

# **THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS**



***OPERATION FAST START***

**OMAHA POST**

**READINESS PLAN**

**2005-2006**

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## OPERATION FAST START

### I. INTRODUCTION

A. The purpose of the Omaha Post *Fast Start* plan is to assist federal, state and local governments in recovery from natural and man-made disasters/emergencies.

B. The Omaha Post of the American Society of Military Engineers serves as an undefined Great Plains area with members in states from Missouri to Montana. The post consists of over 500 professionals from 55 sustaining member firms representing the engineering, construction and related services industries in our region.

C. SAME can be an important part of our national preparedness by providing the effective communications instrument needed to tap into the resources of our engineering/construction industry during and after natural disasters, industrial emergencies or other contingencies. The Omaha post actively promotes the readiness and response capabilities of its members.

D. The *Operation Fast Start* plan is designed to increase the awareness of local planners, design, construction and emergency management personnel so they:

1. Understand the mechanisms of contracting for emergency services from SAME members;
2. Improve their response time by understanding what they may be required to do and when; and
3. Respond effectively to the emergencies that may face our nation and region.

In short, our goal 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 and describe existing regional capabilities, identify significant area deficiencies and make these known to governmental agencies. The plan identifies specific opportunities for sustaining member participation in engineering tasks associated with the response to, and recovery from, natural and man-made disasters/emergencies.

B. *Operation Fast Start* has initial goals to better posture the engineering/construction assets of the Omaha Post 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 Use 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, or even overlook, 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."

A. NATURAL DISASTERS AND INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. Many types of natural disasters could occur within the region, including floods, tornadoes and blizzards. The impact of such events can be catastrophic for the immediate area hit. Other emergencies including wildfires, hail storms, and windstorms can also be anticipated. With the presence of nuclear power plants and major cross-country interstate and rail thoroughfares, incidents involving chemical, biological or nuclear materials are also possible, if not probable.

#### **Principal Natural Destructive Events Affecting the Post Area:**

- (1) Severe thunderstorms, often accompanied by wind, hail, flooding, and lightning, which can occur in all seasons of the year.
- (2) Tornadoes, characterized by violent winds and pressure differentials, as well as the other effects of thunderstorms previously mentioned, which frequently accompany them.
- (3) Flooding in the form of flash floods, rising water, or dam/levee failure.
- (4) Droughts and other water shortages, which are particularly damaging to crops and livestock and which can affect entire communities.
- (5) Forest and brush fires, which cause annual losses to timber and agricultural interests.
- (6) Frost and freezes, which can cause extensive damage and be particularly destructive to winter agricultural.

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. In addition, pre-engineered buildings and/or temporary structures may be required to establish a base of operations during response and recovery efforts.

B. TERRORISM. Extremist groups, whether foreign or from elements within our society, seek to enhance their own goals through sabotage of key buildings, installations and transportation/ communications infrastructure. The events of 11 September 2001 and the Murrah building in Oklahoma City force us to reevaluate our ability to respond to acts of aggression on American soil.

SAME members can play key roles in mitigating the effects of terrorism by principled Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection (AT/FP) design and construction expertise. Through proper engineering adhering to current Department of Defense standards, SAME members can reduce the material damages and lives lost when terrorist attacks occur. For example, the structural upgrades to the Pentagon prior to September 11 were credited with preventing a complete collapse in areas surrounding the impact, thereby saving numerous lives.

When terrorist attacks do occur, 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.

#### **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:

##### Omaha Metropolitan Area

Offutt AFB, NE  
Veteran's Administration Hospital, Omaha  
USAR Reserve Center, Omaha  
USNR/USMC Reserve Center, Omaha  
ARNG Armories, Omaha

##### Regional Area

155<sup>th</sup> Air Refueling Wing, Lincoln ANGB, NE  
Camp Ashland, ARNG, NE  
185<sup>th</sup> Air Refueling Wing, Iowa ANGB, Sioux City, IA  
Army National Guard, Grand Island, NE  
Various ARNG armories and Army Reserve Centers

##### Extended Area

Ellsworth AFB, SD  
Grand Forks AFB, MN  
Minot AFB, ND  
Ft. Riley, KS  
Ft. Des Moines, IA  
Camp Dodge, IA  
Iowa AAP, IA  
Iowa ANGB, Ft. Dodge, IA  
Iowa ANGB, Des Moines, IA  
South Dakota ANGB, Sioux Falls, SD  
North Dakota ANGB, Fargo, ND

