

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS



OPERATION FAST START

**OKLAHOMA CITY POST
READINESS PLAN
2008 – 2009**



Dedicated to the National Defense

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS
OKLAHOMA CITY POST
P.O. Box 12677
Oklahoma City, OK 73157-2677

INTRODUCTION LETTER

It is the policy of the United States to have an Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Capability that will ensure that government at all levels, in partnership with the private sector and the American people, can respond decisively and effectively to any major national emergency with the defense of the United States as first priority. National Security Council NS DD-47

To support government at all levels in their emergency preparedness capabilities, the Oklahoma City Post of the Society of American Military Engineers (SAME), in cooperation with its corporate members/firms, has published a *Fast Start* plan in response to the Society's commitment to come to the aid of governments and citizens in time of national emergencies, including natural and man-made disasters.

Our *Fast Start* plan outlines how civilian architectural and engineering firms, construction contractors, materials suppliers, and other firms can interact with military and government construction agencies in the central Oklahoma and greater Oklahoma City metro area to effectively respond to any major emergency. For those in the private sector, you will find names and addresses of organizations you can contact in the event you wish to make your firm known as a resource to support emergency relief or recovery efforts. For those in the public sector, you will find the names and addresses of organizations prepared to support disaster relief who can respond in a disciplined manner to prevent further loss and restore normalcy.

We hope you will find this publication both informative and useful. We invite you to become a member of SAME, if you are not already, and to share with us your ideas, abilities, and experiences. Only through the efforts of concerned organizations such as yours can we achieve an effective level of preparedness. What better way to show our support to our nation than by working together to increase our emergency preparedness and defense readiness? We look forward to your active participation.


RICHARD L. ALEXANDER, P.E.
Oklahoma City Post President
13 November 2008

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OPERATION FAST START

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The purpose of the Oklahoma City Post *Fast Start* plan is to assist federal, state and local governments in recovery from natural and man-made disasters/emergencies.
- B. The Oklahoma City Post of the Society of American Military Engineers (SAME) generally encompasses the western half of Oklahoma, from I-35 west. This area includes the greater Oklahoma City metro area and surrounding communities.
- C. The post can be a positive mitigating force in emergencies. Of all the disasters that befall mankind, war is certainly the worst. The resources of SAME can be an important part of our national preparedness. An effective communications instrument is needed if we are to tap the resources of our engineering/construction industry. It can be a positive force during and after natural disasters or industrial emergencies. The post can help promote readiness both prior to and during emergencies and natural disasters.
- D. The *Fast Start* plan is designed to increase the awareness of local planners, design and construction personnel so they:
1. Understand the mechanisms of contracting for emergency services;
 2. Improve their response time by understanding what they may be required to do and when; and
 3. Assist in responding effectively to the emergencies that may face our nation and region.

In short, it is preparedness for the full range of emergencies: natural, industrial, and defense.

II. PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of the *Fast Start* plan is to define emergency work requirements, inventory existing regional capabilities, describe capabilities, address significant area deficiencies, make capabilities known to governmental agencies, and address specific opportunities for sustaining member participation in engineering tasks associated with the recovery from natural and man-made disasters/emergencies. *Operation Fast Start* means preparedness for the full range of natural and man-made disasters/emergencies.
- B. *Operation Fast Start* has four initial goals to better posture the engineering/construction assets of the central Oklahoma and Oklahoma City area to respond effectively in a national emergency, natural disaster, or other types of emergencies:
1. Enhance Awareness of Local Planners. Planners should keep emergency services in mind when planning future relief efforts. They should be aware of the tremendous pool of talent that can be made available by SAME's Sustaining Member firms and agencies to the extent of including SAME in the emergency plans.
 2. Improved Response Time by SAME Member Firms. This goal is aimed at sustaining members to help them understand what will be required and when. Coordinating between sustaining members and key response agencies to discuss/reduce common problems will reduce the time required to reorient from emergency response to normal activities.
 3. Improved Flexible Response. Through improved planning, based on awareness and timeliness, increased flexibility will enable our Nation to respond effectively to a range of disasters and emergencies. The worldwide threats to US interests in the decades ahead will be diverse. The requirement for flexibility in planning for any contingency is apparent.
 4. Maximize Uses of Existing Capabilities. The construction industry is decentralized, flexible, mobile, and highly elastic to demand. The industry has demonstrated it can respond. Existing capabilities are adequate for nearly any contingency, given proper preparedness.

With readiness and rapid response, the effects of a disaster can be further mitigated.

III. CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AND READINESS

By clarifying channels of communications, contracting procedures, and individual responsibilities, the ability of local governments to respond to local emergencies and disasters will be greatly improved.

