

**THE SOCIETY OF  
AMERICAN MILITARY  
ENGINEERS**



**CHICAGO POST  
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS  
and RESPONSE PLAN**

2006-2007

## CHICAGO POST INTRODUCTION LETTER

*It is the policy of the United States to have an Emergency Mobilization Preparedness Capability that will ensure that government at all levels partner 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 Chicago 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 Chicago land area to effectively respond to any major emergency. For those in the private sector, you will find names and addresses of organizations you can contact in the event you wish to make your firm known as a resource to support emergency relief or recovery efforts. For those in the public sector, you will find the names and addresses of organizations prepared to support disaster relief who can respond in a disciplined manner to prevent further loss and restore normalcy.

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

**Mr. Robert Foster**  
**Chicago, Post President**  
**30 September 2006**

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## DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

### I. INTRODUCTION

A. The purpose of the Chicago Post *Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan* is to assist federal, state and local governments in recovery from natural and man-made disasters/emergencies.

B. The Chicago Post of the Society of American Military Engineers (SAME) encompasses nine counties of which 6 are in Illinois and 3 are in Indiana. The City of Chicago is a separate entity. The counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will in Illinois and the counties of LaPorte, Lake and Porter in Indiana. <http://www.same.org/chicago/members.htm>

C. The post can be a positive mitigating force in emergencies. Of all the disasters that befall mankind, war is certainly the worst. The resources of SAME can be an important part of our national preparedness. An effective communications instrument is needed if we are to tap the resources of our engineering/construction industry. It can be a positive force during and after natural disasters or industrial emergencies. The post can help promote readiness both prior to and during emergencies and natural disasters.

D. The *Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan* is designed to increase the awareness of local planners, design and construction personnel so they:

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

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

### II. PURPOSE

A. The purpose of the *Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan* is to define emergency work requirements, inventory existing regional capabilities, describe capabilities, address significant area deficiencies, make capabilities known to governmental agencies, and address specific opportunities for sustaining member participation in engineering tasks associated with the recovery from natural and man-made disasters/emergencies. *Operation Fast Start* means preparedness for the full range of natural and man-made disasters/emergencies.

B. *Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan* has four initial goals to better posture the engineering/construction assets of the Chicago land area to respond effectively in a national emergency, natural disaster, or other types of emergencies:

1. Enhance Awareness of Local Planners. Planners should keep emergency services in mind when planning future relief efforts. They should be aware of the tremendous pool of talent that can be made available by SAME'S Sustaining Member firms and agencies to the extent of including SAME in the emergency plans.

2. Improved Response Time by SAME Member Firms. This goal is aimed at sustaining members to help them understand what will be required and when. Coordinating between sustaining members and key response agencies to discuss/reduce common problems will reduce the time required to reorient from emergency response to normal activities.

3. Improved Flexible Response. Through improved planning, based on awareness and timeliness, increased flexibility will enable our Nation to respond effectively to a range of disasters and emergencies. The worldwide threats to US interests in the decades ahead will be diverse. The requirement for flexibility in planning for any contingency is apparent.

4. Maximize 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 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. DESCRIPTION of NATURAL and MAN-MADE THREATS AFFECTING AREA WORK EFFORT REQUIREMENTS**

1. NATURAL DISASTER. The most devastating natural disasters that could occur within the region are earthquakes, floods, and tornadoes. Although the likelihood of a major earthquake in this region is low, the impact would be catastrophic for the area hit. Other emergencies including weapons of mass destruction, blizzards, ice storms, windstorms, and chemical or nuclear accidents, can also be anticipated.

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

- (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 hail, flooding and lightning, which frequently accompany them.
- (3) Flooding in the form of flash floods, rising water, or flooding from wind-driven or wind-held water. Flooding is generally associated with other weather-caused destructive forces.
- (4) Droughts and other water shortages, which are particularly damaging to crops and livestock and which can affect entire communities.
- (5) Frost and freezes, which can cause extensive damage and be particularly destructive to winter agricultural.
- (6) Earthquakes as the result of movement of nearby fault lines could cause structural damage to structures (homes, buildings).

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.

2. TERRORIST THREAT OR ACTIVITY. Not as unlikely as once believed (especially since the New York City and Pentagon terrorist attack and the Oklahoma City bombing), there are elements within our society that seek to enhance their own goals through sabotage of key buildings, installations and transportation/ communications infrastructure.

