

**THE SOCIETY OF
AMERICAN MILITARY
ENGINEERS**



**OPERATION FAST START
HONOLULU POST
READINESS PLAN
December 2006**

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 Honolulu 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 Honolulu 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 view this plan as a living document to be used and updated annually as a readiness planning tool.

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.

***David Fleisch, Capt, USN
President, Honolulu Post
December 2006***

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Section 1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Honolulu Post *Fast Start* Readiness Plan is to provide a mechanism for our corporate members to assist federal, state and local governments in recovery from natural and man-made disasters/emergencies.

The Honolulu Post of the Society of American Military Engineers (SAME) is headquartered in Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, Hawaii. The mailing address is P.O. Box 31218, Honolulu, HI 96818.

The objectives of the Post are, in the interests of national defense, to:

- (a) build and maintain a quality professional engineering society by continuing its best standards and traditions;
- (b) advance scientific and engineering education, professional development and accomplishments;
- (c) promote a strong Society by attracting, retaining and responding to membership needs to include young professional and student members;
- (d) promote environmental quality as an inherent part of engineering practice;
- (e) promote advancement of technology and information management through partnership with academia, government and industry;
- (f) preserve the memory of services rendered by the engineering profession throughout the wars in which the United States has been engaged;
- (g) promote communication, the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding between military engineers, other arms of the military service, and the design and construction industry;
- (h) promote cooperation between the public and private sectors to provide rapid response to national emergencies;
- (i) promote a cooperative response to worldwide problems between public and private sector business, technical, and managerial expertise;
- (j) promote recognition of engineering excellence by recognizing outstanding contributions to the engineering profession; and
- (k) promote quality, professionally oriented programs and meetings that engender camaraderie, and facilities and improve communication between military and civilian engineers and organizations.

This *Fast Start* plan has been produced in furtherance of objective (h) above.

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 and construction industry. It can be a positive force during and after natural disasters, war and terrorist attack or industrial emergencies. The post can help promote readiness both prior to and during emergencies and natural disasters.

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

- Understand the mechanisms of contracting for emergency services;
- Improve their response time by understanding what they may be required to do and when; and
- 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.

Section 2 PURPOSE

The purpose of the *Fast Start* Readiness 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 corporate member (particularly Sustaining Member) participation in engineering and construction 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.

Operation Fast Start has four initial goals to better posture the engineering/construction assets of the Honolulu area to respond effectively in a national emergency, natural disaster, or other type of emergency:

1. Enhance Awareness of Local Planners. Planners must keep available emergency services in mind when planning for 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 emergency plans.
2. Improve Response Time by SAME Member Firms. Sustaining members must understand what will be required and when. Coordination between sustaining members and key response agencies to discuss/reduce common problems will reduce the time required to reorient to emergency response from normal activities.
3. Improve Response Flexibility. Through improved planning, based on awareness and timeliness, increased flexibility will enable our community to respond effectively to a range of disasters and emergencies. The availability of the diverse talents of our regional engineering and construction industry will allow emergency service organizations a higher level of flexibility to meet a broad array of potential emergencies.
4. Maximize Use of Available Capabilities. The engineering and construction industry is decentralized, flexible, mobile, and highly elastic to demand. The industry has demonstrated it can respond. This plan will facilitate the use of our capabilities.

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 community 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" objective contained in the National Security Council's Document 47 and directly contribute to the SAME theme, "Dedicated to National Defense." This plan facilitates integration of our members into such exercises.

Section 3
DESCRIPTION OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE THREATS THAT COULD REQUIRE SAME
MEMBER SERVICES

3.1 NATURAL DISASTERS

Honolulu's island of Oahu is home to about three-fourths of the State's population. It is the center of industry, business and government for the State of Hawaii and home to Waikiki, the State's economic engine. Because of the high density of people and development, the impact of a natural hazard to humans is even more serious here than in other parts of the State.

Natural hazards that may affect Oahu include hurricanes, tsunamis, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, droughts and landslides. The resulting damage may vary from catastrophic and widespread to minor and localized. Major natural disasters often cause secondary impacts, such as power outages and water shortages that may linger for extended periods of time. Natural hazards that may affect Oahu are described in the paragraphs below.

(1) Hurricanes are tropical cyclones with sustained winds of 74 miles per hour or greater. The eastern North Pacific Ocean is the second most active tropical cyclone basin on the planet. An average of 16 tropical storms or hurricanes form in this basin every year, and this is the primary source of tropical cyclones approaching the Hawaiian Islands. The central North Pacific Ocean also spawns tropical cyclones affecting the central Pacific basin. The annual average number of these storms is five. Severe damage may occur in both coastal and inland areas in the path of a hurricane. Primary damage mechanisms include sustained winds and wind gusts, which may be enhanced by the mountainous terrain of the Hawaiian Islands; storm surge and overwash, which can inundate coastal areas to heights greater than expected even for the 100-year tsunami; and torrential rains, which can lead to flooding. Torrential rains may be experienced even if the eye of the storm passes some distance from the islands. Hurricanes can also produce other, smaller but intense, wind systems including tornadoes and concentrated downdrafts. Hurricanes are one of the natural hazards most likely to affect Hawaii.

