



# MEMORANDUM

Date: May 31, 2024

To: The Honorable Chair and Members  
Pima County Board of Supervisors

From: Jan Leshar   
County Administrator


Re: **Additional Information for the June 4, 2024 Board of Supervisors Meeting – Agenda Item 12 – Extreme Heat**

## Introduction

In recent years, Arizona has experienced record-setting heat over the summer months – across the state, and it is anticipated that we will continue to have longer, hotter summers in years to come. In 2023, extreme heat caused thousands of heat related injuries and hundreds of heat-related deaths in Pima County, including rises in emergency department visits and emergency medical service activations. Extreme heat waves in Arizona pose the biggest weather-related threats to the population across the state of Arizona, and heat emergencies can be prevented with critical and life-saving protective measures, awareness, and resources.

Extreme heat and consistently rising temperatures pose serious health risks for many of our vulnerable populations, or populations with higher levels of heat exposure – specifically, children, older adults, individuals with disabilities or chronic health conditions, individuals on certain medications, and the workforce. There are ample opportunities to support the workforce on heat safety - particularly those whose primary responsibilities involve work outdoors, or in locations that are not weatherized such as structures where the temperature is not managed by devices that cool the temperature, or have additional impact of heat exposure, like amplified temperatures in structures like tents, greenhouses, sheds or other non-climatized structures.

While there are comprehensive efforts set forth to address heat across the state, such as the Governor's directive toward comprehensive heat response efforts and planning (through the Arizona Department of Health Services - AzDHS), and multidisciplinary networks across the state developing acute heat response efforts – such as cooling centers, mobile cooling units, and emergency response plans, there is a continued need to support our workforce for heat safety. This includes heat safety training, limiting heat exposure and exploring policy / protocol opportunities that can be easily implemented, in alignment with federal, state, and local best practices. It should be noted that there are no current standard federal / state policies pertaining to *heat and the workforce* - solely

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recommendations and best practices to protect the workforce; though not codified in federal or state safety standards.

The recent county- and state-wide efforts that have amplified the networks for heat relief, are representative of counties, local jurisdictions, and municipalities, academic institutions, and numerous key stakeholders (such as National Weather Service, labor unions, the business community, non-governmental and community-based organizations). The growth of these interdisciplinary networks assures that there is community-wide and comprehensive heat safety planning, response, and consistent safety messaging for heat. These efforts will also grow data-driven dialogue on how better to prepare / deploy heat response efforts consistently across the state, develop policies and procedures, and protect residents and our workforce.

#### **Existing Mandates, Federal / State Agency Compliance and Jurisdictional Alignment**

There are a number of federal agencies that have developed and designed recommendations for heat stress, heat safety, and workforce-specific recommendations. Specifically, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), its state-counterpart Arizona Department of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH), and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) have created a number of comprehensive federal resources for workplace safety pertaining to heat. Federal OSHA *General Duty Clause (Section 5[a][1] of the Occupational Safety and Health Act)* requires employers to provide a place of employment that is “free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees.”

Their information supports the workforce by providing critical information around heat exposure in warm or hot environments and heat tolerance. Federal resources support the criteria for standard recommendations on occupational exposure to heat stress and hot work environments and can be broken down into critical core areas – training, acclimatization, identification of heat risk, illness, and injury, and personal or job-based risk factors. NIOSH also has distinct and direct recommendations for heat protection that can be directly applied to workplace policies and procedures, with considerations for various job-types.

On October 27, 2021, OSHA published an *Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* for ‘Heat Injury and Illness Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings’ in the Federal Register. In doing so, OSHA has started the rulemaking process to consider, develop and implement a standard for heat in the workplace, and associated safety provisions. As of Fall 2023, OSHA concluded its *Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act* (SBREFA) which solicited input from small businesses / entities on the potential impacts of a heat-specific standard. The next step is to develop a proposed rule based on the

recommendations from the panel report for public input and additional research on best practices.

### **Procurement Protocols and Policy Measures Under Consideration**

Currently, our Pima County Procurement Department includes provisions to perform work in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws. The workforce protection protocols delineated within our procurement process span from the bid process for future contractors, through the required risk management and workforce safety protocols required in the County contracting process. Notably, procurement will also align language for workforce safety and protections if distinguished as a requirement through a specific respective funding (federal, state, or discretionary) source.

*Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3701-3708)* highlights the specific directives set forth in 40 U.S.C. 3704, detailing that ‘laborer... must be required to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous.’ It should be noted that currently, heat does not have a formal definition in these clauses. OSHA identifies clearly in its recommendations (although not codified) the importance of heat training, heat awareness, knowing (and acting on) the signs of heat stress, and modifications to the work environment.

Similarly, the Pima Association of Governments (PAG) Standard Specification Section 107 highlights ‘Sanitary, Health and Safety Provisions’ in alignment with federal, state, and local laws. Specifically, highlighting, contractor assurances to not let any worker or work to occur in conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to their health or safety. All of the above contract references enable the contract holder to suspend work without waiver of any right to claim.

Local municipalities, such as the [City of Phoenix](#) are developing, or have implemented ordinances at the local level, in absence of specifically defined federal and state heat protections and protocols. The County and City of Tucson met with key staff that implemented the City of Phoenix Heat Ordinance (specific to contracted workforce) to glean insight on development, implementation, and monitoring – as the two jurisdictions consider similar opportunities.

Considerations to be made for the County exploration of an initiative similar to the City of Phoenix would be first to determine the inclusion of this language *throughout the Procurement cycle* – specifically, through the Request for Proposal (RFP), bid- and contracting processes. *Monitoring* also needs to be carefully considered and how the County would proceed to monitor such inclusions. Each jurisdiction has considered a different approach to monitoring – either a contract-executing departmental monitoring obligation, or complaint-driven monitoring. The City of Phoenix has built monitoring

protocols into their departmental processes – specifically, departmental oversight, and procurement ability to amend / terminate a contract for non-compliance. Other jurisdictions that have considered similar ordinances are exploring complaint-driven monitoring to either complaints directed to ADOSH, or the implementing departments.

Additionally, the type of language developed must be carefully crafted to avoid primary / secondary *employer liability* (otherwise defined as ‘joint employment concern’) pertaining to heat directives and / or recommendations from the implementing policy jurisdiction. This particular consideration is pertinent especially for Counties because of their obligation under state statute to be the public health authority, and thus providing public health recommendations for heat safety. The County will have to explore the differences between the County-role and the concept of ‘joint employment concern’ under procurement, risk management and legal review, and if / how that would affect the content of any proposed heat-safety workforce policy.