#### **V. RESPONSE**

Response to a natural disaster, accident, or other emergency is hierarchical. Local governments and private entities are the initial responders and are responsible for the response up to the point that their resources allow. Common examples include police, sheriff, paramedics, and community firefighters. When the requirements of the emergency exceed the resources of local government and private responders, State resources can be applied such as the Highway Patrol and National Guard. Federal response is only provided when the requirements exceed the resources of private, local and State responders. The best known example of a Federal response agency is the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

## **A. LOCAL RESPONSE PLANS**

Local governments, city and county, typically maintain response plans to a variety of contingencies. These governments typically provide the initial response to emergencies in the community. As such, response support may be needed immediately, leading to very short notification times. In addition, goods and services would be provided subject to local contracting and purchasing guidelines. As the disaster may have occurred within this region, resources may be required from surrounding communities due to the trauma of the event on the citizens and exhaustion of local resources; SAME members having resources available in other locations should identify such.

## **B. PRIVATE RESPONSE PLANS.**

Utilities and large corporations generally will have their own response plans. Depending on the nature of the contingency, these, along with the local government, may be the first responders. In the Omaha metro area, examples include Omaha Public Power District (OPPD), Metropolitan Utilities District (MUD), Qwest Communications and the Union Pacific Railroad. These private plans may require very short-notice response. Goods and services would be provided subject to the contracting and purchasing procedures of the respective utility or corporation.

## **C. 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 National Response Plan. See Appendices H and I for State and local contact information.

IOWA HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION supports, coordinates, and maintains state and local homeland security and emergency management activities in order to establish sustainable communities and assure economic opportunities for Iowa and its citizens. The Code of Iowa, Chapter 29C, established the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division within the Department of Public Defense. The Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division has the responsibility to support local entities as they plan and implement mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies. The Division provides technical assistance, training, exercise facilitation, communications, and other support necessary for establishing and maintaining local capabilities. The Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division is the link and coordinating entity that ensures consistency and compliance with various federal and state requirements and regulations.

NEBRASKA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY provides coordinate measures and procedures designed to meet the dangers to the citizens and communities, to prepare for prompt and efficient response to emergencies and disasters and to provide effective utilization of resources to support local governments in disaster recovery activities.

As part of Nebraska Military Department, The Adjutant General for the State of Nebraska serves as the NEMA director. The Nebraska Emergency Management Act grants the Governor authority to provide for state-level support to local governments, including administration of the Governor's Emergency Fund. In the event of an emergency or disaster beyond the capacity of local government to respond, the Governor may assume direct operational control over all or part of the emergency management functions within the State. The State Plan directs departments and agencies to obtain supplies and equipment for the performance of assigned responsibilities in accordance with established procedures.

## **D. NATIONAL RESPONSE PLAN.**

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.

The federal process begins when a state governor asks the President of the U.S. for help. The President, with Department of Homeland Security (DHS) advice, decides to mobilize federal resources. Disaster-stricken areas become eligible for relief when the President issues an emergency or disaster declaration.

The Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has the responsibility for, and directs, Federal Disaster Assistance. In coordination with other federal agencies, the DHS developed the National Response Plan (hereafter in this chapter referred to as the Plan). The purpose of the Plan is to establish a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. The Plan provides the framework for Federal interaction with State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations in the context of domestic incident prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

**a. SUMMARY OF THE PLAN.** The Plan serves as the foundation for the development of detailed supplemental plans and procedures to effectively implement Federal incident management activities and assistance in the contest of specific types of incidents. The Plan, using the national incident management system, establishes mechanisms to:

- Maximize the integration of incident-related prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities;
- Improve coordination and integration of Federal, State, local, tribal, regional, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizational partners;
- Maximize efficient utilization of resources needed for effective incident management and critical infrastructure/key resources protection and restoration;
- Improve incident management communications and increase situational awareness across jurisdictions and between public and private sectors;
- Facilitate emergency mutual aid and Federal emergency support to State, local, and tribal governments;
- Facilitate Federal-to-Federal interaction and emergency support;
- Provide a proactive and integrated Federal response to catastrophic events; and
- Address linkages to other Federal incident management and emergency response plans developed for specific types of incidents or hazards.

**b. FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS:**

The Department of Homeland Security coordinates the establishment of policies for mobilization preparedness of Federal Agencies, prepares and maintains the National Response Plan and guides the states and federal regional councils in their emergency preparedness. The U. S. is divided into ten FEMA regions with Kansas City being the headquarters for FEMA Region VII which covers the states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Greater detail on federal organizations and their responsibilities are described at Appendix G.