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

#### **IV. MOBILIZATION READINESS**

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

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

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

##### Area 1

Great Lakes Naval Training Center (NTC). Great Lakes, Illinois

##### City Area

Kluczinski Federal Building at 230 W. Jackson, Chicago; Metcalf Federal Building 77 W. Jackson, Chicago; Dirkson Federal Building and Court House, 219 S. Dearborn, Chicago; Multi-Agency Federal Building at 536 S. Clark, Chicago; Hines Veterans Administration (VA) Medical Center, Hines, IL; Lake Shore VA at 33 E. Huron, Chicago; Westside VA at 820 S. Damen, Chicago; North Chicago VA Medical Center, North Chicago, IL; and Fort Sheridan United States Army Reserve Complex *(To be Revised/Updated)*

#### **V. KEY PROGRAMS**

##### **A LOCAL RESPONSE PLANS**

The Chicago Post encompasses nine counties of which 6 are in Illinois and 3 are in Indiana. The City of Chicago is a separate entity. The counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will in Illinois and the counties of laPorte, Lake and Porter in Indiana through their managers, function as the principal advisor to the County Commissioner on disaster preparedness, response and recovery efforts optimizing the counties capabilities by:

- Assisting county and city agencies in the performance of their assigned responsibilities through planning emergency response and an Emergency Operations and Communications Center.
- Coordinating Federal, State, County, City, volunteer and private resources during times of major emergencies and disasters.
- Pursuing and negotiating cooperative agreements and efforts to pool local public and private resources and contacts.
- Providing education to the citizens regarding ways to minimize the personal effects of disasters.

Greater detail about local agencies and plans is provided in Appendix J.

##### **B. STATE RESPONSE PLANS.**

A regional response plan supplements the Federal Response Plan and provides the link between the state and federal actions. It details the level of response and recovery actions and activities that may be taken by Federal Departments and agencies to support the response effort. The regional response plan should include a memorandum of understanding (MOU) describing working relationships and the provisions to facilitate joint operations.

The state emergency response mission is to provide resources to satisfy unmet local needs and address several operational response functions. These functions focus on the direction and control, warning, emergency public

information, and evacuation actions that must be dealt with during initial phase of response operations. The functions fall outside of the Federal response mission and are not appropriate for inclusion in Federal response plans. Additional detail is provided at Appendix H.

In the State of Illinois the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) is Illinois' lead agency for the coordination of emergency management programs and response measures. The mission of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency is to protect the lives and property of citizens before a disaster strikes through preparedness, training and mitigation, and to reduce human suffering after a disaster strikes through prompt and effective coordination of the state's response and recovery efforts utilizing the expertise and resources of state, local and federal agencies and voluntary relief organizations.

In the State of Indianan the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) is Indiana's lead agency for the coordination of emergency management programs and response measures. Its mission is fourfold: to prepare the citizens of the state of Indiana with the knowledge and expertise necessary before a disaster strikes; to respond during a disaster; to assist with recovery efforts after a disaster; and to mitigate by taking the necessary steps to prevent or lessen the effects of a disaster before and after one occurs.

SEMA is composed of two divisions – emergency management and emergency medicals services.

### **C. FEDERAL RESPONSE PLANS.**

A. 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.

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

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

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

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

- (1) Establishing fundamental assumptions and policies;
- (2) Establishing a concept of operations that provides an interagency coordinating mechanism for immediate delivery of Federal assistance;
- (3) Incorporating the coordination mechanisms and structure of other appropriate Federal plans and responsibilities into the overall response;
- (4) Identifying specific Federal resources to supplement State and local response operations;
- (5) Assigning specific functional responsibilities to appropriate Federal departments and agencies; and
- (6) Identifying actions Federal departments and agencies will take to manage the overall Federal response in coordination with the affected State.

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

## **2. FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS:**

A. 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. Chicago Post is located in FEMA Region V headquartered in Chicago, which covers the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

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

## **VI. CONTRACTING AGENCIES (To be edited by CT office of Chicago District)**

**A. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).** The USACE maintains an area office of the Chicago District. The district office of USACE is chartered to provide federal engineering management in emergencies at the local level within the civil sector. The Corps of Engineers 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. The Corps is charged to mitigate loss of life and property in national disasters, whether natural or man-made. The U. S. averages about 30 disasters a year that requires the Corps of Engineers to assist with recovery. But these events do not compare in magnitude to those experienced and postulated in preparation for, conduct of, and recovery from war.