From time to time, Civil Preparedness exercises are conducted by local, regional, state and federal agencies. Too often these exercises simulate the participation of key elements such as the A&E and contracting entities. Through SAME, more industry participation is possible in order to reach a more advanced state of readiness. The agencies conducting these exercises are encouraged to seek the voluntary participation of SAME member firms and to have SAME representation at various levels of activity. Conversely, we encourage member firms to volunteer their services in these exercises. Through such cooperation we achieve an effective level of preparedness, fulfill the industry's portion of the "partnership" language contained in the National Security Council's Document 47 and directly contribute to the SAME theme, "Dedicated to National Defense."

DESCRIPTION of NATURAL and MAN-MADE THREATS AFFECTING AREA WORK EFFORT REQUIREMENTS

A. NATURAL DISASTER. The most devastating natural disasters that could occur within the region are tornados, flooding, winter storms, and hazardous materials incidents. Although the likelihood of a major earthquake in this region is low, the impact would be catastrophic for the area hit. Other emergencies including blizzards, wind storms, and chemical or nuclear accidents, can also be anticipated.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency estimates, for example, that a major disaster in the *Oklahoma City metro* area could result in hundreds of deaths and millions of dollars in property damage. Major damage to energy facilities (power plants, oil refineries) is also a possibility, and could result in disruption to energy supplies.

1. Principal Natural Destructive Events Affecting the Post Area:

a. Severe thunderstorms, often accompanied by wind, hail, flooding, and lightning, which can occur in all seasons of the year.

b. Tornadoes, characterized by violent winds and pressure differentials, as well as hail, flooding and lightning, which frequently accompany them. Central Oklahoma has experienced several tornados in the recent past. This includes an F-5 Tornado on May 3, 1999, and an F-4 Tornado on 8 May 2003."

c. Flooding in the form of flash floods, rising water, or flooding from wind-driven, or wind-held water. Flooding is generally associated with other weather-caused destructive forces.

d. Droughts and other water shortages, which are particularly damaging to crops and livestock and which can affect entire communities.

e. Forest and brush fires, which cause annual losses to timber and agricultural interests.

f. Frost and freezes, which can cause extensive damage and be particularly destructive to winter agricultural areas and to electrical and communication lines.

g. Earthquakes as the result of movement of nearby fault lines could cause structural damage to structures. Small tremors are felt occasionally in Central Oklahoma.

2. The type of construction required would range from debris removal and emergency restoration of essential services to major reconstruction of all types of facilities, including bridge and road construction, renovation and reconstruction of structures, and restoration of utility systems.

B. TERRORIST THREAT OR ACTIVITY. There are elements within our society that seek to enhance their own goals through sabotage of key buildings, installations and transportation/ communications infrastructure. The bombing of the Murrah Building and the destruction of the World Trade Center buildings are key examples of the destruction we can expect from terrorism.

The construction industry may be called upon to help recover from these activities. Participation by member firms would be aimed at restoration of essential services, debris removal, and reconstruction of public facilities such as roads and bridges, utilities and other structures. Design consideration for new facilities should emphasize, where possible, mitigation of threat. The industry through SAME can also make a contribution in this mitigation effort.

IV. MOBILIZATION READINESS

A. Prior to full military mobilization and dependent on congressional priorities, there may be a period of construction effort devoted to improving emergency operations centers and protecting infrastructure.

B. During military mobilization, the focus of the nation's defense construction effort will be to first support the mobilization and deployment of both active and reserve component troops and provide construction support to other federal agencies. This support could consist of construction at military installations, to include barracks, warehouses, utilities, waterfront structures, and transportation networks.

C. The primary locations for military construction work will center on existing installations. The facilities in our area include: Tinker Air Force Base, Vance Air Force Base, Altus Air Force Base, and Fort Sill Army Post.

V. KEY PROGRAMS

A. LOCAL AND STATE RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS (SEE APPENDIX C)

B. STATE RESPONSE PLANS.

The state emergency response mission is to provide resources to satisfy unmet local needs and address several operational response functions. These functions focus on the direction and control, warning, emergency public information, and evacuation actions that must be dealt with during initial phase of response operations. The functions fall outside of the Federal response mission and are not appropriate for inclusion in Federal response plans.

C. FEDERAL RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS (SEE APPENDIX D)

D. FEDERAL RESPONSE PLANS.

1. When disaster - a flood, a chemical spill - threatens a community, local responders, government agencies, and private organizations take action. And most of the time, with the help of the state, they have the skills and equipment to do the job. But sometimes the destruction goes beyond local and state capabilities. That is when the Federal help is needed as well.

2. The federal process begins when a state governor asks the President of the U.S. for help. The President, with Federal Emergency Response Agency (FEMA) advice, decides to mobilize federal resources. Disaster-stricken areas become eligible for relief when the President declares an emergency or major disaster.

3. FEMA has the responsibility for, and directs, Federal Disaster Assistance. In coordination with other federal agencies, FEMA developed the Federal Response Plan. It provides the system for delivering Federal assistance to State and local governments when the requirements of emergency response exceed State and local capabilities.