**E. SAME RESPONSE.**

During a crisis, responders at any level, whether local, state or Federal, may require assistance. Whether the event is the result of natural disaster, industrial accident or terrorist attack, certain resources will be required. SAME members possess many of the critical skills that may be needed by responders. Perhaps the greatest contribution SAME can make is to offer members' services to the responders. Members should maintain a current Membership Profile so responders can quickly locate needed personnel and equipment. Capabilities that may be required at any given time include, but are certainly not limited to, the items listed below. Note that disaster response often occurs in remote locations under extreme environmental conditions. Members need to indicate their abilities to mobilize, transport and operate in austere conditions. In addition, Members should also identify ability to perform these functions in Nuclear, Biological or Chemical environment while in appropriate Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE); training in HAZWOPER should be identified.

1. VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION to include Clearing, Concrete, Earthwork, Asphalt, Bridge Construction and Repair and other related abilities.
2. BUILDINGS (VERTICAL CONSTRUCTION) to include General Contracting, HVAC, Erection, Electrical, Foundations, Roofing, Plumbing, Interiors, and related construction. Supply and installation of pre-engineered or temporary structures.
3. UTILITIES to include repair and installation of Telephone lines, Communications facilities, Electrical Transmission, emergency Electrical Generation, Water & Sewer Treatment, Natural Gas, Power Plants, Water & Sewer Systems, Nuclear Plants.
4. COMMUNICATIONS to include, in addition to wiring and facilities, provision of communications, such as radio systems, satellite uplinks, GPS, GIS/EIS, file servers, processors, and related equipment. Cryptography and network security. Repair/replacement of permanent infrastructure as well as emergency/temporary systems.
5. RAILROAD construction including General Construction, Signal Repair, and Track Repair.
6. AIRFIELD Engineering including General Construction, Electronic Facilities Repair, Runway Repair, and Fueling Facilities Repair.

7. MISCELLANEOUS services including Sand and Gravel supply, Rock Crushing, Debris Clearing, Salvage and Transporting.

8. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (ENGINEERING and DESIGN) functions could include project management, surveying, CAD, EIS/GIS support, technical analysis (e.g. Structural), design, cost estimating, and inspection services.

**F. SAME Directory of Member Firms and Public Agencies.**

Previously, membership capabilities for the FAST START Plan were solicited, collated and kept on hard copy. However, the advent of the SAME Directory of Member Firms and Public Agencies allows SAME members to identify their capabilities and resources on-line and without duplicating effort. Perhaps more importantly, any potential user looking for emergency response resources can access this directory and, as such, the directory forms a key component of the Omaha Post FAST START Plan. The SAME Directory can be found at:

<http://profile.same.org/search/>

1. Responders searching for assistance can query the database in several ways, selecting the fields of interest:
  - a. The Company Name can be entered for information on a specific entity.
  - b. City can be entered for a firm's location, if known
  - c. State can be entered to limit the geographic region searched.
  - d. ER (Emergency Response) code can be entered using a drop-down bar (e.g. Transportation, Public Works, etc);
  - e. Federal Government Business Categories can be queried (e.g. as 8(a), WOB, Veteran-owned, etc);
  - f. Ownership Description can be queried (e.g. Employee-owned); and
  - g. Capabilities can be queried (e.g. asbestos, demolition, etc).
2. As an example, in response to a hypothetical Hazardous Materials incident in Ashland, Nebraska, a responder could search for assistance by querying on:
  - a. State: Nebraska
  - b. ER Support Code: Public Works: Restoration, Engineering, Planning....
  - c. Capabilities: Hazardous Materials
3. By submitting this query (hit "Submit" icon), a search is conducted of the database. As of this writing, such a search produced two sustaining member firms identifying the desired capabilities. In this manner, any responder can quickly identify firms for potential contracting action.
4. Body of Knowledge. Many of the key Emergency Response categories are based on the desired "Body of Knowledge." As conveyed in the SAME (national) Readiness website, The Body of Knowledge (BOK) is an ongoing project of the National Readiness Committee to create a comprehensive list of the recommended scope and depth of knowledge that engineers should acquire to be responders to disasters:
  - Hazardous Materials
  - Communications
  - Logistics
  - Mental health
  - Waste Water Treatment
  - Water Systems
  - Electrical Systems
  - Transportation
  - National Response Plan
  - Information Technology
  - Structural Assessment

- Personal Safety/Health
- Personal basic load
- Contacts
- High tech vs. Low tech solutions
- Mass relocation
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Selecting a planning basis
- Risk management
- Military Protocols
- Public Health Issues

5. As illustrated, the system is dependent upon the accuracy of the information loaded into the database. Omaha Post members should update their information throughout the year. Obviously, the probability of a successful search “match” increases with more information maintained in the database.