(2) A tsunami is a series of great waves most commonly caused by violent movement of the sea floor - usually an earthquake. Tsunami are also caused by near-shore or underwater landslides or volcanic eruptions. Tsunami differ fundamentally from regular wind-generated ocean waves: they are characterized by great speed (up to 590 mph), long wave length (up to 120 miles), long period between successive crests (varying from five minutes to a few hours), and low height in the open sea. Often the first wave of a tsunami may not be the largest. The danger can last for several hours after the arrival of the first wave. Like other waves, tsunami increase in height as the bottom shoals; heights can reach 100 feet in extreme cases. Tsunami can move inland considerable distances, depending on the terrain. Tsunami have struck Hawaii in the past with devastating results, and remain a significant natural hazard.

(3) Flooding occurs on Oahu in the form of flash floods from intense rainfall, rising water from wind-driven, or wind-held water (usually in conjunction with forces such as tropical cyclones) and as a result of high surf, especially during high tides. In extreme cases, flooding can lead to severe runoff and hillside erosion, resulting in death and catastrophic damage to homes and infrastructure.

(4) Thousands of earthquakes occur in Hawaii every year, although most are too small to be felt except by highly sensitive instruments. The most seismically active area of the state is the island of Hawaii, where volcanic activity is concentrated. Nevertheless, in 1948 Oahu experienced a significant earthquake (4.8 - 5.0 in magnitude) along the Diamond Head Fault, and there are numerous submarine fault lines throughout the islands. The consequences of a serious earthquake could be compounded by generation of a localized tsunami.

(5) The volcanoes that formed Oahu, Waianae (2.2-3.8 million years old) and Koolau (1.8-2.6 million years old) are considered extinct. An eruption is always possible, but not very likely. Nevertheless, volcanic hazards do affect the island. Plumes of noxious, acidic gases (vog) from upwind volcanoes on the island of Hawaii can create adverse health effects for people with respiratory or heart conditions.

(6) All the Hawaiian Islands are susceptible to wildland fires, especially during prolonged drought and high winds. For the past 15 years, the average annual cost to suppress hundreds of wildland fires in Hawaii is about \$1.1M, making it a statewide risk. The greatest danger of fire is where the wildland borders urban areas. The amount of natural fuel (trees and brush) in proximity to human populations contributes to increasing risks to life and property.

(7) Droughts have impacted almost every island in Hawaii with the most severe ones in the past 15 years being associated with the El Niño phenomenon. Droughts increase the potential for wildland fires and exacerbate the problem of ensuring a sustainable yield of potable water.

(8) Landslides are a problem in many areas of Oahu. Recent landslides, usually associated with significant rainfall events, have killed people, swept away homes, and forced expensive corrective and preventative actions by government agencies. Submarine landslides may have even greater destructive potential. Recent studies by USGS have identified more than 15 giant landslides around the Hawaiian Islands. These slides are among the largest known on Earth. They all generated large earthquakes and resulted in huge land losses and large waves that carried rocks and sediments as high as 1,000 feet above sea level. Such giant landslides have potential for enormous losses of life, property, and resources.

(9) Various other types of severe weather may affect the island, including thunderstorms with lightning, tornadoes, and high surf. Since 1950, Hawaii has recorded 28 tornadoes that caused an estimated \$5.5M in damages.

Should Oahu experience a major natural disaster, the types of construction required would range from debris removal and emergency restoration of essential services to major reconstruction including bridge and road construction, restoration of water, sanitary, electrical and communications services, renovation and reconstruction of structures, and restoration of the environment.

3.2 ACCIDENTS

In addition to natural hazards, several categories of accidents could require rapid mobilization of responders.

(1) Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) Accidents. Although Oahu has no nuclear power plants and few major industrial facilities that could be the site of a major accident, there are refineries and large petroleum storage facilities, storage facilities for other toxic chemicals such as chlorine and anhydrous ammonia, as well as military weapons storage facilities and nuclear-powered vessels. An NBC accident could occur in concert with a natural disaster, compounding response efforts.

(2) Aircraft Accidents. An airplane crash, especially into urbanized Honolulu, would be a catastrophe of major proportions, likely requiring an extended period of rescue and then clean-up operations.

3.3 TERRORIST THREAT OR ACTIVITY

The events of 9/11, the Oklahoma City bombing, the anthrax-contaminated letters, and numerous terrorist incidents against Americans abroad provide ample evidence that a terrorist attack is a very real possibility in today's world. Pearl Harbor has been prominently mentioned as a possible target, but civilian targets such as Honolulu International Airport and Waikiki are also at risk. Weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, could be employed.

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

Section 4

MOBILIZATION READINESS

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.

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.