4. The Federal Response Plan tells how the Federal government responds to disasters, provides state and local governments with personnel, technical expertise, equipment and other resources, and assumes an active role in managing a response.

a. **SUMMARY OF THE FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN.** The Federal Response Plan is based on the premise that a significant disaster may require a broad spectrum of Federal assistance to immediately support State and local emergency response operations. The Federal Response Plan establishes a foundation for a systematic, coordinated, and effective Federal response by:

(1) Establishing fundamental assumptions and policies;

(2) Establishing a concept of operations that provides an interagency coordinating mechanism for immediate delivery of Federal assistance;

(3) Incorporating the coordination mechanisms and structure of other appropriate Federal plans and responsibilities into the overall response;

(4) Identifying specific Federal resources to supplement State and local response operations;

(5) Assigning specific functional responsibilities to appropriate Federal departments and agencies; and

(6) Identifying actions Federal departments and agencies will take to manage the overall Federal response in coordination with the affected State.

b. The Federal Response Plan does not specifically address recovery assistance, such as temporary housing, loans, and grants to local and State government entities provided under traditional disaster assistance programs of FEMA and other agencies. However, initial recovery efforts may commence as response activities take place.

5. **National Response Plan.** The National Response Plan, last updated May 25, 2006, establishes a comprehensive all-hazards approach to enhance the ability of the United States to manage domestic incidents. The National Response Plan incorporates best practices and procedures from incident management disciplines – homeland security, emergency management, law enforcement, firefighting, public works, public health, responder and recovery worker health and safety, emergency medical services, and the private sector – and integrates them into a unified structure. It forms the basis of how the federal government coordinates with state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector during incidents. It establishes protocols to help:

a. Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;

b. Ensure security of the homeland;

c. Prevent an imminent incident, including acts of terrorism, from occurring;

d. Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources;

e. Conduct law enforcement investigations to resolve the incident, apprehend the perpetrators, and collect and preserve evidence for prosecution and/or attribution;

f. Protect property and mitigate damages and impacts to individuals, communities, and the environment;

g. Facilitate recovery of individuals, families, businesses, governments, and the environment.

VI. THE PROCESS

To maximize the mitigation capacity of the industry, a doctrine of planning, preparation, and organization must be known and practiced by industry. SAME is the organization best suited to facilitate this process.

A. REPORTING. As a private contractor, when and to whom do I report availability for work in an emergency?

A&E firms, contractors, suppliers, and subcontractors can be prepared to accept mobilization direction from the local contracting officer, the USACE District or Division Engineer or the NAVFAC EFD Commander in their local area. To insure timely and effective direction, these agencies need to know your firm's capabilities and assets. Without jeopardizing proprietary information, contractors who wish to accept mobilization work can report their assets, capabilities, and area of availability through the SAME Post. SAME can play a role in educating firms in this process. Each interested firm normally maintains a current inventory of its assets and capabilities. Making this document available to these agencies through this plan will accomplish this purpose. Firms that see themselves playing a major role during mobilization in their locality should plan for that eventuality now. Sustaining members of SAME are being asked to provide this capability information as a part of *Operation Fast Start*, and report their capabilities, as well, on their annual Directory Entry Form for the SAME Directory of Member Firms and agencies.

B. OPERATIONS. What is the nature of emergency operations?

Emergencies can run the gamut of situations from blizzards, floods, earthquakes and tornadoes to chemical/nuclear accident, war mobilization and/or nuclear attack. Operations at the peace to emergency interface are discontinuous, and time becomes the most precious resource. Private firms, whether A-E firms, contractors, suppliers, and/or subcontractors, must be able to make adjustments in their operations. New relationships must be established with local, state, regional, and national agencies to determine the response ethic necessary for the private sector to perform its role while averting panic. Again, SAME can act as the facilitator of this process. A partial list of agencies responsible for emergency response is at Appendix D.

C. PROCEDURES. What types of contracting procedures can be expected during national emergencies?

The procedures will probably depend on the severity of the emergency and the response time required. The competitive bid process is always desirable. In previous mobilization experiences, the use of cost plus fixed fee contracts was the norm, although not necessarily the most economical. Where competitive bid contracts can be used, history shows they should be used. Where expediency is most important, the cost plus fixed fee contract allows construction to begin before plans and specifications are finalized. It also guarantees that the contractor and A&E firm will be reimbursed for any rapidly rising, unpredictable labor and material costs necessary to perform the task they have been assigned. Standard procedures are established for A&E selection, contractor selection, types of contracts, percentage figures, cost plus fixed fee contracts, and/or different methods of contracting out work to accomplish the mission. Oklahoma City Post monthly meetings provide speakers and information on current contracting procedures.