## **VI. CONTRACTING AGENCIES**

As discussed previously, response to disasters, emergencies and other contingencies is hierarchical, remaining at the lowest level of response until resources are exhausted. As such, the Contracting Agencies involved will also depend on the level at which response is provided.

- A. City and county government generally provide local disaster response; as such contracting actions would occur at this level and in accordance with local procedures. Similarly, private response would be subject to the contracting rules of the respective firm or agency.
- B. The procurement regulations and laws of the respective States would govern state response. Of particular interest, rules for emergency response contracting and procurement may be different than during non-crisis times with simplified or expedient procedures allowed. In Nebraska, the Governor’s Emergency Fund provides appropriations for making expenditures for any declared state of emergency. The State Emergency Operations Center maintains control and status of mission numbers and purchasing authority for state resources. In addition, State funds may be funneled down to local government at which level the actual contracting and procurement may occur.
- C. Federal Agencies with contracting offices in the Post area include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Offutt Air Force Base and the United States Property and Fiscal Officer (one located in each State). These agencies generally have emergency procurement procedures that can be used for disaster response when authorized. Each agency should be contacted for additional guidance on emergency contracting procedures and opportunities. Further information can be obtained by calling:

Contracting Division, US Army Corps of Engineers	(402) 221-4100
Offutt AFB (Base Operator)	(402) 294-1110
General Services Administration	(816) 926-7203

## VII. 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, Base Commander, the Governor or State Adjutant General 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 contracts was utilized. Where expediency is most important, the cost plus 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 contracts, and/or different methods of contracting out work to accomplish the mission.

### **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.

**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.

**VIII. THE FEEDBACK MECHANISM**

A. 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 via the SAME Directory of Member Firms. 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, Omaha Post, currently has more than 50 sustaining member firms. These firms are engineering and construction-related businesses located throughout the region or, for some firms, in other regions. 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. Membership application forms are available SAME's website as indicated in Appendix E.

## APPENDIX A



### SAME Membership Profile Questionnaire

Note: With the automation of the Fast Start member capabilities to the SAME National Directory of Member firms and Public Agencies, the SAME Membership Profile Questionnaires will be used as a template for entering pertinent data when updating the directory.

SAME Membership Profile Questionnaire

We realize the following questionnaire is not as applicable to design and consultant firms as it is to construction firms. However, please respond to the items with your expertise in mind whether it is construction, design, consulting, or supply.

If you have suggestions to improve this form for next year's update, please let us know. Thank you.

SAME Sustaining Membership Profile  
(Voluntary Agreement to Participate)

Firm Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ FAX: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Person to Contact:

Alternate:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Bus.: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Home: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Firm:

A&E (\_\_\_\_)

Contractor (\_\_\_\_)

Supplier (\_\_\_\_)

Geographic Work Areas:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Dollar Volume: Last 12 months \_\_\_\_\_ Last 3 yrs \_\_\_\_\_

\*\* Please use this self-scoring scale to fill in the following blanks:

4 -- We have a great deal of experience in this area (our specialty).

3 -- We do this work on a routine basis.

2 -- We have some experience in this area.

1 -- We have this capability but little experience.

0 -- We do not do this type of work.

I. HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES

- |                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Clearing.....( )               | 4) Concrete.....( ) |
| 2) Earthwork.....( )              | 5) Asphalt.....( )  |
| 3) Bridge Const. & Repair.....( ) | 6) Other.....( )    |

II. BUILDING

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) General Contracting.....( ) | 5) HVAC.....( )       |
| 2) Erection.....( )            | 6) Electrical.....( ) |
| 3) Foundations.....( )         | 7) Roofing.....( )    |
| 4) Plumbing.....( )            | 8) Interiors.....( )  |

III. UTILITIES

- |                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Telephone.....( )               | 5) Communications Towers.....( )   |
| 2) Electrical Transmission.....( ) | 6) Water & Sewer Treatment.....( ) |
| 3) Natural Gas.....( )             | 7) Power Plants.....( )            |
| 4) Water & Sewer Systems.....( )   | 8) Nuclear Plants.....( )          |

IV. RAILROADS

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) General Construction.....( ) | 3) Signal Repair.....( ) |
| 2) Track Repair.....( )         |                          |

V. AIRPORTS

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1) Construction.....( )  | 4) Electronic Facilities Repair<br>and Install.....( ) |
| 2) Runway Repair.....( ) | 5) Fueling Facilities Repair.....( )                   |
| 3) Design.....( )        |  |

VI. MINING

- |                            |                  |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1) Sand and Gravel.....( ) | 3) Other.....( ) |
| 2) Rock Crushing.....( )   |                  |

