

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS



OPERATION FAST START New Jersey POST READINESS PLAN 2005-2006

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 New Jersey Post of the Society of American Military Engineers (SAME), in cooperation with its corporate members/firms, has published Operation Fast Start, New Jersey Post Preparedness Plan [Fast Start] 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 and emergencies.

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 State of New Jersey 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 to government agencies as a resource to support emergency planning and relief or recovery efforts. For those in the public sector, you will find the names and addresses of commercial firms with the requisite government contracting experience to be prepared to support disaster relief, and 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.



*Doug Sullivan
New Jersey Post President
Society of American Military Engineers
December 15, 2005*

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OPERATION FAST START

I. INTRODUCTION

The Society of American Military Engineers' Fast Start Program

The purpose of the Societies' *Fast Start Program* 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.

- A. The purpose of this ***New Jersey Post Fast Start Plan*** is to assist federal, state and local governments in the State of New Jersey in their responsibilities for recovery from natural and man-made disasters/emergencies.
- B. The New Jersey Post of the Society of American Military Engineers (SAME) encompasses the entire state of New Jersey.
- C. The New Jersey Post of SAME provides statewide focus to the overall Society Mission: "To promote and facilitate engineering support for national security by developing and enhancing relationships and competencies among uniformed services, public and private sector engineers, and related professionals."
- D. The New Jersey Post of SAME can be a positive mitigating force in emergencies. Of all the disasters that befall mankind, terrorism is certainly the worst, as it is devised by man and can be planned to interrupt and further attack response actions. The resources of SAME can be an important part of our national preparedness to respond to any disaster, including Homeland Defense activities. 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 terrorist attacks, natural disasters or industrial emergencies. The New Jersey SAME Post can help to promote readiness; both prior to and during any emergency response.
- E. This ***New Jersey Post Fast Start Plan*** is designed to increase the awareness of local planners, and corporate and government construction and emergency response personnel so they:
 1. May accelerate the mechanisms of planning 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 state of New Jersey.

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

II. PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of ***New Jersey Post Fast Start Plan*** is to define emergency work requirements, inventory existing regional capabilities, describe capabilities, address significant area deficiencies, make capabilities known to governmental agencies, and address specific opportunities for sustaining member participation in engineering tasks associated with the recovery from natural and man-made disasters/emergencies. "*Operation Fast Start*" means preparedness for the full range of natural and man-made disasters/emergencies.
- B. *Operation Fast Start* has four initial goals to better posture the engineering/construction assets of the New Jersey 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.
 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 recovery activities.
 3. IMPROVED FLEXIBLE RESPONSE. Through improved planning, based on awareness and increased flexibility the ***New Jersey Post Fast Start Plan*** will enable New Jersey to respond more effectively to a range of disasters and emergencies.

The worldwide threats to the US Homeland 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. *New Jersey Post Fast Start Plan* will facilitate communication and planning between Emergency Planners and potential responders.

III. CIVIL PREPAREDNESS AND READINESS

By clarifying channels of communications, contracting procedures, and individual responsibilities to their supporting corporate counterparts, the ability of government planners and coordinators to respond to local emergencies and disasters will be greatly improved.

Under a strictly controlled schedule, 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 in both planning and exercising 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 SAME member firms to volunteer their services in these exercises. Through such cooperation we achieve an effective level of preparedness, fulfill the industry's portion of the "partnership" language contained in the National Security Council's Document 47 and directly contribute to the SAME theme, "Dedicated to National Defense."

A. **NATURAL DISASTER.** The most devastating natural disasters that could occur within New Jersey are hurricanes, tornadoes, blizzards, floods and dam failures, and forest fires. Although the likelihood of a major seismic disturbance in this region is low, the impact would also be catastrophic.

The type of response activity required would range from debris removal and emergency restoration of essential services to major reconstruction of all types of public facilities including buildings, public transportation facilities, bridges and roads, structures, and restoration of utility systems.