**B. Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC)** In addition, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) contracts military construction through six Engineering Field Divisions (EFDs) located throughout the United States. The Resident Officer-in-Charge of Construction (ROICC) is assigned to contract A&E and construction services. NAVFAC Midwest is located at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

**C. Others.** Also, the Illinois and Indiana National Guard contract for materials and services on an ongoing basis. In time of emergency ,they 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. Each state has various departments, which 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. Finally, the 9-counties and the city of Chicago have various departments, which may also enter into contracts with local firms in times of emergency. Again, different conditions exist from one department to another.

## **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 USAGE District or Division Engineer or the NAVFAC EFD Commander in their local area. To insure timely and effective direction, these agencies need to know your firm's capabilities and assets. Without jeopardizing proprietary information, contractors who wish to accept mobilization work can report their assets, capabilities, and area of availability through the SAME Post. SAME can play a role in educating firms in this process. Each interested firm normally maintains a current inventory of its assets and capabilities. Making this document available to these agencies through this plan will accomplish this purpose. Firms that see themselves playing a major role during mobilization in their locality should plan for that eventuality now. Sustaining members of SAME are being asked to provide this capability information as a part of

*Operation Fast Start*, and report their capabilities, as well, on their annual Directory Entry Form for the SAME Directory of Member Firms and agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peacetime standards provide "permanency," whereas emergency standards are often described as "expedient." A combined effort by government, A&E firms, and contractors is necessary to establish standards consistent with good construction practices and with the environment of the area where the district and/or division offices are located. These design standards take into account the manpower, equipment, supplies, and subcontractors available within a mobilization period to perform the necessary construction activities. Mobilization construction, as currently envisioned, will use standard plans and non-critical materials. The objective is to build functional facilities in minimum time. It can be expected that maximum use of "alternatives" to construction will be sought, such as leasing civilian or other government facilities, and converting nonessential military facilities. The design of standard mobilization facilities is in progress, to include all drawings, standard specifications and individual bills of materials. These designs include all drawings. Once the specific construction requirements are established, a complete bill of materials can be compiled. This will allow a quick assessment of suppliers' ability to meet the demand for materials.

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

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

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

## **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. 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.**

Appendix A contains our SAME profile questionnaire used to collect our sustaining members' resource data. The Society of American Military Engineers, Chicago Post, currently has 50 sustaining member firms. These firms are engineering and construction-related businesses in the Northeast Illinois and Northwest Indiana Area. SAME sustaining member firms have been asked to identify the type and extent of resources at their disposal which might then become available in the event of natural disaster in the area or national military mobilization.

Appendix B gives the results of our membership profile questionnaire. This questionnaire will be expanded and updated periodically.

Appendix C describes the of federal agency responsibilities.

Appendix D is a summary of the Federal, State and Local Agencies that can be involved in emergencies of various natures.

Appendix E captured the local and Illinois and Indiana state emergency response plans.

Appendix J identifies the distribution of this plan.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **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.



**CHICAGO POST**

**DISASTER SUPPORT QUESTIONNAIRE**

*PROGRAM YEAR 2006*

**PURPOSE:** This questionnaire will be used to complete the Post “Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan” Plan, a vital reference for the federal, state, and local emergency management officials in planning for and responding to natural and man-made disasters. The Plan provides a summary of Architect/Engineer, Engineer/Construction, Environmental/Testing, Construction/Contractor, and Material/Supplier capabilities in the Chicago/Great Lakes Region. This information will be updated biennially or as capabilities change significantly.

**1. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:**

**Firm Name:**

**Street Address:**

**Mailing Address:**

**Website Address:**

	PRIMARY POC	ALTERNATE POC
NAME		
POSITION		
PHONE		
CELL_1		
CELL_2		
FAX		
EMAIL ADDRESS_1		
EMAIL ADDRESS_2		

**2. FIRM CATEGORY:** Please indicate which category below most closely describes your firm:

- Architect/ Engineer                       Engineer/Construction
- Temporary Structures                       Construction Contractor
- Electrical Contractor                       Mechanical Contractor
- Material Supplier                               Equipment Supplier
- Other:

**2a. Equipment**

- Equipment, Heavy Lift                       Equipment, Material Handling
- Equipment, Dump Trucks                       Equipment- Cargo Trucks (OTR)
- Equipment Passenger (< 20 Passengers)

**2b. Materials**

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- Concrete                       Electrical    Lumber/Wood    Plastic Sheeting  
 Ice                                       Potable Water    Plumbing                       Mechanical  
 Metals                                       Other (Specify):