VII. DEBRIS

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) Clearing.....( )     | 3) Salvage.....( ) |
| 2) Transporting.....( ) |                    |

VIII. OTHER

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Please Return to:

Readiness Chair, Omaha Post

## **APPENDIX B**

### **SUSTAINING MEMBER CAPABILITIES**

Beginning in 2002, the Omaha Post Fast Start Plan utilizes the **SAME Directory of Member Firms and Public Agencies** for identifying the capabilities of its sustaining members. The SAME Directory can be found at: <http://profile.same.org/search/>

Presently, the capabilities are limited to those provided in the Directory. These fields include:

- The Company Name can be entered for information on a specific entity;
- City can be entered for a firm's location, if known;
- State can be entered to limit the geographic region searched;
- ER (Emergency Response) code can be entered using a drop-down bar (e.g. Transportation, Public Works, etc);
- Federal Government Business Categories can be queried (e.g. as 8(a), WOB, Veteran-owned, etc);
- Ownership Description can be queried (e.g. Employee-owned); and
- Capabilities can be queried (e.g. asbestos, demolition, etc).

## APPENDIX C

### OMAHA POST SUSTAINING MEMBERS

(November 2005)

NAME	ADDR1	ADDR2	CITY	STATE	ZIP	WPHONE	PRIMARY REPRESENTATIVE
Adesta LLC	1200 Landmark Center	Ste 1300	Omaha	NE	68102	(402)233-7700	Mr. Robert Sommerfeld
AMEC	9865 S 500 W		Sandy	UT	84070	(801)999-2002	Mr. Vance K. Drain
AMI Environmental	8802 S 135th St	Ste 100	Omaha	NE	68138-6509	(402)397-5001	Ms. Melissa Scaturro
ARCADIS	630 Plaza Dr	Ste 200	Highlands Ranch	CO	80129-2379	(720)344-3500	Mr. Bruce Bush
ASW Associates Inc.	8055 O St	Suite 119	Lincoln	NE	68510-2564	(402)488-3983	Mr. Marshall C. Prichard
Batheja & Associates Inc.	4822 Dodge St		Omaha	NE	68132-3111	(402)551-8353	Mr. Shan Batheja P.E.
Bay West Inc.	5 Empire Dr		Saint Paul	MN	55103-1856	(651)291-0456	Mr. Gene Kuppenbender
Burns & McDonnell	9400 Ward Pkwy		Kansas City	MO	64114-3319	(816)333-9400	Mr. Eric R. Kraus
CAPE Environmental	90 Noll St		Waukegan	IL	60085-3031	(847)336-4341	Ms. Amy D'Alonzo-Basehoar
CDM	9200 Ward Pkwy	Ste 500	Kansas City	MO	64114-3376	(816)444-8270	Ms. Jacqueline Mosher P.E.
CH2M HILL	9193 S Jamaica St		Englewood	CO	80112-6006	(303)771-0900	Ms. Janet Rodriquez
Conti Environmental Inc.	1 Cragwood Rd		South Plainfield	NJ	07080-2448	(908)791-4800	Mr. John V. Czapor
DLR Group	400 Essex Ct		Omaha	NE	68114-3778	(402)393-4100	Mr. Tod H. Ringenberg
E & A Consulting Group Inc.	12001 Q St		Omaha	NE	68137-3542	(402)895-4700	Mr. John T. Meng-Frecker P.E.
EA Engineering Science and Technology Inc.	221 Sun Valley Blvd	Suite D	Lincoln	NE	68528-1576	(402)476-3766	Mr. H. Lee Becker P.E.
Earth Tech Inc.	5575 Dtc Pkwy	Ste 200	Englewood	CO	80111-3008	(303)694-6660	Mr. Scott Olson
ECC	1240 Bayshore Hwy		Burlingame	CA	94010-1805	(650)347-1555	Mr. Stanley Wojinski
EMR Inc.	1310 Wakarusa Dr	Ste A	Lawrence	KS	66049-4093	(785)842-9013	Ms. Connie S. Cook
Envirocon Inc.	651 Corporate Cir	#114	Golden	CO	80401-5651	(303)215-0187	Mr. Philip C. Deakin P.E.
Farris Engineering Inc.	11239 Chicago Cir		Omaha	NE	68154-2634	(402)330-5900	Mr. Robert L. Lodes
HDR Engineering Inc	8404 Indian Hills Dr		Omaha	NE	68114-4049	(402)399-1000	Mr. Mike Siedschlag P.E.
Horizons Inc.	PO Box 3134	3600 Jet Drive	Rapid City	SD	57709-3134	(605)343-0280	Mr. James M. Spell
HydroGeoLogic Inc	8245 Nieman Rd	Ste 101	Lenexa	KS	66214-1509	(913)317-8860	Mr. Robert Overfelt
Kelly Klosure Systems	220 N H St		Fremont	NE	68025-4982	(402)727-1344	Mr. Michael Baldino P.E.
Kiewit Building Group	3921 Mason St		Omaha	NE	68105-1840	(402)977-4500	Mr. Joe Lempka P.E.
Kirkham Michael & Associates Inc.	12700 W Dodge Rd		Omaha	NE	68154-2154	(402)393-5630	Mr. Rich Robinson
Kleinfelder Inc.	9312 G Ct		Omaha	NE	68127-1229	(402)331-2260	Mr. Elia Bahwawsi
Lamp Rynearson & Assoc. Inc.	14710 W Dodge Rd	Ste 100	Omaha	NE	68154-2027	(402)496-2498	Mr. Michael P. McMeekin P.E.
Leo A. Daly Company	8600 Indian Hills Dr		Omaha	NE	68114-4039	(402)391-8111	Mr. Daniel J. Dellovechio P.E.
Malcolm Pirnie Inc	2000 Powell St	Ste 1180	Emeryville	CA	94608-1804	(510)596-8855	
ME Group Inc	11838 Arbor St	#101	Omaha	NE	68144-2988	(402)334-2155	Mr. Ravinder K. Maniktala P.E.
Mead & Hunt	6501 Watts Rd		Madison	WI	53719-2728	(608)273-6380	Mr. R. Douglas Green
Merrick & Company	PO Box 22026		Denver	CO	80222-0026	(303)751-0741	Mr. David G. Huelskamp
Michael Baker Corp./Michael Baker	3601 Eisenhower Ave		Alexandria	VA	22304-6456	(703)960-8800	LTC Neal T. Wright P.E. USA Ret.