B. **TERRORIST THREAT OR ACTIVITY.** The federal Department of Homeland Security was formed to focus our nation on the threats of terrorism. In a parallel response, the New Jersey Office of Counter-Terrorism was formed "to administer, coordinate and lead New Jersey's counter-terrorism and preparedness efforts with the goals of identifying, deterring and detecting terrorist-related activities." As such, the Office of Counter-Terrorism is New Jersey's primary state agency responsible for combating terrorism. The office is a separate unit within the Department of Law and Public Safety and has all the powers conferred to the department, including the law enforcement powers conferred by the Criminal Justice Act. The Office of Counter-Terrorism works closely and collaboratively with law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, county and municipal levels.

This includes New Jersey State Police, the twenty-one (21) County Prosecutors Offices, with assigned county counter-terrorism coordinators, as well as the State's five hundred and sixty-six (566) municipal police departments. OCT serves as the liaison for state and local law enforcement to the Federal Bureau of Investigations.

The engineering and construction industries will certainly be called upon to respond and to help recover from deliberate acts of terrorism. Participation by SAME member firms would be aimed at restoration of essential services, debris removal, and emergency reconstitution and reconstruction of public. The Infrastructure Security Partnership (TISP) has been established with the objective of developing design considerations for new facilities which will emphasize, where possible, mitigation of terrorist activities. The Society of American Military Engineers, the American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Council of Engineering Companies, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal Facilities Council, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command and the Associated General Contractors of America are the founders of TISP. Complete information regarding this powerful cooperative effort is found at <http://www.tisp.org/>.

IV. MILITARY and EMERGENCY READINESS

A. **HOMELAND SECURITY CONSTRUCTION.** Prior to a full military mobilization or major emergency responses, and dependent on congressional priorities, there may be a period of construction effort devoted to improving and protecting our nation's infrastructure.

B. **MILITARY and EMERGENCY MOBILIZATION.** During military or emergency mobilizations, the focus of the nation's defense construction effort will be to first support the mobilization and forward deployment of both active and reserve component troops, or to provide construction support to federal agencies supporting emergency response and recovery services. SAME member firm support would consist of survey, National Environmental Policy Act consideration, design and construction at existing or new military and government installations and national government and commercial infrastructure sites.

C. **MOBILIZATION and EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION.** The primary focus for military and physical security construction work would focus on existing military installations and critical public infrastructure activities. These facilities in New Jersey include:

1. Military Installations

- (a) US Army: Picatinny Arsenal; Fort Monmouth and Fort Dix (USAR), ARNG Air Support Facilities, Trenton and Rockaway; and NG Armories throughout NJ
- (b) US Navy: Naval Weapons Station, Earle; Naval Air Engineering Station, Lakehurst and Naval Reserve Centers throughout NJ
- (c) US Air Force: US Air Force and USANG Bases, McGuire AFB, NJ
- (d) US Coast Guard: USCG Air Station, Atlantic City; USCG Training Station and Aids to Navigation Unit, Cape May; and USCG Boat Stations throughout NJ

2. Transportation Facilities

- (a) The Port of NY and NJ
- (b) The Delaware River Port Authority
- (c) Newark International Airport
- (d) Trenton and Atlantic City Regional Air Ports
- (e) Rail Yards and Stations throughout NJ
- (f) Ferry Ports on the Hudson and Delaware Rivers

3. Communication and Utilities Infrastructure Facilities

- (a) Telephone, and Cellular switching and transmission centers.
- (b) Public, government and emergency broadcasting stations and transmitters
- (c) Water and wastewater storage and treatment facilities
- (d) Electrical generation (both nuclear and Conventional), switching and transmission capabilities
- (e) Petroleum and Natural Gas Transmission, storage and distribution systems.
- (f) Natural gas and petroleum: pipelines; pumping stations; storage and distribution sites and terminals.