D. LIABILITY. What relief from liability for ongoing projects can be expected?

Mechanisms to determine which projects are to be stopped and how, which projects should be continued, and which projects that should be started depend on the magnitude of the mobilization and the nature of the project. The government's mobilization efforts and priorities will be available to the private sector to facilitate private industry's conversion from peacetime work to the mobilization effort. Contractors will be engaged in both government contracts and private contracts, and the rules for relief differ between the two. SAME can assist in this exchange.

E. DESIGN STANDARDS/STANDARD DESIGNS. What are the design standards for mobilization construction?

Peacetime standards provide "permanency," whereas emergency standards are often described as "expedient." A combined effort by government, A&E firms, and contractors is necessary to establish standards consistent with good construction practices and with the environment of the area where the district and/or division offices are located. These design standards take into account the manpower, equipment, supplies, and subcontractors available within a mobilization period to perform the necessary construction activities. Mobilization construction, as currently envisioned, will use standard plans and non-critical materials. The objective is to build functional facilities in minimum time. It can be expected that maximum use of "alternatives" to construction will be sought, such as leasing civilian or other government facilities, and converting nonessential military facilities. The design of

standard mobilization facilities is in progress, to include all drawings, standard specifications and individual bills of materials. These designs include all drawings. Once the specific construction requirements are established, a complete bill of materials can be compiled. This will allow a quick assessment of suppliers' ability to meet the demand for materials.

F. MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT READINESS. How can the private sector enhance its readiness?

Prior planning and analysis is the key to readiness. The change in employee priorities and needs during emergency conditions must be recognized. At these times, people's professional dedication will be tempered with worries about the safety of themselves and their families. A readiness plan must be sensitive to the psychological condition of those charged with its execution. The principals of firms must be prepared to assume a leadership role in restoring order to the disorder that inevitably follows a mobilization or emergency situation. Employees must feel confident of their firm's ability to perform during emergency conditions. Also, emergency relationships with A&Es, subcontractors, and suppliers should be prepared based on specific sectors of emergency work. Finally, the organization should inform the local emergency authorities of its manpower preparedness.

Equipment readiness lists should be established with each firm that has submitted its qualifications and whose expertise will be needed in a mobilization deterrence. Lists for A&E firms should include all types of survey instruments, computers, plotters, and computer software. Contracting and construction firms should list construction equipment, such as road building equipment, cranes, pile driving equipment, and small equipment necessary to perform the mission. All firms must address the equipment available in case of mobilization and keep the list continually updated.

VII. THE FEEDBACK MECHANISM

A. PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT

Once we as a society of military and civilian engineers think through the probability of disaster and our response capability, important new thoughts, concepts, tactics, equipment, and processes will evolve. These can save precious minutes, lives, and property. It is here that SAME can play the greatest role. The Society must have a vehicle to make this happen -- to provide this feedback. The first step is this Post Plan. The next step is to maintain the plan. You, the individual member, the Sustaining Member, the interested prospect, must provide us continual feedback in the form of questions, concerns, and/or suggestions for improvement, as well as updates of your readiness inventory. Please let us hear from you! Only through your involvement will this plan grow. Only through your involvement will our readiness condition improve.

B. RESOURCES

The Society of American Military Engineers, Oklahoma City Post, currently has approximately 30 sustaining member firms. These firms are engineering and construction-related businesses in the Oklahoma City Metro Area. SAME sustaining member firms have been asked to identify the type and extent of resources at their disposal which might then become available in the event of natural disaster in the area or national military mobilization. The SAME profile questionnaire was used to collect the data (Appendix A).

Other firms in the area are also being asked to participate in this information gathering effort and to join us either as sustaining member firms or as individual members. It is our intent to use this plan to help recruit additional members and in the process expand the resources available in time of emergencies through *Operation Fast Start*.