**3. FIRM CAPABILITIES:** Please indicate which of the following capabilities your firm has available 'in house' for each of the 12 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) (Check all that apply):

**ESF 1: Transportation: Highways, streets, bridges, railroads, airports, marine**

- Highways/Streets  
 Damage Assessment  
 Design Build Temporary Facilities  
 Develop Repair/Restore Plans  
 Construction Repair/Restore  
 Bridges  
 Damage Assessment  
 Design/Build Temporary Facilities  
 Develop/Repair/Restore Plans  
 Repair/Restore  
 Railroads  
 Damage Assessment  
 Design/Build Temporary Facilities  
 Develop Repair/Restore Plans  
 Repair/Restore  
 Airports  
 Damage Assessment  
 Design/Build Temporary Facilities  
 Develop/Repair/Restore Plans  
 Repair/Restore  
 Marine  
 Damage Assessment  
 Design/Build Temporary Facilities  
 Develop/Repair/Restore Plans  
 Repair/Restore  
 Dredging  
 Repair Wharfs/Piers

**ESF 2: Communications: Telecommunications Assets**

- Damage Assessment                       Develop Repair/Restore plans  
 Construction Repair/Restore               Provide Temporary Communications

## S.A.M.E., CHICAGO POST

**[ ] ESF 3: Public Works & Engineering: Building, Flood Protection, Utilities and Tunnels, and Power and Energy.**

- Debris Removal
  - Streets and/or Highways
  - Buildings/Structures
- Damage Assessment
  - General Civil Site
  - Structural
  - Mechanical and Electrical
- Design of Facilities
  - Construction Management
  - General Civil Site
  - Structural Design
  - Mechanical and Electrical Design
  - Water Treatment/Distribution
  - Sanitary Treatment/Distribution
- Repair of Facilities
  - General Civil Site
  - Structural
  - Mechanical and Electrical
  - Water Treatment/Distribution
  - Sanitary Treatment/Collection
- Flood Protection
  - Levees
  - Floodwalls
  - Reservoirs
  - Pump Stations
  - Tunnels

**[ ] ESF 4: Fire Fighting: management, coordination, detection, and suppression**

- Coordination of suppression effort
- Fire Fighting Equipment
- Fire detection systems, Temporary
- Repair/Restore detection systems
- Fire suppression systems, Temporary
- Repair/Restore suppression systems

**[ ] ESF 5: Disaster or Emergency Information and Planning: collection, evaluation, and processing**

**[ ] ESF 6: Mass Care: shelter, food, first aid, information, bulk distribution**

- Temporary Structures, Office
- Temporary Structures, Residential, Single Family, Showers
- Temporary Structures, Storage
- Temporary Structures, Residential, Dormitory, Showers
- Temporary Structures, Manufacturing
- Temporary Structures, Food Preparation
- Food Preparation & Feeding Ops
- First Aid/Basic Medical Services
- Information Distribution
- Distribution of Emergency Supplies
- Sanitation Services, Porta Johns
- Sanitation Services, Trash/Garbage Removal
- Laundry Services
- Water Purification Equipment

**[ ] ESF 7: Resource Support: evaluation, location, procurement of material resources, stock surplus**

**[ ] ESF 8: Health & Medical Services: public health response, triage, treatment, transportation and evacuation of patients.**

- Evaluation of Health Hazards
- Operation of Emergency Clinics
- Transportation/Evacuation

**[ ] ESF 9: Urban Search & Rescue: immediate lifesaving response, use and coordination of specialized equipment and teams, coordination of federal aircraft**

**[ ] ESF 10: Hazardous Materials: Coordinate response to potential HAZMAT discharges; prevent/minimize/mitigate threats to public health, welfare, or the environment.**

- Damage Assessment, Environmental
- Environmental Hazard Clean Up, Petroleum
- Environmental Hazard Clean Up, Chem.
- Environmental Hazard Clean Up
- Other (specify):

**[ ] ESF 11: Food: obtain thorough loan, donation, or direct acquisition, arrange for transportation to staging areas.**

**ESF 12: *Energy*: Coordinate provision of emergency power and fuel to support response operations; assess energy system damage, energy supply, demand and requirements to restore systems.**

- Emergency power distribution design
- Emergency power distribution construction
- Temporary power distribution equipment
- Damage Assessment, Electrical
- Electrical Utility Repair
- Gas and Pipe Line Repair

**4. Please indicate which of the following operations/emergencies your firm has had experience with:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquakes                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Floods & Hurricanes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials Discharge | <input type="checkbox"/> Explosions, Fires   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landslides                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil Spills          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radiation Leaks               | <input type="checkbox"/> Snow Removal        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tornadoes                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other               |