If the County were to proceed on development of modifications to the procurement language for heat workforce protections the following critical steps would need to be explored:

- The County would specifically need to detail the inclusion of this language within its procurement process, any conflict / or process modification with existing federal OSHA / State requirements and determine if existing language is sufficient to protect from heat.
- The role of the County (pertaining to its public health obligations) and any associated risk liability in language development for a policy, or ordinance (such as what the City of Phoenix instituted).
- Assure it is not in conflict (or already covered) with existing federal, state, local directives, or ordinances for heat / workforce protections.

### **Solicitation of Input – Pima County Workforce, Labor Union Workforce, and the Business Community**

Pima County staff has been working closely with key stakeholders, County departments and the workforce to ensure critical feedback is solicited in the drafting of any and all formal procedures, recommendations, and implementation steps. This includes partner jurisdictions, such as City of Tucson, City of Phoenix and their respective development and deployment of heat workforce administrative directives, procedures, and ordinances.

Additionally, the County department directors, and very specifically, the Climate Action Executive Team (CAET) have provided an interdisciplinary, collaborative effort to design the County’s proposed Administrative Procedure (AP) for Heat Safety Protocols for the County’s workforce. This AP was informed by an all-staff heat survey which assured any

procedural development / modification meets the needs of the County workforce and is inclusive of critical areas of heat protection, as detailed by staff across our workforce.

Finally, the County has initiated, or participated in listening sessions from key stakeholders in the community – specifically, Labor Unions and the Business Community pertaining to any future consideration or development of any potential ordinance or like-policy. The Labor Union listening session was directed by the City of Tucson, support and collaboration from the County, and the Business Community feedback listening session was directed by the County’s Economic Development Department. There is the intent to have more (and broader) community listening sessions throughout the summer to ensure the County is recommending a data-driven policy that best protects and meets the needs of the workforce.

#### *Pima County Workforce – All-Staff Heat Survey*

Pima County deployed a survey directed at all staff, including (and especially) the County’s outdoor workforce to provide feedback on heat preparedness, heat response, and County considerations for heat safety and the needs of its workforce. Notably, almost 1,300 respondents across the County responded to the survey providing thoughtful qualitative feedback on considerations the County should include in any policies, procedures, or directives it issues on heat safety.

Respondents were asked a series of questions about the quantity of time worked outdoors, training and preparedness, and preparedness measures taken by both the department and the employee to protect themselves from heat. Largely respondents represent County staff that spend 10% or less time outdoors. Respondents that spend 25 – 100% of their job duties and time outside represented *a combined 35% of the total*. With respect to employee preparedness the County workforce demonstrated a high-level of personal preparedness – specifically, 59% of respondents feel ‘Very Confident’ in protecting themselves from heat, while 38% feel ‘Prepared.’

Pima County employees that responded to the survey utilize multiple modes of personal safety measures to protect from heat – cool water, access to shade / cool spaces, air-conditioned buildings or vehicles, personal protective equipment, and breaks – primarily. Fewer than 20% of respondents selected modification of schedules, receipt of training, and / or acclimatization as tactics used / available.

The County solicited direct qualitative feedback from the County workforce on considerations that should be made in the development of any administrative procedure or directive.

The major primary themes / priorities represented in the Pima County Workforce Survey include the following:

- **Employer Provided Personal Protective Equipment** – this includes sun / heat protective uniform items (such as, but not limited to, hats, shirts, cooling towels), equipment (such as, but not limited to, tents, portable fans, misters, igloos or water bottles).
- **Flexibility in Scheduling and Limiting Time in Outdoor / Hot Environment Exposure** – feedback from staff directed action on limiting the scheduled time of employees outside, to protect from heat exposure. This includes, but is not limited to, adjusted earlier hours (many recommendations to have standard / annual hot weather early hour adjustments), ability to take breaks, and rotating shifts, and staff split shifts.
- **Employer Provided Cool Water and Hydration Supplies** – staff detailed the need for access to cool, potable water, hydration supplies – such as electrolyte boosters, ice, and other supplies such as reusable water bottles (such as insulated bottles that retain temperature of liquids).
- **Access to Shade / Cool Spaces for Breaks** – staff highlighted the need for, and availability of, shade and / or cool spaces to take breaks, lunch, and conduct paperwork on worksites. This includes direct requests to modify any existing policies that contradict the access to cooling, very specifically, modification to the County’s ‘Idling Policy’ Administrative Procedure 49-4.
- **Training** – across the staff survey the desire for training, heat resources, and safety recommendations was highlighted – both from the outdoor and indoor workforce. There was a desire for tailored training based on department scope / job functions, with information on personal risk factors (such as, but not limited to, previous heat emergency, medication and heat exposure, and physical condition / age).

Other recommendations and actionable steps from the County-wide staff survey include:

- Soliciting more direct feedback from the workforce that is outdoors in hot environments.
- Need to define hot indoor temperatures, and associated procedures in the event of power outages, air condition outages, and associated recommendations for staff in hot indoor spaces.
- Defining emergency and / or risk-levels around temperature thresholds.
- Prioritizing safety over work – creating a culture of safety where employees feel empowered to prioritize their safety, especially in high-risk hot months.

Finally, the survey and qualitative feedback also detailed the interest in heat training for all staff, as indoor employees who aren’t acclimatized to heat are also at risk in the event they are called to complete work outdoors, or in hot environments.

*Feedback from the Business Community*

In alignment with the direction by the Pima County Board of Supervisors (BOS) as an exploratory measure to consider any formal modifications to procurement procedures and / or contract language for Heat Safety, the County solicited feedback in key informant interviews with key stakeholders from the business community. Directed by the County's Economic Development Department, a heat-safety survey and subsequent listening session were offered to key informants from the business community – specifically, Regional Chambers of Commerce and Small Business Commission.

Feedback from the business community indicated that there is an interest in exploring this further. Many highlight the benefit of heat protection plans but advise that policies / mandates should be carefully considered pertaining to cost, business impact and ability to implement. Largely the business community sees heat safety resources as a benefit but would like to further weigh in on implementation strategies to assure that any policies are not burdensome to implement, not in conflict (requirements of the business) with other jurisdictional policies or requirements pertaining to heat, and that there be alignment with other existing policies and procedures (such as noise ordinances) when making heat-specific recommendations.

Some of the direct recommendations from the key informant stakeholders from the business community include the following:

- Provide data-driven materials / heat informational resources that are in alignment with federal and state safety regulations – noting that businesses are already aligning with safety standards and recommendations set forth by OSHA.
- The business community would like to continue to provide feedback on development of any development of policies / ordinances.
- Explore incentive-based opportunities versus punitive.
- Assure heat-related ordinances (or any other policy) are not in conflict with another jurisdiction.
- Address the ordinances / County-codes around noise, to create a greater ability for businesses to start earlier, in cooler hours.