Jr. Inc.							
MWH	175 W Jackson Blvd	Ste 1900	Chicago	IL	60604-2615	(312)831-3000	Mr. Daniel C. Lane
Olsson Associates	2120 S 72nd St		Omaha	NE	68124-2366	(402)341-1116	Mr. Lou Lamberty
Pangea Group	8500 College Blvd	Ste 111	Overland Park	KS	66210-1837	(913)338-7183	Mr. Arl A. Altman P.E.
Peter Kiewit Sons' Inc.	Kiewit Plz		Omaha	NE	68131-3302	(402)943-1301	Mr. Gerald S. Pfeffer
Plexus Scientific Corporation	8808 Centre Park Dr	Ste 300	Columbia	MD	21045-2126	(410)715-3865	Mr. Ali Sadrieh P.E.
Professional Environmental Engineers Inc.	500 S Ewing Ave	Ste E	Saint Louis	MO	63103-2944	(314)531-0060	Mr. George M. Barsom Ph.D. P.E.
Schemmer Associates Inc.	1044 N 115th St	Ste 300	Omaha	NE	68154-4436	(402)493-4800	Mr. Roger J. Wozny P.E.
Science Applications International Corporation	8421 Saint John Industrial Dr		Saint Louis	MO	63114-4550	(314)770-3000	Mr. Robert C. Edwards
Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc. (SEH)	14216 Dayton Cir	Ste 5	Omaha	NE	68137-5566	(402)895-0746	Mr. Charles W. Paukert P.E.
Stanley Consultants Inc.	100 Court Ave	Ste 300	Des Moines	IA	50309-2256	(515)246-8585	Mr. Michael Flattery P.E.
State of Nebraska Department of Roads	1500 Highway 2		Lincoln	NE	68502-5480	(402)479-4615	Lt. Col. John L. Craig USA Ret.
T N & Associates Inc.	1033 N Mayfair Rd	Ste 200	Milwaukee	WI	53226-3442	(414)257-4200	Mr. John Fleissner
Tetra Tech	143 Union Blvd	Ste 1010	Lakewood	CO	80228-1824	(303)980-3738	Mr. Ronald E. Versaw P.E.
Tetra Tech	9910 N 48th St	Ste 200	Omaha	NE	68152-1558	(402)933-1345	Ms. Connie Determan
The Schemmer Associates Inc	928 Valley View Dr	Ste 12	Council Bluffs	IA	51503-5241	(712)329-0300	Mr. Scott D. Reelfs P.E.
URS Corporation	12120 Shamrock Plz	Ste 300	Omaha	NE	68154-3539	(402)334-8181	Mr. Jeffrey A. Williamson
US Army Corps of Engrs. Omaha District	106 S 15th St		Omaha	NE	68102-1618	(402)221-3900	Col. Jeff A. Bedey
Washington Group International	105 Mitchell Rd	Ste 200	Oak Ridge	TN	37830-8059	(865)220-0863	Mr. Bill Gauntt
WESTON Solutions Inc.	750 E Bunker Ct	Ste 500	Vernon Hills	IL	60061-1863	(847)918-4000	Mr. Dean F. Geers
Woolpert Inc	106 S 15th St	Omaha Dist. (CENWO-ED-GC)	Omaha	NE	68102-1618	(402)221-7752	Ms. Natasha Hartley
Zambrana Engineering Inc	2324 Marconi Ave		Saint Louis	MO	63110-3116	(314)664-1900	Mr. Luis Zambrana