4. Commercial Production, Storage and Distribution Sites.

- (a) Pharmaceuticals
- (b) Electronic components and end items
- (c) Chemicals

V. EMERGENCY RESPONSE READINESS

A, STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT. All NJ state level control and coordination of state, county and major municipal level emergency response readiness and management, is the responsibility of the NJ Office of Emergency Management (NJOEM), a major element of the Emergency Management Bureau of the NJ State Police (NJSP).

1. Details of the NJOEM responsibilities and support to County and local Emergency Management Coordinators and responders throughout the state are found at <http://www.state.nj.us/njoem/>.

2. To facilitate coordination and control, the NJOEM has established three Emergency Management Regions and Coordination Offices: North, Central and South. The assigned counties and the Office contact information is found at <http://www.state.nj.us/njoem/association.html#burlington>

3. In addition the NJOEM maintains special emergency response planning and training units.

a. Domestic Preparedness/Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Planning Unit is responsible for the development, maintenance and administration of all hazardous materials emergency response training courses for the 300,000 identified local, county and state first responders.

b. The Radiological Emergency Response Planning Unit develops radiological emergency response plans and procedures for protecting the population in the areas located within ten miles of the nuclear power plants located in New Jersey.

c. The Field Training Unit is responsible for conducting training in emergency management courses for state, county, municipal, and private sector individuals who have emergency management responsibilities or responsibilities in related fields. These training programs are designed to assist the public and private sector in their ability to mitigate, plan for, respond to, and recover from the effects of natural and technological events.

d. **The Exercise Unit** administers, coordinates and sponsors "all-hazards" emergency management exercises to be conducted by all levels of government. **The Exercise Unit also reaches out to private sector organizations within the state who have an interest or responsibility in participating in emergency management exercises.**

B. COUNTY EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANAGEMENT Each County in NJ is required and funded to provide Emergency Response planning and coordination through a County Office of Emergency Management under the control of a County Emergency Management Coordinator. The current contact information for each of these 21 County Offices is found at <http://www.state.nj.us/njoem/association.html#burlington>

C. COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAMS (CERT) The State of NJ has formed, funded and trains local volunteer teams to provide immediate, professional response to emergencies at the local level. This program is backed by State certified training and the details of this essential program are found at <http://www.state.nj.us/njoem/cert/>

D. FEDERAL RESPONSE PLANS.

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

2. The federal process begins when a state governor asks the President of the U.S. for help. The President, with Federal Emergency Response Agency (FEMA) [<http://www.fema.gov/>] advice, decides to mobilize federal resources. Disaster-stricken areas become eligible for relief when the President declares an emergency or major disaster for a stipulated area.

3. Within the Department of Homeland Security, FEMA has the responsibility for, and directs all federal elements of Federal Disaster Assistance. In coordination with other federal agencies, FEMA developed the Federal Response Plan,(FRP), which was modified in January 2003 to reflect the establishment and responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security. The Federal Response Plan (FRP) outlines how the Federal Government implements the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, to assist State and local governments when a major disaster or emergency overwhelms their ability to respond effectively to save lives; protect public health, safety, and property; and restore their communities.

a. The FRP, January 2003, was developed and coordinated with 27 elements of the Federal Government and the American Red Cross. The text of the FRP and supporting Appendices and Annexes are available at [<http://www.fema.gov/rrr/frp/>]. 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, and establishes DHS responsibility for overall coordination;

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

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

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

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

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

b. The 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 DHS and other agencies. However, initial recovery efforts may commence as response activities take place.

2. FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS:

A. FEMA, under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, 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 New Jersey being located in Region II, headquarters at: FEMA Region II
26 Federal Plaza, Suite 1307, New York, NY 10278-0001. The primary phone numbers are: Phone: (212) 680-3600,; and FAX: (212) 680-3681

Region II serves New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

B. Greater detail on all federal organizations and their regional disaster/emergency planning and response responsibilities are fully developed in the FRP. In addition, the interaction between Federal and State organizations and activities is also fully defined.