Appendix A is the Post Readiness Plan Sustaining Member Firm Capabilities

Appendix B is Sustaining Members Not Listed in Appendix A

Appendix C is the Local Community Emergency Management Contact Roster

Appendix D is the Federal Agency Listing

Appendix E describes federal agency responsibilities

APPENDIX A

POST READINESS PLAN SUSTAINING MEMBER FIRM CAPABILITIES MATRIX

Sustaining Member Firm and Contact Information Below; Firm Capabilities To Right, As Noted By X In Respective Columns.	C O N S T R U C T I O N M G T	C O N S T R U C T I O N	C O N S T R U C T I O N	A R C H I T E C T S	D E S I G N E R S	H Y D R O L O G I S T S	G E O L O G I S T S	E C O L O G I S T S	C I V I L E N G R S	C H E M I C A L E N G R S	E L E C T R I C A L E N G R S	E N V E N G R S	M E C H E N I C A L E N G R S	S O I L S E N G R S	S T R U C T U R A L E N G R S	T E L E C O M M U N I C A T I O N S	T R A N S P O R T A T I O N	S U R V E Y O R S	C A D D O P E R A T O R S	
AMEC Earth & Environmental 2905 South Harr Drive POC: Martha Smith Email: martha.smith@amec.com (405) 869-9195 Fax: (405) 869-9137	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X
ASSET Group, Inc. 706 N. Broadway Oklahoma City, OK 73102 POC: Jeanna Sellmeyer jeannas@assetgroup.com (405) 946-4400 Fax: (405) 946-4443	X	X	X						X			X								X
Benham 9400 North Broadway Oklahoma City, OK 73114 POC: Stan Rankin stan.rankin@benham.com (405) 478-5353 Fax: (405) 478-5492	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burns & McDonnell 9400 Ward Parkway Kansas City, MO 64114 POC: Mark Zimmerman mzimmer@burnsmcd.com (816) 333-9400 Fax (816) 822-3414	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
C.H. Guernsey & Co. 5555 N. Grand Blvd. Oklahoma City, OK 73112 POC: Kent Hanebaum kent.hanebaum@chguernsey.com (405) 416-8100 Fax (405) 416-8115	X			X	X				X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X

Sustaining Member Firm and Contact Information Below; Firm Capabilities To Right, As Noted By X In Respective Columns.	C O N S T R U C T I O N M G T	C O N S T R U C T I O N S E R V I C E S	C O N S T R U C T I O N S E Q U I P M E N T	A R C H I T E C T S	D E S I G N E R S	H Y D R O L O G I S T S	G E O L O G I S T S	E C O L O G I S T S	C I V I L E N G R S	C H E M I C A L E N G R S	E L E C T R I C A L E N G R S	E N V I R O N M E N T A L E N G R S	M E C H A N I C A L E N G R S	S O I L S E N G R S	S T R U C T U R A L E N G R S	T E L E C O M M U N I C A T I O N S	T R A N S P O R T A T I O N	S U R V E Y O R S	C A D D O P E R A T O R S	
CH2M Hill 701 N. Broadway, Suite 525 Oklahoma City, OK 73102 POC: Howard Saxion howard.saxion@ch2m.com (405) 290-7366 ext. 59180 Mobile: 405-401-5018 Fax: (405) 290-7369	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Jim Cooley Construction, Inc. 19 NE 50 th Street Oklahoma City, OK 73105 POC: Robert Cooley rcooley@cooleyconstruction.com (405) 528-8093 Fax: (405) 521-0379	X	X																		
CRC & Associates, Inc. P.O. Box 521120 Tulsa, OK 74152-1120 POC: Cheryl Cohenour acohenour@crcassociatesusa.com (918) 582-9110 Fax: (918) 583-7948	X	X	X				X		X	X		X								X
DEL-JEN, Inc. 2401 Queen Annes Drive Edmond, OK 73034 POC: Steve Kukuk skukuk@del-jen.com (405) 715-3437 Fax (405) 715-3457											X									
Fanny Phillips and Molnar (FPM) 804 W. Curtis Drive, Ste H Midwest City, OK 73110 POC: Mark Meier fpm_mm@sbcglobal.net (405) 869-9212 Fax: (405) 869-9222	X								X				X							

Sustaining Member Firm and Contact Information Below; Firm Capabilities To Right, As Noted By X In Respective Columns.	C O N S T R U C T I O N M G T	C O N S T R S E R V I C E S	C O N S T R E Q U I P M E N T	A R C H I T E C T S	D E S I G N E R S	H Y D R O L O G I S T S	G E O L O G I S T S	E C O L O G I S T S	C I V I L E N G R S	C H E M I C A L E N G R S	E L E C T E N G R S	E N V E N G R S	M E C H E N G R S	S O I L S E N G R S	S T R U C T U R A L E N G R S	T E L E C O M M U N I C A T I O N S	T R A N S P O R T A T I O N	S U R V E Y O R S	C A D D O P E R A T O R S		
Frankfurt-Short-Bruza (FSB) 5801 Broadway Ext, Ste 500 Oklahoma City, OK POC: Linda Phillips lphillips@fsb-ae.com (405) 840-2931 Fax: (405) 842-7750				X	X				X		X		X		X					X	
LWPB Architects & Planners 5909 NW Expressway, Ste 600 Oklahoma City, OK 73132 POC: Dan Pruitt dpruitt@lwpb.com (405) 722-7270 Fax: (405) 722-8373	X			X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X				X
Matherly Mechanical Contractors, Inc. P.O. Box 30889 Midwest City, OK 73140 POC: Rick Marsh rmarsh@matherlymech.com (405) 737-3488 Fax: (405) 737-9211	X	X	X										X								X
Parsons 2701 Liberty Parkway, Suite 317 Midwest City, OK 73110 POC: Robert Lally robert.lally@parsons.com (405) 455-4114 Fax: (405) 732-9726	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Sustaining Member Firm and Contact Information Below; Firm Capabilities To Right, As Noted By X In Respective Columns.	C O N S T R U C T I O N M G T	C O N S T R U C T I O N S E R V I C E S	C O N S T R U C T I O N S E Q U I P M E N T	A R C H I T E C T S	D E S I G N E R S	H Y D R O L O G I S T S	G E O L O G I S T S	E C O L O G I S T S	C I V I L E N G R S	C H E M I C A L E N G R S	E L E C T R I C A L E N G R S	E N V I R O N M E N T A L E N G R S	M E C H A N I C A L E N G R S	S O I L S E N G R S	S T R U C T U R A L E N G R S	T E L E C O M M U N I C A T I O N S	T R A N S P O R T A T I O N	S U R V E Y O R S	C A D D O P E R A T O R S	
SAIC 2501 Liberty Parkway, Suite 500 Midwest City, OK POC: Randy Dubiskas richard.a.dubiskas@saic.com (405) 869-6255 ext. Fax: (405) 733-7686	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Southwind Construction Company 1701 South State Street Edmond, OK 73013 POC: Frank Narcomey swconst@coxinet.net (405) 348-9300 Fax: (405) 348-9384	X	X	X																	
Standard Testing & Engineering 3400 N. Lincoln Blvd. Oklahoma City, OK 73105 POC: Tom Kelly tjkelly@stantest.com (405) 528-0541 Fax: (405) 528-0559		X				X	X	X	X	X		X		X						
Tetra Tech, Inc. 119 N. Robinson Ave, Ste 700 Oklahoma City, OK 73102-4627 POC: Trey Palmer trey.palmer@tetrattech.com (405) 606-8600 Fax: (405) 606-8601	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X