## APPENDIX D

### AGENCY LISTING

#### FEDERAL

*FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency Region VII*  
*Response and Recovery Division* (816) 283-7025/7032  
*After hours emergency* (816) 283-7060  
*Regional Operation Center (ROC)* (816) 283-7600  
*ROC FAX* (816) 283-7601

*EPA - Environmental Protection Agency Region VII* (913) 281-0991

*U.S. Coast Guard*  
*National Response Center, Oil and HAZMAT* (800) 424-8802  
*Omaha Base (USCG Cutter Gasconade)* (402) 451-7681

*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District*  
*Emergency Operations Manager* (402) 221-4148

#### STATE

*Colorado*  
*Office of Emergency Management* (303) 279-8855  
*Environmental Response Agency* (303) 370-9395

*Iowa*  
*Homeland Security & Emergency Management Division* (515) 281-3231  
*Environmental Response Agency* (515) 281-8694

*Kansas*  
*Division of Emergency Management* (785) 296-3176

*Minnesota*  
*Division of Emergency Management* (651) 649-5451  
*Environmental Response Agency* (651) 649-5451

*Missouri*  
*State Emergency Management Agency* (573) 751-2748  
*Dept of Natural Resources* (314) 634-2436

*Nebraska*  
*Emergency Management Agency* (402) 471-7414/4545  
*Dept of Environmental Quality* (402) 471-7421

*North Dakota*  
*Department of Emergency Services* (701) 328-9921  
*Environmental Response Agency* (701) 328-2121

*South Dakota*  
*Office of Emergency Management* (307) 777-4902/4321  
*Environmental Response Agency* (307) 777-7781

## APPENDIX E

### Membership Application Forms



To join SAME or to obtain membership information, go to:

<http://www.same.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3252>

or visit our websites:

National

<http://www.same.org/>

Omaha Post

<http://www.sameomaha.org/>

**APPENDIX F**

**PHONE TREE**

**(Not Used at this Time)**

## APPENDIX G

### Federal Agency Responsibilities

The following Federal departments and agencies agree to support the overall concept of the National Response Plan (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 Homeland Security  
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  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Federal Communications Commission  
General Services Administration  
National Aeronautical and Space Administration  
National Transportation Safety Board  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Office of Personnel Management  
Small Business Administration  
Social Security Administration  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
U.S. Postal Service  
American Red Cross  
Corporation for National and Community Service  
National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

**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 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). The 15 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 - Transportation. 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 - Communications. The Department of Homeland Security/Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection/National Communication System has primary responsibility for ESF #2, which is to assure the provision of Federal communications support to Federal, State, local, Tribal, and private sector response efforts during an incident of national significance.

ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering. The Department of Defense through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency have the primary responsibilities for ESF #3, which is to provide public works and engineering-related support.

ESF #4 - Firefighting. 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 an incident of national significance.

ESF #5 – Emergency Management. The Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency has primary responsibility for ESF #5, which is supporting overall activities of the Federal Government for domestic incident management.

ESF #6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services. The Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American Red Cross have primary responsibility for ESF #6, which is to address the nonmedical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families impacted by incidents of national significance.

ESF #7 – Resource Support. The General Services Administration has primary responsibility for ESF #7, which is to provide resource support prior to, during, and or after incidents of national significance.

ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services. The Department of Health and Human Services has primary responsibility for ESF #8, which is to coordinate Federal assistance to supplement State, local, and Tribal resources in response to public health and medical care needs for potential or actual incidents of national significance.

ESF #9 – Urban Search and Rescue. The Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency has primary responsibility for ESF #9, which is to rapidly deploy the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System to provide specialized life-saving assistance to State, local, and Tribal authorities during an incident of national significance.

ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response. The Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard have primary responsibility for ESF #10, which is to provide Federal support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of oil or hazardous material during an incident of national significance.

ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and Department of Interior have primary responsibility for ESF #11, which is to provide nutritional assistance; control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease; highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation; assurance of food safety and food security; and protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties resources prior to, during, and/or after an incident of national significance.