VI. CONTRACTING AGENCIES

The concept of the FRP is that each federal agency will provide services or support which is normally within its' assigned purview. The coordination or support of declared emergency activities is defined by twelve Emergency Support Functions (ESP) within the administrative structure the FRP. Each ESP has a Departmental lead and supporting Departments identified. Supporting functions may also be assigned to additional Departments as the emergency requires.

A. FEDERAL DOMAIN. In the FRP, federal domain remains under the control and support of the Department responsible.

B. FEMA SUPPORT. In addition, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE, New York and Philadelphia Districts) provides additional contracting capability to Army and Air Force Installation and in response to FEMA 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 and partial or national mobilization. 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 responsibility for Army and Air Force installation work and FEMA support in New Jersey is split:

1. USACE New York District. Under the FEMA Federal Response Plan, the District is responsible for response and recovery operations for: Public Works and Engineering. The New York District would function as project manager under mission assignment from FEMA for debris removal, emergency power, temporary housing, public infrastructure repair and humanitarian support (drinking water, ice, portable toilets, garbage pickup, showers, washers and dryers). The District is also responsible for support of Picatinny Arsenal, Fort Monmouth and McGuire AFB. The District web address is <http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/>

2, USACE Philadelphia District is also charged with support under the FEMA Federal Response Plan, primarily in FEAM Region III. The District provides installation support to Fort Dix and its' satellite installations within New Jersey. The District web address is <http://www.nap.usace.army.mil/>

C. US ARMY INSTALLATIONS. US Army Installation Management Agency, Northeast Region Contracting Office [<http://www.aca-nrcc.eustis.army.mil/>], provides limited contracting support to New Jersey Army installations for special and multiple site service contracts. The installations also maintain contracting offices:

Fort Dix [<http://www.dix.army.mil/DOC/doca/newbiz10/contractingdiv/index.htm>]

Fort Monmouth

[<https://cecom100.monmouth.army.mil/usagfmima/sites/installation/contracting.asp>]

Picatinny Arsenal [<http://procnet.pica.army.mil/>]

D. U S NAVY INSTALLATIONS. The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Engineering Field Activity Northeast awards and manages contracts for installation services, military construction and emergency response activities for the states' US Navy Facilities at US Naval Weapons Station, Earle, and US Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst. All public works and emergency support contracts at these installations is provided by the Resident Officer in Charge of Construction office at NAEC, Lakehurst.

https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page?_pageid=34,61016,34_61029&_dad=ptl&_schema=PTLP

E. NATIONAL GUARD INSTALLATIONS. The New Jersey Army and Air National Guard utilize the New Jersey Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, United States Property and Fiscal Office

[<http://www.state.nj.us/military/uspfo/pc/index.http>], for all contract support for services and/or materials on an ongoing basis. In time of emergency, USPFO-NJ 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.

F. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY INSTALLATIONS. Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory [<http://www.pppl.gov/index.html>] is a Department of Energy National Laboratory and Technology Center and provides its own contracting support. See <http://www.pppl.gov/index.html> for details.

G. US POSTAL SERVICE FACILITIES. Postal facilities and activities are supported by the United States Postal Service (USPS), an independent establishment of the Executive Branch of the government. The USPS is responsible to plan for and respond to emergencies within Postal Facilities. This was the case in New Jersey, where the Hamilton Postal Facility was contaminated by Anthrax. The USPS was the lead agency of a multi agency team that dealt with this emergency.

VII. THE FAST START PROCESS

To maximize the availability of the response capabilities of the state's construction, environmental and facility support industries, a doctrine of planning, preparation, and organization must be known and practiced by these industries, just as they are by the echelons of government in the state. 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 should be prepared to accept contractual direction from the contracting officers representing each of the levels of government Emergency Preparedness Planning and Response throughout, or responsible for, the State of New Jersey. To insure timely and effective source selection and contract direction, these agencies need to know each 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. SAME can play a role in educating firms in this process. Each interested firm normally maintains and constantly updates their own current inventory of its functional assets and capabilities. Making these available to contracting agencies through this SAME plan will accomplish this purpose. Firms that foresee playing a significant role during disaster preparedness and response planning in their locality or throughout the state should plan for that eventuality now. Sustaining members of SAME are asked to provide this capability information on their annual Directory Entry Form for the SAME Directory of Member Firms and agencies. Public agencies and prime contractors may access this information which is posted at the Societies' public website, at <http://www.same.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3256>

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, prime or sub-contractors and/or suppliers, 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 procedures necessary for the private sector to perform its role in both planning and response activities. Again, SAME can act as the facilitator of this process.