*Labor Union Listening Sessions – City of Tucson and Pima County*

Pima County staff participated in the City of Tucson's listening session with Labor Union representatives to gain critical feedback on potential ordinance directives, language, and priorities that should be considered in the development thereof. There was thoughtful feedback surrounding the lack of standards for heat protections for the workforce – with primary themes highlighting:

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- The lacking standards at the federal and state levels,
- Assurances that ordinances would include enforcement components for accountability to worker safety, and
- Development of a potential oversight ‘safety and health’ advisory committee that advises on ordinance implementation.

Similar to the other workforce safety feedback, there was directed sentiment of creating a culture of safety that prioritizes the workforce and using policies / procedures to empower workers to align with heat, health, and safety recommendations without retribution. The Labor Union feedback was in support of development of policies such as ordinances to create heat protections for the workforce in absence of other standards and is supportive of growing these types of policies and initiatives.

#### **Pima County Administrative Procedure for Heat Workforce Safety**

With the feedback, Pima County has developed a *final draft* Heat Safety Administrative Procedure (AP) for the County workforce (Attachment 1). The draft AP includes the priority feedback from the all-staff Pima County Heat Survey, specifically defined herein:

##### Elements of Workplace Heat Safety

- Comprehensive and department-tailored training,
- Acclimatization (physiological adaptation to heat),
- Employer-provided cool water,
- Flexibility in scheduling and access to breaks,
- Shaded / cool respite sites (with a specific modification to the County’s Idling Policy Administrative Procedure 49-4 – Attachment 2),
- Employer-provided personal protective equipment (PPE) - (as defined in Administrative Procedure 30-8), and
- Heat emergency response protocols.

This AP was developed from existing County safety protocols, OSHA / NIOSH / ADOSH standards, and was vetted through the Climate Action Executive Team (CAET) the County’s interdisciplinary team of Department Directors (representing 22 County Departments) that support the County’s Climate Action priorities, Human Resources, Risk Management and Pima County Attorney’s Office. Many of these Directors have staff that make up the proportion of County staff that work in outdoor, or hot environments. This AP is representative of careful planning, existing best practices, and crucial staff / departmental feedback.



### **Communication Strategies**

The Pima County Communications Department has been working closely with the Pima County Administrator's Office, Pima County Health Department (PCHD) and the Climate Action Executive Team (CAET) to design heat-specific communications for our residents and workforce (Attachment 3). These strategies include but are not limited to the '*Beat the Heat*' campaign, pet safety in heat, and climate mitigation strategies as delineated through the Pima Climate Action Now! (Pima CAN!) climate strategies.

Based on recent directives from the Pima County Board of Supervisors and Pima County Administrator, Pima County Communications will develop and design communications strategies that support the County workforce safety recommendations, and protocols that are delineated in the Pima County Heat Safety Administrative Procedure, '*County Worker Safety*' (communications campaign name in development). Finally, the Communications department will develop a '*Heat Safe*' (communications campaign name in development) public workforce campaign that will educate / resource employers about worker / workplace safety, especially during high heat months. This public-facing campaign will provide access to campaign / marketing materials designating that they are aligning with heat recommendations and best practices for their workforce.

### **Conclusions and Next Steps**

It is anticipated with the directives of the state on comprehensive heat response work that there will be more directed definitions of 'extreme heat' and specific heat workforce / workplace protections and protocols. As stated, there is federal exploration around more comprehensive heat safety recommendations for the federal, state, and local levels.

The broad and interdisciplinary networks will continue to provide a comprehensive suite of heat-safety resources for the public, workforce, and vulnerable communities.

Recommended next steps include:

- Reviewing other existing ordinances that promote additional opportunities to limit exposure to heat for the workforce – such as, but not limited to noise ordinances or County codes.

- Grow its data-driven understanding around risks to the workforce in heat and incorporate that information into public facing communications strategies for the public and business sectors.

- Continue to explore the policy opportunities to incorporate heat safety into the County's procurement process.

The Honorable Chair and Members, Pima County Board of Supervisors  
Re: **Additional Information for the June 4, 2024 Board of Supervisors Meeting – Agenda  
Item 12 – Extreme Heat**  
May 31, 2024  
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The County will implement its Heat Safety Protocol Administrative Procedure, in accordance with the Pima County Board of Supervisors directive, in addition to implementing the modifications to existing protocols in conflict (AP 49-4). County staff will further act on directives from the BOS on heat safety.

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#### Attachments

- c: Carmine DeBonis, Jr., Deputy County Administrator
- Francisco García, MD, MPH, Deputy County Administrator & Chief Medical Officer
- Steve Holmes, Deputy County Administrator
- Terry Cullen, MD, MS, Public Health Director, Pima County Health Department
- Terri Spencer, Director, Procurement Department
- Cathy Bohland, Director, Human Resources
- Tony Cisneros, Director, Facilities Management
- Ellen Moulton, Director, Finance and Risk Management
- Sarah Davis, Senior Advisor, Pima County Administrator's Office

# ATTACHMENT 1



# ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Procedure Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 3-35

Effective Date: \_\_\_\_\_ June 5, 2024

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ June 5, 2024

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Administrator

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SUBJECT: **HEAT-RELATED SAFETY PROTOCOLS**  
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DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:  
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## **I. STATEMENT**

The provisions of this procedure are intended to provide a comprehensive suite of heat response tools to protect the County workforce, and provide critical training, procedures, and alignment with federal and state guidance on heat safety, thus ensuring a safe and healthy work environment.

This will include heat protection measures for the County workforce that perform work in outdoor environments and / or applicable indoor environments that pose heat risks. This procedure delineates the responsibilities of employees and departments to prevent heat-related illnesses and injury for the County workforce.

## **DEFINITIONS**

**Appointing Authority** – Pima County Department Director or Elected Official

**ADOSH:** Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health

**County** – Pima County

**Employee** – Pima County Employee

**High-Heat Periods** – May through September, and / or any time the temperature is above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and / or any time there is a heat advisory or warning. (Note that nothing in this policy should be construed as limiting remedial action in the event of a heat-related emergency.)

**NIOSH:** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

**OSHA:** Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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**Outdoor (and Hot Indoor) Environment** – a County-owned, County-leased, licensed location, and / or open-space property where work activities are conducted outside. The term also includes indoor locations such as warehouses, fabrication buildings, shed, tents, greenhouses, or other structures (e.g., confined spaces, vaults, pipes, wells, and pump houses) but where the temperature is not managed by devices that reduce heat exposure nor aid in cooling (i.e., lacking in air-conditioned systems).