The primary locations for military construction work will center around existing installations. The facilities in our area include:

- Naval Station Pearl Harbor and its satellite installation, Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station, Pacific (NCTAMS PAC) in Wahiawa
- Hickam Air Force Base and Bellows Air Force Station
- Marine Corps Base Hawaii with consolidated command of Camp H.M. Smith at Halawa Heights, Molokai Training Support Facility, Manana Family Housing Area, Puuloa Range and the Pearl City Warehouse Annex
- U.S. Army Garrison Hawaii with facilities at Fort Shafter, Schofield Barracks, Wheeler Army Airfield, Tripler Army Medical Center, Aliamanu Military Reservation, Camp Stover, Helemano, Fort DeRussy and Fort Ruger
- U.S. Coast Guard ISC Honolulu with facilities in the Federal Building, on Sand Island and at Barbers Point

Section 5
KEY AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

5.1 CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

OAHU CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY. Responsibility for all disasters or major crises in the State of Hawaii begins at the county level with the civil defense agency. This agency provides disaster response, response planning and preparation information, natural hazard information, and facilitates community preparedness.

The City and County of Honolulu Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) Program is designed to prepare trained, volunteer rescuers to assist their neighbors for the first 72 hours following a disaster. These volunteer rescuers are typically members of an established community group such as a Neighborhood Board, community association, club or church who receive a minimum of 16 to 20 hours of intense training and are commissioned to provide care for their own neighborhoods. They train about 100 people each quarter.

The Oahu Civil Defense Agency Volunteer Program, formed during the early 1950's, utilizes the services of community volunteers to assist in responding to various natural and man-caused disasters that affect the island of Oahu. Volunteers serve as "eyes and ears" and work in operational districts around the island as responders, communicators (Citizens' Band, Amateur Radio and City Radio Nets), traffic controllers; as Emergency Operating Center (EOC) augmentees, and in civil defense administration. Often, their jobs require them to be out in the worst of conditions contending with rain, flood waters, high surf, and darkness. Volunteers are assigned to one of six districts or a ham radio communications group on Oahu and meet once each month for administrative business and training.

District boundaries are as follows:

District 1: The southern coastline from Pearl Harbor north to the Koolau Mountains and east to Makapuu Point.

District 2: Central Oahu and the North Shore from Kaena Point to Waimea Bay, and south to Kipapa Gulch and west to the Koolau Mountains.

District 3: The Waianae Coast, Campbell Industrial Park, and Makakilo and east to the Waianae Mountains.

District 4: Windward Oahu from Makapuu Point to Kualoa Point and west to the Koolau Mountains.

District 5: From Kualoa Point on the Windward Coast around Kahuku Point to Waimea Bay on the North Shore and west to the Koolau Mountains.

District 6: Ewa/Ewa Beach on the southern coastline to Pearl Harbor to include Waipahu, Waipio Gentry, Pearl City, to Halawa and east to the Koolau Mountains.

Volunteer duties may include, but are not limited to:

- Assisting the Honolulu Police Department in warning and evacuating populations at risk and assisting in traffic control during Civil Defense emergencies or operations.
- Assisting Ocean Safety Officers (lifeguards) in securing dangerous beaches and posting warning signs at public access points.
- Assisting the National Weather Service by serving as Weather Spotters and reporting weather conditions.
- Observing and reporting hazardous conditions such as high and dangerous surf, flooded roadways, obstructed streams, or downed power lines.
- Providing assistance to the elderly and disabled during emergencies and disasters.
- Conducting/assisting other agencies/departments' personnel in post-disaster damage surveys/assessments.
- Providing fixed or mobile communications (CB, HF, VHF or UHF) at various locations throughout the district operational area and public shelters.
- Assisting in the operation of public evacuation shelters or refuge areas, and/or in Disaster Assistance/Application Center operations.
- Assisting in radiological monitoring of contaminated areas and reporting the results to the District and/or City EOCs.
- Participating in Civil Defense related activities such as displays, information fairs, seminars, or other events under the auspices of OCDA.

Training: Volunteers are trained in the following functional areas, prior to participating in the activities listed:

Traffic Control

Damage Assessment

Hazardous Materials Familiarization

Radio-Telephone Procedures

First Aid/CPR

Incident Command System

Weather Spotter Training

Additional Training Available:
Fundamentals Course for Radiological Monitors
Shelter Management Workshop
Ocean Safety
Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
Integrated Emergency Management System