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

The procedures will be documented in the preparedness planning and training being provided by each agency of government. The competitive bid process is normally utilized, with potential process abbreviations based on the exigency of the situation.

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

Mechanisms to determine which ongoing projects are to be impacted or stopped during an emergency, which projects should be continued or accelerated, and which critical projects should be started depend on the magnitude of the emergency situation, and the urgency of each new response requirement. The government's mobilization efforts and priorities will be available to the private sector to facilitate private industry's conversion from routine work to the emergency effort. Federal Departments at the cabinet level have the authority to issue specific indemnification to a limited number of contractors who

are engaged in emergency response activities beyond the norms and capabilities of commercial bonding as routinely required in government service and construction contracting. 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. What are the design standards for emergency response, recovery or 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 work is located. Resultant emergency standards take into account the manpower, equipment, supplies, and subcontractors available within the required period to perform the necessary contracted 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 lessons of 9/11 have generated numerous governmental/commercial cooperative efforts to identify and pre-coordinate all manner of emergency activity.

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 corporate and 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 setting corporate priorities for personnel and equipment under emergency situation. Employees must feel confident of their firm's ability to perform during emergency conditions. Finally, the organization should inform local emergency management authorities of its manpower and equipment preparedness.

Capability summaries (both in-house and construction management) should be established by each firm that has submitted its qualifications to emergency management agencies. Lists for A&E firms should include survey and field engineering capabilities and availability, engineering design strengths, as well as laboratory and field sampling capabilities. Construction firms should list in-house construction capabilities, such as road building, lifting and pile driving, power production capabilities and special hazmat/radiological survey and response, remediation, transportation and disposal capabilities. All firms must address the equipment available for mobilization and the timeframes for response to specified locations.

VIII. THE FEEDBACK MECHANISM

A. PLANNING. 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 time, 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 Fast Start Plan. The next step is to maintain the plan and corporate capabilities data. You, the individual member and the Corporate Sustaining Member must provide both our society and the government's emergency managers continual feedback in the form of questions, concerns, and/or suggestions for improvement, as well as updates of your readiness capabilities. Please let us hear from you! Only through your involvement will this plan grow. Only through your involvement will our state's readiness condition improve.

B. PARTICIPANTS. The Society of American Military Engineers, New Jersey Post, currently has 43 sustaining member firms. These firms are engineering, construction-related and installation or environmental support businesses which are doing business throughout the State of New Jersey under contracts with federal, state and local government agencies. SAME sustaining member firms have been asked to identify the type and extent of resources and capabilities which might become available in the event of disaster or emergency situations.

Appendix A is a SAME profile questionnaire that was used to collect corporate capability data. The current capabilities submitted by SAME sustaining member firms are located in the SAME public website, at <http://www.same.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3256>.

Appendix B is the listing of SAME Sustaining Member Firms in the New Jersey Post.

Appendix C contains membership application information for both Sustaining Membership and for Individual Membership. If you or anyone you know are interested in SAME and *Operation Fast Start*, please use information in this Appendix to access the automated membership application process. We welcome your membership and participation.

Appendix D identifies the primary Federal Agencies participating in the FRP process, and the 12 Emergency Support functions with the lead and supporting federal departments or agencies.

Appendix E lists the New Jersey County Office of Emergency Management Coordinators who are responsible to the New Jersey State Office of Emergency Management for the planning and management of emergency activities within their counties.