## II. PROCEDURE

### Training

The County will provide department-specific training annually through its own department, Safety Loss Control Officers (SLCOs), through the Interdepartmental Safety Training Program (facilitated through Facilities Management, Pima County Sheriff's Department, and / or Regional Wastewater Reclamation). SLCO training materials will also be made available to departments to share with staff.

*Heat Safety and Preparedness Training* will be tailored to department-specific needs and will incorporate OSHA, NIOSH and ADOSH best practices and recommendations.

These trainings include, but are not limited to:

- Heat stress hazards and mitigation,
- Predisposing factors for—and potential health effects of—heat stress
- Information on preparation for County employees for hydration, respite, personal protective equipment, and heat stress
- Relevant signs and symptoms of heat injury and illness
- General heat first aid as well as worksite-specific first aid procedures
- Proper precautions for work in heat stress areas
- Standard operating procedures for proper work practices and emergencies including checklists for fieldwork. e.g., potable water, appropriate equipment, and emergency protocols if working alone.

### Elements of Workplace Heat Safety

Department-wide training and protocols will include the following elements:

**Acclimatization:** Adaptation is a critical protective factor associated with heat safety. Effective acclimatization practices, as appropriate for the type of work conducted within the respective County Department (recommended 7 – 14-day gradual exposure) to promote the physiological adaptation of employees that are predominantly working in the outside environment.

**Hydration:** Provide free onsite (or alternately at accessible locations, or portable) cool, potable water for employees working in the outdoor (and hot indoor) environment.

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**Breaks:** Departments will allow breaks (preferably in shaded or cool areas) as often as needed for cooling, hydration, respite, and safety – recommended is 10 minutes every two hours during high heat periods.

**Flexibility in Work Schedules:** During high-heat periods, Departments will allow work to be completed in cooler portions of the day, such as dawn / early light hours / sunrise for outdoor employees, as determined appropriate by department-specific scopes of work to assure overall safety and heat safety for employees.

**Shaded Respite Sites and / or Air-Conditioned Vehicle / Cabins:** Employees must have access to:

- Shaded or Air-Conditioned areas while working
- Air-Conditioned vehicles with enclosed cabs
  - Employees may use vehicles for cooling, in alignment with modifications to Administrative Procedure AP 49-4, *Vehicle Anti-Idling*, during high-heat periods.

**Personal Protective Equipment:** In alignment with Administrative Procedure 30-8, *Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)*, Employees will have access to department-specific Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for heat safety, cooling, and worksite-specific needs.

**Emergency Response Protocols:** The County's Safety Loss Control Officers (facilitated through Facilities Management, Pima County Sheriff's Department, and / or Regional Wastewater Reclamation) Safety Training Program will direct training content to:

- Identification of a heat-related emergency,
- Steps for heat respite aid, and deployment of emergency medical response, when necessary,
- Emergency immediate communication protocols (internal departmental, and emergency medical / 911) and associated medical response protection protocols.

Heat emergency protocols will be clearly displayed by each department and accessible to employees. As a part of annual heat training, employees will be trained in heat safety and aid that can assist in the event of a heat-related emergency until professional medical response is present. It is recommended that employees work in a 'buddy system' as appropriate for their jobs.

## II. RESPONSIBILITIES

- a. **Appointing Authorities and Elected Officials** are responsible for implementing this Administrative Procedure in alignment with the County's Safety Loss Control Officers (SLCOs) for heat-safety training, specific to department scope and needs. This includes expectations of the respective department's supervisory responsibilities.
- b. **The County's Safety Loss Control Officers** (*facilitated through Facilities Management, Pima County Sheriff's Department, and / or Regional Wastewater Reclamation*) **Safety Training Program** will continue to provide mandatory annual training, specific to department scope and needs, through their SLCOs.

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- c. **Safety and Compliance** will be monitored through the Facilities Management Safety Loss Control Officers regular coordination with Appointing Authorities and their Departments. The SLCOs will conduct site visits to ensure compliance with heat-safety training content and best practices.

### III. **COMPLIANCE**

Non-compliance with this procedure may result in disciplinary action up to and including dismissal. Monitoring will include tracking of Departmental completion of the County's mandatory heat training (specifically, collecting staff completion of training) and through any reporting of violation of heat-safety protocols. This procedure is intended to support County Departments in their workforce protection efforts.

# ATTACHMENT 2





# ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Procedure Number: \_\_\_\_\_ 49-4

Effective Date: 04/01/2011

Revision Date: June 5, 2024

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Administrator

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SUBJECT: VEHICLE ANTI-IDLING  
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DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE: FLEET SERVICES DEPARTMENT All County Departments  
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## I. STATEMENT

The Pima County anti-idling procedure is implemented to protect public health and improve the environment by reducing vehicle emissions while conserving fuel and reducing operational costs. Idling vehicles achieve zero miles per gallon, while continuing to emit carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and other pollutants into the air. Studies show two (2) minutes of vehicle idling wastes one mile's worth of fuel. In addition, idling five (5) minutes each day created close to five (5) pounds of pollution a year.

## II. DEFINITIONS

Idling: Idling occurs when a vehicle engine is running, but the vehicle is not changing position.

High-Heat Periods – May through September, and / or any time the temperature is above 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and / or any time there is a heat advisory or warning. (Note that nothing in this policy should be construed as limiting remedial action in the event of a heat-related emergency.)

## III. PROCEDURES

This procedure reflects ~~the Pima County~~ goals of improving air quality, improving fuel economy and reducing premature vehicle engine wear and tear. This procedure applies to all on-road internal combustion engine vehicles. ~~Climate Change Resolution 2017-39 adopted by the Pima County Board of Supervisors on July, 2017.~~

- ~~1. Effective immediately, unless otherwise exempted in this procedure, no County vehicles or piece of equipment should avoid idling in excess of 15 minutes. may be idled in a non-emergency situation for more than 200 seconds.~~
- 1.
2. GPS devices installed in vehicles are programmed with an

audible in-cab alert to provide drivers feedback on excessive idle times.

3. For safety reasons, vehicles should not be turned off at traffic signals or in routine traffic situations.

#### **IVH. EXEMPTIONS**

~~Idling is allowed in the following situations as needed:~~

- ~~1. Vehicles where safety lights, Power Take Offs (PTOs), or other accessories are needed while performing County work.~~
- ~~2. High Heat Periods and employees need access to vehicle air conditioning for respite and access to cooling.~~
- ~~3. Hybrid vehicles~~
- ~~4. Electric vehicles~~
- ~~4.—~~
- ~~2. Law enforcement personnel undertaking documentation and computer access tasks regularly conducted in their vehicles.~~

#### **IV. RESPONSIBILITY**

~~Vehicle/equipment operators and supervisors will be judicious in the idling of units at emergency scenes and job sites. Vehicle/equipment may idle only in emergency situations or if required by the nature of the job; all other vehicle/equipment must be turned off and the keys removed from the ignition.~~

#### **VI. ENFORCEMENT**

- ~~4.—Department Directors are responsible for ensuring all employees are made aware of the Anti-Idling procedure and shall have procedures in place to review idling data to drive compliancy within the department. be in compliance.~~

~~2.1.~~

- ~~3.2.~~ Auto generated GPS idle time reports can be provided to departments for monitoring and reporting purposes.