HONOLULU LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE. Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), also known as Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), established guidelines for federal, state and local governments, and industry regarding emergency planning and providing communities with information on hazardous chemicals within their jurisdictions. A Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC) was formed and each of the four counties in Hawaii was designated as an emergency planning district. A Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) was established in each county. Functions of the LEPC include preparing a hazardous material emergency response plan, reviewing the plan annually, evaluating resources to mitigate an emergency, receiving emergency response notifications, and receiving and processing requests for information from the general public. The Honolulu LEPC includes representatives from city, state, and federal agencies, and the private sector. Honolulu City agencies represented include the Police and Fire Departments, Oahu Civil Defense, Departments of Customer Services, Facility Maintenance, Parks and Recreation, Environmental Services, Transportation Services, Human Resources, Emergency Services, Enterprise Services, Medical Examiner, Office of the Mayor and Managing Director, Board of Water Supply, Corporation Counsel, Neighborhood Commission, and City Council. State agencies represented include the Departments of Education, Health, Transportation and Agriculture, and the UH School of Public Health. The federal government is represented by COMPAC. Private entities include Brewer Environmental, Healthcare Association of Hawaii, American Red Cross, Hawaii Agricultural Research Center, Chevron, Tesoro Hawaii and Hawaiian Electric Company.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL RESPONSE SYSTEM. Honolulu is one of the original 27 cities involved in the Domestic Preparedness Program mandated by the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Act of 1996. The Metropolitan Medical Response System is intended to respond to terrorist incidents involving the use of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons of mass destruction.

5.2. PRIVATE ENTITIES

Several Web sites provide comprehensive information about disasters in Hawaii and the Pacific. The Disaster Center (www.disastercenter.com) provides links to resource agencies at the county, state and federal levels. The Pacific Disaster Center (www.pdc.org) provides similar information for the entire Pacific and Indian Ocean areas.

5.3 STATE OF HAWAII

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. The mission of the State of Hawaii Department of Defense, which includes the Hawaii National Guard (HING) and State Civil Defense (SCD), is to assist authorities in providing for the safety, welfare, and defense of the people of Hawaii. The department continuously strives to maintain readiness to respond to the needs of the people in the event of disasters, either natural or human-caused. Upon activation by the Governor, the department is prepared to provide professional personnel, quality services, and well-maintained equipment to assist during emergencies.

HAWAII STATE CIVIL DEFENSE SYSTEM. Responsibility for all disasters or major crises in the State of Hawaii begins at the county level. As the disaster or crisis develops, the Hawaii State Civil Defense System provides operational infrastructure and procedures to apply additional resources to meet the demands of the emergency from all appropriate levels of government.

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES, DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE. DLNR is responsible for the prevention, pre-suppression and suppression of wildfires for forest reserves, public hunting areas, and natural area reserves. It also has the authority to cooperate with established fire control agencies for the protection of other wildlands not within the department's protection areas.

HAWAII DROUGHT COUNCIL. The Hawaii Drought Council is the steering group that oversees the implementation of drought related activities in the State of Hawaii. The Council consists of department heads of the key state drought responsible agencies consisting of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, the State Civil Defense, a representative from the Governor's office and four county officials designated by the Mayors. In addition, ex-officio members participate in the Council activities as advisors. They include the Hawaii Association of

Conservation Districts, Hawaii Farm Bureau, Hawaii Cattlemen's Council, and the East Maui Irrigation Co., Ltd. The Council has prepared Phase 1 of the Hawaii Drought Plan to improve and better coordinate drought management strategies for the State of Hawaii.

HAWAII STATEWIDE HAZARD MITIGATION FORUM. The purpose of the Forum is to raise public awareness about how to mitigate property loss due to natural hazards. Members represent county, state and federal agencies, as well as the private sector. Oahu members include the Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting and Oahu Civil Defense. State agencies represented include the Coastal Zone Management Program, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Department of Education, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, Hawaii Hurricane Relief Fund, State Civil Defense and the University of Hawaii. Federal members include the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Weather Service, the Hawaii Volcano Observatory, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Pacific Disaster Center. The private sector is represented by Hawaiian Electric Company.

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. The DOH is the State's On-Scene Coordinator for an oil or hazardous material incident. The State has no unique response plan, but relies on plans developed by Regional and Area Planning Committees. In the event of an oil or hazardous material incident the State can support the county first responders with environmental monitoring, assistance in health and environmental matters, resolution of technical problems and, serve as a liaison to the federal government, as required. When there is no identifiable responsible party, the state is responsible for the cleanup, removal, and remediation of hazardous material releases. In addition, the State coordinates the planning and activities required under SARA Title III, and the existing Civil Defense Emergency Response system. The DOH's Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) provides the staff to the Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC) and coordinates the activities of the Local Emergency Planning Commissions (LEPCs).

5.4. FEDERAL AGENCIES

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.

5.4.1 Federal Emergency Response Agency (FEMA)

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

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

The FRP 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.

SUMMARY OF THE FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN. The FRP 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 FRP 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.

The FRP 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.

5.4.2 Other Federal Organizations

FEMA coordinates the establishment of policies for mobilization preparedness of federal agencies, prepares and maintains the Federal Master Mobilization Plan and guides the states' and federal regional councils in their emergency preparedness. The U. S. is divided into ten FEMA regions with Oakland, California being the headquarters for FEMA Region IX, which includes Hawaii as well as the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada, and the territories of American Samoa and Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Section 6 CONTRACTING AGENCIES

6.1 FEDERAL CONTRACTING

On Federal Reservations in the County, contracting for materials and services during a major emergency or disaster could be handled by various military contracting offices. It should be noted that many SAME sustaining members currently hold contracts with various DoD, other Federal and state and local agencies. Members should review these contracts to ascertain which one may be utilized as a contractual vehicle to provide assistance in times of emergency.

