenditures in conjunction with Finance/Accounting.
- Gathering and organizing the costs and documentation related to responding to and recovering from emergencies and disasters.
- Conducting analysis of costs and expenditures.
- Submitting the necessary Public Assistance documentation to the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA).

### Procurement during an Emergency

During emergency response and recovery, all city policies, procedures, and regulations must be followed to ensure the appropriate handling of public funds. City departments are responsible for using their operational funds to fund emergency response and recovery efforts. In certain circumstances, additional funding may be provided by the Policy Group.

During a declared emergency, city departments are responsible for working with the EOC to coordinate any emergency-related purchases.

### Expenditure Tracking and Reimbursement

City departments and agencies must manage their own financial activities, including tracking and managing expenditures, using their established processes and resources during an emergency. If the department or agency's capabilities are exceeded, they should request additional resources from the EOC.

During a declared emergency, the city may seek reimbursement for eligible costs by submitting records to the Arizona Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA) through the EOC. Departments and agencies must work with the EOC Director and Resources Support Section to coordinate the documentation and tracking of expenditures.



### **Mutual Aid**

City departments must use established procedures to request mutual aid assistance. Costs associated with these requests are the responsibility of the requesting department or agency. In cases where resource needs exceed the capabilities of existing procedures or agreements, departments should seek assistance through the EOC. The EOC may request aid directly from outside agencies or through the Arizona Mutual Aid Compact (AZMAC), with any costs being the responsibility of the requesting agency, unless otherwise approved by the Policy Group. The EOC will notify the requestor of any costs prior to the deployment of the requested resource. In cases of a state-declared emergency, DEMA may seek aid from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), with the state covering the costs associated with these requests.

### **Documentation**

City departments are accountable for keeping records of their actions and expenses incurred during an emergency or disaster, using various forms of documentation, including but not limited to timecards, forms, purchase orders, messages, and cost receipts. In addition to these, incident command logs, cost recovery documentation, damage assessment reports, personnel and resource logs and other relevant records should also be maintained to provide a comprehensive account of the city's response efforts.

The EOC is responsible for implementing a comprehensive system for documenting all aspects of emergency response, including:

- Costs, actions, decisions, and communications related to the emergency.
- Records of equipment usage, purchases, rentals, and personnel hours, including overtime or backfill.
- Maintaining records of the city's damages and expenses
- Ensuring all records are properly maintained and stored.

### **After Action Reports**

The Emergency Manager will oversee the creation of an After-Action Report (AAR) and Corrective Action Plan (CAP) following every emergency activation and exercise. The AAR evaluates the actions taken and highlights areas of success and opportunities for improvement, while the CAP addresses the findings of the AAR, identifying, prioritizing, and assigning responsibility for maintaining strengths and addressing weaknesses.

The review and improvement process is included in the demobilization planning, with participation encouraged at all levels to provide a diverse range of perspectives. Each city department or agency involved in the response will take part in the AAR/CAP process.



## **PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE**

The Emergency Manager is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Emergency Operations Plan. City departments are responsible for creating and maintaining any additional policies and procedures that support it.

### **Review Cycle**

The Emergency Operations Plan will be reviewed and revised annually by the Emergency Manager. These revisions may include minor updates, such as correcting typographical errors, revising terms and definitions, or updating agency names, as well as substantial changes, such as incorporating new statutes, policies, emergency management standards, or best practices, and incorporating lessons learned from exercises, incident analysis, or program evaluations. The hazard analysis and current capabilities sections will also be updated to reflect any changes.





## AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

### Federal

- Homeland Security Act of 2002, 6 USC Section 101, et seq., as amended
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD 5), February 28, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD 7), December 17, 2003
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, National Preparedness, March 30, 2011
- National Fire Protection Association, Safer Act Grant; NFPA 1710, 2010
- Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) 1990, Public Law 101-336
- ADA Amendment Act (ADAAA) of 2008, Public Law 110-325
- Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Public Law 93-112
- Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-295
- The Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, Public Law 109-308
- Disaster Assistance Program, Federal Emergency Management Agency- Eligible Costs Related to Pet Evacuations and Sheltering, Federal Emergency Management Agency (DAP 9523.19)
- Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, Public Law 106-390
- Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8, March 30, 2011, National Preparedness
- Public Law 84-99 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Flood Control Act)
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920), as amended
- Public Law 81-920 and Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 205 and 205.16, Federal Disaster Assistance
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, Public Law 93-288
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (Promulgated as Public Law 99-499)
- 40 CFR Parts 300 and 355. Extremely Hazardous Substances List
- NRT-1, Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide and NRT-1A Plan Review Guide (Environmental Protection Agency's National Response Team)
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Public Law 99-499, Title III, Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA)
- Volunteer Protection Act of 1997, Public Law 105-19
- Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended in 1977 and 1990, 42 USC, Sections 7401-7671
- Clean Water Act of 1948, as amended in 1972, 1977, and 1987, 33 USC Section 1251 et seq.
- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Public Law 110-161
- Fair Housing Act as amended in 1988, 42 USC 3601
- Federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended in 1996, 42 USC Sections 300j-9(i)
- Public Law 920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended



**State**

- ARS § 11-952 Intergovernmental agreements and contracts
- ARS § 23-1022 Compensation as exclusive remedy for employees
- ARS § 26-301 Emergency Management, et seq.
- ARS § 26-308(B) Powers of local government
- ARS § 26-401 Emergency Management Assistance Compact, et seq.
- State of Arizona, Emergency Response and Recovery Plan
- Chapter 2, Title 26, Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS) as amended
- Chapter 1, Title 35, Arizona Revised Statutes as amended

**City**

- Resolution adopting the National Incident Management System, November 2017, Resolution 17-37
- Ordinance adopting the Pinal County Floodplain Management Ordinance, August 2014, Ordinance 14-01
- Other ordinances and resolutions as applicable