- ~~4. ————— Employees who fail to comply are subject to disciplinary action with Pima County progressive discipline procedures.~~

~~5.3.~~

# ATTACHMENT 3

May 24, 2024

**To:** Jan Lesher  
County Administrator

**From:** Mark B. Evans *MB Evans*  
Communications Office Director

**Re: Heat resilience communications plans and planning**

The Communications Office is developing multiple communications campaigns related to high heat months and extreme heat events. The Office annually develops and executes a heat-injury and heat awareness campaign for the Health Department. This year's Beat the Heat communications plan is already underway and the plan details are attached.

The Office has identified separate communications messages for the various aspects of heat resilience and is developing campaigns with the departments associated with the major themes of the campaigns.

**Campaign:** Heat Illness and Injury Avoidance – Beat the Heat

**Department:** Health

**Major Themes:** Strategies for protecting oneself from heat illness and injury; heat illness and injury avoidance resources; general awareness of the dangers of heat exposure.

**Audiences:** General public; high-risk populations

**Status:** Collaterals developed; campaign underway

**Campaign:** Pet Safety

**Department:** PACC

**Major Themes:** Keeping pets safe during the summer; keep pets indoors; if pets are outside, provide shade and plenty of water; available resources for pet heat safety, especially during extreme heat events.

**Audiences:** Pet owners; pet owners with fewer resources

**Status:** Developed; campaign underway.

**Campaign:** Extreme Heat Events

**Department:** Health; Emergency Management; Others as needed.

**Major Themes:** Distribute through all available comm channels and County website dangerous heat event warnings to restrict outdoor activity as much as possible; cooling center resources and locations; pet heat injury protection and resources.

**Audiences:** General public; vulnerable populations; targeted areas as needed due to power outages, storm damage, etc.

**Status:** Dangerous Heat Event graphics under development; will deploy if/when events occur.

**Campaign:** Pima CAN! Heat Mitigation Strategies

**Department:** Climate Action Executive Team; DEQ; Health; Public Works Departments

**Major Themes:** Strategies, actions, and policies that can help mitigate the effects of increasing high heat and dangerous heat events. Make Pima County a more heat resilient community.

**Audiences:** General public; business community; homeowners; other audiences identified as Pima CAN! plans develop.

**Status:** Planning

**Campaign:** County Worker Safety (campaign name TBD)

**Department:** Administration; Health; HR; Risk Management

**Major Themes:** Policies, strategies, and actions for worker safety during high heat months. Heat safety awareness, education, and training. Heat safety reminders (stickers, badges, logos, signs, posters, etc).

**Audiences:** Pima County employees.

**Status:** Under development. We're modifying the Beat the Heat materials for County-employee-specific heat safety messaging.

**Campaign:** Heat Safe (campaign name TBD)

**Department:** Administration; Health

**Major Themes:** Develop a campaign that educates employers about worker safety during high heat months; provides employers identifiers, such as logos, badges, graphics, etc., that they can display or use in their marketing that demonstrates they follow all local, state, and federal guidelines and requirements to keep their workforce safe during high heat months and during extreme heat events.

**Audiences:** Employers of all types

**Status:** Planning

CAMPAIGN PRESENTATION

# Beat the Heat

MAY - AUG 2024





## AUDIENCE & MESSAGING

### AUDIENCE

- General audience
- Targeted (those heat might affect more\*):
  - Unhoused; those in shelters
  - Other high-risk populations
  - Rural communities that might have less access to air-conditioning

### MESSAGE GOALS

- Education about Heat-related illnesses. What resources PCHD offers. Awareness of Heat Alerts.