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) maintains offices of the Honolulu District at Fort Shafter. (See Appendix D for phone numbers and addresses.) The district office of USACE is chartered to provide federal engineering management in emergencies at the local level within the civil sector. USACE is prepared for actions in a broad spectrum of emergency conditions including natural disasters. Fundamental authority covers responsibilities for water resources protection and disaster relief and for civil defense. These missions have one thing in common. USACE is charged to mitigate loss of life and property in national disasters, whether natural or man-made. The US averages about 30 disasters a year of the size that requires USACE to assist with recovery. However, these events do not compare in magnitude to those experienced and postulated in preparation for, conduct of, and recovery from war. Contracts issued by various other USACE Districts and Army organizations also often are written to allow for use in Hawaii and elsewhere, under various circumstances.

For the US Navy, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (PACDIVNAVENGCOM) contracts military construction and various A&E services. The Resident Officer-in-Charge of Construction (ROICC) is also assigned to contract A&E and construction services.

The US Air Force, Hickam AFB 15th Civil Engineering Squadron defines construction requirements through the Base Civil Engineer which are contracted through the Hickam 15th Contracting Squadron. These requirements are executed through several vehicles including Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity contracts and Simplified Acquisition for Base Engineering Requirements for contractors executing pre-negotiated price contracts. Other individual construction contracts are individually advertised and bid or negotiated through 15th Contracting Squadron procurement procedures.

The General Services Administration (GSA) maintains contracts with many companies in all relevant disciplines. These contracts can often be implemented very rapidly to provide support in instances such as emergencies.

Also, the Hawaii National Guard, either directly or through the National Guard Bureau, contracts for materials and services on an ongoing basis. In time of emergency, it would continue to fulfill this role up to the condition of full mobilization where it would be dissolved after all State resources are mobilized and existing contracts completed.

6.2 STATE AND LOCAL CONTRACTS

The State of Hawaii has various departments that may enter into contracts with local firms for services and/or materials in time of emergency. Depending on the department and the state of emergency, different contracting conditions may exist. Also, the City and County of Honolulu has various departments that may also enter into contracts with local firms in times of emergency. Again contracting conditions exist from one department to another.

Section 7 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 and has developed the following process for our members' support of the community in times of emergency.

7.1 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 also report their capabilities on their annual Directory Entry Form for the SAME Directory of Member Firms and agencies.

7.2 OPERATIONS: *What is the nature of emergency operations?*

Emergencies can run the gamut of situations from 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.

7.3 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.

7.4 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 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.

7.5 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 activities 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 and 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.

7.6 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.

Section 8
THE FEEDBACK MECHANISM

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.

Section 9 RESOURCES

Appendix A. The Society of American Military Engineers, Honolulu Post sustaining member firms are engineering and construction-related businesses that are located on, or conduct business in, Oahu. Listed 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.

A matrix that gives the results of our membership profile questionnaire is provided. This information will be expanded and updated periodically.

Appendix B is a summary of the Federal, State and Local Agencies that can be involved in emergencies of various natures. It also lists some web sites relevant to emergency planning.

Appendix C describes federal agency responsibilities.

Appendix D captures the Executive Summary of the County Emergency Mitigation Plan.

Appendix E identifies the distribution of this plan.

Appendix A SAME MEMBER CAPABILITIES

The following Sustaining Members, along with notice to the general membership, received a questionnaire with the following letter.