Sustaining Member Firm and Contact Information Below; Firm Capabilities To Right, As Noted By X In Respective Columns.	C O N S T R U C T I O N M E G T	C O N S T R U C T I O N I C E S	C O N S T R U C T I O N E Q U I P M E N T	A R C H I T E C T S	D E S I G N E R S	H Y D R O L O G I S T S	G E O L O G I S T S	E C O L O G I S T S	C I V I L E N G R S	C H E M I C A L E N G R S	E L E C T E N G R S	E N V E N G R S	M E C H E N G R S	S O I L S E N G R S	S T R U C T U R A L E N G R S	T E L E C O M M U N I C A T I O N S	T R A N S P O R T A T I O N	S U R V E Y O R S	C A D D O P E R A T O R S	
The Ross Group Construction Co. 19 NE 9 th Street Oklahoma City, OK 73104-1813 POC: Tom Duncan tom.duncan@trgcc.com (405) 264-2204 Fax: (918) 234-3811	X	X	X																	X
URS Corporation 1437 S. Boulder Avenue Ste 660 Tulsa, OK 74119 charles_johnson@urscorp.com (918) 582-2552	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Weston Solutions 7633 E. 63rd Place, Ste 300 Tulsa, OK 74133 POC: Loretta Turner loretta.turner@westonsolutions.com (918) 459-4579 Fax: (918) 459-4550	X	X			X	X	X		X	X		X	X							X

APPENDIX B

**OKLAHOMA CITY POST SUSTAINING MEMBERS
NOT LISTED IN APPENDIX A**

College of Engineering, University of Oklahoma

Dr. Tom Landers
landers@ou.edu
(405) 325-8539

Tinker Support Services (TSS)

Mr. Richard Wadhams
Richard.wadhams.ctr@tinker.af.mil
(405) 734-3672

Cyntergy AEC

Robert Day
rday@cyntergyaec.com
(918) 877-6000

ICF International

Mr. Jerry Summerfield
jsummerfield@icfi.com
(405) 736-5739

Painter & Associates

Joseph Painter
(405) 488-0714

Tinker AFB Environmental Management

Cathy Scheirman
cathy.scheirman@tinker.af.mil
(405) 734-4111

APPENDIX C

LOCAL COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONTACT ROSTER

Association of Central Oklahoma Governments

John G. Johnson, Executive Director
21 E. Main Street, Suite 100
Oklahoma City, OK 73104-2405

405-234-2264

Oklahoma State Emergency Management

Albert Ashwood, State Director
PO Box 53365
Oklahoma City, OK 73152

405-521-2481

Oklahoma County Emergency Management

David Van Nostrand, Director
320 Robert S. Kerr Ave., Ste 101
Oklahoma City, OK 73102