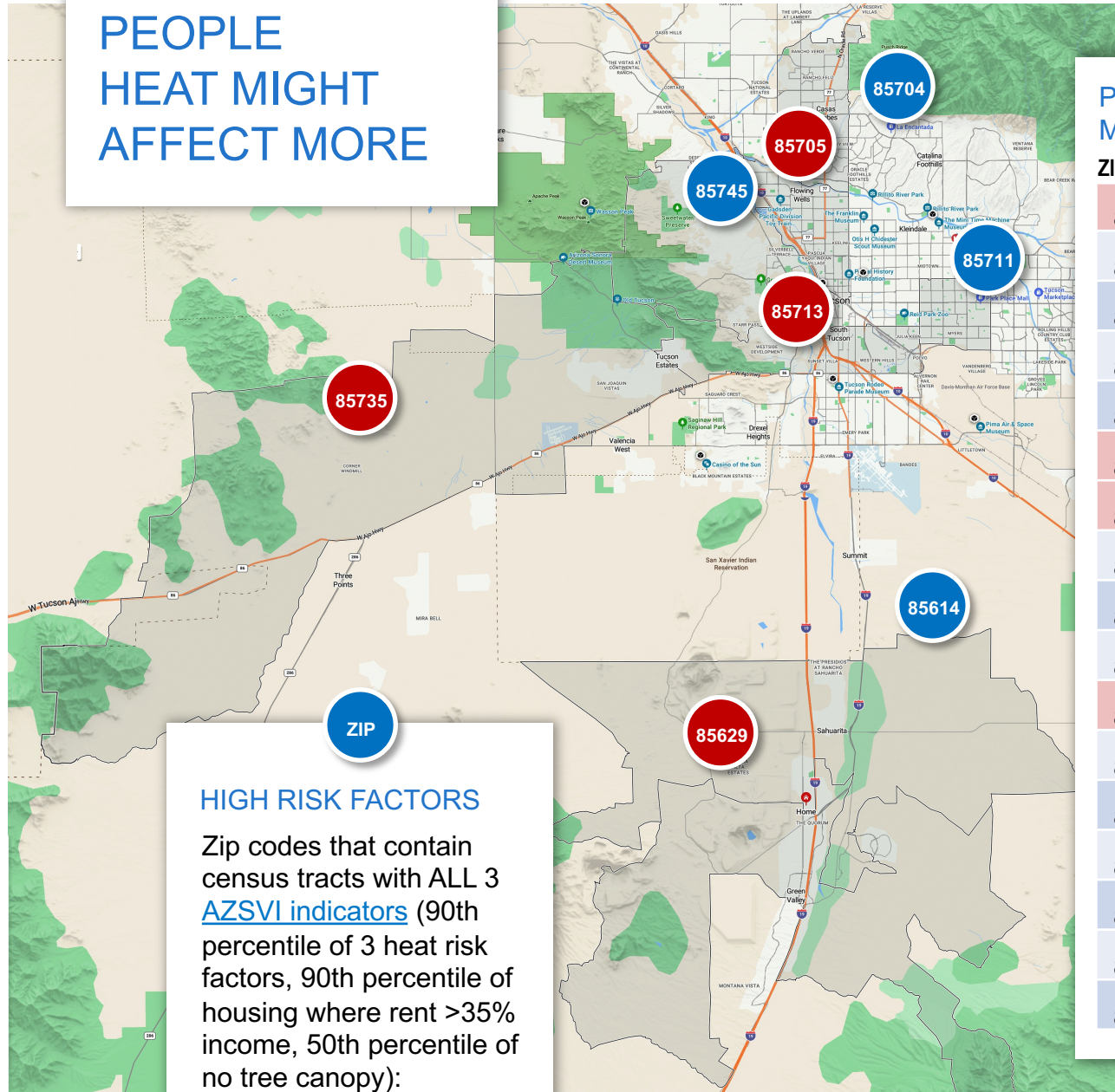
### CALL TO ACTION

- Visit [pima.gov/heat](https://pima.gov/heat) for resources
- Utilize Cooling Service locations
- Sign up for Heat-related alerts
- Recognize and respond the right way to HRI



# AUDIENCE & MESSAGING

PEOPLE  
HEAT MIGHT  
AFFECT MORE



ZIP

## HIGH RISK FACTORS

Zip codes that contain census tracts with ALL 3 [AZSVI indicators](#) (90th percentile of 3 heat risk factors, 90th percentile of housing where rent >35% income, 50th percentile of no tree canopy):

## PEOPLE LIVING IN MOBILE HOMES

ZIP	People	Percent
85705	17,924	32
85706	13,659	24
85756	9,423	26
85746	8,982	19
85653	6,534	32
85713	5,880	13
85735	5,861	52
85743	5,255	17
85602	3,599	37
85736	3,312	76
85629	2,533	8
85641	2,331	8
85757	2,293	11
85730	2,060	5
85741	1,607	5
85719	1,505	3
85710	1,403	3





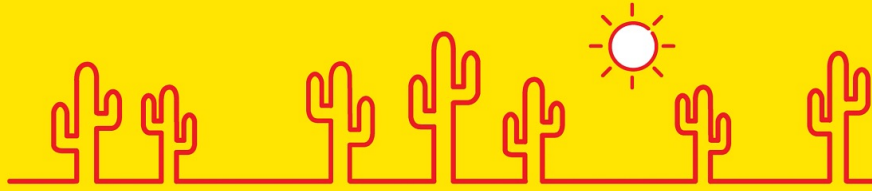
# SLOGAN + VISUALS

## 2023 & 2024

### SLOGAN



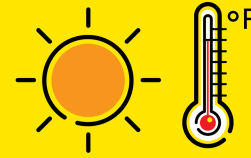
# BEAT the HEAT



### VISUALS



How fast can body temperature rise to dangerous levels?

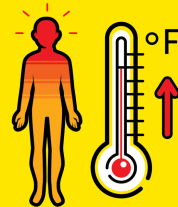


Body temperature may rise to **106°F** or higher within 10 to 15 minutes.

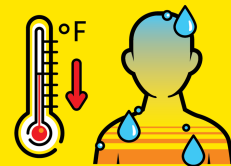


## Did you know?

People have heat-related illnesses when the body's temperature control system is overloaded.



The body normally cools itself by sweating, but sometimes sweating isn't enough, and body temperature can rise rapidly.



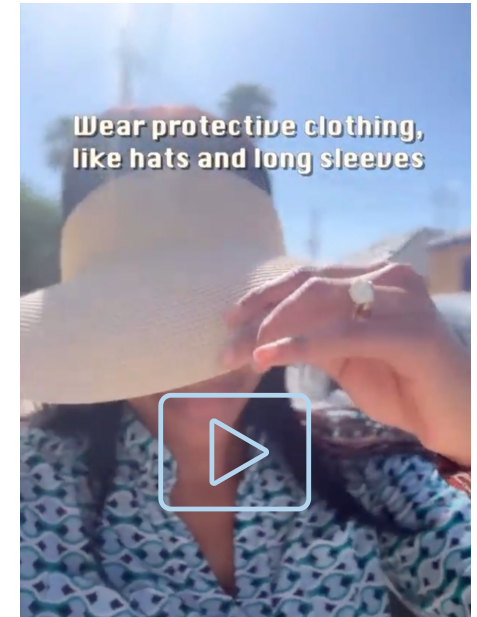
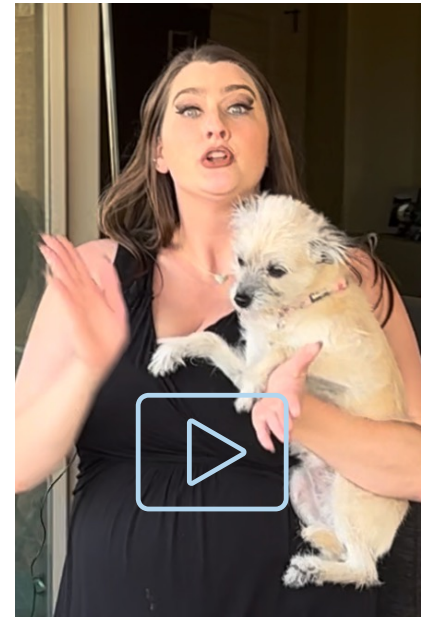
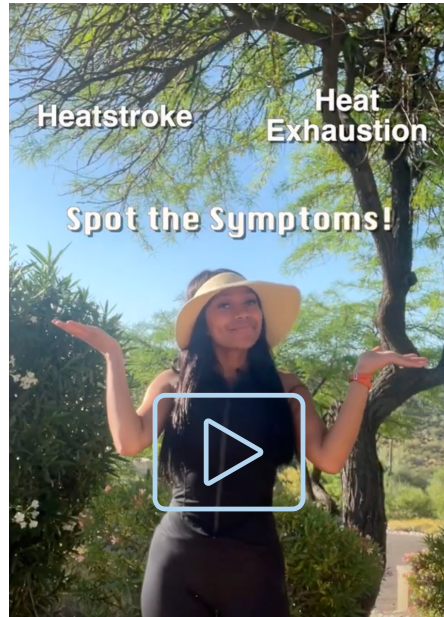
Very high body temperatures may damage the brain or other important organs and can lead to death or permanent disability if emergency treatment is not provided.