Actus Lend Lease LLC	Robert.lloyd@actuslendlease.com	Mr. Robert Lloyd
Akamai Roofing Inc.	akamairoofing@msn.com	Mr. Newton Young
AMEC	Eric.wetzstein@amec.com	Mr. Eric Wetzstein
Architects Hawaii Ltd.	Lloyd@architects-hawaii.com	Mr. Lloyd Arakaki
Booz Allen Hamilton Inc.	Kendra.mcdonough.ctr@hickam.af.mil	Ms. Kendra McDonough
CH2M HILL	pluersen@ch2m.com	Mr. Paul V. Luersen
Dawson Group Inc.	cd@dawson8a.com	Mr. Christopher Dawson
DEL-JEN Inc.	cdebellevue@del-jen.com	Col. Charles DeBellevue USAF Ret.
Designer Built Systems Inc.	randy@dbshawaii.com	Mr. Randy Lau
Dick Pacific Construction Co. Ltd.	majkutg@dickpacific.com	Mr. J. Gerry Majkut
EA Engineering Science and Technology Inc.	whall@eaest.com	Mr. Warren S. Hall
Earth Tech Inc.	Paul.chinen@earthtech.com	Mr. Paul Chinen
ECC	dsanders@ecc.net	Mr. Don Sanders
Engineering-Environmental Management Inc.	apriest@e2m.net	Mr. Allan J. Priest
Environmental Resources Management	James.frolich@erm.com	Mr. James Frolich
Fluor Federal Services	Alan.mockler@fluor.com	Mr. Alan H. Mockler
Fluor Government Group		
GeoEngineers Inc		Mr. Wayne Wright
Hawaiian Dredging Construction Company	tvalentine@hdcc.com	Mr. Tom Valentine
Haworth Inc.	Eamonn.kinsella@haworth.com	Mr. Eamonn Kinsella
Hawthorne Pacific Corp.	cyuen@hawthornecat.com	Mr. Clifford Yuen
HNTB	jmustain@hntb.com	Ms. Jennifer Mustain
Innovative Technical Solutions Inc.	gchen@itsi.com	Mr. Gordon Chen P.E.
J. M. Waller Associates Inc.	Woehrl001@hawaii.rr.com	Mr. Carl C. Woehrl P.E.
JACOBS	Ushijimat002@hawaii.rr.com	Mr. Thomas Ushijima
Jas. W. Glover Ltd.	gloverltd@aol.com	Ms. Maile Romanowski
KFC Airport Inc.	bbowers@kfcinc.com	Mr. Brian J. Bowers
MACTEC Engineering and Consulting	gthow@mactec.com	Mr. George How COL Don-Michael Bradford USAF Ret.
Megadoor Inc.		Mr. Rudolph Mina
Metcalf & Eddy Inc.		Mr. Teuane N. Tominaga P.E. CAPT William F. Boudra PE CEC USN (R)
Mitsunaga & Associates Inc.	Mitsunaga001@hawaii.rr.com williamboudra@forestcity.net	
MWH		Ms. Myounghee Noh
Myounghee Noh & Associates LLC	m_noh@noh-associates.com	Mr. Don McClarin
Parsons	Don.mcclarin@parsons.com	Mr. Tadahiko Ono
Parsons Brinckerhoff	ono@pbworld.com jhyamamoto@pemco-hawaii.com	Mr. John H. Yamamoto P.E. RME
PEMCO LTD		
Pueo Group Contracting		Mr. Derek J. Sakaguchi
RIM Architects	dmcveigh@rimarchitects.com	Mr. David L. McVeigh
RMA Land Construction Inc.	jenfogg@yahoo.com	Ms. Jennifer P. Fogg CPF
Rocky Mountain Prestress Inc.	boyda@rmpprestress.com	Mr. Andy Boyd
Shaw Environmental & Infrastructure	Erik.takai@shawgrp.com	Mr. Erik T. Takai
SSFM International Inc.	mmatsumoto@ssfm.com	Mr. Michael P. Matsumoto
SWCA Environmental Consultants	hhirsh@swca.com	Ms. Heidi Hirsh
TEC Inc.	kbbromwell@tecinc.com	Mr. Karl Bromwell

Tetra Tech	jdunbar@hawaii.rr.com	CAPT John Dunbar P.E. CEC USN Ret.
The Onyx Group	steve@onyxgroup.com	Mr. Steven Lettau RLA
URS Corporation	Timothy_steinberger@urscorp.com	Mr. Timothy Steinberger P.E.
US Army Corps of Engrs. Honolulu District	Charles.h.klinge.ltc@usace.army.mil	LTC Charles H. Klinge USA
US Army Corps of Engrs. Pacific Ocean	Raymond.k.scrocco.col@pod01.usace.army.mil	COL Raymond K. Scrocco USA
Versar Inc	cshedd@versar.com	Mr. Corry Shedd
VT Griffin Services Inc.	Deane.leidholt@griffinserv.com	CDR Deane E. Leidholt RACGCCEC
Watts Construction LLC	Frd.thornhill@watts-con.com	Mr. Fred Thornhill
West Coast Roofing Inc.	Westcoasr001@hawaii.rr.com	Mr. Manuel C. Madeira Jr.
WESTON Solutions Inc.		
Wilson Okamoto & Associates	structural@wilsonokamoto.com	Mr. Myron Okubo
Zapata Engineering	mray@zapeng.com	Mr. Marty Ray

HONOLULU POST
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS



Dear SAME Sustaining Member Firm:

The Honolulu Post of The Society of American Military Engineers is seeking your help in achieving a 100 percent commitment to Readiness Planning and Disaster Response by our Sustaining Member firms. Please take a few minutes to renew your firm's commitment to this goal by completing and promptly returning the 2006-2007 Fast Start Plan Sustaining Membership Profile Questionnaire document attached to the email you received. This form can be completed and return by email for a quick and easy response in just a few minutes.

The information from your response will be included in our Honolulu Post's Fast Start Plan. The plan will be distributed to local, State, and Federal emergency management and response agencies in our region. The Fast Start Plan will aid agencies in locating needed resources in the event of an emergency as we have seen during the hurricane season this year.

Your prompt response will assure your Sustaining Member Firm inclusion in this years update.

Thank you for your continued support and in helping to guard the safety of our local communities and our country.