405-713-1360

Grady County Emergency Management

Dale Thompson
P.O. Box 339
Chickasha Ok 73023

405-222-2339 24 hour 405-224-0987

Canadian County Emergency Management

Lynne Stevenson
201 N. Choctaw
El Reno Ok 73036

405-262-1070 Ext. 200

Kingfisher County Emergency Management

405-375-5662

Logan County Emergency Management

405-282-0494

McClain County Emergency Management

Tammy Finley
P.O. Box 629
Purcell Ok 73080

405-527-0830

Cleveland County Emergency Management

Dan Cary
605 E. Robinson
Norman Ok 73071

405-366-0249

Pottawatomie County Emergency Management

Don Lynch
P.O. Box 1448
Shawnee Ok 74802

405-878-1650

Oklahoma City Emergency Management

Ronnie Warren, Director
800 N. Portland
Oklahoma City, OK 73107

The EOC/911 Communication Center

405-297-1786

Midwest City Emergency Management

Mike Bower, Director
100 N. Midwest Blvd
Midwest City, OK 73110

405-739-1386

Del City Emergency Management

Terry Guinn, Director
4501 SE 15th St.
Del City, OK 73115

405-671-2828

Moore Emergency Management

Gayland Kitch
301 N. Broadway
Moore Ok 73160

405-793-5062

Edmond Emergency Management

David Barnes
P.O. Box 2970
Edmond Oklahoma 73083

405-359-4370

Norman Emergency Management
Johnny Vaughn, Fire Chief/Temp. Director
415 E. Main
Norman, OK 73071

405-292-9780

City of Norman Emergency Coordinator
David Grizzell
415 East Main St.
Norman, OK 73071

405-292-9780

Luther Emergency Management
Brian Martin
P.O. Box 147
Luther Ok 73054

405-919-8653

Jones Emergency Management
Mark Hill
631 Alabama
Jones Ok 73049

405-399-4722

Newalla Emergency Management
Getty Williams
P.O. Box 269
Newalla Ok 74857

405-391-3804

City of The Village Emergency Management
Eric Knight
2304 Manchester Dr.
City of the Village 73120

405-751-0493; Cell – 405-615-8803; 24 hour –
405-751-9564

Warr Acres Emergency Management
Rob Carter
5930 NW 49th St.
Warr Acres Ok 73122

405-789-5912

Nicoma Park Emergency Management
Jim Shonts
P.O. Box 250
Nicoma Park Ok 73066

405-769-4593

Bethany Emergency Management
Eddie Hogan
3919 N. Rockwell Ave.
Bethany Ok 73008

405-789-2218

Nichols Hills Emergency Management

405-843-8526

Spencer Emergency Management

405-771-3625

Mustang Emergency Management
Alvin McClung
465 W. State Hwy. 152
Mustang Ok 73064

405-376-9365

Yukon Emergency Management
Ike Shirley
100 S. Ranchwood
Yukon Ok 73099

405-354-2553

137 CES/DP Oklahoma Air National Guard
Will Rogers Airport
MSgt Alan Brown, Point of Contact
5921 Mobility Drive
Oklahoma City, OK 73179-1007

405-686-5314

Oklahoma Director of Military Support
Attn: OKDCSOPS-MS
Col Keith Remer, Commander
3501 Military Circle, NE
Oklahoma City, OK 73111-7398

405-228-5043

**Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
Oklahoma Hazardous Materials Emergency
Response Commission**

Larry Gales
P.O. Box 1677; 707 N. Robinson
Oklahoma City, OK 73101

405-702-7155

**EPA Region 6
Emergency Readiness Team
Response & Prevention Branch**

Craig Carroll
1445 Ross Avenue; 6SF-RE
Dallas, TX 75202

214-665-2270

APPENDIX D

FEDERAL AGENCY LISTING

**FEMA –Oklahoma Region VI
Federal Regional Center**
880 N. Loop 288
Denton, Texas 76209

940-898-5399

**Oklahoma Department of Civil Emergency
Management (ODCEM)**
PO Box 53365 (2401 North Lincoln Blvd, Suite C51)
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-3365

405-521-2481

**Oklahoma Department of Emergency
Management**
Will Rogers Blvd., PO Box 53365
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-3365

405-521-2481

Oklahoma Local Emergency Management
800 N. Portland, Room 100
Oklahoma City, OK 73107

405-297-1786

Office of Civil Emergency Management
Will Rogers Sequoia Tunnel
2401 N Lincoln
Oklahoma City, OK 73152

405-521-2481

**USDA Forest Service
Southern Region (R8)**
1720 Peachtree Road NW
Atlanta, GA 30367

404-347-4177

Department Of Labor
Frances Perkins Building
200 Constitutional Ave, NW
Washington D.C. 20210

1-866-4-USA-DOL

**Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(OSHA)
Public Employee Occupational Safety and Health
(PEOSH)**

Oklahoma Department of Labor
4001 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

405-528-1500
1-888-269-5353

**Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)
HQ (Coal)
MSHA**

1100 Wilson Boulevard, Room 2424
Arlington, VA 22209-3939

202-693-9500

MSHA District 9
McAlester Field Office
PO Box 817
McAlester, OK 74502-5819

918-423-5966

**Metal/Non-Metal Mine Safety and Health
District Office**

1100 Commerce Street, Room 462
Dallas, TX 75242-0499

214-767-8401

MSHA SC District –Field Office

West Oaks, Bldg. C
Suite 1450
2227 West Lindsey Street
Norman, OK 73069-4053

405-360-7691

Oklahoma Department of Mines
4040 North Lincoln Blvd., Suite 107
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