**5. Do you have any suggestions as to how S.A.M.E. can provide additional help to local governments in responding to civil/military emergencies?**

**6. What additional information do you need to be able to better respond to civil/military emergencies?**

**7. What obstacles/concerns do you have in participating in a federal/local government response to an emergency (i.e. F.A.R. requirements, liability, time required to complete formal contract, time required to receive payments, government chain of command)?**

**PLEASE EMAIL, FAX, OR MAIL QUESTIONNAIRE TO:**

Mark Tryon  
Co-Chair  
Readiness/Homeland Security Committee  
Primera Engineers  
100 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 700  
Chicago, IL 60606  
Main: (312) 606-0910  
Direct: (312) 242-6386  
Fax: (312) 606-0415  
Email: [mtryon@primerachicago.com](mailto:mtryon@primerachicago.com)

## **APPENDIX B**

### **SUSTAINING MEMBER CAPABILITIES**

The attached spreadsheet describes the capabilities of sustaining members. This is based on the results of the survey included in Appendix A. *(Insert results when complete).*

## APPENDIX C

### FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

[http://srd.yahoo.com/drst/136328/\\*http://www.fema.gov/](http://srd.yahoo.com/drst/136328/*http://www.fema.gov/)

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

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

**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 National Communications System has primary responsibility for ESF #2, which is to assure the provision of Federal telecommunications support to Federal, State, and local response efforts following a Presidential declared emergency, major disaster, extraordinary situation and other emergencies under the Federal Response Plan.

This ESF supplements the provisions of the National Plan for Telecommunications Support in Non-Wartime Emergencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**APPENDIX D**  
**AGENCY LISTING**

Insert information pertinent to your plan.  
<http://www.fema.gov/reg-index.htm> ***FEDERAL***

FEMA

STATE

Illinois

Mr. John G. Mitchell  
Director  
Illinois Emergency  
Management Agency  
110 East Adams Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Phone 217 782-2700  
FAX 217 782-2589

Indiana

Mr. Jerome M. Hauer Director  
Indiana State Emergency Management Agency  
Indiana Government Center South, Suite E-208  
302 West Washington Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Phone 317 232-3830  
FAX 317 232-4987

COUNTIES

LOCAL – CHICAGO

## APPENDIX E

### STATE RESPONSE PLAN

*The States of Illinois and Indiana are responsible for Coordinating disaster assistance:*

<http://www.in.gov/senna/> and <http://www.state.il.us/iema/>

*(1) of an inter-jurisdictional nature.*

*(2) where there is a disaster of actual or potential Statewide impact.*

*(3) when disaster declarations are to be obtained for Federal assistance for the affected locality.*

*a. Monitoring the National Warning System. Upon receipt of a warning from the National Weather Service, the State Emergency Management Agency will disseminate this information to appropriate State agencies and to concerned areas within the State.*

*b. Providing the resources necessary to undertake post-disaster hazard mitigation plans and studies as a condition for receipt of Federal assistance under a Presidential declared disaster situation.*

*c. Providing emergency response on properties owned or controlled by the State.*

*d. Developing, in conjunction with appropriate regional and local agencies, policies to avoid or reduce natural disaster potential and coordinate the development of continuing hazard mitigation programs*

*e. Establishing procedures for training and making pertinent personnel and equipment available in time of emergency.*

*f. Military Assistance:*

*(1) Northeast Illinois and Northwest Indiana are vulnerable to a wide range of peacetime emergencies including tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, hazardous material spills, extended droughts, and civil disturbances. The occurrence of a major peacetime emergency could require resources not available to local governments to ease the effects of the emergency.*

*(2) The Governor can activate the National Guard to provide services and resources necessary to protect public health and safety in a peacetime emergency and restore the affected area.*

*(3) Requests by local civil defense/emergency management organizations for military support will be made through normal emergency management channels. Exception may be made to this procedure when warranted.*

*(4) Military resources could be requested to assist civil authorities in the following possible situations:*

*(a) Peacetime emergencies of such severity that public or private resources are not adequate to ensure the safety and economic well-being of the persons in the affected area.*

*(b) Labor stoppages that could prevent the manufacture and delivery of essential supplies.*

*(c) Emergency clearance of debris and rubble from streets, highways, rail centers, dock facilities, airports, shelters, and other areas, as necessary, to permit rescue or movement of people, access to, and recovery of vital resources.*