Sincerely,

Captain M. E. Cutts, PE, CFM
Readiness Committee Chairman

SUSTAINING MEMBER CAPABILITIES

Emergency Support Function (ESF) Identifiers

Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMEC www.amec.com	X	X	X							X		
Architects Hawaii Ltd. www.architects-hawaii.com			X		X							
Booz Allen Hamilton Inc. www.bah.com	X	X	X		X					X		X
CH2M HILL, Inc. www.ch2m.com	X		X		X					X		X
Designer Built Systems, Inc www.DBSHawaii.com	X	X				X						
EA Engineering, Science & Technology, Inc. www.eaest.com					X					X		
Earth Tech www.earthtech.com	X		X							X		
ERM Inc. www.erm.com			X		X					X		
Hawthorne Pacific Corp. www.hawthornepacific.cat.com												X
HQ PACAF/CE https://www.hqpacaf.af.mil/ce/	X		X	X		X				X		X
Jacobs Engineering www.jacobs.com	X		X		X					X		X
KAI Hawaii (email) mike@kaihawaii.com	X	X	X									
Lyon Associated Inc. www.LyonAssociates.com	X		X		X		X	X		X		
Metcalf and Eddy Inc. www.aecom.com	X		X									
Mitsunaga & Associates, Inc. (email) mistunaga001Ahawaii.rr.com	X		X									
Parsons www.parsons.com	X	X	X		X					X		
Pueo Group Contracting www.nativehawaiianalliance.com/pueo.htm	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	
Rocky Mountain Prestress www.RMPPrestress.com	X		X									
Shaw Environmental and Infrastructure www.shaw.com	X		X	X		X			X	X		X
SSFM International www.ssfm.com	X		X									
SWCA Environmental Consultants												

www.swca.com												
URS Corporation www.urscorp.com	X		X		X	X				X	X	X
Versar.Inc. www.versar.com			X				X	X		X		
Watts Construction www.wattsconstructors.com	X		X									X
Weston Solutions, Inc. www.westonsolutions.com	X		X	X	X					X		

ESF Legend:

- 1- Transportation
- 2- Communications
- 3- Public Works and Engineering
- 4- Firefighting
- 5- Information and Planning
- 6- Mass Care
- 7- Resource Support
- 8- Health and Medical Services
- 9- Urban Search and Rescue
- 10- Hazardous Materials
- 11- Food
- 12- Energy

Information on ESF codes is contained in the Jan 03 FEMA Federal Response Plan. This list is a living document which will expand with input from additional Honolulu Post Sustaining member firms. This version contains input received from firms returning the Operation Fast Start Questionnaire as of plan publication.

Sustaining Member Questionnaire Responses:

AMEC	Architects Hawaii	Booze Allen Hamilton	CH2M Hill
AMEC	Architects HI	BAH	CH2M Hill
Designer Built Systems	EA Engineering, Science & Technology		Earth Tech
Designer.pdf		EAEST	Earth Tech
ERM Inc.	Hawthorne Pacific	HQ PACAF/CE	Jacobs
ERM.pdf	Hawthorne	PACAF.pdf	Jacobs
KAI Hawaii	Lyon Associated Inc.	Metcalf and Eddy Inc.	Mitsunaga & Associates, Inc.
KAI	LYON.pdf	M&E	Mitsunaga
Parsons	Pueo Group	Rocky Mountain Prestress	Shaw
Parsons	Pueo	ROCKY.pdf	Shaw
SSFM International		SWCA Environmental	URS
SSFM		SWCA	URS
Versar Inc.		Watts Construction	Weston Solutions, Inc.
Versar.pdf		Watts	Weston.pdf

Appendix B
AGENCY LISTING AND WEB SITES OF INTEREST

PHONE NUMBERS

Below is a list of agencies and local phone numbers that can be used by Sustaining Members to obtain information about readiness programs and emergency needs.

Federal Government

Coast Guard, 14 th District	808/541-2051
Department of Defense	
Military Directory Assistance	808/449-7110
Air Force, 15 th ABW	808/449-6341
Army, Corps of Engineers Emergency Management Division	808/438-8366
Army, Corps of Engineers	808/438-1500
Navy, Facilities Engineering Command	808/474-1141
Navy, Public Works Center (24-hour)	808/471-8481
Navy, Region Hawaii	808/473-2200
Pacific Command	808/477-7805
Department of Homeland Security	202/282-8000
Environmental Protection Agency	808/541-2710
Federal Aviation Administration	808/541-1238
Federal Aviation Administration – Emergencies or Accidents	310/725-3300
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	808/851-7900
Federal Highway Administration	808/541-2700
General Services Administration	808/541-1776
Geological Survey National Earthquake Information	303/273-8500
Hazardous Materials Information Line	800/467-4922
Hazardous Materials National Response Center	800/424-8802
International Tsunami Information Center	808/532-6423
National Flood Insurance Program	800/427-2354
National Weather Service and Hurricane Center	808/973-5270