405-521-3859

Civil Air Patrol Wing HQ
3800 "A" Avenue, Room 309
Tinker AFB, OK 73145-9111

National Guard Army
OK Military Department
3501 Military Circle
Oklahoma City, OK 73111-4398

405-288-5201

Oklahoma Military Department
4040 N. Lincoln, Suite 107
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

405-521-3859

Grand River Dam Authority
PO Box 409
226 W Dwain Willis Ave
Vinita, OK 74301-0409

918-256-5545

Department of Public Safety
3600 N Martin Luther King Ave
PO Box 11415
Oklahoma City, OK 73136-0415

405-425-2424

APPENDIX E

FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

The following Federal departments and agencies agree to support the overall concept of the Plan and to carry out their assigned functional responsibilities. They also agree to implement national and regional planning efforts and exercise activities in order to maintain the overall Federal response capability:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Education
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of Treasury
Department of Veterans Affairs
American Red Cross
Environmental Protection Agency
Federal Communications Commission
Federal Emergency Management Agency
General Services Administration
Interstate Commerce Commission
National Aeronautical and Space Administration
National Communications System
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
Office of Personnel Management
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Postal Service
Small Business Administration

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES. To facilitate the provisions of Federal assistance, the Plan uses a functional approach to group the types of Federal assistance which the State is most likely to need under 12 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The 12 ESFs serve as the primary mechanism under which Federal response assistance will be provided to assist the State in rendering assistance to the affected area. Each ESF is headed by a primary or lead Federal agency, with other agencies providing support as necessary to carry out the function. Primary agencies have been assigned on the basis of having the most resources and capabilities in the particular functional area.

ESF #1. The Department of Transportation has primary responsibility for ESF #1, which is to provide for the coordination of Federal transportation support to State and local governmental entities, voluntary organizations, and Federal agencies requiring transportation capacity to perform disaster assistance missions following a catastrophic earthquake, significant natural disaster, or other event requiring Federal response.

ESF #2. The National Communications System has primary responsibility for ESF #2, which is to assure the provision of Federal telecommunications support to Federal, State, and local response efforts following a Presidential declared emergency, major disaster, extraordinary situation and other emergencies under the Federal Response Plan. This ESF supplements the provisions of the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies.

ESF #3. The Department of Defense has delegated responsibility to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for ESF #3, which is to provide Public Works and Engineering support to assist the State(s) in needs related to lifesaving or life protecting following a major or catastrophic disaster.

ESF #4. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has primary responsibility for ESF #4, which is to detect and suppress wild land, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a catastrophic earthquake, significant natural disaster or other event requiring Federal response assistance.

ESF #5. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has primary responsibility for ESF #5, which is to collect process and disseminate information about a potential or actual disaster or emergency to facilitate the overall activities of the Federal government in providing response assistance to an affected State.

ESF #6. The American Red Cross has primary responsibility for ESF #6, which is to coordinate efforts to provide sheltering, feeding, and emergency first aid following a catastrophic earthquake, significant natural disaster or other event requiring Federal response assistance; to operate a Disaster Welfare Information System to collect, receive, and report information about the status of victims and assist with family reunification within the disaster area; and to coordinate bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies to disaster victims following a disaster. Also see chapter 6, Local Programs.

ESF #7. The General Services Administration has primary responsibility for ESF #7, which is to provide logistical/resource support following a catastrophic earthquake, other significant natural disaster, or other event requiring Federal response.

ESF #8. The Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Public Health Service, has primary responsibility for ESF #8, which is to provide U.S. Government coordinated assistance to supplement State and local resources in response to public health and medical care needs following a significant natural disaster or man-made event. Assistance provided under this ESF is directed by the Department of Health and Human Services through its executive agent, the Assistant Secretary of Health, who heads the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS). Resources will be furnished when State and local resources are overwhelmed and medical and/or public health assistance is requested from the Federal government.

ESF #9. The Department of Defense has primary responsibility for ESF #9, which is to describe the use of Federal Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) assets following an event requiring a Federal response. The scope of US&R activities includes locating, extricating and providing for the immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures.

ESF #10. The Environmental Protection Agency has primary responsibility for ESF #10, which is to provide Federal support to State and local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous material following a catastrophic earthquake or other catastrophic disaster.

ESF #11. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has primary responsibility for ESF #11, which is to identify, secure, and arrange for the transportation of food assistance to affected areas following a major disaster or emergency or other event requiring Federal response.

ESF #12. The Department of Energy has primary responsibility for ESF #12, which is to help restore the Nation's energy systems following a catastrophic earthquake, natural disaster, or other significant event requiring Federal response assistance. Power and fuel are critical to saving lives and protecting health, safety, and property, and also enable other emergency support functions to respond more effectively.