VIDEO # 1

# VIDEOS



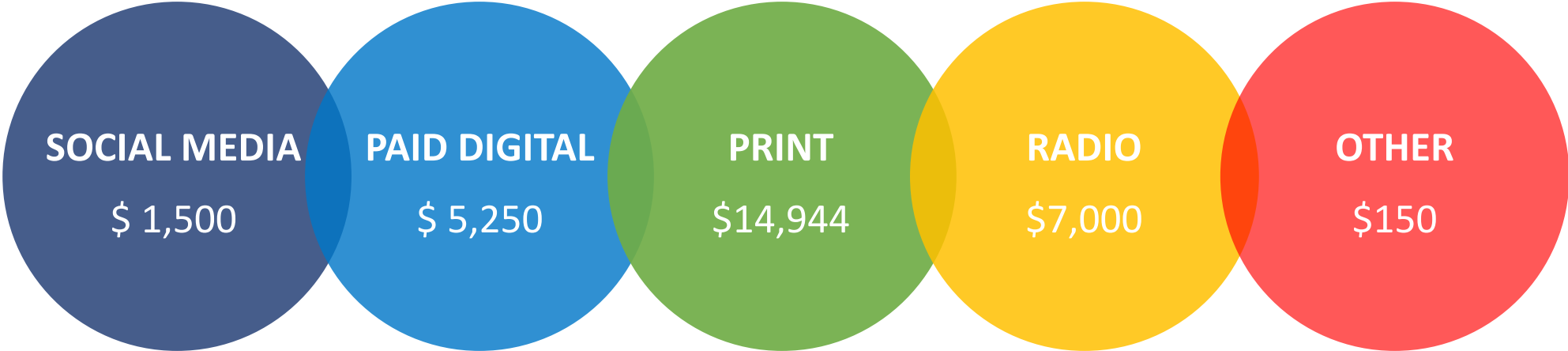
Target Demo	Tone/Inspiration	Messaging
<a href="#">General Audience</a> <a href="#">Bilingual</a>	<a href="#">Viral/TikTok</a>	Heat Stroke v. Heat Exhaustion Symptoms explained
General Audience	<a href="#">Viral/TikTok</a>	“How to exist during a Tucson summer”
<a href="#">General Audience</a>	<a href="#">Viral/TikTok</a>	“Do not leave your kid or pet in your hot car. Don’t do it.” 🙌🙌🙌



**PIMA COUNTY**  
COMMUNICATIONS



# MARKETING/ADVERTISING | \$28,844





# ORGANIC SOCIAL MEDIA

May – August

At least twice a week

NON-PAID posts



**STAY COOL**  
Stay indoors or  
limit activity to  
mornings or  
evenings

**MANTENTE  
FRESCO**  
Programa  
actividades al  
aire libre  
durante la  
mañana o  
la noche

Heat Awareness Week PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Evita el Calor Extremo PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Know the signs and  
symptoms of  
heat-related illnesses**

Heat Awareness Week PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**HEAT  
AWARENESS  
WEEK**  
Stay Cool  
Stay Infor

MAY 5-11, 2024

**EVITA EL  
CALOR  
EXTREMO**  
Semana de  
Concientización

5-11 de MAYO, 2024 PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**ANYONE** can experience  
heat illness or death

Heat Awareness Week PIMA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT



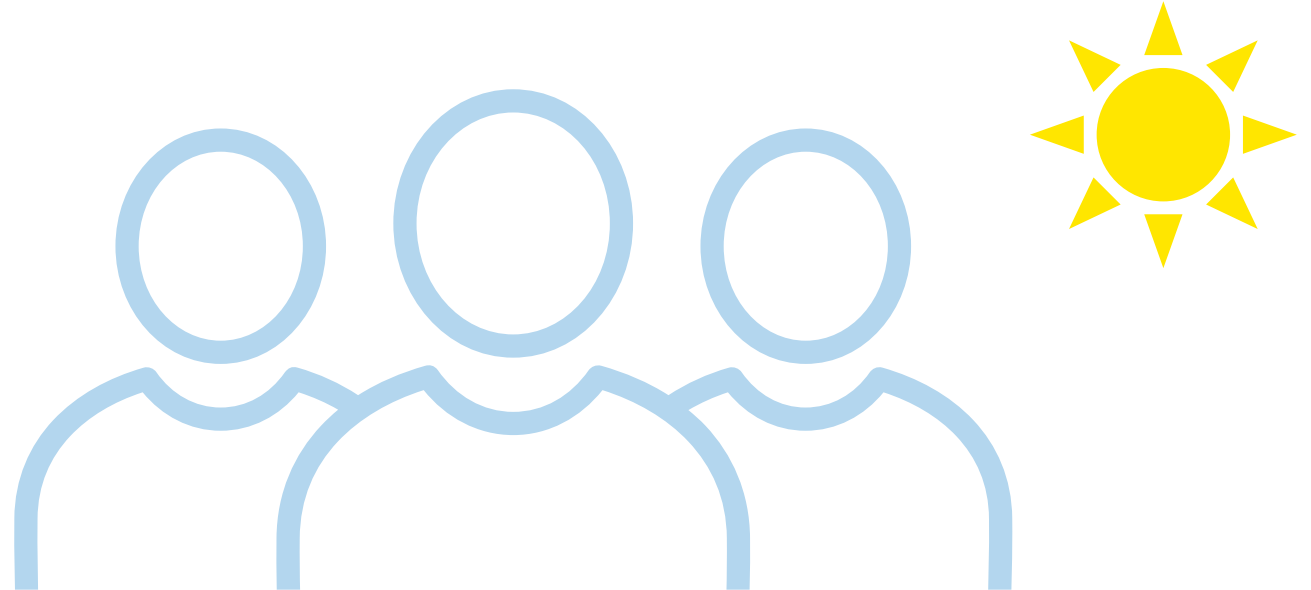
# PAID SOCIAL MEDIA

06/01-08/31

\$1,500



**PIMA COUNTY**  
COMMUNICATIONS



	Target demographic	Messaging
META/ INSTAGRAM \$1,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• General Audience</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• General</li><li>• At-Risk Populations</li><li>• Heat-Related Illness Education</li><li>• Outdoor Safety Education</li></ul>
TIKTOK \$500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Youth Audience (Millennials/ Gen-Z)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Safe Recreation Info</li><li>• Heat-Related Illness education</li><li>• Pizza Cooking / Cookie baking using the sun</li></ul>