Hawaii State Government

State Switchboard	808/568-2211
Office of the Governor	808/586-0034
Hawaii State Civil Defense	808/733-4300
Department of Accounting and General Services – Public Works	808/586-0526
Department of Accounting and General Services – Procurement	808/587-4700
Department of Defense – Engineering	808/733-4250
Department of Defense – Civil Defense	808/733-4300
Department of Health	808/586-4410
Department of Health – Environmental Management	808/586-4304
Department of Health – Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response	808/586-4249
Department of Public Safety	808/587-1288
Department of Transportation	808/587-2150
Department of Transportation – Airport Division	808/838-8600
Department of Transportation – Harbors Division	808/587-1927
Department of Transportation – Highways Division	808/587-2220

Honolulu Local Government

City Information	808/523-2489
Mayor’s Office	808/523-4141
Oahu Civil Defense Agency	808/523-4121
Board of Water Supply	808/527-6180

Department of Design and Construction	808/523-4565
Department of Emergency Services	808/831-4351
Department of Environmental Services	808/692-5159
Department of Planning and Permitting	808/523-4432
Department of Facility Maintenance	808/523-4341
Department of Transportation Services	808/523-4125
Fire Department	808/831-7771

Other

American Red Cross	808/739-8114
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WEB SITES OF INTEREST

Organization

URL

Federal Emergency Management Agency	http://www.fema.gov/
Hawaii State Civil Defense	http://www.scd.state.hi.us
Oahu Civil Defense Agency	http://co.honolulu.hi.us/ocda/
American Red Cross	http://www.crossnet.org/
Center for Preparedness and Training	http://www.preparedness-center.com/
Centers for Disease Control, Emergency Preparedness and Response	http://bt.cdc.gov/
Disaster Center	http://www.disastercenter.com
Disaster News Network	http://www.disasterresponse.net/
Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response Association (DERA)	
http://www.disasters.org/dera/dera.htm	
EPA Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office	http://www.epa.gov/swercepp
Hawaii National Guard	http://www.dod.state.hi.us/hiang/
Hawaii State Department of Defense	http://dod.state.hi.us/
International Tsunami Information Center	http://prh.noaa.gov/itic/
National Emergency Management Association	http://www.nemaweb.org/index.cfm
National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters	http://www.nvoad.org/
National Weather Service	http://nws.noaa.gov
National Weather Service Pacific Regional Headquarters	http://prh.noaa.gov
Pacific Disaster Center	http://www.pdc.org
US Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District	http://www.poh.usace.army.mil
US Coast Guard	http://www.uscg.mil
US Department of Agriculture	http://usda.gov
US Department of Energy	http://www.energy.gov
US Department of Homeland Security	http://www.dhs.gov
US Department of Transportation	http://www.dot.gov
US Environmental Protection Agency	http://www.epa.gov
US General Services Administration	http://www.gsa.gov
US Transportation Security Administration	http://www.tsa.gov

Appendix C FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Federal Response Plan (the “Plan”) outlines how the federal government implements the Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to assist state and local governments in the case of major disasters and emergencies. This appendix discusses the Plan and how it is implemented. Full text of the plan can be found at www.fema.gov/pdf/rrr/frp/frp2003.pdf.

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 (www.usda.gov)
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy (www.energy.gov)
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security (www.dhs.gov)
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation (www.dot.gov)
- Department of Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- American Red Cross
- Environmental Protection Agency (www.epa.gov)
- Federal Communications Commission
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- General Services Administration (www.gsa.gov)
- Interstate Commerce Commission
- National Aeronautical and Space Administration
- National Communications System
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
- Office of Personnel Management
- Transportation Safety Administration (www.tsa.gov)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Postal Service
- Small Business Administration

3. 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 Department of Homeland Security 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 Department of Homeland Security/ 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.

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 Homeland Security 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.

Appendix D

STATE AND LOCAL RESPONSE PLANS

The executive summary of the County Multi-Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan (2003) is attached and outlines local response. State plans are many and voluminous. The reader is referred to web-sites and contacts listed in Appendix B.



Acrobat Document

Appendix E

DISTRIBUTION

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS

National President	1
Chairperson, Readiness Committee	1
Region Vice President	1
Readiness Representative	1
Honolulu Post President	1
Honolulu Post Sustaining Members	56

US ARMY

30 th SIG BN, Ft Shafter, 438-2803	1
25 th ID (L)/Emergency Ops, Mr Ray Pack, Schofield, 655-5253	1
COE, Chief, Emergency Ops Ofcr, Mr. Joel Hendrix, Ft Shafter, 438-1275	1

US NAVY

Emergency Mgt Coordinator, Ms Cynthia Pang, 473-4689	1
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US AIR FORCE

Base Civil Engineer, 15 CES/CEX, Hickam AFB, Mr John S. Tauber, 449-5213	1
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OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region IX Pacific Area Office, 851-7900	1
1	
US Coast Guard, 14 th Coast Guard District, Readiness/Exercise Plans, 541-2294	1
1	

STATE AGENCIES

Director, Civil Defense Division, Honolulu, 733-4246	1
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TOTAL DISTRIBUTION

69