*(d) Emergency repair or reconstruction of facilities.*

*(e) Rescue, evacuation, and first aid treatment of casualties.*

*(f) Recovery, collection, safeguarding, and issuance of food and essential supplies.*

*(g) Restoration of facilities and utilities, including transportation, communications, power, fuel, water, and other*

*essential facilities.*

*(h) Explosive ordnance disposal.*

*(i) Medical treatment or temporary hospitalization of casualties, recovery of critical medical supplies, and the safeguarding of public health. This may include sorting and treatment of casualties and preventive measures to control the spread of infectious diseases.*

*(j) Recovery, identification, registration, and disposition of decedents.*

*(k) Radiation monitoring and decontamination to include identifying contaminated areas.*

*(l) Movement control to include plans and procedures for essential movements.*

*(m) Emergency provisions of food and facilities for food preparation.*

*(n) Damage assessment of facilities, utilities, and communications.*

*(o) Provision of interim communications using available mobile equipment to provide command and control.*

*(p) Fire fighting.*

*(5) Military support to civil authorities in the use of personnel, materials, facilities, and other resources will be activated to overcome the effects of a peacetime emergency situation. Military support will supplement and not be a substitute for civil participation in peacetime emergency operations. Civil resources will be used primarily to support civil requirements, with military resources being used only as necessary to supplement civil authorities. Military forces engaged in local Government support activities may be withdrawn in the event it is necessary to employ such forces in the conduct of military operations or when they are no longer required for peacetime emergency missions.*

*(6) When the National Guard is activated, it is necessary that decision-makers understand the limitations placed on this State organization and its mission. The National Guard is activated by approval of the Governor through an Executive Order for the purpose of providing security and safeguarding life and property; it cannot be used for offensive or counter-force measures unless specifically approved by the Governor. The National Guard should maintain unit integrity if possible. However, individual units, consisting of specific numbers of personnel and specific amounts and types of equipment, can be mobilized to fit a specific mission. Unity of command should be maintained whenever possible to control the mobilized units and individuals to carry out assigned missions, <http://www.inarns.ors/> and*

## APPENDIX F

### LOCAL RESPONSE PLANS

Consider addressing the following questions as you develop local response plans:

Is the Post included in the local plan?

List POCs in the Post to be contacted by the Emergency Management directors in an emergency. Does the Post president call the Emergency Management directors?

Who is the alternate? Will a phone tree work?

How do member capabilities match the different scenarios?

Are there any contracts in place?

<http://www.cookcountysheriff.org/emti/index.html>

<http://www.dupageco.org/oem/index.htm>

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

<http://www.co.lake.il.us/sheriff/emergenc.htm>

<http://www.lepc.co.lake.in.us/>

<http://www.in.gov/cgi-bin/sema/sema.pi?choice=laporte>

<http://www.co.mchenrv.il.us/default.htm>

<http://www.porterco.org/county/EmgMgt/index.html>

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

<http://www.ci.chi.il.us/LEPC/>

*Local Governments will be prepared to:*

*a. Direct and control local response to emergencies in accordance with State and local laws and mutual aid agreements with adjacent communities, special districts, and voluntary organizations.*

*b. Provide immediate response through local police, fire departments, and public agencies located in the vicinity of the emergency.*

*c. Establish readiness procedures that ensure proper training, notification of personnel, and availability of needed personnel and equipment in time of emergency.*

*d. Request activation of mutual aid agreements when specific aid is required.*

*e. Request assistance from State and Federal governments through (INSERT) State agency when:*

*(1) Local resources are fully committed and found to be inadequate to respond to the situation.*

*(2) A particular capability is required and not otherwise available.*

*f. Participate in Federal and State efforts to accomplish post-disaster hazard mitigation plans and studies, as required by Federal regulations when Federal loans and grants are made available to the jurisdiction under a Presidential disaster declaration.*

*g. Provide training to personnel with disaster related responsibilities and conduct annual exercises of local disaster response plans. Assists in the development of exercises at the local level upon request. The goal of emergency preparedness training at all levels is the preparation of individuals and organizations for effective and coordinated response to emergencies and in order to minimize the loss of human life and property in the event of a natural disaster.*

*The American Red Cross independently provides mass care to all disaster victims as part of a broad program of disaster relief. It also assumes primary agency responsibility, under the Federal Response Plan, to coordinate Federal response*

*assistance to the mass care response of State and local governments and the efforts of other voluntary agencies, including ARC relief operations.*