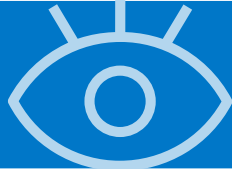
# PAID DIGITAL

06/01-08/31

\$5,250



**PIMA COUNTY**  
COMMUNICATIONS

	Target demographic	Messaging 
AGILITY \$1250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bilingual</li> <li>People living in mobile homes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Push people to website</li> <li>Home too hot to bear, find a cooling center</li> <li>Heat kills</li> <li>Heat Awareness education Gifs (Six different sizes, 1 CTA per each size)</li> </ul>
AudioGo \$1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People living in mobile homes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General audience message on Heat Safety</li> </ul>
OTT \$3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bilingual</li> <li>People living in mobile homes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Awareness 30 sec (non-skippable)</li> <li>Cooling Centers 30 sec (non-skippable)</li> </ul>

## HIGH RISK FACTORS & PEOPLE LIVING IN MOBILE HOMES

85705
85706
85756
85746
85653
85713
85735
85743
85602
85736
85629
85641
85757
85730
85741
85719
85710



## TV & RADIO

06/01-08/31

\$7,000

:15 sec + :30 sec ads



**PIMA COUNTY**  
COMMUNICATIONS

	Target demographic	Messaging
AJO RADIO \$1,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rural communities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General audience message on Heat Safety.</li></ul>
LA CALIENTE (Lotus) \$1,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Spanish language</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General audience message on Heat Safety.</li></ul>
LA PODEROSA (Bustos) \$1,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Spanish language</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General audience message on Heat Safety.</li></ul>
KPYT \$500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pascua Yaqui</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General audience message on Heat Safety.</li></ul>
KLPX (Lotus) \$2,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Blue Collar</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General audience message on Heat Safety.</li></ul>



PRINT

\$14,944



	Target demo	Messaging	Deliverables
AJO COPPER NEWS \$1,320	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rural communities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General</li><li>HRI education</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(6) Half Page Ads for three months</li></ul>
ARIZONA BILINGUAL \$0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Spanish language</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Focus on HRI awareness</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Front page ad</li><li>(4) Half-page ads</li></ul>
FLYER & SURVEY \$300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>People using Cooling Service locations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Take the survey</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Flyer</li></ul>
GV NEWS & SAHUARITA \$3000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General</li><li>Older adults</li><li>High risk</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General</li><li>HRI education</li><li>Cooling centers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(9) 2 col x 5" ads for three months with digital impressions</li></ul>
SIGNAGE \$10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Unhoused</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Directions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Coroplast signs, A-frames</li></ul>
TUCSON LOCAL MEDIA \$624	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Summer Survival Section</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>General</li><li>Cooling Centers</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(2) Half Page Ads in special section</li></ul>





# WEBPAGE

pima.gov/heat



## BEAT THE HEAT

Arizona can be one of the hottest places on earth from June to September.

In addition to being uncomfortable, the heat can be harmful and can cause heat-related illness and sometimes death. Each year, nearly 2,000 people visit Arizona emergency rooms because of heat-related illnesses. The resources on this page can

- Stay Cool: Find Cooling Centers
- Stay Informed: Sign up for Alerts

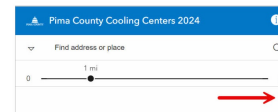
### COOLING CENTERS

#### Find Shelter, Hydration, and More Near You

The interactive map below shows the locations of cooling centers, and hydration stations, and other resources around Tucson.

In smaller windows you may find it helpful to close the description window with the X to see/browse the map.

If you have trouble with the embedded map, try the [Cooling Center direct link](#).



### STAY INFORMED DURING EXTREME HEAT

Arizona can be one of the hottest places on earth from June to September. In addition to being uncomfortable, the heat can be harmful and can cause heat-related illness and sometimes death. Each year, nearly 2,000 people visit Arizona emergency rooms because of heat-related illnesses. The resources on this page can help you stay cool, stay safe, and stay informed.

#### State-Wide Excessive Heat Warnings

The Arizona Department of Health Services shares the National Weather Service's Excessive Heat Warnings to warn people about dangerous heat conditions. In addition to being uncomfortable, the heat can be harmful and can cause heat-related illness and staying safe.

You can [subscribe](#) to two types of heat warnings: Excessive Heat Warnings for the general public and Excessive Heat Warnings for students to help them ensure student safety.

#### Pima County Emergency Alerts

During an emergency, urgent messaging is effective only if it reaches you quickly. The County's mass notification system can send emergency messages to many of your electronic devices. Go to [MyAlerts.pima.gov](#) to sign up and start receiving emergency alerts.

Learn about local [county partners](#) that offer critical information sharing through their own websites or alert systems.

#### Heat-Related Risks

- Plan ahead by checking the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's \(CDC\) Heat Risk dashboard](#), which offers guidance on how to take depending on heat-related risk levels.
- View local weather forecasts on the [NWS Tucson Forecast Office](#) page.
- Learn more about how you can work with your doctor to create a [Heat Action Plan](#) to help you stay safe on hot days.

properly cool themselves. If the temperature might rise

[pima.gov/heat](http://pima.gov/heat)

- Map of Cooling Centers, Hydration Stations, & Respite Centers, etc.
- Main page alert banner during extreme heat
- How to Stay Informed
- Community Resources

### COMMUNITY RESOURCES

COMMUNITY RESOURCES		
Get help checking on older friends and relatives	<a href="#">Neighbors Care Alliance</a> <i>(Pima Council on Aging)</i>	This network of neighborhood volunteer programs have a shared mission of helping older adults thrive safely in their homes for as long as possible.
A/C repair and energy efficiency	<a href="#">Home Repair Assistance</a> <i>(Pima County Community Workforce and Development)</i>	Homeowners concerned about the health, safety, and energy of their home may be eligible for assistance.
Utility Assistance	<a href="#">Customer Assistance Programs</a> <i>(Tucson Electric Power)</i>	Having trouble paying your electric bill? TEP offers several customer-funded programs and partners with local and state agencies to assist customers facing financial hardships and to help them reduce their energy use.
Renter's rights and cooling	<a href="#">Heat Relief Arizona Tenant Rights &amp; Repairs</a>	Under Arizona law, landlords do not have to provide air conditioning or cooling, but they are required to keep air conditioning and cooling units that are already on the property in working order.
Resources to help prepare for extreme climate emergencies	<a href="#">Citizen's Guide to Climate Extremes</a>	This guide from PSR Arizona provides citizens of Southern Arizona with a comprehensive list of resources to help prepare for and build resilience in the face of extreme climate emergencies. It also provides information on how to help reduce and help stop further climate change. In English and Spanish.

Hello, how can we help you? [Click here](#)



## MARKETING/ADVERTISING | \$28,844