APPENDIX A

SAME Membership Profile Questionnaire

SAME Sustaining Membership Profile
(Voluntary Agreement to Participate)

Information on individual Sustaining member firms which have executed this form is available on the web at
http://www.same.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3256.

Firm Name:
Address:
Phone: () FAX: ()
E-Mail Address: WEBSITE:

Person to Contact: Alternate:
Name:
Address:
Phone Bus.: () ()
Home: () ()

Type of Firm:
Design(), Construction Management (), Contractor (), Supplier ()

Geographic Work Areas:

Dollar Volume: Last 12 months Last 3 yrs

Value of construction performed with your own organization:
Last 12 months Last 3 yrs

Largest Performance Bond:
Last 12 months Last 3 yrs

Largest Number of Employees During the Last Year:
Number of Permanent Employees:

Number of Federal Government Contracts Completed in the Last Year:
Number of Federal Government Contracts Completed in the Last 3 Years:

Dollar Volume of Federal Contracts Completed in the Last Year:
Dollar Volume of Federal Contracts Completed in the Last 3 Years:

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

- 4 -- We have a great deal of experience in this area (our specialty).
3 -- We do this work on a routine basis.
2 -- We have some experience in this area.
1 -- We have this capability but little experience.
0 -- We do not do this type of work.

I. HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES

1) Clearing.....() 4) Concrete.....()

- 2) Earthwork.....()
- 3) Bridge Const. & Repair.....()
- 5) Asphalt.....()
- 6) Other.....()

II. BUILDING

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

III. UTILITIES

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

IV. RAILROADS

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

V. AIRPORTS

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

VI. MINING

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

VII. DEBRIS

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

VIII. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- 1) Survey.....()
- 2) Emergency Response.....()
- 3) Restoration.....()
- 4) Radiological.....()
- 5) Chemical/Biological/UXO.....()
- 6) Laboratory.....()

APPENDIX B

Corporate Sustaining Member Firms The New Jersey Post, The Society of American Military Engineers

Gannett Fleming Inc
ECSI International Inc.
SOR Testing Laboratories
DriTherm Inc.
Langan Engineering & Environmental Services
The Multitech Group Inc.
BANC 3 Inc.
AccuTech Environmental Services Inc.
Kullman Industries
Bio-Gard International
US Army Corps of Engineers New Jersey
Metcalf & Eddy Inc
Brinkerhoff Environmental Services Inc.
Malcolm Pirnie Inc
Burns Engineering Inc.
Earth Tech Inc.
Morris Johnson & Associates Inc.
FPM Group
HDR/LMS
Shaw Environmental & Infrastructure Inc.
KEMRON Environmental Services Inc
ARCADIS
EA Engineering Science and Technology Inc.
CAPE Environmental
CDM
ECC
Conti Environmental Inc.
WESTON Solutions Inc.
The Louis Berger Int'l. Inc.
MWH
Innovative Tech. Solution
Tetra Tech
Michael Baker Corp./Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
A. D. Marble & Company
Maguire Group Inc.
MATRIX Environmental & Geotechnical
Services
BEM Systems Inc.
Zetlin & De Chiara LLP
US Ecology Inc
Pennoni Associates
AMEC
Sevenson Environ. Svcs. Inc.
French & Parrello Associates
Executive Conversations
Treacy Schaffel Moore & Mueller

APPENDIX C

SAME Membership

Membership in the Society of American Military Engineers (SAME) is one of the best investments you can make to enhance your knowledge and make the connections you need for personal and professional success.

SAME provides membership opportunities for individuals as well as companies and public agencies and their offices/branches.

Whether you are an Individual Member or a Sustaining Member Company, explore the connections that SAME can offer you.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIPS

SAME offers tremendous opportunities to individuals through its forums, education and training opportunities, a magazine and newsletter devoted to publishing new and emerging information about contracting, design and engineering projects, environmental issues, regulatory matters, small and large business practices and design and engineering technologies, and the opportunity to develop business contacts.