ESF #12 - Energy. The Department of Energy has primary responsibility for ESF #12, which is intended to restore damaged energy systems and components during a potential or actual incidents of national significance.

ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security. The Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice are responsible for ESF #13, which integrates Federal public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incident of national significance.

ESF #14 – Long Term Community Recovery and Mitigation. A number of agencies share responsibility for ESF #14, which provides a framework for Federal Government support to State, regional, local and tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of an incident of national significance.

ESF #15 – External Affairs. The Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency has primary responsibility for ESF #15, which ensures that sufficient Federal assets are deployed to the field during an actual or potential incident of national significance to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace.

## APPENDIX H

### STATE RESPONSE PLANS

Each State generally maintains its own emergency response plans. The current web-based format, number of States comprising the Omaha Post and the corresponding volume of plans and frequency of revisions make reproduction within the Fast Start Plan impracticable. The response plan for each respective State is generally accessible through their websites, which are provided below:

**Iowa (Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division)**

<http://www.iowahomelandsecurity.org/>

**Kansas (Division of Emergency Management)**

<http://www.accesskansas.org/kdem/>

**Missouri (State Emergency Management Agency)**

<http://www.sema.state.mo.us/semapage.htm>

**Nebraska (Nebraska Emergency Management Agency)**

<http://www.nebema.org/>

**North Dakota (Department of Emergency Services)**

<http://www.nd.gov/des/>

**South Dakota (Office of Emergency Management)**

<http://www.oem.sd.gov/>

## APPENDIX I

### LOCAL RESPONSE PLANS AND CONTACTS

Counties, cities and other local governments may also maintain their own emergency response plans. The current web-based format, number of local governments with the Omaha Post and the corresponding volume of plans and frequency of revisions make reproduction within the Fast Start Plan impracticable. For more information, contact the local governmental agency as provided below:

#### Iowa

*County Emergency Managers can be located on the Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division's website at:*

[http://www.iowahomelandsecurity.org/asp/CoEM\\_FR/co\\_em.asp](http://www.iowahomelandsecurity.org/asp/CoEM_FR/co_em.asp)

#### Kansas

*County Emergency Managers and Local Emergency Planning Committee information can be found on the Kansas Division of Emergency Management website at:*

[http://www.accesskansas.org/kdem/contact\\_us/cocoordinator\\_lepclisting.shtml](http://www.accesskansas.org/kdem/contact_us/cocoordinator_lepclisting.shtml)

#### Missouri

*Local Emergency Planning Committee information can be found on the State's Emergency Management Agency website at:*

<http://www.sema.state.mo.us/mercc.htm>

*Under the LEPC Addresses link.*

#### Nebraska

*County emergency response information can be obtained through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's website at:*

[http://www.nebema.org/index.html?page=content/e\\_plan\\_pdf/nebraskamap.html](http://www.nebema.org/index.html?page=content/e_plan_pdf/nebraskamap.html)

*County and Local Emergency Managers can be located using the search function at:*

<http://www.nebema.org/local/search.phtml>

#### North Dakota

*List of County Emergency Managers can be accessed from the Department of Emergency Services website at:*

<http://www.state.nd.us/dem/emerg.html>

<http://www.nd.gov/des/local/emerg.html>

#### South Dakota

*List of County Emergency Managers can be found on the Office of Emergency Management's website at:*

[http://www.oem.sd.gov/Response/Field\\_Operations/county.htm](http://www.oem.sd.gov/Response/Field_Operations/county.htm)

## **APPENDIX J**

### **Distribution**

**The updated Plan is available on the Omaha Post's website.**

## APPENDIX K

### REFERENCES

FEMA makes considerable information on Emergency Management available. See the FEMA Library at: <http://www.fema.gov/library/>

**Of particular interest to SAME members:**

Doing Business with FEMA, <http://www.fema.gov/ofm/business.shtm>

Emergency Management Guide for Business and Industry,  
<http://www.fema.gov/library/bizindex.shtm>

FEMA Emergency Contacts Directory, [http://www.fema.gov/emanagers/ecd\\_toc.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/emanagers/ecd_toc.shtm)

Disasters & Emergencies, <http://www.fema.gov/library/dizandemer.shtm>

Education & Training, [http://www.fema.gov/tab\\_education.shtm](http://www.fema.gov/tab_education.shtm)

Hazards, <http://www.fema.gov/hazards/>

Preparation & Prevention, <http://www.fema.gov/library/prepandprev.shtm>

Response & Recovery, <http://www.fema.gov/library/respandrecov.shtm>