By participating in activities sponsored by SAME's local chapters, called "Posts", members have an opportunity to meet and network.

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIPS

A. CORPORATE

A company or office/branch should join SAME because your staff members will have a chance to associate with professional engineers in most disciplines and in many engineering-related fields and opportunities:

- To learn about current and emerging capabilities and needs of government, military, and private sector engineers;
- To participate in professional, technical, and educational workshops and conferences, and earn credit for doing so;
- To establish partnering, teaming and mentor-protege relationships and other business development opportunities;
- To expand the capacity of government and industry to respond to emergencies and catastrophies;
- To receive professional publications produced by The Society and participate in its job referral/resume matching service and several affinity benefit programs.

B. PUBLIC AGENCY

A Public Agency Sustaining Member may be a federal, state, county or municipal government or individual office with a federal, state, county or municipal government or military organization. Public Agency Membership entitles an organization to designate five individuals as its SAME "representatives."

Current Public Agency Sustaining Members include state agencies, colleges and universities, federal agencies including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters and districts or divisions and NAVFAC headquarters, cities and their municipal departments, county engineers, port and airport authorities, flood control districts and others.

SAME's core mission since its founding in 1920 has been "to maintain the link between the military engineering community and the full range of engineering services in private practice as a keystone of national security -- for preparedness in times of peace, and for services in times of war."

Perhaps the best feature of Sustaining Memberships (Corporate and Public Agency) is that they foster continuing working relationships between agencies and firms that regularly do business with public agencies by bringing people together in pursuit of a common goal of improving the engineering capabilities of America.

Your agencies' representatives gain by participating in SAME functions at the National and Post (local chapter) level where they will have an opportunity to meet and interact with other A/E/C professionals to build business connections and advance engineering technologies, applications and best practices.

THE APPLICATION PROCESS

Application for SAME membership is automated and easy to follow instructions regarding applications, fees and payment options are found at the Society website JOIN SAME pages at: [\[http://www.same.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3252\]](http://www.same.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3252)

APPENDIX D

Federal Agency Responsibilities for the Emergency Support Functions of the Federal Response Plan

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 Homeland Security
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of Treasury
Department of Veterans Affairs
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 E
New Jersey County Emergency Managers

The New Jersey Office of Emergency Management coordinates the emergency planning, funding and training activities within the 21 counties of the state. The Counties are divided into three regions as depicted at <http://www.state.nj.us/njoem/pdf/regions2.pdf>.

The following is a listing of each County Office of Emergency management.

New Jersey County Office of Emergency Management Coordinators
(Emergency Funding Contacts by County)

- [Atlantic County](#)
- [Bergen County](#)
- [Burlington County](#)
- [Camden County](#)
- [Cape May County](#)
- [Cumberland County](#)
- [Essex County](#)
- [Gloucester County](#)
- [Hudson County](#)
- [Hunterdon County](#)
- [Mercer County](#)
- [Middlesex County](#)
- [Monmouth County](#)
- [Morris County](#)
- [Ocean County](#)
- [Passaic County](#)
- [Salem County](#)
- [Somerset County](#)
- [Sussex County](#)
- [Union County](#)
- [Warren County](#)

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Deputy Coordinator: **Ed Conover**
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Rick Mulvihill

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BERGEN COUNTY OEM
327 RIDGEWOOD AVE Room 207
PARAMUS NJ 07652-4894
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Sgt. Barry Leventhal
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Thomas Bittle
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APPENDIX F

Distribution

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ENGINEERS

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North Atlantic Region Readiness Representative	1
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Chesapeake, MD Post President	1
Del Marva, DE Post President	1
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New York City, NY Post President	1
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Garrison Commander, Fort Monmouth	1
Garrison Commander, Ft Dix	1

US AIR FORCE

Base Civil Engineer, McGuire AFB	1
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OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region 2	1
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STATE AGENCIES

New Jersey Office of Emergency Management	1
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TOTAL DISTRIBUTION 63 .